

PUBLIC SECTOR - CIVIL DEFENCE
- 1983

JANUARY - FEB.

SADF inquiry on objectors

CARE links 1/1/83 (254)

PRETORIA. — A South African Defence Force committee has reportedly recommended that men refusing to do national service for political reasons should be jailed for double the term of military training.

The Pretoria News, quoting church sources, reported yesterday that the committee, which has been probing conscientious objection since the middle of 1982, also proposed that political objectors should have no remission for good conduct.

"These, and other far-reaching proposals, were contained — say church sources — in a report sent by the South African Defence Force to churches for comment," the newspaper said.

The newspaper stated that the committee, whose findings had been "scanned by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, before being re-

leased", recommended that four identified groups of objectors be dealt with as follows

Carrying arms

● "Non-combatants should be allowed to do military service which does not involve the carrying of arms or weapon training

● "Non-militarists (who refuse to wear uniform, but are willing to do work beneficial to the Defence Force) should be employed out of the military system and not in uniform. Their length of service should be one-and-a-half times the length of military service together with camps

● "Non-militarists unwilling to have any part of the Defence Force should be required to engage in other forms of national service (as firemen, hospital workers, in forestry) and, corresponding to provisions operating in other countries, their national service should be twice the length of military service together

with camps operating at the time of their hearing by the board

'Not military'

● "Objectors on political grounds should not be placed in military detention, because there is not a military offence, but should be jailed for a period twice the length of military service, and in their case, there would be no remission of sentence for good behaviour."

The newspaper stated that the committee had recommended that a special board be appointed by the Minister of Manpower to judge each case as objectively as possible. It should consist of a judge or former judge, three theologians from various denominations, a chaplain nominated by the Chaplain-General, and one SADF officer.

Religious objectors should show that their views had been held for some time.

The Defence Force has declined to comment — Sapa

D. D. D. D.
**President
backs
Maseru
raid**

UMTATA — Transkei's State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday, for the first time, commended the attacks on ANC targets in Maseru last month by the South African Defence Force

In his New Year message, President Matanzima said the discovery of "the plot by the forces of evil and darkness" to assassinate the leaders of Transkei during the Christmas festivities, "averted ghastly and atrocious acts of sabotage"

"We live to see how successful terroristic and revolutionary ways of attaining freedom will be. Transkei's policy has from time immemorial been and is still one of peaceful negotiations with the powers that be," he said

The policy was a heritage which had developed into what Transkei was today and anyone who saw Transkei in 1963 should be impressed with the fast development which had taken place over the past 20 years, he said — SAPA

More messages, P7

Military objectors: Church leaders meet SADF to talk about a 'new deal'

254
28
S. Tribune
2/1/83

By Kevin Davie

CHURCH leaders will meet representatives of the SADF in Pretoria on Wednesday to discuss proposals suggested by a SADF committee for a non-military alternative for conscientious objectors

In a significant departure from its hard-line policy, the SADF has indicated it is prepared to consider alternatives for those who refuse to do national service on religious grounds

The committee, which was formed to look into the question of conscientious objection has also recommended that those who refuse to undergo military service on political grounds should not be jailed in military jails, but should be jailed for a period twice the length of military service, and should not get remission for good behaviour

If adopted by the Government this could mean that men who refuse to do military service for political reasons could be jailed for up to eight years

Church and Opposition spokesmen, while saying they are reluctant to publicise their views before Wednesday's meeting have welcomed the attempt by the SADF to provide an alternative to military service for conscientious objectors

The committee has re

FOUR

British woman feels

Tribune Correspondent

LOS ANGELES Gail Jennings a British woman who knocked down and killed a 13-year-old cyclist, felt the backlash this week of America's new campaign against drinking and driving

The 23-year-old from Lynton, Hampshire, sobbed quietly as she was sentenced to 16 months in jail on charges of vehicu-

lar manslaughter

The Los Angeles courtroom was packed with militant members of America's fastest growing pressure group Madd — mothers against drunk driving — who had come to demand the stiffest possible sentence

She has already spent three months in custody awaiting trial and remission of half her sentence would mean she could be freed in five months

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The later injuries Jennings bairington Gary manded

Battle

WOMEN CRUSHED TO DEATH



The Battle of Trafalgar ... part of the huge crowd on New Year's

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Church and Opposition spokesmen, while saying they are reluctant to publicise their views before Wednesday's meeting, have welcomed the attempt by the SADF to provide an alternative to military service for conscientious objectors

The committee has recommended that those who object on religious grounds, and can show their view has been held for some time can do other forms of national service such as hospital services and fire prevention. These servicemen would be required to do twice the length of military service, and would report to the Department of Manpower, and not the SADF

Archbishop Dennis Hurley confirmed the Catholic Church had received an invitation to attend the meeting, and said "there would be a lot of discussion"

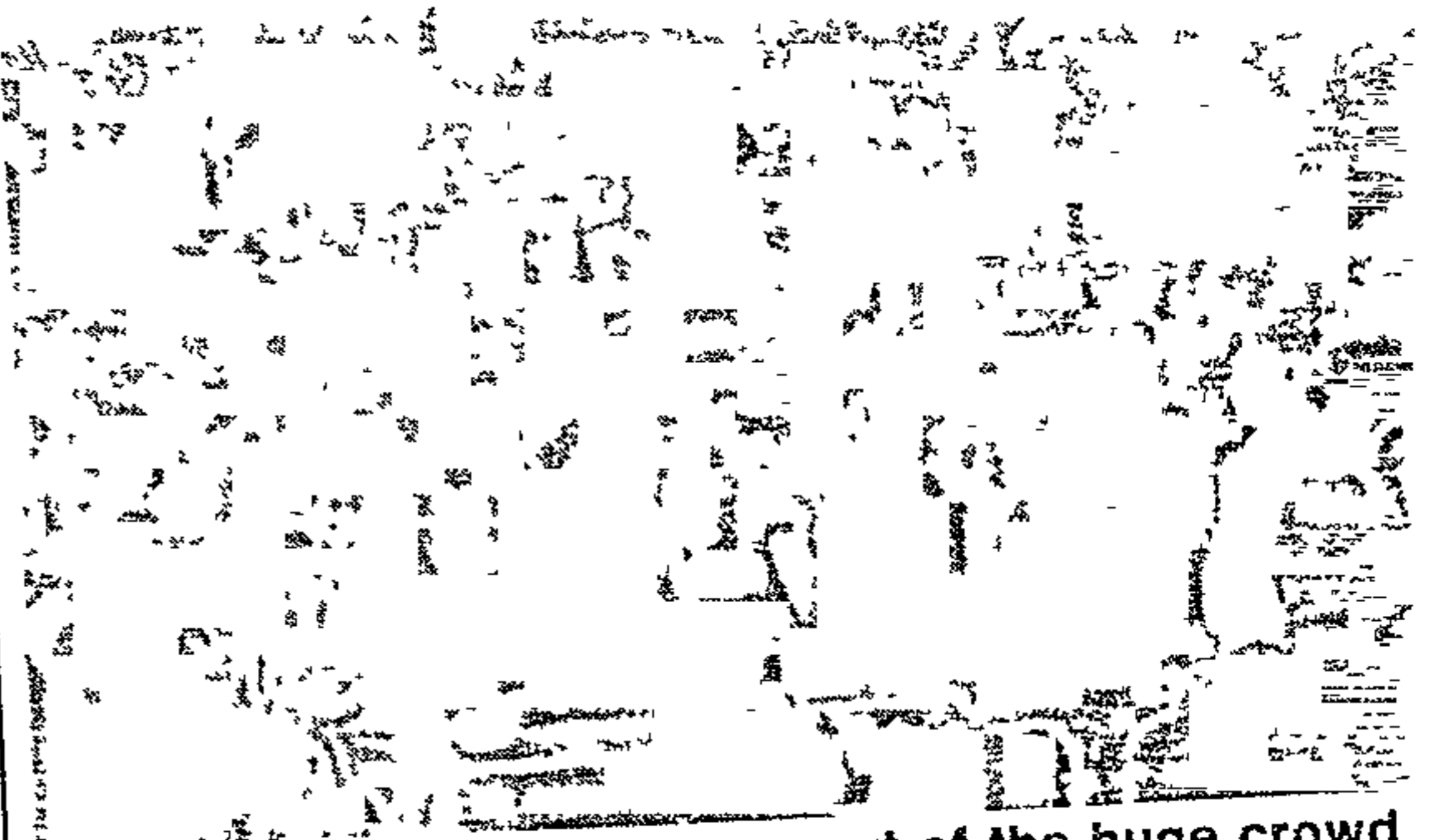
He said the SADF committee — known as the Naude Committee after its chairman, the Chaplain General Designate, Brigadier Chris Naude — had been formed "some time ago in response to calls from the churches"

Churches had been sent a draft of the committee's proposals, which have also been perused by the Minister of Defence, Magnus Malan, and the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen

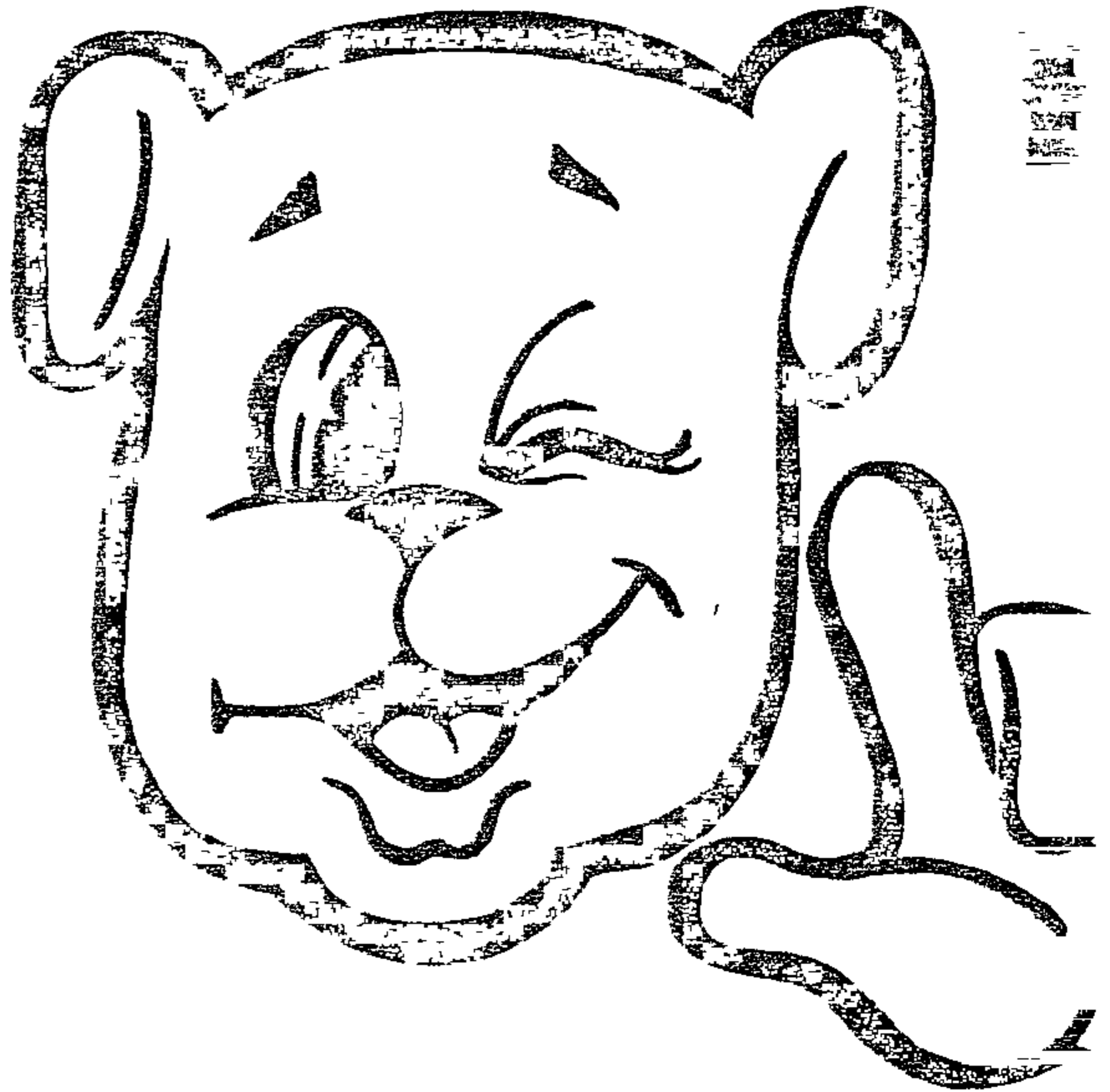
"Any attempt to usefully employ men in such a way as to benefit the entire community of South Africa and resolve this problem should be welcome," says Philip Myburgh, the PFP's defence spokesman

"There are certainly a great number of areas where service could be rendered," he said

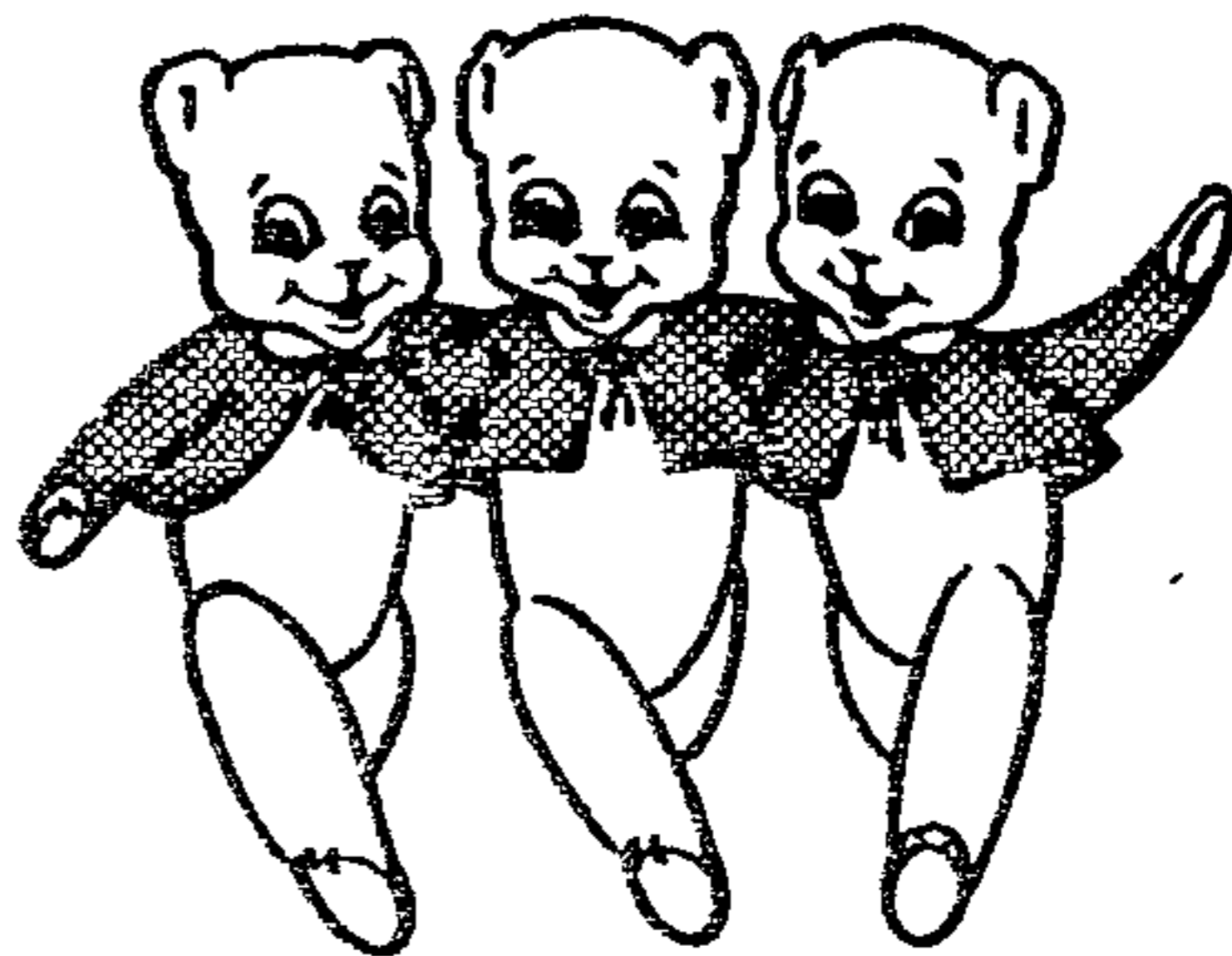
Mr Myburgh said that while he agreed that non-military servicemen should do a longer period of service as they would be involved in less hazardous work he felt that doubling the period of service would not be fair



The Battle of Trafalgar ... part of the huge crowd on New Year's e



PLUS! WE



Church concern at deal for 'political objectors'

(254) S. Express 2/11/83

CLERGYMEN this week welcomed — with reservations — the alternatives to military service for conscientious objectors recommended by the South African Defence Force

But most churches — the Nederlandse Gereformeerde Kerk excepted — expressed concern at the tough new deal for political objectors

An SADF committee has recommended that political objectors be jailed for double the period of military training and receive no remission of sentence for good behaviour

A spokesman for the Anglican Church said recommendations for alternative forms of national service for conscientious objectors were to be welcomed, but pointed out the difficulty of making a distinction between religious and political objectors

Methodist Rev Rob Robertson said that, contrary to what the SADF had stated, its recommendation that objectors perform alternative national service for twice as long as the normal period was inconsistent with provisions in other countries

"Exceptions are France and Spain,

By ANGELA GILCHRIST

where the period of alternative service for conscientious objectors is twice that of ordinary national service'

A spokesman for the Presbyterian Church said the English-speaking churches in South Africa had fought long and hard for alternative service for conscientious objectors, 'and the recommendations are a breakthrough'

"However, they should be extended to include objectors to unjust wars'

A Nederlandse Gereformeerde Kerk spokesman said the church had agreed at its General Synod in October last year that conscientious objection on scriptural grounds could be permitted

"But the Synod agreed that the State should not provide alternative forms of service for political conscientious objectors'

A spokesman for the Roman Catholic Church said it would react to the SADF recommendations at the Catholic Bishops' Conference plenary session, to be held in Pretoria this month

The Jehovah's Witnesses Congregations head office said a statement on the recommendations would be issued soon

The SADF recommendations identify four groups of conscientious objectors

- Non-combatants, who should be allowed to do military service which does not involve the carrying of arms or weapon-training

- Non-militarists, who refuse to wear uniform but are willing to do work beneficial to the Defence Force and should be employed out of the military system and not in uniform for 1½ times the normal service period, plus camps

- Non-militarists, unwilling to have any part of the Defence Force and who should be required to engage in other forms of national service as firemen, hospital workers and in forestry, for twice the length of military service, plus camps

- Objectors on political grounds, who should be placed in civilian prison for twice the length of military service and receive no remission

talking in court about Mrs Brune he said 'I met her and she came to my house We immediately became lovers that very day

He claimed that he beat her when she attacked him and threw her out of his home

Mrs Hirschfield claimed she had been beaten by Mr Diskin while his arm was in plaster She sustained facial injuries and broken teeth

The trial resumes on January 26



Thatcher repeats her tough line on rapists

Sunday Express Correspondent

LONDON — The mother of a six-year-old rape victim has received a letter from Mrs Thatcher in which the Prime Minister repeats her call for tougher punishment for rapists

"I was naturally very upset about the terrible crime and understand your feelings" said Mrs Thatcher

"I regard rape as an appalling crime

"And I agree with the view of the Lord Chief Justice that it should be properly and appropriately punished

"I hope that the measures which the Lord Chancellor has put in hand and the comments made by the Lord Chief Justice will serve to reassure you and everyone else that the government and the courts regard rape as an extremely serious crime and one which is most repugnant to most people everywhere"

Last month Mrs Thatcher told the House of Commons the lenient sentence passed on a man who twice raped the girl was 'incomprehensible'

The girl's 29-year-old



● Prime Minister Thatcher — "Rape is an appalling crime, she told a six-year-old victim's mother

mother is now circulating petitions throughout Britain calling for minimum sentences on rapists and a change in the law which would allow the prosecution to appeal against lenient sentences

The petitions also call for the dismissal of Judge Stanley Price 71, who jailed Jas-

bir Singh Rai 26, for a year for the rapes and two incidents of indecent assault

Eight months of the sentence was suspended and, taking into account good conduct and the two months Rai had spent in custody awaiting trial he was released 25 days after sentence was passed

Ripper's legacy is wife's hatred

Sunday Express Correspondent

LONDON — Two years after learning her husband was the Yorkshire Ripper, Sonia Sutcliffe cannot cast off the hatred she feels towards all men

Sonia's quiet suburban life was shattered in the first week of January 1981, when police arrested her husband Peter, 36

Throughout their six-year marriage, the killer had concealed from her the grim truth about his 13 murders and seven attempted killings

Today Sonia, 32, who is legally separated from Sutcliffe, lives alone in the large detached house they once shared in Bradford Her mother, Mrs Maria Szurma, said "She will never be able to get over what happened to her Can you imagine the shock someone would feel if they were told they had been married to a beast like him?"

"I do not believe she will marry again. In fact, she just does not like men any more She hates them" Sutcliffe is serving a life sentence.

YOU'VE SEEN THE REST NOW CONTACT THE BEST

PRICES INCLUDE

- Marble Plaster
- Coping and mosaic
- Brick Surround
- Hi-Rate sand filter
- Underwater light
- Electrical connections

8.2 m x 4 m
8.1 m x 4.8 m
10.7 m x 4.8 m
11 m x 5.5 m
12.2 m x 8.1 m

CHAPOO

OR V.

WE BUILD ON THE ONE OF THE MOST

Five Maseru dead were top ANC men Security chief

FIVE senior African National Congress executives killed in the South African raid on Maseru last year had received guerrilla training in Lesotho, Angola and East Germany.

They had helped organise ANC infiltration into South Africa and Transkei, police said yesterday.

Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, head of the Security Branch, gave their names.

They included the chairman of the senior organ of the ANC in Lesotho, Zola Sgonyela Nqini, a member of the ANC's political and propaganda section in Maseru Adolph Joseph Mpongoshe and a unit commander and member of the ANC's security section responsible for interviewing recruits and arranging security measures at ANC residences in Maseru, Cambridge Morena Lucky Moloisane.

Illegally

All the ANC executives killed in the raid had at some time either been detained in South Africa or imprisoned on Robben Island after being convicted of terrorist activities or furthering their organisation's aims, said Gen Coetzee.

They left the country illegally for Lesotho after being released from detention or imprisonment.

Gen Coetzee was replying to ANC claims that the Maseru raid had resulted in the deaths of 'unarmed and harmless' ANC refugees in Lesotho.

He said that one of those killed was, in fact, a member of a Lesotho-based ANC assassination team which had attempted to kill the former Transkei Commissioner of Police, Major-General M Z Ngceba, two years ago.

(Two weeks ago the Sunday Times disclosed that a former central committee



LT-GEN COETZEE Slams ANC claims

By NEIL HOOPER

member of the South African Communist Party and of the ANC, Mr Bartholomew Hlapane, and his wife were murdered by the sole survivor of an ANC assassination team based in Lesotho and that the other members of the team had been killed by South African forces during the raid on Maseru.)

To discount reports that those killed in the Maseru raid were unarmed and harmless ANC refugees, Gen Coetzee disclosed details of the identity of some of the dead.

They included

● Ligwa Graham Mdlankomo (alias Zakes) Born in Port Elizabeth in 1956, he was a founder member and a former chairman of the later-banned South African Students' Movement (SASM). He was detained in 1977 because of his involvement in riots in the Eastern Cape.

He left South Africa illegally for Lesotho in 1978, from where he went to Nova Catengue in Angola and Teterow in East Germany for specialist guerrilla warfare training.

In 1979 he was attached to the ANC's Angolan intelligence and security section at Camp Viana on the outskirts of Luanda.

He returned to Lesotho as a senior member of the ANC in the territory in 1981, to

train terrorists for attacks on targets in South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei.

● Adolph Joseph Mpongoshe (alias Sydney Mavimbela) Born in Port Elizabeth in 1932 he was in the ANC hierarchy in the Eastern Cape during the 1960s and was subsequently jailed for furthering the aims of the banned organisation.

He left South Africa illegally in 1975 for Russia, where he underwent specialist guerrilla warfare training at Prvolnye, and two years later he was appointed political commissar of the ANC camp at Nova Catengue in Southern Angola.

In 1978 Mpongoshe was appointed camp commander of the ANC "Fundu" camp in Northern Angola (The Nova Catengue camp was destroyed during a bombing raid in 1979).

Mpongoshe was appointed chief representative of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) in Lesotho in 1981, and also served as a member of the ANC's political and propaganda division in Maseru which was responsible for distributing ANC and SACP propaganda by courier in South Africa.

● Cambridge Morena Lucky Moloisane (alias Khanyile Lesedi) Born in Bloemfontein in 1957, he became an active member of the Azania People's Organisation (Azapo), an offshoot of the Black People's Convention (BCP). He was detained in 1978 for inciting public violence.

Jailed

The same year he left the country and travelled to Angola and in 1980 to Teterow in East Germany, where he underwent specialist terrorist training.

In August 1981 he was sent to Lesotho, where he was attached to the ANC's security section, and responsible for interviewing ANC recruits. He was also a unit commander and accommodated trained ANC terrorists at his Maseru home.

● Jackson Balisani Tayo (alias Mafutha) Born in Ladyfrere in 1931, he joined the ANC as a youth and was jailed on Robben Island for six years for manufacturing bombs.

Gen Coetzee said Tayo was released in August 1970, when he continued illegal ANC activities and in August 1981 he was a member of an ANC squad which attacked the Msobomvu police station in Transkei, killing two policemen.

He fled immediately after the murders to Lesotho where he joined up with other trained ANC terrorists.

Tayo underwent a crash course in guerrilla warfare and thereafter assisted ANC terrorists to infiltrate the

Eastern Cape and Transkei from Lesotho.

● Zola Sgonyela Nqini (alias Bra Zed) Born in Uitenhage on December 31 1934, he joined the ANC as a youth, becoming a branch secretary and clerk on the publication New Age.

In 1964 he was sentenced to five-and-a-half years imprisonment and jailed on Robben Island, where he joined the "high command" of the South African Communist Party.

Released in 1969 he was appointed by the high command as the SACP contact in the Glen Grey district.

He later illegally travelled to Lesotho, where he was responsible for training ANC recruits in handling communist weapons such as the AK47 and the Makarov pistol.

He was subsequently appointed the ANC's chief representative in Lesotho.

Gen Coetzee also responded to reports that the ANC intended to launch attacks on so-called civilian targets in South Africa in retaliation for the Maseru raid.

Koeberg

"Even a casual look at the crimes perpetrated by the ANC/SACP since they declared war on the people of South Africa more than two decades ago reveals that the hundreds of acts of terrorism, murder bombings and assassination were not solely directed at State targets," Gen Coetzee said.

Sabotage at the Koeberg power station near Cape Town two weeks ago was planned months ago and was not in retaliation for the South African raid on ANC bases in Lesotho, said Gen Coetzee.

"Although police investigations into this sabotage are far from complete and it would also be of a detrimental nature for security reasons to reveal the results of the investigations, preliminary investigations have proved conclusively that the sabotage was planned months ahead and had nothing whatever to do with either the Maseru raid or the subsequent burial of some of the victims of the raid," he said.

Gen Coetzee also rejected speculation that the killing of Mr Hlapane and his wife was in retaliation for the raid.

MUST enter in each question in which it has columns (2) and

External

(3)

the block on this cover the number of question you are answering

- Blue or black ink must be used for answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for pencil may also be used.
- Names must be printed on each separate (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional examination book (s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate

and to possible exclusion from the

SADF (254) plans (204) for (3/11/83) objectors

A SOUTH African Defence Force committee has reportedly recommended that men refusing to do national service for political reasons should be jailed for double the term of military training.

The Pretoria News, quoting church sources, reported on Friday that the committee had also proposed that political objectors should have no remission for good behaviour.

"These, and other far-reaching proposals, were contained — say, church sources — in a report sent by the SADF to churches for comment," the newspaper said.

The SADF has refused to comment on the issue.

The newspaper said the committee recommended that four identified groups of objectors be dealt with in the following manner:

- Non-combatants should be allowed to do military service which did not involve the carrying of arms or weapon training.

- Non-militarists should be employed out of the military system and not in uniform. Their length of service should be one-and-a-half times the length of military service together with camps.

- Non-militarists unwilling to have any part of the SADF should be required to engage in other forms of national service (as firemen, hospital workers, in forestry) and their national service should be twice the length of military service together with camps.

- Objectors on political grounds should not be placed in military detention, but should be jailed for a period twice the length of military service, with no remission of sentence for good behaviour.

The committee had recommended that a special board be appointed by the Minister of Manpower to judge each case as objectively as possible, the newspaper reported — Sapa

CAPL TAKS 4/1/83

Churches welcome plan on objectors

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Churches have welcomed the South African Defence Force proposal to recognize conscientious objectors but are concerned about the length of alternative service

Exemption from military service will depend on the political or religious convictions of the individual and no longer on the principles of the religious organization which the individual belongs to

This is welcomed by some clergymen but the length of the alternative service worries others

Categories

There will be four categories of conscientious objectors if the plan is adopted

- Non-combatants who would do military service but not carry arms or receive weapon training,

- Non-combatants who would not wear uniform but would do work to help the SADF. They would serve 1½ times the length of military service, plus camps

- Non-combatants unwilling to be a part of the army would do non-military national service for twice the length of military service

- Objectors on political grounds, who would be jailed for double the length of their military service

Hints for new army recruits

CAPE TIMES 4/1/83 254

Staff Reporter

JANUARY every year sees thousands of young men all over the country wrenched from their mothers' arms and into those of their sergeant-majors

While prospective national servicemen might be a little unsettled about spending their next two years in uniform, knowing that they have come to do their national service prepared with the right personal effects and belongings might help a little bit

National servicemen will have received a list, together with their call-up instructions, of what should be brought along with them, a Defence Force spokesman said yesterday. This list recommends that they bring

- A minimum of civilian clothing. Servicemen will be issued with a uniform soon after arriving at their training bases and will not be allowed to wear civilian clothing until after they have finished their training

- Shaving kit, toothbrush, toothpaste, hairbrush, a towel, shampoo, toilet soap and some underclothing

- Shoe polish (brown for the Army, black for the Air Force and Navy) and a set of shoe brushes

- Sporting equipment, if servicemen take part in a particular sport

- A musical instrument, servicemen who play may bring their instruments with them

- A Bible and a hymn book

- Marriage certificate, if married

- Call-up instructions

- Identification documents, including certificates or authorized photocopies of highest education attained and driver's licence, if the serviceman has one

Other items that may make the recruit's life

easier may also be brought along, the spokesman said

These include

- A marking pen, postage stamps, writing paper, envelopes, ball point pens (a few, if possible, as these tend to get lost quite easily), and for those spare moments not spent writing, a couple of paperback novels

- In addition to the toiletries mentioned above, lip salve or balm, a battery-powered shaver, a small manicure kit and some foot powder are suggested. For Capetonians called up to the drier parts of the country, some moisturizing cream is recommended

- Washing powder for clothes, clothes pegs, a scrubbing brush, an iron and two or three cloth dusters

- Two or three padlocks and a small chain to prevent clothes from being stolen from the washing lines

- As mentioned, civilian clothes may not be worn by national servicemen during training, but a few old T-shirts, a pair of shorts and a track suit could be handy

- A wallet with some cash to tide them over until they receive their first pay

- A personal medical kit with some plasters, headache tablets, vitamin tablets and glucose sweets

- For smokers, extra packets of cigarettes

- Transistor radios and small cassette tape players are permissible

The spokesman said methylated spirits, used by some servicemen to harden feet, should not be brought along, as this constituted a fire hazard

Alcohol and dagga were forbidden. Bags would be searched, he said

Churches look at SADF proposals

254
BOM
1/1/83

Mail Reporter
CHURCHES have welcomed the South African Defence Force proposal to recognise conscientious objectors but have expressed concern at the length of alternative service

According to a Sapa report the SADF has drawn up a proposal which recognises four different kinds of conscientious objection

Exemption from military service would depend on the political or religious convictions of the individual and no longer on the principles of the religious organisation to which the individual belonged

This was welcomed by Johannesburg churchmen as a "tremendous advance" on the existing regulations surrounding conscientious objection

However, the length of the alternative service — which could be double the length of military service in two cate-

gories — was a cause of concern to churchmen

"It is totally unfair to make objectors work double the time," said Rev Wing, general secretary of the United Congregational Church

Conscientious objectors who would be recognised if the plan was adopted were

- Non-combatants who would do military service but not carry arms or receive weapons training

- Non-militarists who would not wear uniforms but work for the Defence Force outside the military system, serving one-and-a-half times the length of military service together with camps,

- Non-militarists unwilling to be any part of the Defence Force could work as firemen, hospital workers and in other forms of national service for twice the length of national service plus camps, and

- Objectors on political grounds would be jailed for twice the duration of their

military service without remission of sentence for good behaviour

Applications for exemption would be processed by a committee consisting of a judge, three churchmen from different denominations, one serving chaplain and an SA Defence Force officer

The Rev Robert Samson of the Presbyterian Church said his church welcomed the improvements to the status of conscientious objectors but was very concerned about the length of alternative service

"This proposal doesn't exactly meet all our requirements," he said yesterday. A spokesman for the Catholic Church said he was not prepared to comment until the bishops had met to discuss the proposal

No comment was available from the New Apostolic Church, the Seventh Day Adventist Church or the Jehovahs Witnesses Congregation

Four drown on Natal coast

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN — Three men drowned in the sea off Port Durnford and a young girl drowned in St Michael's Lagoon at the weekend, police confirmed yesterday. And Durban beach officials were kept busy yesterday when they treated more than 1 000 people for blue-bottle stings

A police spokesman said the drowned men were Joel Khezwa, Blessing Dlamini and Selbe Langa

He said Mr Khezwa, a visitor from Bergville, got into difficulty while swimming. Mr Dlamini and Mr Langa swam out to assist him, but all three men drowned

By late yesterday afternoon the bodies of the men had not been recovered

Harlet Msisi, a 10-year-old girl on holiday from Johannesburg, drowned in the St Michael's lagoon on the South Coast on Sunday

More than a thousand holidaymakers were treated for bluebottle stings yesterday as Durban sweltered under clear skies with the early afternoon temperature rising to 30°C

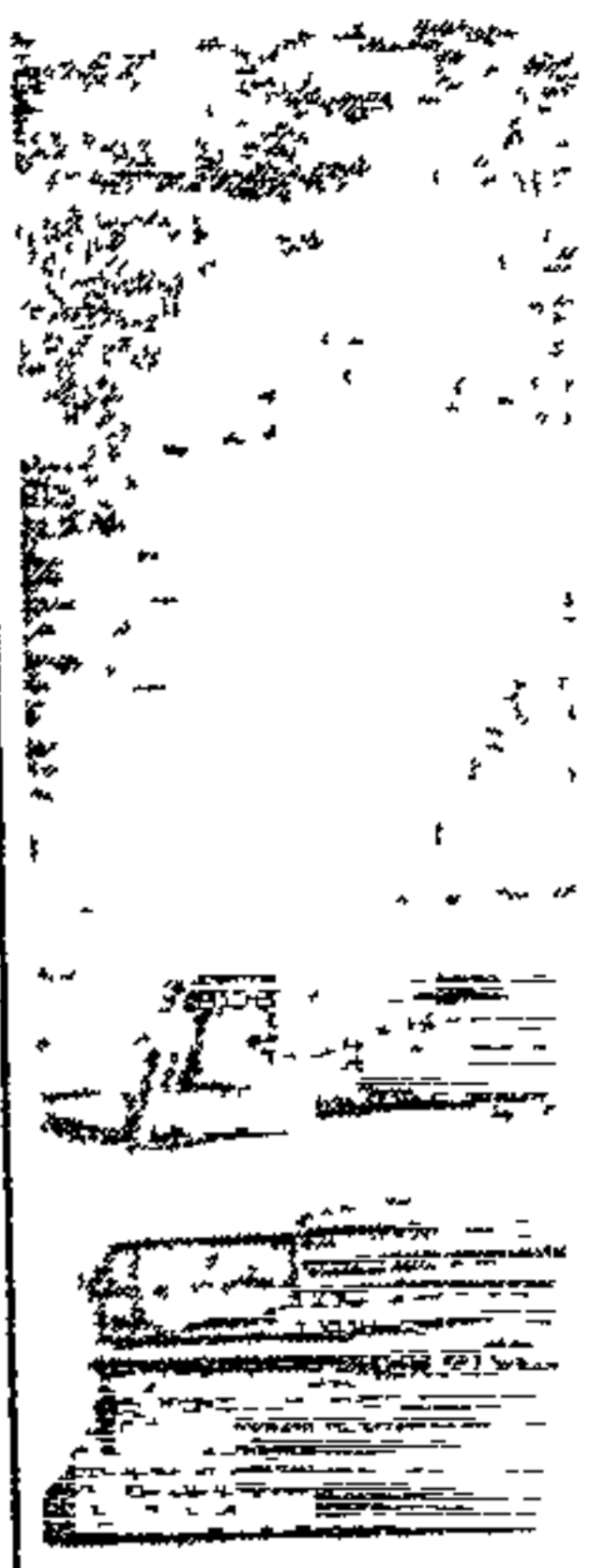
In spite of warnings to stay out of the water, many of the estimated 15 000 people who flocked to the beach bathed — and suffered the consequences

A South Beach official said his office had treated more than 250 stung bathers by midday, and Addington Beach had treated many more cases

At North Beach, an official said she had treated more than 500 people for stings. The day started off quietly with the odd bluebottle case, according to Mr Alan Pembroke, Durban's assistant beach manager

"Then suddenly we had a wave of cases as the beach seemed to be invaded by bluebottles," he said

Beach officials had received a flood of complaints about other races using "white" beaches, Mr Pembroke said, and had removed many black, coloured and Indian people from beaches between West Street and the Snake Park



Holidaymakers attribute the i...

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A dramatic drop in the fatalities on South roads over the festive season was hailed by a road safety authority as a success for the first campaign against excessive use of beer

Although official accident statistics are not available it appears that the 1982/3 holiday road deaths figure will be less than that of 1981/2, when 200 people lost their lives on South African roads over Christmas. New York

The director of the National Road Safety Council, Mr L A Dreyer, said yesterday that the success of the anti-drinking campaign was a major factor in the reduced fatalities

He said the campaign had helped the media in highlighting the dangers of excessive drinking and that the important factor in the road deaths down was the anti-drinking campaign

Sapa reports that 100 people lost their lives on vaal roads at the

Ann cycles to end hunger

NEW DELHI — Ann Sorrel is one young American woman who will go a long way to end world hunger

The 22-year-old Newark, New Jersey, teacher is riding her bicycle across South Asia to educate herself and others about hunger, which she says afflicts 500-million people around the world

By pedalling 40 000km through India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh, Miss Sorrel hopes to inspire Americans to donate to Oxfam, a non-profit, non-sectarian agency that sponsors disaster relief and self-help projects in 26 countries

She began her trip in New Delhi on June 16, cycled through northern India and Pakistan and passed again through Delhi recently on her way south

Tanned, sturdy Miss Sorrel has endured 41°C desert heat and scaled 3 660m Himalayan passes. On her second day a bus hit her,

inflicting minor lacerations. Her black hair and bare legs have attracted rude gestures, catcalls and pinches in lands where men ordinarily don't even see a woman's eyes

Travelling up to 160km a day, she has suffered dysentery, food poisoning and mechanical woes, including 40 tire punctures

Through it all she remains fervently committed to her goal — to raise R50 000 for Oxfam America

"This is almost my religion, to say to people, 'You count and you can make others count. Your R10 can in some way alleviate the suffering of one person,'" she said

"Every day I'm overwhelmed by a kindness. I have been invited into villages where the whole village came to see me, bringing their best food. In one village they killed their best chicken for me — and I'm vegetarian," she said

But she also has observed harsh poverty — UPI

Lena Zavaroni cheers in the New Year

London Bureau

LONDON — Singer Lena Zavaroni had an encouraging start to her New Year

Doctors told her she could leave the hospital where she has been treated for the slimmers' disease anorexia nervosa

As she relaxed at her North London home yesterday, 19-year-old Lena said "I was expecting to be in hospital for several more weeks"

"But the doctors suddenly discharged me and said I was now fit enough"

"Now I have got to spend

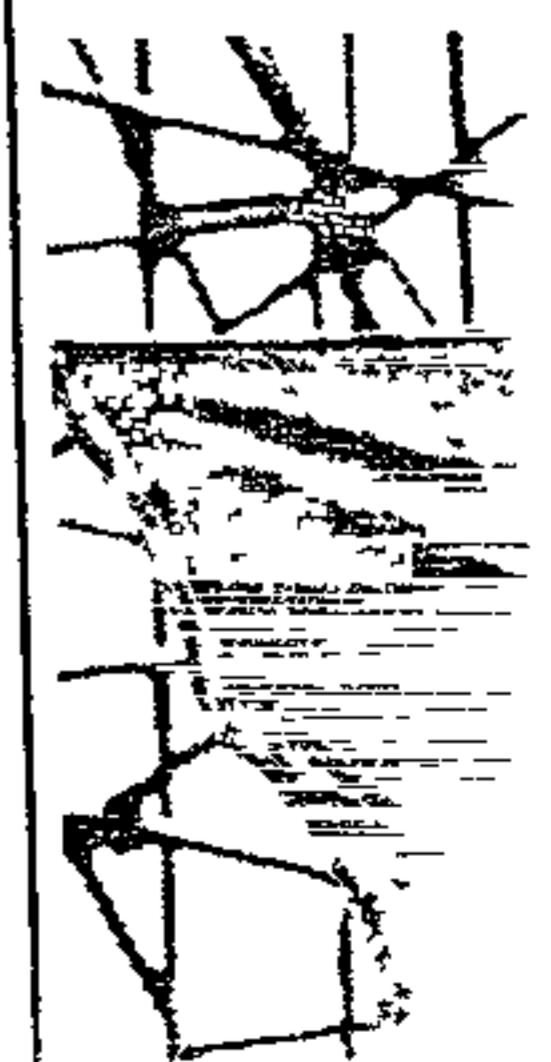
some time deciding if and when I want to go back to my singing career"

The Italian-descended, Scots-born singer was a child star in variety theatres and television. She shot to fame with an old song, "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me", when she was only nine years old

NOBODY CAN POSSIBLY OFFER AND RECOMMENDED

Climber survives 213m fall

LONDON — Eamonn McCarroll plummeted 213m down Britain's highest mountain — Ben Nevis in Scotland — during a weekend climb





Council cleaner Mr Omar Kader and a pile of the litter he found on a Sea Point beach

Lesotho raid was 'barbaric'

Own Correspondent
TORONTO — South African soldiers who entered Lesotho last month deliberately shot peaceful refugees in their beds and murdered women and children according to a letter signed by 19 Canadian doctors which has been received by the Canadian Department of External Affairs

The South Africans killed 42 people claiming that 30 were 'terrorists' and members of the African National Congress that the others were Lesotho citizens killed in the crossfire and that a large cache of weapons and military supplies were seized

Men women and children alike were slaughtered. Among the critically injured was one woman six months pregnant. "Four it is common knowledge that the majority of the victims were asleep when attacked and were either slaughtered in their beds or dragged outside and shot.

"Fifth, the Basotho who were 'killed in the crossfire' were deliberately shot, also in their homes because the invasion forces mistaking their house for that of a South African refugee entered and shot indiscriminately those they found."

The doctors added "This barbaric action must be condemned and urged that a United Nations commission of inquiry be set up into the raid and that the Canadian Government should consider sanctions against South Africa and recall its ambassador.

The doctors signed their letter to the External Affairs Minister, Mr Allan MacEachen, but asked that their names not be made public because they feared South African reprisals that could endanger Canadian aid programmes in Lesotho.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria last night the allegations made by these nameless people were so absurd prejudiced and one-sided that it really could not be expected of the SADF to comment.

'Inaccurate'

The doctors working for several Canadian relief agencies wrote that some aspects of the incident "have been inaccurately portrayed to the rest of the world".

They pointed out that Lesotho has a stated policy of not permitting itself to be used as a base for any terrorist activity.

The letter said the 12 targets involved were in fact, the residences of South African refugees who lived openly amid their Basotho neighbours as members of the community. Their homes were highly visible, situated on public thoroughfares and any military activity would have been immediately apparent.

"Third the 30 so-called terrorists were in reality South African refugees

Botswana Vice-President dies

GABORONE — Botswana's Vice-President, Mr Lenyeletse Seretse, died early yesterday after a long illness. The government declared two weeks of mourning for Mr Seretse, 62, cousin of the late Sir Seretse Khama, Botswana's first president.

Mr Seretse had been treated for cancer in a Johannesburg hospital early in December. He later returned to hospital in Gaborone.

Mr Seretse was a Bamangwa tribesman. Among those considered likely to succeed him are Mr M P K Nwako, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Peter Mmusi, Minister of Finance, Development and Planning, and Mrs Gaotsiwe Chepe, Minister of Mines and Minerals — Sapa-AP

- 6 42 Sportfokus A programme ... Presenter Jan Sp...
- 7 08 Flinkdink Eow... presenter one of his quick... programme producer Kobus Petze
- 7 30 Outeniqua Featuring the beautiful area of the Southern Cape and in the region between George and Kn... duce Charles van der Merwe
- 8 00 News
- 8 28 Weather
- 8 35 News Focus An in-depth analysis in the news
- 8 52 Family Reunion (Final Episode) gathering of the clan several long family feuds are settled and pla future are made
- 9 42 Looking At Spices A four-part s... traces the history of the spice trad... it affected South Africa Produc... McClelland
- 10 11 Portrait of a Legend The country... ern singer Merle Haggard
- 10 59 News
- 11 09 Epilogue The Rev Chin Reddy

TV2

- 6 30 Umakho (Cuore Di Ma)
- 7 00 Izindaba/Iindaba (News)
- 7 10 Jikelele (Magazine Programme) . Ibhastile (Marble) A documentar... mining and uses of marble
- 9 00 Iindaba/Izindaba (News)
- 9 25 Iphunga Elimnandi/Ezenkolo (E...

Last night's

TV1

THE children's programme, "Riding High" showed just how many cats may be found amongst the horses. For sheer adolescent nastiness some of those young ladies on their high-stepping ponies take a lot of beating.

"Knight Rider" the new series which began last night features a most remarkable motor car which can be programmed to avoid having accidents. The trouble is that the car shows signs of wanting to programme its occupants.

So poor was the acting in this initial programme that a fully automated cast might not be a bad thing. The car should entrance the kids.

NEIL VEITCH

TV2

THE mixture screened last suggested that we made our own on its new and service.

To be fair the programmes Appl... Usambhunsun... pressive from ment point of... latter with... character Sir... ing to be a... children.

Instead of... three minor... the Johannes... Jikelele would better off w... can only hope horse racing is kept away from... It brings no enjoyment... Luckily the... and the Garg... and Simpson... its high with... soul music.

Too late for classification

BIRTHS

GRAY — To Veronica (nee Stephen son) and Alistair twin daughters on January 3 at Mowbray Maternity. All well thanks to doctor and staff.

DEATHS

VAN TONDER — Ruth our dear Mashie will always be remembered by Nicholas Justin Ruth Jane George and Johnathan.

VAN TONDER — loved mother of and John de... ary 2 1983... Saints An... Wednesday 5... rangemen's... Tel 21639 Her...

DE LEEUW — A... born Schoene... cember 31 at... age of 89 yrs... mourned by... children and... runera... da, 51 om the... Bosch.

McDonald's

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Post Focus

~~#11~~ 254 ~~#17~~ E. Post
4/1/83

Did raid buy time, or shorten fuse for SA?

By a Special Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICANS enter the New Year with memories of the Maseru raid fresh in the mind and the vista of a politically critical year ahead

The question is whether the raid on African National Congress targets in Lesotho helped to buy time for the changes which everybody knows have to be made, or whether it shortened the metaphorical fuse and lost rather than gained time

It must be assessed against the prospect in 1983 of constitutional plans designed to co-opt coloureds and Indians as subordinate allies of whites, and of further manoeuvring in the protracted but potentially explosive dispute in South West Africa

The strike into Lesotho was clearly meant to deter neighbouring states from allowing ANC insurgents and, some foreign observers suspect, even ANC political representatives to operate from their territories. In that way the ANC would be kept at arms length in countries such as Tanzania, which do not share borders with South Africa

Pretoria's "mailed fist" strategy may have been partially successful

Strategically-placed Swaziland, for one, has responded by rounding up at least 27 ANC exiles and

placing them in "protective custody" at the Mawelawela refugee camp between Mbabane and Manzini. Most of them have since left the country for Mozambique

Stepped up vigilance by Swazi authorities against Mozambique-based ANC fighters en route to or from South Africa will thus be a definite gain for Pretoria

Against that, however, it should be noted that there have been no similar moves from Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, or — further afield — Angola and Zambia

Of course, some of these states may follow Swaziland's decision and restrict ANC members in their territories. But it should be recalled that about 30 ANC men were killed in the raid on ANC expatriates in Matola, Mozambique, and that this did not result in a clampdown on the ANC by President Samora Machel. Nor have repeated raids into Angola prevented its MPLA regime from offering sanctuary to the ANC's ideological kinsmen in Swapo

It is nevertheless true

that both Mozambique and Angola have had talks in the past few weeks with South Africa, and that these may yet yield benefits to Pretoria. The discussions are but the first moves in a complicated political game in which Mozambique and Angola have their own stratagems

There is another dimension to Pretoria's policy of pre-emptive strikes against ANC exiles in neighbouring territories

Instead of cowering before South Africa's might, the states concerned may seek to counter-balance it by seeking aid

It has already happened to a degree. The huge flow of Cubans into Angola came after the secret South African invasion of Angola during the Angolan civil war, while Mozambique signed a defence treaty with the Soviet Union after the Matola raid

Thus there is a risk that a policy designed to reduce the threat of the "Moscow-sponsored" ANC will lead to a stronger communist presence in Southern Africa and the consequent danger of direct confronta-

tion with the Soviet Union

There is also another level at which the raid on Lesotho should be assessed: its impact on ANC morale and on black perceptions at home of the ANC

The raid was undoubtedly a shattering blow to the ANC in Lesotho, but it should be seen in the light of developments after the raid

The SADF excursion was followed by two apparent counter-blows from the ANC: the assassination of ANC defector Mr Bartholomew Hlapane in Soweto and the sabotage attack on the Koeberg nuclear power plant

In a weekend statement the chief of the security police, General Johan Coetzee, dismissed suggestions that the two ANC strikes were prompted by the Maseru raid

Mr Hlapane, as a former colleague of top men in the ANC and a State witness in a long run of political trials, was high on the ANC "hit list". He was killed on the symbolically important Day of the Vow — or, as blacks call it, Heroes Day. With the possible exception

of the laying of limpet mines at Sasol 1 in June 1980, the attack on Koeberg was the most dramatic episode in the ANC's campaign of "armed struggle"

Link these events with the spectacle of the ANC burying its dead in Maseru and the daring presence at the mass funeral of the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, and it becomes extremely doubtful whether the ANC lost more than it gained in the psychological battle for the allegiance of blacks at home

Then, too, the Maseru raid should be seen in the context of the unanimous UN Security Council decision condemning South Africa for the raid and ordering Pretoria to pay compensation to Lesotho for the death of its nationals and the damage to its property

The condemnation had the support of two governments consistently accused by the Third World and the communist bloc of covert support for South Africa — those of Britain and the United States. The implied rebuke must be added to the cost of the raid

of each page and in column (1) this cover the number of the answering

ink must be used for written use of a ball point pen is acceptable ink may be used only for emphasis or for diagrams, for ay also be used

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

4 Do not write in the left hand margin

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

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

(754) (1A) (67)
R.D.M.
4/11/83

'Peaceful exiles killed by SA'

Mail Correspondent

TORONTO — South African soldiers who entered Lesotho last month deliberately shot peaceful refugees in their beds and murdered women and children, according to a letter sent to the Canadian Department of External Affairs and signed by 19 Canadian doctors

The South Africans killed 42 people, claiming 30 were "terrorists" and members of the African National Congress and the others Lesotho citizens killed in the cross-fire

The doctors, working in Lesotho for several Canadian relief agencies, wrote that aspects of the incident "have been inaccurately portrayed to the rest of the world"

The letter said the 12 targets involved "were, in fact, the residences of South African refugees who lived openly amid their Basotho neighbours as members of the community, their homes were highly visible, situated on public thoroughfares, and any military activity would

have been immediately apparent

"Third, the 30 so-called terrorists were in reality South African refugees. Men, women and children alike were slaughtered. Among the critically injured was one woman six months pregnant who was shot in the abdomen

"Fourth, it is common knowledge that the majority of the victims were asleep when attacked and were either slaughtered in their beds or dragged outside and shot.

"Fifth, the Basotho who were 'killed in the cross-fire' were deliberately shot, also in their homes, because the invasion forces mistook their house for that of a South African refugee, entered and shot indiscriminately those they found"

A spokesman for the SA Defence Force said in Pretoria last night the allegations by "these nameless people" were so absurd, prejudiced and one-sided that it could not be expected of the SADF to comment on them

Star 5/1/83 (254)

ANC: more shot than arrested

By Sheryl Rame,
Pretoria Bureau

More suspected ANC activists were shot by South African security forces than were arrested last year.

This is the first time in five years that the pattern of arrests and fatalities has shown more deaths than arrests, according to statistics kept by the Institute of Strategic Stu-

dies at the University of Pretoria

About 13 alleged ANC members were shot while apparently resisting arrest in 1982. Nine were arrested.

In 1981, 16 were arrested and only five were killed.

"No meaningful conclusion can be reached concerning these statistics," said Lieutenant-General Jo-

han Coetzee, head of the Security Police

"The difference in trend can be ascribed to various factors, for instance, criminals in this category, forcefully resisting arrest, being caught in the act, over-estimating their own chances against capable South African security forces and others."

● See Page 11.

Serviceman killed in bike crash

Pretoria Bureau

A NATIONAL serviceman died instantly and his colleague was seriously injured when their motorcycle skidded off the road and crashed into a fence in Sinoville, Pretoria, on Monday

An SA Defence Force spokesman yesterday confirmed that Rifleman Johannes Jacobus Swart, 19, of Krugersdorp, was killed.

He said Rifleman M H Westerberg, of Sudheuwel, near Johannesburg, sustained cuts and bruises

Rfn Westerberg was in a satisfactory condition in the No 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria

By Jon Qwelane

The whereabouts of two men abducted by South African Defence Force commandos during raids into Mozambique nearly two years ago are still not known

The two were brought back in January 1981 after the commandos destroyed bases in Matola, near Maputo, used by the outlawed African National Congress

One of them later turned State witness in a treason trial involving three members of the ANC. The presiding judge ruled the man should not be named. Disclosing the name of the second missing man would identify the witness by elimination

Lawyers acting for the men's families said police had said the men had long been released, but their families have not seen them

A third man brought back after the raids, Mozambique national Mr David Thobela, has since been detained without trial in South Africa. He is being held in terms of the Internal Security Act

Missing . . . two detainees taken 6/1/83 Stan after Matola raid

at Modder Bee Prison in Benoni

Lieutenant-Colonel C Coetzee, of the Public Relations Division of the South African Police, said the police could not "answer or comment on unsubstantiated allegations" in reply to queries about the men

Another disappearance was that of former Soweto student leader Mr Peter Lengene from his hideout in Botswana, where he was in exile

His disappearance caused tension between the South African and Botswana authorities, lead-

ing Botswana police commissioner, Mr Simon Hirschfeld, to travel to Pretoria, where he spoke to Mr Lengene in the presence of senior SAP officers

He later said, although Mr Lengene had said he had come to South Africa on his own and was not interested in returning to Botswana, he believed this response had been prompted by the policemen's presence

Information Minister Mr Daniel Kwelagobe said Botswana authorities remained convinced

Mr Lengene had not left the country willingly

South African police insist Mr Lengene is not in detention, but this week his mother, Mrs Angelina Lengene, said she had not seen her son since his return to South Africa

Detained with Mozambican Mr Thobela at Modder Bee is Mr Modikae Modibe Tatsa of Orlando East, Soweto. He last saw his home shortly before Christmas 1979, when he was detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act

In June the following year he was charged with terrorism, but the charges were withdrawn a month later. Security Police immediately re-detained him under Section Six, and in March 1981 called him to give evidence for the State in a terror trial at Ermelo

He refused to testify and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, reduced to a year on appeal

On his release in March 1982, Security Police once again immediately re-detained him. He has been at Modder Bee since, held without trial in terms of the Internal Security Act

Lawyers for both Mr Tatsa and Mr Thobela said the men appeared before a review committee last month, but their applications for release were not granted

A spokesman for the lawyers said the men's detention orders were due to expire in August this year, but "it does not necessarily mean they will be released because, in terms of the Act, the orders can be renewed"

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~~17A~~

Abducted soldier home won't return to Republic

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

CORPORAL Stephen Mutasa, a black professional soldier whose whereabouts have been unknown since early last month, when he was abducted by Zimbabwean soldiers from South African territory, emerged in Harare this week and said he had no intention of returning to South Africa

The former member of the British South Africa Police, who joined the South African Defence Force in 1980, after Mr Robert Mugabe was voted into power, is a free man again and has been reunited with his family in a Harare suburb, according to a spokesman for the South African Government

He delivered his message of not wanting to return when he met representatives of the South African Government in Harare on Wednesday

A spokesman for the South African Trade Mission in Harare last night confirmed that such a meeting with Corporal Mutasa had taken place

"I saw him yesterday (Wednesday) in Harare. He has since been released by

the Zimbabwean authorities and I believe he has been reunited with his parents, wife and children in a Harare suburb", the spokesman said

Commenting on his decision not to return to his unit in the Northern Transvaal, the spokesman said

"Corporal Mutasa indicated that he is happy to be back in Zimbabwe with his family and said he does not believe that he wants to return to South Africa. He spoke well of South Africa and the treatment he received while serving as a member of the South African Defence Force"

Although several Zimbabwean Government officials were present during the meeting, Corporal Mutasa did not appear to be under any kind of pressure from the Zimbabwean authorities

He was dressed in civilian clothing for the meeting, the South African Government representative said last night

Although Corporal Mutasa did not say so in direct terms, he did indicate that he had been forced across the border by Zimbabweans, thought at the time to be members of that country's army dressed in civilian clothing

The news of Corporal Mutasa's release must have come as something of an embarrassment to the South African authorities, who made a big issue of his abduction at the time

Yesterday, the Department of Foreign Affairs had a statement prepared on the subject. The statement was only released "on enquiry", indicating that the Government was not going out of its way to publicise these latest developments

It read "Corporal Mutasa, who was abducted on December 3, 1982, and who was held by the Zimbabwean authorities, was released last Monday. In the presence of Zimbabwean authorities, he told representatives of the South African Government that he had no intention of returning to South Africa

"He is and remains a member of the South African Defence Force and he is free to return to South Africa at any time to obtain an honourable discharge. Unless he returns to South Africa, he will be regarded as a deserter and will be dishonourably discharged from the army"

Ref Consult -
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Mutasa ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ ordered ⁽²⁰⁴⁾ to SA for discharge ^{11/83}

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By Sheryl Raine
Pretoria Bureau

Corporal Stephen Mutasa (25), who was abducted by Zimbabwean soldiers last month and released in Harare this week, will be regarded as a deserter unless he returns to South Africa to be honourably discharged from the SADF, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information has announced. The former Zimbabwean and member of the British South Africa Police who came to South Africa with his family in 1980 and joined the SADF has refused to return to this country.

Since his abduction in the Messina area on December 3 last year, South Africa has consistently demanded his release and repatriation.

On Monday Corporal Mutasa was freed in Harare. At the headquarters of the Zimbabwe Security Forces and before members of the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation, Corporal Mutasa told two representatives of the South African Trade Mission that he wished to remain in Zimbabwe.

"Corporal Mutasa is still a member of the SADF and it is his duty to return and be honourably discharged," the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information said. "If he does not return he will be regarded as a deserter and will be dishonourably discharged."

At the time of his abduction, reports in Harare referred to the corporal as a suspected black South African agent.

South Africa labelled his abduction part of a

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1. ask
2. confirm
3. write
4. note



Star 254
7/11/83
Mutasa
decision

▶ from page 1

Zimbabwean campaign against former citizens who had fled the country after the start of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's rule

According to General Constand Viljoen, chief of the SADF, Corporal Mutasa's wife and children were already in Zimbabwe the day before his abduction

He was interrogated for a few weeks after arriving in Zimbabwe

11/1/83
754 2004

Minister to defend SAP assault claims

Mall Reporter ~~J.D.~~

THE MINISTER of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, intends defending an action instituted against him by a Johannesburg trade unionist for alleged assault in detention

Mr Jabu Ngwenya, an official of the General and Allied Workers' Union (Gawu) is suing the Minister for R15 000 damages as a result of alleged assaults he suffered on November 17, 1981, at Protea police station

According to papers served in the Rand Supreme Court, Mr Ngwenya of Senoane, Soweto, states that he was wrongfully and unlaw-

fully assaulted by members of the Security Police acting in concert with each other. He was punched, electrocuted, physically abused and reduced to exhaustion

In assaulting him, he said, members of the South African Police were acting within the scope of their employment as employees of the Minister representing the South African Government.

Mr Ngwenya has been detained several times. In November 1981 he was held until September last year. He gave evidence in the inquest into the death in detention of the trade unionist, Dr Neil Agett

7 soldiers

Cape Times 8/1/83 254

killed by

landmine

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Six Citizen Force members — all from the Free State — were killed in the operational area this week when the vehicle in which they were travelling detonated a landmine, Defence Headquarters announced last night.

And one soldier — Rifleman Gerald Perriera da Silva of Welkom — died last night in Number One Military Hospital Voortrekkerhoogte, of injuries sustained in the blast. Another in the same hospital — Rifleman Peter Lzzell of Virginia — was reported to be critically injured.

Those who died in the blast are

Corporal Richard A Ede, 27, who is survived by his wife, Mrs A M Ede of Eland Lane, Virginia

Rifleman Johannes Hermanus Diedericks, 24, who is survived by his wife, Mrs J A Diedericks, of Harvard Street Welkom

Rifleman Floris Marthinus Griesel (no age given), who is survived by his wife, Mrs J E Griesel, of Rhodes Street, Reitz Park Welkom

Rifleman Bartholomeus Jacobus du Toit, 26, who is survived by his wife Mrs E J H L du Toit of Meyer Street, Reitz Park Welkom

Rifleman Johannes Lodewikus van der Merwe, 27, who is survived by his wife, Mrs C M

van der Merwe, of Sedar Avenue, Odendaalsrus

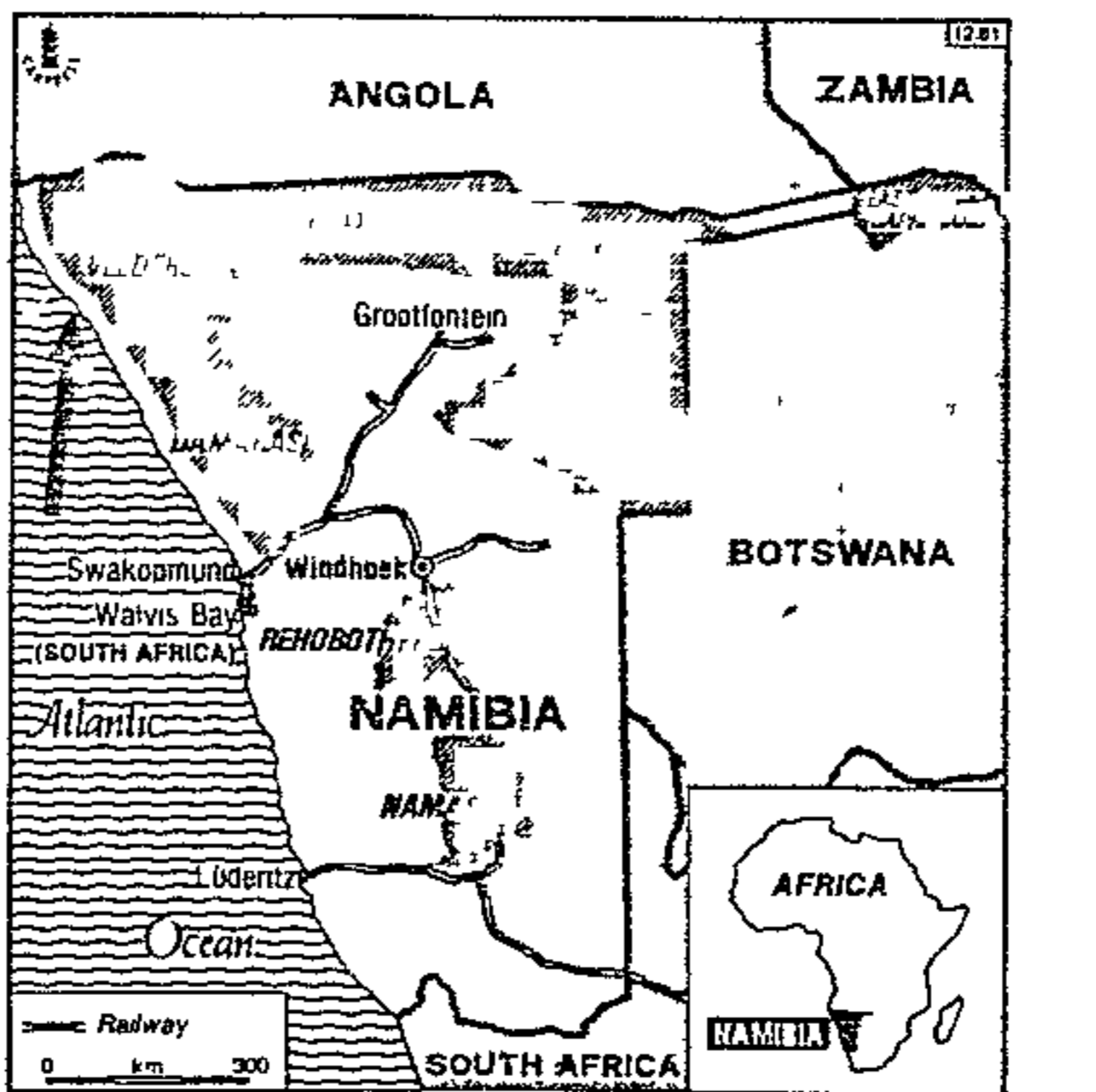
Rifleman Abraham About 22, who is survived by his wife Mrs J E About, of Geelhout Avenue, Merriespruit, Virginia

A spokesman for the defence headquarters in Pretoria said Rifleman Da Silva died shortly after 9pm yesterday of his injuries

He was the son of Mrs F Da Silva of Salerno Avenue Riebeeckstad, Welkom

The incident — the worst in SWA/Namibia in several months — occurred in the Kaokoland sector of the operational area, which has been relatively quiet since specialist forces last January attacked a Swapo staging camp just across the border in Angola in which more than 200 members of the group were killed and a large quantity of arms was seized

Security forces were searching last night for the group which laid the landmine. Their task was



It is believed the group responsible for the incident could have already crossed back into Angola

The Prime Minister Mr P W Botha the Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan and the Chief of the SADF General Koopman

are expected to visit the area in the next few days

Angola would not bear responsibility for the incident

SWA Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek announced yesterday that security forces were searching for the group

SWA Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek announced yesterday that security forces were searching for the group

SWA Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek announced yesterday that security forces were searching for the group

◆◆◆◆ A To page 2

(254) (114) ROOM
8/11/83

Lesotho forces may have killed civilians SADF

Pretoria Bureau Chief

ELEMENTS of the Lesotho Para-military Force could have been responsible for civilian casualties when ANC targets were attacked by the South African Defence Force in Maseru last month, the SADF has claimed.

The claim is made in the latest issue of Paratus, mouthpiece of the SADF which reports that careful planning, based on "absolutely accurate intelligence", preceded last month's early morning attack.

The SADF says in its "official" version of the raid they contacted Brigadier Ramotsokane, deputy commander of the LPF, when LPF men got involved in the fighting.

"A telephone call was made to the operations room at LPF headquarters in Maseru where the deputy commander of the force, Brig Ramotsokane, was informed that SADF personnel were engaged against ANC terrorists and he was asked to withdraw his men.

"The brigadier agreed to do so and immediately sent word to his forces not to interfere. Before receiving orders to withdraw, members of the LPF were firing blindly and

wildly towards the South African forces with small arms.

"It is possible that the civilian casualties reported after the operation were caught in this fire," Paratus reports.

The report also mentions an "unflappable and apparently British" neighbour of an ANC member who almost became involved in the fighting.

Members of the assault team were firing into a flat when the occupant of a flat next door poked his head out and exclaimed "I say, what is going on here?"

He was told "Keep out of the way. If you do not want to get killed go inside and lie on the floor."

With that, the inquisitive neighbour promptly disappeared.

After searching the flat for documents, the South Africans began to withdraw.

The men were stopped in their tracks by the same British voice and turned back to see a now familiar face peering out at them from the neighbouring flat and asking if it was safe to venture out again.

PRETORIA. — The death toll from Thursday's landmine explosion in north-west SWA/Namibia rose to eight today as heavy rain hampered the hunt for the terrorists responsible. It is also possible they have fled back to Angola.

Weekend Argus Correspondent and Sapa

The last survivor of the blast, Rifleman Peter Uzzell, died in Pretoria's 1 Military Hospital between 6am and 7am today.

He was the son of Mr and Mrs J J Uzzell of Van der Stel Avenue, Glenharmony, Virginia.

No mercy

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, last night warned SWAPO members that they could expect no mercy if this was the sort of thing they were prepared to do while claiming to be interested in a peaceful settlement.

The cowardly and desperate action of laying landmines on a public road used extensively by civilians in the Kaokaveld was typical of terrorist organisations such as SWAPO, and should be abhorred by all civilised people, he said.

Angola, which hosted SWAPO, should also take note of the action and bear responsibility for the fact that it had been committed from its territory.

Caches

Security Forces have unearthed two large mine caches, containing six crates of TM 5 landmines, 43 TM 57 landmines, seven British Mk 7 landmines, and East German and Yugoslav anti-personnel mines.

Rifleman Uzzell was one of two soldiers flown to 1 Military Hospital. The other, Rifleman Ger-

ald Perreira da Silva, 28, died late last night.

He leaves his wife, Mrs F da Silva of Welkom, whom Defence Force spokesmen last night incorrectly named as his mother.

Six soldiers were killed instantly when their vehicle detonated the mine.

All the dead men were from the Welkom-Virginia region.

All married

The six killed instantly were

Corporal Richard A Ede, 27, who leaves his wife, Mrs A M Ede, of Eland Lane, Virginia,

Rifleman Johannes Hermanus Diedricks, 24, who leaves his wife, Mrs J A Diedricks, of Harvard Street, Welkom,

Rifleman Floris Marthinus Griesel, who leaves his wife, Mrs J E Griesel, of Rhodes Street, Reitz Park, Welkom;

Friends

Rifleman Batholomeus Jacobus du Toit, 26, who leaves his wife, Mrs Elizabeth du Toit, of Meyer Street, Reitz Park, Welkom,

Rifleman Lodewikus van der Merwe, 27, who leaves his wife, Mrs C M van der Merwe, of Cedar Avenue, Odendaalsrus,

Rifleman Abraham Aboud, 22, who leaves his wife, Mrs Helen Aboud, of Geelhout Avenue, Merriespruit, Virginia.

Corporal Ede and Rifleman Aboud were described as very close

friends by a relative of Rifleman Aboud.

Both worked at the local uranium mine and belonged to the same Moth shellhole.

Children

Rifleman Aboud, a rigger, leaves a seven-month-old daughter, Lorraine.

The relative said all the men were close, having spent so much time in the same section.

A spokesman for Rifleman du Toit's family said he had worked as a diesel mechanic at a goldmine and left a year-old son, Johann.

A total of 43 civilians were killed by landmines last year, taking the total in the past four years to more than 780.

DOWN RAIN BOGGS EIGHT NOW DEAD
TERROUR HUNT after SWA blast

AS/L ARGUS 8/1/83
254

Namibia mine blast: eighth South African soldier dies

Pretoria Correspondent

Eight South African soldiers have now died after the landmine explosion in the Namibian operational area yesterday.

The six men who died instantly — all were married — were from the Welkom-Virginia mining region in the Free State. The seventh man died from injuries in One Military Hospital in Pretoria shortly after 9pm.

He was Rifleman Gerald Perreira da Silva, the son of Mrs F da Silva of Salerno Avenue, Riebeeckstad, Welkom.

The other soldier to die in hospital just before 8am today was Rifleman Peter Uzzell of Virginia.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, has warned Swapo it could expect no mercy if laying landmines was the sort of thing it was prepared to do while claiming to be interested in a peaceful settlement.

The six who died instantly were Corporal Richard A Ede (27) who leaves his wife, Mrs A M Ede of

Eland Lane, Virginia, Rifleman Johannes Hermanus, Diedricks (24), who leaves his wife, Mrs JA Diedricks of Harvard Street, Welkom, Rifleman Floris Marthinus Griesel, who leaves his wife, Mrs J E Griesel of Rhodes Street, Reitzpark, Welkom, Rifleman Bartholomeus Jacobus du Toit (26), who leaves his wife, Mrs Elizabeth du Toit of Meyer Street, Welkom, Rifleman Lodewikus van der Merwe (27), who leaves his wife, Mrs C M van der Merwe of Cedar Avenue, Onderdaalsrus, and Rifleman Abraham Aboud (22), who leaves his wife, Mrs Helen Aboud of Merriespruit, Virginia.

Most of the families were still in a state of shock last night with the wives of the men who died receiving tranquilisers.

General Viljoen said the cowardly and desperate action of laying landmines on a public road in the Kaokaveld, used extensively by civilians, was typical of terrorist group like Swapo and should be abhorred by all civilised people.

THE TOWN OF GOLD



Mrs Maria van der Merwe with daughters Alana, 6, and Heidi, 3

THE TOWN OF GOLD

9/18 5:10pm

THREE grieving women told this week that the bat know their fathers.

Their husbands were among the Goldfields — killed by Swaj The incident claimed the large in a landmine explosion in the

The three women are Mrs Maria van der Merwe, who is expecting her third child, Mrs Annie Ede, who is expecting her second child within days, and Mrs Jennifer Diederichs, who is expecting her first baby this month. The tough Free State Goldfields were still reeling from shock yesterday

Standing in groups outside shopping centres in Welkom, Virginia and Odendaalsrus, locals passed around newspapers and read the names of the dead

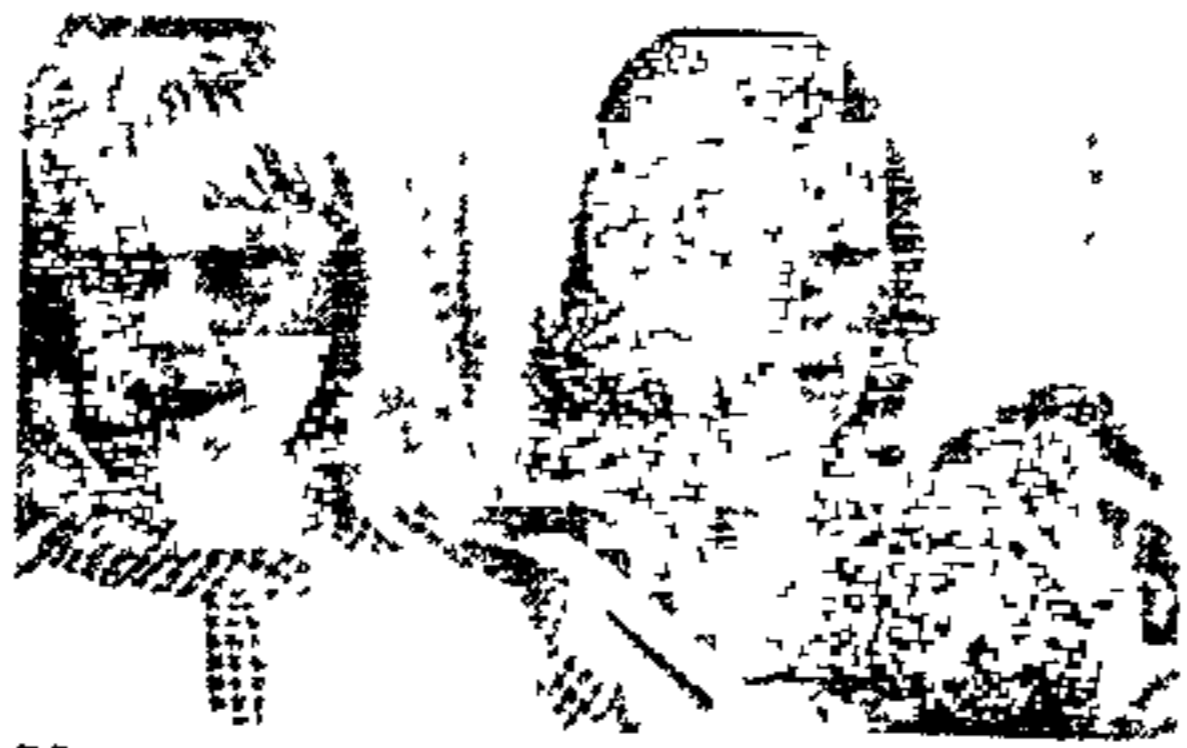
Heads shook with disbelief when people realised they knew one or more of the dead men, or their next-of-kin. For one wife, Mrs Betty du Toit, 26 of Welkom, the news was particularly tragic — R-fleman Barholomeus du Toit

AFTER THE SANDRA-AND-BOB SHOCKER THE SPOTLIGHT SWITCHES TO SANDRA AND ANDRE



Miss and

WIS



Mrs Maria van der Merwe with daughters Alana, 6, and Heidi, 3

Three Border widows are expecting babies

WIDOWS

S. Times 9/1/83

WIDOWS SANDRA AND ANDRE



THREE grieving women in the Free State Goldfields were told this week that the babies they are expecting will never know their fathers.

Their husbands were among the eight South African soldiers — all from the Goldfields — killed by Swapo terrorists this week. The incident claimed the largest number of South African soldiers to die in a landmine explosion in the eight-year bush war.

The three women are Mrs Maria van der Merwe, who is expecting her third child, Mrs Annie Ede, who is expecting her second child within days, and Mrs Jennifer Diederichs, who is expecting her first baby this month.

The tough Free State Goldfields were still reeling from shock yesterday.

Standing in groups outside shopping centres in Welkom, Virginia and Odendaalsrus, locals passed around newspapers and read the names of the dead.

Heads shook with disbelief when people realised they knew one or more of the dead men, or their next-of-kin.

For one wife, Mrs Betty du Toit, 26, of Welkom, the news was particularly tragic — Rifleman Bartholomeus du Toit was her third husband to have been killed in 10 years.

She was being treated for shock yesterday. Her father-in-law, Mr Johannes du Toit said:

"Betty's first husband and child were killed in a car accident.

"Her second husband drowned in the Allegra dam.

"She married my son three years ago, and they have two children, Hendrik, 3, and Johannes, 12 months."

Afraid

Mr du Toit said his son did not want to go on this latest border tour.

"Before he left he said he was afraid of being blown up by a landmine."

A Welkom miner, Mr Chris van der Merwe, said locals would never forget the young men.

"This is a tough area. But when we fight we fight fair. "Swapo used a landmine to kill our men. They are cow-

BY KEN SADE, MURRAY SMUTS

news about Johannes's return from the border. "Now he will never see his only child."

Six of the soldiers were killed on Thursday when the personnel carrier in which they were carrying out a routine patrol detonated the mine planted on a public road in the Kaokoveld.

A seventh died at 1 Military Hospital, Voortrekkerhoogte, on Friday and the eighth at the same hospital yesterday.

While the Goldfields area mourned, a crack team of military trackers was yesterday in hot pursuit of the Swapo terrorists.

They picked up the spoor, but it was possible that the fugitives might already have crossed into Angola, a Defence Force spokesman said.

Defence casualties in landmine blasts represent but a fraction of the total number of landmine deaths.

According to a South West

Africa Territory Force report issued last month, landmines planted by Swapo have killed or maimed 787 civilians over the past four years.

In a stongly-worded statement, the chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, spoke of Swapo's "cowardly and desperate action" by laying a landmine on a public road and warned that Swapo should expect no mercy.

- Killed in the blast were
- Rifleman Abraham Aboud, 22
- Corporal Richard A Ede, 27
- Rifleman Peter Uzzell, 26
- Rifleman Johannes Hermanus Diederichs, 24
- Rifleman Floris Martinus Griesel, 27
- Rifleman Bartholomeus Jacobus du Toit, 26
- Rifleman Gerald Parreira da Silva, 28
- Rifleman Johannes Lodewikus van der Merwe, 27

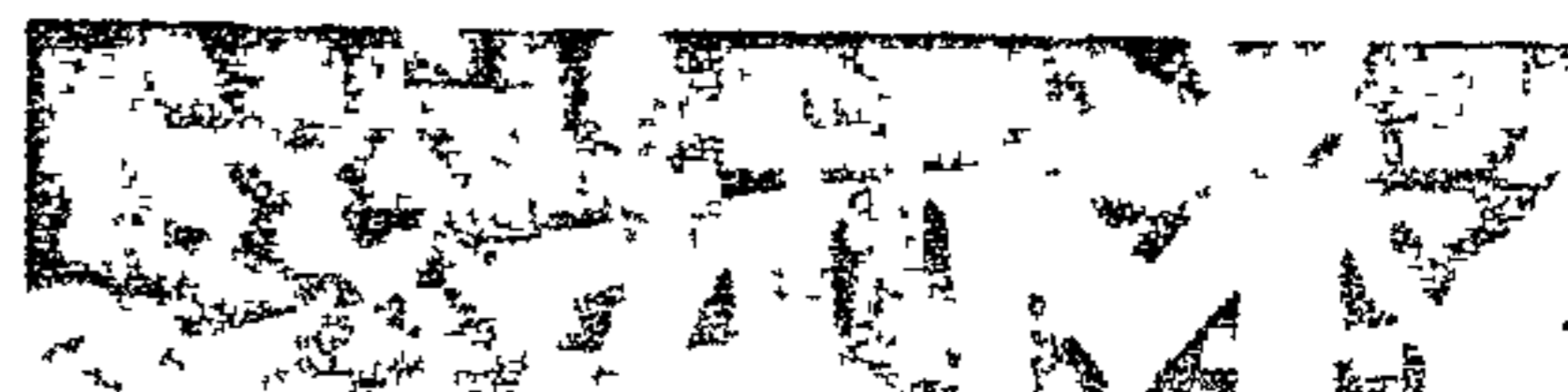
WP in Datsun final

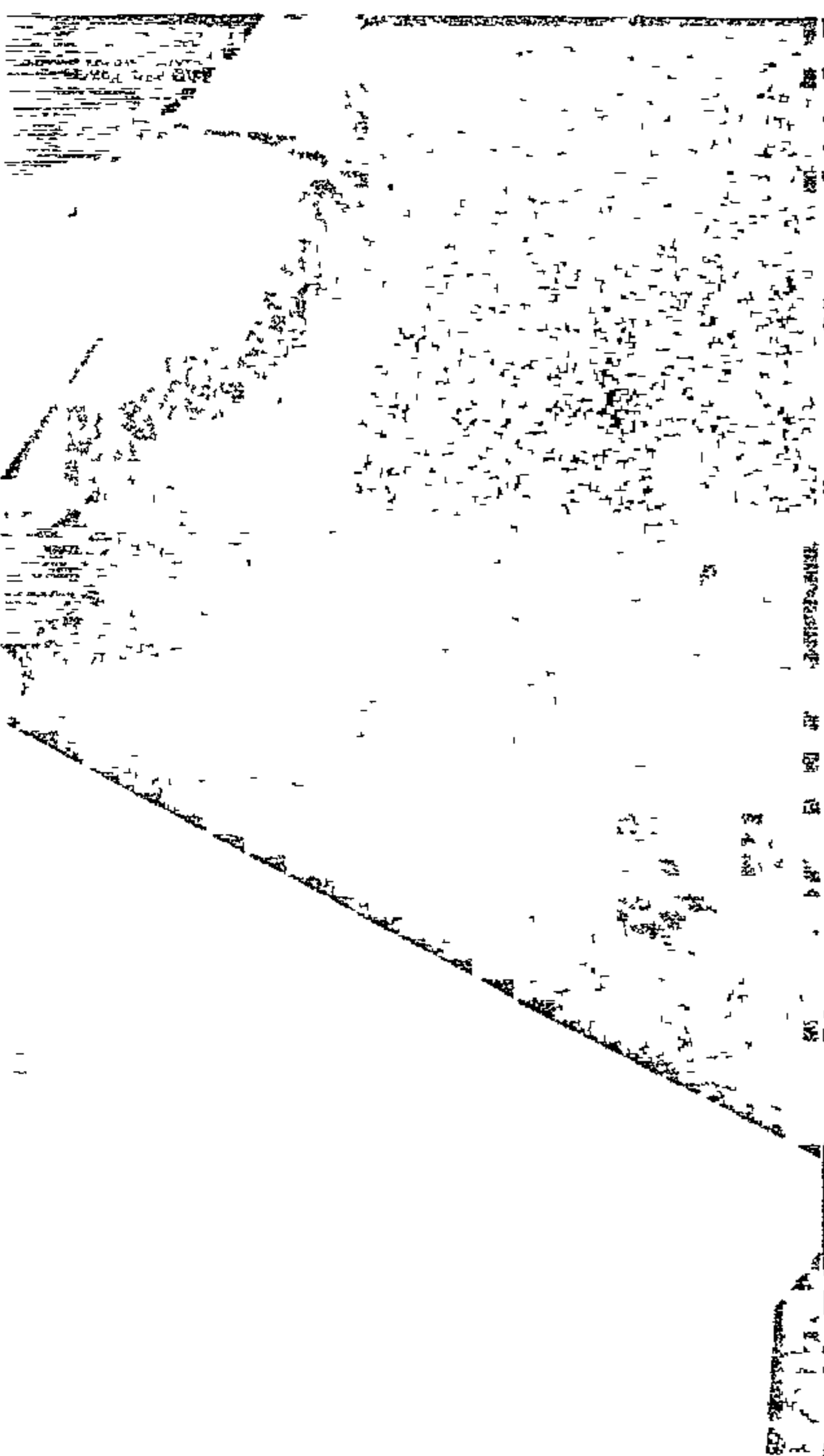
DEFENDING champions Western Province eased into the Datsun Shield final against Transvaal at The Wanderers on February 19 — to set up another clash between the country's cricketing giants.

They beat Natal at Newlands yesterday as their injury-hit opponents fell 80

run short of the target. Transvaal thanks to Jimmy Cook (144 not out), and the peerless Graeme Pollock, flaying his former teammates all over his old stamping ground at St George's Park for an unbeaten 116 beat Eastern Province by eight wickets.

● See Page 19





drowned in the Alle...
raal dam

"She married my son three years ago and they have two children Hendrik, 3 and Johannes, 12 months"

Afraid

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"Before he left he said he was afraid of being blown up by a landmine

A Welkom miner, Mr Chris van der Merwe said locals would never forget the the young men

"This is a tough area. But when we fight we fight fair"

Swapo used a landmine to kill our men. They are cowards and they are going to pay dearly

The dead men all belonged to the command unit Group 34 headed by Cmdt Johannes de Vilhiers

Cmdt de Vilhiers said yesterday that Swapo had underestimated his men

"We have been in the operational area off and on since 1976" he said

"Now it is a fight with a difference. Blood of our own men has been spilled and the rest of the unit wants revenge

"I feel very sorry for any terrorist who now gets in our way"

The Mayor of Welkom, Mr Gus Gouws, spent yesterday morning with next-of-kin

"It's only when you go into the homes and see their wives and children that the hurt really hits home," he said

Mrs Maria van der Merwe, wife of Johannes, a diamond driller, who is expecting their third child within five months, said that before her husband left he told her that he felt his time was near

Laughed

Clutching her other two daughters aged 6 and 3 she said

"I laughed at him because on his other two trips to the operational area he was always so brave"

Mrs Annie Ede, 28, wife of Richard is now staying with her parents in Brakpan where she is expecting her second child within days

She already has one son, aged two

Mrs Jennifer Diederichs, wife of Johannes, was under medical treatment after hearing the news. She is expecting their first child in a month

Her father-in-law, Mr A de Andrade, said the entire family had been waiting for

WP in Datsun final

DEFENDING champions Western Province eased into the Datsun Shield final against Transvaal at The Wanderers on February 19 - to set up another clash between the country's cricketing giants

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See Page 19



things over

Picture: STYLE

HOPE
attraction is used by men as a device to get... But it seems that the fling their careers to a dead halt

It is understood that there is a "restraint of trade" clause written into the original agreement between Barclays and Dr van der Merwe and that in the event of her being bought out it could give her a bonanza payout worth "tens of thousands of rands"

However, such a settlement would also curtail her business activities as a consultant

No confirmation could be obtained from bank and legal officials who were working on the matter throughout the weekend

Mr Colin Waterson, new managing director of Barclays said the matter was 'sub judice' as far as the bank was concerned

Mr Leon Fortes, brother of Dr van der Merwe said at his Johannesburg home that he had "no comment whatever to make about this matter"

Mr Fortes works for one of the Barsan companies as an accountant

Sandra van der Headlines. See Page 5

about the future of the company

was strong speculation van der Merwe's 30-per cent in the R14-million company be purchased by the

gent investigation of links Barsan and the bank is taken by a legal firm Barclays' chairman Mr Barry

sources predicted that would remain part of the stable although it would be revamped

"You about... stealer... through his... of Janice

answers questions herself as the... a Royal tells

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT SOUTH AFRICA

AND FOR WHAT'S REALLY HAPPENING IN SOUTH AFRICA

WATCH TV SOMEWHERE

Headline

I'll throw my son's corpse in the river

By DERRICK
LUTHAYI

— Maseru
victim's
dad tells
SA cops

SOWETO — The angry father of a scholar killed in the Maseru raid threatened to throw his son's body into the Caledon River after being told by South Africa he could not bring the corpse back home.

But Mr Thabo Makoa said the South African border cops warned him he would land in big trouble if he dumped the body in the river between South Africa and Lesotho, so he buried his son in foreign soil — in Lesotho — he told GCP this week

Buried

Then four days after Mr Makoa had buried his son, Tsepo, he was told by police permission had been granted to bury his son in South Africa.

"I am not prepared to exhume his body. It is expensive, and if they want him here, they can do it themselves

"They refused me permission to bring back Tsepo's body because they said he had not been positively identified, although I had seen him and identified him as my son. How come they are now so certain that he is my son?" said Mr Makoa.

Mr Makoa said his son was never a refugee and had always visited home in his school holidays.

Pakistan relies ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ on SA ^{RDM} missile ^{10/1/83} defence system

RICHARD WALKER
in New York

A RING of South African-developed Cactus missiles is Pakistan's last line of defence against a possible Indian strike on its most sensitive nuclear installation, American reports indicate.

The target is a reprocessing plant and secret uranium enrichment plant being built at Kahuta, near Karachi.

Citing United States intelligence sources, newspapers this week claimed that Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has considered an air strike to knock out the plants to thwart Pakistani development of nuclear weapons.

One fear said to be holding her back was a likely counter-strike against India's nuclear facilities by newly-acquired Pakistani F16s, the plane Israel used to bomb Iraq's nuclear research reactor.

According to an American intelligence source, the Kahuta plant is ringed by French-built Crotale surface-to-air missiles.

The Crotale is known in South Africa as the Cactus and its development and initial production was the result of a 50-50 agreement between South Africa and France.

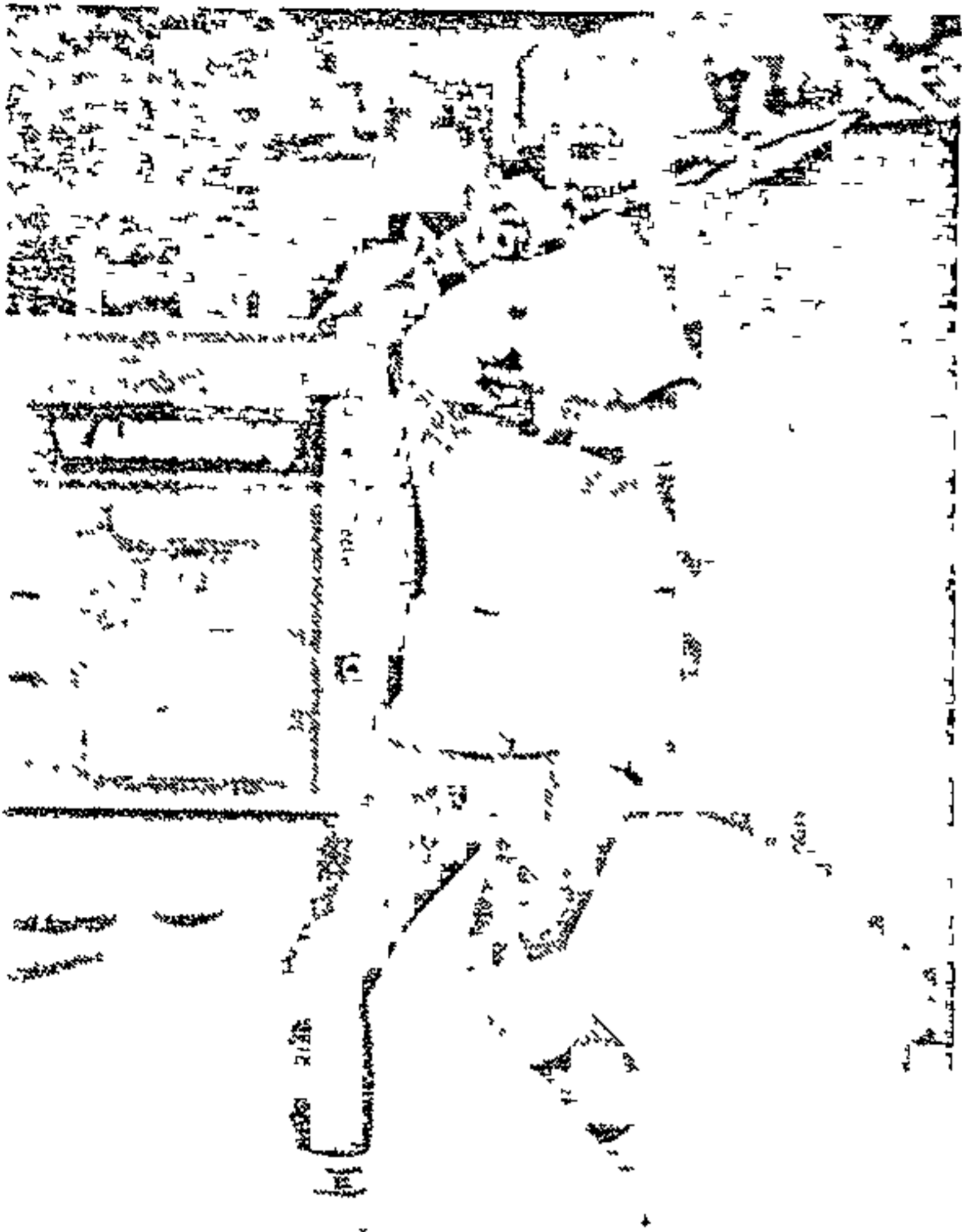
Pakistan President Mohammed Zia Ul-Haq told the Washington Post recently that his country "naturally has a concern" about an Indian strike.

"We have taken adequate security precautions," he said.

But the Indian Ambassador to the United States called the reports of a contingency attack plan "a figment of the imagination."

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A FOREHAND shot by Indian Vijay Amritraj at Wimbledon.

dras every year," he told me "I get in touch with reality that way with the day-to-day life of my large family"

Anand married several years ago in traditional Indian style. In India, the elder son usually marries first. Then parental eyes turn towards the second son or daughter.

Ambitious

Bob and Maggie Amritraj are ambitious, middle-aged and managerial parents. They had their sons holding tennis rackets almost before they could walk.

They never let the boys forget their special dream that one of their sons should end up at Wimbledon.

The Amritraj parents tackled the business of finding Vijay's wife with the same single-minded zeal.

They interviewed 100 prospects. Vijay personally met three and turned them down.

Romeo

But the ardent Romeo was more pleased with his beautiful bride-to-be, Shyamala, daughter of industrialist M G Wengesi.

She is sweet, tall, not quite 21 and has film-star looks. As a couple they

should drive the fans wild, putting Bjorn and his Mariana in the shade.

To top it all, Vijay is also becoming a film idol, taking the part of James Bond's Indian counterpart in the new 007 film-in-the-making, Octopussy.

Vijay telephones Shyamala three times a week and writes to her three times a week.

His only anxiety is that she is untravelled.

"I want to be very careful to take her to the best and most comfortable capitals in my tennis and film travels," he says.

"Not Moscow"

Places like Brussels and Milan I certainly won't visit. Moscow is not for me. Everything was so grim and bleak when we were there last year. No hot water, no central heating, playing tennis in the freezing air.

The wedding will be a sumptuous affair lasting four days and capped by a reception with 3,000 guests. Many of Vijay's Western friends will be there.

It's a mixture of East and West. Their Catholic wedding will see the bride dressed in an exquisite gold-and-red sari.

2 years after SADF raids

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Two men who were brought back by commandos of the SADF during raids into Mozambique nearly two years ago are being detained by police in South Africa in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Their detention was confirmed last week by Major Vic Haynes of the public relations division of the SA Police.

The identities of the men cannot be revealed because one of them testified for the State in a treason trial involving three members of the outlawed African National Congress, and the judge ruled that he should not be named.

ASSAULT

Disclosing the other man's identity could reveal the witness's by elimination.

The two were brought back when the SADF launched an offensive against the ANC and destroyed some of its bases in Matola, killing 13 people in the assault.

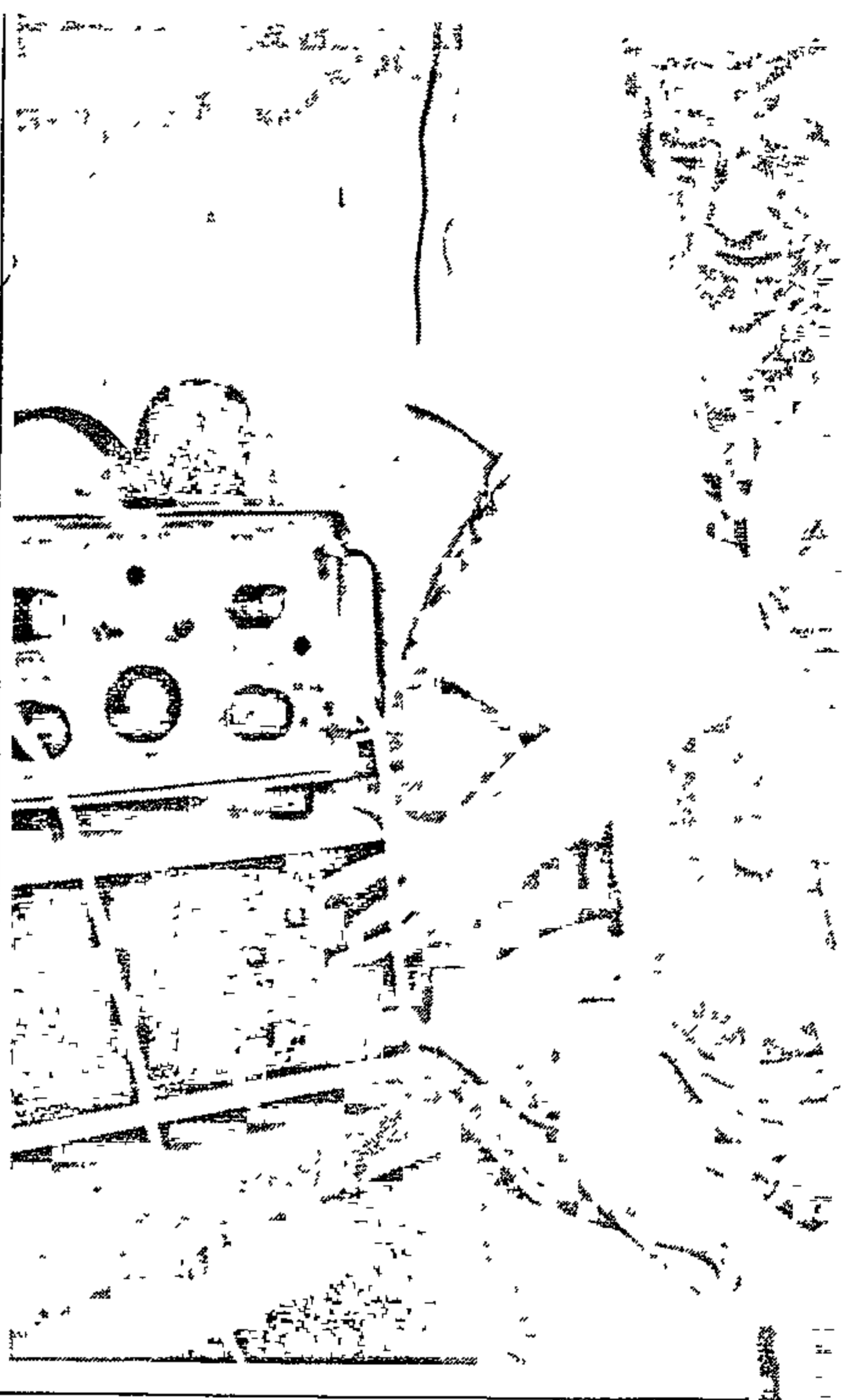
Confirmation of the men's detention came after earlier queries about their whereabouts were replied to with "no answer or comment on unsubstantiated allegations", by the Directorate for Public Relations.

A third man who was also brought back is Mozambican national Mr David Thobela who is being held at Modderbee prison near Benoni in terms of the Internal Security Act. He is being held without trial.

REVIEW

In December last year he applied to a review committee to discontinue his detention, but that was refused.

The detention order under which he is being held is due to expire in August this year, though a spokesman for lawyers acting on his behalf said Mr Thobela would not necessarily be released because in terms of the law the order could be renewed.



Americans more hopeful for 1983

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK — Despite the recession and record unemployment, Americans have entered 1983 with a notable optimism about their future.

The national mood here reflects today's relative social stability, a willingness to endure short-term sacrifice in order to give the Reagan economic experiment a chance, and individuals' general satisfaction with their own prospects.

Social scientists and public pollsters point out that Americans' outlook today contrasts strikingly with the far gloomier mood of 1973 and 1974 when the US was emerging from its last big recession.

BADLY SHAKEN

Then, the country had suffered twin shocks — the crisis in national leadership that led to President Nixon's resignation plus the recession and Arab oil embargo. Also, the long Vietnam ordeal and civil rights and youth unrest of the late 60s had badly shaken American society.

By contrast, the US — and much of the rest of the world — today feels beset chiefly by economic problems. The Middle East and Poland have calmed to a prolonged simmer. A recent Gallup international survey records a rising tide of optimism about chances for peace around the globe.

But at grassroots level, it is how far one's dollar goes that makes the difference to the ordinary citizen. And at least one respected source, the US Conference Board, has reported a continuing slowdown in business costs compared with prices.

More than that, it suggests a worldwide economic recovery may be beginning.

CONFIDENCE CLIMBED

Along with the optimism of the ordinary man and woman, US business leaders' confidence in the US

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By Carina le Grange

Though some churches have welcomed the South African Defence Force's recommendations to accommodate conscientious objectors, a spokesman for the South African Council of Churches said last week that the proposed legislation would drive young men out of the country.

Under the appearance of providing an alternative for conscientious objectors, the SADF is trying to drive these young men out of the country," the Rev R D J Robertson said, according to a report by The Star's Durban correspondent

Supporting this view, the general secretary of the Christian education and youth department of the Methodist Church, Mr Paul Graham, said "The church cannot accept a privilege for its own members which has not been given to all others. The length of service and penalties for non-religious objectors are grossly excessive and unacceptable to many young people, who will continue to feel that the only recourse is to leave the country"

RESPONSE

In accordance with the provincial synod resolution taken last November, the Church of the Province of South

SADF view on objectors is deplored by SACC

254 ~~254~~ Staw 11/1/83

Africa also does not see its way clear to supporting the recommendations entirely

"The distinction between a political and a religious objector, which the new proposals by the Naude Commission seem to suggest, is not acceptable to the CPSA. Therefore, in accordance with its synod resolution, the CPSA cannot in any way support these recommendations in their entirety. But the Anglican Church will be making a full re-

sponse to these proposals to the relevant authorities in due course," said the liaison officer, the Rev Winston Ndongwane.

The synod resolution recorded the CPSA's appreciation that the SADF was giving attention to the matter of conscientious objectors. It also recognised the right of all people, Christian and non-Christian, to object conscientiously to service in national defence forces for moral, ethical and religious reasons

Most churches approached by The Star last week had not had the opportunity to study the proposals drawn up by the Defence Force Committee under the chairmanship of the Chaplain-General-Designate, Brigadier Chris Naude, before they met Defence Force representatives at Voortrekkerhoogte on Wednesday

The nine churches which attended the top-level confidential talks were the Ned Geref

Kerk, Gereformeerde Kerk; Roman Catholic Church, Church of the Province of South Africa, Apostolic Faith Mission, Presbyterian Church, Methodist Church, Congregational Church and Baptist Church

After the meeting Mr Robertson expressed his dissatisfaction, saying, "The meeting was a briefing — there was no consultation or discussion — and whereas the Defence Force had spent two years drawing up its proposals, the churches had only a week to lodge written comments before they are put before Parliament and legislation is rushed through.

GROUPINGS

"They say they have made the proposals in response to representations from the churches, but in my opinion they are not taking the churches seriously"

The Naude Committee, identifying four groups of conscientious objectors, recommended alternative national service or prison sentences of 1½ times to twice the normal length, including camps, of national service. This effectively means some objectors could spend up to eight years in civilian prison or alternative service

Mr Robertson also pointed out that the recommendations for non-religious objectors "is on a par with the sentence given for high treason, murder and rape, and exceeds the penalty imposed in communist countries".

The four groups of objectors identified by the Naude Committee are

● Non-combatants who should be allowed to do military service which does not involve the carrying of arms or weapon training

UNIFORMS

● Non-militarists (those who refuse to wear uniform, but are willing to do work beneficial to the SADF) should be employed out of the military system and not in uniform. Their length in service should be 1½ times the length of military service, including camps.

● Non-militarists unwilling to play any part in the SADF should be required to engage in other forms of national service (as firemen, hospital workers, in forestry) and, corresponding to provisions operating in other countries, their national service should be twice the length of normal national service, including camps

Objectors on political grounds should not be placed in military detention but jailed for a period twice the length of military service, with no remission for good behaviour

A special board, on which two SADF members will serve, will examine the sincerity of each case. The committee stipulates that religious objectors must prove that their views are not new and have been held for some time

(254)
Two face
SA arms
charges 11/1/83

Own Correspondent
COPENHAGEN — International investigations by a team of detectives have led to two Danish shipping agents being charged with fraud and with shipping arms to South Africa

In a preliminary hearing at Gentofte near Copenhagen, one of the accused, Mr Peter Antonius Getterman (37), now living in Spain, admitted that he knew explosives were shipped to South Africa

The other accused, shipping magnate Mr Anders Jansen (61), denied any knowledge of the smuggling

The hearing arose from an arms smuggling case brought against the Trigon Shipping Line in 1981

DELIVERIES

Deputy state attorney Mr Joern Hald said the two accused owned a company called Trigon Chartering which had arranged the arms smuggling. Ten or 12 arms deliveries had been made, he said

The two men, he claimed, had been paid several hundred thousand rands. The money was deposited in a Spanish bank account and was later shared between them

Further claims have been made by Danish television and in the Press that the Swedish State-owned armaments company, Bofors, had a covert business relationship with the South African Defence Force on a cash-and-carry basis

Danish TV has claimed that a "mystery man" in the arms deals with South Africa has been identified as Mr Charles Cairnfield, alleged to be South Africa's foremost arms agent in Europe

Anglican Synod's attitude to SADF, mixed marriages



The Most Rev Philip Russell

THE SADF

In a somewhat lengthy motion Synod made three points:

(1) That it was conscious of the present state of war in Namibia with the grave rise in violence, and with the possibility of civil war, and that an increasing number of men will be compelled by law to serve in the SADF, many of whom will face grave crises of conscience about this considering the consequences of refusal to be drawn into the SADF

(2) That it believed that Christians should speak their minds on such subjects that it recognized the difficulty of achieving peaceful evolution towards a more humane and just society in South Africa, not least since the SADF has become a protector of the unjust structures which have to be maintained by force (Hence the increasing number of men finding themselves facing a crisis of conscience about possible service in the SADF)

(3) That it wished to make it clear that as in respect of any action a Christian, before taking up arms, must seek to ensure that this is the Will of the Lord for him — a search in which he has the right to expect the Church to guide him in the formation of his conscience, and that as far as South Africa is concerned, Synod expressed its doubts about the legitimacy of a military system whose role is increasingly seen as the protector of a profoundly immoral and un-

just social order in which the majority of the people suffer gross oppression and exploitation

The original motion was more specific as far as this latter point was concerned addressing itself unambiguously to any Christian who shares the understanding of the Christian Faith as is ours in the CPSA and its implications for life in South Africa. Though possibly less pointed the inference remains

It was carried overwhelmingly (165 to six)

It is perhaps worth noting in addition that a commission has been set

up to study and analyse the whole question of a concept of a "just war" (a concept going back indeed to the time of St Augustine, and defining the conditions necessary to declaring a war "just"), and to look at the whole understanding of war, the possibility of civil war and conscientious objection in our land

In the Archbishop's letter in the January issue of Good Hope, the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev PHILIP RUSSELL, has reported on the proceedings of the Provincial Synod, 1982. These are extracts

up to study and analyse the whole question of a concept of a "just war" (a concept going back indeed to the time of St Augustine, and defining the conditions necessary to declaring a war "just"), and to look at the whole understanding of war, the possibility of civil war and conscientious objection in our land

ARMY CHAPLAINS

This was a motion which was brought before the Synod and which was not accepted. It is nevertheless worthwhile noticing what it was saying. It began by recognizing (1) the need for the ministry of the Gospel to all people whatever their status or condition (2) that the CPSA should not be seen to identify with the SADF, which is a foreign occupying force in Namibia and which is a vital function in support of the preservation of the repressive structures in South Africa, and (3) the theological principle that the bishop of the diocese is the person for whom and through whom all ministry must flow

It asked the bishops of the CPSA to withdraw all licences of the CPSA chaplains of the SADF unless they fell under the authority of the bishop of the diocese in which they serve, and that they be appointed and paid by

the diocese in which they serve and that they be dressed in such way that they be not identified as members of the SADF but seen quite clearly to be ministers of the CPSA

Certain amendments were proposed, the import of which would have been to have asked the Synod of Bishops to have made decisions in respect of these matters. Provincial Synod however felt that this was not something which should be left to the Bishops alone but something to which the whole Church should address itself through the three orders represented

As I have indicated above, the motion did not secure the necessary two-thirds majority and so failed. I believe this is one of the instances in which the mere statement of the facts in no way reflects the mind of Synod as a whole. It must be unequivocally stated that there was no one who did not believe the need of ministering to those who were serving on either side, or as indicated by the resolution in respect of the SADF above, nor was there anyone who did not recognize the increasing use of the SADF to bolster the status quo

As with the resolution on more or less the same subject at our own Clergy Synod, referred to in the November Good Hope I have no doubt the failure to secure the necessary two-thirds majority was a source of great distress to many and a source of relief to others. Again as in respect of our Clergy Synod debate, I believe even more in the necessity of "hearing" each other. And possibly, going beyond the hearing

For example if the SADF is to be used in as-

sisting the police in road blocks and if such road blocks seem to be operating primarily in terms of the black sector of our community, then is this not something to which all citizens must direct their attention? One of the speakers quoted the instance of an African bride en route to her wedding, who was made to strip completely at a road block, manned by the SADF and the police. I do not know of a single white bride who has been stopped at the road block, even less of one who has been made to strip. Surely to take this one single

example, white parents have every right to appeal to the army not to allow itself to be involved in such activities

Again, as I wrote in the October letter, the increasing political thrust of the use of the army, if unchecked, can only exacerbate the racial situation in this country. However limited our powers I believe that we as Christians, especially white Christians, must urge a complete re-thinking of this whole direction

MARRIAGE OFFICERS MIXED MARRIAGES

If what I say about this appears to be somewhat shorter than what I have written about the other three matters it is not because either the Synod or I regarded the subject as less significant, or that emotions were not as deeply expressed. The matter of marriage officers — having to declare the race of a person in terms of the requirements of the law as a marriage officer, and the prohibition of a marriage across the colour line, were the reverse and obverse of the same coin. Both were seen as examples of the

policy of apartheid both were regarded as interference of the state in this area as being unwarranted and unjustified

Synod saw very clearly that the state had no right to intervene in a marriage which by law of God as understood by the Christian faith, was valid

Negotiations for the rescinding of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and section 16 of the Immorality Act, will continue. In the event of their failing the Synod of Bishops will be asked to consider urging all clergymen in the CPSA within the Republic of South Africa to surrender their licences as marriage officers. In the meantime Synod called upon all ministers who are marriage officers in the CPSA who are approached by couples wishing to get married in South Africa but are prevented from so doing legally by legislation

(1) To inform them of the position of the Church in regard to the Act

(2) To make them aware of the possible consequences of their living together as husband and wife,

(3) To marry such couples in accordance with the Church's formularies if there are no other obstacles to their marriage.

(4) To record such marriage in a register corresponding to the marriage register and to keep the record in the diocesan offices of the dioceses in the Republic

Synod also decided to support all ministers who are marriage officers who refuse to fill in the racial classification of the couples they marry when completing their marriage registers

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Soldier 'lost' in SWA

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A Permanent Force soldier has been missing from his base at Rundu in the operational area of SWA/Namibia since November 7 last year and a board of inquiry has been convened to establish the reasons for his disappearance

A South African Defence Force spokesman confirmed last night that an extensive search of the area between Rundu and Buffalo had been conducted over several days for Corporal J A Strauss. Military police are continuing the search but on a smaller scale

It has been reported that Corporal Strauss had been "off-loaded" between Rundu and Buffalo and ordered to walk back to his camp as "punishment".

The SADF spokesman could not confirm this. He said he could only confirm the soldier was missing and that a board of inquiry had sent a report on the matter to army headquarters in Pretoria

Questioned on SADF policy regarding punishment, the spokesman confirmed the SADF had strict instructions against dumping a serviceman away from his base and forcing him to return alone by foot as punishment

The spokesman was unable to speculate on the possible reasons for Corporal Strauss's disappearance. He said the findings of the board of inquiry were sub judice and he considered them confidential at this stage

The spokesman could also not comment on reports that Corporal Strauss was "taking revenge" against the "punishment" by not returning to camp

He confirmed that Corporal Strauss was considered "absent without leave", but said this was a normal procedure to be followed if a national serviceman was not at his base for a certain period

allegedly shot down over West Germany by another Royal Air Force aircraft. He testified yesterday that he was unaware at the time what had happened

"There was a loud explosion and my aircraft became uncontrollable. I could hear at the same time my leader calling to me to eject. When I could see the sky again I ejected. I had no idea at the time what had happened," said Flight-Lieutenant Derek Griggs

He made the statement in the first day of a court martial at which two RAF airmen are charged with negligence in shooting down the fighter with a Sidewinder air-to-air missile

Flight-Lieutenant Roy Lawrence and Flight Lieutenant Alastair Inverarity, both of the RAF base at Wildenrath, have pleaded not guilty — Sapa-AP



GRESS

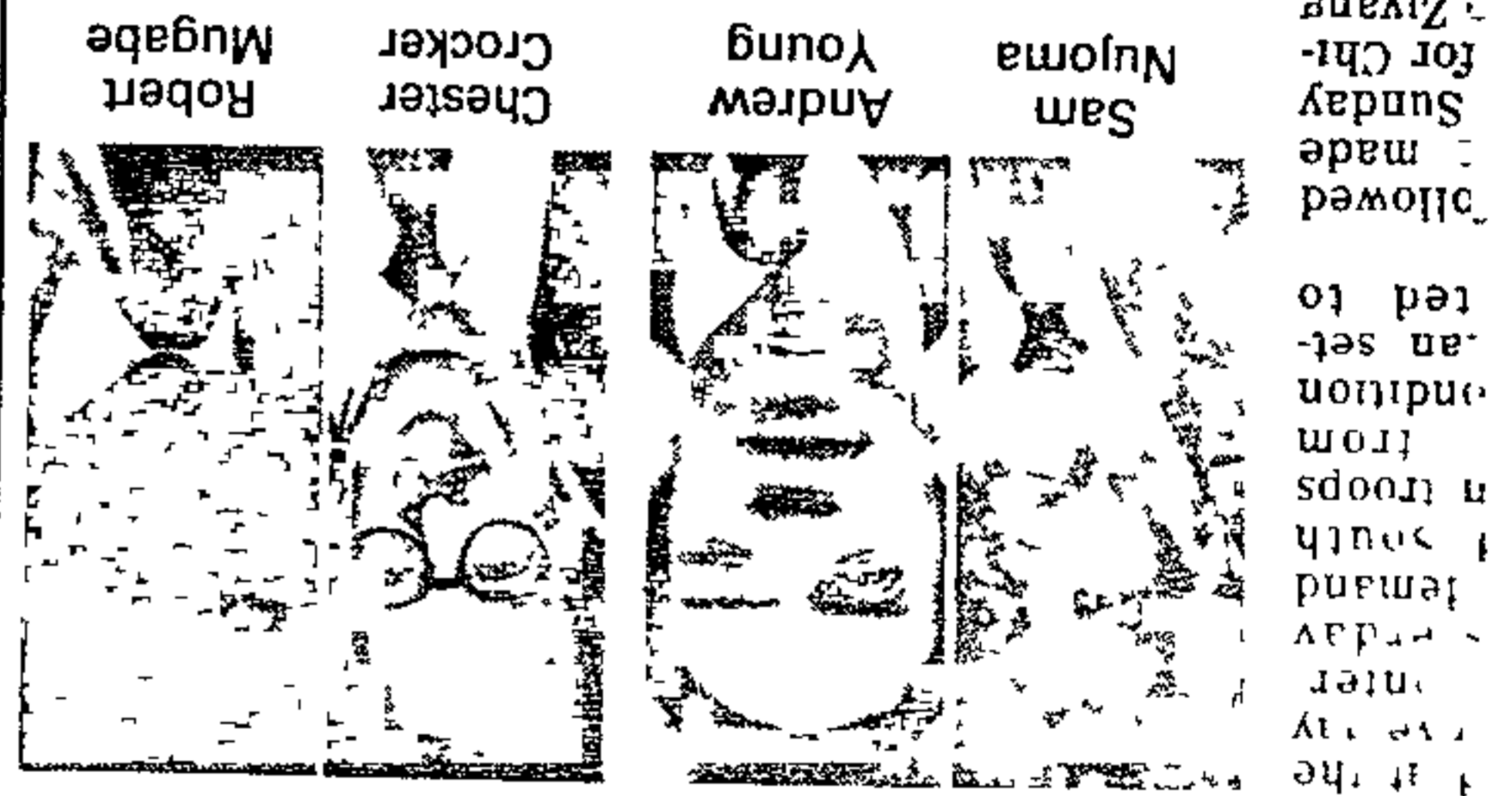
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CREDIT CARD'S WELCOME

From the driving seat of a front-end loader, Dr H Reeve-Sanders, chief of Groote Schuur Hospital, gives the thumbs-up after the "official handing over of the site of the planned new R131-million hospital to the main contractors, Professor David McKenzie, dean of the faculty of



House Africa sub-committee, said in an interview that Mr Mugabe's opening speech "reflects the growing loss of credibility with



Robert Mugabe, Chester Crocker, Andrew Young, Sam Nujoma

Washington's Africa specialist, Dr Jock MacGibbon, yesterday rejected an accusation by Zairean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, that South Africa were guilty of "over the SWA/Namibian independence

From ANDRE VILJOEN

DAILY NEWS

Handwritten signature and date: 11/1/83

Buthelezi in talks with chief of SADF

Mali Correspondent

DURBAN — The chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen and high-ranking members of the Army will have top-level discussions in Ulundi today with the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and members of his Cabinet

The meeting was initially arranged to discuss allegations by Chief Buthelezi that members of the SA Defence Force had been intimidating members of Inkatha in the disputed Ingwavuma region of North-Eastern KwaZulu

It is understood other matters of military concern will also be discussed

The talks are a sequel to a complaint made to the SADF by the KwaZulu Chief Minis-

ter at the end of December last year

He claimed armed soldiers had been going from village to village in the Maputaland district, in the eastern Ingwavuma magisterial area, asking the local people why they belonged to Inkatha and what the movement did for them

Chief Buthelezi filed a formal complaint with the Defence Force through whose response was that soldiers had been going from house to house in Ingwavuma to compile statistics to help combat the cholera epidemic

The Chief Minister said he had replied such figures were easily obtainable from Ulundi at Government level

It was then decided to hold a joint meeting to air the matter fully

11/11/83 Mercury
Army bosses meet

Buthelezi over (254)

intimidation claim

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

THE chief of the Defence Force, Gen Constand Viljoen, as well as other high-ranking members of the Army, will have discussions in Ulundi today with the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and members of his Cabinet

The meeting was initially arranged to discuss allegations by Chief Buthelezi that members of the S A Defence Force have been intimidating members of Inkatha in the disputed Ingwavuma region of north-eastern KwaZulu

It is understood that other matters of military concern will also be discussed at the meeting

The KwaZulu Chief Minister made the allegations at the end of December

He alleged that armed soldiers had been going from village to village in the Maputaland district in the eastern Ingwavuma magisterial area, asking the local people why they

belonged to Inkatha and what the movement did for them

According to Chief Buthelezi, the soldiers reminded the villagers that members of the SADF had helped them with water supplies during the 1980 drought and during the cholera epidemic at the end of last year

The Inkatha president said he viewed this conduct as 'very provocative and said he could not understand the motivation

Ulundi

The response of the SADF was that soldiers had been going from house to house in the Ingwavuma district to compile statistics which would help in combating the cholera epidemic

The Chief Minister said he had replied that such figures were easily obtainable from Ulundi at Government level

It was then decided to hold a joint meeting so that the matter could be fully aired

SOIRY

Merrill

254 Gen Geldenhuys apologises to Buthelezi for intimidation incidents in Ingwavuma district

African Affairs
Correspondent



GEN Geldenhuys and Chief Buthelezi enjoy a joke after their meeting.

THE South African Army chief, Gen Jan Geldenhuys, yesterday apologised to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, and members of the Cabinet for incidents involving intimidation of members of Inkatha in the disputed Ingwavuma district.

Gen Geldenhuys said he regretted the incidents and assured the KwaZulu Chief Minister these would not recur.

This was the outcome of a two-hour meeting at Ulundi involving the KwaZulu Cabinet and senior members of the South African Defence Force and the S A Department of Health.

Among those who attended were the Officer Commanding Natal Command, Brig P E K Bosman, Dr Howard Botha, a senior official of the Health Department in Pretoria, and Dr Johan van Rensburg, Natal director of the State Health Department.

Affidavits

The meeting was called following reports to the Chief Minister by villagers in the Ingwavuma district that white soldiers had been quizzing them about their membership of Inkatha.

They had allegedly asked the villagers what the movement did for them and reminded them that it was army personnel who had helped to supply water during the drought in KwaZulu in 1980 and during the cholera outbreak at the end of 1981.

Chief Buthelezi said he had shown the Defence Force officials copies of affidavits obtained from the people involved.

He told Gen Geldenhuys and Brig Bosman that neither the police nor the Army had political responsibilities in the areas they patrolled and he did not expect the police and the Defence Force to campaign against Inkatha.

The Inkatha president said he appreciated what the army had done to help KwaZulu in some of its hospitals.

There were hospitals, he said, which would have no doctors at all if it were not for the availability of Army doctors.

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN — The SADF has apologised to KwaZulu about the intimidation of Inkatha members involved in the Ingwavuma dispute

South Africa's Army chief, General Jan Geldenhuys, yesterday apologised to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu Chief Gatscha Buthelezi and members of the Cabinet for incidents involving intimidation of members of Inkatha in the disputed district

General Geldenhuys said he regretted the incidents and said they would not recur

This was the outcome of a two-hour meeting at Ulundi involving the KwaZulu Cabinet, the SADF and the SA Department of Health

Among those who attended were the Officer Commanding Natal Command, Brigadier P E K Bosman, Dr Howard Bo'ha, a senior official of the Health Department in Pretoria and Dr Johan van Rensburg Natal director of the State Health Department.

SADF apologises for intimidation

254
12/1/83
~~107~~
ROOM

The meeting was called following reports to the Chief Minister by villagers in the Ingwavuma district that white soldiers had been quizzing them about their membership of Inkatha

They had allegedly asked the villagers what the move

ment did for them and reminded them that army personnel had helped to supply water during the drought of 1980 and the cholera outbreak of 1981.

Chief Buthelezi said he had shown the Defence Force copies of sworn affidavits obtained from those involved

He said neither the police nor the army had political responsibilities in the areas they patrolled and he did not expect them to campaign

against Inkatha

The Inkatha president said he appreciated what the army had done to help KwaZulu but explained that it would be politically disastrous for him to associate himself with the 121st Zulu Battalion at Jozi

"We dare not be seen to be associated in any way with defending the status quo," Chief Buthelezi remarked

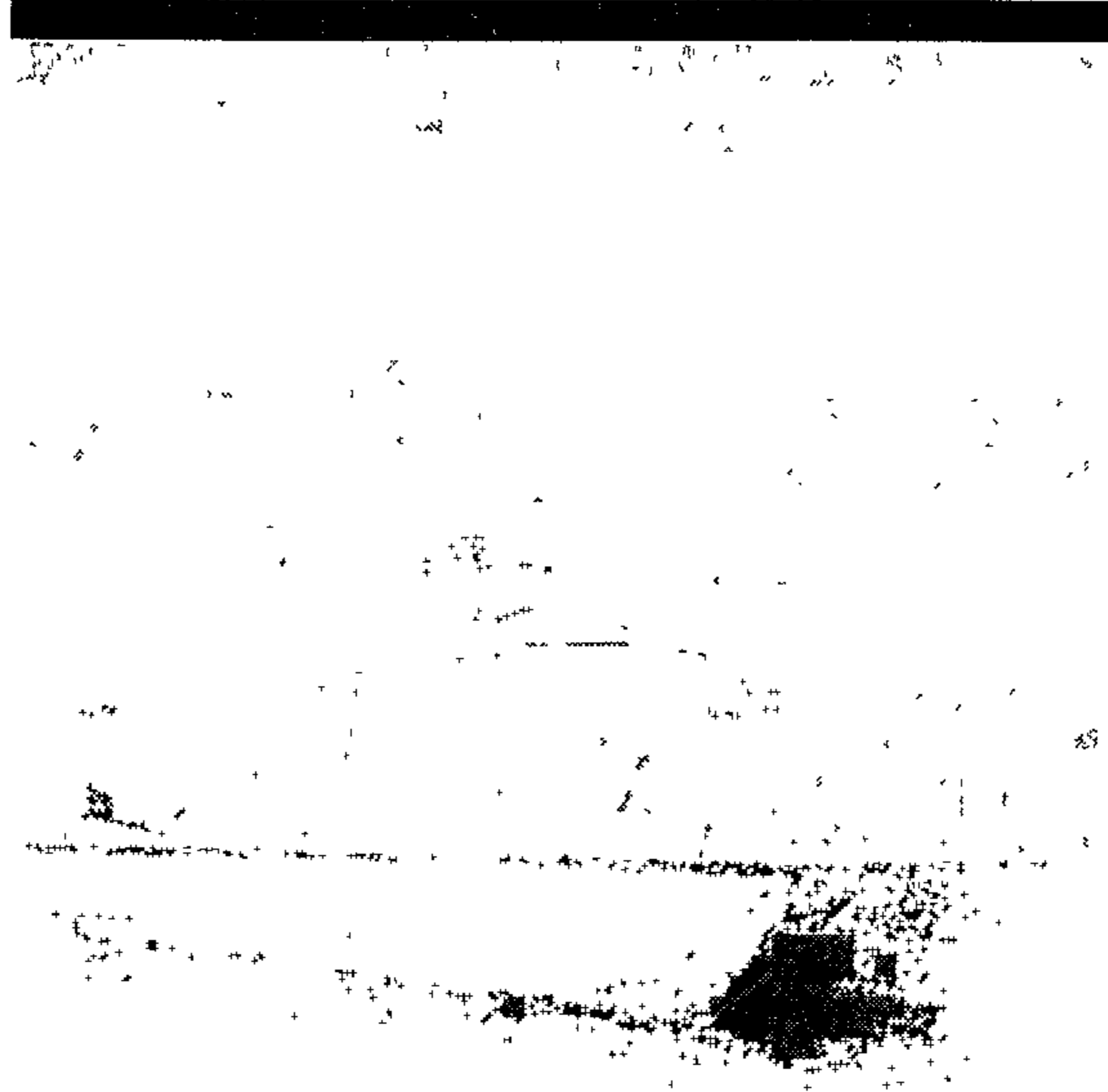
A spokesman for the SADF has confirmed the meeting

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Naval 'pleasure

cruise' investigated

(754) Mercury 12/1/83



A BIKINI girl . . . on a Navy launch.

WINDHOEK—Naval officials at Walvis Bay are investigating a possible unauthorised 'pleasure cruise' by two patrol launches to nearby Swakopmund at the weekend.

Windhoek newspapers yesterday carried pictures of bikini-clad girls frolicking on two navy harbour launches anchored in the bay at Swakopmund, about 35 km from their base, Walvis Bay.

The officer in charge of personnel at the South African naval base at Walvis Bay, Lt Graham van Schalkwyk, said yesterday an investigation was being carried out into the goings-on on the launches which dropped anchor off the South West African holiday resort.

The two navy harbour launches, known as Namakuras, anchored about 50 m off

Swakopmund's main beach

Sailors aboard are reported to have stripped and swam ashore to fetch refreshments.

They then began entertaining civilians, including the girls.

The boats then began running pleasure cruises in full view of the public, it is claimed.

A Windhoek businessman snapped the festivities and gave his prints to Windhoek newspapers.

The party on the launches is said to have carried on for more than two hours on Sunday.

Once the occupants of the two boats realised they were being photographed, the girls were quickly taken below deck.

— (Sapa)

Durban pacifist found guilty

PRETORIA—A court martial here yesterday found a Durban pacifist guilty of failing to render service when called up to do a 30-day military camp in December last year.

Mr Etienne Essery, 23,

an actor, was charged under the Military Disciplinary Code for refusing to do service when he reported for duty at 4 Vehicle Reserve Park, Verwoerdburg, on December 8

He told the Court that the lack of respect and dignity accorded to human life, which he witnessed in the operational area, was the crystallisation of his opposition to war and violence

This came about while he was in the service for eight months at Odangwa in 1977, during his two-year national service

Essery told the Court he had done two previous 30 day Citizen Force camps while serving in Odan-

gwa, he told the Court, he ran an ammunition store, 'supplying ammunition to anyone and everyone without reserve'

'My position led me to believe I was not involved, after all I wasn't actually pulling the trigger

'It takes very simple things to halt one from complacency — such as seeing a little girl staring at you through barbed wire. A little girl in a pink dress whose life had effectively been shattered because 'she needed to be protected'

'I began to realise I was part of this "protection" — I was as responsible as the men who pulled the triggers,' he said.

Essery told the Court he started a career in the theatre in 1980 where he learned the meaning of creation

'Theatre functioned on the organic being The same being I helped to kill on Odangwa

'I don't believe violence is necessary to support a system, if the system is valid, it will support itself by its virtues'

The barbed wire was not limited to South West Africa but kept a person in Durban North and one in Chatsworth separated. This institutionalised violence had set brother against brother

He told the Court that he was not a martyr but that these were his per-

sonal beliefs

He said he had booked an air ticket to England intending to go into exile but cancelled it 'because I couldn't trade my physical freedom for my spiritual freedom — I am a South African I will not support any war and I will certainly not support this war'

The hearing continues — (Sapa)

AMSTRONG & GARDNER professional who had played for the county between 1976 and 1978

It said each of the players had signed two-year contracts worth R100 000 each

● Sapa-AP reports from Bridgetown that six Barbados cricket players left yesterday after being hustled through immigration minutes before the flight was scheduled to depart for Miami

They were Emmerson Trotman, Alvir Greenidge, Sylvester Clarke, Ezra Moseley, Collis King and Albert Padmore

● Windies test of Bok strength, back page

BETTING at Cape Tattersall's yesterday

J & B METROPOLITAN STAKES (Kenilworth, 2 000 m, Jan 22)

- 5- 2 Wolf Power
- 3- 1 Arctic Cove
- 8- 1 Captive Prince
- 10- 1 Windjammer
- 12- 1 Sweet Wonder
- 14- 1 Queen's Elect, Tecla Bluff
- 16- 1 St Tropez, Poetic
- 20- 1 Enduzante
- Versailles Hawkins, Cracker Lily Liberty Silk
- 25- 1 Saturado Bless My Soul, Denim Dandy, Home Brew Lawr Duke Of Marmalad

SADEF apologizes for Ingwavuma incidents

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — The South African Army chief General Jan Geldenhuys, yesterday apologized to the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and members of his cabinet for incidents involving intimidation of Inkatha members in the disputed Ingwavuma district

General Geldenhuys said he regretted the inci-

dents and assured the Chief Minister these would not recur

This was the outcome of a two-hour meeting at Ulundi of the Kwazulu cabinet, senior members of the South African Defence Force and the SA Department of Health

Among those who attended were the Officer Commanding Natal Command Brigadier P E K Bosman, Dr Howard

Botha, a senior official of the Health Department in Pretoria, and Dr Johan van Rensburg, Natal director of the State Health Department

The meeting was called because of reports to the Chief Minister by villagers in the Ingwavuma district that white soldiers had been questioning them about their membership of Inkatha

The soldiers had allegedly asked the villagers what the movement did for them and reminded them that it was army staff who had helped supply water during the drought in Kwazulu in 1980 and during the cholera outbreak at the end of 1981

Chief Buthelezi said he had shown the army officials copies of sworn affidavits from the people involved

He told General Geldenhuys and Brigadier Bosman that neither the police nor the army had political responsibilities in the areas they patrolled and he did not expect the police nor the army to campaign against Inkatha

The Inkatha president said he appreciated what the army had done to help Kwazulu

There were hospitals, he said, which would have no doctors if it were not for army doctors

Boardsailor is bitten

Staff Reporter

AN unidentified boardsailor suffered a badly lacerated foot when he was attacked by what appeared to have been a shark while he was surfing beyond the breakers at Sunrise Beach, Muizenberg, at 6 30 last night.

After the attack, the man got back on to his sailboard and surfed to the beach

He was met and treated by a group of off-duty lifeguards who were having a fitness training session and he then left without giving his name

The public relations officer for the Western Province Surf Lifesaving Association Mr Dave Hersch said the surfer was "extremely lucky"

TELETERS



SOUTH African television programmes come in for another hammering from readers in Teleletters today Readers who would like to comment on TV or any other subject are invited to phone Teleletters between 9am and noon today Names and addresses should be given if callers would like to be quoted

● 'God bless the video shops', page 11

☎ 41 3361 ext 219

Guerilla clash with Zimbabwe army

LISBON — A spokesman for guerillas fighting the Mozambican Government said yesterday that the guerillas had clashed with Zimbabwean troops inside Mozambique

He warned that they would attack across the border between the two countries if the troops were not withdrawn

The Mozambican National Resistance Movement spokesman, Mr Evo Fernandes, said "We will continue to attack Zimbabwean military units on Mozambican soil and, if necessary, if these troops are not withdrawn, we will cross the border"

He also said the guerillas would continue to attack the oil pipeline from Mozambique to Zimbabwe Zimbabwe has been facing acute fuel shortages because of guerilla attacks against the British-owned pipeline

The guerilla spokesman said about 6 000 Zimbabwean troops were stationed in Mozambique guarding the northern road to Malawi and the railway lines from Belra and Maputo to Zimbabwe

Giving details of the latest actions in Mozambique, he said the guerillas had blown up the power station in the port of Nacala on December 29 and had set off a bomb in the city's paratroop barracks — Sapa-Reuter

More oil on troubled water

THE water borehole that began spouting petrol on Dominee Paul du Toit's Beaufort West property just before New Year is still at it.

More than 6 000 litres of petrol have been siphoned from the dam

The source of the petrol has still not been established Controlled tests of the underground petrol tanks at one of the garages close to his property have now begun — Sapa



BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close)	\$482,25
RDM 100	770,40
Dow Jones	1 083,79

The lady and the mil

Own Correspondent
LONDON — A 19-year-old unemployed milkman has been booted out of his parents' council home after rumours that he is to be cited in a divorce action by the Earl of Cassilis

Lady Dawn Kennedy, 23, the Countess of Cassilis, is said to spend her time walking the streets and visiting shops in Ayr, Scotland, with Stephen Brown

Stephen's mother Yvonne is nanny to the

countess's two children, Rosemary, 3, and Alicia, 1

Lady Dawn, whose family hails from Paris, married her husband in 1979 after eloping to Paris. Their wedding party, which Lady Dawn's father refused to attend, lasted a week.

The earl, 26, heir to a fortune, lives in an 800-year-old mansion called Cassilis House, near Ayr The mansion has its own ballroom

Stephen lived with his parents in Blackford Crescent, in nearby Prestwick, until his mother found out about the romance

"My husband was furious but Stephen is besotted with her," Mrs Brown said yesterday

Stephen is reported to have said: "I do have strong feelings for Dawn I'm not saying it is a sexual relationship but I'm not saying something won't develop in that way"

INSIDE

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Those years in camp: It could be worse

Argus
12/1/83
254

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

Parents, wives and girlfriends who have fought back tears as their sons, husbands and boyfriends go off to army camps can take a little comfort in the knowledge that just about every country in the world today demands some form of national service.

If South Africa's two years of continuous service, 720 days in camps over 12 years, five years in the Active Citizen Force reserve, service in the Commando Force until the age of 55 and then being on the national reserve until the age of 65 sounds a bit much, a look at how other countries organise military service could make, if not the troops, then their loved ones feel better.

In some respects, South Africa's length of military service has more in common with that associated with Eastern bloc countries than Nato countries.

Throughout the world, however, the message is perhaps sad but clear because of more sophisticated weaponry and tactics of war and growing global tensions, long military service is commonplace.

There are a few exceptions. West Germany's young men, used to do two years' military training, this has now been reduced to 15 months.

Some countries such as the United States, Canada, Britain and Luxembourg have no compulsory call-up system but rely on voluntary forces, territorial armies and structures like America's National Guard.

Most nations

In Europe almost every nation requires some form of military training.

France demands 12 to 18 months from its male citizens, Greece two years, the Netherlands 14 to 17 months and Portugal 16 to 24 months.

Switzerland, which prides itself on its policy of neutrality and follows a programme of self defence, requires men to do national or military service every year between the ages of 20 and 50.

While Austria requires its male citizens to do only six months' continuous military training, between 30 and 90 camps have to be completed in a reserve service over 12 years.

The Warsaw Pact countries tend generally to demand longer commitments from their men. Czechoslovakia, Albania and Poland require men to do between two and three years' military service, and Rumanians spend between 16 months and 24 months in the army.

X

(254) RDM 13/1/83

Monks pull money out of company

GLASGOW — A Roman Catholic monastic order said yesterday it was pulling its money out of the British-based multi-national GEC company because the firm refused to answer questions on its defence work and contracts in South Africa

A spokesman of the Servite Friars said they were withdrawing R34 000 from GEC (General Electric Company) after the company was questioned as part of a general investigation into several multi-nationals in which the monks invest.

A GEC spokesman declined to comment on the investigation, but said investors were free to sell their shares as they wished. The Servite Friars are involved in educational and charitable work — Sapa-
Reuter

54 Pretoria Bureau 104

SADF confirms soldier is missing

DEFENCE Headquarters had nothing further to add yesterday to a report that a member of the Permanent Force has been missing from the Operational Area for more than two months. A Defence Force spokes-

man has confirmed that an extensive search of the area between Rundu and Buffalo was conducted over several days for a Corporal J A Strauss. It has been reported that

13/11/82
he was offloaded in the bush and ordered to walk back to camp as "punishment". The spokesman would not confirm this but said a board of inquiry had reported to Pretoria

Military police are searching for Cpl Strauss in the belief that he has gone absent without leave, but Defence Headquarters staff yesterday refused to release details of the missing soldier.

Actor refuses to do camp, jailed

PRETORIA — A Durban conscientious objector will serve a four-month civilian jail sentence and be dishonourably discharged from the army for refusing to do a 30-day military camp

Actor Etienne Essery, 23, was found guilty by a Voortrekkerhoogte court martial yesterday of failing to do duty when he reported for a Citizen Force camp at Verwoerdburg in December last year

The president of the court, Captain Charles Smart, said "Militarily the offence is a grave one. It goes to the root of the existence of an army. Failure to serve deprives it of manpower

"The gravity of the offence is emphasized by the legislature which has prescribed severe penalties

"The military must appreciate the danger of the individual dropping away from it", but Essery's position had to be considered in its totality, the president of the court said

The sentence, which was passed by Captain Smart, has to be confirmed by the army

Essery has 48 hours to lodge an appeal against the sentence with the army confirming authority

He will be held temporarily at Voortrekkerhoogte

Earlier in the day, Essery expressed in court his abhorrence of violence, which had crystallized while he was serving eight months at Ondangwa in the northern SWA/Namibian operational area — Sapa



Part of the group of about 40 Crossroads they were forced to vacate the Nxolo 5 In the foreground, Mrs Esme Mhlawuli month-old Mongamele



From page 1



From page 15

on the English County circuit

Perfect co-ordination and a smooth and comfortable action makes Malcolm Marshall a joy to watch — if you are not the batsmen at the receiving end. He is able to generate great pace and, after the elegant Michael Holding, is potentially the fastest West Indies bowler

Marshall took a phenomenal 134 wickets in the 1982 English season. The next-best performance was 90 by Leicestershire spinner Nick Cook

It is a pity that South African spectators will be denied the sight of Holding in full flight and possible amusement at observing Vincent van der Bijl's reaction to the world's two tallest first-class cricketers. Joel Garner at 205cm (six foot nine inches) and the new boy Franklyn Stephenson at 208cm (six foot ten)

Australia the v player got R17 000 senior players more "That was for a tour of months"

Reports from Barbados and Jamaica said team had gathered and to travel to Durban. They said Garfield Sobers, former West Indies who now lives in Barbados will manage it

Other Barbados left Bridgetown were Clarke Alvin, Collis King, Moseley and Trotman

Other reports of two other Barbados Franklyn Stephenson, Wayne Daniel and to join the tour. Croft left Kingstown and at the weekend Lawrence Rowe, been selected to lead country's national along with team Austin and Mattis Tuesday

Rowe is reported to have been offered R150 000 plus expenses for the tour

The announcement of his participation

Too late for classification
LOST

BASE of antique mahogany wardrobe fell off truck between La Motte Hellshoogte Strandfontein and St James Reward offered Tel 02212 2192 or 88 8548

WHITE male kitten 12 weeks, black mark between ears vicinity Wilkinson Faure and Rheede Streets Gardens Tel 22 3205 Reward

Seafre

Municipal ... A DECISION on controversial road scheme for the Muizenberg/Ka route has been made again, this time for an alternative from Mr John W Deputy Minister Environment Affairs series

In an interview Town Planning yesterday, he opposed aspects City Council scheme offered alternative which an official described as "comprehensive" One of the 1-

KENSILWOODS

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GREY SHORTS — Fully lined FROM **R8,60**

KHAKI BOXER SHORTS FROM **R4,65**

KHAKI OPEN NECK SHIRTS FROM **R5,35**

WHITE OPEN NECK SHIRTS FROM **R4,95**

GREY SCHOOL SOCKS FROM **R1,65**

NYLON RAINCOATS WITH HOODS NAVY and ORANGE FROM **R9,55**

(ADD GST)

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LENKEM QUADRACOV

Man dies

44 volunteers begin military training

254 ~~SA~~ Post Correspondent & Post 13/1/93

JOHANNESBURG — Forty-four women volunteers started a year's military training at Voortrekkerhoogte yesterday after joining the South African Medical Service

The Medical Service is the fourth and youngest arm of the South African Defence Force and its objective is to provide comprehensive support during combat operations

During the first phase of their training the volunteers will be trained in a similar manner to national servicemen. They will learn to drill and will be taught marksmanship.

The second phase includes lectures and courses in anatomy, physiology, first aid and health. They will also study basic medicine.

The final phase of the training lasts for 36 weeks when they will be posted to various units around the country.

The Medical Service had an excellent response to their call for volunteers from all parts of South Africa.

During the past few years, 25% of the volunteers have decided to join the service permanently.

(254) 000M 14/1/83

Navy head orders 'pleasure cruise' probe

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

THE Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Andries Putter, has ordered inquiries into the behaviour of crews of harbour protection boats based at Walvis Bay, following reports of a possible unauthorised pleasure cruise by two patrol launches to Swakopmund last Sunday. According to eyewitnesses, two Navy harbour protection boats — usually

crewed by National Servicemen — anchored about 50m off Swakopmund's main beach at about 10am on Sunday.

Sailors aboard stripped off, swam ashore to collect refreshments and entertained bikini-clad civilians on the launches.

Yesterday Admiral Putter said in Pretoria it seemed standing orders had not been obeyed.

"If this proves to be the case, then

disciplinary action will be taken against members of the Harbour Protection Unit whose behaviour, according to Press Reports, has been undisciplined and irresponsible.

"The Harbour Protection Units at Walvis Bay fulfill important tasks and they should at all times conduct themselves in a manner which will earn the respect and approval of the community they serve."

Fresh start for runaway serviceman

(254)

Staw
14/1/83

Pretoria Correspondent

All charges against a soldier who was absent without leave for 2½ years have been withdrawn — but he will have to do his national service again, starting this month.

The man, who had a record of detention and being absent without leave, escaped from custody at Witwatersrand Command, Johannesburg, and had been on the run.

Recently he telephoned the SADF complaints office and the Inspector-General, Major-General H D Viljoen, dealt with the matter.

A story in the Defence Force journal, Paratus, said General Viljoen could tell from the man's voice that he was scared.

The man would say only that he was a national serviceman who started his service in 1979, and had shortly thereafter landed in trouble.

ON THE RUN

He told General Viljoen that while he was on the run he was aware that the Military Police were on his trail. Some of his friends had given information which could have led to his arrest.

He also had to leave his job in case the Military Police looked for him there.

He would give the general only a contact telephone number.

General Viljoen investigated and found that the man had been in serious financial difficulty while doing his service.

After escaping from detention the man wrote to the army explaining that he was driven, in desperation, to find a solution to his financial problems because his pay and marriage allowance were constantly in arrear.

This was confirmed by the man's mother.

General Viljoen said he considered the facts and took advice from several quarters before making a decision.

As a result, the man will receive his army pay and marriage allowance and will be helped by his employer while he is redoing his national service.

By HARRY MASHABELA
A MILITARY trainee who collapsed during punishment exercises died after his stretcher split and dropped him on his head, an inquest was told yesterday

The inquest, at Amsterdam, in the south-east Transvaal, was told Mr Richard Mavimbela, 26, died on March 1 last year at the local military base

Lieutenant Cornelius Mynhardt told the inquest magistrate, Mr J J van Rensburg, that he and Corporal Richard Vardy had been giving Mr Mavimbela punishment exercises when he collapsed

The injured man was carried on a stretcher and taken to a doctor. But the stretcher split down the middle and tipped the unconscious man onto his head

Split stretcher killed soldier, inquest is told

754
ROOM
14/1/85

Earlier Mr George Bizos, representing the Mavimbela family, had told the inquest there had been two post-mortems by separate doctors

Dr Anthony Harrison had performed a post-mortem on behalf of the Mavimbela family and said death was due to heat and exhaustion

But Dr Ignatius Ferreira, the district surgeon, said cause of death was "shock as a result of subdural haemorrhage"

Mr Bizos said the difference in opinion made it necessary for the court to call Dr Ferreira to give evidence

He named six other people, including two army officers and another doctor, Dr Dawn Bekker, who he said should be called so their reports on the incident could be tested

Lt Mynhardt told the inquest Mr Mavimbela had returned late and drunk from a weekend off and had been ordered to do punishment exercises

He said he had supervised while Cpl Vardy conducted the exercises, which included drill, push-ups and touching his toes. Mr Mavimbela had collapsed during the exercises

Cross-examined by Mr Bizos, Lt Mynhardt said the exercises had lasted between 10 and 15 minutes

He said he knew Mr Mavimbela was drunk because his breath smelled of alcohol and he staggered when he walked

Lt Mynhardt agreed with Mr Bizos that the punishment exercises were dangerous but said he had subjected Mr Mavimbela to them, although he was drunk, because he himself had taken such punishment before without ill-effect

The inquest continues today

'Thousands' of SA draft-dodgers

CAPT TINTS
14/1/83 (254)

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LONDON — A London-based organization which helps South Africans who have left the country to avoid military service claims that several thousand draft-dodgers are now scattered around the world, many of them seeking asylum and usually getting it.

A spokesman for the Committee on South African War Resistance (Cosawr) said yesterday that it expected increasing numbers of young whites to come to Britain and other countries to escape new military service legislation which became effective this week.

Mr Gavin Cawthra, a South African who heads Cosawr, told a press conference yesterday. "The numbers are now in their thousands. We don't know about all of them, but there are at least 300 in Britain, 100 in the Netherlands, 30 in Australia and 20 in the United States."

He said others had gone to Scandinavian countries and Canada. "We only know about those who have South African passports and contact us for advice. There are a lot more who have British passports and do not need asylum here."

He said so far no bona fide South African "war resisters" had been deported from Britain or any other country.

"Most have been given permission to remain in Britain on an annually renewable basis," he said.

At the press conference were three young whites who came to Britain last year.

Gordon Hudson, 22, from Durban, Aubrey Shelton, 23, from Cape Town and Terry Fannin, 20, from Maritzburg, arrived here between the beginning and the middle of 1982.

Mr Fannin has been granted asylum, which allows him to work in the United Kingdom, and the other two expect to be granted similar status soon.

Opposed apartheid

All three said they had refused military service because they opposed apartheid and considered that undertaking it would support an "oppressive" system.

While they cannot legally work here, Mr Hudson and Mr Shelton are drawing social security benefits of about £42 (R75) a week.

All three said they had undertaken voluntary work for various anti-apartheid organizations in London.

Mr Cawthra said the vast majority of those who contacted the organization were English-speaking students. There were "very few" Afrikaners among them. — Sapa

AWOL²⁵⁴ trainees arrested in Karoo

AR 645 14/1/83
Crime Reporter

TWO national servicemen who went AWOL from a military base in Pretoria have been arrested in Middelburg on charges of armed robbery and theft after allegedly holding up and robbing a petrol pump attendant in Colesburg

Major Alwyn Zandberg, of the Middelburg police, said the two men were arrested at a road block outside Middelburg at 8 30 am yesterday

According to Major Zandberg, the servicemen, both aged 19, had been absent without leave from their base in Pretoria since Friday

MOTORCYCLE

In Johannesburg, they allegedly stole a motorcycle and left for Cape Town

They stopped at a service station in Colesburg and asked the attendant to fill the tank. When he had done so one of the men drew a firearm and demanded money

They drove off with R465

The men were arrested yesterday when the police found them in the back of a bakkie in which they had hitched a lift

The motorcycle had been abandoned near Noupoort on the Colesburg-Middelburg road and the men had spent the night in the veld before hitching the lift

A 9 mm parabellum pistol was confiscated by the police. The motorcycle and R380 were recovered

The men will appear in the Middelburg Magistrate's court shortly

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Mr Abdul Rahim Farah — foreground — arrives in Maseru as part of a six-man UN delegation to assess the raid damage and Lesotho's position, as receiver of refugees.



Picture: MIKE PITSO

4/1/83

254

ROM

Maseru — a month after SADF's raid

CHRIS MARAIS visits Lesotho and reports on its fragile relationship with South Africa.



bases for the ANC in Lesotho, does their mere presence in that country justify an invasion for a day from South Africa?

In the midst of these claims and counter-claims a strange call was patched through to the Daily Mail newsdesk some weeks ago. It came from a man who claimed he was a spokesman for the Basutoland Congress Party.

The BCP has been engaged in a low-intensity battle against the Lesotho Government for more than two decades, and its leader,

Ntsu Mokhehle, went into self-exile in Zambia. The man — whose credentials could not be checked — said King Moshoeshoe was going to the United Nations to speak on behalf of the ANC, not the people of Lesotho.

Lesotho has linked the BCP and the South African Government in the past, claiming that the external wing of the BCP enjoys support from across the border.

And now, in the midst of all these words, a six-man delegation from the United Nations has arrived to assess the damage in Maseru

and give the country more legitimacy to receive and give sanctuary to refugees from South Africa.

The delegation leader, Mr Abdul Rahim Farah, flew in on Tuesday and is spending the week consulting with refugee leaders, Lesotho Government representatives and touring houses gutted during the raid.

In the short term, appeals for aid from the international community will benefit the landlocked country's struggling economy.

But in the long term?

Once the international community has flown away, there are again two players in this field of crisis diplomacy Lesotho and South Africa.

Until these two countries come to some accord and solve their mutual insecurities, relations will continue in bitterness and suspicion.

THE bars of soap are wrapped, the shower works and the hotel room is spacious. A modernistic landscape hangs from the pastel wall, and room service comes with a warning to leave the tray out afterwards.

Room 329 overlooks a very deep pool, and in the mornings a fat man comes out to swim a constitutional two laps.

Beyond that, in the valley, lies Maseru. For the Philadelphia-tanned tourist, Maseru — seen from the sliding windows of an international hotel for two days — can be a quaint experience.

Buy beads in the street, visit some of the sandbrick buildings, tug at the coin bandit and read the history of Lesotho from the back of a restaurant menu.

Then whisk out via the tiny airport, where the departure lounge sports a sign saying "South African Airways wishes you a merry festive season".

No harm, no foul. Also, no gritty aftertaste in the mouth to tell of a bad experience. But Maseru, the size of a downsized Grahamstown, is in the grip of a bad experience. Yessir, just more than a month ago there were soldiers in the streets and explosions in the night.

The morgue at the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital — you can see it from your window — took in 42 bodies on December 9.

Since then the bodies have been laid to rest but the experience of that night has not. The South African Defence Force raid into Maseru is now the apex of a war of words that has left even the most astute Southern African propagandists gasping for more inspiration.

Receiving media news in Maseru can be confusing.

South African newspapers resound with statements from our political, military and security chiefs identifying many of the dead as wanted ANC men who were bent on introducing terror into the South African festive season.

They provide names of some of the dead, complete with case histories and former arrests.

They also express their regret at the "unfortunate" deaths of the Lesotho nationals who died "in the crossfire".

In the month that follows the raid, the letters pages of all the major newspapers in South Africa carry the views of readers on the raid.

It becomes a tug of war of opinion, and there is no clear line of resolution on the matter.

The SABC, which you can pick up on television in Maseru, follows the line.

But switch off the TV sound for a minute to listen to the local radio news and another world of opinion comes through.

Were they talking about the same raid? Maseru holds strong in its decision to continue to remain a receiver of refugees.

It denies that the ANC holds military bases in its country, instead, it states that many of the people killed were South African refugees living openly in the town suburbs with their Basotho neighbours.

Whether they were active or not, there can be no doubt that the majority of the dead were ANC members.

That becomes ultimately true when, at the burial ceremony, the flags of the ANC are draped over 27 coffins and ANC leader — Oliver Tambo — takes a last walk of sorrow past the boxes.

The issues go further.

If, indeed, there were no military training

Mystery over Lesotho raid protest letter

By CHRIS MARAIS

DOM
15/11/83

MYSTERY surrounds a protest letter signed by 19 Canadian doctors who claimed that information released about the recent SA Defence Force raid on Maseru was inaccurate

Initial reports published in the Rand Daily Mail a fortnight ago indicated that the group of doctors were living in Lesotho and had first-hand knowledge of the raid

The story emanated from Ottawa, Canada

A Mail team sent to investigate the protest found there are only two Canadian doctors working in Maseru at present

It was established that the letter, sent to the Canadian Department of External Affairs protesting over the "inaccurate" portrayal of the raid to the rest of the world, could have been sent by Canadian doctors who had at one stage worked in Maseru

The letter said South African soldiers had deliberately shot peaceful refugees in their beds and murdered women and children

The doctors addressed the letter to Canadian External Affairs Minister Mr Allan

MacEachen but asked that their names should not be made public because they feared South African reprisals that could endanger Canadian aid programmes in Lesotho

A Canadian Government spokesman said the government had not yet indicated what action it would take on the letter

A Lesotho medical administrator said this week there were only two Canadian doctors working in Lesotho at present

One worked for the Flying Doctor Service. The other, Dr A Menzies, worked at the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, where the bodies were taken after the raid. Dr Menzies was not on duty that night

"I have no knowledge of the letter and no first-hand experience of the raid," he said

The local official said it appeared the letter had been compiled by Canadian doctors who had once worked in Lesotho

He confirmed that relatives of raid victims had initially not all identified themselves to the government but they were now doing so

15/1/83
D. Dispatch

Inquests told how 3 died violently

WINDHOEK — The findings of three inquests into the deaths of civilians killed in South West Africa were filed here yesterday

A 12-year-old boy in Kavango, Fumbu Murongo, heard a band of gunmen execute his father, a Rundu magistrate heard

The finding on Mr Josef Kandjeke, 50, was that he died of multiple injuries caused by unknown persons

In a sworn statement the boy told of being woken up at about 9 pm

on May 18 last year by "four strange black men" He was told to stay in the house and the men, two armed with sub-machine guns and two with rifles, took Mr Kandjeke outside

The boy heard four shots When he ventured outside in the morning he found the body of his father at his aunt's house 100 metres away

Swapo terrorists waiting in ambush fired a tracer bullet into the car of a Tsumeb commercial traveller, Mr Daniel Potgieter, 49, on the main

road between Grootfontein and Rundu, an inquest court heard

The tracer hit the car head-on and exploded inside the engine compartment, killing Mr Potgieter

Survivors of a landmine blast said they had no recollection of incident, the inquest court heard

An Owambo headman, Mr Filipus Kaluvi, 58, and the driver of the vehicle in which he was travelling, Mr Andreas Naluwe, died in the explosion — SAPA

Weekend Argus Correspondent
COPENHAGEN — A shipping broker
has admitted destroying documents to
conceal smuggling to South Africa
more than R600 000's worth of arms.

Mr Peter Gettermann,
37, and director Mr
Anders Jensen, 67, are
both standing trial,
charged with sending at
least 20 shipments of
arms to South Africa in
violation of the United
Nations arms embargo,
as well as fraudulent ac-
tions against other share-
holders of the Danish Tri-
gon shipping line.

Mr Gettermann told a
city court here yesterday
that he and Mr Jensen
panicked when the Dan-
ish Press carried allega-
tions of arms smuggling
and destroyed all rel-
evant documents.

Replaced

He said these were lat-
er replaced by papers re-
ferring to transactions
with the Zeeveidt Com-
pany — which first or-
dered the arms — as pur-
chases of bunker oil and
freight deals.

Mr Jensen is denying
all knowledge of smug-
gling operations and told
the court he thought the
documents were replaced
in a move to consolidate
Trigon's accounting pro-
cesses.

Both men have been
remanded and have been
ordered to report at reg-
ular intervals to the po-
lice.

NOTICE South Africa 'smuggling deal' arms for South Africa 'smuggling deal' R600 000 COVERING UP DANISH Broker admits

15/11/83



15/11/83

15/11/83

SA draft dodgers 'are getting asylum'

754 ROOM 15/1/83

LONDON — Several thousand South African draft dodgers are now scattered across the world, many of them seeking asylum and usually getting it, according to a London-based organisation which helps those who quit the country to avoid call-up

A spokesman for the Committee on South African War Resistance (Cosawr) said yesterday the organisation expected increasing numbers of young whites to come to Britain and other countries to escape new military service legislation which became effective this week

Mr Gavin Cawthra, a South African who heads Cosawr, told a Press conference yesterday "The numbers are now in their thousands We don't know about all of them, but there are at least 300 in

Britain, 100 in the Netherlands, 30 in Australia and about 20 in the United States"

He said others had gone to Scandinavian countries and Canada "We only know about those who have South African passports and contact us for advice There are a lot more who have British passports and do not need asylum here"

He said so far no bona fide South African "war resisters" had been deported from Britain or any other country

"Most have been given permission to remain in Britain on an annually renewable basis," he said

At the Press conference were three young whites who came to Britain last year seeking asylum

They are Gordon Hudson, 22, from Durban, Aubrey Shelton, 23, from Cape

Town and Terry Fannin, 20, from Maritzburg

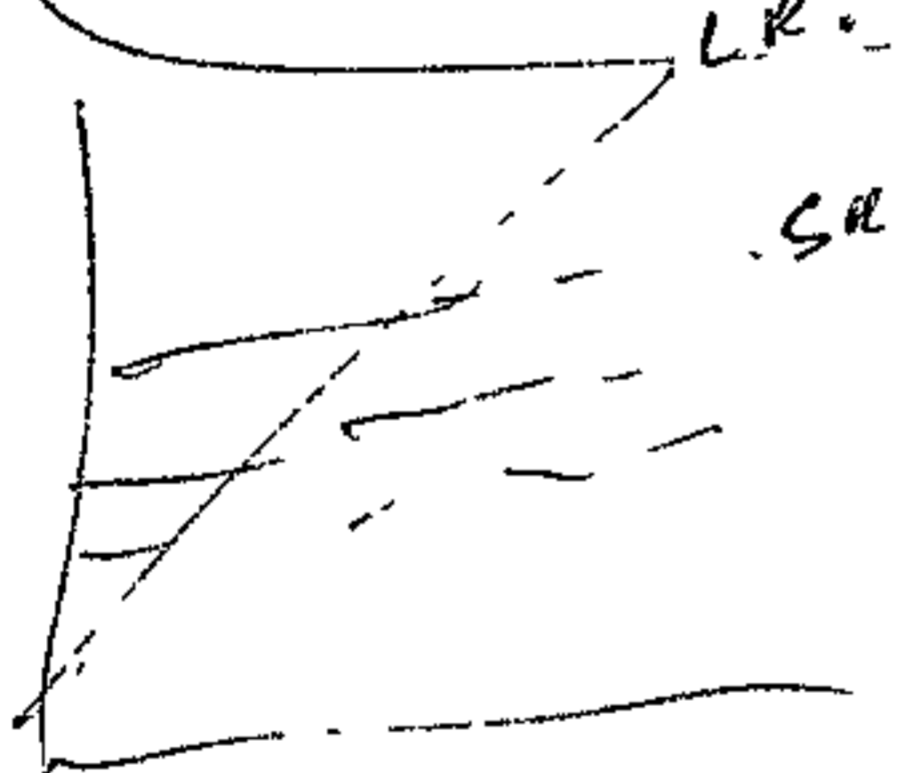
Mr Fannin has been granted asylum, which allows him to work in Britain and the other two expect to be granted similar status soon

All three said they had refused military service because they opposed apartheid and considered that undertaking it would support an "oppressive" system

Mr Cawthra said most of those who contacted the organisation were English-speaking students There were "very few" Afrikaners among them

Meanwhile, many white South Africans who fled to Britain to avoid compulsory military service protested yesterday against a toughening of conscription regulations — Sapa-Sapa-Reuter

DUESSEN BERRM.



shift function

Relative Consumption

age
geog distrib
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stock of durables
stock inlt behavior
attitude to thrift

shifts along
just changes
in use.

Friedman
Permanent & Transitory

Modigliani

Age specific

$$C^T = K^T + R^T$$

long run
short run
APC = MP
APC > MPC

D-Dispatch (254)
17/1/83

Soldiers' food parcels stolen

PRETORIA — About ten national servicemen could face charges for thefts from mail to and from the operational area.

The thefts, of money, foodstuffs and toiletries, allegedly took place while the national servicemen were stationed at a field post office here.

The senior director of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Willem de Meyer, confirmed here yesterday that investigations were nearly completed.

He said the thefts had been discovered following complaints from the public.

At this stage it was impossible to say what the value of the items stolen was, or for how long the thefts had been taking place.

However, it appeared that the 'milking' of parcels and letters by some national servicemen in the postal section had

been going on since June last year.

Mr De Meyer said the field post office was under the control and supervision of the Post Office, with junior staff, many of them post office officials in civilian life, supplied by the Defence Force.

The thefts had apparently been made from damaged parcels and letters.

Mr De Meyer said although some suspects still had to be questioned, arrangements had already been made to see the Attorney-General of the Transvaal who would decide if the men must face charges in the magistrate's court here.

Mr De Meyer also appealed to friends and relatives sending valuable items to the operational area to register or insure parcels and letters so that stricter control could be kept —

SAPA

Date of deregistr...

Presumed defunct

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1970
1971
1972	14
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
	Total		14

du Toit

Soldiers may face charges (254) in probe into postal thefts Star 15/1/83

Pretoria Correspondent

Several national servicemen could face charges in connection with the theft from postal items destined for the operational area

Money, food and toiletries allegedly disappeared while the men were stationed at Field Post Office 1 in Pretoria.

The senior director, posts, of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Willem de Meyer, confirmed in Pretoria today that investigations had almost been completed.

He said the thefts had been discovered after complaints from the public

At this stage it was impossible to say what the value of the items stolen was, or for how long the thefts had been taking place

However, it appears parcels and letters may have been interfered with by some national servicemen in the postal section since June last year

Mr de Meyer said the Field Post Office was under the control and supervision of the post office, with junior staff, many of them post office officials in civilian life, supplied by the Defence Force

The thefts had apparently been made from damaged parcels and letters

Mr de Meyer stressed that it did not appear that there was widespread stealing by troops working in the section

"About 15 to 20 national servicemen work in the section at a time, but it appears that only one or two of each group were tampering with the post," he said "It is very difficult to determine what exactly and how much was stolen"

The investigation was conducted by post office inspection staff with the help of military police

Mr de Meyer said some people still have to be questioned

The Attorney-General of the Transvaal will decide if the men must face charges in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court

"We hope to finish the investigation soon so the public can be reassured," Mr de Meyer said

He appealed to friends and relatives sending valuable items to the operational area to register or insure parcels and letters so that stricter control could be kept

Dusi Canoe Marathon winners, Graham Pope-Ellis, left, and Tim Cornish They finished the gruelling 150km race 20 minutes ahead

(754) RDM 15/1/83
Welkom says farewell to its dead

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

WELKOM — The South African flag fluttered at half mast in Welkom yesterday morning as the Free State town paid its last respects to five local soldiers who died in a landmine explosion in the operational area last week.

"They paid the highest price while in service of their country their nation and above all of God SADF chaplain Dominee H L Burger told 600 people who attended the 30-minute funeral service in the stifling hot town hall

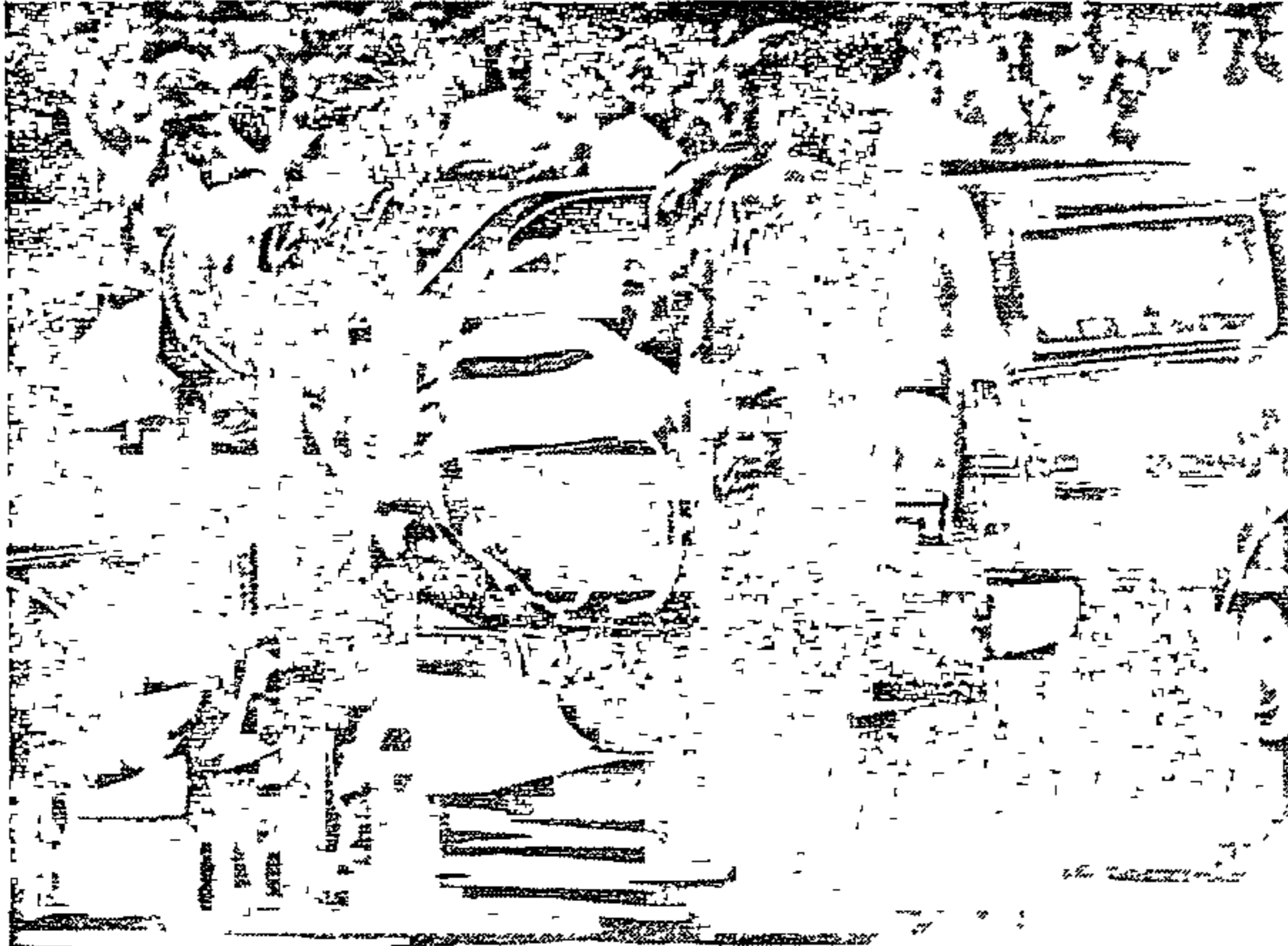
The five buried yesterday were Rifleman J H Diedericks 24 Rfn J L van der Merwe 27 Rfn F M Griesel, Rfn B J du Toit and Rfn Peter Uzzel Three others also died in the explosion

The five coffins were carried into the hall yesterday by 30 of their comrades, all members of the South African Infantry Corps 1 Parachute Battalion

Dominee Burger said the men were called to higher service through chance

"Why did they have such an end and will we be able to give an answer," Ds Burger asked "We remain silent before the ordinances of God

"We are all shocked by their deaths but we know that



Members of the South African Infantry Corps act as pallbearers for their fallen comrades at yesterday's funeral in Welkom

Picture GREG ENGLISH

the men have paid the highest price for us and our country"

After the service, the pallbearers returned the coffins to the hearses and the funeral procession, led by a military

band and a company of SA Infantry troopers, moved down Welkom's main street with scores of people watching from the kerbs

Many more watched from their parked cars along the

road to the newly established heroes' acre in the Welkom cemetery

About 250 people gathered in the hot Free State sun to sympathise with wives, children and parents of the dead

men

After a short prayer at the graveside by Ds Burger and the singing of a hymn the Reveille and Last Post were sounded

Individual members of the Defence Force then paid their last respects while the silence was broken by sobs from grieving members of the dead men's families

The mother of Rfn Griesel attended the funeral in a wheelchair and had to return to hospital before the end of the proceeding

Supported by her parents Mrs Martie van der Merwe of Odendaalsrus with two daughters and five months pregnant, was the last to leave at midday — when all was over and her husband finally buried

Yesterday afternoon Rfn A Aboud, 22 was buried at the local Methodist Church in Virginia

Rfn G P da Silva of Welkom, will be buried today in the same heroes' acre as his comrades The procession will leave from Welkom's Roman Catholic chapel in Hofmeyr Avenue

The eighth man, Rfn R A Ede was buried in Brakpan on Thursday

International drivers battled with South Africa's best for places in today's final In the 250 event... the air force men who took part in the August 1 failed coup against the government was known because it... Not a surprise

The chilling picture that tells the story of a government's costly

intransigence

DURING the Christmas holidays a photograph of General Constand Viljoen received wide exposure in the Press.

Taken during his goodwill visit to the operational area, it showed him, sub-machine gun slung over his shoulder, studying the memorial to fallen Bushmen soldiers

Despite Gen Viljoen's good intentions which undoubtedly lay behind the trip, it was a disturbing photograph for the air it portrayed was chilling Gen Viljoen as the symbol of a South Africa determined not to yield on the Namibian issue

The Cuban issue aside, one is bound to report that all available evidence indicates that this is a correct reading both of the photograph and of the more direct signals given by the general, during the trip and at the Press conference on his return

This being the case, we need to gird our loins for vigorous political and diplomatic bickering in the coming 12 months, not to mention a probable escalation of the war on the ground

Considerable cost

Those who make Namibian policy in Pretoria undoubtedly have good reasons to presume that the unyielding course now chosen is the correct one from their point of view, further, that it serves both the immediate and longer term interests

They have surely weighed the plethora of issues and realised that the course will not be without some considerable cost economic, military and diplomatic

For the record, some of the unaided costs are worth careful consideration

The Namibian economy is in a deep malaise brought on by a triad of circumstances extensive depletion of the off-shore fishing fields, a devastating drought and the depressed international price of their

By DR PETER VALE
Director of Research, South African
Institute of International Affairs

main export commodities, diamonds and uranium

This is, of course, not the fault of the current impasse, but has to be taken into account

The country's very economic survival depends on both the direct and indirect subvention it gets from Pretoria. It is, however, precisely the closeness of this economic link which aggravates some of the territory's local economic woes

Inflation, for example, runs at slightly more than the South African rate — the extra margin being the result of transport costs

Over-reliance for decades on cheaper South African goods has resulted in the absence of an industrial sector which in turn boosts the soaring unemployment figures — there are, quite simply, no jobs in this sector

Added to these economic sorrows is the high cost of administering the territory

With each change in its ambitions for the country, Pretoria has left some bureaucratic relic of the previous intention intact

So, as some convincingly have pointed out, there are no less than 11 different administrations (or feudal governments, if you like), to govern just on a million people

Small wonder, then, that corruption is rife — as the present Commission of Inquiry into the Ovambo Administration is revealing Namibia is a classic study of a country that is over-governed and under-managed

If bureaucracy and

administration is the one growth area in the economy, the other is the military and in the early morning light Windhoek looks alarmingly like an armed camp

Employment provided by the army and the territorial force tends to disguise larger unemployment figures which would occur in a purely civilian economy

Of course, the build-up in the military has meant that Swapo has systematically been smashed in recent years, so the numbers of Swapo and their deployment, given by the military at the turn of the year, are probably more correct than the counter-claims made in London by Swapo's Peter Manning

However, statistics like these and the more ominous "kill ratios" disguise the fact that, most certainly, young South Africans will lose their lives in the war during this year

Arms race has begun

This observation is made more poignant by the realisation that the level of technology in the war appears to be changing as both sides introduce new weaponry

On the other side of the Cunene, MiG 21s have recently been introduced, these aircraft, if properly flown, represent a real threat to our Mirages

On this side of the Cunene, the much heralded new Armscor products have

been effectively deployed and an arms race of a kind has begun

Once this happens, it is very difficult to return to a more elementary type of war. It further stands to reason that such an escalation in the war will be more costly

The costs enumerated thus far are probably bearable in the totality of Pretoria's perceived threat

However, where it is difficult to follow the logic of the calculation is in the diplomatic field

By displaying this current mood, Pretoria is dissipating an opportunity it has, certainly rhetorically, long held to be its goal, viz an internationally acceptable outcome to the long Namibian impasse

Perhaps the most serious diplomatic cost will be the fact that the present course cannot lead to Namibian independence and new costs will emerge only when the Reagan Administration realises the full extent of Pretoria's unyielding stance

Already a rising tide of voices in Washington has begun to question the value of constructive engagement, particularly if it cannot deliver Namibian independence, let alone generate serious movement in the domestic arena

How long, Dr Crocker and others must be asking themselves, can we go on negotiating while the pressures in Washington vie against our present course? How firm are the South Africans in their view that the Cuban issue is the final hurdle?

A real threat must be that, if the intransigence persists, the Reagan Administration may turn its back on Pretoria, declaring a plague on all the parties to the settlement

process (There is something far more awesome in the antipathy of a right-wing Administration towards this country, if only because we expect only those left of centre to be condemnatory)

In Reagan's case there are special dangers

Crocker knows this country far better than any other recent Assistant Secretary for African Affairs

This being so, should he survive a switch in policy, he will know our weakness far better than his predecessors

Even if Washington simply stood back from their present policy, all indications are that the "Contact Group" would probably dissolve and the position be returned to the mid-Seventies situation

An 'irrelevant' issue

Certainly none of the other states involved would take up the front running in view of a bad American experience with Pretoria

So the costs of intransigence mount and in the process, certainly on the diplomatic level, the question of independence for Namibia becomes irrelevant to the Namibian issue. Put alternatively, the plight of the Namibian people is being lost sight of as the issue drags on

Of course, the fact that the costs raised here have been considered needs little confirmation

That they have been weighed and found wanting is disturbing and confirms the view that those who make public policy — particularly on Namibia — in Pretoria will have no truce or parley with elements which can bring peace to this unsettled region

254
S. Jones
16/1/83

Call times
**Arms,
 17/1/83
 drugs
 swop
 trial** *254*

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG —
 South African Defence
 Force members who al-
 legedly swapped arms for
 drugs are expected to ap-
 pear in the Pretoria Mag-
 istrate's Court today

Three national service-
 men of the medical ser-
 vice allegedly traded
 arms for dagga, from
 Transkei, and Mandrax
 tablets, which are ground
 to a powder and mixed
 with dagga.

A police spokesman,
 Colonel Chris Coetzee,
 said last night the Pre-
 toria narcotics bureau
 had cracked the case

Stolen SADF arms, un-
 derstood to include an R1
 rifle, an R4 rifle and a
 machine-gun, allegedly
 found their way to the
 Transkei after being
 swapped for drugs by the
 servicemen in Pretoria
 and the Reef.

Three alleged dealers
 are also expected to ap-
 pear in court today on De-
 fence Act and drug
 charges.

Telephone: (021) 224459

Registration: Yes
 Founded:
 Area of Operation: Cap
 Officials: Secretary:
 8001
 Cape Town
 Address: 12 Queen St

Year	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
1980					\$ 68
1979					\$ 98
1978					\$ 94
1977					* 94
1976					* 107
1975					* 68
1974					∅ 68
1973					+ 101
1972					∅ 52
1971					∅ 72
1970					∅ 72
Membership					

CINEMATOGRAPH PROJECTIONISTS UNION (COLOURED)

254

D. Dispatch

17/1/83

Aliwal soldier still missing

EAST LONDON — The father of a former Aliwal North schoolboy who went missing in the operational area more than two months ago says he is still waiting for the South African Defence Force to give him all the details of his son's disappearance.

The Defence Force has confirmed that Corporal J A Strauss has been missing since November 7 and that a board of inquiry is inves-

tigating his disappearance. "I am still waiting for the Defence Force to tell me something positive about my son's disappearance," Mr Wietz Strauss, a furniture store manager in Aliwal North, said.

Mr Strauss said he had made repeated tele-

phone calls to the Defence Force, but all he had been able to establish was that his son — who was attached to 201 Battalion at the Omega base — had gone missing after being made to walk some distance to his camp as punishment for a "minor offence".

Mr Strauss said he was still awaiting further de-

tails of where his son disappeared and what offence he committed. "I feel unhappy about it," he said. "I have been making my own inquiries and I will take the matter further."

A Defence Force spokesman said yesterday that the results of a preliminary inquiry had

been given to Mr Strauss. He said it appeared at this stage that Corporal Strauss had been made to do a punishment march, but was unable to provide fuller details.

The spokesman said an investigation was still underway and further details would be given to Mr Strauss when they

became available. He said the Defence Force would also take disciplinary action if the inquiry found there had been any irregularity.

Mr Strauss said he found it difficult to believe that his son could have gone absent without leave. He said his son had joined the permanent force about

three years ago and had a "positive" attitude towards the army.

When his son was not on border duty, he telephoned home every weekend. "I can't understand it. If he was in South Africa he would have telephoned us or written. My son and I have a good relationship if there was something seriously wrong, he would have come to us," Mr Strauss said. — DDR

W7

Five on CAPE Town arms, 12/1/83 drugs 254 charges

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Two national servicemen and three other men appeared briefly in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday, in connection with the theft of arms from the SADF and dealing in mandrax tablets and dagga

Rifleman Raymond Page, 19, and Private Timothy du Randt, 20, both of Voortrekkerhoogte, appeared with Mr Mercy Ling, 39, of Eersterus, Mr Andries Ngcobo, 30, of Kwa Mashu, near Durban, and Mr Ntseleni Hala, 45, of Mantlani, Transkei

Mr Ling, Mr Ngcobo and Mr Hala pleaded not guilty before Mr CS van Loggerenberg to possessing, and to dealing in, 13 mandrax tablets and about 400 dagga cigarettes between September and October last year.

They also denied stealing an R1 rifle

Rfn Page pleaded not guilty to being in possession of dagga and mandrax tablets, but guilty to stealing an army rifle

Pte Du Randt pleaded guilty to stealing a rifle and to being in possession of mandrax tablets and dagga

The case was postponed to February 28

Registration: Yes

Founded:

Area of Operation:

Officials: Secretary

5200

East London

P.O. Box

Address:

Telephone:

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1970			65
1971			65
1972			63
1973			56
1974			59
1975			53
1976			57
1977			55
1978			57
1979			54
1980			54
Total			

PFP condemns report banning

CAPE Times 18/1/83

~~28/1/83~~ (25/1/83) ~~28/1/83~~
Staff Reporter
THE Progressive Federal Party (PFP) has condemned the banning of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference's Report on SWA/Namibia

The 34-page report was

compiled by the chairman of the bishops' conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, after a visit to the territory by a six-man delegation in 1981

The clergymen encountered widespread opposition to South Africa's continued occupation of

SWA/Namibia, accounts of atrocities committed by the military and massive local support for Swapo

The PFP's spokesman on Law and Order, Mr Harry Pitman, said yesterday "We strongly deprecate the manipulation of news to hide the truth about Namibia and South Africa"

He said South Africans were being "placed at a disadvantage" by being denied the truth

"It is a tragedy that we are being denied the truth about Namibia. Foreigners know more than we do. We need to know the truth to make the right decisions," he said

Professor David Welsh, Professor of Southern African Studies at the University of Cape Town, described the banning as "outrageous"

"I have seen press reports on the bishops' report and I thought it was very good. It is simply outrageous that it has now been banned," he said

The chairman of Swapo's internal wing, Mr Danny Tjongarero, and the head of the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo-Kavango (ELOK) Church in SWA/Namibia, Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, declined to comment yesterday on the banning

● Leading article, page 8

US eases ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ ^{Star} controls on ^{18/1/83} sales to SA

By John D'Oliviera, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — On Friday the Reagan administration will promulgate new trade control regulations which will further ease restrictions on the export of American goods to the South African military and police. This will be the third — and probably the final — general amendment to the trade control regulations by this administration.

Insofar as these regulations affect South Africa, the administration inherited from the President Carter era a total prohibition on the supply of anything to the South African military or police forces.

This was changed on March 1 last year and exports to the South African military and police were split into three categories: items on which there remained a total embargo, items which needed "case-by-case" reviews before they could be exported and items which could be freely exported.

In September the number of items on the embargoed list was increased — as was the number of items that could be freely exported. At the same time, the definition of South African military was extended to include Armscor's various subsidiaries.

On Friday, this process will be taken further, with both the embargoed list and the "free for export" list increasing at the expense of the list of commodities requiring "case-by-case review". In practice, "case-by-case" review articles that will now fall into the "prohibited" list were never licensed for export.

On balance, more items were moved from the "case-by-case" list to the "free for export" list than were placed under complete embargo. This means that, over the past two years, the Reagan administration has considerably eased the existing restrictions.

Write to PO Box 61682 Marshalltown 2107

What makes a good soldier?

254

Star 18/1/83

DATE MUST enter in the number of each question the order in which it has d); leave columns (2) and

An article under the headline, "New 'weapon' is the oldest shield of all" (The Star, December 22) indicated that Armscor had taken over the distribution of Bibles from the Bible Society of Southern Africa — and that "a soldier who is a believer is a better soldier." This raises a number of questions

"The church militant" is already anathema to many decent people who are only too well aware of the quantities of blood which have been shed in the name of religion. Are we now trying to teach our serving soldiers that they are engaged in religious warfare?

Do we run the risk that there will shortly be increasing numbers of armed religious fanatics, programmed to hate, and perhaps strike down, those who do not believe as they do

Anybody who has read and understood the Bible knows full well that it contains a great deal that is ambiguous, and if we are now trying to put the Old and New Testaments in every soldier's kitbag,

do we not run the risk of militarised misinformation?

What, in any case, is a better soldier? One who shoots straighter? One who more readily gives up his life because the Bible has taught him that this is a noble thing to do? One who is more blindly obedient than others, who have not studied their Bibles?

There are many soldiers who are not committed to the Christian religion, but to other religions. Presumably these will be classified as "not quite such good soldiers," since they will not want to receive Bibles, and will thus lack the benefit thereof

The Bible, as has often been said, is the most-owned, least-read book in the world. Whose money is being used to add to the number of unused Bibles in circulation? Why should Armscor be involved?

Let the church do its own job, in complete isolation from the state and the military, neither of which have any business getting involved in pri-

vate and personal beliefs — which are not even universally held

It may seem a good idea to have plastic, malleable troops to defend us, but don't we see enough religious warfare in other parts of the world? Some armies and navies with which I have had the honour to be associated have been classed "the finest in the world" — with nary a Bible in sight except at church parades. It was all done with leadership and discipline

Don Sergeant

Joubert Park

★ Asked to comment, a spokesman for Armscor said "In reply to the letter, Armscor will provide office accommodation to Rev J A van Zyl, the present Chaplain General of the SADF, who is about to retire, to assist him in his task and employ him on a part-time basis as a consultant to (Armscor's) Group Personnel Services

"Armscor will, however, not be involved in the procurement and distribution of Bibles"

Internal	External
(2)	(3)
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3	
4	
9	
DJM	

NOTE CAREFULLY

- The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
- Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used

WARNING

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

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

Forces should remain neutral on religion

A report in The Star of December 22 told of the active role of the Defence Force in the distribution of Bibles both to servicemen and to civilians in Angola

I believe such action is unethical. The military ought to be religiously neutral.

There are many decent citizens and taxpayers who will object to the spending of public money in this manner. Christians who would oppose distribution of the particular version of the Bible being distributed, followers of many other competing religions to whom any version of the Bible is simply erroneous, and people with no religion at all.

Besides, many thinking people, religious and otherwise, will see the dangers in using the military to spread any particular brand of sectarianism.

W F Harris

Johannesburg

★ The Chaplain General of the Defence Force replies

Mr Harris's letter centres on religious neutrality. We want to confirm that the SADF is absolutely religiously neutral. The Chaplain Service of the SADF is the apparatus to pro-

vide for the religious needs of all the members of the SADF, whatever their religion or faith may be. We provide for the religious needs of 107 different denominations.

It seems that neutrality in the mind of Mr Harris means that no religious service whatsoever must be provided by the SADF. That is not religious neutrality but areligiousness.

How can it ever be unethical to distribute Bibles to members of the SADF or other people? We do not distribute the Bible of a specific denomination. Furthermore nobody is under any obligation to take or read a Bible. How can it be unethical to work for the religious and moral upgrading of a person?

It seems as if Mr Harris means by "pub-

lic money", money provided by the Department of Defence. This is not true as the funds for the distribution of Bibles are donated for this specific purpose by the public and churches. Again people of different faiths, religions and denominations partake in this action. It would be unethical to use this "public" money in any other way.

What Mr Harris means by "any particular brand of sectarianism" we do not know. We can only suppose that it is all other faiths and religions differing from his own. Again the SADF through its Chaplain Service provides for the religious needs of all people — even people like Mr Harris.

Brig (DS) C P Naude
PP Chaplain General
of the SADF

Year of Innovator

We at the Institute of Inventors and Innovators, Research and Development must thank you for carrying the story of the Year of the Innovator (The Star Today! January 11). By 1 pm next day we had 20 inquiries for com-

petition, entry forms and a number of complaints from people who were unable to get through. This augurs well for 1983, the Year of the Innovator.

D Pilkington
Johannesburg

200M 1970/1/83 254

25 conscientious objectors sentenced

A MILITARY court at Voortrekkerhoogte yesterday found 25 Jehovah's Witness conscientious objectors guilty of refusing to undergo national service and sentenced them each to 36 months in detention barracks.

Only one man, Lindsay Christison of Maritzburg, pleaded not guilty. He told the court it was against his religious beliefs to do military training.

The court found he did not have good reasons for not undergoing national service and he was found guilty.

Most of the men who were sentenced yesterday reported for duty at the Personnel Services School last Wednesday.

Others reported at the

Technical Services Training Centre in Voortrekkerhoogte, and one man was posted to 1 Special Services Battalion in Bloemfontein.

The men were Ralph Rein, Leonard Victor Cooper, Michael Londt, Gustav Struwig, Johannes Labuschagne, Willem Jacobs, Marcus Barnardt, Henning van Niekerk, Wynand Wessels, Anton Gouws, Gary Tait, David Waller, Warren Erasmus, Clive Metcalfe, Michael Murrell, David Rutherford, Russel Miller, Lindsay Christison, Malcolm Rousseau, Micheal Beetge, Paul Londt, Stephanus Rheeder, Michael Howes, Terrence Brane and John van der Merwe.

Another 30 Jehovah's Witnesses are to be court-martialled next Tuesday — Sapa

(254) ROM
4 in court
on drug,
weapon
charges

By SAM MASEKO

FOUR men appeared briefly in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with the alleged possession and theft of army rifles, mandrax tablets and dagga

Rifleman Raymond Page, 19, of Voortrekkerhoogte, Mr Osman Chutumia, 39, of Johannesburg, Mr John Gregory Knight, 21, of Voortrekkerhoogte, and Mr Yahyaa Ismael Bhamjee, 25, of Elandsfontein, appeared before Mr C. S. van Loggerenberg

They were not asked to plead and the case was adjourned until today

They are charged with stealing FN and R-1 rifles from the SA Defence Force, as well as being in possession of and dealing in 13 Mandrax tablets and about 400 dagga cigarettes

The prosecutor, Mr D Haasbroek, asked the court to postpone the case so the charge sheet could be properly formulated

Rfn Page was appearing for the second time yesterday. On Monday he appeared with four other men in connection with the same charges, save the theft of an FN rifle

Eight people have so far appeared in court this week in connection with the same offences

Landmine deaths query

19/1/83 (254)

ON starting this column, I was irresistibly reminded of a story I read once about a famous Dutch comedian who persisted in spoofing the Nazis even after Hitler's men had invaded his country. The result was inevitable — the Gestapo men rolled up at his theatre one day and literally hauled him off the stage.

Some years later, having survived the tender ministrations of Himmler's goons, not to mention a concentration camp, the comedian returned to his theatre and put on a new show — the first performance of which he started with the remark "As I was saying before I was so rudely interrupted."

Which is more or less how I feel at going on parade again. My enemies will be happy to know that I underwent an operation of rather graver moment than had been expected. My friends will be pleased to hear that the surgeon, having sorted through my innards in the fashion of an ancient Roman oracle, has now pronounced me fit again.

This having been said, I am afraid I must inform the Defence Force that many of my readers are not too happy about the recent Kaokoland mine incident in which eight Free State troopers were killed.

Mainly they want to know the reason for the high death-toll, given the fact that the SADF has deployed some pretty efficient mine-protected vehicles in the operational area (thanks to the border war, South Africa has accumulated a great deal of knowledge in this regard, and unlike Rhodesia has the industrial and financial backup to do something about it).

The SADF has always said — and practical experience has borne it out — that troops strapped into a mine-protected vehicle have a very good chance of survival. This is the reason why military landmine casualties have declined so much in the past few years.

This being so, my readers are somewhat disturbed by the whole thing. Among other things I have been asked whether the mine-protected vehicles as good as they're supposed to be, and whether Swapo has been equipped with some devastating new weapon which chews up any MPV and spits it out in little bits.



No, this is not a court-martial deciding on the fate of some poor swine who didn't do what he is supposed to — the people in the photograph are all connected with Western Province Command's loss-control unit. Loss control is a very big thing in military circles these days — you might not believe this, but the SADF does not really like to smash up, throw away and lose all those goodies the taxpayer pays for so reluctantly every year. The army has loss-control personnel — part-time and full-time — attached to every formation and command I know of. The Western Province Command unit is always thinking of ways to keep itself on its toes, and the people above were taking part in a series of debates on the subject. They are, from left, Candidate-Officer A Geldenhuys, Lieutenant Frans Schreuder, Commandant T W Higgs, Mrs M Hamman and Lieutenant D Marais.

Alas, I cannot say as far as I know the SADF has not issued any details about the incident to date. We have not even been told if the troops were, in fact, travelling in an MPV at the time of the explosion.

Frankly, I would advise the military authorities to think again about issuing some sort of explanation if considerations of security allow this. Otherwise I think we can look forward to some hair-raising rumours.

No matter how you slice it, the only way to quash a rumour is to fire some facts at it.

COs again

WHILE occupying my recent sickbed I could not help but notice that the issue of conscientious objection has flared anew.

It would appear that nothing official has been said about the whole affair, but that certain unnamed church sources told a Pretoria newspaper that a Defence Force committee has recommended that:

- Selective COs be allowed to do non-combatant military service (this measure has been in effect for many years),

- Objectors who refused to wear uniform but were willing to work in support of the SADF be allowed to do so, serving 1½ times the period of national service, plus camps (presumably this means people like the Je-



ON PARADE by WILLEM STEENKAMP

hovah's Witnesses),

- Objectors unwilling to have any part of the military machine at all would do non-military national service work for twice the national service period,

- Politically-based objectors would be sent to a civil prison for double the length of national service (I note one contributor to our letters column says this would amount to "an effective eight years", but surely the figure is not eight but four?).

I am not inclined to get hot under the collar about this subject just yet, since there has been no indication of how accurate the original report was. Let me add I am pretty sure that legislation of some kind — good or ill — will be tabled in this regard in the coming parliamentary session.

However, on the unconfirmed "facts" as given above I would comment as follows. We must not confuse refusal to do military service with refusal to do national service.

The present conscientious objection problem — which is a very small one, in spite of all the publicity — would fall away almost completely if

an accommodation could be reached which would include all objectors who are willing to do national service of some kind, military or non-military.

This, of course, will depend on whether some way can be found around the present ruling that a CO is only recognized as such if his church's tenets forbid military service.

If this ruling is strictly enforced, as it has been up to now, the problem will not go away, if it is loosely applied (as is that section of the Defence Act which deals with non-combatant military service) that is another matter.

When it comes to a point-blank refusal to do any national service, military or non-military, then I feel little for the people involved. A man who is not willing to contribute anything to the improvement of the community, who refuses to do even such distinctly non-military service as working as a hospital porter, must take his chances. He is simply a chancer or a clot.

When it comes to objectors of whatever stripe who are willing to serve in some capacity or other,

I say let us put them to work. This whole rigma-role of locking them up in the detention barracks is an unsavoury business of which the military should have no part — although it does mean that they do not have a criminal record for the rest of their lives.

Put them to work — hard work. If they are genuine they will not mind handling long hours and unsavoury tasks in hospitals and the like. One reason why people become so anti about the whole CO question is the fact that the objectors in detention barracks are just a bunch of glorified gardeners, whereas soldiers must, at times, risk their lives.

Mazeltov!

The SADF has come up smelling like roses in a recent issue of the South African Jewish Times, which is not only widely read within this country but is also sent to friends and Jewish organizations overseas by a number of local people.

The December 17 issue carried a large number of feature articles and photographs about the efforts the SADF makes to look after the spiritual and religious needs of Jewish soldiers.

The general tone of the items was laudatory, and I take it the Jewish Times would not have printed any words of praise without meaning them.

Proposals won't help objectors

254

19/11/83 By Carina le Grange *stan*

The 25 men sentenced yesterday to 36 months in detention barracks by a military court for refusal to do military service are unlikely to benefit from the Naude Commission recommendations at this stage

A South African Defence Force spokesman, Commandant Johan Beyers, said it would take some time to make the necessary amendments to the present Defence Act should Parliament and the Minister of Defence accept the proposals

"The suggestions made by the commission to accommodate conscientious objectors are as yet, nothing more than recommendations and will still have to go through all channels before being applied," Commandant Beyers said

NO SECOND CALLUP

Whether the recommendations would be retroactive would also depend on Parliament and the Minister of Defence

The 25 men, all Jehovah's Witnesses, were charged under section 126 of the Defence Act. In terms of the Act, men who are prohibited by their religion from doing military service are not called up for military service a second time after they have served their sentences

Conscientious objectors who belong to churches which do not prohibit military service do not have indemnity from further callups

The Jehovah's Witness congregation prohibits members from doing military service. This means the 25 men will not be called up again for military service after serving their three year sentences

FC 518 TV
FC
from
Federation

082/150

Wahle + d. f. a. 2/11

Federation of South African Trade Unions

Workers' Organisation - General Organisation -

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

082/149

Policy on a living wage. FOSATU, 1981.

Federation of South African Trade Unions

Workers' Organisation - FOSATU

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

082/148

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Simon's Town key factor in the Falklands war

ARGUS
254 19/1/83

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Britain's withdrawal from Simon's Town is cited by Lord Franks as one of the factors that influenced last April's invasion of the Falkland Islands by Argentina — and Britain's inability to prevent it.

In listing this in his report of an official inquiry into the Falklands war, Lord Franks was confirming the view repeatedly voiced by military experts

The dangers posed by Britain's ending the Simon's Town agreement — a decision taken mainly on political grounds against South Africa, but also by a Labour Government that had chosen to concentrate its military resources on its Nato role in the North Atlantic — is a favoured subject of strategists, military experts, and politicians favourably disposed to the South African government

SOVIET THREAT

South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha has often commented on what his government believes is the foolhardiness of the move

Mr Botha's concern, however, is directed not against Argentine aggression but against the Soviet threat in the South Atlantic — particularly to the Cape sea route

The Franks report says "Argentina's growing military power coincided with an increasing concentration on the part of the United Kingdom on its Nato role and the progressive restriction of its other defence commitments

LOWER PRIORITY

"Even before the Defence Review published in 1966, the South Atlantic had not been a major area of deployment:

But the decisions taken in 1967 to withdraw the Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic, and the frigate on station in the area, and in 1974 to terminate the Simon's Town agreements, marked the lower priority attached to a British defence capability in the area

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Pres reports had said
the action by Mrs Thatcher
er had been political
rather than economic and
was an expression of her
concern over the treat-
ment of senior air force
officers in detention in
Zimbabwe — Sapa

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CUSHIONS
INDOOR-OUTDOOR
22 1970

DB for Witness objectors

PRETORIA — A military
court yesterday found 25
Jehovah's Witness consci-
entious objectors guilty of
refusing to undergo
national service and sen-
tenced them each to 36
months in detention bar-
racks

Only one man Rifleman
Lindsay Christison, of
Maritzburg pleaded not
guilty He told the court it
was against his religious
belief to do military train-
ing The court found he
did not have good reason
for not undergoing
national service and he
was found guilty

After being sentenced
the men were given the
blue overalls usually
worn by conscientious ob-
jectors

Most of the men sen-
tenced reported for duty
at the Personnel Services
School last Wednesday
Others reported at the
Technical Services Train-
ing Centre in Voortrek-
kerhoogte, and one man
was posted to 1 Special
Services Battalion in
Bloemfontein

The men are Ralph
Rein, Leonard Victor
Cooper, Michael Londt,
Gustav Struwig, Johannes

Labuschagne Willem Ja-
cobus Marius Barnardt
Henning van Niekerk
Wynaat Wessels Antor
Gouws Gary Tait David
Waller, Warren Erasmus
Clive Metcalfe Michael
Murrell David Ruther-
burg Russel Miller Lind-
say Christison Malcolm
Rousseau Michael
Beetge Paul Londt, Ste-
phanus Rheeder Michael
Howes Terence Brvne
and John van der Merw

Another 30 Jehovah's
Witnesses are to be court
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— Sapa

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20/1/83
Veteran slams SADF corporals

By NORMAN PATTERTON
CORPORALS in the South African Defence Force who treat lower ranks "like animals" have been censured by a former regimental sergeant-major

Mr Jack Bergman, 71, of Highlands North, Johannesburg, wrote a letter to the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, in which he urged that "the whole set-up" be investigated

He said corporals had too much authority, which they abused, while the respected sergeant-major of old had all but disappeared from the ranks

"It seems that the corporal is the kingpin in the modern army. How can one respect and follow a senior when he treats you like an animal?" he wrote

Mr Bergman told the Rand Daily Mail of an incident when a corporal instructed four privates to carry him in his bed to the cinema show in the camp

He said the sergeant-major of old was the liaison between officers and other ranks, the disciplinarian who was looked up to and respected

Mr Bergman said in his letter to General Viljoen he

could cite many other examples where corporals had abused their authority

He wrote that senior and junior non-commissioned officers should lead by example. If they wanted to punish a detail he should not be made to do push-ups, run around a field or write 200 lines

"These details are soldiers. They are men ready to go into action. They are not children," he wrote

His letter was published in this month's issue of Paratus, official periodical of the SADF



Court martial for city pacifist

ARGUS 20/1/83 254

All answers
Number
Number

Surname

First Name

Date

Degree you are

Subject (to be)

Paper Number (to be copied from the heading)

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA — A Cape Town pacifist today appeared before a military court martial at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Mr Adriën Walter Paterson, 26, a PhD (Engineering) graduate from the University of Cape Town, who refuses to do national service for religious reasons, was called up to do national service in January and July 1982.

He said he was a Christian pacifist and to serve would be a denial of his conscience and the teaching of Christ.

“I want to say clearly that I am not a pacifist because of apartheid, but neither am I a pacifist in spite of it. Rather I am a pacifist because of Christ and I hate and reject

apartheid because of the Gospels.

“Therefore, I identify myself with all genuine non-violent mechanisms on social transformation in South Africa that serve the interest of justice, peace, liberal freedoms and the redistribution of wealth.”

Mr Paterson said he would be prepared to do a non-military form of national service provided it was designed in such a way as to use the skills he acquired and was for a period that was not inordinately long.

Other forms of non-military service, which, he said, would be appropriate would be serving in rural development, missionary work in the border area or in the medical field where he had had training in first aid.

Mr Paterson qualified at university in chemistry and material sciences specialising in clay materials and surface properties.

“University provided times of great spiritual challenge and growth I was involved with different groups of Christians, who through their teaching allowed me to discover many of the basic doctrinal tenets that I hold today.”

In 1977, he said, he underwent a time of spiritual selfishness, where in his own self concern he rejected those dimensions of his biblical understanding that concerned social, political and economic relationships between people.

He said he had to give a talk on participation in the SADF.

“For the first time I had to examine in a deliberate way the position I held then I became very disturbed by what I was saying.

“As a result of that persistent feeling I began to examine for the first time in a conscious way, what the Bible teaches on fear, violence and peacemaking.

“This study has resulted in my developing the informed view of pacifism which I hold today.”

CANDIDATE MUST enter in the number of each question in the order in which it has appeared, leave columns (2) and

Internal	External
(2)	(3)

NOTE CAREFULLY

- Enter at the top of each page the block on this cover the question you are answering
- Blue or black ink must be used for answers. The use of a ball pen, Red or green ink, no underlining, emphasis or for pencil may also be used.
- Names must be printed on graph paper where examination book (s) are used

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification

Registration

“I became a Christian in 1971 at school, and at the time, did not seriously consider the possibility that pacifism was not a Christian thing.”

He said the issue on peace and war was first raised at the time of registration for military service.

“At the time I was already convinced I should not participate in any military organisation for any reason.

“My decision to go to university after school resulted in part from my not wanting to enter the SADF.”

“This study has resulted in my developing the informed view of pacifism which I hold today.”

Mr Paterson was represented by Mr Peter Crossley, an attorney from Cape Town.

- pieces of paper or other materials 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
- disqualification and to possible exclusion from the examination

Canadians 'did not see' the raid killings

Mail Correspondent

TORONTO — The Canadian External Affairs Ministry has conceded 18 Canadian relief workers who said South African forces deliberately shot and killed innocent women and children in the raid into Lesotho on December 9 did not appear to have witnessed any of the killings first-hand

The Canadians made the charge in a letter to External Affairs Minister Mr Alan MacEachen in which they asked for the recall of the Canadian Ambassador to South Africa, new sanctions against South Africa and a United Nations inquiry into "this act of aggression".

Thirty South Africans and 12 Lesotho citizens were killed in the raid on Maseru

The Canadians wrote that "several among us have spent a great deal of time learning about this atrocity from the Lesotho, South African and international communities" and that they felt "certain aspects have been inaccurately portrayed to the rest of the world"

An External Affairs Ministry official said the Canadi-

ans did not contend they saw the raid and "I don't think they were in Maseru at the time"

"They were in other parts of Lesotho and what they say is that they made inquiries and reached these conclusions

The Ministry refused to identify the Canadians because it said the letter was "private correspondence"

Reports originally said 19 Canadian doctors signed the letter. But the official said only 18 signed and she did not know their occupations

The letter said in part "The South African Defence Force claimed that it destroyed 12 African National Congress military bases, killed 30 'terrorists', seized a large cache of weapons and military supplies while seven Basotho civilians were killed in cross fire. We would like to make the following points

First the Lesotho Government has emphatically stated that Lesotho is not a base for any form of 'terrorist' activity, the government does not allow arms caches or insurgency training

"Secondly, 12 targets were in fact the residences of South African refugees who lived openly amidst their Basotho neighbours as members of the community. Their homes were highly visible, situated on public thoroughfares, and any military activity would have been immediately apparent

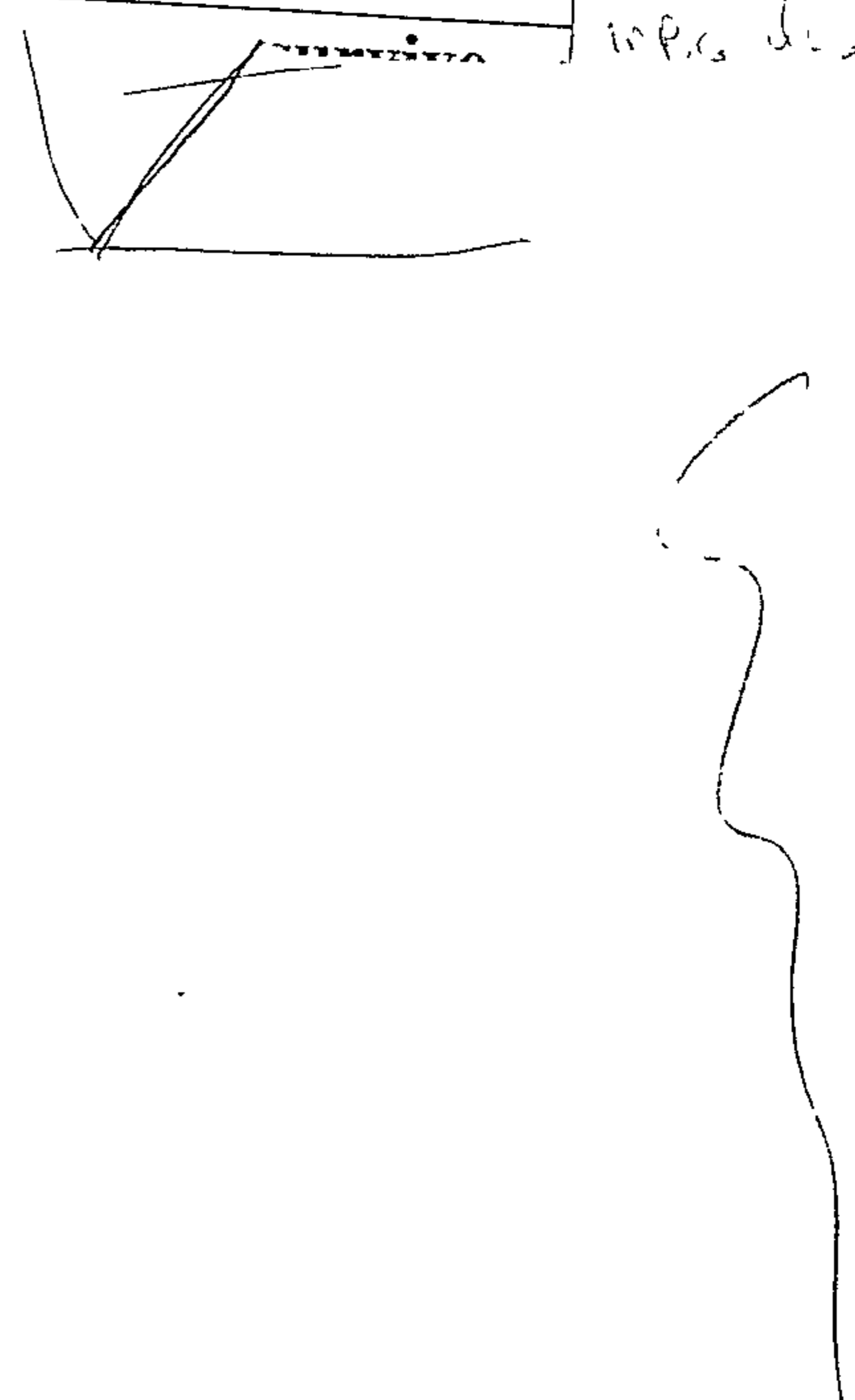
"Thirdly, the 30 so-called 'terrorists' were, in reality South African refugees. Men, women and children alike were slaughtered. Among the critically injured was one woman six months pregnant who was shot in the abdomen

"Fourth, it is common knowledge that the majority of the victims were asleep when attacked and were either slaughtered in their beds or dragged outside and shot

"Fifth, the Lesothos who were killed in the cross-fire were deliberately shot, also in their homes, because the invasion forces mistook their house for that of a South African refugee, entered and shot indiscriminately those they found"

20/1/83
CDM
254

MS 111
11/1/83
MS 111
MS 111



'Animal' charges denied

Mail Reporter

EX-SERVICEMEN and army officials have disagreed with the statement made by a former regimental sergeant-major that corporals in the South African Defence Force treat lower ranks "like animals"

The chairman of the Memorable Order of the Tin Hats, Mr Bill Wilson, said yesterday "What was referred to here could have been an isolated case but was definitely not the general practice"

"The SADF is a quite sound and honourable institution and if such an incident occurred it would be looked into"

The claim was made by Mr Jack Bergman, 71, of Highlands North, Johannesburg

He said in a letter to the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, corporals abusing their authority should be "investigated"

The letter, published in the latest edition of the official SADF periodical Paratus, said "It seems the corporal is the kingpin in the modern army. How can one respect and follow a senior when he treats you like an animal"

Mr Bergman said he could cite many examples of corporals abusing their authority

A spokesman for the SADF said it was not army policy to encourage junior leaders to mistreat soldiers

"In fact any attempt by any junior leader to maltreat his subordinates or to abuse his authority is an offence and is severely dealt with"

"The chief of the army personally has stressed again and again the importance and value of each individual ordinary soldier and he personally views mistreatment of his soldiers in a serious light," he said

Anglican pacifist jailed

254
ROOM

21/1/83

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

AN ANGLICAN pacifist, Adrian Paterson, 26, of Cape Town, was sentenced to four months in a civil prison by a military tribunal in Pretoria yesterday for refusing to do military service

Paterson was court martialled for refusing to do military training in June last year

He told the presiding officer, Colonel L L K de Villiers, Northern Transvaal Command, that he had been a pacifist since his schooldays and was actively involved in religious matters while

studying at the University of Cape Town

A theologian of the Anglican Church in Grahamstown, the Rev Philip Le Feuvre and Paterson's present minister, the Rev David Cook, both gave evidence for the defence

Mr Le Feuvre said the Anglican church was not opposed to military service but the church taught its members to follow their own conscience on moral matters. The Anglican church fully supported church members who had decid-

ed to conscientiously object to doing military service, he said

Mr Paterson was a consistent, serious and honest Christian and both he and his wife, Cynthia, were active in the church, Mr Cook said

Mr Paterson will be dishonourably discharged from the South African Defence Force after he is freed

He has been released pending confirmation of his sentence by the review board

Mr Peter Crossley, of a Cape Town law firm, appeared for Mr Paterson

Pacifist to serve four ^{ARGUS} months ^{21/1/83} ²⁵⁴

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — A Cape Town University graduate has been found guilty of refusing to do national service and sentenced to four months in a civilian jail after which he will be discharged with ignominy from the Defence Force

Adrian Walter Paterson, 26, a PhD (engineering) graduate, has been allowed to return home until his case has appeared before a military review board.

Paterson, an Anglican, will more than likely be jailed in Pretoria Central Prison along with Billy Paddock and Charles Yeats, two other conscientious objectors.

EMOTIONAL SCENES

There were emotional scenes yesterday after sentence had been given by the President of a court martial, Colonel E L K de Villiers, a group of about 20 people gathering outside for a short prayer before dispersing.

Paterson had said he would not not be willing to fight in any army in the world.

The prosecutor, Lieutenant Dennis Edmunds, said in referring to the Defence Act and the personal beliefs of Paterson that to allow his defence to succeed would be to allow the word to become the master over the intention of the legislature.

FLOODGATES

That intention, as clearly expressed in the preamble to the Defence Act, was the defence of South Africa. To allow a concept as vague as the stirring of every individual's conscience to negate that intention would open the floodgates to a loss of the most vital element in the defence of the country — manpower, he said.

In mitigation, it was argued that Paterson was married, was willing to perform an alternative form of non-military national service and that there may be complications if he should be put in military detention barracks.

In passing sentence, Colonel De Villiers said the court found Paterson's beliefs properly founded on the word of God and his beliefs were his personal rights.

But the court had to apply the laws of South Africa as they stood today, he said.

The provisions of the law did not not allow a person to refuse military service on religious grounds. There were certain groups where the tenets of the church did not not allow participation in war.

Evidence had been led that this was not the case with Anglicans.

Pretoria Correspondent

A Cape Town Christian pacifist, Mr Adrian Paterson (26), yesterday was found guilty by a Voortrekkerhoogte court martial of failing to render military service

He was sentenced to four months in a civilian jail

The president of the court martial, Colonel E L K de Villiers, said Paterson would be detained until his case is reviewed by the convening authority. It was in the power of the convening authority to release Paterson until his case is reviewed

He will be discharged

I hate apartheid — convicted pacifist

2574
Star 2/11/83

with ignominy on completion of his sentence

Paterson, a PhD graduate from the University of Cape Town, told the court martial he would not fight in any army in the world. He is the first married man refusing to do national service for religious reasons. He was

called up to do national service in January and July 1982

He said he was a Christian pacifist and to serve would be a denial of his conscience and the teaching of Christ

"I want to say clearly that I am not a pacifist because of apartheid, but

neither am I a pacifist in spite of it. Rather I am a pacifist because of Christ and I hate and reject apartheid because of the Gospels

"Therefore, I identify myself with all genuine non-violent mechanisms on social transformation in South Africa that serve

the interest of justice, peace, liberal freedom and the redistribution of wealth," he said

Paterson said he would be prepared to do a non-military form of national service provided it was designed in such a way as to use the skills he acquired and was for a period that was not inordinately long

Forms of non-military service which would be appropriate would be serving in rural development, missionary work in the border area or, because he was trained in first aid, work in the medical field

Festival organisers to form company

Municipal Reporter

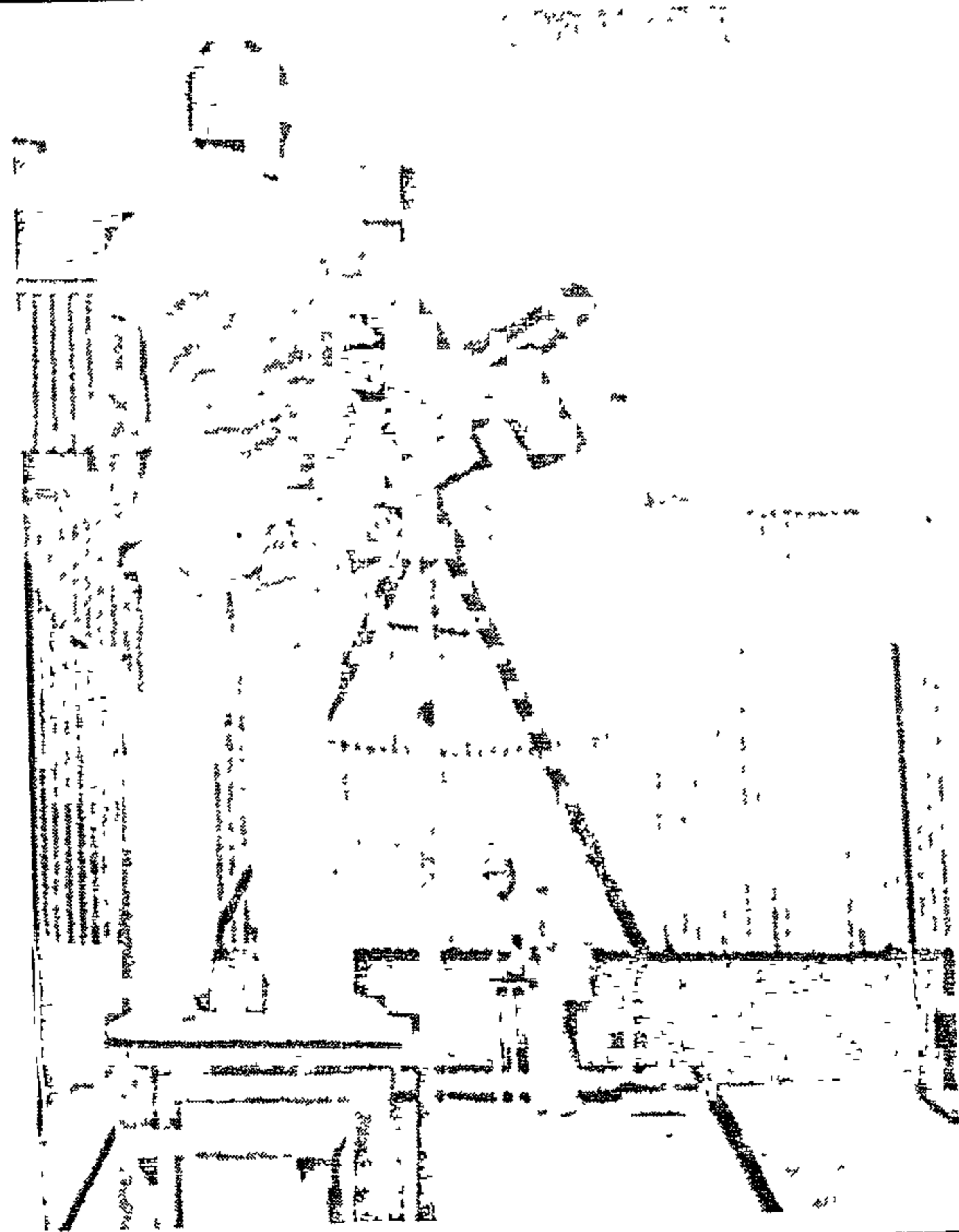
The committee formed to organise Johannesburg's 100th birthday celebrations in 1986 is to become a non-profit-making company which will be headed by a full-time director from the private sector, says Mr Carel Venter, chairman of the centenary festival committee

He said yesterday that the formation of a non-profit-making company would give the centenary committee decision-making powers which would eliminate the need continually to seek permission from the Johannesburg City Council for projects

Mr Venter said the celebrations would be financed by the city council, but it was hoped that the private sector would also contribute towards the costs. He also appealed to the private sector to choose Johannesburg as its venue for exhibitions and congresses during the centenary year

The centenary committee had also decided to establish sub-committees to handle different aspects of the celebrations, such as agricultural, commercial and industrial affairs, charity, sporting events and historical and mining matters

Mr Venter said it was hoped all local organisations would be included in the celebrations and appealed to them to contact the festival committee



Kirsten faces up to speed

Such is the fearsome pace of the West Indian bowlers, it seems that the Springbok captain was not taking any chances at yesterday's final practice before the first "test" against Lawrence Rowe's touring team. That's Kirsten in the far distance facing up to a new bowling machine to simulate the pace at which he expects deliveries from the likes of Sylvester Clarke, Colin Croft, Ezra Moseley and Franklyn Stephenson

Ball-by-ball coverage of the Cape Town Test began this morning at 10.45 am on shortwave on the 25 and 41 m bands. Commentary will alternate between English and Afrikaans every half hour

Magnum: takeover bids flowing in

from page 1

likely to be limited in the purely financial subsidiaries but there appear to be some other companies worth possible takeovers

"All will depend on what price the creditors

measure of assets and liabilities"

The keenest potential bidding is in

● Magnum Computers and its related offshoots, Magnum Technology and Boerplan

● Fearless Security Systems and its sister company, Home Alert

preme Court will start calling meetings of the creditors once provisional liquidation orders have been made final

Offers are also likely to be invited for about 35 luxury executive cars

Also under negotiation are a number of offers to take over the 71 percent

in Karino Farms 1 shares pledged by Magnum

It is understood that Union Acceptances merchant bank is on the brink of reaching agreement with a bidder for the huge stake in Northern Free State Motors that were pledged to Magnum in a similar

Secret deal with Angola taking

ARGUS 21/1/83



254

shape

Argus Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — South Africa and Angola's MPLA Government are believed to be negotiating an agreement for non-aggression and economic co-operation, to be put into effect only if Cuba pulls out its 25 000 troops in the country

The negotiations, which began months before the recent Cape Verde Island talks, are to be resumed at another meeting between South African and Angolan officials, probably before the end of the month

South Africa's Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence held talks with Angola's Ministers of the Interior and Transport on Sal Island in early December

Secret

Well-placed sources say the Sal talks were preceded by at least two secret meetings, at a lower diplomatic level, in Paris last year

One of South Africa's interests is known to be the completion and efficient management of the Ruacana hydroelectric scheme on the Cunene River

This month, for the first time, South Africa is receiving power from Ruacana, as the Angolan rain season begins to swell the Cunene

By next month, once the river has reached capacity, Ruacana is expected to be sending more than 200 Mw of electricity to the south

At night and on Sundays — when Angolan demand is minimal — most of this power is exported, at a nominal cost, to South Africa

The link to South Africa is the recently-completed power line which links the South West Af-

rican Water and Electricity Corporation to the Escom grid in the Northern Cape

Angola is understood to have insisted that South Africa cease its military operations in southern Angola in exchange

It is not known how far the negotiations have progressed. One source says the Sal talks were not very successful — particularly on the Cuban question

Reconstruction

However, after nearly eight years of civil war in the south and east — where Unita guerrillas conduct sabotage and harassing raids against Cuban and MPLA troops and South African security forces raid Swapo bases with impunity — the Angolan Government is anxious to begin economic and social reconstruction

One of these programmes is the resumption of iron mining at Cassinga — a Swapo base area well within reach of the South African military

An Austrian mining company, Austro-Mineral, has already undertaken to help the MPLA Government in re-opening the mine which, a year prior to its war-forced closure in 1975, exported 6-million tons of high grade ore

Target

Austro-Mineral is understood to have undertaken to mine 1.1-million tons a year, moving the ore along the Mocamedes-Menongue rail line

This line is also one of the prime targets for Unita saboteurs

● A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs refused to comment on the rumours of an agreement

SADF guns
in Katlehong:
No proof

GCP Reporter

A Defence Force probe into allegations that SADF weapons were used in Katlehong last year has found that the claims could not be proved

A spokesman for SADF headquarters in Pretoria said a board of inquiry had found that "the allegations made against members of the 72nd Motorised Brigade stationed near Katlehong could not be substantiated"

Address: Room 502
Trans Africa Buildings
21 Wolmarans Street
Johannesburg
2001
Telephone:
Officials:
Area of Operation: National
Founded: April 1981
Registration: Lodged
Membership: 1981 - claims 50 000

S.A. RAILWAYS BLACK EMPLOYEES STAFF ASSOCIATION

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration has stressed that its further easing of restrictions in the sale of American goods to the South African military and police is "not a political statement"

On Friday the Department of Commerce announced new regulations under the Export Control Act of 1979

When the Reagan Administration came to power in January 1980, it was faced with a Carter Administration regulation which banned the export of all American goods to the South African military and police — whether this involved machine-guns or toothpaste, helicopters or underpants

Twice since then the regulations have been changed

At first the complete ban was eliminated and goods were split into three categories: goods that could be exported free of any restrictions, goods that were banned, and goods

US sales to SA's army 'not political'

Staw 24/1/83

that required export licences following a specific review of each application

In September the number of goods on the embargoed list was increased, as was the number of goods that could be exported without any restrictions at all

On Friday a similar pattern was followed with both the lists of embargoed and unrestricted goods growing at the expense of the goods requiring case-by-case review.

For all practical purposes, goods requiring case-by-case review were seldom licensed for export to South Africa

This means that, on balance, the administration has considerably eased the existing restrictions

At the weekend, the

State Department stressed that the administration viewed the changes as "technical in nature"

Its spokesman added "They are not intended to make a political statement and have been made at this time because of the annual review required by the Export Administration Act

"The changes, taken together, serve to focus our controls on those exports to the South African military and police which are of practical and symbolic concern to us: military-related items and items controlled for human rights and nuclear non-proliferation purposes

"We believe that the changes will simplify and clarify the police and military controls and so make them more effective"

The spokesman stressed that no changes had been made which in any way affected the United States's commitment to the United Nations arms embargo on South Africa

Pretoria
Correspondent

South Africa's main churches are divided on at least one aspect of the proposed new legislation affecting conscientious objectors:

Spokesmen for five of the churches which took part in the talks with the SADF this month have indicated what their stance on the new legislation will be.

The main difference between the Anglican, Catholic and Presbyterian churches, on the one hand, and the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk and the Hervormde Kerk, on the other, concerns who should be eligible for alternative service.

The three English-speaking churches have indicated there is a need for alternative service for objectors on "moral and ethical" as well as religious grounds.

The two Reformed churches have indicated separately that religious or "scriptural" reasons could be valid grounds for objection,

Church split on 'moral' objectors

but that "political grounds" should not be recognised.

The Ned Geref Kerk is to stand by the guidelines on conscientious objection set in a report tabled at its last General Synod.

This report said: "The pacifist standpoint that war should not under any circumstances take place was alien to the tradition of Christendom"

Archbishop George Daniel, of Pretoria, who represented the Catholic Church at the talks, declared: "Moral and ethical grounds for objection to military service should also be taken into consideration.

"Conscientious objection need not necessarily be based on religious grounds," he

said, adding that this view had not been presented as the official standpoint of the church.

The delegate from the Anglican Church, Bishop A S Ammooore, of Cape Town, said the church would stand by its November 1982 resolution, adopted at the Provincial Synod.

The resolution "rejects as inadequate any provision of alternative national service which is not available to all conscientious objectors irrespective of the moral, ethical and/or religious basis"

The official comments of the various churches that met the SADF will be submitted to the Defence Force before Parliament considers the proposed legislation.

274
Stan

24/1/83

212

Call-up. What SA thinks of soldiering on forever

By Andrew Walker

Most white South Africans believe that the running of businesses will suffer if more men have to do military service, a survey has shown

Under new legislation now in effect more men can be called up, and for longer periods, than in the past

A public opinion poll conducted by Market Research Africa, in which 1 002 white men and women over the age of 16 were polled, showed that about 72 percent believed that business operations would be adversely affected

Of those polled, 19 percent believed business would not be hurt

People in the income group over R2 000 a

agreed with the statement, while about 40 percent did not

The most clearly defined response came in the 16-24 age group, where 49,5 percent strongly believed the Government should not extend the military call-up age

Under the new legislation, men are now liable for call-up between the ages of 17 and 55

In the 35-49 age group, about 43 percent were against the call-up age being extended, while 43,5 were in favour

In the over-50 group, the figures were about the same

The poll, conducted last year before the new legislation, also showed 52 percent in favour of women being called up and 41 percent against



and 68 percent strongly disagreed

Of the English-speaking people interviewed, about 79 percent agreed to some extent that businesses would be affected, and among the Afrikaans speakers 67 per-

cent did

month most strongly believed that more call-up could be detrimental to this group, 61,8 percent strongly agreed that more men doing military service would be detrimental to the running of business, while another

20,5 percent partly agreed

In the lowest income group — less than R500 a month — 43,2 percent strongly agreed that business would suffer, 18,4 percent partly agreed

Those interviewed were also asked to reply to the statement "The Government should not extend the military call-up age for men"

About 49 percent

72 said the manage-

Man dies

'Boers' attacked big Angola dam — claim

stan 25/11/83 (254)

MASERU — Angolan energy officials said today unidentified South Africans had attacked the second biggest dam in Angola, killing 10 people in subsequent floods and causing several million rands worth of damage.

The officials told Reuters the attack on the Lomaum dam in Benguela province in Central Angola last Tuesday was carried out by "white men with beards", according to witnesses.

"It was South African Boers," one official said.

The Angolans, attending a Southern African Development Conference in Lesotho's capital,

said agricultural land had been flooded, industry and homes in three provinces left without power, and valuable generating machinery lost.

The officials added that explosives appeared to have been placed on a bridge over a water conduit, and on two pipelines leading from the dam wall to generating machinery 700 metres away.

After the explosions hydroelectric officials had been unable to contain a gush of water from the dam and 10 civilians were drowned in floods, they said — Reuter.

(254)
RDM
25.11.83
**Marine dies
in landmine
explosion**

Pretoria Bureau

A Cape Town marine, seaman Hendrik Jacobus Kemp, 20, died in a land mine explosion in the operational area at the weekend, according to an announcement from Defence headquarters in Pretoria.

Seaman Kemp was a marine of the SA Navy and was serving in the operational area at the time of the explosion on Saturday.

He was the son of Mrs. J le Roux of 11 Dragoon, Road, Plumstead, Cape Town.

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Secret (254) Ra
 trials forst
 objectors 26/1/83 RUF
 mooted

Cases against conscientious objectors should be heard in secret by a special court and defendants should not be allowed lawyers, a South African Defence Force committee has recommended

If the committee's proposals are accepted, some effects would be

- Conscientious objectors could serve up to eight years in prison or in detention barracks

- They would fall under conditions similar to those of people who are banned

- People who have completed their national service of two years and 720 days of camps would thereafter be able to buy exemption from 12-day annual commando camps

According to new details which have emerged about the committee's recommendations, religious objectors to national service would fall into three categories

- Those whose religious convictions were not in conflict with rendering service in a non-combatant capacity These, the committee recommends should serve the same periods of time as non-objectors and should wear the SADF uniform

- Those whose religious convictions were not in conflict with performing "prescribed maintenance tasks in military forces in non-military dress" during national service

- Those whose religious convictions were in conflict with doing any service in the armed forces

Mr Bill S coming of Randburg committee as nonser that the p bent, Mrs burg, has

He said burg had caucus m would no for the p as she w more tim council n discussio posed c changes

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SA, Angola

CAPE TIMES 26/1/65

could agree

on ceasefire

Political Staff

A CEASEFIRE on the border between Angolan and SWA/Namibia could be in the offing and might depend on the outcome of a second round of talks soon between South Africa and Angola on the Cape Verde Islands

A South African Government representative is to visit Cape Verde this week to arrange further talks on an SWA/Namibia settlement

The Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed last night that preparatory talks had taken place

International wire agency reports yesterday that a two-month ceasefire had already been signed have been discounted as 'premature' but a statement by the South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, has confirmed that negotiations are going on

Approached about the news agency reports yesterday, Mr Botha said "Negotiations are at a sensitive level and at this stage discussions in the press could only jeopardize their outcome"

The agency reports said the ceasefire had been signed and would take effect from February 1. Part of the agreement was said to be that Angolan Cubar and Swapo forces were to be withdrawn to about 200km from the border

● Swapo's office in London was sceptical yesterday about reports of a breakthrough

"We don't know anything about it here" said Swapo's West European information officer Mr Peter Manning

● Richard Walker reports from New York that the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar says he will try to play the go-between in a bid to crack the SWA/Namibia deadlock when he flies to Southern Africa next week

He told a news conference that he would seek from the South African Government this week "some clear idea" to convey to the leaders of the frontline States

● SWA Nat leader mum on visit, page 2

26/1/83
Angolan
blast 254
kills 10 RDM

MASERU — Angolan energy officials claimed this week that unidentified South Africans had attacked the second biggest dam in Angola, killing 10 people in subsequent floods and causing millions of rands worth of damage

The officials said in an interview in Maseru the attack on the Lomaum Dam in Benguela province in central Angola last Tuesday was carried out by "white men with beards", according to witnesses

"It was South African Boers," one official said

The Angolans, attending a Southern African Development Conference in Lesotho's capital, said agricultural land had been flooded, industry and homes in three provinces left without power, and valuable generating machinery lost

The damage could take a year to repair.

The officials added that explosives appeared to have been placed on a bridge over a water conduit and on two pipelines leading from the dam wall to generating machinery 700m away

After the explosions hydroelectric officials had been unable to contain a gush of water from the dam

● A spokesman for the SADF said "The Angolans are obviously hoping to generate international sympathy — and thus more financial aid — by blaming South Africa for what is currently happening in that unfortunate country

"This way the Angolan authorities can also keep up the pretext that they are still in control of Angola and that Unita and the expanding civil war do not exist"

3 years'
detention
for army
objectors

By JOUBERT MALHERBE

A MILITARY Court at Voortrekkerhoogte yesterday sentenced 41 Jehovah's Witness conscientious objectors to three years' detention for refusing to do military service

Last week 25 other Jehovah's Witnesses were sentenced to three years' detention on a similar charge. Yesterday the men all pleaded guilty to having refused to undergo military training.

After he was told that none of the 41 young men had any previous convictions, the court president, Major David Botha, said he had "no alternative" but to impose a sentence of 36 months' detention.

Many of the men had been in detention since they arrived at the bases earlier this month.

The men were clad in blue overalls. Others wore civilian clothes and most of them stood chatting to relatives and eating refreshments during court breaks.

None pleaded in mitigation and the prosecutor also declined to address the court on the question of sentence.

A representative of the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society on the East Rand yesterday declined to comment on the sentences, saying they were still not sure how the proposed new legislation covering conscientious objectors would apply to Jehovah's Witnesses.

However, he restated the Witness stand that their members were prepared to do work which would not violate their consciences during their terms of detention.

Pat Bulger of The Star's Africa News Service wraps up his three-part series in which he has looked at the aftermath of the SADF raid into Lesotho with a

MASERU - The Maseru raid, now relegated to history in the memory of white South Africans, continues to preoccupy tiny Lesotho.

In Maseru all else still takes second place to the December night when South African troops swooped from the dark to make Maseru their battleground.

The local population still has doubts that the friendly neighbours who were killed in their midst were really armed guerillas.

There is no doubt about the extent to which the raid has damaged relations between Lesotho and South Africa. It is widely believed they have been severely perhaps, irreparably damaged.

"I would say relations are rock-bottom -- worse than ever before," a diplomat said.

"For years the Lesotho government has been made to walk the South African tightrope. Now it has been pushed off."

Unlike diplomatic crises that temporarily chill relations between neighbours, the Maseru

finding that it is unlikely the tiny country will ever be able to break off relations with South Africa

Diplomatic links are at rock bottom

27/5/83

Mr Botha said he felt Lesotho should pay up

Lesotho has been as defiant. Its stated intention to continue offering South Africa political refugees asylum, its dogged denial that at least some of the victims of the raid may have been armed and the presence of ANC leader, Oliver Tambo, on Lesotho soil recently, did not help relations, observers say.

Relations on the other levels remain unchanged, however. South African visitors to the kingdom -- their numbers have decreased recently -- are afforded the usual courtesy at border posts.

Economic relations continue unaffected -- in spite of South African threats to repatriate the thousands of migrant Basotho mineworkers who provide about 40 percent of their country's foreign exchange earnings.

One observer likened Lesotho to a puppy yapping in the ears of the Alsatian that is Pretoria, when the Alsatian bites the puppy yelps to its hiding place -- only to return at feeding time.

raid will bedevil South Africa's relations with Lesotho for a long time yet.

In Maseru it has created a feeling of despair linked to an awareness that as long as Lesotho offers a home to South African political dissenters the two countries will have a turbulent relationship.

Lesotho's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Charles Molapo, reflected the feeling in an off-the-cuff remark recently.

Referring to a recent South African Press report labelling the Maseru summit meeting of the southern African Develop-

ment Co-ordination Conference opening today as "anti-South African," Mr Molapo remarked "If we try to develop we are being anti-South African. If we don't we are still being anti-South African. Now what must we do?"

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, worsened relations when in a headline statement shortly after the raid he warned that South Africa would attack whenever it felt it necessary.

In defiance of a Security Council recommendation that South Africa pay compensation,

Fresh hope for 200 000 pavement dwellers in India

NEW DELHI - The Indian Supreme Court has given hope to more than 200 000 people who were threatened with eviction from shacks on Bombay pavements



Arrests cause stir in Britain

Staff Reporter

THE detention of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt and his wife Ruth has caused a stir in Britain, The Argus Bureau in London reports.

The news is prominently reported today under such headlines as "Simon's Town chief 'spied for Russia'" (The Times) and "Naval base boss arrested as spy" (Daily Mail).

The Mail's correspondent in Cape Town says the commodore held a "vital post", and "the political and military establishments are in a state of shock at the news and its embarrassing international implications"

Ever since Britain ended the Simon's Town Agreement in 1975, Pretoria had urged the West to renew it. Heavy emphasis had been laid on the base's strategic position

DRAMATIC

"Now it has been dramatically revealed that the KGB or, more likely, Russian military intelligence probably knows all that needs to be known of what goes on in Simon's Town"

The Soviet Embassy in London today refused to comment.

A Press attache told Sapa: "This is the first I have heard of it. I have absolutely nothing to say. Our attitude to the South African Government is well known."

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, said Commodore Gerhardt "would of necessity have been privy to a number of sensitive areas in the navy and in the maritime defence network."

REASSURANCE

A speedy resolution of the case would therefore do much to reassure the public that the country's security had not been irreparably compromised.

The matter also raised "worrying questions concerning security clearance procedures adopted by the SADF, and highlights the need for tighter security clearance procedures."

● See Page 3

By ROBIN PARKER
Defence Reporter

THE West's super-secret contingency plans for Simon's Town in a southern ocean war are likely to have been compromised by the alleged espionage activities of the base's dockyard commander.

These plans, providing for the use of the base by navies as complex as that of the United States, are a prime target for Soviet spies.

Yesterday's announcement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the officer commanding the dockyard, Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, and his wife had been detained in connection with espionage activities sent shock waves through the naval community

Full inquiry

Reaction has come from Britain, where Mr Botha's release received front-page prominence. At this stage no link has been established with the recent spate of British spy scandals.

In South Africa the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, is likely to come under heavy fire during the no confidence debate in Parliament next week

Opposition parties have demanded a full inquiry and raised questions about security screening procedures

Defence authorities point out that, at least, it could be thought that the leak in the navy has been stopped and this will be a plus factor in the Minister's political defence

Swiss account

P. T. O.



Secrets

Simon's Town

West's

Records may know

254
Angus
27/1/83

Swiss account

Catching a spy as highly placed as a commodore is an extremely difficult task because he controls his own security. The next step up from a commodore is an admiral's rank, but Commodore Gerhardt would not have been promoted to this level as he fulfilled a technical function.

Allegations are being made about vast amounts of money being paid into a numbered Swiss bank account for the Gerhardt couple.

Information on Simon's Town is extremely beneficial to the Soviets. They have a policy of expansionism in the Indian Ocean through gunboat diplomacy and go virtually unchallenged from Luanda to Maputo, with the closest Western navy the United States forces on Diego Garcia.

Shadowing

The only intelligence source the United States has on Soviet movements around the strategic Cape — other than its spy satellites — is the navy's shadowing ships operating out of Simon's Town.

Although not politically expedient for countries like the United States and Britain to maintain military links with South Africa, Simon's Town, with logistical back-up, supportive industries and a major airfield within 30 minutes drive would be the obvious home base for foreign navies in a conflict in the southern Indian Ocean or South Atlantic.

Simon's Town can provide sheltered anchorage for about 80 large ships and has modern maintenance facilities to handle the overhaul of top secret equipment.

Ingenuity

Its workshops play a major role in ban-busting and, through ingenuity, the South African Navy has become self sufficient in many areas in spite of the United Nations arms embargo.

An officer in Commodore Gerhardt's position would have had access to all this information as well as being a key component in any strategic planning for the use of Simon's Town in a conflict situation.

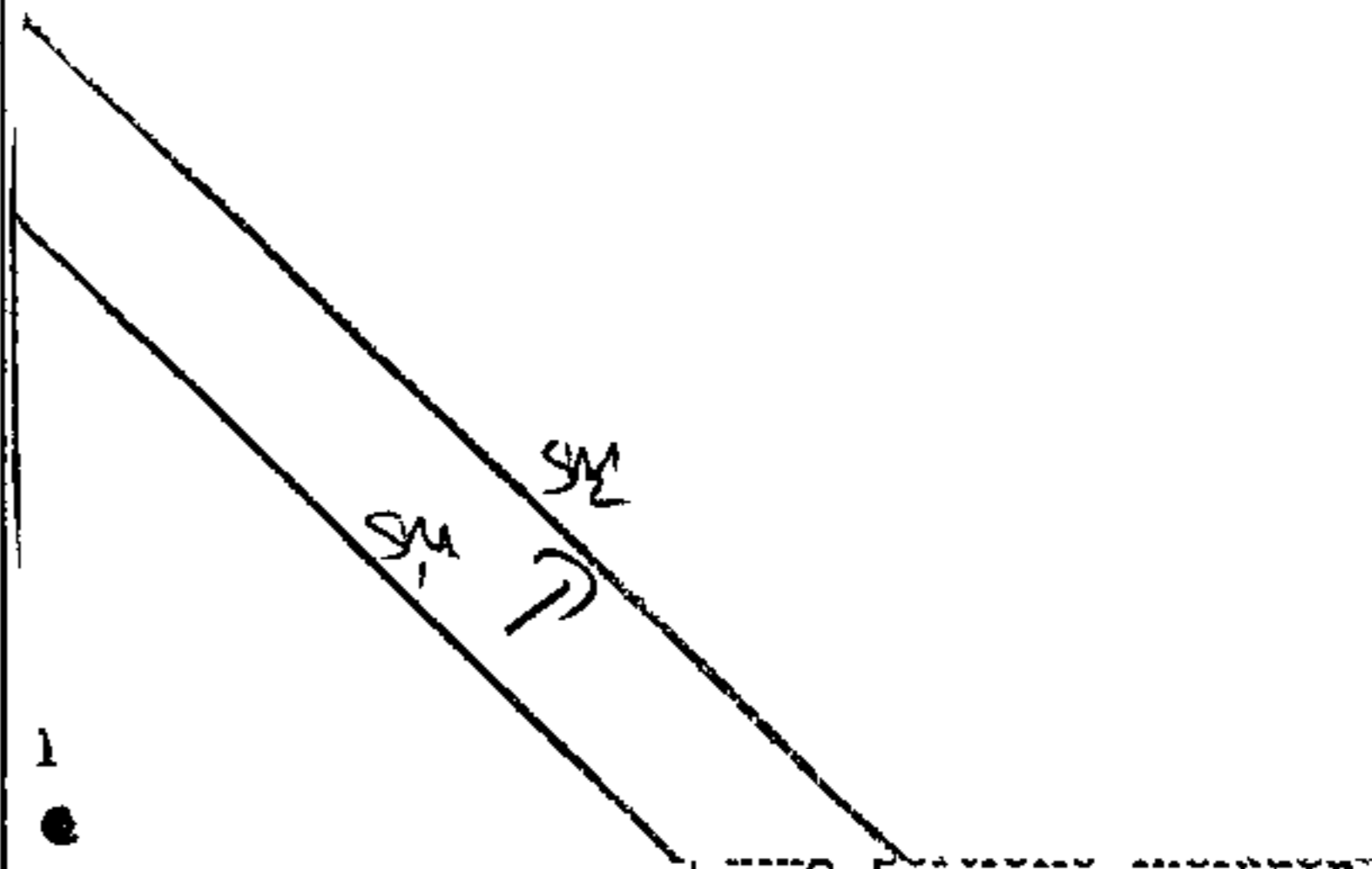
All secret equipment from overseas would have passed through his hands for maintenance at some stage. He would have been aware of what top secret equipment the country was manufacturing. He would know more about the navy in its entirety than most other officers, being able to pinpoint its weaknesses and strong points.

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STRATEGIC Simon's Bay could provide shelter for a huge Western fleet in addition to dozens in the harbour. This photograph was taken just before Britain dropped the Simon's Town Agreement.

More Red spies may be named

Political staff

INTERNATIONAL co-operation resulted in the detention of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, officer commanding Simon's Town dockyard, on spying allegations and as yet unconfirmed arrests of other Russian spies in Western Europe.

According to sources in Cape Town, announcements about the Western European connections in a Soviet spy ring could be expected soon.

The entire operation was apparently controlled by the KGB through Switzerland, where Commodore Gerhardt and his wife Ruth had substantial bank accounts.

The Gerhardts, who who lived above the standard of a naval officer of his rank, apparently returned to South Africa from a trip to Switzerland a few weeks ago.

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Top Naval officer, wife may face death sentence

754 ROOM 27/1/83

By CHRIS OLCKERS

THE top naval officer arrested on charges of espionage could be shot by a military firing squad and his wife hanged if they are convicted of treason.

At a terse Press conference in Cape Town yesterday afternoon, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, revealed that Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, 47, Officer Commanding of the Simonstown naval

base, and his wife Ruth, 41, had been detained on charges of spying for Russia.

The Commodore, whose naval rank is equivalent to that of a brigadier, has 31-years service with the Navy. He and his wife lived in Simonstown. They were arrested by South African intelligence authorities.

Law experts yesterday said that if the naval officer was convicted of treason, he could be shot.

"As an officer he could face the firing squad. In fact, if the couple are prosecuted, they could face anything from a R75 fine to the death sentence. It depends on whether they will be charged with treason, or under the Internal Security Act or the Protection of Information Act," one advocate said.

The last South African officer to die in front of a firing squad was Jopie Fourie, who was shot for his part in the 1914 rebellion against the Government occupation of German South West Africa.

He was executed on the orders of the then Minister of Defence, General Jan Smuts.

A Defence Force spokesman said Commodore Gerhardt was born on November 10, 1935, while his wife was born on April 27, 1942.

"Gerhardt joined the SA Navy as a seaman on the 7th of January 1952," he said.

In a statement issued after the Press conference, the spokesman said no further information would be released.

"Such information will be submitted by the investigating officer to the Attorney General and the *sub judice* rule will be respected by the SADF."

A military and strategic studies expert said yesterday that Commodore Gerhardt could have had access to highly sensitive material.

"It is known that the SADF operates on a "need-to-know" basis. As OC of the Simonstown base, he would most probably have had access to classified material."

"If the allegations of spying are proved to be true, it would not be a new thing for a couple to have been involved. The East Germans are specialists in this field — be it a husband and wife team or a man and his mistress," he said.

An acquaintance of Commodore Gerhardt, who did not want to be identified, described him as very popular among his fellow officers.

CHRIS MARAIS reports that Commodore Gerhardt's daughter Anna committed suicide in 1979 shortly after joining the SA Navy.

A mother of one of Anna's schoolfriends told the Mail the young Naval volunteer had been a "beautiful but unhappy girl".

X

The Argus Thursday January 27 1983

Minister alone can 17/83 release the Gerhardt

Second blow for SA Navy

By ROBIN PARKER
Defence Reporter

STILL reeling from the loss of SAS President Kruger, the tiny South African Navy has been dealt another body blow with the detention of one of its most trusted officers on espionage allegations -

In its 60-plus years of operation, the South African Navy, traditionally the upper crust establishment in the South African Defence Force, has led a quiet life, free from scandal or tragedy

But within a year its confidence has been shattered.

At dawn on February 18 last year came the news of the loss of the frigate President Kruger. It had sunk south of Cape Point after colliding with the fleet replenishment vessel, Tafelberg. Sixteen men were dead.

SLIGHT

The Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, told a hushed House of Assembly the accident had been caused by an injudicious manoeuvre, lack of seamanship and bad watchkeeping. A devastating slight on the ability of any navy.

To date the allegations have been publicly unsubstantiated. But the matter was reopened last week when the inquest on one of the sailors began in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court.

Barely a week later came the espionage allegations with attendant implications of lax security vetting.

21/1/83
ARGUS

Strategically (25) SA 'more vital to Russia *Argus* than the West'

Staff Reporter

SOUTH Africa has to acknowledge that the country's military strength, preparedness and strategy are of vital interest to the Soviet Union, in the opinion of Professor Mike Hough, head of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria

"And it is of particularly ironic interest that South Africa has, in terms of international strategy, become more important to Russia than to the West," he said

Professor Hough was commenting on the announcement yesterday that Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, officer commanding the Simon's Town naval dockyard, had been detained in connection with allegations of espionage

SUPPORTING

"Russia is supporting the revolutionary movements involved in the struggle against South Africa, so obviously they want to know about

He added that one of the major influences on the Russian placement of "sleepers" (spies who spend many years in a country before being "awakened" to begin their work) in South Africa was the absence of a Soviet embassy, which would normally undertake the simpler forms of information gathering

RUSSIAN AGENTS

"It seems to me that the Russian agents caught here in the past few years were involved in a general, continuous strategy of information gathering rather than a specific spying task

"That Russia is committed to global expansion, and that she uses a continuous process of intelligence gathering to further this aim is not new

"What is new, particularly to South Africa, is the professionalism which these Russian agents are bringing to their work"

He added that with the

Staff Reporter

COMMODORE Dieter Gerhardt and his wife Ruth are being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, a section which relates to detention for alleged terrorism or subversion, which carry the same maximum penalty as treason — death

Only the Minister of Law and Order may order the release of a Section 29 detainee, and only he or an authorised officer has access to the detainee

Section 29 is headed "Detention of certain persons for interrogation"

Terrorism

It permits the detention of a person who has allegedly committed or intends to commit an offence referred to in Section 54, or who is "withholding from the South African Police any information relating to the commission of such offence"

27/1/83

ARGUS

South Africa's weapon systems and counter-insurgency strategy, so that they in turn can counter these

"And, although it may sound far-fetched at the moment, there is the possibility of a conventional armed struggle developing in Southern Africa, particularly now that South Africa is surrounded on all sides by countries which have come to power largely through the assistance of the Soviet Union

"This, with the Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean, makes any and all of our political and military developments of particular interest to them

FALKLANDS

"Finally, the recent Falklands conflict has highlighted the importance of Simon's Town to the West, in spite of denials from many people

"Should any kind of global conflict arise, the West could be forced to use the South African facilities and their foreknowledge would be invaluable

"While the importance of the Cape sea route may not be so apparent in peacetime, its vital role in world strategy would become glaringly obvious in wartime"

pressure on South Africa to develop its own armaments industry, many other industries had been drawn into the defence/armaments network, giving South Africa's enemies many more points of access to information about the system

TIGHTER SECURITY

Much tighter security precautions, he said, would have to be taken as this military industry grew

Mr Michael Spicer, director of programmes in the Institute of International Affairs at the University of the Witwatersrand, said South Africa's loose links with the West meant that much of the broader detail of the Simon's Town military installation would be known to Western intelligence networks

"which have proved notoriously sieve-like"

"Which means that a great deal of what may have been passed on to the Russians from South Africa would also have reached them through other countries

A SHOCK

"Because this sort of thing happens here so infrequently, it has come as somewhat of a shock to South Africans

"Overseas, however, it is happening all the time and it should come as more of a shock to South Africans if it didn't happen"

Vice-Admiral J C Walters, former Chief of the Navy, declined to comment on the detention of Commodore Gerhardt

"I must say I am flabbergasted I would never have expected this," he said

"I cannot speculate on the type of information which may have reached any foreign country, nor do I want to speculate on the consequences for South Africa as this would disclose vital military secrets

"I think we will just have to be patient and await the outcome of the investigation"

Section 54 is headed "Terrorism and related offences, and penalties therefor"

It relates to intent to "overthrow or endanger the State authority", to achieve or promote "any constitutional, political, industrial, social or economic aim or change in the Republic", to induce the Government to "any act or to adopt or to abandon a particular standpoint", or to "demoralise the general public"

The section states that any person convicted of committing or attempting an act of violence with any of these intentions, or who incites others to violence, is guilty of the offence of "terrorism"

Suspect

Section 54 (4) relates to any person who has reason to suspect that any other person intends to commit any offence referred to in Section 54 (1)

In terms of Section 29, no court of law may pronounce on the validity of any action taken in terms of this section, nor may a court order the release of the detained person

The Minister of Law and Order is the only person who may order the release of any person detained under Section 29

Representations

The detained person has the right to "make representations in writing to the Minister relating to his detention or release"

A further provision is that "no person other than the Minister or a person acting by virtue of his office in the service of the State shall have access to any person detained under this section"

Section 29 (9) provides that any person detained in this way must be visited in private not less than once each fortnight by a magistrate and by a district surgeon

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ARGUS

Top military secrets already with Moscow

Navy man in Red spy case

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BY JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN.

A SENIOR officer in the South African Defence Force, Commodore Dieter F Gerhardt, 47, and his attractive wife, have been detained in connection with the passing of South African military secrets to the Soviet Union.

The detention of Commodore Gerhardt, who was officer commanding the Simonstown naval dockyard, has sent shockwaves through the SADF and could lead to one of the most sensational spy trials in South African history.

Commodore Gerhardt and his wife Ruth are being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act which provides for 30-day periods of detention for the purposes of interrogation renewable by ministerial edict.

Mr Botha said he did not know if more arrests would follow the detention of Commodore Gerhardt. Opposition parties have reacted with shock to the disclosures and have called for the earliest explanation from the Government. Mr Philip Myburgh, chief defence spokesman for the Progressive Federal Party, said he hoped the case would be brought to trial as soon as possible. "A person in the position which Commodore Gerhardt occupied would of necessity have been privy to a number of sensitive areas in the Navy and in the maritime defence network. "Therefore a speedy resolution to this case would do much to reassure the public that our security has not been irreparably compromised." Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, expressed shock that Russia had the ability to subvert such a senior officer and called for "counter-measures to ensure that this was an isolated case". Mr Koos van der Merwe, defence spokesman for the Conservative Party, expressed concern at the implications of an alleged Russian spy in the SADF but assured the SADF of the party's full co-operation in a matter affecting national security. Although Mr Botha did not say when Commodore Gerhardt and his wife were detained it is understood from independent sources that the couple were held last Friday.

It is understood from independent sources that a substantial sum of money - in the region of R250 000 - was involved in the alleged exchange of military secrets to Russia. "The announcement was made by a grim-faced Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at a snap Press conference in Cape Town yesterday. Mr Botha was flanked by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, and the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan. It is reliably understood that as head of the SA Navy's largest repair and construction facility, Commodore Gerhardt was privy to top-secret military intelligence including details of the most sophisticated naval dockyard in sub-Saharan Africa. In a terse official announcement Mr Botha said: "A senior officer of the South African Navy in Simonstown, Commodore D F Gerhardt, and his wife are being detained for questioning in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. "The South African security services are jointly engaged in a high level investigation and all evidence and facts will be submitted to the Attorney-General as soon as possible." Mr Botha indicated in reply to questions after the announcement that he believed that sensitive information had already reached Moscow and would inevitably damage South Africa's security interests. Asked whether the information alleged to have been passed to Russia had reached its destination Mr Botha said: "Yes, otherwise I would not have made this statement."

Join the Army and see the SAR 3rd class

27/11/83
DOM (254)
Mail Correspondent

MARITZBURG — A National Serviceman from Maritzburg, who was called up on January 11 this year, returned home yesterday after a 4 000km whistle-stop tour of South Africa

Rifleman David Bergover, 19, found himself to be a hot potato after his unit discovered he was coloured

The forms he collected to volunteer for the army asked to which race he belonged, but Pretoria appears to have missed this detail

So he, and a coloured man

from Ixopo, Rifleman Alan Stewart, found themselves on a train to 3 SA Infantry at Potchefstroom — and a mixed reception

They were asked if they wanted to do two years of National Service or whether they wanted a transfer to Cape Town or Durban. They chose the Cape Corps

They were given rail tickets to Cape Town for the following Monday but were later told there was no train, so they left on Tuesday

Their tickets were not accepted, and they were put off

at Kimberley where the Military Police let them sleep for a night in their cells

The next day they were told they should try for empty seats on the next train

Only third-class seats were available so they sat on wooden benches in a full compartment for 22 hours during which they were told their meal warrants were not valid in third class

They expected to be met at Bellville, but found nobody, so they made their own way to the army camp at Eerste Rivier

But their troubles were not over. The camp was overcrowded and they were not expected.

They were told to go home and, if they wished, apply to be accepted next year

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday it was true that the Coloured Corps was overcrowded, and that it was likely the men's misfortunes were caused by a clerical slip.

He said the matter would be looked into.

'Witnesses' jailed

254
Star

27/1/83
Pretoria Correspondent

Another 41 Jehovah's Witness conscientious objectors have been each sentenced to three years in detention barracks for refusing to do national service

Altogether 66 Jehovah's Witnesses have been found guilty for refusing to do national service by courts martial in Voortrekkerhoogte in the last week

The 41 men were marched into the court in one group. They were asked whether any would plead not guilty. None stepped forward.

They were marched out again and the court conferred briefly. The men were marched back in and the president of the court found them guilty.

After the court had dismissed them, many men gathered outside after putting on blue overalls, which they had bought themselves.

Some of the families brought picnic baskets, and while the law officers completed relevant forms they sat in groups eating the cold food.

The men got into a military truck and were taken to the barracks, where they started serving their sentence.

Last week 25 men started serving sentences after being found guilty by the court.

The majority of the men who were found guilty this week were posted to the technical training school or the personnel services school in Voortrekkerhoogte.

Pretoria Bureau

A tip-off from European intelligence organisations led to the arrest of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, independent sources in Pretoria believe.

And there is widespread speculation in intelligence circles that Commodore Gerhardt's wife may be able to tell security police interrogators more than her husband

Mrs Ruth Gerhardt (40), a Swiss, has been married to Commodore Gerhardt for about 10 years. It is believed that his alleged espionage activities could have begun about the time of their marriage

Sources in Pretoria, who may not be named, said that a recent shake-up of the West German intelligence service, the Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND) could have led to the discovery of Soviet spies in several countries, including South Africa

But the final tip-off may have come from Switzerland

When Chancellor H. Kohl came to power in West Germany a few months ago he asked the Minister of the Interior, Dr F. Zimmermann, to restructure the intelligence service

As a result co-operation between West Germany and South Africa flourished

In the past Germany and South Africa have reportedly co-operated closely on intelligence matters

The arrest of Hillbrow waiter Yuri Loginov in mid 1967 was a result of German tip-offs, the Pretoria sources said

Loginov's arrest was the first of four arrests concerning Red spies over a period of 15 years

Progressing well

Commodore Gerhardt's arrest and alleged spying activities could have widespread repercussions for Western nations, particularly Britain and the United States, who are said to be part of a naval plan involving Simonstown

Because of his position, Commodore Gerhardt had access to substantial and sensitive information

In Cape Town today the Law and Order Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, said that the spy inquiry was progressing well but he could give no indication of when it would be completed.

Mr le Grange said he could not say whether it would take weeks or months to complete the investigation as it was very wide-ranging

Those in the security services who were carrying out the investigation were working hard to complete it

At present, the security services of the police and the Defence Force were involved mainly in the investigation

There was speculation today that the Gerhardts could be sent for summary trial in the Supreme Court on charges of espionage or treason

I thought he was a spy, says friend of commodore

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, held in South Africa on suspicion of being a Soviet spy, was trained at a British naval college; it has been disclosed here.

And yesterday a close friend of his who lives in Britain said: "I suspected him of being a spy, but I always thought he was a South African agent."

His friend and former neighbour, Mr Paul Bowen, said in Plymouth that he saw Commodore Gerhardt and his wife Ruth only two weeks ago in South Africa. "We spent a day on the beach together," he said.

Commodore Gerhardt spent four years at the Royal Naval Engineering College at Manadon, Plymouth, and returned to Britain at other times to attend specialist courses.

Mr Bowen said: "He always seemed to have money, but he also had a lot of expense in his life and that may be the reason — if it is true — that he got involved in spying."

European tip-off led to navy 'spy'

254

Star
28/1/83

Gregory Gerhardt, the five-year-old son of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt and his wife Ruth, will fly to Johannesburg soon to live with his uncle Dr Michael Gerhardt confirmed yesterday that his nephew would stay with him as long as necessary

Gregory's parents are being detained in Cape Town under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act for interrogation concerning espionage for Russia

Shocked at the news of his brother's arrest, Dr Gerhardt said they came from a close family, but distances had kept him from seeing more of his brothers, Dieter and Rainer, who is an architect in Durban.

From information furnished by Dr Gerhardt and other sources, a profile has begun to emerge of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, whose arrest has sent shock waves through South African Defence Force circles and led to speculation of further arrests

Mr Alfred Edgar Gerhardt, Dieter's father,

came to South Africa from Germany in 1927

During World War 2 he was interned at Kofffontein and later became an architect with the Department of Public Works

Fellow internees said Mr Alfred Gerhardt was an "apolitical man"

The Gerhardts lived in Pretoria, where Dieter — who was born in Berlin — attended Pretoria Boys' High School and Christian Brothers College

He did not obtain matric, a factor which could have dashed his prospects of a successful naval career had he not been taken under the wing of a Lieutenant S C "Chips" Biermann, who encouraged him to write his matric

The lieutenant later became Admiral Biermann, Chief of the Navy

With matric, Dieter Gerhardt was able to get an engineering degree at the Military Academy

Admiral S C Biermann

Biermann astounded at naval spy charge

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau, Former navy chief Head Admiral S C "Chips" Biermann said he was "absolutely astounded" to learn of Commodore Gerhardt's arrest. "He was a very efficient, highly qualified officer and was totally dedicated to his job," Admiral Biermann said he first met Commodore Gerhardt at the Saldanha Naval Gymnasium more than 30 years ago. "I saw that he had a lot of potential and encouraged him to write his senior certificate examination," he said, adding that he had only occasionally seen Commodore Gerhardt since their gymnasium days. "But I know that he made big improvements at Simonstown naval dockyard, particularly in the field of organisation and management. He was very good at that."

Admiral Biermann said he could not comment on speculation that the West's super-secret contingency plan for Simonstown in a southern ocean war had been compromised by Commodore Gerhardt's alleged spying activities. "I've been retired for six years and have not really kept up with things," he said.

Gerhardt: elegant and able officer

at Saldanha Bay — his springboard to a brilliant career

His talents were developed at several foreign institutions after South Africa sent him on various courses. It was in Britain, on one of these courses, that he met his first wife. They had two daughters

After they were divorced his wife returned to Britain with one daughter. The other had been killed by a train in Cape Town.

It is not known yet where Dieter Gerhardt (now 47) met his second wife, but there is widespread speculation that Ruth Gerhardt (40), a Swiss national, might be of more interest to Security Police interrogators than her husband.

They have been married for about 10 years. Independent sources in Pretoria believe that if the allegations that Commodore Gerhardt is a

spy are true, then his undercover activities for Russia began only after he married Ruth.

Throughout his career Commodore Gerhardt did not let his friendship with Admiral Biermann lapse. Mrs Gerhardt cemented the relationship by becoming friendly with the admiral's wife, Mrs May Biermann.

On the day that the couple were arrested Mrs Gerhardt was to have had tea with Mrs Biermann.

Dieter Gerhardt was tall, elegant, soft-spoken and a mine of information on normal matters.

His home was furnished with expensive ornaments and a priceless Persian carpet collection.

He was an exemplary officer, respected for more than 30 years from his days as a trainee at Saldanha Bay.

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Alarm at secret ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ draft ^{Stew} ^{28/1/83} hearings

Pretoria Correspondent

The President of the South African Law Society has expressed alarm at some of the recommendations by the Naude Committee on Conscientious Objectors

Mr Roger Cleaver said although he did not know on what evidence the committee had based its recommendations that cases against conscientious objectors be heard in secret, and with no legal representation, he "viewed these suggestions with alarm".

Details of the proposed recommendations by the Naude Committee, under the chairmanship of Brigadier C P Naude of the SADF, emerged this week.

Commenting on the "secret hearings" proposal, Mr Cleaver said it was "an accepted principle in any civilised country that justice must be done, and seen to be done".

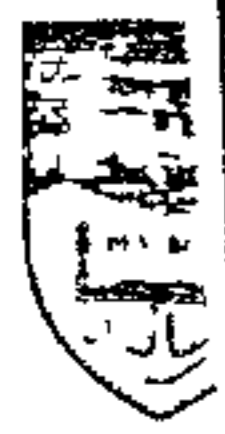
The proposals of the committee were first revealed to leaders of the main South African churches, in a briefing by the SADF this month.

Other details of the report include

- Conscientious objectors who refused to render any service to the army could serve up to eight years in prison or in detention barracks

- People liable for commando camps until the age of 55 would be able to buy exemption by paying the State an amount based on their taxable income

- The State President could limit the political activity of the conscientious objector, but not remove his vote



No plan for Simonstown, says Pentagon

(254) (28/1/75)

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

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WASHINGTON — A Pentagon spokesman yesterday denied the existence of United States Navy contingency plans to use Simonstown — and the possibility that vital United States defence information had been jeopardised by the alleged actions of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt.

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However, the incident has again spotlighted the fact that a powerful lobby exists in Washington for American use of the base.

Reacting to a report from Cape Town that the West's secret contingency plans for Simonstown will have been compromised by the espionage activities of the base's dockyard commander, the Pentagon spokesman said he knew of no such plans.

"In past years, perhaps 10 years ago port access agreements existed between the US and South Africa. But there is nothing like that now.

"There are agreements for our ships to put into South African ports in an emergency such as a fire — but these are civil maritime agreements."

One of the firmest advocates here for co-operation between the US and South African Navies, retired Admiral Bob Hanks, Commander of the US Middle East fleet in the 70s, said yesterday that contingency plans normally existed to deal with most predictable crises, but he had not heard of a current plan involving Simonstown.

However, he felt strongly that Simonstown should be an integral part of the US Navy's operations in the South Atlantic because of its strategic importance — and because of the excellent facilities at the base and in nearby Cape Town.

Last year Admiral Hanks visited Simonstown and inspected the base's engineering facilities. He did not meet Commodore Gerhardt, but dealt with his deputy.

He has written a book in which he advocated the resumption of the use of Simonstown by the US Navy and a second book, which takes this point further, is due out later this year.

Admiral Hanks said the West had "self-destructed" on the defence of the Cape sea route. Southern Africa had been transformed in the past decade with the coasts of Angola and Mozambique, and potentially Namibia, coming under communist influence.

While Western countries had left the area devoid of sea and air forces for its defence, the Soviets had stepped up their activity there.

Mr James Hessman, a retired American naval officer who edits the journal, Sea Power, said that if the allegations against Commodore Gerhardt were true, it would be no reflection on the South African Navy — for which he had respect.

"This sort of thing can happen — and has — in any... he said."

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.

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CAP. - 1765
28/1/85

SAYS SPY

254

link - up

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON. — British security was investigating the six years spent in Royal Navy centres by Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, the Simon's Town officer arrested on spying charges, intelligence sources said here yesterday.

Commodore Gerhardt spent two long training periods in Britain from 1956-60 studying marine engineering at the Royal Navy Engineering College, HMS Manadon, Plymouth.
From 1962-64 on a weapons and radio training course at HMS Culmswood, Portsmouth, on British built frigates sold to the SA Navy.
Intelligence sources said the three main areas of concern were:

If information was passed on about their weapons and radio procedures, whether any other students could have been recruited at the same time, and would a spy in the South African Navy have been in a position to

● A story in best tradition, page 2
● 'Spy' fell out with brothers, page 4

pass the Russians Nato secrets obtained from the Silvermine maritime tracking station

Spy trials here have shown that the 50s and 60s were intense periods of recruitment by the Russians

British security had been 'leaking like a sieve' over the past two decades intelligence sources said, because the agents recruited inside Britain and placed deep in national security and Nato had gone undiscovered for years

British security wants to find out if Commodore Gerhardt could have been recruited in Britain, and by whom. Spy cases have shown that naval dockyards are a favourite haunt of Russian spymasters on the lookout for potential recruits

Government sources would not however confirm that a security check was under way "It is not our policy to comment on intelligence matters," a Foreign Office official said

It is not yet clear whether any trace has been found of Commodore Gerhardt's first wife who is believed to be living in Britain

Since the mid-40s a steady stream of Soviet spies have been uncovered in Britain and more than 150 Russian diplomats have been expelled from Britain for spying and recruiting agents

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Death after suicide poems

By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY

DETAINED Commodore Dieter Gerhardt's daughter 21-year-old Anne-Marie who died after being hit by a train wrote notes and poems on suicide

This emerges from pages of notes which are part of the court record of the inquest on the young clerk

The inquest magistrate Mr J Kapp, sitting in the Simon's Town Magistrate's Court, found in February 1980, that the girl had died as a result of multiple injuries

She was struck by a train on the river bridge between Clovelly and Fish Hoek on Sunday, November 4 1979

Miss Gerhardt left two notes as well as inscriptions on a cigarette box near the spot where she died. She made mention in one of the notes, of an exercise book at a house in Observatory and asked that it be given to her step-mother, Ruth, who has also been detained

"Read the book. It is especially for you" she wrote. The original notes and the book did at one stage

CAPC TIME 1
28/1/85

From page 1

form part of the inquest docket. But after the court's findings they were handed over to Commander Gerhardt who later supplied copies for record purposes.

The book contained notes and poems on the young woman's feelings and thoughts on suicide. They had been written over a long period of time.

In one note, she wrote to her father and step-mother that she had never met "such beautiful people as you two"

In another she said "My life is my own MINE. But I've never been allowed to have complete power over it. Because no-one will allow me full ownership I am about to commit suicide"

Later she wrote "I am about to take my life which is illegal because good citizens owe their lives to the state or to someone. Bloody ridiculous I hereby claim my life as my own"

Further on she said "Are we all born to belong to a state? Are we puppets to be used? And then take the little that is 'allowed' to us to try and be happy with. If a person wants to die it is his choice. But no Carter, Botha, Thatcher, etc, and their cronies say 'no', we can't do this and we can't do that"

At another point she wrote "But one government has not, or should not have, the power over the individual"

"Anarchy in the true form of ideology is the answer to freedom which does not exist in wealth"

emphasis or for be used.

4 Names must be (eg graph p examination book(s) are used

To page 2

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

Objectors:

28/1/83
400 in jail

254 ~~270~~ Stan
Own Correspondent

About 400 conscientious objectors are serving jail or military detention terms of up to three years for refusing to do service in the South African Defence Force

A total of 66 Jehovah's Witness conscientious objectors — the most to be charged in a month — were sentenced by courts martial in Voortrekkerhoogte in the last 10 days to 36 months each in detention barracks for refusing to do service

More could be expected from other military centres



SADF

shake-up

likely

CAPL Times
23/1/85

All answers

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Number

Surname

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Date

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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.

Defence Reporter
THE most extensive review of plans, projects and security measures since World War II is likely to be launched in the South African Defence Force in the wake of the Simon's Town espionage disclosures.

A military spokesman yesterday responded with a blunt 'no comment' when asked if such a shake-up is on the cards but in view of the Prime Minister's disclosures on Thursday it would seem that at least some of the SADF's top-level planning must be deemed to have been compromised, even where no concrete evidence exists that this has actually happened.

This might mean that the general staff will have to discard or rework items of medium-term planning - which took months or years of painstaking effort to prepare.

Ruthless ditching

Like any other defence force, the SADF carries out a great deal of high-level planning, some of it aimed at preparing itself for any eventuality and some at keeping itself in fighting trim. Knowledge of these plans would provide an enemy with a blueprint of the action which would be taken in a crisis.

If a great deal of information was leaked to Russia, it is likely that at this stage not even the experts

can assess the extent of the damage done to South Africa in terms of secrets lost and manpower wasted.

Security and counter-intelligence officers undertaking a clean-up will have to follow every lead to see where it ends. If there is a suspicion that some aspect of defence planning has been compromised it might have to be ruthlessly ditched or recast in another form.

Raid called off

In the past the SADF has shown it will not hesitate to junk compromised items of planning, even when it meant discarding - temporarily or permanently - work in which great efforts had been invested.

It is not generally known that several years ago an extensive over-the-border raid was summarily called off at the last moment when it was suspected that security had been breached.

In the present case there is a wide range of planning that might have been affected since there is a strong possibility that the leaks came not only from Simon's Town but from Defence Headquarters itself.

Among the things which might be affected are

• Detailed contingency plans covering everything

To page 2



from an Indian Ocean crisis and the arrival of a Western task force to an attempted invasion of the Republic.

• Plans for large-scale national or regional mobilization.

• Top-secret codes and cyphers.

• Alternative plans for a variety of contingencies.

• South Africa's preparedness programme in case of a nuclear conflict.

• Weapons projects which could range from the manufacture of ship-killing rockets to the development of nuclear devices, if any of the latter are envisaged.

• New equipment, either locally developed and manufactured or secretly obtained abroad, which has been fitted to ships or aircraft.

• Long-range plans for acquiring new items of heavy weaponry, such as ships or aircraft.

• Ongoing South African co-operation, if any,

with foreign strategic or intelligence-gathering organizations.

• Joint weapons-development ventures with overseas countries if any - one of the most secret areas of SADF endeavour.

• Foreign arms sales. Present weapon and equipment exports amount to about R10m a year but the Armaments Corporation hopes to push this up to about R150m a year.

Russian planners would be interested in all of these for in addition to determining the country's theoretical capability they would also be interested in the Republic's ability and willingness to make use of what it has.

Taken in conjunction with political, economic and other factors such an insight could be of great help in predicting likely South African reactions.

Examiners' Initials		

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Gerhardt's life: A story in best tradition

Own Correspondent
JOMANNESBURG — No doubt about it, Commodore Dieter Gerhardt knew it all, naval movements, secret projects, weaponry developments, and all that the Navy has buried under the Silvermine mountainside — the heart of South Africa's maritime defence.

He was called "Dumbo" but his nickname was undeserved, he was a genius.

Until last week, the Navy regarded the 47-year-old commodore as one of its blue-eyed boys. He was an expert in naval engineering and

missile weaponry and much loved by his men.

He also moved in top military and political circles.

His Swiss wife Ruth, 40, who taught French to some of the service's top men, was definitely a social asset. Sophisticated, witty, and a good cook who entertained with style.

Now they are being interrogated by South African intelligence and security organizations, suspected of having passed secrets to the Russians.

It's a story in the best tradition.

The couple met in London while the up-and-coming officer was doing a course in Britain in 1969. He was divorced.

Ruth Johl, whose family comes from Basle, close to Switzerland's German border, married him and accompanied him to South Africa.

The outgoing Mrs Gerhardt made friends easily. She was an expert in languages, speaking five fluently. Two family friends said she had a working knowledge of Russian.

"I met the couple when my former husband did a course in Britain during 1969 and 1970. We later

met again and frequently met at parties," one woman said.

But she said Mrs Gerhardt was the dominant partner.

"Dieter obviously adored her."

Another friend said relatives of the Gerhardts had a "posh" home in Cape Town where several top people had stayed during visits.

Although she did not mix with Swiss nationals, Mrs Gerhardt's ties with Switzerland remained intact.

The couple went overseas at regular intervals to visit her mother there, the latest trip was last year

One friend said the couple's six-year-old son Gregory, who attends a pre-primary school in Rondebosch, had missed some of his schooling "because his mother was always going off to Switzerland".

"She mixed well, dressed nicely and made a good impression on you. She was involved with fundraising for naval charities," one said.

One of the people most shocked by the Prime Minister's announcement on Wednesday was the former chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral S C Biermann.

He told newsmen he was stunned by the news. He had met the young Gerhardt 30 years ago and virtually become his "godfather".

Admiral Biermann, then a lieutenant, kept an eye on his young protege, at the request of Commodore Gerhardt's father.

Commodore Gerhardt's daughter Anna, from his first marriage, died from injuries sustained after being struck by a train three years ago.

It is not known how the alleged spying came to the attention of intelligence and security organizations.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWERS

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

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- Answers will be marked on the basis of the answers given in the answer book. Candidates will be liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University if they are found to be using any material other than that provided for the examination.

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South Africa sought his extradition from Britain on the grounds that this was permissible in spite of the lack of a treaty because he had dual British and South African nationalities.

South Africa's extradition treaty with Britain lapsed in 1962 after the declaration of the Republic and negotiations between 1962 and 1965 came to nothing.

Rejected

This was rejected by the Foreign Office which insisted that Somes had to be tried in Britain under the terms of the Offences Against The Persons Act.

The act declares that British citizens are liable to face trial for capital offences committed anywhere in the world.

Somes was arrested last November after pressure from MPs led by Mr Palmer who were deeply concerned that legal loopholes left him a free man here.



Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, head of the Security Branch, left and the Commissioner of the South African Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, outside the Castle yesterday after they were decorated with the Southern Cross Decoration for distinguished service of the highest order by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Cape Times 28/1/83 (254)

Malan warns of 'slavery'

ACTIONS by South Africa to ensure its security were being described by the communists as attempts to destabilize Southern Africa, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan said yesterday.

The alleged destabilization had become a slogan which the forces of communism were using to cover up their efforts to "enslave" the sub-continent.

Addressing a medal parade in Cape Town General Malan said tons of Eastern bloc weapons were being sent to South Africa's neighbouring States — all in the name of freedom.

But the general said, some people would soon discover this so-called freedom would "ensure greater enslavement than during the colonial period".

He added that everyone in Africa had shrugged off the yoke of colonialism and

it was the duty of all to ensure they did not take on the "heavier burden of communism".

Peaceful coexistence and co-operation were essential for the promotion of stability and economic progress he said.

South Africa had stated its willingness to pursue this end and the "ball was now in the court of the neighbouring States and those they harboured".

He said it was hoped the neighbouring States would act responsibly and in the interests of all so that actions such as those which were "taken in Maputo and Lesotho and the follow-up operations against Swapo in Southern Africa would no longer be necessary".

Several senior Defence Force and police officers were presented with Southern Cross decorations at the parade — Sapa.

Spying in has intensi

Chief Reporter

THE detention of a senior naval officer and his wife in connection with alleged espionage has occurred at a time of apparent intensification of spying activity in South Africa. But this is the first time that anyone so much as been named as being involved in the activity.

Four months ago at an important stage in the drafting of a blueprint for the constitutional future of South Africa Dr Anthony de Crespigny suddenly resigned from the President's Council and left the country.

Although there was widespread speculation that his sudden departure for Britain could be connected with investigations by the South African security police or by a British intelligence agency such as MI5 or MI6, no evidence has been produced of espionage, or of any breach of security.

Dr De Crespigny himself has vehemently denied that he had any connection with any intelligence agency.

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Cape Times 28/1/83

from an Indian Ocean crisis and the arrival of a Western task force to an attempted invasion of the Republic.

● Plans for large scale national or regional mobilization.

● Top-secret codes and cyphers.

● Alternative plans for a variety of contingencies.

● South Africa's preparedness programme in case of a nuclear conflict.

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'Destabilization' by SA: Call for action

CME 70017 28/12/83 254

Own Correspondent

MASERU — The opening session of the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) in Maseru yesterday was marked by a growing intolerance of regional economic destabilization — for which the South African Government is being blamed.

In his report to the conference, the Vice-President of Botswana and chairman of the SADCC's Council of Ministers, Mr Peter Mmusi, said "We cannot ignore the continuing, indeed escalating, acts of economic destabilization and of sabotage which are being directed at our member States."

He implied that continuing "armed aggression and sabotage" should be met with "intense diplomatic activity, formal protests, withdrawal of aid and of access to financial facilities, selective sanctions in respect of critical goods and of air transport."

The SADCC's progress was threatened by destabilization and it was "vi-

tal" that something be done to stop it.

The SADCC could not ignore the sabotage of infrastructure in member States.

"We have not blown up the Durban oil facilities to force our neighbours to use the Beira pipeline. We have not sabotaged the South African rail link to Maputo to enforce use of the Limpopo Valley line."

"Our forces do not occupy the Free State or ravage the Northern Transvaal. We do not interfere with normal trade in fertilizer and fuel, crippling the food security, transport and industrial development of South Africa."

Direct threat

"South Africa has acted to undermine the development of regionally co-ordinated action and the building of prosperous, forward-looking economies in our countries. Its actions are a direct threat and hindrance to the implementation of technical and economic co-operation within the SADCC," Mr Mmusi said.

In his opening address

to the conference, King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho said the SADCC States had a duty to convince developing countries of their will to succeed.

"We must be seen to have effective decentralized and democratic administrative structures to translate policies to decisions and action. Those structures must embody mass participation in the development process by the groups both affected."

It would be a "stab in the back of our peoples" to make the SADCC an "accident of history" able to survive only on the financial aid of donor States.

The SADCC was formed in 1980 in an effort to lessen the economic dependence of member States on South Africa. The nine members are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Maseru Conference, which ends today, is being attended by about 600 delegates from the member States, donor countries and international aid agencies.

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SOWETAN, Fri

'SHOCK BATON' SALE - ROW SIMMERS

AMERICA's sale of 2 500 electric shock batons to the South African Police last year is still a subject of controversy among black American opponents of the Reagan Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa.

The Washington Office on Africa (WOA), a black pressure group based in Washington, has intensified its cam-

paign of mobilising Americans to condemn the sale of the batons "which are used in the torture of political prisoners and in crowd control"

The issue of the shock batons, said to carry 3 500 volts each, was recently raised in Harare, Zimbabwe, at a conference sponsored by the African-American Institute (AAI)

South African dele-

gates accused America of applying double standards by claiming to be committed to the removal of apartheid from South Africa's statute books, while on the other hand, supplying the country with "instruments used to entrench apartheid"

A US State Department official said the sale was concluded without either the permission or even the know-

ledge of the administration and that his government regretted the sale which it would not have sanctioned had it known about it

The WOA said in a statement released recently that Commerce Department officials may have purposely tried to cover up the export of the batons by failing to list the sale in its internal logs supplied to the Subcommittee on

Human Rights which regularly monitors crime control equipment exports

"Pretoria has increased its crackdown against the rising opposition movements since the Reagan administration began its policy of constructive engagement, particularly against trade union and church activists

"The export of shock batons to South Africa shows the extent to which the Reagan administration is willing to go to befriend the apartheid Government in Pretoria

"The sale of these batons can only encourage South Africa's continued intransigence on reaching a Namibia settlement and materially aid the forces of repression against the growing resistance movement," the WOA said

SA blamed for 'destabilising' SADCC states

(254) ROOM
By CHRIS FREIMOND 28/1/83
Political Reporter

MASERU — The opening session of the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) in Maseru yesterday was marked by a growing intolerance of regional economic destabilisation — for which the South African Government is being blamed

In his report to the conference, the Vice-President of Botswana and chairman of the SADCC's Council of Ministers, Mr Peter Mmusi, said "We cannot ignore the continuing, indeed escalating, acts of economic destabilisation and of sabotage which are being directed at our member states"

He implied that continuing "armed aggression and sabotage" should be met with "intense diplomatic activity, formal protests, withdrawal of aid and of access to financial facilities, selective sanctions in respect of critical goods and of air transport"

The SADCC's progress was threatened by destabilisation and it was "vital" that something was done to stop it

"Sympathy alone is not enough. We welcome the support expressed at the Blantyre Conference (of the SADCC) for our condemnation of economic destabilisation and sabotage. We hoped that this expression of support would ward off future attacks. I regret to say that it has not done so," he said

Although the SADCC was neither political nor aggressive, the organisation could not ignore the sabotage of the infrastructure in member states

"We have not blown up the Durban oil facilities to force our neighbours to use the Beira pipeline. We have not sabotaged the South African rail link to Maputo to enforce use of the Limpopo Valley line

"Our forces do not occupy the Free State or ravage the Northern Transvaal. We do not

interfere with normal trade in fertiliser and fuel, crippling the food, security, transport and industrial development of South Africa

"South Africa has acted to undermine the development of regionally co-ordinated action and the building of prosperous, forward looking economies in our countries. Its actions are a direct threat and hindrance to the implementation of technical and economic co-operation within the SADCC," Mr Mmusi said.

It was of little use to develop infrastructure and then to "watch in silence as they are blown up".

In his opening address to the conference, King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho said the SADCC states had a duty to convince developing countries of their will to succeed

"We must be seen to have effective, decentralised, and democratic administrative structures to translate policies to decisions and action. Those structures must embody mass participation in the development process by the groups both affected," he said

It would be a "stab in the back of our peoples" to make the SADCC an "accident of history" that is only able to survive on the financial aid of donor states

"It is our conviction that this organisation is the beginning of a much more permanent and fruitful dispensation in political, economic and social relations amongst our member states and within the states themselves," the King said

The SADCC was formed in 1980 in an effort to lessen the economic dependence of member states on South Africa

The nine members are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe

The Maseru conference, which ends today, is being attended by about 600 delegates from the member states, donor countries and international aid agencies

(254) ROM 28/1/83

Destabilisation a 'slogan'

CAPE TOWN — Actions by South Africa to ensure its security were being described by the communists as attempts to destabilise Southern Africa, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

The alleged destabilisation had become a slogan which "the forces of communism" were using to cover up their efforts to "enslave" the sub-continent, SABC radio news quoted him as saying.

Addressing a medal parade in Cape Town, General Malan said tons of Eastern Bloc weapons were being sent to South Africa's neigh-

bouring states — all in the name of freedom.

But, he said, some people would soon discover this so-called freedom would "ensure greater enslavement than during the colonial period".

He added that everyone in Africa had shrugged off the yoke of colonialism and it was the duty of all to ensure they did not take on the "heavier burden of communism".

Peaceful coexistence and co-operation were essential for promoting stability and economic progress, he said.

South Africa had stated its willingness to pursue this end

and the "ball was now in the court of the neighbouring states and those whom they harboured", the radio quoted General Malan as saying.

He said it was hoped the neighbouring states would act responsibly and in the interests of all, so that actions "taken in Maputo and Lesotho and the follow-up operations against Swapo in Southern Africa would no longer be necessary".

Several senior defence force and police force officers were presented with Southern Cross decorations at the parade — Sapa

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254 D. Dispatch
28/1/83

Alleged spy could face firing squad

JOHANNESBURG — Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, the naval officer, arrested on charges of espionage could be shot by a military firing squad and his wife, Ruth, hanged if they are convicted of treason, according to lawyers here

"As an officer he could face the firing squad. In fact, if the couple are prosecuted they could face anything from a R75 fine to the death sentence

"It depends on whether they will be

charged with treason, or under the Internal Security Act or the Protection of Information Act," one advocate said

The last South African officer to die in front of a firing squad was the Afrikaans folk-hero, Jopie Fourie, who was shot for his part in the 1914 rebellion against the government occupation of German South West Africa

He was executed on the orders of the then-Minister of Defence, General Jan Smuts — DDC

Navy's blue-eyed boy a genius

Spy suspect had access to key secrets

254

RDM
28/1/83

By CHRIS OLCKERS

NO doubt about it, Commodore Dieter Gerhardt knows it all: Naval movements, secret projects, weaponry developments, and all the dope the navy has buried under the mountainside at Silvermines — the heart of South Africa's maritime defence

They call him "Dumbo" but his nickname is undeserved; he is a genius

Until last week the navy regarded the 47-year-old commodore as one of their blue-eyed boys. He is an expert in naval engineering and missile weaponry, and was much loved by his men

He also moved in top military and political circles

His vivacious Swiss wife Ruth, 40, who taught French to some of the service's top men, was definitely a social asset — sophisticated, witty, and a good cook who entertained with style

Now they are being interrogated by South African intelligence and security organisations, suspected of having passed secrets to the Russians

It's a tale in the best spy tradition

The couple met in London while the up-and-coming offi-

cer was doing a course in Britain in 1969. He was divorced

Ruth Jöhl, whose family hails from Basle, close to Switzerland's German border, married him and accompanied him to South Africa

Yesterday friends and acquaintances described her as an attractive, vivacious brunette who is intelligent, a patroness of the arts, and a tireless worker for charity

The outgoing Mrs Gerhardt made friends easily. She was an expert in languages, speaking five fluently. Two family friends said she had a working knowledge of Russian and was studying Spanish when she and the commodore were detained

"I met the couple when my former husband did a course in Britain during 1969 and 1970. We later met again and frequently met at parties," one woman said

But she said Mrs Gerhardt was the dominating partner in the relationship

"Dieter obviously adored her. But she was the boss, that's for sure"

Another friend said relatives of the Gerhardts had a "posh" home in Cape Town where several top personalities stayed during visits to the city

Although she did not mix with Swiss nationals, Mrs

Gerhardt's ties with Switzerland remained intact

The couple went overseas at regular intervals to visit her mother there, the latest trip was last year

One of the people most shocked by the Prime Minister's announcement on Wednesday was the former chief of the navy, Vice-Admiral S C Biermann

He told newsmen he was "stunned" by the news. He had met the young Gerhardt 30 years ago and had virtually become his "godfather", encouraging and helping him to better himself

Admiral Bierman, then a lieutenant, kept an eye on his young protégé at the request of Commodore Gerhardt's father

Commodore Gerhardt's daughter Anna, a child of his first marriage, was knocked down and killed by a train at Simon's Town three years ago, and friends described it as "the greatest tragedy in his life"

It is not known how the alleged spying came to the attention of intelligence and security organisations

Sources yesterday claimed the Berlin-born commander of the dock yard and his wife came under suspicion because of their lavish lifestyle and frequent trips abroad

SA behind sabotage of reservoir, says Lesotho

MASERU — Lesotho today accused South Africa of being behind an attack on a development project outside Maseru

It accused the Republic of staging the raid on a water reservoir to mark the opening of an international aid conference for black Southern African states in the capital

Hands off, SA warned

“Various delegations from all over the world are in Maseru and they will see for themselves how South Africa has been trying to deceive the world about the so-called peaceful coexistence between Lesotho and South Africa,” an official statement said

MASERU — Nine Southern African nations and 29 other countries have condemned South African actions against neighbouring black states and called for an immediate halt to Pretoria’s interference in the region

Guerrillas blew up two water tanks feeding a Danish-funded abattoir about 6 km outside Maseru this week only hours before the official opening of the third annual conference of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and 35 donor nations and aid agencies

A communique issued yesterday at the end of the third annual meeting of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and its donors said the area had been blighted by growing outside intervention

There were no casualties

“In this regard the conference strongly condemned deliberate interference by South Africa affecting the economic stability of the SADCC region and called for the immediate cessation of such interference,” it said

“The Government of Lesotho views this act of sabotage as a way by which the racist regime of South Africa saluted the SADCC meeting in Maseru under the anonymity of the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army,” the statement said

Delegates said the statement was backed by all participants, including the United States, Britain and West Germany — Sapa-Reuter

Leaflets left at the scene of the attack were signed BCP, the initials of the exiled opposition Basutoland Congress Party

Lesotho claims the army has bases in South Africa and is supplied by Pretoria South Africa denies this

The statement estimated damage to the water tanks and a pump house at about R7 368 It said the South African media suggested a figure of R263 000 which it dismissed as “preposterous propaganda” — Sapa-Reuter

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By Michael Tissong

A Robben Island prisoner who was allegedly refused permission to study towards a law degree by the Commissioner of Police and the University of South Africa, instituted action against the two parties in the Rand Supreme Court this week.

The prisoner, Gerard Thamsanqa "Thami" Mkhwanazi, a former journalist on the now banned World and Post newspapers, is serving a seven-year sentence after being convicted under the Terrorism Act on March 13 1980.

Mkhwanazi (42) has made application on the grounds that the ruling that no prisoner be allowed to study for post-matric qualifications unless he is in possession of

Prisoner in court bid to study law

a matric certificate is unreasonable and should be set aside.

He also applied that Unisa be directed to register him for the B Proc degree for this academic year.

Mkhwanazi submitted to the court that he passed his JC in 1956. He studied and later qualified as a journalist.

In June 1981 he wrote six matriculation subjects and passed four but was later granted a ma-

tric exemption.

Mkhwanazi said that in August 1982 he submitted an application to the prisons authorities for permission to read for the degree.

He said two other Robben Island prisoners, Ahmed Kathrada and Andrew Mlangeni, were allowed to study, although their circumstances were similar to his.

The motion will be heard again on February 15

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Spy drama: Gerhardt had access to more than Navy secrets

COMMODORE - ATLANTIC

30/1/83 (2574)
S. Tribune

by Peter Mann, Tony Spencer-Smith and Ron Golden

THE senior Navy officer named dramatically this week as a suspected Soviet spy had a taste for expensive Danish silverware, Persian carpets and, above all, a stem-to-stern knowledge of the South Africa's warships and their sophisticated weapons systems.

The detention in Simonstown of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt and his attractive Swiss-born wife Ruth has sent shock waves through the Government and the Navy that are bound to spill over into other departments involved in national security.

Retired Rear-Admiral "Chips" Biermann, who was based at Simonstown as Naval Chief of Staff (Operations) and who launched Commodore Gerhardt on his brilliant career, told the **SUNDAY TRIBUNE** that the 47-year-old officer knew the Navy's ships from top to bottom, including their closely-guarded weapons secrets.

Professor Du Plessis, of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of South Africa, and another expert, Michael Spicer, director of programmes at the Institute of International Affairs, agreed that if the Gerhardts were spies they could have done a lot of damage.

Prof Du Plessis said the Soviets would be most interested in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's (Nato) contingency plans for the southern oceans.

He said if the Gerhardts were spies they were probably working for Soviet military intelligence and not the KGB.

• See page five

A leading local expert on the Soviet Union, Professor Deon du Plessis, said that given the large number of espionage agencies run by the Soviets he would not be surprised to learn that there were several Soviet spies in the country.

Commodore Gerhardt, alleged to be the nation's first "indigenous" spy since Robey Leibbrandt, had access to all of South Africa's military secrets, not only naval ones.

Commodore Gerhardt spent some time attached to Defence Headquarters in Pretoria in the 1970s. He was a senior officer holding the rank of captain when he left and his job entailed planning for all three branches of the Defence Force - Army, Navy and Air Force.

The detention of the Gerhardts, who lived in Simonstown where the Commodore was officer-in-charge of the naval dockyards, was announced by Prime Minister P W Botha at a surprise Press conference in Cape Town on Wednesday.

No further information was released and Defence Force media liaison headquarters in Pretoria said their instructions were that the issue was sub judice and must go to the courts.

In Durban, Commodore Gerhardt's 78-year-old mother, who has a severe heart condition, was under sedation in an old-age nursing home after hearing about her son's dilemma.

Commodore Gerhardt's elder brother Rainer, a Durban architect, would not discuss his brother, but his wife Marret said reports of his high-living lifestyle way above his income were false.

She said Commodore Gerhardt had been given a substantial sum of cash by the millionaire father of his first wife, Janet Coggin, when the couple lived in Britain for a spell during the 1960s.

But he had returned this on their divorce which had come about because of Dieter Gerhardt's devotion to study and hardwork.

She said she was 100 percent certain Dieter was born in Cape Town and not in Berlin as several reports said.

Mrs Gerhardt said one of the detained couples delights had been collecting Georg Jensen silverware from Denmark.

But there had been no splash buying and the silverware had been painstakingly collected item by item which, she said, belied claims they had been big spenders.

Military shows its might in the House

IN A chilling, prophetic sort of way the first week of the 1983 parliamentary session belonged to the political head of South Africa's powerful Defence Force — General Magnus Malan

The Nationalist soldier, who insists that the defence force be kept Above Politics, left no doubt after his first contribution in a No-confidence Debate in Parliament that the military and security arms of government is setting the parameters for both domestic and foreign policy

Mr Malan's statement that, if necessary in the fight against South Africa's communist enemies, the Republic would support anti-communist movements such as the MNR in Mozambique and Unita in Angola, almost amounted to an admission of clandestine South African support for rebels in these countries

The significance of Mr Malan's statement is that the United States — which is having increasing difficulty selling its "constructive engagement" policy with Pretoria — perceives South African aid to rebel movements as promoting instability in Southern Africa and frustrating its goal of stabilising the region

What was also significant was that Mr Malan's forthright speech came after the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had refused to answer questions put to him across the floor of the house by Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands, on Government involvement in the MNR and Unita

Mr Botha described allegations of destabilisation of Southern Africa by South Africa

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LOW

This week in Parliament

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

as "sheer nonsense" and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, dismissed opposition allegations as "misrepresentations"

Quite clearly the Government does not perceive aid to "anti-communist" movements such as the MNR and Unita as "destabilisation"

Mr Malan, as the man who first articulated the total onslaught and total strategy approach, left no doubt that, whether internal initiatives fail or succeed, any threat to the *status quo* will be obliterated

Mr Malan also left no doubt who is in control in South Africa

The dominance of the goal-oriented, pragmatic approach to South Africa's problems in the current administration makes speculation about the possibility of timing of a military coup academic

That is not to suggest that Mr Malan runs the Prime Minister or visa versa

As Minister of Defence for 13 years Mr Botha was well-schooled in military thinking and developed a close relationship with General Malan, then Chief of the Defence Force

His appointment as political head of the Defence Force is the most important political

escalating spiral of violence and confrontation in South Africa and the wider sub-continent

Here much credit must go to the incisive and unrelenting effort of the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, whose logic and consistency has made a major contribution in bringing the political debate back onto the tracks after a long diversion about political formulas for accommodating the coloureds and Indians in Parliament

Dr Slabbert's stature remains untarnished and his leadership in the party caucus as strong as ever, in spite of communication problems with the PFP grassroots

Dr Slabbert received an unusually gentle ride from Mr Botha in his two-hour speech and even earned a sideways compliment when Mr Botha said he accepted Dr Slabbert's commitment to improving relations in South Africa

In sharp contrast, Mr Botha strongly chided Dr Andries Treurnicht, the Conservative Party leader, for his implied warnings of a violent white backlash if Mr Botha went ahead with his plans for a mixed government

Mr Botha's announcement on a Cabinet investigation into the urban black situation — and his important admission that blacks have political aspirations beyond local government level which must be accommodated — has taken some of the domestic and international pressure off the Government, while at the same time edging it slightly forward on the road to the inevitable — full political rights for blacks

Dr Slabbert conceded that it has further opened the constitutional debate and — insofar as it does — is to be welcomed

But the week also saw some further significant changes in the chemistry of Parliament

The broedertwis which followed the nationalist split exactly a year ago — somewhat downstaged the official Opposition as Afrikaner Nationalists revelled in the "who-said-what-when-and-how"

This week the PFP seemed to regain some of that ground as the Conservative Party became of age and emerged as a fully-fledged opposition party, labelling more questions on the order paper, lambasting the Government over the Seychelles debacle — with considerably more forthrightness than the official Opposition

The Government had its time and resources cut out trying to walk a tight-rope between the PFP and the CP, inevitably sounding like the one as it castigated the other

But it was the PFP that kept the Government under pressure on urban blacks and destabilisation and pointed to the disastrous alternatives to far-reaching reforms

And while the white legislators seemed to be making progress towards finding each other, there was an unsettling reminder of the strong feelings outside Parliament when violence and chaos disrupted a meeting of the coloured Labour Party in the Cape

The week ended with the unmistakable impression that Government emphasis on security and repression still outshadows its moves towards internal reform

S. Tribune

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Navy spy suspect also involved in army and

airforce planning

By Peter Mann

COMMODORE Dieter Gerhardt, the man accused of being South Africa's first "indigenous" spy since Robey Leibbrandt, had access to all of South Africa's military secrets - not only the naval ones.

For Commodore Gerhardt spent some time attached to the Defence Staff in Pretoria in the 1970s. He was a senior officer holding the rank of captain when he left and his job entailed planning for all three branches of South Africa's defence force - army, air force and navy.

And one of Commodore Gerhardt's former naval colleagues this week credited him with beating part of the French arms embargo.

He reportedly urged South Africa to dismantle a Daphne-class submarine and make dies of all its parts - thus giving this country the ability to manufacture the vessels for herself.

Former colleagues of the man now accused of spying for Russia - among them one of his fellow commodores - remember him as a quiet

Gerhardt held key staff post

man who always had money and lived above his income.

This week they described his brilliant career and disclosed that he was one of South Africa's weapons experts.

So highly did South Africa regard Commodore Gerhardt that he was twice sent to Royal Navy training establishments

From 1956 to 1960 he studied marine engineering at HMS Manadon in Plymouth.

In 1962 he returned to Britain for a specialist weapons training course at HMS Collingwood at Portsmouth. During this time, his fellow officers say, he became an electronics and weapons expert.

This is how one of

them, a commodore who asked not to be named, described Dieter Gerhardt.

"I've known him since he joined the navy some 30 years ago. Although he was born in Germany he is certainly a South African citizen.

"I remember his rise through the ranks and served on the Defence Staff in Pretoria at the

same time as he did.

"I have socialised with him, been entertained in his home and entertained him in mine. He always lived well. I would say at a standard above his income.

"When he was on the Defence Staff he lived in an elegant townhouse which was well-furnished.

"He was very keen on

the stock market and was a successful investor. He made careful studies of the market and could spend hours discussing it.

"He married well the first time and it may have been that he received some money when he divorced his first wife. Certainly he and his second wife, Ruth, never gave the impression of being poor. She worked

at the Swiss embassy in Pretoria.

"Commodore Gerhardt made a very good impression when he came back to Cape Town as Officer Commanding the naval dockyard. In the six or seven years he has been here he has won the support of the dockworkers and has made the dockyard a highly efficient military factory."

He knew all the secrets — Biermann

By Tony

Spencer-Smith

SUSPECTED Russian spy Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, 47, knew all the Navy's ships from top to bottom, including their weapons systems, Rear-Admiral Chips Biermann, the man who launched him on his brilliant naval career, said this week.

Admiral Biermann, who was based at Simonstown as Naval Chief of Staff/Operations when he retired a few years ago, and who now lives in Muizenberg, has known Commodore Gerhardt for 30 years as a colleague and friend.

It was he who arranged for Commodore

hardt, in his post as commanding officer of the Simonstown naval dockyard, was as well versed as anyone, if not more so, in the Navy's requirements and acquisitions.

"He must know most of the classified stuff. He would have had access to blueprints and so on. He was responsible for organising the refits of all our ships and with his background he had a very good knowledge of the technical side of the Navy, including the weapons systems."

Admiral Biermann said "you could have knocked me down with a bleedin' feather" when he heard of the commodore's det

wrote Afrikaans perfectly, and had long been a wizard at playing the stockmarket.

"I know he did extremely well with that. He gave me a lecture on the market here one evening. He knew what makes it tick.

"But he and Ruth never gave the impression of being very flush with money.

"They did live slightly better than a naval officer living solely on his salary - but I thought that was because of his stockmarket successes. "He has one new car, his service car, a BMW, and two jalopies. "His home on the base is comfortably furnished,

son, which I did. He was keen he should do well, and I was happy to assist.

"Commodore Gerhardt was always very grateful to me for my help and I saw a lot of him.

"We went to their place for braais, our wives went shopping together and so on, right up to the present day."

He said Commodore Gerhardt was selected to go to the Royal Naval College of Engineering at HMS Manadon in England in the late Fifties, and did very well there.

"He was a good rugby player too, which was important to me." He said he had never discussed internal politics with him. "It's a bit

Gerhardt met and married his first wife while at HMS Manadon.

"She was an Irish girl. She wasn't very happy in South Africa and after a few years decided to go back to the UK."

Commodore Gerhardt's daughter by his first marriage, Anne-Maria, 21, died in 1979 when she was struck by a train between Clovelly and Fish Hoek.

Said Admiral Biermann "She was a student at UCT. She was an unhappy girl, very much a loner, rather an unfortunate creature. I don't think she could settle down. She just decided she'd had enough. Her death upset Commodore Gerhardt terribly."

Admiral Chips Biermann . . . close friends

Gerhardt, then a national serviceman at the Saldanha gymnasium, to do his matric so he could eventually get a commission

Admiral Biermann and his wife May and Commodore Gerhardt and his wife Ruth, 40, were frequent visitors to each other's homes right up to the latter couple's shock detention late last week.

In fact Mrs Biermann was expecting a visit from Ruth on Wednesday this week — not knowing the axe had already fallen on the couple

Admiral Biermann said Commodore Ger-

It was a terrible shock I had absolutely no reason to suspect him of being anything but a loyal South African citizen

"He is a highly intelligent man and well-liked. Everyone had a high regard for his efficiency and ability. He had a first-class career. He was a very able officer.

"Only the other day I sat in on a meeting he chaired and I thought, my God, he's spot on, first class, he controls the situation with his quick brain"

He said Commodore Gerhardt spoke and

with a few Persian carpets. But then I have a couple too, and the furnishings are such as would strike you when you walk in"

Admiral Biermann said he had not had the impression that Ruth's widowed mother in Switzerland had much money

He said he had met Commodore Gerhardt's late German father in Saldanha about 30 years ago

He was an architect in the Quartermaster-General's section

"We became quite good friends. He asked me to keep an eye on his

services not to do that sort of thing

"He didn't strike me as a chap particularly interested in the local scene

"But we did discuss the world situation, the role of the navy and the implications of world politics on our strategy

"He was mainly interested in boycotts, on getting the necessary weaponry"

Admiral Biermann said Swiss-born Ruth, Commodore Gerhardt's second wife, was "a very nice person and also highly intelligent"

He said Commodore

Those stories of high living are lies, says Durban sister-in-law

By RON GOLDEN

DURBAN housewife Marret Gerhardt, first and foremost a South African patriot, came out fighting yesterday in defence of her brother-in-law, alleged spy Commodore Dieter Gerhardt

She said reports of his high-living lifestyle were lies

She described Gerhardt's Swiss wife, Ruth, who was detained with him on suspicion that both gave naval intelligence to the Soviets, as a perfect wife and mother

Mrs Gerhardt said her husband and Commodore Gerhardt's elder brother, Durban architect Rainer Gerhardt, refused to discuss his brother's affairs and had nothing to say about his arrest

"I know nothing about this spy allegation except what I have heard and read in the media"

Over a cup of tea in her Durban North home, she told the Sunday Tribune of the deep love she and her husband had for South Africa

And against this setting of patriotism she said she wanted to set the record straight and far as she was able about the more personal side of

thus for the newspapers to imply that he paid for these out of his pocket is very untrue and unfair"

Mrs Gerhardt had prepared a statement in defence of Dieter and Ruth and she gave it to the Tribune

It said "The newspapers also write that Dieter and Ruth have vast sums of money in secret Swiss bank accounts and their life-style was much higher than a naval officer could afford

"If the bank accounts are secret, it follows that I will not know about them, but about their lifestyle, the following is the truth

"When they were first married, they lived in a small cottage in Fishhoek, which they bought for cash and on bond like the rest of us

"When in Pretoria they lived in a small duplex townhouse in Arcadia, a very middle class suburb

"They made inexpensive, small renovations to this from time to time as all middle-income wage-earners do

"During their latest stay in Simonstown they occupied an official residence on the docks at the normal nominal rental

"For many years she worked, thus they had a double salary

"Her father died a few years ago and she probably inherited money. I know her mother often financed Ruth's fares to Switzerland and once at home there no further expenditure for board and lodging was necessary

"Their cars are a small BMW and a VW Golf. Her child's clothes and their underwear, sleepwear and jerseys come from Woolworths

"Their only weakness regarding material things seemed to be their love for Georg Jensen (Danish) silver and this they acquired piece by piece over many years, sometimes giving each other a single piece for Christmas and birthdays as only people on budgets do

"My family and Dieter's family did not stay at each others homes but once when I visited my mother-in-law and I had to use the telephone my eyes fell on a bank statement of Ruth's which she had left open next to the telephone on the desk

"It reflected a credit balance of about R17

"During the few family

gatherings when we did meet Dieter and Ruth, my husband and I were both impressed by the fact that Dieter never mentioned his work

"We understood that he had to remain silent because his work concerned the safety of our country and so we too did not mention it

"The newspapers write he was born in Berlin. In fact he was born in Cape Town"

Mrs Gerhardt said her brother-in-law was brilliant

"I know that IQ tests showed he was a genius"

She also told of a voyage she made once to Europe during which a British naval officer had told her that her brother-in-law was known as "The Brain"

Mrs Gerhardt told the Tribune "I am telling you this because I am opposing the lies I have seen about him in the papers. Everybody who claims to know him has been jumping on the bandwagon

"What I say is true but I want to add one thing my country comes first and I repeat I know nothing of the spying aspect

"But whether he is guilty or not, I will help him if he is in trouble"

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Dieter and Ruth

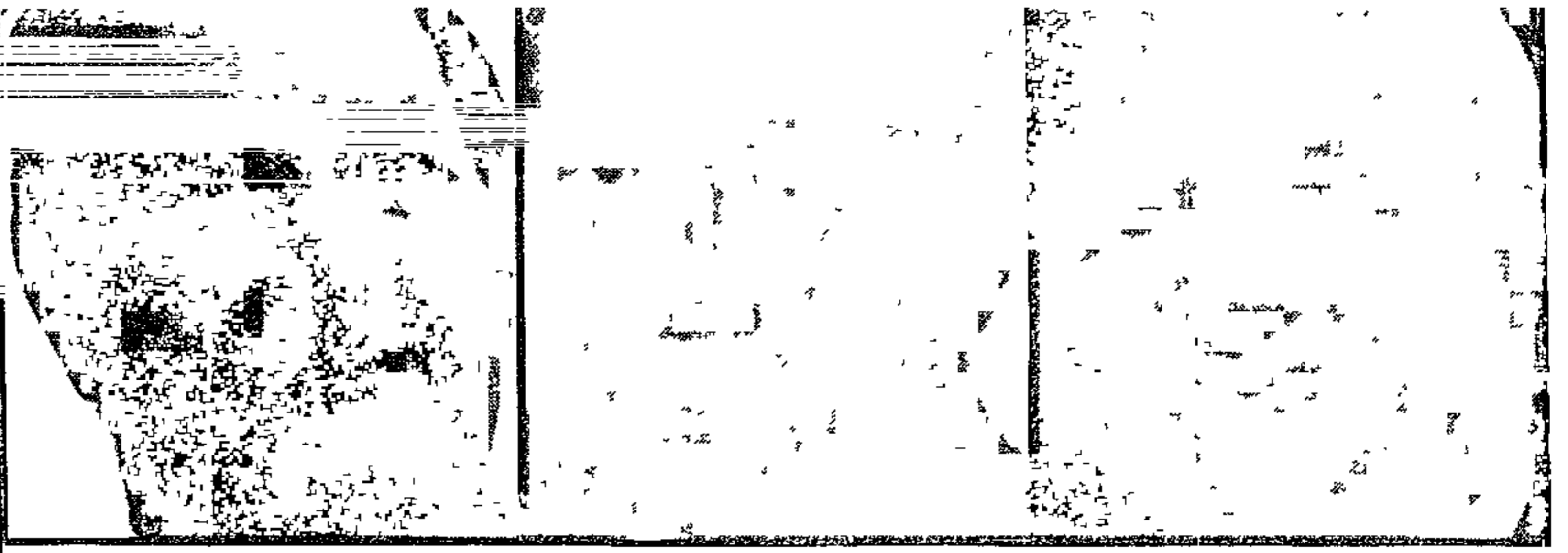
She said Commodore Gerhardt was a shy, quiet, type, known as "Jumbo" to his friends because of his size. He was a Roman Catholic and certainly not a communist.

She said she had not been in contact with him or his wife for some time, but through the family grapevine I heard that Dieter was often sent overseas on official trips.

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From left: Commodore A McMurray, Rear-Admiral S C Biermann, Vice-Admiral J Johnson

□ **From Page 1**
spying claims relate to some reports mention a period of 14 years, other sources say, however, that he may have been "active" for as long as 20 years

Other unanswered questions include

● If Commodore Gerhardt was a spy, how was he recruited by the Russians?

● How did he purvey his intelligence to them?

In the late Seventies Commodore Gerhardt was second-in-command of the Directorate of Projects, a low-profile section of the SADF which deals with the army, air force and navy

He was No 2 in this special unit based in Pretoria, and served in it for about six years until 1977.

It was during this period that South Africa faced mounting world pressure for an arms boycott, and the SADF started planning ways to become self-sufficient in weapons.

It was also during this period that Armscor was established. The directorate was deeply involved in its planning.

There is no certainty about either the nature or scope of the information to which Commodore Gerhardt would have had access, and defence experts say this would have depended on the type of projects he worked on.

The Directorate of Projects was later absorbed into the Directorate-General of Strategic Planning. This was after Commodore Gerhardt had left in 1977.

Classified

From the directorate, Commodore Gerhardt was appointed Director of Naval Engineering at naval headquarters in Pretoria, a major post in the logistics division.

After that he became commanding officer of the naval dockyard in Simonstown.

The dockyard deals with a great deal of classified information, with the emphasis on the maintenance of all types of ships and weapons systems.

Rear Admiral S C Biermann, former Chief of Naval Staff (Operations), said this week that he got to know Commodore Gerhardt as a "highly talented boy" when he joined the navy more than 30 years ago.

"I knew his dad, then a civilian architect in the navy, when I was training officer at the gymnasium in Saldanha.

"Mr Gerhardt, who was of German origin, was a staunch Nationalist and spent some time in Koffiefontein internment camp.

"I remember Mr Gerhardt bringing his son to me saying he wanted his boy to be an officer. I promised him that I would help the boy with his

Officer suspected of KGB ranking

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progress
"Dieter followed a midshipman's course and passed with flying colours.

"Over the years he turned out to be a highly efficient officer. He attended two engineering courses overseas."

Admiral Biermann said Commodore Gerhardt was "a wizard on the stock market", and he gave this as an explanation for his high lifestyle.

A former chief of the SA Navy, Vice-Admiral James Johnson, described Commodore Gerhardt as "a very clever chap and highly trained engineer."

"Because of the generation gap between us I was never closely involved with him."

"He was a quiet sort of person and the staff thought highly of him. He appeared to get the dockyard well organised."

Retired Commodore Andrew McMurray knew Dieter Gerhardt for all his naval career. His first recollection of Dieter was when they served together on Durban's Salisbury Island.

Commodore McMurray was the base communications officer.

"Dieter was rather an awkward fellow — if there was something to fall over it would be him."

"He gave the impression of being a bit dozy. I nevertheless found him quite an amenable fellow and a person difficult to dislike."

"Dieter did not stay long at the island — as a midshipman he would be on and off ships all the time."

Boffin

"I next bumped into him in the mid-Sixties when he was a squadron weapons radio officer. I was then a staff officer of operations."

"From the squadron he moved to the engineering staff. My impression of him at that stage was that he had turned into a bit of a boffin."

Commodore Gerhardt met and married his first wife, Janet, while studying marine

engineering in England in the late Fifties.

She came from a wealthy family, and as a wedding present the newlyweds received a Rolls-Royce.

"I remember Dieter saying that on navy pay he could hardly afford the petrol to drive the car," said Commodore McMurray.

Janet, described as a beautiful woman with a liberal education, was "a jet-setter."

She returned to South Africa with her husband, but before long became disillusioned with the country.

The couple had just bought a house in Fish Hoek when Janet left her husband because he was apparently too dull for her liking.

They had three children. Two of them — a boy and a girl — are now in England. A third child, Annamarie, was killed by a train in Cape Town in 1979 after writing notes and poems on suicide. She was 21.

Commodore Gerhardt married his second wife, Ruth, in 1969, also in England.

'Fairytale fantasies' of Commodore's wife

Sunday Times Reporter

The truth, according to informed sources, was completely different.

"She was the daughter of extremely modest parentage — about as modest as you can get in Switzerland," said a well-placed source.

"Her father was a factory worker of sorts in Basle. Her origins were distinctly working class. This impression that she was part of the jetset was sheer fantasy."

The sources said she completed her schooling and did a course in typing after which she worked for an advocate in Switzerland.

He recognised that she was a highly intelligent person whose potential had never been allowed to flourish.

He coached her in the social graces, encouraging her to go to plays, read good books and visit art galleries and museums.

By the time she met her husband, in London, in 1969, the transformation was complete.

All traces of her background had been polished off to the extent that friends and acquaintances in Cape Town regarded her as socially better placed than her husband.

She is described as sophisticated, witty, a good cook and an easy mixer. She was thought to be a distinct asset to her husband's career.

Cocktail set

Mrs Gerhardt, who, sources say, has two passports, one South African and one foreign, worked for four years in the Swiss Embassy as a locally employed secretary.

But, sources say, she was in a relatively junior position there, where she would not have had access to sensitive or classified information.

Diplomatic sources in Cape Town say the Gerhardts were sometimes members of the diplomatic cocktail set.

"They were the kind of people naval or defence attaches would put on the invitation lists," said one.

MRS Ruth Gerhardt, the wife of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, senior South African naval officer detained on suspicion of spying for Russia, apparently spun a fairytale web of fantasy around her life.

Swiss-born Mrs Gerhardt, detained with her husband on the same suspicion, passed herself off as a highly sophisticated woman from a home lavish with wealth and high living.

She was frequently away from South Africa. She said each time she was going to visit her parents.

Modest

Some reports have said she told friends her parents owned two Rolls-Royces in Switzerland.

The lifestyle of the Gerhardts, which apparently exceeded what would normally be expected on a naval officer's earnings, was put down to her husband's skill at working the stock market and her own income from her well-to-do family.

'Boring old Simonstown' is stunned

By SARAH HETHERINGTON

SIMONSTOWN was stunned this week by the accusation that one of its most senior officers and his attractive socialite wife were Russian spies.

With the atmosphere in the town subdued, the arrest of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt and his wife, Ruth, was the talking point in shops and bars.

"This is a shattering blow for Simonstown," said mayor Harry Dilley.

"The civilians and the navy are very closely related and what happens to one is bound to affect the other. We are all one big family here," he said.

Standing in his mayoral parlour overlooking the naval basin, Mr Dilley said he knew Commodore and Mrs Gerhardt personally and was shattered by the Prime Minister's statement.

"I used to see Mrs Ger-



HARRY DILLEY
One big family

hardt every day in the street. She was such a friendly person and was always helping out with charities — doing street collections and baking."

He said Commodore Gerhardt by the nature of his position had a lot to do with the people of the naval town.

To say that the couple's arrest was a talking-point in the town would be an understatement, he said.

"Everyone is shattered."

The 47-year-old commodore was well known in the close-knit community and was often seen strolling about the streets with a klerie and his big black poodle.

Shopkeepers in the town this week said their customers had been talking of nothing but the spy scandal.

Many people, particularly those who knew and liked the couple, felt a sense of personal betrayal.

"To think that Commodore Gerhardt walked the streets here as one of us for so long," said one shop-owner.

A pharmacist who has been in Simonstown for many years and knew the Gerhardts said he was shocked by the news.

"We all are Commodore Gerhardt was number one in the dockyard area... The last person I would have expected to be a spy," he said.

A young woman who would not be named because her boyfriend was in the navy said the whole thing sounded "like something out of a spy novel".

"Who would have thought this would happen in boring old Simonstown," she said.

Groups of seamen in naval whites and long black socks were heard discussing the arrests as they walked along the narrow pavements. In the bars there was much head-shaking over beers and tots of rum.



The misfit who is accused of spying

SA spy scandal to stay a top secret

Staff Reporter
 THE Government has clamped a blackout on news of Dieter and Ruth Gerhardt, the Simonstown couple accused of spying for the Soviet Union.

After a week of mounting speculation about the damage they might have done to South Africa and the West, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, ordered Commissioner of Police, General Mike Goldenhuys, to issue the following statement to all news media.

"Because publication of information relating to the Gerhardt case will prejudice or embarrass the Government in its foreign relations and will be prejudicial to the security or interests of the Republic, and will hamper the official investigation into the case, you are requested to refrain from giving the case any publication which could contravene any of the following Acts

- Section 4 of the Protection of Information Act of 1982.
- Section 118 of the Defence Act of 1957
- Section 29 of the Internal Security Act of 1982"

The laws cited provide draconian penalties for infringements, and security sources said that although the statement was couched as a request, it could be tak-

Staff Reporter
 DIETER Gerhardt began as a misfit schoolboy accused of stealing and has ended up as a misfit officer accused of treason.

Between these unhappy poles lay a life of struggle and failure — as a boy, as a man, as a father, as a husband, and as an officer.

A drug-addicted daughter committed suicide, ill-feeling separated him from a brother's family, a marriage ended in divorce.

And in the end his career crashed into disgrace and ruin.

To the outside world the tall naval officer presented a calm face and a measured manner, but the serene mask concealed a series of personal tragedies, beginning with the shock of the internment during the Second World War of his German father, Alfred, at Kofffontein.

While his father waited out the war with John Vorster, Hendrik van den Bergh and others who were to become highly influential after the Nationalist victory in 1948, his mother struggled to bring up three boys on her own.

Dieter Gerhardt did not recover from his father's internment, not even when he was released.

Accused of stealing, Dieter was forced to leave Pretoria Boys' High during his Std 6 year but his departure — like most of his stay at the

second of the three boys, went from strength to strength in his career but outside the disciplined environment of the navy, he seemed unable to function well.

His first marriage — to a young British woman he met on one of his official spells abroad — ended on the rocks.

After their divorce she returned to Britain with one of their children.

Their daughter, Anne-Marie, stayed with her father and nursed an obsession with suicide. In November 1979 she threw herself under

Meanwhile, he had drifted apart from his two brothers, Rainer and Michael, both highly successful men.

Rainer Gerhardt is an architect in Durban who has had little contact with his brother, and there have been suggestions of ill-feeling be-

a train on a river bridge between Fish Hoek and Clovelly in the Cape.

A few steps away she left two notes and inscriptions on a cigarette box.

It came as a great shock to Commodore Gerhardt. His friends said he never really recovered from his daughter's death.

Meanwhile, he had drifted apart from his two brothers, Rainer and Michael, both highly successful men.

Rainer Gerhardt is an architect in Durban who has had little contact with his brother, and there have been suggestions of ill-feeling be-

tween the families.

The other brother, Dr Michael Gerhardt, who works at the Milpark hospital, would not talk except to say he was looking after Commodore Gerhardt's five-year-old son from his second marriage.

The boy's mother, Mrs Ruth Gerhardt, a Swiss national, married Commodore Gerhardt 10 years ago after they met in Britain.

Mrs Gerhardt, a linguist and a popular hostess, was arrested with her husband at Simonstown they made a popular and charming couple, and they lived well

There were suggestions that they had R250 000, or more, in a Swiss bank account.

Mrs Ruth Gerhardt, through her husband, became very close friends with Admiral Biermann. It was

Although the home at Penington East in Simonstown's security area has been described as "modest", it was richly furnished with expensive ornaments and a valuable collection of Persian carpets.

Friends and neighbours said Commodore Gerhardt and his wife had expensive tastes.

There were suggestions that they had R250 000, or more, in a Swiss bank account.

Mrs Ruth Gerhardt, through her husband, became very close friends with Admiral Biermann. It was

They told of the frequent trips Mrs Gerhardt took abroad to visit her family in Switzerland, as often as once every 12 or 18 months, and of her ability to speak several foreign languages fluently.

on the day that Mrs Gerhardt was to have tea with Mrs Biermann that the Commodore and his wife were arrested.

Their arrest rocked the close-knit seaside community but as the shocked reactions to the news settled, friends began to discuss their impressions of the couple.

They told of the frequent trips Mrs Gerhardt took abroad to visit her family in Switzerland, as often as once every 12 or 18 months, and of her ability to speak several foreign languages fluently.

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company with his top SA aide

By ANGELA GILCHRIST

ITALIAN multi-millionaire Mr Marino Chiavelli and the manager of his South African interests, Mr Peter Bedborough, have parted company

The Sunday Express tried repeatedly to contact Mr Bedborough this week, and was eventually told by a secretary at Mr Chiavelli's Hyde Park mansion "Mr Bedborough is no longer with us"

Two members of Mr Bedborough's family also confirmed that he had left the employ of the controversial multi-millionaire — claimed to be the fifth richest man in the world

Staff at the mansion, 'Summer Place', were tight-lipped about Mr Bedborough's departure and messages left for the former manager with his mother and his wife went unanswered Mr Bedborough's wife works for Mr Chiavelli's architect, Mr Lance Kinneer

Both women said Mr Bedborough did not have an office telephone number at present

Said his mother "Peter left Dr Chiavelli a while ago But he does not want to dis-

cuss it — it's a very private matter."

Mr Bedborough's wife said her husband would not talk to the Press

"Dr Chiavelli will certainly not comment about this matter," said Mr Chiavelli's lawyer, Hal Tucker "I have no authority to comment for him"

It is known that Mr Chiavelli pays his staff generously, but is an extremely demanding employer

"He expects you to be available at any time of the day or night," said a source close to 'Summer Place'

Despite a plush free home and an apparently colossal salary, Peter Bedborough's job was a tough one that clashed constantly with his family life

Mr Bedborough's name has been synonymous with Mr Chiavelli's for almost three years He was very loyal to Mr Chiavelli and always treated the Press diplomatically, but with extreme caution

Mr Chiavelli was said this week to be "out of town" and could not be contacted for comment

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Ken Owen; posters, design, headlines and sub-editing by John Leask; both of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg

S-Express

20/1/83

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Further Angola talks likely

Political Reporter

THE Cape Verde visit by Mr Riaan Eksteen, South Africa's former Ambassador to the United Nations, was "merely a preliminary" to a further round of talks between the South African and Angolan Governments, informed sources said yesterday

Mr Eksteen said he had reported on his visit to the Government but that no statements would be made.

The Cape Verde Islands are widely tipped as the venue for further talks early next month.

boys in form. But they pu
heads down to share a
wicket partnership of

But by the end of the day's
the Windies had
back by claiming
wickets in nine balls.
"This was Test cricket,"
Ali Bacher, the man who
the Boks to their 4-0 drub-
ing of Bill Lawry's Austr-
13 years ago

"The crowd black white
and sunburnt, snowed we can
in — on and off the ter-
— without any fuss. It's
matter of education. and
— a what this tour is all
—

"This is magic, but there's
more to it than cricket and
a no' going to stop here."
Bacher is not mentioning
— but revealed last
— that when the curren-
— ing party returned for
— rull, tour next year the-
— be bolstered by other
— big guns

there to give her away as a favourite member of the Recalling the sta. of to-

Navy man may have been key Kremlin mole

ARRESTED Simonstown dockyard commander Commodore Dieter Gerhardt is suspected of being a ranking KGB officer who, over a period of years, became a key Kremlin mole in the defence apparatus of the West.

He may have been providing Moscow with intelligence for well over a decade

This emerged last night at the arrest of Gerhardt, an expert on the maintenance of electronic weapons, continued to send shock waves through the military establishment

Underlining the gravity of the allegations — and in a

By **BENNIE VAN DELFT**

clear attempt to curb further speculation — General Mike Geldenhuys, Commissioner of Police, issued an appeal to the media

Prejudice

He said in a statement "Because publication of information relating to the Gerhardt case will prejudice or embarrass the Government in its foreign relations and will be prejudicial to the se-

curity or interest of the Republic, and will hamper the official investigation into the case, you are requested to refrain from giving the case any publication which could contravene any of the following Acts

"1 Section 4 of the Protection of Information Act of 1982

"2 Section 118 of the Defence Act of 1957

"3 Section 29 of the Internal Security Act of 1982"

Commodore Gerhardt and his wife, Ruth, who is being held with him, were well known in all three branches

of the services — and he was on familiar terms with some of the country's most influential leaders

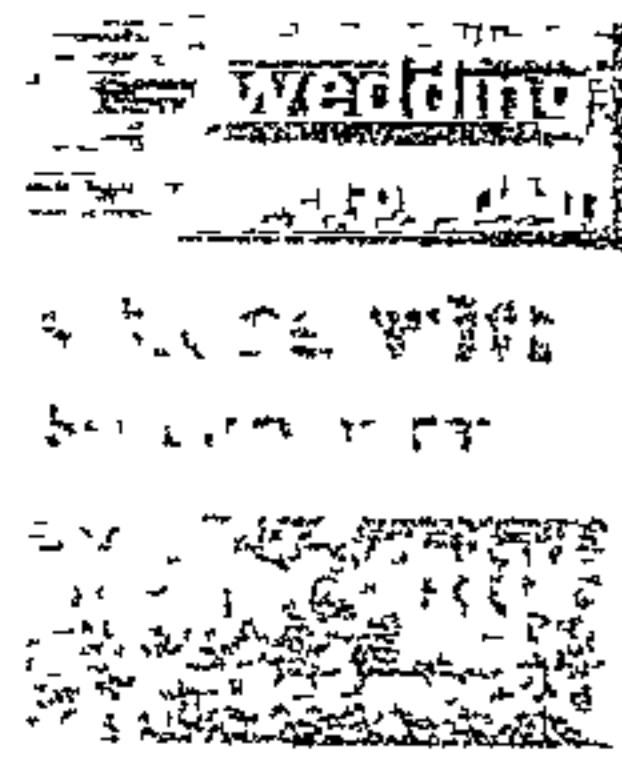
As he rose through the ranks during the past decade, Commodore Gerhardt held positions in various areas of South Africa's defence structure

Unanswered

He served the SA Navy for 31 years. He also held posts elsewhere in the armed forces

And one of the big unanswered questions about the allegations against him and his wife is what period the

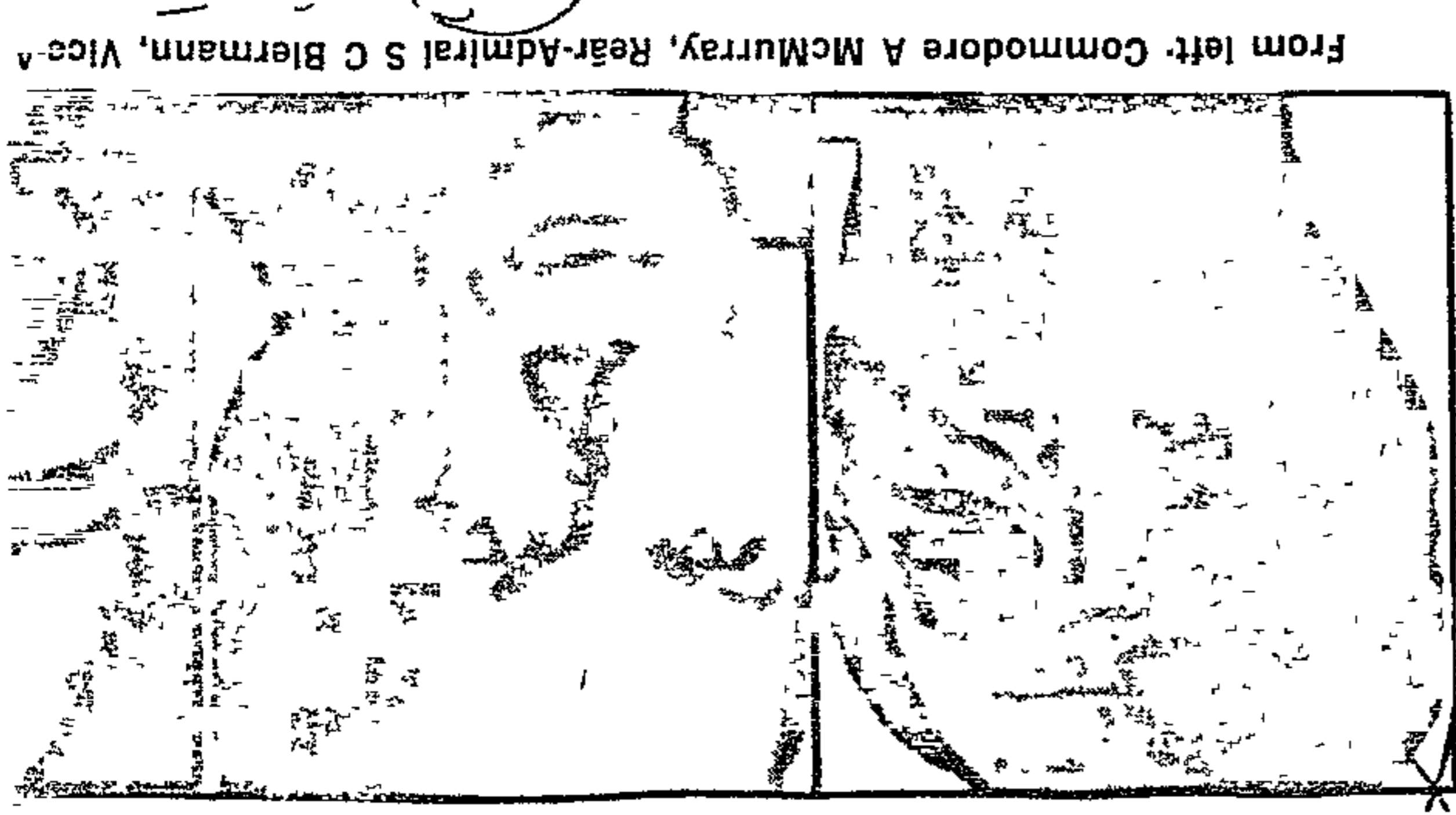
□ To Page 2



BORED!
BORED!
BORED!
... the princess in the Ivory Tower
See page 23

Commodore McMurray was the base communications officer.
"Dieter was rather an awkward fellow — if there was something to fall over it would be him."
He gave the impression of being a bit dozy. I never met a less round hum quite an amenable fellow and a person difficult to dislike.
Dieter did not stay long at the island — as a midshipman

Officer susp of KGB ran



From left: Commodore A McMurray, Rear-Admiral S C Biermann, Vice-

254 S. T. W.

Dieter followed a midshipman's course and passed with flying colours.
"Over the years he turned out to be a highly efficient officer. He attended two engineering courses overseas."
Admiral Biermann said Commodore Gerhardt was a wizard on the stock market, and he gave this as an explanation for his high lifestyle.
A former chief of the SA Navy, Vice-Admiral James

It was during this period years until 1977 served in it for about six years based in Pretoria, and He was No 2 in this special army, air force and navy SADF which deals with the low-profile section of the Directorate of Projects, a second-in-command of the Commodore Gerhardt was in the late Seventies Com-intelligence to them."
"How did he purvey his progress was a spy, how was he recruited by the Russians?"
"If Commodore Gerhardt was a spy, how was he recruited by the Russians?"
The offending pamphlet was compiled by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information on behalf of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.
It has not been established how many pamphlets were distributed but they were for a nation-wide mailing making it likely that tens of thousands went out.
The pamphlet is entitled "Guidelines for a new constitutional dispensation" and

Exception
It has so angered Chief Gatscha Buthelezi the Kwa-Zulu leader, that he has said he will not hold discussions with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof until the Government publicly withdraws certain statements in the document.
And the leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, says the document contains "disgraceful distortions" He intends raising the issue during the No Confidence debate which starts in Parliament tomorrow.
A SERIOUS political row is developing over "distortions" in an official Government pamphlet sent out to explain and sell the proposed new constitutional dispensation.



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Nuclear report on

SA stirs US row

Mercury
Simon Bayber 3/1/83

WASHINGTON—President Reagan's new appointment to head the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency once prepared a paper showing that South African possession of nuclear weapons might enhance Western security, it has been revealed.

At confirmation hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Dr Kenneth Adelman admitted suggesting in a 1980 study that if South Africa acquired nuclear anti-submarine weapons, it would help the West protect the Cape sea route.

Dr Adelman is Mr Reagan's choice to succeed the recently dismissed Mr Eugene Rostow as ACDA chief, and has met fierce opposition from Democratic senators.

California Democrat, Sen Alan Cranston, who has already announced his intention to seek the presidency next year, produced the study in an attempt to block confirmation.

Impact

Sen Cranston quoted the paper, which was prepared for the Stanford Institute, as arguing that South Africa might also be able to convert nuclear anti-submarine devices into bombs to deter land attack.

Dr Adelman did not deny the quotations but said that he had been asked by the Reagan transition team to research the likely impact of Pretoria acquiring nuclear weapons.

'The whole point of this study was to describe how South African possession of a nuclear capability would be against our interests,' he replied to Sen Cranston's increasingly aggressive questioning.

He was not suggesting, he said, that South Africa use nuclear weapons against its neighbours.

(Sapa-Reuter)

Gerhardt: Plea for press silence

CAPE TIMES 31/1/83

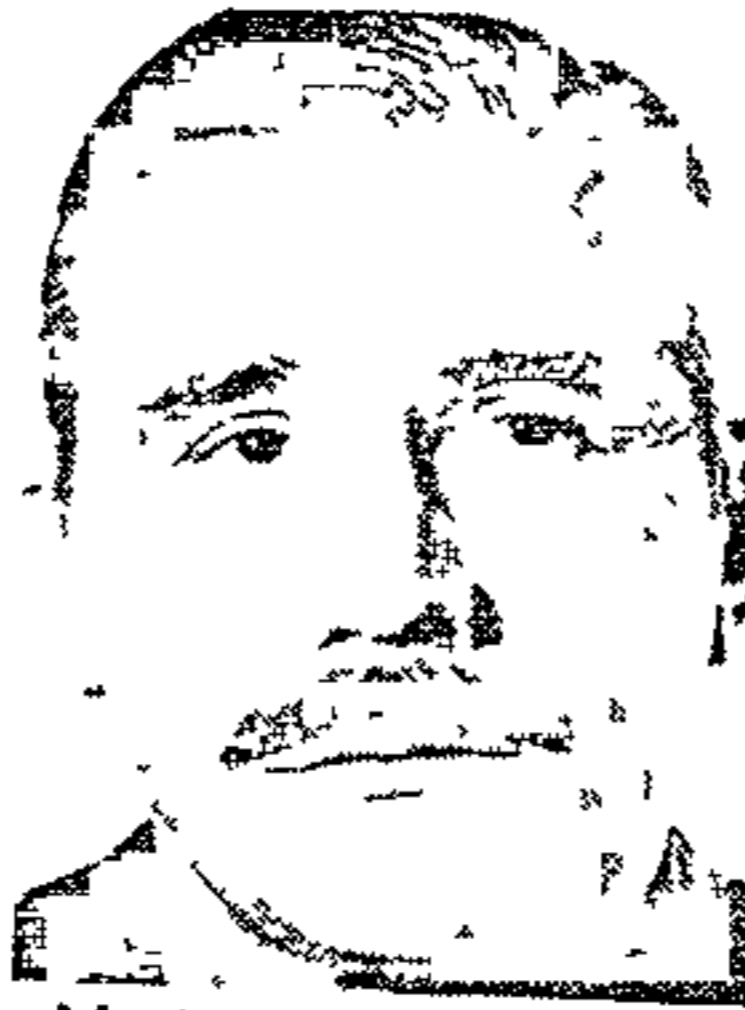
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Political Staff
THE government has cracked down on press disclosures relating to Commodore Dieter Gerhardt and his wife Ruth, who are being held for questioning in connection with the alleged passing of South African military secrets to the Soviet Union

Meanwhile the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, has told the press that investigations are progressing well, although it is impossible to say at this stage when the matter will come before the courts

At the weekend, Mr Le Grange authorized the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, to issue an appeal to the media not to make any further disclosures relating to the Gerhardt case which could contravene sections of the Protection of Information Act, the Internal Security Act and the Defence Act

The appeal was made to avoid prejudicing or embarrassing South Africa's foreign relations and to prevent prejudicing "the security or interest of the Republic"



Mr Louis le Grange

Meanwhile the Sunday newspaper Rapport was prevented from publishing an interview with the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, which dealt with the Gerhardt case

It is believed that dis-

closure of information at Commodore Gerhardt's disposal could be intensely embarrassing to South Africa's relations with several Western countries

● General Geldenhuys said in his weekend appeal to the media "Because publication of information relating to the Gerhardt case will prejudice or embarrass the government in its foreign relations and will be prejudicial to the security or interest of the Republic, and will hamper the official investigation into the case, you are requested to refrain from publishing anything relating to the case which could contravene any of the following Acts

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City archbishop queries hot-pursuit raids into SA

ARGUS 31/1/83

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Religion Reporter
ARE neighbouring countries entitled to make "hot-pursuit" raids into South Africa when armed South African-trained men cross the borders into their territory?

The question is asked by the Most Rev Philip Russell, Archbishop of Cape Town, in his February newsletter, Good Hope

Referring to a trial being held in Harare, Archbishop Russell said it was claimed that the man in question had received training by the SADF in bushcraft, unarmed combat, rifle use and parachuting.

"None of these allegations has yet been proved — any more, of course, than those made by the

SADF in respect of the recent Maseru raid. But they do give rise to an interesting speculation.

"Say the allegations are correct. Would Zimbabwe be entitled to conduct a pre-emptive raid into the Republic?"

"And if they did, what would happen to the raiders? We can give an easy answer to that, all right!

"But in answering are we not, however unconsciously, falling into the power-game trap: Might is right. Right to sock the ANC in Maseru, right to knock the daylights out of any invader.

"There is, of course, nothing new in all this sort of thinking. It is as old as Cain and as new as the latest Cruise missile. And we in South Af-

rica are no worse and no better, no holier or less holy than anyone else in the world

"We possibly swallow the militaristic propaganda of the Government more easily than others do, because of the monopolistic control of radio and TV and the network of laws covering military information.

"But as Christians we have got to hear alarm bells ring when the slogan 'might is right' — however camouflaged — is even an unquestioned part of our national thinking"

Archbishop Russell said that how disastrous this "might is right" thinking could be was indicated in the Orderly Movement and Settle-

ment of Black Persons Bill.

The Bill had not yet become law. But it contemplated making life intolerable for blacks in cities and using the twin arms of the police and the SADF to enforce the law

"Those blacks whom it is proposed should be banished to swept-under-the-carpet rural areas, and kept there by our security forces, are our brothers and sisters in Christ

"We have got to oppose the military direction of the present Government and seek total reconciliation in Christianity or, I believe, we would be failing in our duty towards God."

Pretoria Correspondent

South Africa is one of 41 countries — in which conscription is enforced — which does not offer an alternative form of national service to military or police training.

Among these countries are Russia, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Portugal, Red China and Argentina

There are six countries which have no clear-cut policy while 10 offer non-combatant service

Another 13 countries, mostly West European, offer alternative forms of national service and Denmark offers an option to political objectors

According to a study undertaken by the Council of Europe in Denmark, objections on philosophical, religious or political conscientious grounds are acceptable

In Russia the sentence is severe. An objector can be jailed repeatedly for five-year terms until he agrees to do his service.

In the SADF only certain religions or sects have the option of doing a non-combatant form of military service

These include Jehovah's Witnesses, Seventh Day Adventists, Plymouth Brethren, Christadelphians and the Suppliant Faithists

The Naude Committee investigation into conscientious objection has started some controversy, particularly in churches. But the full findings and decisions of the committee will be made known only in the Defence debate in the coming parliamentary session

An authority on the subject, Dr James Moulder, of the University of Cape Town, who did a thesis on conscientious objection for his doctorate said that, from what he had read in the Press, a tribunal would judge an objector's conscientious beliefs in terms of the new recommendations

He said he could not see how anyone could pass judgment on another's personal convictions and conscience

Legislation should be kept as simple as possible in this matter, he suggested

But, he said, the different types of objectors should get different sentences

Men willing to do a non-combatant form of military service should have to serve twice as long as ordinary servicemen, he said

Those not willing to serve under any military authority should do two-and-a-half times as long as fighting men

This could mean a 12-year period but, Dr Moulder said, if a man's convictions were strong, he would be willing to serve such a sentence.

Growing number of men refuse army service

The Naude report on those who object to military service on political, religious or philosophical grounds will be published in the coming parliamentary session but there is already considerable controversy on the subject, particularly in churches. The number of conscientious objectors in civilian jails or military detention barracks is growing — how should they be handled?

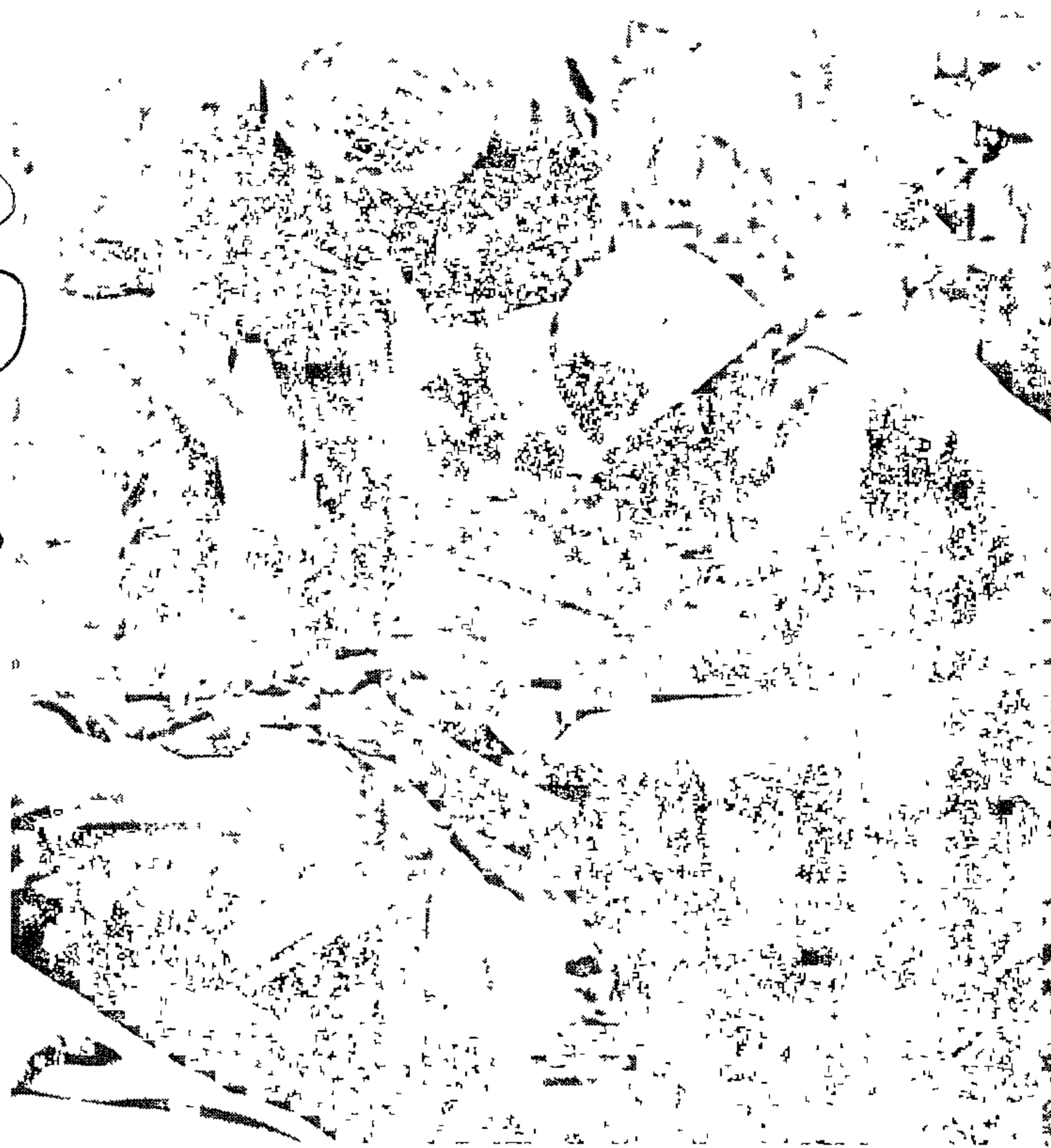
The men serving these sentences would have preferred to have done some form of community work

When asked about men who were not practising Jehovah's Witnesses but who had slipped through on false pretences, Mr Benade said he had heard of two cases in which he was unhappy with the decision of a church secretary to give two men the necessary letters

But, he added, there were cases in which letters had been withdrawn before men were called up for service because they had transgressed the rules of the Church

Until April 1978 Jehovah's Witnesses served 18 months detention and there was a steady climb in the number of men who refused to do service

But, after the period was increased to 36 months, there was a noticeable reduction in the



Battlefield training what alternatives will South Africa offer to those whose consciences rebel against it?

Debate on objectors

number of men who appeared before courts martial

Then, in the past two years, the number increased sharply, resulting in the high number of men now serving sentences

When the US Congress decided to enforce registration for national service about 700 000 men failed to register

Of these, 600 wrote to say they refused to comply on conscientious grounds

Prosecution followed for one man, Enton Eller of Harrisburg, Virginia. His sentence is not known but US legislation provides for a fine of R10 000 and five years imprisonment for refusing to register

"If people were really sincere in their convictions, and their beliefs were so important that they were willing to make those concessions, that would be a true sign of their drive," he said. Some people in the United

States were so adamant in their beliefs that they found jobs which were so poorly paid that they did not have to pay tax which might be used for buying arms and keeping the military machine's wheels turning

Conscientious objection came to the fore in South Africa in the early 1970s when Jehovah's Witness objectors refused to comply with conscription

At first they were exempted, said Mr Gideon Benade, one of four Witness church elders who visit the men now in the Voortrekkerhoogte detention barracks

Then they were sent to Zonderwater prison, he said

Then the objectors found themselves serving continuous sentences in the detention barracks

The defence force then realised that this was not the answer and started giving them

single lengthy periods in the barracks

Today objectors from Jehovah's Witnesses form part of about 400 objectors serving sentences, ranging from four months to 36 months in civilian jails and military detention barracks

Mr Benade said Jehovah's Witness church members considered themselves to be on earth but not part of it. Therefore, they would not join any army nor would they participate in any violence. They would also refuse to do any military-related work

The Church had very good relations with the Defence Force, he said, but it was not in any position to dictate to the SADF even though the men did get frustrated and bored at times

They were housed in barracks but these had become so full that tents have had to be erected for newcomers

Sabotage in Lesotho seen as evidence of SA attempts to destabilise neighbouring states

A view of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) conference by Jasper Mortimer of the Argus Africa News Service.

MASERU — The saboteurs who sneaked up to two small reservoirs outside Lesotho's capital early on Thursday did more harm to the South African Government than to their targets

The blasts, which occurred minutes later, did not rock Maseru, as was reported, either literally or figuratively

But they provided the 315 delegates to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference — including the Foreign Ministers of Sweden, Norway and Denmark — with what was seen as a clear case of "South Africa's economic destabilisation of neighbouring states"

CENSURE

Exploding only hours before the conference's start, the bombs set the tone for the most vigorous censure of South Africa ever heard at an SADCC meeting

Founded in 1980 as a pooling of resources of nine Southern African states, the SADCC has up to now been noted for its

emphasis on economic concerns. Its members are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Though its aim is to reduce members' reliance on South Africa, it has been low-key in its condemnation of the apartheid government

Only last August did the Times of London say the SADCC had won the respect of Western governments and aid agencies through its "seriousness of purpose, sensibly limited objectives and refreshing lack of cant and political posturing"

FRENETIC

But since then the "destabilisation" campaign has grown at an almost frenetic pace. On one day last year — December 9 — the Mozambique National Resistance (which the US State Department says is South African-backed) blew up 34 fuel tanks at Beira and the SADF itself provoked a world outcry with the attack on Maseru which left 42 dead

Elsewhere, Zimbabwe has endured weeks of petrol queues because of an MNR attack on the Beira-Mutare pipeline, has killed three SADF soldiers who were making an "unauthorised sortie (allegedly to attack the railway), and has lost a dozen jets to unknown saboteurs at Gweru airbase

In Angola, the Unita rebels, widely believed to be South African-supplied, continue to render the Benguela railway inoperative and 14 days ago "whites with beards" sabotaged the Lomaum hydro-electric power station

Little wonder, then, the knives were out in Maseru

DEVELOPMENT

"It is not much use developing ports and pipelines, roads and railways and then watching in silence as they are blown up," said the chairman of the SADCC council of ministers, Mr Peter Musi, who is also Vice-President of Botswana

"We," he said pointedly, "have not blown up the Durban facilities to

force South Africa to use the Beira pipeline. We have not sabotaged the South African rail link to Maputo to enforce use of the (Zimbabwe-Mozambique) line

"It is vital that something be done to halt South Africa's attacks," he urged the representatives of 28 countries and 22 donor agencies

He suggested they use intense diplomatic pressure and selective sanctions on critical goods and air transport

DEPLORED

In reply, speaker after speaker deplored apartheid, criticised South Africa's presence in SWA/Namibia and said the Maseru raid was "tragic" (US), "brutal" (Norway and Denmark) and "barbaric" (Commonwealth)

Strongest of all was Swedish Foreign Minister Mr Lennart Bodstrom, who reiterated his country's call for "comprehensive" sanctions against South Africa. However, this option, it is often said, would cost the West more than it is prepared to pay

Simonstown naval base has the best marine repair depots in the South Atlantic.



SECRET DOCK UNDER THREE

(254)
Industrial
Week
12/18/83



THE detention of the Officer Commanding Simonstown Dockyard, Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, could have serious repercussions for up-to-minute repair facilities at SA's most secret dock.

His arrest and that of his wife Ruth on suspicion of having revealed secret information to the Russians follows an investigation by South

One of the navy's three Daphne class submarines based at Simonstown.

Staff Reporters

African Navy (SAN) officials and members of the Security Branch.

They have been held under "a number of security laws" while a top level investigation continues.

Simonstown is the home of the SAN and every naval vessel's departure and arrival can be monitored by a knowledgeable person based there.

Strategy

Now that the Soviet Navy has increased its strength in the Indian Ocean, it is widely believed that Nato countries are searching desperately for suitable bases as Russia pursues its strategy of resource denial to Western countries.

The Soviet Union's main aim being to control the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf. In military terms few African ports can begin to compete with Simonstown.

It is well known internationally as one of the most modern and well equipped naval docks in the West.

Although Cape waters are deep making the detection of a submerged submarine difficult, the West has made SA a naval outpost.

But the question every-

one asks is: For how long can it afford to do so?

The Office of the Prime Minister has, however, cautioned Industrial Week against speculation on the outcome of Gerhardt's detention and said that the investigations would "run its natural course".

Philip Myburgh, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Defence, said that Gerhardt's detention raised worrying questions about the security clearance procedures adopted by the Defence Force and brought home the need for tighter security clearance procedures.

"A person in the position that Gerhardt occupied would have been privy to a number of sensitive areas and therefore a speedy resolution of this case would do much to reassure the public that our security has not been irreparably breached," said Myburgh.

Spokesman

A Defence Force spokesman said that Gerhardt was a 47 year old South African citizen who had been stationed at Simonstown for a long period. He joined the SAN as a seaman in 1952.

No further details concerning him and his wife could be disclosed as the matter was sub judice.

SADF's sporting deal for talented troopies

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2014

1/2/83

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The unusually large batch of promising sportsmen clean-bowled by the January 1983 national service call-up have been promised a privilege the average troopie contemplates only in his wildest dreams

Once it has been established that they are genuine up-and-comers in their particular form of games, they will be able to advise the SADF about where they should be posted — and they will be listened to

Ordinary national servicemen are asked to state their skills and where they would like to be, but personal preferences run a bad second to

what the SADF describes as "operational requirements"

The choose-your-destination privilege is one of a number of perks the SADF has laid on in an attempt to cut down on the number of promising athletes who are opting to leave for abroad rather than interrupt their playing careers.

The main aim behind the new dispensation is to improve the image of the Defence Force in the eyes of athletes about to be called up for national service by showing them that as much as possible will be done to assist them in their careers

For the first time in the SADF's history guidelines on

the needs of sportsmen have been laid down. As a result they stand to gain in several ways

- They will be given more practice facilities,
- All sections of the SADF have been sent a circular aimed at identifying top sportsmen so that they can be posted to units where they will have the opportunity to improve their specific types of sport
- Closer links with sporting bodies such as the South African Tennis Union have been forged, and
- Sportsmen will be allowed to indicate which centres they should be sent to in order to exercise their potential to the full

Spy saga screened from public

Act blankets reporting on Gerhardt case

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RDM
1/2/83

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE Protection of Information Act imposes a virtual blanket ban on publication of unauthorised information about the events leading to, and the circumstances surrounding, the detention of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, Professor A S Mathews of the University of Natal said yesterday.

Prof Mathews, an expert on security laws and official secrecy, was giving his interpretation of a statement issued at the weekend on the detention of Commodore Gerhardt on suspicion of spying for the Soviet Union.

Issued by the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, it declared publication of information on the Gerhardt case would

- Embarrass the Government in its foreign relations
- Prejudice the security and interests of the State
- Hamper official investigations into the matter

It then "requested" editors to refrain from publishing information which might contravene Section 4 of the Protection of Information Act, Section 118 of the Defence Act and Section 29 of the Internal Security Act

The most prohibitive of these laws is the Protection of Information Act, Prof Mathews said

It virtually prohibits publication of all but officially authorised information on a wide range of subjects, including military matters, security matters and the "prevention or combating of terrorism"

Prof Mathews described the restrictive scope of Section 118 of the Defence Act as "very sweeping"

The relevant portion reads "No person shall publish in any newspaper, magazine, book or pamphlet or by radio any statement, comment or rumour relating to any member of the South African Defence Force

calculated to prejudice or embarrass the Government in its foreign relations or to alarm or depress members of the public, except where publication thereof has been authorised by the Minister"

But Section 29 of the Internal Security Act — which relates to detention and detainees — was less restrictive of the right of newspapers to publish information, Professor Mathews added

Newspapers are not entitled to information about detainees but they are not prohibited from publishing information which they get from non-official sources (provided it is true)

Soldiers who have to wait for pay

254 star 2/2/83

There are hundreds of young men who feel like I do. The SADF compel us to leave our family, friends and work, and to go and defend South Africa by fighting on the border. After we made this sacrifice, we have to wait months for our pay and border allowance. When we are called up, we have to leave everything and comply, but when we are back in South Africa, we have to go without any money until the SADF finally decides to pay us. Because we don't get money from our employers when we do border duty or are called up for other camps, we sometimes experience great difficulty in keeping up payments and sometimes even have to experience humiliating circumstances. It even sometimes happens that we are called up for another camp with first being paid for the previous one.

The SADF owes me R2 491,50

for more than 2 months now and I've lost at least R30, already just in interest. This interest the SADF will never give me.

Lt Was Krugersdorp

The Director Public Relations, SA Defence Force, replies: The Defence Force has taken note of the letter writer's problem and would like thoroughly to investigate his complaint. If there is an error, the Defence Force will do all it can to correct it as soon as possible. It would be greatly appreciated if the writer could telephone the Inspector General, SA Defence Force, Major-General H D Viljoen, at Pretoria (012) 26-9541 extension 301 so that this matter can be finalised as soon as possible.

*(Maj J C S Ruit)
pp Chief of the SA
Defence Force General*

Destabilisation dossiers

BOTSWANA This seems the least affected by destabilisation, but is nonetheless an ANC escape route from South Africa. No incursions are launched from Botswana, so no raids have been made there.

Now that Sir Seretse Khama has gone, some say South Africa is plotting against his son, Ian Khama, and will support his opponents to get the country destabilised.

LESOTHO - The raid into Lesotho last year stunned the world and shocked many people. Chief Gatscha Buthelezi was appalled and said one did not go off killing those who simply disagreed with your political views. Innocent people were killed in the crossfire.

But the main destabilisation accusation is that South Africa supports the Lesotho Liberation Army of Ntsu Mokhele Chief Leabua Jonathan is incensed at the interference, but there is little he can do about it.

MALAWI - This country, ruled by Dr Kamuzu Banda, is the one friend South Africa has in Africa.

It is from there that South Africa is accused of launching attacks on Swaziland has always looted the South African line, but now that King Sobhuza is dead, South Africa is said to be interfering in the power struggle.

MOZAMBIQUE - Be- Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) Mozambique, via the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR), the least affected by destabilisation, but is nonetheless an ANC escape route from South Africa. No incursions are launched from Botswana, so no raids have been made there.

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Most of the dossiers carry much the same information gathered by many independent sources. Essentially, the information accuses South Africa of deliberately preventing her neighbours from becoming stable, so that they can support a surrogate force in each of the countries listed above.

ANGOLA The obvious South African surrogate in Angola is Unita, the rebel force led by Dr Jonas Savimbi which gives the ruling MPLA so much trouble in the south. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, admits to having met Dr Savimbi, and often expresses his respect for the black leader.

Those who believe the destabilisation theory point out that South Africa started the destabilisation of Angola with its move into the territory during the short incursion which brought Cuban troops scurrying in.

At first supported overtly by the United States the South African Defence Force had to withdraw when the US Congress refused to give President Ford and Dr Henry Kissinger the funds they wanted - understood to have been R120 million.

Most embassies in South Africa have a dossier, labelled 'destabilisation' in their country's language. Some believe ab- solutely in the dossier's allegations, others are cautious. Committing atrocities while dressed in enemy uniform, or while posing as Swapo or the MPLA.

Assassinations of ANC members Joe Gqabi, Petrus Nzima and his wife Jabu, and killing Ruth First with a letter bomb.

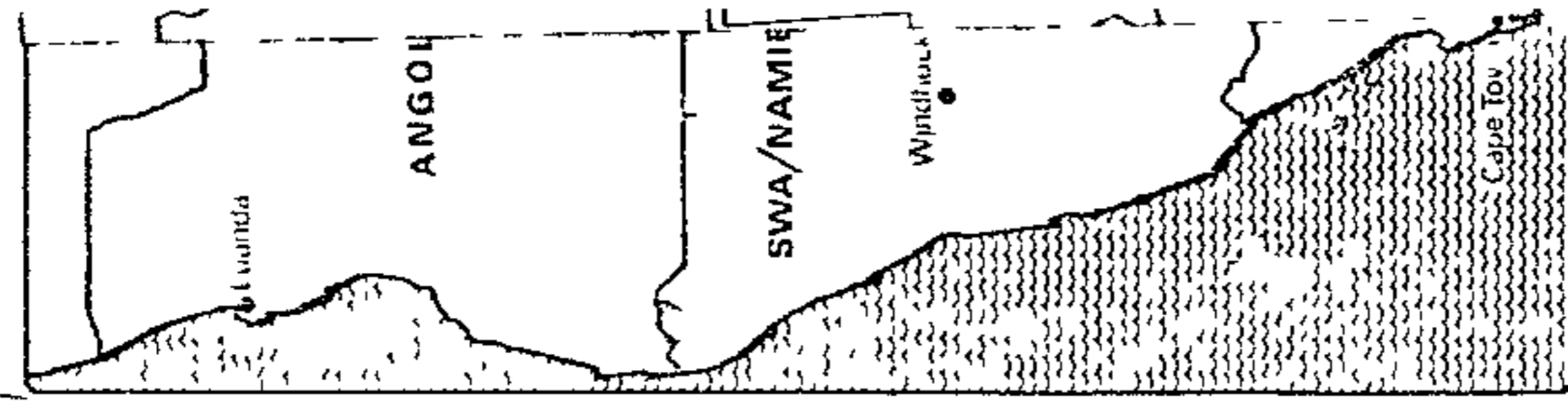
South Africa is said to support a surrogate force in each of the countries listed above.

The countries involved are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Looking back, proponents of the destabilisation view claim that it was started in 1975, shortly after the fall of the Portuguese in Mozambique. South Africa started the now famous Recce Commando - a super-secret task force run along the lines of the British SAS or Rhodesian Selous Scouts.

Everything about the squad is secret, though overseas publications have listed five Recce commands and guessed at each one's function.

The Recces have been blamed for the raid on Matola in Mozambique in which 12 African National Congress members were killed.



(254) 161103

Debate raged on in Parliament this week about whether South Africa destabilises her neighbours. The leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said he denied the allegations, but was horrified to find he was not believed. These are the perceptions shaping Western countries' foreign policy towards South Africa. The Star's political correspondent, Peter Sullivan, examines what the perceptions are.

ZAMBIA Talks last year between Mr Botha and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia prove that Zambia does not believe South Africa is pursuing a destabilisation policy towards her

However, the talks must have mentioned the fears of the rest of the sub-continent — and of the Western world — about destabilisation in the southern part of Africa

Both leaders were content with the outcome of the talks, so one can assume only that Mr Botha satisfied President Kaunda

ZIMBABWE Probably the most puzzling of the allegations and the one that seems to be based on fact is that South Africa is destabilising the new administration of Mr Robert Mugabe

In Parliament, Progressive Federal Party MPs and Government spokesmen draw vastly different conclusions from the outcome of the Rhodesian war

Opposition people say it shows one must move faster towards equality and dismantling discrimination, Government people say it shows what happens if you move too fast

If Mr Mugabe makes a success, it would vindicate the Opposition view. If not, it would vindicate the Government view

The SABC continues to use reports favouring the bad incidents in Zimbabwe. It seems to be not so much biased reporting as a genuine belief that all

is about to collapse

People in the South African Department of Foreign Affairs are equally pessimistic, yet foreign correspondents believe Zimbabwe is doing well

Accusations about South Africa destabilising the country have been made often, with the main allegation being that South Africa gleefully enjoys driving the wedge between Mr Mugabe and Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo deeper

South Africa is said to be using its economic might, coupled to secret military incursions, to topple the Mugabe Government. The only reason given for this is that it would prevent a powerful force arising to the north

As Dr Slabbert said, the problem is not only whether the destabilisation reports are true or not, but that our allies plan their foreign policy believing them to be true

2283 (254) RNM

Two ex-soldiers on murder charge

WINDHOEK — Two former national servicemen appeared briefly in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday on charges of murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances

No evidence was led and the accused, Sergeant Theunis Kruger, 27, and Corporal David van den Heever, 27, were not asked to plead. The court adjourned until today — Sapa



Supporters and opponents of the Labour Party's decision to take part in the Government's new constitution confront one another at last night's meeting. (More pictures, Page 5).

ARGUS 3/2/83 (254)

'No army duty till SA is worth fighting for'

Political Staff

THE Government had been told that the Labour Party would not agree to general conscription of coloured men into the armed forces "as long as apartheid remains", Mr David Curry, national chairman of the party, said last night.

He was speaking at a Labour Party public meeting in Stellenbosch which later disintegrated into a near-riot. He was the only speaker able to complete his speech.

"We have made it clear to them that we will not agree to con-

scription of coloured men into the army. We have warned that we will fight for South Africa when it is a South Africa worth fighting for," he said.

RIDICULOUS

Mr Curry added that it was ridiculous even to suggest that the Labour Party's decision to take part in the Government's new constitutional plan was a prelude to coloured conscription.

He said that already thousands of young coloured men were voluntarily joining the armed forces and only a small

fraction of them could be accommodated. In the circumstances it was ridiculous to speak of general conscription.

An interjector who asked Mr Curry whether those who had joined up really had much choice, considering their economic background and situation, was loudly cheered by students at the meeting.

Mr Curry's speech was interrupted when a brick was hurled on to the platform and students began chanting "we want Boesak".

3/2/83 D. Dispatch

Military evidence to be heard in camera

(254)

WINDHOEK — The judge-president designate of SWA, Mr Justice Hans Berker, yesterday ordered that military evidence be heard behind closed doors in the trial of two former SA Defence Force members charged with murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Mr Theunis Erasmus Kruger, 29, and Mr David van den Heever, 27, pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The attorney general of SWA Mr Don Brunette, submitted to the court that some of the state's evidence concerning actions by certain units of the defence force was "extremely delicate".

Other aspects of evidence were regarded as "top secret" and in ordinary circumstances witnesses would be li-

able to prosecution if they disclosed that information.

Section 153 of the Criminal Procedures Act provides for witnesses to testify in closed session on matters that may affect the security of the state.

According to the charge sheet read in court yesterday, Mr Van Den Heever, acting on the orders of Mr Kruger, had "unlawfully and intentionally" killed an Owambo nightwatchman, Mr Andreas Nelomba, in the Onalungalunga region in northern SWA on September 6, 1981.

The state alleges that Mr Van Den Heever, with the assistance of other members of the SADF and acting on the orders of Mr Kruger, had assaulted Mr Nelomba and forcefully removed from his possession a

four-wheel drive vehicle near Ondangwa on September 5, 1981.

The accused and other members of the SADF had been armed with AK47 rifles and had abducted Mr Nelomba to an SA Air Force base at Ondangwa, where the vehicle had been hidden under a tarpaulin.

According to the charge sheet, the accused had held Mr Nelomba in a bomb shelter until the evening of September 6, 1981 before killing him as charged.

Evidence would be led that Mr Nelomba had been illiterate, had not been a member of a political party and had never participated in political activities.

Mr Jona had been a member of the SWA National Assembly.

The case continues in camera — SAPA

Staw 3/2/83
Freight firm may join arms probe

254
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Kuehne and Nagel, a multinational freight company now half-owned by Lonrho, has offered its full support to an official Swiss inquiry into alleged illegal arms trafficking to South Africa

Kuehne and Nagel, based in Switzerland, has been named by various sources as having helped ship illegal arms to South Africa in violation of the United Nations arms boycott of 1978

Three men charged with illegal arms trafficking were jailed

in October last year but the company which actually shipped the arms was never named or prosecuted

Now the British branch of Kuehne and Nagel is being accused of shipping — in full knowledge of the illegality of such transactions — nearly R2 million of "hydraulic spare parts" (later shown to be Mausers and other machine-gun parts) to South Africa and Iran, the latter deal helping to secure the release of British hostages from Tehran

Details of the Pretoria con-

nection came to light last October at the Old Bailey when arms dealers Robert Cherret, Michael Aspin and Leonard Hammond were jailed for dealing with South Africa in illegal arms

At the time, no mention was made of Kuehne and Nagel, although Leonard Hammond, later sentenced to nine months, said in the dock that he found it strange that the company that had introduced him and "told me how to ship the stuff" was not in court to face charges with him

CP calls on Magnus Malan to resign

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Mr Koos van der Merwe, Conservative Party spokesman on defence, yesterday called for the resignation of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, over the Seychelles mercenary affair

Speaking during the no-confidence debate, Mr Van der Merwe rejected what he described as an "unconvincing explanation" of the affair by the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, in the House on Tuesday

Mr Van der Merwe questioned the findings of the parliamentary select committee that General Malan had not been aware of the "Hoare episode", that no responsible official had given approval for the abortive attack on the Seychelles and that no state funds had been used

NIS role

He said he believed that the National Intelligence Service had been involved in the incident

Mr Van der Merwe called on the prime minister to prove that he was fulfilling his promise of clean administration by replacing the Minister of Defence who, if he had genuinely been unaware of the Seychelles affair, was "not only an embarrassment to the country but possibly also a risk"

The CP Member for

Jeppe began his speech by expressing his party's support of the security forces "The Conservative Party does not intend to make cheap politics out of the fatherland's affliction," he said when he announced his intention to speak on the Seychelles affair

'Astonishing'

However, in the light of the defence force's inadequate handling of the affair which had caused a world-wide sensation and destroyed the force's "strong-man image", the prime minister's statement was astonishing

"He gives a few unconvincing explanations and then suddenly it is not in the country's interests for anyone to ask any more questions about it"

"The question is Did this minister know of the Hoare episode or did he not?"

"There are factors that point to the minister having been aware of it or, as a reasonable alternative, evidence that he should have been aware of it"

The Supreme Court finding had been that cer-

◆◆◆◆
To page 4



tain members of the SADF had helped the soldiers involved in the attempt and that the NIS had been aware of it Yet the parliamentary committee had found that no responsible officials had given approval to the attempt

"So I ask, if the Supreme Court finds that two SADF brigadiers were involved, how does this mean responsible officials were not aware of the attempt? Does this mean the two brigadiers were irresponsible?"

"Both of them are still in the defence force Both are still brigadiers One of them last week received the Southern Cross decoration for outstanding service," he said, to laughter from the opposition benches

'Hard to believe'

Mr Van der Merwe said he was convinced that neither of the two brigadiers would have involved themselves in the attempt without the knowledge of their superiors It was hard to believe that in such a serious matter, where they had to make decisions to provide

weapons and other help, they would have acted without permission or clearance

On the question of state funds, Mr Van der Merwe said "This secret committee" (the parliamentary committee) had found that none were used

"This finding must be seriously doubted How on earth can one say state funds were not used when an arsenal of defence force weaponry was used? Guns were used, thousands of bullets were fired, lorries were used What were they fueled with? Water or petrol?"

'No control'

"It is obvious that this episode cost the South African taxpayer a great deal of money"

Had General Malan genuinely not been aware of the affair, his dilemma was even greater, Mr Van der Merwe said "This means he was blissfully unaware that brigadiers in the defence force were giving their assistance and support to a military attack on another country It means he has no control over the defence force

"This brings problems over the Russian spy found in the bosom of the South African Navy

"There is no better proof of the incompetence of the minister If he really did not know of this affair, then he is not only an embarrassment, but possibly also a risk"

'Clean'

"The prime minister promised us clean state administration He must prove that the administration is clean by replacing the minister"

Mr Pietie du Plessis, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, stood up and asked "Does he imply dirty administration by the government and the Minister of Defence?"

Mr Van der Merwe replied "I imply nothing I say clearly this is the weakest example of administration that I know of"

When he proceeded to refer to the detention of Commodore Gerhardt on allegations of spying, the Speaker of the House stopped him because of the sub judice ruling

Sapa

CAPE TOWN 3/2/83 (B) From page 1

254

The financial year ended with a R833 000 overdraft, the position having altered by almost R1,8 million

During the same period the short-term debt increased from more than R1 million to more than R3 million, an increase of 293 percent

In addition, Mr Chipsham pointed out, Midrand lost nearly R500 000 on the provision of basic services in its first financial year ending June 1982

This smells of bad management, he said, and only the management committee can be held responsible

He has repeated the call for an official inquiry and has arranged a report-back meeting to residents at 8 pm on February 23 at the Halfway House Hall where he will call for a mandate for further action

3/2/83 Star

Son wanted back 'dead or alive' (294)

The father of a Permanent Force corporal who was reported missing in the operational area of Namibia three months ago wants his son back "dead or alive"

Mr Wietz Strauss of the Northern Cape town of Aliwal North said last night he had heard nothing further from the SADF since the results of a preliminary inquiry which stated that his son, Corporal J A Strauss, had gone absent without leave on November 7

Mr Strauss said he had been able to establish only that his 21-year-old son was missing after

being made to walk some distance to his camp as punishment for a "minor offence"

Corporal Strauss apparently went missing 300 km from Rundu. He had been in the SADF for nearly three years

Mr Strauss, a furniture store manager, is dissatisfied with the way his son's case has been handled and does not believe he would have gone AWOL

A Defence Force spokesman said the full investigation into the disappearance of Corporal Strauss had not yet been completed

Remand in knife case

A senior radiographer at the Hillbrow Hospital appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Courts yesterday on a charge of stabbing his colleague to death

Mr Norman Malatji (26), of Zone Four, Diepkloof, Soweto, allegedly stabbed Mr Sylvester Mofokeng, a radiographer at the hospital after an argument

He pleaded not guilty

Mr Malatji was remanded and will appear again on February 16 pending an application to the Attorney-General by the Magistrate, Mr G du Plessis van der Walt to refer his case to the Rand Supreme Court

Muslim ruling

West Rand Muslims will not bury their dead in a cemetery in Krugersdorp

This was said by Mr. the Azaadville Council which slammed a Krugersdorp decision for Muslims to

The application for the body of a Muslim caretaker at the Bur was sent elsewhere

"Muslims will not bury our mosques and cemeteries," said Mr. "It is said that there Africa, but this is a difficult affair"

Paper to have a rebirth

Golden City Press, the Johannesburg Sunday newspaper for blacks launched in April last year, is to close. This was announced yesterday by Mr Clive Kingsley, managing director of South African Associated Newspapers, who are its joint owners

But a spokesman for Mr J R A Bailey, the other partner, said the staff had been rehired and a paper with a similar format, City Press, would be launched this weekend

Mr Kingsley said the decision to discontinue publication was taken after negotiations had failed to resolve questions of principle on management and finance

Not guilty of shotgun killing

A man who shot dead his former lover's husband was declared a State President's patient in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday after four psychiatrists decided that he could not be held criminally responsible for the killing

Mr Edward Wilmot (31), of Randfontein, was found not guilty by Mr Justice Grosskopf of murdering Mr George Newman on March 27 last year

Mr Wilmot was declared unfit to possess a firearm and the judge ordered that the shotgun with which Mr Newman had been shot be forfeited to the State

Four psychiatrists submitted a unanimous report to the judge that Mr Wilmot could not be held criminally responsible for his action by reason of a temporary mental illness or defect at the time of the incident

Mr Wilmot's defence was that he suffered from a reactive depression. He had pleaded not guilty to the charge

The evidence was that during August 1981, Mr Newman's wife Mrs Michelle Newman, left him because of her affair with Mr Wilmot

Mrs Newman had told the court that while they were together, Mr Wilmot was a happy man

When she told Mr Wilmot that she was returning to her husband, he became upset and depressed

While she and her husband were cleaning up their home at the married quarters at West Rand Consolidated Mines Mr Wilmot arrived with a shotgun and shot her husband

Armed men net R6 500

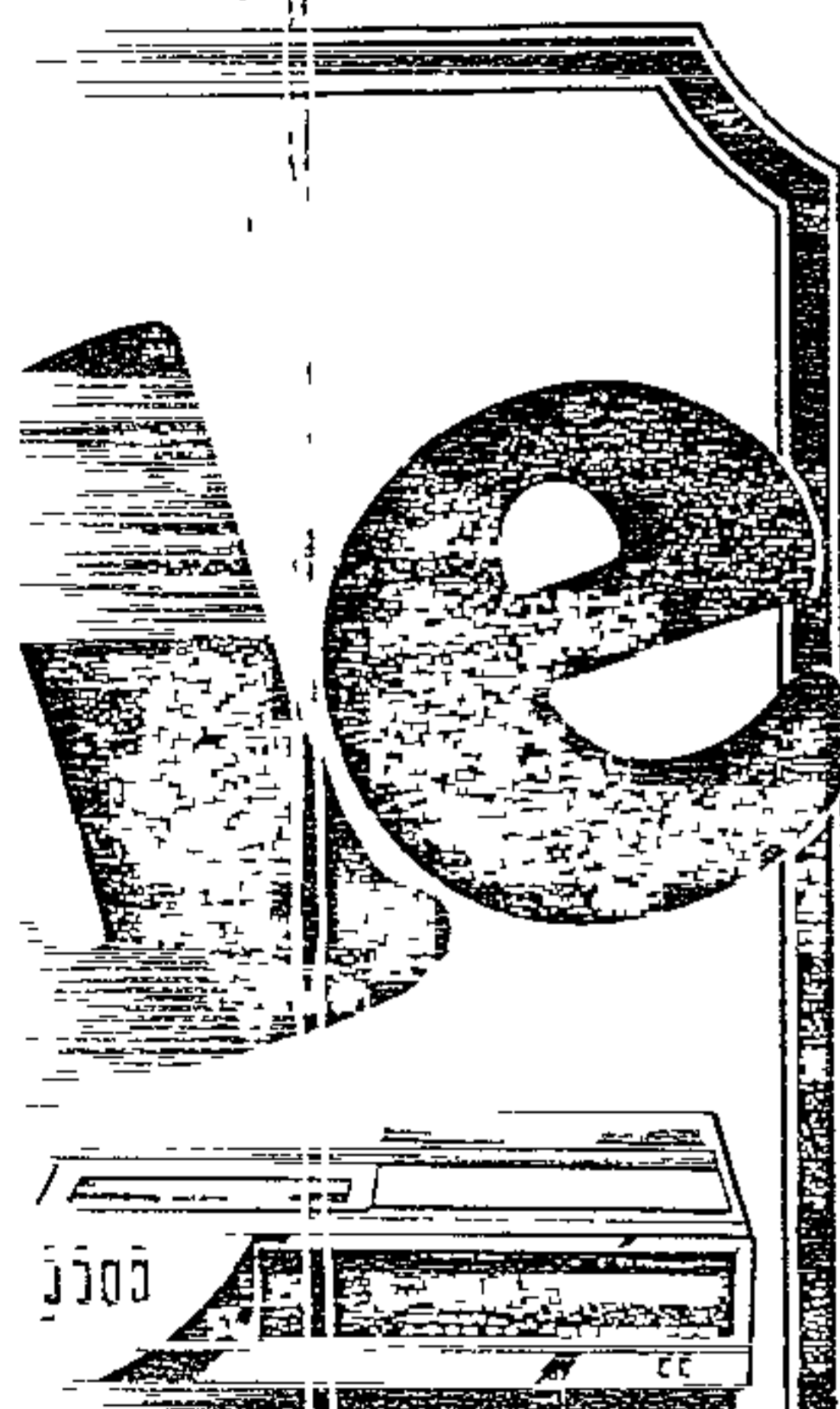
Armed robbers escaped with R6 500 in cash and holding up building society tellers in two separate attacks north of Johannesburg yesterday

At 1 45 pm, two armed men entered the Na Building Society in Trevenna Centre Building, and held up the teller, Miss Yvo O'Freitas (21)

At 3 15 pm two armed men entered the Union Building Society in Windsor Glen shopping centre, Randburg, threatened the teller, Marjorie Taluse (48) a screwdriver. They away with R1 533 in cash

A police spokesman said Mrs Taluse slightly hurt in the attack

No arrests have been made



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Hendrick needs help with h

By Elaine Reyneke

A young Sowetan paraplegic's lifetime dream of becoming a chartered accountant may soon be shattered unless he receives sponsorship to continue his degree

Hendrick Modise (22), is equipped with a wealth of determination and drive and the quietly-spoken Jabavu student is praying for assistance from a "Good Samaritan"

Last year Hendrick, a basketball enthusiast, sailed through his first year B Com course at the University of the North. He passed four out of five subjects and attained a distinction in accounts

fears his hopes for future success in the accounting world may remain a dream

Despite all efforts by Sharp's chairman, Mr Friday Mavuso, sponsorship has been unobtainable for Hendrick — victim of a stabbing brawl near his home almost four years ago — who has acted as treasurer of the association since its inception 17 months ago

Mr Mavuso believes that if Hendrick gains a degree he will establish himself as an example for Soweto's "forgotten people" who seldom realise the importance of independence among the physically handi-

centre to paraplegics in Soweto

"By success of the plight of Soweto paraplegics. They achieved their achievement. the nature of their position to Soweto"

Typical of the physically handicapped transport is

Defence Force, salaries/promotions/honours
 254) *Handwritten: 11/2/83*
 *12 M, J H VAN DER MERWF ask
 ed the Minister of Defence †

Whether there is a backlog in the South African Defence Force at present regarding the finalization of (a) salary adjustments and payments, (b) promotions and (c) honours and medals, if so what are the details of this backlog in each case?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a), (b) and (c) No backlog as such exists in the S A Defence Force in respect of the finalization of salary adjustments and payments, promotions and the issue of orders, decorations and medals. Problems in individual cases do occur from time to time which are rectified as soon as possible.

(254) *Handwritten Q 61.20-21*
Death of national serviceman

4/2/83
Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the
Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether a national serviceman attached to I Company at the military base at Ladysmith Natal died during July 1982, if so (a) on what date and (b) under what circumstances,
- (2) whether any investigations have been



FRIDAY, 4 11

conducted into the matter, if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) what was the (i) nature and (ii) result of the investigations?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
 - (a) 29 July 1982
 - (b) Participation in a fitness test
- (2) Yes (a) (b) and (c) A Departmental Board of Inquiry was convened by the Officer Commanding the unit and was concluded on 20 August 1982. The Board found that the circumstances in which the death occurred could in no way be attributed to negligence on the part of any member of the South African Defence Force, nor to a lack of proper precautions or control.
The South African Police also instituted an inquiry into the death with a view to an inquest. The result of this inquiry is not yet known.

SA may aid black

rebels

— Malan


Cape Times
4/2/83

254

TELETYPE

WHAT do you think of violence at political meetings, such as that which took place in Stellenbosch this week? Do you feel the rough stuff is part of a South African tradition or does it show contempt for the basic principles of democracy? If you would like to comment on this issue phone Teleletters on 41-3361 ext 219 between 9am and 12 noon tomorrow. It is essential to give your name and home address if you wish to be quoted.

● St Val — stupid cupidity, cupid stupidity? Page 13



Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — South Africa might be forced to support resistance movements such as Unita and the MNR if neighbouring territories continued to harbour ANC and Swapo terrorists, General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, said in Parliament yesterday.

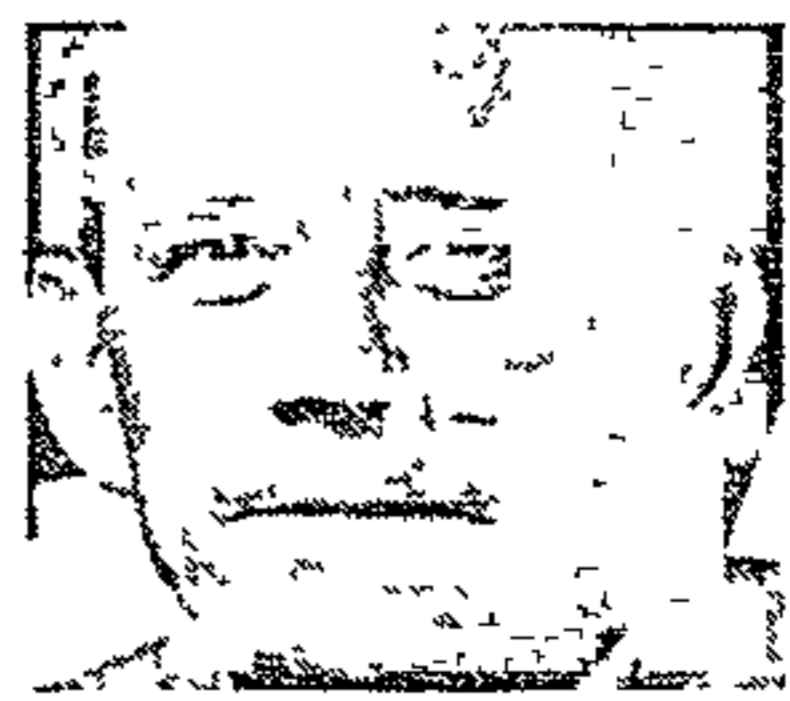
His surprise statement in a lengthy rejection of charges that South Africa has been actively following a policy of "destabilization" on the subcontinent is expected to have international repercussions.

It comes only days after the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, refused to answer challenges by the Opposition to say categorically that South Africa was not already supporting them.

General Malan said recent bombings had been largely planned in Lesotho and Mozambique and warned that South Africa might be forced to reconsider its offer of non-aggression treaties with neighbouring countries.

People who supported the argument that South Africa was destabilizing the region — a propaganda campaign mounted by Moscow — were playing into Moscow's hands.

Recent editorials in the Cape Times had been echoes of recent broadcasts from Moscow Radio.



General Malan
bours do not listen, the South African Government will be forced, in the interests of South Africa and in the interests of the security of all its people, to reconsider this attitude and offer

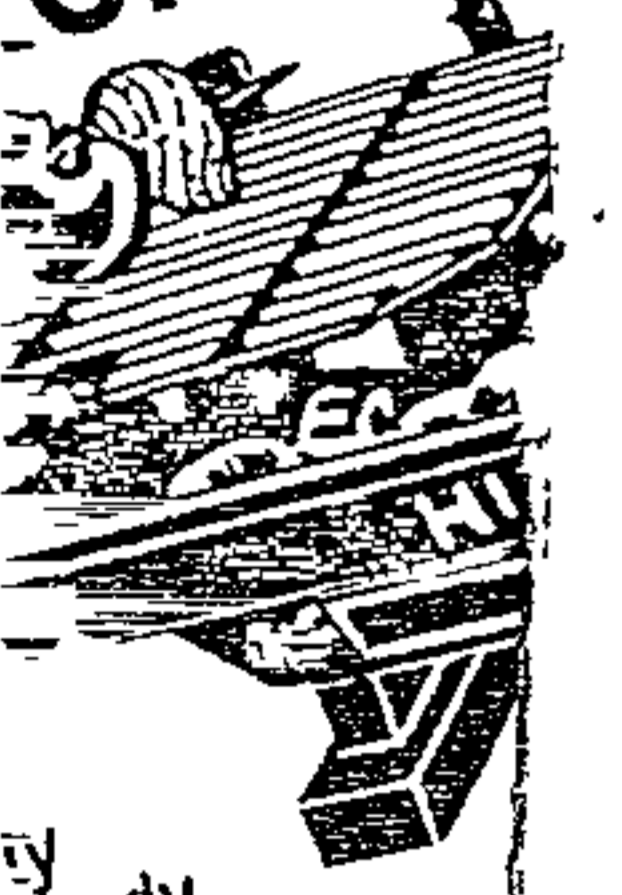
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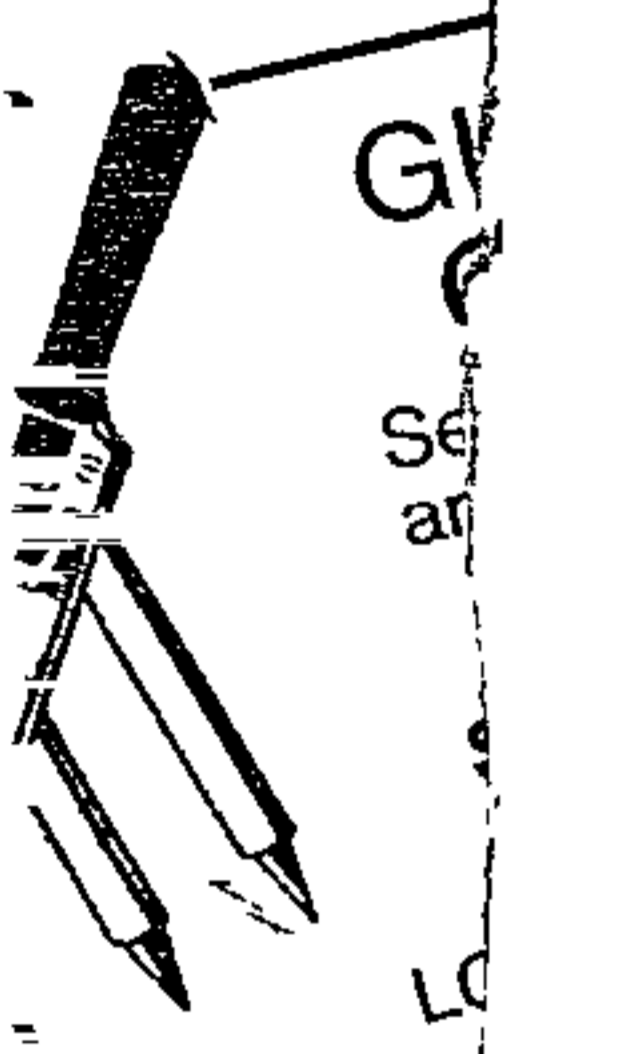
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Malan

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General Malan

People who supported the argument that South Africa was destabilizing the region — a propaganda campaign mounted by Moscow — were playing into Moscow's hands.

Recent editorials in the Cape Times had been echoes of recent broadcasts from Moscow Radio, he said.

The Official Opposition should take a clear stand against countries harbouring terrorists to infiltrate South Africa.

"Why can't our neighbours undertake, as South Africa has, to stop terrorist infiltration?" he asked.

"If certain of our neigh-

bours do not listen, the South African Government will be forced, in the interests of South Africa and in the interests of the security of all its people, to reconsider this attitude and offer

"No matter what methods we have to use to fight South Africa's enemies in those countries, even if it means that we will have to support anti-communist movements, for example the MNR and Unita, and allow them to act against Swapo and the ANC from our territory, we will have to do it.

"We might be forced to do it — we will have to fight communism wherever it is in the interests of South Africa."

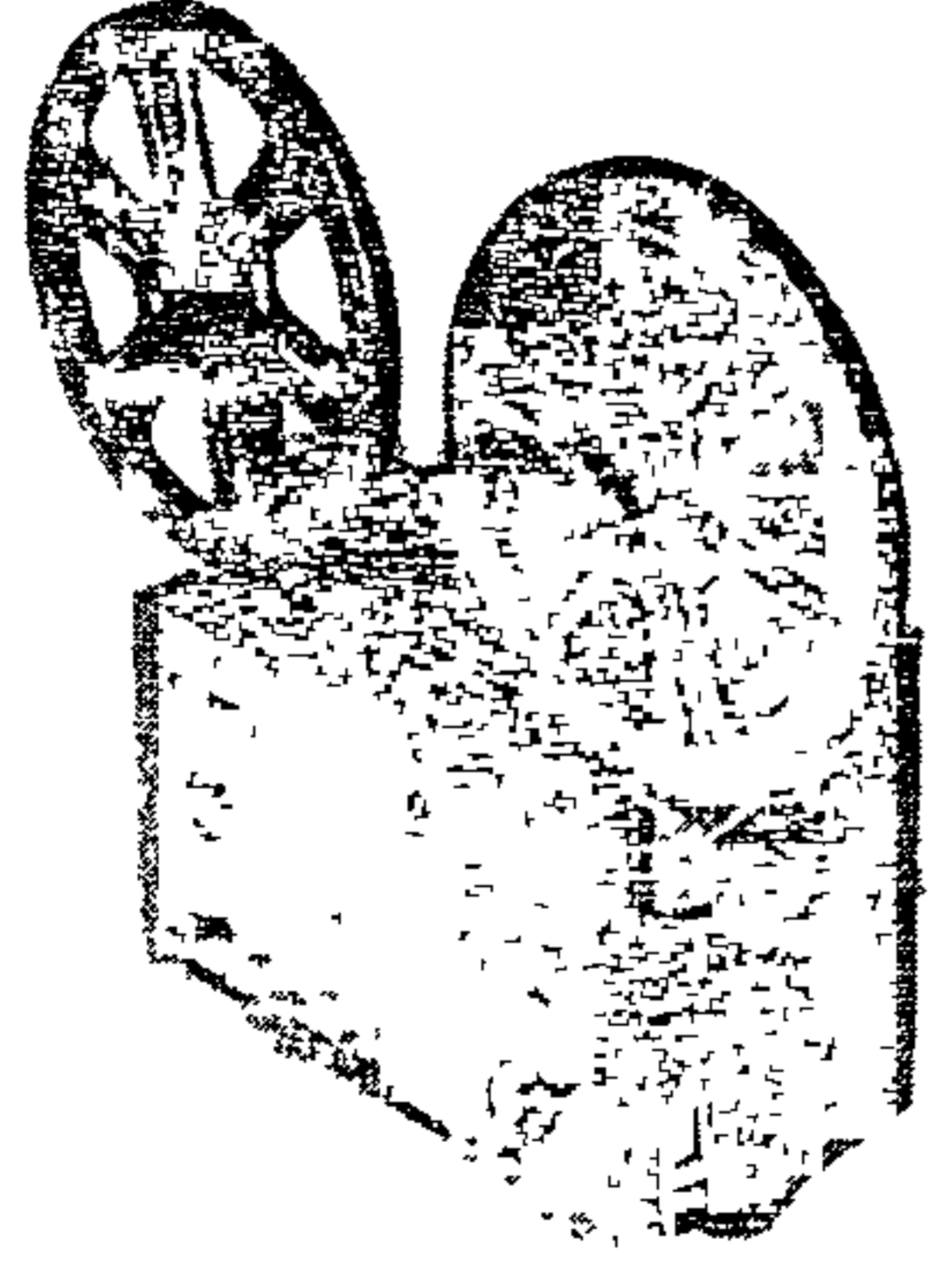
The South African security forces had captured terrorist plans for bombings and murders, yet when action was taken to prevent them, there was an outcry.

The ANC, he said, aimed to create a Marxist government by force in South Africa and had established its headquarters in Mozambique.

"If these organization conduct sabotage, must we sit back with folded arms and simply warn them diplomatically that they must stop?"

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**General Magnus Malan ... leaves no doubt about who
control in South Africa.**

ROM
5/2/83
254

Army tells families . . . like it is

254

Star 5/2/83
By Andrew Walker

Families of the thousands of young men who began their national service this month are to be provided with information about life in the South African Army

Recruits who have started their two years' service and their families are being sent issues of the latest edition of the Army newspaper Uniform which contains a series of articles on national service

The series includes a brief breakdown of the various sections of the army and a section on sending mail and parcels to troops, telling families how best to pack "goodies"

It also has a run-down of Army "do nots," including the warning that servicemen in uniform must not walk arm-in-arm with a woman, even if she is the serviceman's wife

Servicemen are also told not to use bad language The newspaper says about 84

percent of each intake goes into the Army, with the Air Force taking 9 percent, the Medical Services five percent and the Navy two percent

Allocation to the various branches is done by the registration officer with the aid of a computer, taking into consideration the answers supplied in a questionnaire filled in by the recruits

Information is also given about the Exemption Board and the SADF Complaints Office

The Complaints Office was formed in July 1979 "as a result of isolated cases of ill-treatment of national servicemen," says Uniform

Parents or other relatives can submit complaints in writing to the board

Servicemen are also assured that they have no need to worry about their dependants

"A worried man is only half a man — and half a man cannot pull his weight in military services," says Uniform

"The South African life assurance companies have therefore formed a consortium and, in co-operation with the SADF and the Registrar of Financial Institutions, established a group life assurance scheme which will provide death and disability cover on a non-profit basis for participants during military service"

National servicemen are covered from all causes, except deliberately self-inflicted injury The cover also applies during approved leave and weekend passes.

The minimum assured sum is R10 000 Members with dependants have the choice of doubling it to R20 000.

Premiums are R3 per month for the R10 000 cover with the premiums being deducted from military pay.

Membership of the scheme is compulsory for all men doing their initial training

WHEN the National Party came into government in South Africa in 1948 and began implementing its apartheid programme, the shock waves were felt around the world. Among the governments which huffed and puffed at the time was the Labour Government in Britain. But behind the scenes it was a rather different story.

Dr Ritchie Ovendale of the University of Wales has been delving into secret British Cabinet papers of that period (they have become available under the 30-year rule) and has come up with some illuminating information, not the least of which is that the Labour Government in 1949 tried to persuade the Malan Government to contribute its share to a Middle Eastern collective security arrangement.

The idea was that South Africa would play a vital role between the area of the Atlantic Pact and the Middle Eastern security region as a transit centre and support base. A meeting of the Commonwealth relations office on April 21, 1949, says Ovendale, "agreed that Malan should be convinced that South Africa's frontier was the Middle East."

Later, in September 1950, Sir Evelyn Baring, British High Commissioner in South Africa, suggested to Sir Percivale Llesching at the Commonwealth relations office, that South Africa could be associated with the work of Nato on the same basis as Greece and Turkey.

"When Britain tried to form the Middle East Defence Organisation, South Africa said it would join," writes Ovendale, "but the idea collapsed as other Commonwealth countries were not so enthusiastic. In August 1951 Britain and South Africa sponsored a defence conference in Nairobi, but attempts to form a regional defence treaty for south and central Africa failed because South Africa opposed the arming of blacks."

How times have changed. It is a measure of the isolation into which South

Semitic, and some English-speaking South Africans shared these sentiments, barring Jews from their country clubs. Others had been outraged by Zionist acts of terrorism against British conscript troops.

How times again have changed. It was not long before Malan made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, drawing Biblical parallels between the Afrikaners and the Jews. And today, as everyone knows, the Afrikaners and the Israelis (as the Afrikaner saying goes) are "kop in een mus".

Ovendale continues: "It might have been thought that the Labour Government in Britain would have been opposed to the policy of racial division that existed in South Africa even before the election of the Nationalists in 1948. But the spokesman on Colonial Affairs, Arthur Creech Jones, expressed a widely held sentiment that South Africa would become the leading influence in the African continent."

"The new Labour Government did its best to protect South Africa from criticism in the United Nations over the attempts to incorporate the mandated territory of South West Africa and over its treatment of South African Indians involving legislation designed to delineate specific areas where Asians could buy property and to attempt to stop any further immigration from Asia."

In March 1949, when British defence planning was reviewing the possibilities of armament and production in the Commonwealth in the event of war, it was decided to approach only the old (i.e. white) dominions — South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand.

According to a top secret telegramme sent by Baring to the Defence Department, the South African Government let it be known that it would willingly receive a visit from a small party of officers of the British planning staff, and the Minister of

Defence, Mr F C Erasmus, indicated to Baring that in any war with Russia, Pretoria would adopt a favourable attitude towards requests concerning the use of South Africa as a transit base.

On the question of South Africa's inclusion in a Middle East pact, the British Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, after seeing Malan in London, asked his Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin to handle Malan. The Foreign Office had some reservations. It felt that if South Africa became a party to a pact with European powers, backed by the United States, its inducement to remain within the Commonwealth might be weakened.

It was thought, too, that Malan had a "white pact" in mind and it was noted that there were fundamental differences between Britain and South Africa over the arming of blacks.

"The Chiefs of Staff, however, hoped not only for Union assistance in the defence of Southern Africa, but also for wider South African responsibilities over Egypt. In the end the meeting (of the Colonial, Foreign and Commonwealth Offices) agreed to the suggestion that Malan should be convinced that South Africa's frontier was the Middle East."

Malan was anxious to see South Africa included in the proposed collective security system. In 1950, when Ernest Bevin discussed Middle East security with the South Africans, Malan's Lieutenant Paul Sauer "responded that his government was afraid that if trouble arose it would spread to Kenya and Tanganyika (Tanzania). South Africa would then be responsible for maintaining order in Africa from the Union northwards, and the question was how far up the continent the Union would be able to go."

Sauer admitted to Bevin that only about half South Africa's whites had taken part

in the Second World War, but assured him that "if there was trouble with Russia, 90% of the South African people would be whole-heartedly in it" ("Record of a meeting at Temple Trees, Colombo, on June 14, 1950. Top secret").

South Africa, says Ovendale, was also of crucial significance for the Labour Government's defence programme as a source of uranium.

"Perhaps, however, it was the economic links that provided the rock base of the Anglo-South African relationship. During the office of the Labour Government, 1945-51, South Africa proved to be one of the few countries with whom Britain had a favourable balance of trade."

The various strands of the Labour Government's policy towards South Africa were drawn together in a paper presented to the Cabinet in September 1950. The essence of the policy was that although Britain had to keep its distance from apartheid policies, it needed to preserve good relations with South Africa for several reasons.

These included South Africa's strategic value, its "staunchly anti-communist" stance and its position as the largest producer of gold.

Although there were dissenting voices at the Cabinet meeting at which the paper was presented, "the Cabinet was impressed with the general thrust of Gordon-Walker's paper, and endorsed it."

In a report to the Cabinet of a visit to Southern Africa in 1951, Patrick Gordon-Walker, then Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that while it was advisable to avoid expressing sympathy with the "native" policy of the Union, Britain should refrain from publicly condemning it.

Ovendale concludes: "The Cabinet paper of September 1950, and the report by Gordon Walker of his visit to Southern Africa early in 1951, laid down the fundamentals of British policy towards South Africa that were, with fluctuations, pursued for the following 30 years."



STANLEY UYS
in London

Africa has sunk since then that inclusion of South Africa in Nato, or any other formal Western defence arrangement, is no longer politically tenable.

Starting with the Nationalist victory in 1948, Ovendale quotes from other once secret Cabinet papers, including a record of a conversation Philip J Noel-Baker, then Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, had with General Smuts Smuts, who thought the alliance between Malan and N C Havenga could not last, attributed the Nationalist victory almost entirely to Malan's attack on the United Party's more liberal race policy.

Smuts laid some of the blame for this on his deputy Jan Hofmeyr who, he said, had used "less guarded language" in discussing race affairs.

"He (the record of the conversation continues) also acknowledged that he had lost votes through his recognition of Israel. Many Afrikaners were traditionally anti-

(254) 11019 9/2/83
Landmine kills SA soldier

Pretoria Bureau nounced in Pretoria
A MEMBER of the South, yesterday
African Defence Force died in a land mine explosion in
the operational area of northern South West Africa on
Thursday, the SADF announced in Pretoria
Lance-Corporal Carel Leopold Albert Kramer, 21, is
survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs R B Kramer, of Plot
10, Renosterkop, Nelspruit

National service a hot potato

ONE of the most contentious issues raging in the coloured and Indian communities in the wake of the Labour Party's decision to participate in the government's proposed tricameral parliamentary system is whether compulsory military service could become obligatory for these communities as a result.

At the meeting in Stellenbosch this week references to the subject were met with emotional and aggressive heckling by many of the young people present.

Labour Party leaders are adamant such a step will not be supported by them and say it has not even featured in their deliberations with the government, but other community leaders believe it will be "inevitable" and "logical".

A leading legal academic, Professor Marinus Wiechers of Unisa, points out that, from a legal point of view, military service flows from one's citizenship of one's country — and coloured and Indians are already South African citizens.

"It will be a political decision for the coloured and Indian chambers," he says.

Asked to comment, Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said this week: "It seems only logical that if people accept the privileges given to them by the government, a further step would be to defend those privileges

within the system. There is no doubt that the participation by so-called coloured people in the system is a step preparing for this to happen."

Coloured people would be called on to defend the system with whites.

Dr Boesak said it was an idea "I cannot accept" because South Africa was engaged in "the kind of war which means the defence of a society the majority find totally unacceptable."

Leader of the Peoples' Congress Party, Mr Peter Marais, said: "I know for a fact that compulsory military service will be on the cards. All along the line the Prime Minister and Mr Chris Heunis have said that equal rights for coloureds and Indians go hand in hand with equal responsibility, which also means responsibility for the security of the state."

But, according to Labour Party leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, the question of military conscription for coloureds is "a deliberate lie being spread by anti-Labour people."

Mr Hendrickse said: "There is no association whatsoever between our participation in the tricameral system and compulsory military service. The question has never entered our deliberations with the government."

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5/21/83 (254)

Armcor is implicated in Dallas trial

Own Correspondent

DALLAS — British arms dealer, Mr Ian Smalley, charged with conspiring to export arms illegally to Iran and Iraq, told a witness he was the United Kingdom representative of Armcor and also tried to buy C130 planes and weapons for South Africa, it was alleged at his continuing trial in Dallas this week.

Mr Gary Howard, a 34-year-old American broker for oil-sealed equipment, told of a series of meetings he had with Mr Smalley in London at which the possible purchase of arms was discussed.

Two other men — Mr Chris Territt of Chipstow, England, and Mr David Bizzell, described as an Irish-born South African, accused with Mr Smalley have apparently left America.

There was talk of giant transport planes and of a K47 rifle and mortars to be shipped to Botswana, said Mr Howard.

Early in 1980 Mr Smalley allegedly told Mr Howard he had a request from South Africa for three C130 planes manufactured by Lockheed to be fitted out as "flying command posts." He had the paperwork for shipping them to Israel and from there to South Africa.

He also allegedly talked of buying old M47 tanks in Spain and Portugal for junk prices and upgrading them to M48s so they could be sold for profit.

Reference was made to two Englishmen, John Park and Peter Towers, who were arrested by the Americans on arms smuggling charges.

Parks (43) and Towers (51) pleaded guilty in Houston last July to one count each on a 25-count indictment charging them with trying to smuggle arms to South Africa.

Each was given a two-year suspended prison sentence and fined \$106,000.

The two were seized by federal agents when loading \$1.5 million worth of weapons on to an Austrian jet bound for South Africa.

Why the
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investor

③ export in countries etc
② exchange rate policy

Examples -
① sales tax
Fiscal policy

① - ③ different types of cases

Timing? - when is action taken?
when will a rate effect?

~~C = F =~~

They can't deceive us

Azapo boss says
Government has failed to
prove it was not
supporting destabilising
forces in Southern Africa

Tribune Reporter

THE Government has not convinced South Africans that it was not supporting movements destabilising neighbouring countries, Azapo president Khehla Mthembu said in Pietermaritzburg at the opening of the annual congress of the Black Consciousness organisation yesterday

He referred to the MNR in Mozambique, Unita in Angola and the Lesotho Liberation Army as organisations which seemed to be operating from South Africa

The display of dead South African soldiers in Zimbabwe was confirmation that the SADF did not respect boundaries, he said "We are told those soldiers were playing truant and wandered into Mugabe's territory but the SADF's rebuttal about their identities casts doubt on the official explanation."

Mthembu also attacked the new constitutional proposals saying they were a ploy to divide black people

He urged congress to devise strategies that would destroy what he called PW Botha's "dream of ashes"

The congress would also have to look into the Labour Party's decision to take part in the Government's new constitutional proposals

"This congress must take decisions that will be backed by practical actions from all concerned. Alliances with other progressive black organisations must be sought," he said

"Azapo, as the only overt national liberation movement, will have to lead the campaign to oppose the new constitutional proposals," Mthembu said

He said a move had been started to form a front to oppose the proposals but warned that as long as people recognised ethnicity in the liberation struggle the goal of a free and united country would remain a dream

He warned against unholy marriages of convenience with people who regarded ethnicity as having a part to play in the liberation struggle

Other key speakers to address the congress yesterday were Muntu Myeza and Saths Cooper, key figures in organising the Pro Frelimo rally in 1974 after Mozambique's independence

"We are not scared to lead the blacks to freedom, we do not shrink from the challenge. We do not need white hands to prop us up every turn. We are prepared for any demands the struggle may make on us," Cooper said

"We do not choose to perpetuate our slavery in the guise of a so-called progressive alliance with our slave masters or with tribal groupings. The sole force of our struggle — its blackness — must be shouted from the rooftops all over the country," Cooper said

SADF under fire for overspending by R184 million

254 Star 8/2/83

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

South Africa's defence force has come under heavy fire in the latest report of the auditor general, which shows its account to be overdrawn by more than R184 million.

The report also lists shortcomings in the way the defence force does its bookkeeping but says this is being fixed up.

However nearly R11 million is labelled "unauthorised expenditure" by the auditor general, Mr A P Ellis.

In his report on the financial year 1981/82, signed on December 15 last year, Mr Ellis discloses a special project was launched some years ago to get the defence force's accounting systems right.

Called "Project prime" it identified five major shortcomings and problems.

The project found stores discrepancies of more than R87-million plus surplus stores of R8,8-million.

The shortcomings were:

- Inadequate logistical management as a result of deviations from and ignorance of basic management principles

- Ineffective administration of stores coupled with a breakdown in internal checking and control

- Poor training
- Non-availability of simplified regulations
- Lack of adequate storage

"Project prime" began in

November 1978 and ended in December 1980.

In his report on the 1981/82 year, Mr Ellis said the defence force spent R106,8 million more than it budgeted on personnel. This apparently was caused by an improvement in service conditions and a Treasury decision that defence personnel assigned to the South West Africa territory force and not budgeted for, be borne by defence.

Administrative expenditure went R9,1 million over budget because of "increases in railway tariffs of goods and passenger services and air tariffs as well as unforeseen operation costs".

About R53 000 was written off during the year because of theft and a corporal in the Chief Paymaster's Office was found guilty on 32 charges involving R42 119.

The most startling thing was the department's account with the Paymaster-General which was overdrawn by R184,4 million.

This was made up of R140-million in respect of the special defence account — the secret military account which was used to launder funds during Info scandal days — and R44,2 million on the vote itself.

Test audits were done on the Quartermaster General's office and the South African-medical services.

Overpayments amounted to R279 335.

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
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1	13	
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Examiners' Initials		

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3. 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.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

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4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

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

SADF questionnaire for men in Northern Natal

PRETORIA—All white South African men between the ages of 17 and 55 and permanently resident in the magisterial districts of Vryheid, Paulpietersburg and Utrecht, who were not serving members of the Permanent Force, Citizen Force or Commandos, are required to complete a detailed personal questionnaire.

The Defence Force said in a statement here yesterday that the first batch of the National and Controlled Reserve members, to be incorporated in the Commandos in terms of the amended Defence Act, would undergo training in Northern Natal in April.

It said the incorporation of these new members in Commando units was in accordance with the Defence Force's policy to improve the defence capability in certain 'priority' areas.

The first group of trainees drafted into a Commando unit would receive their call-up instructions in March, and would undergo a five-day training camp in Northern Natal in April.

'The training will be of a practical nature and will be aimed at the protection of own areas.'

The questionnaire would be available at all police stations in the area from February 14, and must be handed back to the police on completion before February 22.

The statement emphasised that not everyone who filled in the questionnaire would be called up.

'The allocation of this first group will be determined by operational circumstances. Other members, depending on operational needs, may be allocated and trained later.'

Members of the police, Prisons Service, civil defence organisations and those performing essential services were also required to complete the questionnaire.

'Those who have not yet undergone any military training or who have been exempted, regardless of the reason for the exemption, must also provide their personal details.'

'People who are not in the Northern Natal area between February 14 and 22, for example on holiday or out of town on business, must collect the questionnaire within 30 days of their return from the headquarters of Northern Natal Commando.'

Those who are in hospital or bed-ridden between February 14 and 22 could either have the questionnaire collected from the police station or from Northern Natal Commando HQ within 30 days of their illness.

Failure to fill in the questionnaires was a punishable offence. — (Sapa)

Natal (254)
soldier
dies in *Marcus*
accident *9/2/83*

Defence Correspondent

RFN Richard Cameron, 18, a national serviceman of Pinetown, was killed at the weekend in a shooting accident at the SA Medical Service base depot in Pretoria.

He and a friend, Rfn K K Edwards, were in the waiting room when an R-1 rifle was accidentally discharged.

The bullet hit Rfn Cameron who was fatally wounded.

A Defence Force board of inquiry has been convened to investigate the shooting

The dead soldier was the son of Mr and Mrs R M Cameron of Umdoni Road, New Germany.



**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

SACC resisted govt'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Council of Churches (SACC) encouraged conscientious objection not for the sake of the youths involved, but to boost the credibility of their stand for justice in the eyes of the liberation movement, the Eloff Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday

Mr K von Lieres, SC, chief investigating officer for the inquiry into the SACC, alleged between 1977 and 1980 the SACC had laid a theological and secular basis for resistance to the Government

On a theological level, this had encouraged the move towards a confessional church, and on a secular level, this had given rise to support for the liberation movement, he argued

Earlier yesterday, the commission was told that 30 percent of press reports in which the SACC dealt with the issue of violence, described the violence as acceptable

Dr David Conradie, head researcher of the Human Sciences Research Council, was delivering a 280 page report — the first of three on press coverage of the council in the years 1968 to 1982

Dr Conradie's finding on violence was challenged by Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, for the council, who asked him to produce the newspaper clippings

Dr Conradie also found that in most press reports dealing with apartheid, the government, the army and the police, the SACC had been negative

The report divided the cuttings into three periods and dealt separately with the various press companies

He found, for example, that in reports in Argus Company newspapers between 1978 and 1982, the SACC had described the police as unacceptable in 70 percent and the army as unacceptable in 100 percent of the reports

The most frequent issues the SACC dealt with in the press were the relationship between the council and the government and between the government and blacks

Dr Conradie rejected a suggestion by Mr Unterhalter that the statistics were not entirely objective, since many involved value judgements

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
2	11 1/2	12
Examiners' Initials	JW	WB

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

Paper No ECONOMICS 1 (a)

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

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Labour leader's

'no' to call-up

Own Correspondent 254

JOHANNESBURG — The Labour Party would never accept conscription for "coloureds" until all people were free in a new South Africa, the LP leader, The Rev Alan Hendrickse, said in Pretoria last night

Addressing a noisy meeting in Eersterust, Mr Hendrickse faced a barrage of interjections from the audience, which was clearly divided into three groups — LP supporters, those vociferously opposed to the "new deal", and many who remained neutral and subdued during the meeting.

He restated the ultimate LP goal of one man, one vote in a unitary South Africa, and said joining the "new" dispensation was merely an LP strategy

Apartheid

"We all believe in the same thing and are all opposed to apartheid," he told a group of people who accused him of agreeing "to send our fathers and brothers to the border"

Mr Hendrickse said he believed the LP had a right to exercise the option of non-violent co-operation and said that in the process "we will also free whites from their chains of fear"

The Transvaal LP leader, Mr Jac Rabie, was given a rough ride by people who called him a "sell-out"

Professor Willem Kleynhans, a political scientist who attended the meeting, said afterwards that the collapse into near-chaos of all recent LP meetings indicated there was much confusion in "coloured" ranks about the mandate given the LP

"The fact that they received such strong opposition in Pretoria — a stable and conservative community — bodes ill for LP attempts to justify their stand elsewhere in South Africa," Professor Kleynhans said

47
 254 Coloured men. national service 9/2/83
 Hausand Q. Col. 47-48
 *12 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
 Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any Coloured men with the requisite qualifications who volunteered for the two-year period of national service were refused admission because of lack of accommodation in 1981 and 1982, respectively, if so, how many in each such year,
- (2) what qualifications are required for admission?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes, 1981—255, 1982—679
- (2) Between 18 and 24 years of age, medically fit, no criminal record, and at least a Std 5 school certificate

Anti-tank rocket

*13 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

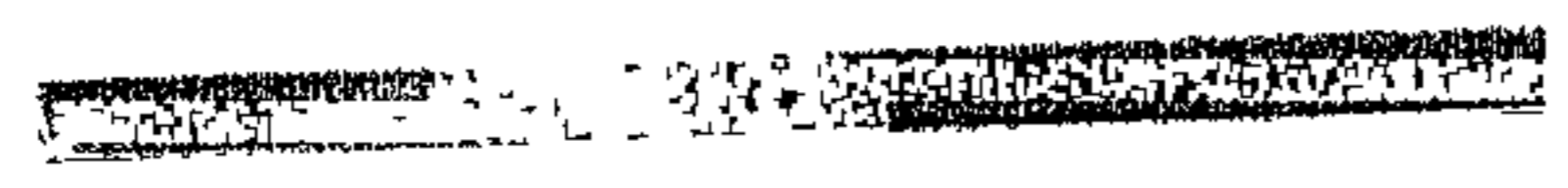
- (1) Whether the 68 mm anti-tank rocket found recently in the garden of a home in Cape Town has been identified as being from South African Defence Force stock, if not, what is its origin, if so,
- (2) whether it was reported missing, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what steps were taken to recover it,
- (3) whether any new measures of control have been instituted to prevent recurrences, if not, why not, if so, what measures?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes The rocket has been identified as a 68 mm air Force High Explosive Anti-Personnel rocket
- (2)(a) and (b) This type of rocket has been issued to various SA Air Force Squadrons since 1976 The Military Police is investigating the matter but

an indication cannot at this stage be given when all relevant information will be available as all possible leads have to be followed up, including the tracing and questioning of persons who may have knowledge of how the rocket found its way to the residence where it was found

- (3) This will be decided after completion of the investigation



†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
- (2) They did not participate in the attempted coup as a result of the call-up instructions but because they had been recruited for it
- (3) Members of the S A Defence Force who took part in the attempted coup in their private capacities, had undergone the prescribed military training for their musterings. They did not undergo any official military training in preparation for the planned coup
- (4) Yes
- (5) The persons concerned were not in service, undergoing training or performing duties in terms of the Defence Act at the time of their actions and thus were not subject to the Military Discipline Code. Consequently the record of the Board of Inquiry was submitted to the appropriate Advocates General for consideration of criminal proceedings. In addition a junior Citizen Force officer has resigned his commissioned rank and appointment

254 (827) Hansard Q & A.
 Unauthorized Defence Force call-ups
 9/2/83 52-53
 *20 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?



Call for judicial inquiry on raid

Cape Times 16/2/83

Staff Reporter

THE leader of the Official Opposition in the Provincial Council Mr Herbert Hirsch, yesterday called for an Israeli-style judicial inquiry into the "disastrous" SADF raid in Maseru last year.

His call came during yesterday's main debate which saw the council endorsing the National Party's constitutional proposals and expressing appreciation for "the Prime Minister's initiatives".

No full trust

Mr Hirsch said the PFP could not support the motion endorsing the proposals when there were so many fundamental areas where the PFP could not fully trust the government.

"For example on the information available to me, I am not convinced that the drastic action in Maseru was justified and that all alternative steps were explored and tested before the disastrous raid was embarked upon."

"I would like to see a judicial commission of inquiry, as in Israel, set up



Mr Herbert Hirsch

— that is at least democratic."

In an at times heated debate, National Party members of the council lashed out at PFP members, accusing them of supporting organizations ranging from the Black Sash to the African National Congress, Swapo and the SA Communist Party.

At one stage, the chairman of the council, Dr J J

de Jager called members to order with the admonition that "Honourable members must not turn the debate into a mini political meeting."

The motion was opposed by the ten PFP members and by the lone New Republic Party member, Mr Ray Radue MP for King William's Town.

In proposing the motion the MEC for Health Mr P J Loubser, said the NP government needed the support of all "well-meaning people" in South Africa.

'Imposed'

In his reply Mr Hirsch said the constitutional proposals were "not initiatives, but reactions against a situation they don't know how to handle."

The proposed constitution was "imposed rather than negotiated" as the vast majority of South Africans had had no part to play in its drafting.

He asked "How can you expect our support for a motion and policy which is vague to say the least?"

Louw seeks R510m

Staff Reporter

The Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, yesterday asked the Provincial Council to sanction an advance of R510-million to tide the Administration over till new budget funds start flowing in the middle of the year.

The Part Appropriation Draft Ordinance of which the first reading was yesterday, will be debated later this session.

The money which forms part of the total budget to be announced in May, is to keep the Administration operating from the end of March — the close of this financial year — till the end of June.

Lack of cash warning

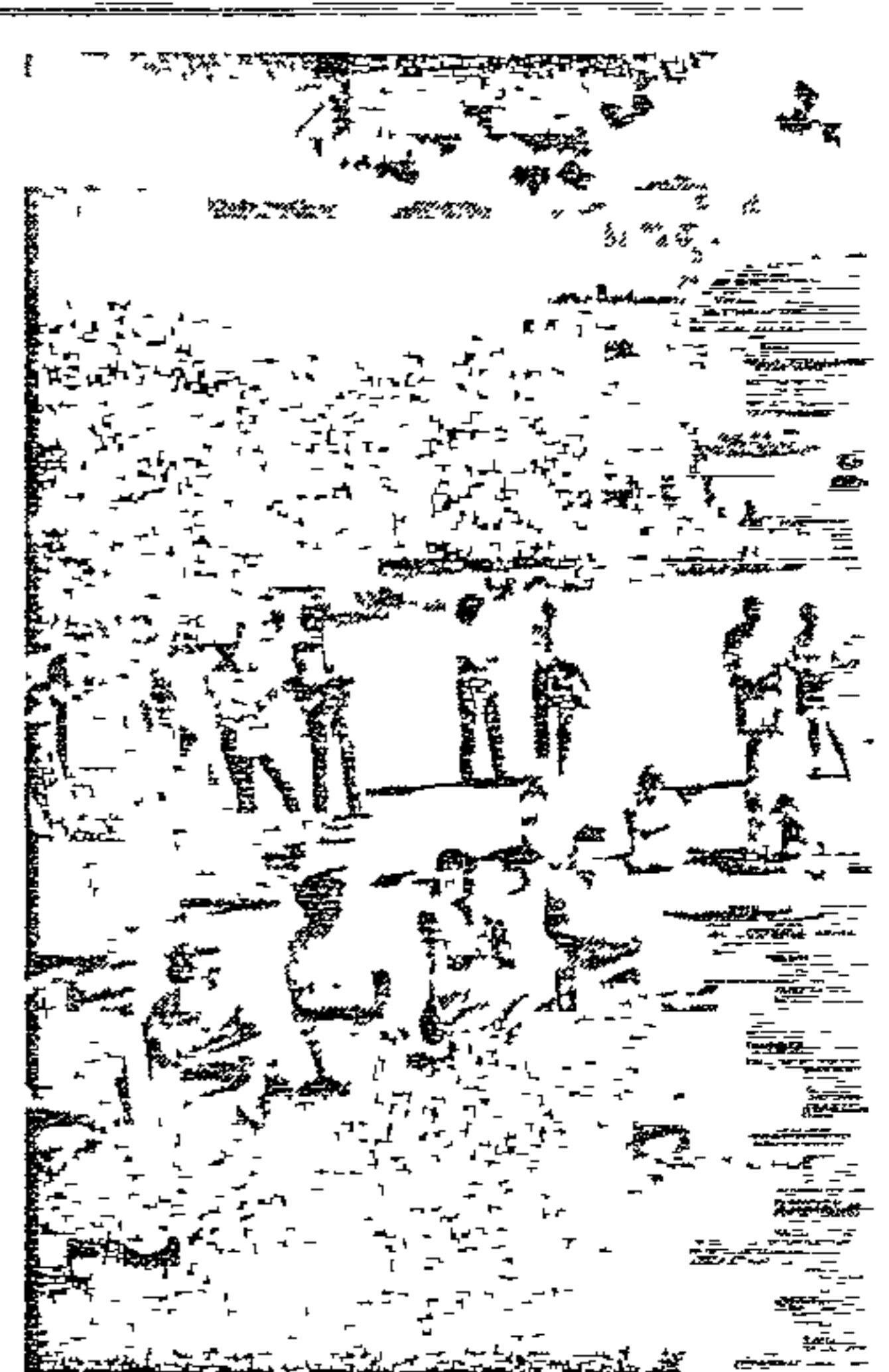
Staff Reporter

LOCAL authorities may soon take over the registration of motor vehicles from the Receiver of Revenue, the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, announced at the opening of the third session of the sixth Provincial Council yesterday.

The theme of Mr Louw's speech was one of financial austerity.

Appealing to local authorities to stay within the financial limit set by the State Treasury for the next year, he said they would have to restrict expenditure to "absolutely essential projects."

The shortage of recreational facilities in the Cape was now critical, and attempts to obtain from central government the millions of rands for immediate needs were a



A large crowd turned out yesterday

R805 000 for Cape estate

Staff Reporter

THE HISTORIC Cape estate Hauptville fetched a top bid of R805 000 at an auction in Constantia yesterday.

The bidder, Mr P A Day, acting as a nominee for a company about to be formed, confirmed that the estate was intended by a local company to develop 2.9 ha property for housing. He did not disclose the rate.

Auctioneer Mr Bob Gilmour battled to open the bidding with a bid of R200 000 but the price moved up fairly sharply.

Dating back to 1795, the farm which once produced grapes for brandy and wine comprised a main house, cellar, manager's cottage, garages, stables, a packing shed and store.

The sale was subject to confirmation with the top bidder being given an opportunity to match any increases.

Zimbabwe massacres 'preposterous'

From ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE — A Zimbabwean Government spokesman yesterday described as "preposterous" reports in the international media that soldiers in Matabeleland had killed 500 civilians in the past three weeks.

"We have said some people have been killed in cross-fire but to suggest massacres is ridiculous," he said.

The spokesman did not have statistics of recent "cross-fire" deaths but re-

ferred to two months in a government press release last week and more figures were available soon.

Reports of inordinate killings by the feared Fifth Brigade composed almost entirely of former guerrilla Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's former forces was deplored by Matabeleland dissidents loyal to the late Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's former Zipra forces leader Joshua Nkomo.

REGINA

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CLOSED TUESDAY

SA asked to compensate

By MIKE PITSO
Mail Africa Bureau

MASERU — The Lesotho Government is asking for compensation from the South African Government after extensive damage was caused to one of the three major petrol depots in Maseru's industrial area on Sunday night according to an official announcement in Maseru yesterday.

Lesotho accused the South African Government of being directly responsible for the complete destruction of the Calson depot in Maseru shortly before midnight on Sunday, which also affected the neighbouring Mobil petrol depot and a steel products building.

The damage is estimated at several thousands of rands.

According to the announcement, a helicopter — similar to those used during the South African raid in Maseru in which 30 ANC refugees and 12 Basotho were killed last year — was seen hovering over the area. It left immediately after the explosion and headed back to South Africa, it said.

The Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr C D Molapo briefed heads of diplomatic missions resident in Maseru about the incident on Monday. They included the American Ambassador, Chinese Ambassador, West German Ambassador and British High Commissioner. All

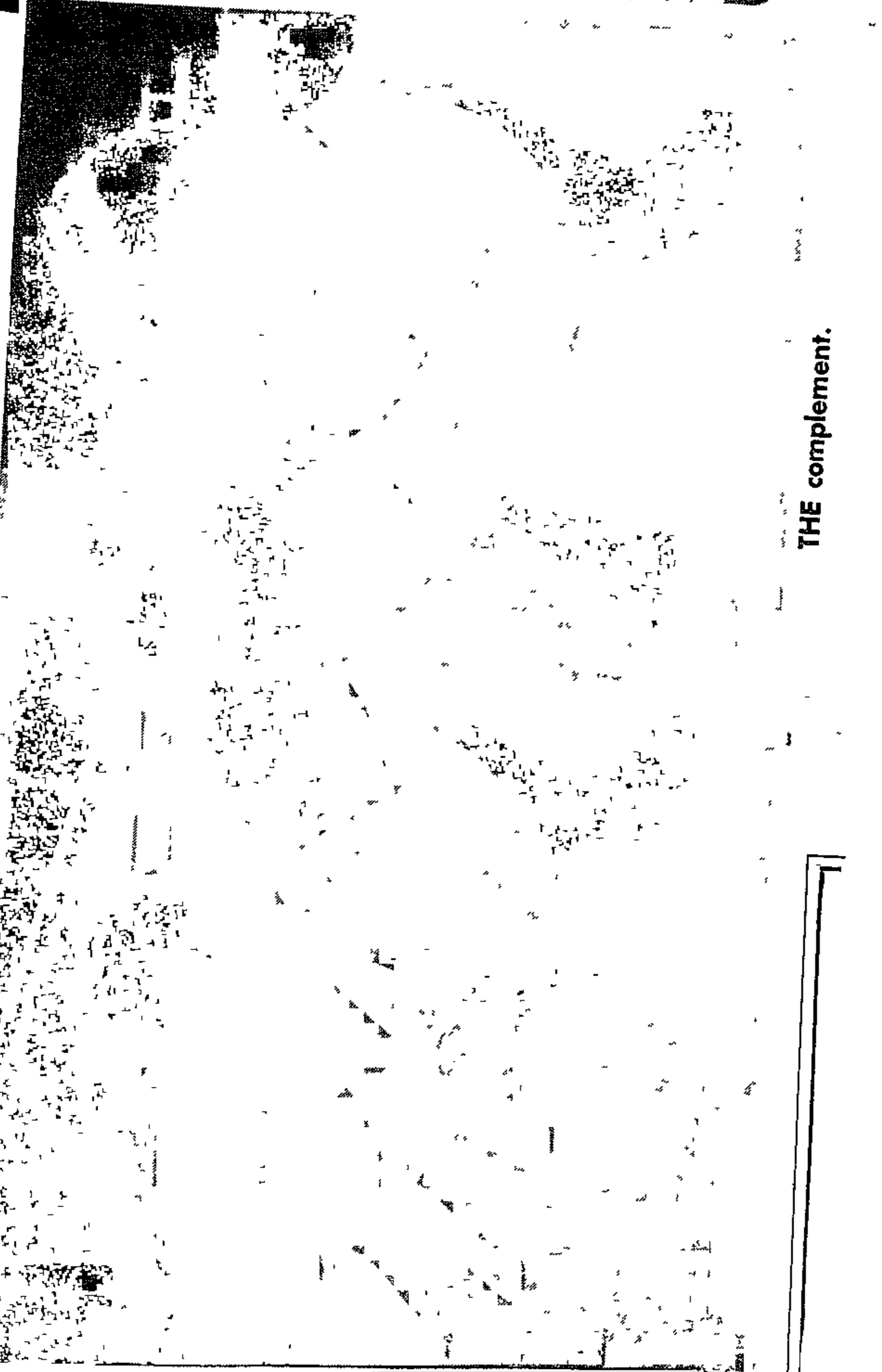
these countries have diplomatic relations with South Africa.

The Lesotho Government has also informed the Secretary Generals of the United Nations and OAU, the European Economic Community and the non-aligned movement of the incident.

However, the South African Government has denied responsibility for the blast and has also rejected an earlier request for compensation for damage caused, including loss of life, during the South African raid on Maseru by the SADF on December 9 last year which was followed by a United Nations declaration in which South Africa was ordered to pay compensation for the raid.

The Argus Thursday February 17 1983

Honing talents to perfection



THE complement.



TRAINING command's latest acquisition — SAS Pretoria.

Where trainees work in slow time...

Defence Reporter
IT'S not often that a military establishment allows its trainees to work in slow time — but the year-old South African Navy training squadron is one

Slowly but surely, with military precision,

the branch of the Navy's training unit SAS Simonsberg has been honing the theoretical training given to trainees on all aspects of seamanship

"We review them in slow time," says Lieutenant Commander Ron

Oliver, Senior Officer, Training Squadron

And in the year since its inception the training squadron has grown into a three-ship unit

Leap forward

Reports filtering back indicate that the seamanship abilities of the men who man the vessels which make up the South African Navy combatant units have taken a significant leap forward

The unit became a necessity as the operational needs of the navy increased. Till then, all training had been carried out under operational conditions — unfair to ships' complement and trainees

Courses vary depending on intensity, but all have a basic aim to improve efficiency on ships at sea

The squadron has built itself up in a year to a position where it is now able even to give practical gunnery instruction to trainees at sea

Bigger now

On inauguration it took over the Naval College's training vessel Navigator. In the past 12 months it has added to its fleet the patrol minesweepers SAS Kaapstad and SAS Pretoria, allowing it to spread its wings and offer more comprehensive and varied practical training

On these ships young officers and men learn the basics of practical seamanship, finally honing their talents to allow them to graduate as fully-fledged members of the ships' companies which protect South Africa's longest border

THE officer-in-charge of the squadron, Lieutenant Ron Oliver, left, and trainee Midshipman Malcolm Farre sighting on the azimuth.

AR 645
17/2/83
254

(254) *Hansard* Q Col. 171
Military disability pensions
17/2/83
151 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 1982?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(a) 12 665

(b) R22 470 349—for period 1/4/81-31/3/82

294
MKGUS 17/1/83

Call-up questions and answers

THE present call-up system is an erosion of the rights of every young white man in the country on a scale which does not appear to be justified by the political situation

Many people believe that the political situation can be defused by proper consultation and negotiation, thus avoiding the need for elaborate preparations for war. However, that is a subject outside the scope of this letter, which is intended only to highlight the probable adverse impact of the present call-up system on the lives of national servicemen, their families, their careers, the firms that employ them and, last but not least, the economy of the country

The national serviceman serves two years and on termination of his two years is not given a break of even one year to try to establish himself in a job, but is being called to camp within six months. Thereafter he will serve two months out of every 12 for the following 12 years — a total of 720 days

The consequences of the system are

- The national serviceman cannot take a holiday for 12 years. No firm will grant holiday leave in addition to two months' absence

- If he is married his wife and children will also be deprived of holidays and, in addition, suffer the absence of husband and father for two months a year

- A man in a highly-paid position has to maintain himself and his family on army pay

with consequent hardship. I believe there is no obligation on employers to make up the difference, which in some cases could be substantial

- Certain professional people are unable to practise their professions in the army, so they lose experience, and, having to serve in the army just after qualifying, lose opportunities, including promotion and even partnership projects

- There is no incentive for a young man to start his own business venture. While battling to get established he will be called away for up to three months at a time. In a case where deferment has been granted, it has come through at the last moment, leaving the applicant in a dilemma, and in a case of which I am aware, the deferment was granted a week after the applicant had reported for duty. In any event such deferments are only a postponement, and the possibility of being called up and leaving a business to fall apart will always exist

- Employers may be induced by the system to employ young men who are not eligible for military service, either because they are non-white, immigrants, unfit or for other reasons. Employers have a large market of well-qualified enthusiastic employees able to start immediately and give 49 weeks' service a year (allowing for three weeks' leave). Against this the national serviceman can start only after two years, or break his service for



TEARS and concern — a scene that is often enacted at Cape Town Station when young men have been called up and leave for national service training or border duty.



ing in a profession or trade and thereafter give his employer only 44 weeks' service a year for the next 12 years

- Many thousands of national servicemen are in army camps doing very little, if anything at all (with the exception of those active on the border), and being paid for this. Coupled with the decreased work-force of the firms employing these men, the total effect must be a heavy drain on the economy of the country

It all looks very unattractive for the young men concerned. One wonders how many will face up to these burdens as the price to remain in this country, or be attracted to other countries where they can pursue their families and careers unhindered. Those who have left and those who will leave are probably the best qualified, an asset to any country

DAD'S ARMY

● THE Director, Public Relations, SA Defence Force, replies

Any threat to the security, peace and

which South Africans will have to make, as he sees it. In his view, South Africans are facing a bleak future. It is obvious that he is not completely informed about all the aspects of the new system and therefore has arrived at his conclusions

The new system does not mean an increase in the military obligation compared with the obligation under the old system. On the contrary, all the changes brought in are mainly to the advantage of part-time force members, their employers and dependants. For example, anyone who is as well-informed as your correspondent appears to be, ought to know that under the old system people could be called up for border duty for three months or longer every year. Thousands actually were called up. Under the new system a person may only be called up in one of the two years in the cycle for more than 30 days. In the remaining year of the cycle he may there-

longer than 30 days in any year unless his services are required for operational purposes or for tasks in support of operations

As far as the period of 12 years is concerned, people in their ninth and 10th years — ie the fifth cycle of two years each — cannot be called up without the Chief of the Defence Force's personal permission. In their last 12 years, people cannot be called up without the personal approval of the Minister of Defence

In other words, the arms of the service — the army, air force, navy and medical service — still have jurisdiction over part-time members for eight years, as under the old system. In addition there is an advantageous difference between the new and old systems. Under the old system people did not receive credit for periods when they were not called up and service was therefore extended. The eight-year period then sometimes became 12

One-man businesses or people in very important posts very important to apply for classification as area-bound is not to be sneered at

To summarise the new system has not been implemented to obtain more manpower, but to streamline the administrative process whereby it is obtained and deployed and to make it more flexible. The mechanics of management and control can now be applied in proportion to the escalation or de-escalation of the threat

In answer to specific complaints, the following

The Defence Force receives a negligible number of complaints from employees that they have to sacrifice their annual holiday leave to fulfill military commitments. Complaints have been received from employees who have volunteered for service that their employers refuse to grant them military leave and therefore have to use their annual leave for military commitments. It is true that no employer can be compelled to pay his employees while they are doing military service. The great majority do, however, pay their workers voluntarily

Professional people can apply to be classified as area-bound and if it is approved they fulfil their military commitment on a non-continuous basis in the same area in which their businesses are situated

The same applies to people with one-man businesses or who intend to start such enterprises

People who delay applying for exemption until the last moment can expect to wait until the last moment or even after the call-up date for the results of the exemption application

The decision to compel only whites to perform military service was not taken by the Defence Force and therefore cannot be laid at our door

The complaint that people are called up and then not deployed constructively has been partially answered above. In future stricter attention will be paid to this aspect. It can however be mentioned that, despite appeals from the Defence Force and the Chief of the Defence Force himself that cases of unproductive deployment be brought to his attention, not one such case was reported during 1982

The Defence Force has issued a brochure, "Your Guide to National Service/U Kristsigds tot Diensplig", in which the new national service system and its application is fully explained

People wanting even more detail are invited to write to or telephone the Chief of Staff Personnel (for attention Col P J Botha), Private Bag X159, Pretoria 0001 (012 21-4611 ext 164)

mands action from the inhabitants of that country. Whatever the nature of this action it will imply sacrifice of either a personal or communal nature. The nature and extent of this sacrifice will be in direct proportion to the nature and extent of the threat.

Your correspondent has sketched the extent of the sacrifice

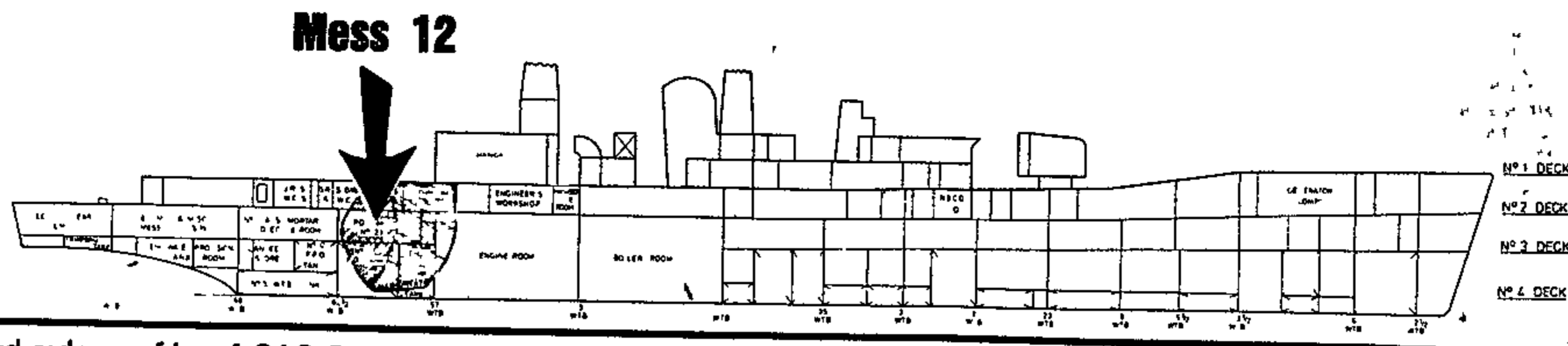
for a maximum of 30 days

In addition it is well known that the Chief of the Defence Force has issued instructions that no member of the part-time force may be called up for a period longer than his services are actually required. The Minister of Defence has also decided that no person can be called up for a period

years or even longer. Under the new system the member receives credit for the full 120 days in every cycle of two years and when the eight years has expired, the member knows that the period will not be extended unless he has requested deferment and is therefore personally responsible for the fact that the period is to be extended.

254

ARG
17/2/83



A starboard-side profile of SAS President Kruger showing the impact area, which was on the port side. From this officially-prepared diagram it can be seen that the chiefs' and petty officers' mess — Mess 12, on the port side and on the third deck — was at the point of impact with the bows of SAS Tafelberg. It was in this mess that 13 of the 16 men lost in the disaster were either killed outright or drowned.

3 officers' key roles before sinking

C.T. 17/2/83 254

Chief Reporter

THREE young officers, all in their twenties, had key roles in the events immediately before the loss at sea last year of the SA Navy's flagship, SAS President Kruger.

This was among the facts revealed this week at the start of the formal inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court.

The State has arranged legal representation of all three officers. Counsel has also been briefed to represent the commanding officer of the President Kruger, Captain Wim de Lange, and the ship's executive officer, Commander R A S Myers.

The "PK" sank after a pre-dawn collision with the fleet replenishment ship, SAS Tafelberg, during an exercise exactly



Sub-Lieutenant R E Pickstock

one year ago tomorrow. The full facts about the loss of the President Kruger are being revealed publicly for the first time at the inquest, which has been adjourned to March 14 to enable the legal representatives to prepare for evidence yet to come.

The three young officers on whose behalf counsel have been briefed are.

● Sub-Lieutenant Robert Edward Pickstock, who was officer of the watch in



Lieutenant Peter Smith

President Kruger when the collision occurred;

● Sub-Lieutenant Abraham Johannes Meintjies, the second officer of the watch; and

● Lieutenant Peter Smith, the principal warfare officer who was on duty in the President Kruger's operations room.

Legal representation at the inquest has also been arranged, through the Chief of the Defence Force, for the command-



Sub-Lieutenant A J Meintjies

ing officer of the Tafelberg, Captain Nick Smit.

The collision occurred shortly before the watch was due to be changed, at 4am, and diagrams were produced in court on Tuesday to show where the bows of SAS Tafelberg struck and penetrated the port side of the President Kruger.

The point of impact on the after hull of the frigate was the chiefs' and petty officers' mess — Mess 12

— in which 13 of the 16 men lost in the disaster were probably killed outright or drowned. Their bodies have not been recovered.

CPO Webb was one of the three men who survived the impact but subsequently lost their lives. The only body recovered was that of CPO Webb

● The Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, disclosed yesterday that a retired flag-officer of the SA Navy, Rear-Admiral G N Green, had agreed to be one of his assessors at the inquest on CPO Webb.

The other assessor is Mr L P Francis, a former Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg

Admiral Green retired as Chief of Naval Staff (Operations) in 1979, and has been farming at Bathurst in the Eastern Cape since.

SA is ready to back guerrillas

By SIMON BARBER
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — South Africa is willing to support any anti-communist guerrilla force in southern Africa, the South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha told the New York Times in an interview.

Mr Botha was questioned by Times correspondent Joseph Lelyveld about South Africa's alleged destabilisation campaign in the region.

"If fellow Africans are threatened by the evils of communism, we shall assist them when our assistance is requested. I'm an African and I believe communism is bad for Africa," he said.

Asked if this meant any rebel force believing itself to be fighting communism could look to Pretoria, the Prime Minister replied "If it is in the interests of South Africa

and stability on our borders, we shall certainly consider it."

Mr Botha agreed that such forces were now operating in South Africa's neighbouring states, but would not identify those receiving support. He did, however, refer to the Angolan rebel group Unita, which is known to receive substantial South African support.

"Are all the countries in the world prepared to tell me they don't support Unita?" he asked.

Mr Botha told the New York Times emphatically that South Africa was not involved in "a programme of systematic regional destabilisation."

The way to end the violence, Mr Botha said, was to negotiate a series of non-aggression pacts with bordering states.

Rape, murder: 4 SADEF men held

Cape Times 18/2/83
ZSC

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Four soldiers of the SA Defence Force have been arrested for the alleged indecent assault and murder of a 60-year-old Ovambo woman, police spokesmen confirmed yesterday.

The woman whose next-of-kin have not yet been informed about her death, was allegedly raped and assaulted while walking in the Ekoko area in Ovambo-land last Sunday at 11pm.

She died early on Monday morning.

The soldiers, between

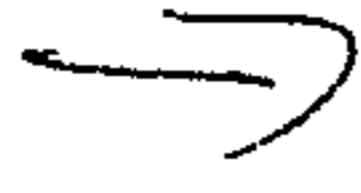
22 and 28 years old, are believed to be Angolan members of 32 Battalion and are being held at the police cells in Ondangwa.

A hat found on the scene — with a name embroidered in it — will be used as an exhibit.

The men are expected to appear in the Ondangwa Magistrate's Court on Monday.

In Kalfrand a young man who was awaiting trial for burglary and theft, Mr Johannes Gabriel, died in the police cells on Monday night, a police spokesman confirmed.

(251) National servicemen: travel 18/2/83
benefits/concessions
Hansard G. Col. 190-191
*14 Mr S A. PITMAN asked the Minister of Transport Affairs



191

FRIDAY, 18 FEB

- (1) What (a) benefits and (b) concessions are available to national servicemen wishing to travel by (i) train, (ii) railway bus and (iii) aircraft,
- (2) whether any additional benefits and concessions are being considered for the future, is so, (a) what benefits and concessions and (b) when will they be introduced?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Transport Affairs)

- (1) (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) None
- (b) (i) The "Tripper Card" which entitles national servicemen to 50 per cent discount on first and second class train journeys, except on the Blue Train, Drakensberg Express Train and in respect of season tickets
- (ii) None, except in cases where the passenger train service was replaced by a South African Road Transport service in which case a train ticket is valid
- (iii) A 30 per cent discount on off-peak flights

(2) No

(a) and (b) Fall away

Handwritten notes:
Credit Cards
18/2/83
S.A. Pitman

(a) R152 287 455

(b) 2 550 404

~~254~~ (254) Hausard
Attempted Seychelles coup training ground
Q Col. 184 18/2/83
*3 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence

Whether any South African Defence Force training ground was made available to the mercenaries in their preparations for the attempted Seychelles coup, if so, (a) where, (b) on whose authority, (c) for how long and (d) what facilities were provided?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No

254) *Howard* Q. 601, 194
Police salaries 18/2/83

*19 Mr D J N MALCOMFSS asked
the Minister of Law and Order

Whether he will consider his decision
not to answer questions regarding the sal-
aries of the Police?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND OR-
DER

No

ASU

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No census yet

(254) FM 18/2/83

The SADF seems to have dropped its plan to conduct a nationwide census of all men up to the age of 55 liable for service under the new call-up system. The census plan, revealed last year, would have given the military precise information of the number and location of all possible conscripts.

Official comment on the census is not available. However, military sources indicate that instead of a nationwide census, local commanders in key areas will be given the task of establishing what potential manpower is available locally. Even then this is likely to be done only in areas regarded as being particularly threatened and where the local security forces, particularly the commandos, are critically under-strength.

This assessment is supported by the first moves to call up older men under the new system. The call-ups are taking place in Paulpietersburg, Utrecht and Vryheid — all areas close to the Mozambique and Swaziland borders where there have been a number of terrorist incidents over the last two years.

In these areas all non-serving white males aged between 17 and 55 have been told to register for service by February 22. The first call-ups, and the first training camps, are expected in April.

As a method of conducting a census this is less than complete. However, it will probably be effective enough in small towns and rural areas where everyone knows everyone else, and it would be difficult for anyone to get away with non-registration.

Registration would be far less effective in the cities. But for the immediate future there seems little likelihood of widespread conscription of older men from the metropolitan areas.

The SADF's immediate priority seems to be to strengthen locally-based security forces in areas where insurgent activity is regarded as likely and where the local

commandos are under-manned. For the moment this still means small town and rural areas fairly close to the country's borders.

Military sources emphasise that the SADF probably has no intention of vastly expanding the number of people being conscripted. Apart from making it possible to strengthen local commandos in vulnerable

areas the system was, to a large extent, the result of contingency planning against a deterioration of the security situation.

In other words, if extra manpower is needed to deal with a deteriorating situation the SADF will have the means at hand without having to go through the time-consuming exercise of asking Parliament for authority.

—kantor comments—

2 SADF deserters shot by police

By KOOS COETZEE
Mail Africa Bureau

OSHAKATI — Two South African Defence Force deserters were shot dead by a police unit in January when they resisted arrest after going on the rampage killing two civilians at Ongwediva, in Ovambo a police spokesman confirmed yesterday

A third man is still being held

The two dead civilians were Mr Noag Mattheus, an unmarried man in his thirties and Mrs Antonia Toivo a mother of three who was about four months pregnant and in her late twenties

Local people said yesterday that on the evening of January 10 three men — they identified them as Morning Abel and Kaputu — approached a shop at Ongwediva and demanded R10 000. One carried a gun.

A subsequent inspection of the shop showed numerous bullet holes in walls, outside and inside, as well as in the counter behind which several young women hid. All escaped with their lives.

Although the men wore hoods they were recognised by their voices.

After taking R80 and change they left and approached a nearby house where Mrs Toivo and Mr Mattheus died. The man with the gun went inside while the others waited outside, neighbours said.

Several bullet holes were found in the tin shanty where the two people died.

The incident was reported to the police by the owner of the house, who apparently hid under a bed with his wife.

The three men known were identified as Morning Abel and Kaputu by people in the area.

Four soldiers on murder charge

By KOOS COETZEE
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Four soldiers of the South African Defence Force have been arrested for an alleged indecent assault on and murder of a 60-year-old Ovambo woman

And a young black man has died in police custody at Kalkrand, south of Windhoek, police spokesmen confirmed yesterday

The woman, whose next-of-kin have not yet been informed about her death, was allegedly raped and assaulted

while walking in the Ekoko area in Ovambo last Sunday night

She died early on Monday morning. Although the results of a post mortem are not available yet, it is believed she died of suffocation

The soldiers are all believed to be Angolan members of 32 Battalion and between 22 and 28 years old. They are being held at the police cells in Ondangwa

A hat found at the scene of the alleged crime — with a name embroidered in it — will be used as an exhibit in court. Police investigations are said to have

shown that two of the men left their army base without permission on Sunday

A docket is being prepared and the men are expected to appear in the Ondangwa Magistrate's Court on Monday

In Kalkrand a young black man who was awaiting trial for burglary and theft, Mr Johannes Gabriel, died in the police cells on Monday night, a police spokesman confirmed

His body was brought to Windhoek where a South African State pathologist will conduct a post mortem

Police are investigating

SAP man
19/2/83
killed

in action

PRETORIA — A young South African policeman, Constable Andre Delpont, of Vryheid, Natal, was killed in action yesterday, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, announced here

A police communique said Constable Andre Delpont, 19, who was unmarried, was killed during a skirmish

He leaves his father, Mr J H Delpont, of the farm, Wanbestuur, in the Vryheid area — Sapa

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(254) ROOM 19/12/83

SA denies Sapper spy swop was result of bribe

BY JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

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THE South African Government has denied allegations by a former West German government official that a SA secret service agent was bribed to facilitate last year's spy swop involving Soviet agent Alexei Koslov.

The denial was made last night by the SA ambassador in Bonn Mr Neil van Heerden and issued in Cape Town by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Major Koslov who was held in South Africa, was exchanged on the East-West German border for Sapper Johan van der Mescht and eight top western spies held behind the Iron Curtain.

The West German Press reported this week that a former official of the Ministry of Inter-

German Relations alleged in evidence to a Bundestag committee that a large amount of money described as bribe money had been paid to a South African secret service agent.

Mr Van Heerden said "I wish to point out that this exchange was carefully planned in advance and took place in the presence of amongst others a number of members of the National Intelligence Service of South Africa.

"In order to disprove these lies my government is prepared to allow members of the National Intelligence Service to provide all the facts concerning the exchange to the West German authorities and, if necessary to give evidence during any proceedings provided of course that the normal rules and practices applicable in the intelligence community are observed," Mr Van Heerden said.

Youths join tax office to duck army

Sunday Times
29/2/83
254

HUNDREDS of youths leaving school are applying for jobs with the Department of Inland Revenue ... to get out of military training.

And they are succeeding. To the "total amazement" of businessmen, some youths have had their military training deferred for nearly five years already while they work for the Government department.

It has been confirmed that that deferment can be "indefinite".

Some youths working for the department have even applied to do military training but have been turned down.

They are told they have to resign first.

There is a department directive that while they work for Inland Revenue they do not do military service.

And the businessman suffers while his key personnel is called up for two years.

The Exemption Board is open to businessmen but obtaining a deferment for an employee is "by no means

By BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

easy" and often does not succeed for long.

Some youths running one-man businesses have been known to sell out because of looming military commitments.

Mr C J Venter, chief director of Inland Revenue, explained that it was considered a "key department".

Therefore, the Minister of Manpower had given instructions to the Exemption Board that people in certain ranks in the department be granted

an "extension of military service".

The department applied for deferment for its staff on an annual basis.

"The board may refuse it any year. It is no permanent thing, these people do get called up."

But he confirmed that some staff had had their military service deferred since 1978 and that it could continue indefinitely.

Mr Venter said it was primarily due to the shortage of staff.

"What will happen to the State finance if we have no staff?" he said. "South Africa

will not be able to survive.

"During the last war people in Inland Revenue weren't allowed to join the forces."

"It's a key department. The whole Government function would come to a standstill without it."

But Mr Venter stressed that it did not mean youths would be exempt from military training — "it only means an extension of service".

The moment people left the department they would be called up for military training.

Mr Venter said so far the scheme had been "good for recruiting".

But he had a warning for those who only joined the department to get out of military training.

"If they are useless, we will get rid of them," he said.

Business organisations and spokesmen were unaware of the "Inland Revenue deal" and reacted with disbelief when approached this week.

"If it's true, I'm totally amazed," said Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP spokesman on Finance.

"I recommended that youngsters working for Inland Revenue get deferment but that it can be indefinite I can't believe.

"I will certainly look into the matter."

Mr Rod Ironside, Federated Chamber of Industries president, said "It's new to me. I can't comment at this stage except to say that I'm astonished."

Johannesburg businessman Mr Ralph Parrott felt it "very unfair" that Inland Revenue should have preferential treatment.

"What's good for the goose should be good for the gander," he said.

"If we apply to the Exemption Board we can get somebody's training deferred, but it's not easy and it's not automatic."

"Everybody is struggling with staff shortages, not only Inland Revenue."

A Defence Force spokesman said there were certain categories of people that they could not call up but he did not know who they were or who they worked for.

"They were just given a list of names by the Exemption Board."

Mozambique rail blast clue leads UK paper to Ulster

IRISH SABOTEUR — AND THE 'SA CONNECTION'

252

LONDON A white commando killed while trying to sabotage a vital railway line in Mozambique has been identified here as a Sandhurst-trained Ulsterman serving in the South African army.

According to the Observer today, evidence of his identity is proof of the "secret war" South Africa is waging against neighbouring black

states. The Mozambique government had been unable to identify the white saboteur or the three Africans who died with him because all four were blown to pieces. But one vital clue, a photographed page of a handwritten novel about Northern Ireland, has been obtained by the Observer.

This, the paper claims, proves that the saboteur was Sandhurst-trained

Lieut Alan Gingles, 27, from Larne in County Antrim. By the time of his death he had resigned from the British Army and had become a regular officer in the SA Defence Force.

Shortly after the fatal explosion on the railway line between Zimbabwe and Beira, a communique about Gingles said he had been "killed in action against terrorists in the

Tribune Bureau *S Tribune*
20/2/83

"operation area". An SADF spokesman said yesterday he was not prepared to comment on speculation.

Gingles, the Observer claims died more than 460 km beyond South African territory. His operation, it says, was quite distinct from the limited cross-border raids made by the SADF to take out guerillas planning to infiltrate South Africa

The paper has tracked Gingles back to a small town 30 km north of Belfast.

The trail started with the newspaper's correspondent, Joseph Hanlon, in Beira. Hanlon obtained pictures taken after the explosion from Carlos Rodrigues, staff photographer of Beira's *Diario de Mocimboa*.

A photographed fragment of a handwritten novel was the crucial evidence.

In Larne there was no difficulty in tracing Gingles's relatives. After news of his death there was a memorial service in Larne Presbyterian Church.

At the farmhouse near the Ballyhampton Road, near Larne, Hubert Gingles produced a bundle of letters sent home by his son from Africa. The handwriting in them was identical with that of the manuscript found 8000km away beside the Mozambique railway line.

Mr Gingles is 'very unhappy that his son might now become the centre of a diplomatic row between Mozambique and South Africa.

Speaking from Larne he told the **SUNDAY TRIBUNE** last night "This is not a thing anyone would want a son to be caught up in".

He added he had always feared for his son's life "You worry about them all the time, knowing they are fighting terrorists".

"I had a vague idea of what he was doing," Mr Gingles said "I was given to understand he was working for the South African government in some way but I knew what that meant because Alan had adventures and was very

The fictional hero, a student named Willie, was portrayed as heavily involved in Northern Ireland's politics. He had been recruited into a right-wing terrorist cell and was instructed to infiltrate the Ulster Defence regiment.

One sadly apt sentence in the novel reads "Death as he now knew was anything but pleasant or glorious".

After the Observer established that the dead saboteur was called Gingles this unusual name was tracked to Larne — and it fitted in with the novel. A girl in the story has the codename "Antrim". Larne is in County Antrim.

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Danish police claim Bulgaria smuggled arms to South Africa

294
#

LONDON A London company played a pivotal role in a secret operation by which millions of rands worth of guns, ammunition and landmines were illegally supplied to South Africa by communist Bulgaria, it is claimed here

The arms, according to investigating authorities, were for African guerrillas backed by South Africa fighting against the Soviet-backed government forces in Angola

The allegations have been by Danish police, headed by Hakon Jorgensen, who have spent two years unravelling the plot, the exposure of which cuts deep into Bulgarian intelligence operations

Details of the Bulgarian deal will be revealed in a Copenhagen court later this year when two

20/2/83

TRIBUNE BUREAU

S. Tribune

directors of a Danish freight company face charges of illicit arms dealing in defiance of the United Nations embargo

Documents in the hands of Danish police suggest that 20 shiploads of arms, each worth between R7.5 million and R18 million, were transported to South Africa between 1976 and 1980 by several Danish shipping companies

Today's *London Sunday Times* reports that it was only by chance that the shipments were discovered

A ship chartered by a Danish firm called Trigon, en route from Bulgaria's Black Sea port of Burgas to South Africa, was intercepted in the Bosphorous by Turkish

customs officials who suspected a smuggling operation

They found the arms and called in Danish officials

Mr Jorgensen's investigations led to the seizure of contracts, bank statements and cargo manifests which said the arms were shipped in the name of a London company called Yuco Properties. The company was non-existent and the south-east London address given was false

Other documents obtained by the police and a statement from one of the defendants identified Mr Peter Oscar Mulack, a 60-year-old German-born arms-dealer now living in Miami, Florida, as the man behind the deal

Danish police were told that Mr Mulack set up Yuco Properties as the front company to buy arms

Mulack approached two contacts in Vienna whom he knew to be friendly with high-ranking Bulgarian officials to arrange a meeting

The man Mulack met in Vienna's Hilton was certainly a top official, but one whose presence would not arouse suspicion. The *London Sunday Times* names him as Ivan Schlawkoff, director-general of Bulgarian TV, son-in-law of the Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov and a Politburo member. It was Schlawkoff who arranged the Bulgarian supply of, among other weapons, thousands of Russia's notorious assault rifle, the AK 47. Danish police add

254 Star 21/2/83

Dead railway saboteur was SADF officer, claims London paper

LONDON — A man killed while trying to sabotage a vital railway line in Mozambique has been identified in London as an Ulsterman serving in the South African Army.

The London Observer said yesterday that this was proof of the "secret war" South Africa was waging against neighbouring black States.

The Mozambique Government has been unable to identify the white saboteur or the three

blacks who died with him because all four were blown to pieces.

But a vital clue, a photographed page of a handwritten novel about Northern Ireland, was obtained by The Observer.

This, the paper claimed, proved that the saboteur was Sandhurst-trained Lieutenant Alan Gingles (27) from Larne in County Antrim. He had resigned from the British Army and had become a regular officer in the

South African Defence Force.

Shortly after the fatal explosion on the railway line between Zimbabwe and Beira the SADF released a communique about Lieutenant Gingles, saying he had been "killed in action against terrorists in the operational area."

But Lieutenant Gingles, The Observer claimed, died more than 460 km outside South African territory. His operation, it said, was quite distinct from the

limited cross-border raids made by the SADF to take out the bases of guerrillas planning to infiltrate South Africa.

The Observer tracked Lieutenant Gingles back to a small town 30 km north of Belfast.

The trail started with the newspaper's correspondent, Joseph Hanlon, in Beira. Hanlon obtained pictures, taken after the explosion, from Carlos Rodrigues, staff photographer of Beira's Diario de Mocimboa.

A photographed fragment of a handwritten novel was the crucial evidence.

The fictional hero, a student named Wilbe, was portrayed as heavily involved in Northern Ireland's politics. He had been recruited into a right-wing terrorist cell and was instructed to infiltrate the Ulster Defence Regiment.

At a farmhouse near the Balilyhampton Road, Larne, Mr Hubert Gingles produced a bundle of letters sent by his son from Africa. The handwriting in them was identical with that in the manuscript found 8 000 km away beside the Mozambique railway line.

After an unexciting spell in Germany, Lieutenant Gingles resigned his British commission and went to Rhodesia during the closing stages of the Smith regime. There he fought in a commando unit of the Rhodesian Light Infantry.

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said the SADF stood by its original statement on Lieutenant Gingles's death and had no comment whatsoever on speculative reporting.



Alan Gingles on parade as officer in the Rhodesian Light Infantry in 1980

(466) (254)
Bulgaria
linked to
SA arms
2/1/83

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A bogus London company played a pivotal role in a secret operation by which millions of rands worth of guns, ammunition and landmines were illegally supplied to South Africa by communist Bulgaria, it is claimed here.

The investigating authorities said the arms were for African guerillas, backed by South Africa, fighting the Soviet-backed government forces in Angola.

The allegations are being made by Danish Police, headed by Mr Hakon Jorgensen, who have spent two years unravelling the plot, the exposure of which cuts deep into Bulgarian secret service operations.

Details of the Bulgarian deal will be revealed in a Copenhagen court later this year when two directors of a Danish freight company face charges of illicit arms dealing in defiance of the United Nations embargo.

Documents suggest that 20 shiploads of arms, each worth between R7,5 million and R18 million, were transported to South Africa between 1976 and 1980 by several Danish shipping companies.

The London Sunday Times reports that it was only by chance that the shipments were discovered.

A ship chartered by a Danish firm called Trigon, en route from Bulgaria's Black Sea port of Burgas to South Africa, was intercepted in the Bosphorus by Turkish customs officials who suspected a smuggling operation.

They found the arms and called in Danish officials.

Mr Jorgensen's investigations led to the seizure of contracts, bank statements and cargo manifests which said the arms were shipped in the name of a London company called Yuco Properties.

The man behind the deal was identified as Mr Peter Oscar Mulack (60), a German-born arms dealer now living in Miami, Florida.

Danish police were told that Mr Mulack set up Yuco Properties as the front company to buy arms after South Africa's Armscor had given him a shopping list for mines, guns and grenades for use in Angola.

SA armaments earn high praise from Jane's Review

By Andrew Walker

South African weaponry has earned high praise in the authoritative British publication, Jane's Defence Review.

Reviewing the Armscor weapons which went on international display at the Defendory arms exhibition in Athens last year, the publication says South Africa has production potential to spare now that it has largely met the needs of the SADF.

It says South Africa, in a bid to break into the world's arms market in a big way, has already "plotted potential markets in Africa itself, South America and parts of the Far East

Jane's Defence Review, the expert British armaments publication, has lauded the quality of weapons produced by Armscor. Jane's also claims SA has launched a drive to break into the international arms market.

"As is widely known, some clandestine sales of various items have already been made but now Armscor is on the open market

ADVANCES

"How successful it will be remains to be seen, but the quality of its hardware is undoubtedly excellent"

The latest issue of Jane's describes a range of South African arms available, including the G5 155 mm howitzer and its mobile version, the G6

While saying the G5 was developed from a Canadian weapon, Jane's says the Armscor version "is a considerably changed

and enhanced design" with many advances on the original

Of the G6, it says "Although the G6 design involved some Canadian and American assistance in its early days, it has now evolved into a most interesting and useful-looking

concept that exactly suits the South African tactical scene"

Also singled out is South Africa's frequency-hopping radio, designed to help add security to radio transmissions

And Armscor's AS80 artillery fire control data

for up to 32 guns, the system "must have raised quite a few eyebrows on account of its flexibility and ease of use"

Jane's was also interested in the Kukri heat-seeking dogfight missile, incorporating a "look and shoot" sight

operated through the pilot's helmet

The publication says it remains to be seen how much of the interest shown in South African arms results in sales, "but Armscor is under no illusions as to the difficulties it faces"

The G5 155 mm field-piece is among other weapons earning international acclaim for South Africa's arms industry

Civil defence drive in rural areas

D. Disputable
22/2/83

254

EAST LONDON — As a national recruitment drive for civil defence gets underway, the civil defence officer of the divisional council here, Mr John Shaw, said he had succeeded in organising some rural areas of the division

In East London, the town clerk and chief of civil defence, Mr J J Human, said civil defence was regarded as the capability to carry on providing essential services — fire, ambulance, water, power, and so forth — during an emergency

Mr Human stressed that current conditions of "financial stringency" limited the resources available for civil defence

"We must keep our feet on the ground, and remember that our main source of income is rate payers," Mr Human said

He said he was confident that within these financial limitations, the city was prepared to do all that could reasonably be expected of it to maintain services during an emergency

The national civil defence drive is to be led by the Transvaal civil defence administration, and will involve civil defence organisations throughout South Africa

A recent survey conducted by the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) revealed a lack of public interest in civil defence, but concluded that civil defence organisations were prepared to cope with most emergencies

Provincial legislation enacted in 1977 obliged local authorities to nominate a chief of civil



MR HUMAN

defence, and to set up a civil defence corps as soon as possible

Mr Shaw said that civil defence corps had been established in the Kaffraria division in 15 rural areas Kwelera-Gonubie, Thorn Park, Macleantown, Kei Road and district, Bolo district, and Silvervale district

There had generally been little response from city-dwellers within the district

"People in the cities seem to think they have all the facilities they need, to cope with emergencies They are in error The whole idea of civil defence is to augment ordinary facilities during an emergency"

He said the division was setting up radio links between rural civil defence zones and the central control room in East London

First aid posts and casualty clearing centres in the rural zones would be ready soon

An ambulance and rescue course was plan-

ned for the Kwelera-Gonubie zone, and a first aid course had already been run there

In East London, Mr Human said that the key to civil defence preparedness lay in running the city well on a day-to-day basis, and in co-ordinating civil defence planning with provincial and national authorities

A well-run city could cope with emergencies "up to a point", Mr Human said

In a large-scale emergency, the limited resources of a municipality would mean it could play only a limited civil defence role It would have to rely on outside help

"To that end, I have taken steps that will enable us to communicate with central and provincial agencies in the event of an emergency"

Mr Human said also that an "operations room" was being set up in the municipal building to co-ordinate emergency operations within the city

The city was looking into the possibility of centralising civil defence administration under a separate municipal department

The city now offered the public courses on first-aid and domestic fire safety

"In our world today, it is important that people be able to look after themselves in an emergency," Mr Human said — DDR

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Pretoria Correspondent

The Nederduitse Hervormde Kerk has welcomed proposed Government legislation to take national service dodgers in hand

"Conscientious objectors are just people who have very selective consciences," the head of one of the most influential Afrikaans churches in South Africa, Professor J P Oberholzer, said.

In an article in the Nederduitse Hervormde Kerk newsletter, Professor Oberholzer said "And if such conscientious objectors are championed by churchmen, one wonders how the consciences of those clergymen work."

Professor Oberholzer said a government without the power to maintain law and order or oppose "terrorism and aggression" was meaningless.

"It is high time the

Govt plan on 'duty dodgers' pleases NHK

false pretences (of the conscientious objectors) are unmasked, whether they are sanctioned by churches, conscience, religion or the so-called unjust system in South Africa," he said.

In the newsletter another Nederduitse Hervormde Kerk theologian, Professor B J Engelbrecht, outlined the South African Defence Force proposals as disclosed to a group of church representatives in Pretoria recently

"I believe South Africa will be completely in

step with the democratic Western world if these proposals are accepted," Professor Engelbrecht said.

This move by the Nederduitse Hervormde Kerk clearly splits South African churches into two camps on the conscientious objection issue: the mostly "English-speaking" churches which support the right of the conscientious objector and decry the SADF proposals, and the two main Afrikaans churches which have supported the proposals

written reply 254 1 thousand
23/2/83 Q.61.276

Defence Force: equal pay for equal work

32 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

- (1) What is the estimated cost of the introduction of equal pay for equal work and responsibility for all race 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?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

- (1) The programme for the narrowing and elimination of the salary gap between the various population groups for comparable work, qualifications and productivity on a horizontal basis is implemented in phases together with certain general salary adjustments. It is exceedingly difficult to determine in advance the expenditure involved in implementing a phase of the programme as there are many variables present in salaries at any point of time
- (2) The system of equal remuneration for equal work, qualifications and productivity has already been applied to several levels
 - (a) and (b) The implementation of further phases of the total programme will be considered in the light of available funds when salary adjustments can be effected in the government sector in the future

(3) whether he has evidence at his disposal that some of these persons were members of the ANC, if so, which of them were such members?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Since the names of the persons killed have not been obtained on official level from the Lesotho authorities, I am not prepared to furnish any names as being the correct particulars

(2) (a) and (b) Without mentioning any names, I can assure the hon member that conclusive evidence exists that some of these persons had undergone training in Lesotho, Russia, East Germany and Angola

(3) Yes For reasons already stated I am not prepared to furnish any names

†Mr P A MYBURGH Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I just want to ask him how it is possible that the Chief of the Security Police has made a series of names available to the Press, while the hon the Minister refuses in this House to make that information available? [Interjections]

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I bear the responsibility for any reply I give in this House, and as I explained in my reply, I am not prepared to mention names in this House which were not officially supplied by the Lesotho Government as well I content myself with my reply

†Mr P A MYBURGH Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, would he then say that the information made available to the Press by the Chief of the Security Police is inaccurate?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am not saying that I content myself with the reply given by Gen Coetzee at the time, and I also content myself with the reply I have given to the question the hon member put to me in this House

†Mr P A MYBURGH. Mr Speaker, I do not accept that as a reply to my question, and further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I therefore want to ask him the following If the Chief of the Security Police is prepared to make names available, is it too much to expect that the hon the Minister—if the information is correct and he stands by it—will make that information available to this House as well? [Interjections]

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am not prepared to have myself put under cross-examination by the hon member by way of question and reply [Interjections]

†Mr SPEAKER Order! When hon members put questions it is expected that they will listen to the replies given by hon Ministers The hon the Minister may proceed

†The MINISTER Nor am I prepared to let this type of question and reply develop into a dispute between a Minister and a senior general in the South African Police

†Mr P A MYBURGH Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply If he made available the information I have requested, how could that lead to a dispute between him and the senior official he has referred to, provided, of course, his information is correct?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, with respect to the Chair, I just want to say that I think the hon member is wasting the time of the House [Interjections]

254
~~MA 167~~ Hans and 23/2/83
 Persons killed in attack on Maseru
 Q. Col. 251 - 253
 *10 Mr P. A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Law and Order †

(1) What are the names of the persons who were killed in the attack on Maseru in December 1982,

(2) whether he has evidence at his disposal that some of these persons had received training in guerrilla warfare, if so, (a) which of them had received such training and (b) where in each case,



(254)

Hansard Q Col 263

Armcor

23/2/83

*24 Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Defence †

- (a) Who are the members of the board of directors of Armcor, (b)(i) when was each of them appointed and (ii) for what period has each of them been appointed and (c) with which companies, groups or institutions are they connected?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

As agreed I shall, in confidence, furnish the hon member personally with that information which is readily available

234 RDM 24/2/83

SADF sentences 2 more Witnesses

Pretoria Bureau

A MILITARY court at Voortrekkerhoogte on Tuesday sentenced two Jehovah's Witnesses to three years in detention for refusing to do military service — bringing to more than 70 the number of Witnesses sentenced in the past five weeks.

Mr Wolf Bernd Fischer, 21, from Cape Town, and Mr Stephen Rautenbach, 21, from Tongaat in Natal, were sentenced to three years by the court president, Major H J de Vos. They both pleaded guilty.

The men reported for duty in January but on their arrival refused to undergo military service and were charged in terms of Section 126a(1)(b) of the Defence Act of 1957.

Both men handed in sworn statements from the secretaries of their congregations to prove that they were *bona fide* conscientious objectors.

The defence force recognises the right of Jehovah's Witnesses to object to military service. They are sentenced to three years detention and on their release they are discharged from the SADF.

Objectors from other denominations — such as Anglicans and Roman Catholics — are liable for call-up again once they have completed sentence.

Mr Fisher was studying electrical engineering at the Cape Town Technikon and Mr Rautenbach was a sales representative for a radio company in Durban.

- (c) The total length of visits shall not exceed 2 hours per visiting day and is determined by the superintendent on account of
 - the number of visitors that turn up,
 - the availability of control personnel, and
 - the facilities available

(2) (a) and (b) No

- (c) No, except possibly for reasons mentioned in 1(c) above

Bonus bond prize money

253 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance.

What amount in bonus bond prize money was unclaimed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

R3 607 400 as at 31 December 1982

Company tax

254 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

What amount in company tax was collected from (a) mining and (b) non-mining companies in each month of 1982?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(254) Hansard Q. Col.
Conscientious objectors 293-294
24/2/83

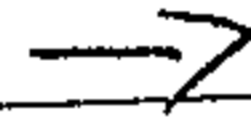
219 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence.

- (1) Whether conscientious objectors in detention barracks are entitled to receive visitors, if so, (a) how many at a time, (b) how often per month and (c) for how long per visit,
- (b) whether the (a) number, (b) frequency or (c) length of visits was reduced during the past three months, if so, (i) for what reason, (ii) on whose instructions and (iii) in respect of which classes of conscientious objectors?

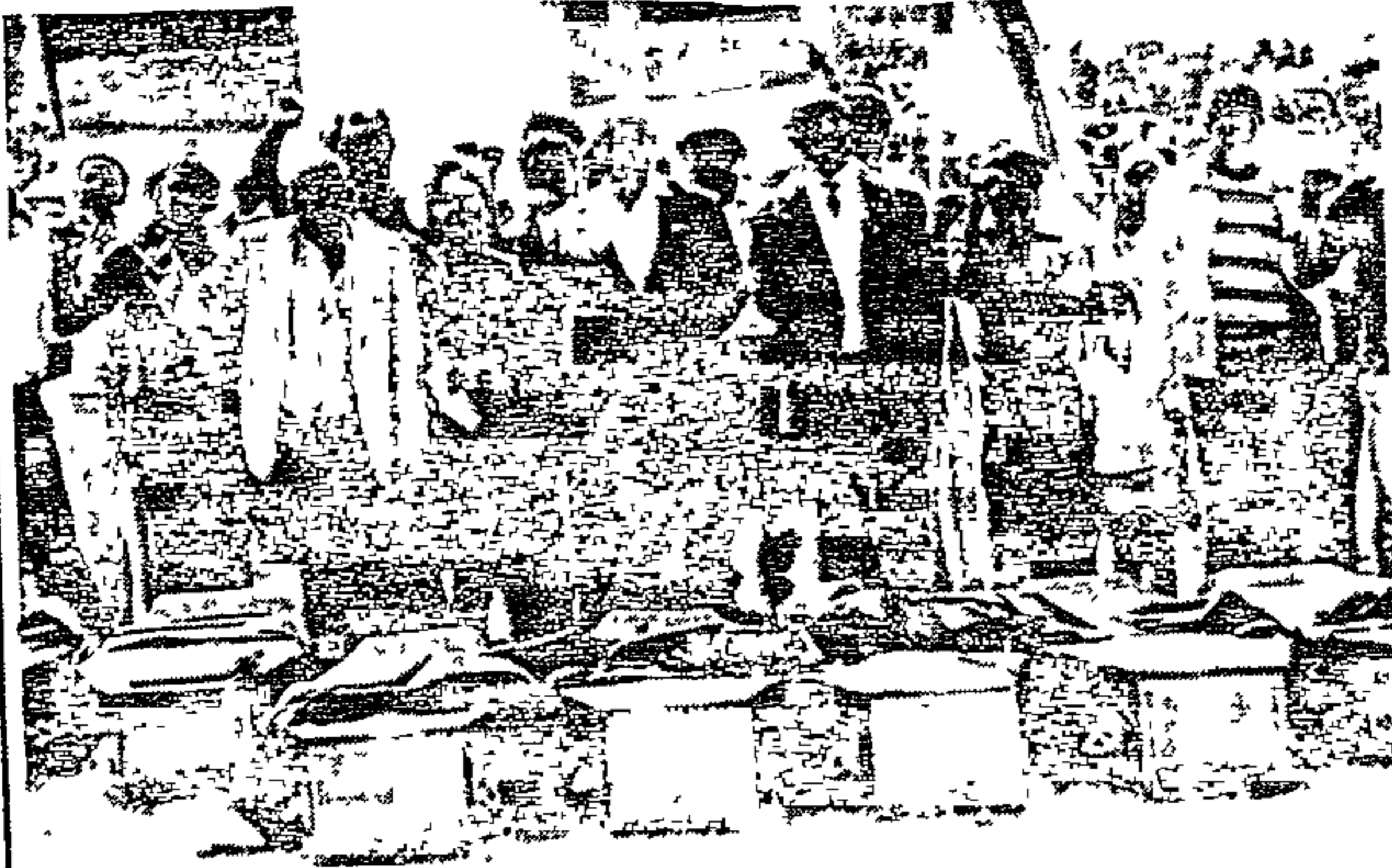
The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) A maximum of 3

- (b) Once a month In deserving cases the superintendent may authorize special visits, the length of which he will stipulate



	(a) Mining Companies R	(b) Non-mining Companies R
January	5 549 101	476 777 138
February	517 001 901	120 343 228
March	11 166 628	407 948 402
April	2 551 526	243 843 037
May	135 764 213	138 208 133
June	19 312 026	293 185 814
July	4 476 281	534 009 674
August	411 308 446	254 848 521
September	2 359 924	266 692 019
October	28 977 721	312 070 291



Clenched fists over coffins of the Maseru raid victims

Minister 'trifled' with Parliament

CPK Trifles 24/2/83
254

Political Staff

THE chief Progressive Federal Party defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh, yesterday accused the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, of "trifling with Parliament"

He attacked Mr Le Grange for not giving Parliament names of alleged ANC members killed in the controversial Maseru raid last year when the security chief, Lieutenant General J Coetzee, had already released them

Mr Myburgh said the minister's "non-replies" at question time in Parliament showed that he underestimated the seriousness with which the Opposition viewed the Maseru raid

Mr Myburgh had asked for the names of the dead, whether Mr Le Grange had evidence that some of them received guerilla warfare training and

whether he had evidence they were ANC members

Mr Le Grange replied that since the names had not been obtained on "an official level" from the Lesotho authorities "I am not prepared to furnish any names as being the correct particulars"

He added "Without mentioning any names, I can assure the member that conclusive evidence exists that some of these persons had undergone training in Lesotho, Russia, East Germany and Angola"

In a statement later, Mr Myburgh said he could not understand the minister's reticence

"The facts are very simple. The government has assured us the raid was absolutely necessary, that it was intended to root out nests of terrorists, and that acts of terrorism planned for Christmas last year were effectively

stopped by the elimination of the ANC's 'top structure' in Lesotho

"Now, when I ask him for simple facts — names of the dead which in any case the head of the security police has already given to the press — the minister finds it impossible to reply

"Does he endorse the names released by General Coetzee? Is he afraid of misleading Parliament if he replies in anything but the most vague and general terms?"

"Does he have information that the people killed formed part of the 'top structure' of the ANC? If he was guessing, on what kind of intelligence are such raids based

"Mr Le Grange's replies — or non-replies — suggest either that he does not know the replies or else that he is trifling with Parliament"

teacher yesterday denied in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court that she could be held responsible for dagga plants which had been placed on the roof of her house

Mrs Lynette Denise Forehead, 35, of Mills Street, was giving evidence in the trial in which she and Mr John Kennedy, 44, also of Mills Street, are charged with dealing in dagga

Evidence at a previous hearing, when both plead-

August 5 last year

Mrs Forehead yesterday testified that she had moved into the house in October 1980 and Mr Kennedy moved in three months later. She had never been on to the roof of the house, she said

She and Mr Kennedy were watching television when there was a loud bang on the door. When they opened the door six policemen entered and conducted a search. They

investigating officer Sergeant George Lochner was 'very rude and very irritable'

"I had nothing whatsoever to do with the dagga plants. The first time I saw it was when it was placed on my kitchen table"

She said she felt that either someone had put it there "because it's a good hiding place" or someone had "deliberately put it there and telephoned the police so that I could land in this mess"

Mrs Forehead said there were rooms on the premises which were let to other people who frequently received visitors. Any one of the visitors could have placed the plants on the roof, she said

The hearing was adjourned to February 25 and they were warned to appear

Mr S du T Malherbe was the magistrate. Mr L Hattingh appeared for the State. Mrs Forehead and Mr Kennedy were not represented



Some of the stallkeepers, in Maynardville today. Seventeen traditional food and drink stalls today. The fair will be open for

Nog 'n piep for Pepys

LONDON — Delayed half a century the publication of the definitive edition of "The Diary of Samuel Pepys" was completed yesterday on the anniversary of the author's birth 350 years ago

A final 626-page companion, and separate index, completed the 11 volumes

The diarist's sexual philandering, including the time his wife caught him making love to her teenage companion, is among the frank revelations in the full version of one of the world's most famous books

The diary was locked away for over 100 years until the first abbreviated edition appeared in 1825

The liberalising 1959 Obscene Publications Act made it possible to include the full text— Sapa-AP

CAPL Times
Two more
Witnesses
get DB 254

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — A military court at Voortrekkerhoogte on Tuesday sentenced two more Jehovah's Witnesses to three years in detention for refusing to do military service — bringing to more than 70 the number of Witnesses sentenced in the past five weeks

Wolf Bernd Fischer, 21, of Cape Town and Stephen Rautenbach, 21, of Tongaat in Natal, were sentenced to three years by the court president, Major H J de Vos. They both pleaded guilty

The men reported for duty in January but on their arrival they refused to undergo military service and they were charged in terms of Section 126a (1) (b) of the Defence Act of 1957

Both men handed in sworn statements from the secretaries of their congregations to prove they were bona fide conscientious objectors

The SADF recognizes the right of Jehovah's Witnesses to object to rendering military service. They are always sentenced to three years and when released, are discharged from the SADF

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ER soldier kills wife, in-laws and then himself

Star 25/2/83

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By Mike Simpson, East Rand Bureau

A young Citizen Force soldier ran amok last night, killing three members of his family before turning his service rifle on himself.

Mr Jacobus Vermaak (25) of Birchleigh, Kempton Park, shot and killed his wife, father-in-law and brother-in-law and slightly wounded another brother-in-law.

The dead are Mrs Susara Wilhelmina Vermaak (26), Mr Frederick Emil Erikson (52) and Frederick Emil Erikson Jnr (15). The wounded man is Mr Schalk Erikson (21).

The shooting took place at the Erikson home in Barnes Street, Kempton Park West, at about 7 pm. Mr Vermaak apparently went to fetch his estranged wife at a nearby cafe. He took her and their young daughter, Mariska, to the Erikson home. An argument between Mr Vermaak and members of the family followed.

Returned fire

Mr Vermaak then left the scene and later returned with his R-1 rifle. He fired two shots through a window next to the front door, hitting Mrs Vermaak in the head as she was talking on the telephone in the passage.

Mr Vermaak then moved to the other side of the house where he was fired on by Mr Erikson. He returned the fire, killing Mr Erikson and his son.

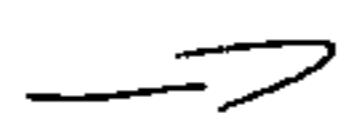
Mr Vermaak's body was later found by police outside the house with a bullet wound in the head. He was apparently doing a one-month army camp in Pretoria.

Today family members refused to speak to reporters.

Handed Q. Co 1. 318 -
254 Mr. Alan Gingles citizenship 319
25/2/83

*29 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

Whether a Mr Alan Gingles has been



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FRIDAY, 25 FEB

granted South African citizenship, if so, on what date was it granted?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

✓ - No

254 Hausand Q 61. 314-
Defence Force: person employed 315
25/2/83

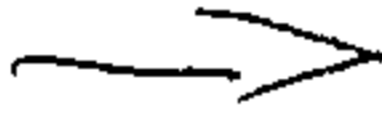
*23 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether a certain person whose name has been furnished to his Department for the purpose of his reply, is or was employed by the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) in which branch of the South African Defence Force, (b)(i) when and (ii) for what period, (c) in what capacity and (d) where is or was he based,
- (2) whether he will furnish this person's name to the House?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
 - (a) to (d) It is not Defence Force policy to divulge the service particulars or the circumstances under which members of the S A Defence Force are killed in the operational areas because this may be of value to the enemy. The hon member will have noticed from the announcements of such fatalities in the media that this policy has been applied consistently for some years.
- (2) Yes, Lieutenant A Gingles, whose death was announced on 17 October 1981

Mr R R HULLEY Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister,



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FRIDAY, 25 FEB

can he tell the House whether Lt Gingles was on an authorized mission when he died?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I have given the reason why matters of this nature cannot be discussed, namely that it may be of value to the enemy. On 22 April last year I put the question to the hon member for Constantia in this House whether he wanted to co-operate with the enemies of South Africa. He has still not given me a reply. I therefore put the question to him once again.

†The PRIME MINISTER He and Dr Bishop are just the same [Interjections]

†Mr SPEAKER Order!

(254) Hansard Q Col. 357
Death of national serviceman

25/2/83
310 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Law and Order

Whether the investigation into the death
of a national serviceman in July 1982 in
Ladysmith, Natal, has been completed, if
not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what
was the result of such investigation?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND OR-
DER.

Yes

(a) 15 February 1983

(b) As required by the Inquest Act,
1959 all the relevant documents
have been referred to the magis-
trate, Ladysmith on 18 February
1983

SADEF officer ^{25/11/83} died ^{25/11/83} on sabotage mission'

Defence Reporter WHERE and how did Lieutenant Alan Gingles of the South African Defence Force (SADF) die?

A British Sunday newspaper says he was killed while on a sabotage mission inside Mozambique. The SADF merely says he was killed in action in the operational area.

At the weekend, 16 months after Lieutenant Gingles's death, the Observer newspaper claimed it had "the first direct evidence" that South Africa was attacking non-military installations in black Africa.

Railway line

The Observer's report, first quoted this week by the Burger in Cape Town, said it had identified Lieutenant Gingles as a Northern Irishman in SADF service who had been shot dead while attempting to blow up a railway line between Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

The Observer had come by what it said was a page from a hand-written novel found at the scene of Lieutenant Gingles's death, and the writing was the same as those in a number of his letters shown to the newspaper by his father.

A spokesman for the SADF did not dispute Lieutenant Gingles had been a British subject serving in the South African Permanent Force at the time.

'No comment'

However, he would not comment on the exact place or circumstances of Lieutenant Gingles's death, referring inquiries to a statement of October 17, 1981, in which the SADF had announced that Lieutenant Gingles had "died in action against terrorists in the operational area on October 15, 1981".

The same statement gave Lieutenant Gingles's address as the military base at Phalaborwa in the north-eastern Transvaal. Phalaborwa is near the western border of the Kruger National Park, some 70km from the Mozambican border. The Maputo-Harare railway line runs almost parallel to the border about 140km inside Mozambique.

'Destabilization' charges: What are South Africa's objectives?

Cape Times 25/2/83 254

FOR quite some time now the issue of destabilization has figured prominently in debates about South African policy, but in our internal political discussions it was strangely absent. At least since 1981 reports about South Africa's "destabilizing" actions throughout the sub-continent have appeared regularly in major Western newspapers like the New York Times

Western diplomats and other observers have become increasingly concerned that this might be a matter of deliberate policy on South Africa's part. The governments of the frontline states had less doubt about this and protested against such "destabilizing" acts in no uncertain terms. But in South Africa itself the Cape Times was more or less alone in speaking out strongly on this vital matter.

Vague replies

It is thus a significant development that, at long last, the matter was raised and discussed by prominent spokesmen of all the main parties during the no-confidence debate in Parliament. Unfortunately it cannot be said that it was dealt with at all adequately. Not only were the government's replies to detailed questions about such matters as South Africa's involvement in the abortive coup in the Seychelles disturbingly vague and evasive, but no clear and coherent statements regarding basic policy objectives were forthcoming either.

The Prime Minister asserted that we naturally preferred to have prosperous and stable countries around us, and that it was not in South Africa's interest to interfere in their affairs via mercenary agents or other destabilizing means. If rather general, this seemed a categorical enough assurance about the aims of government policy.

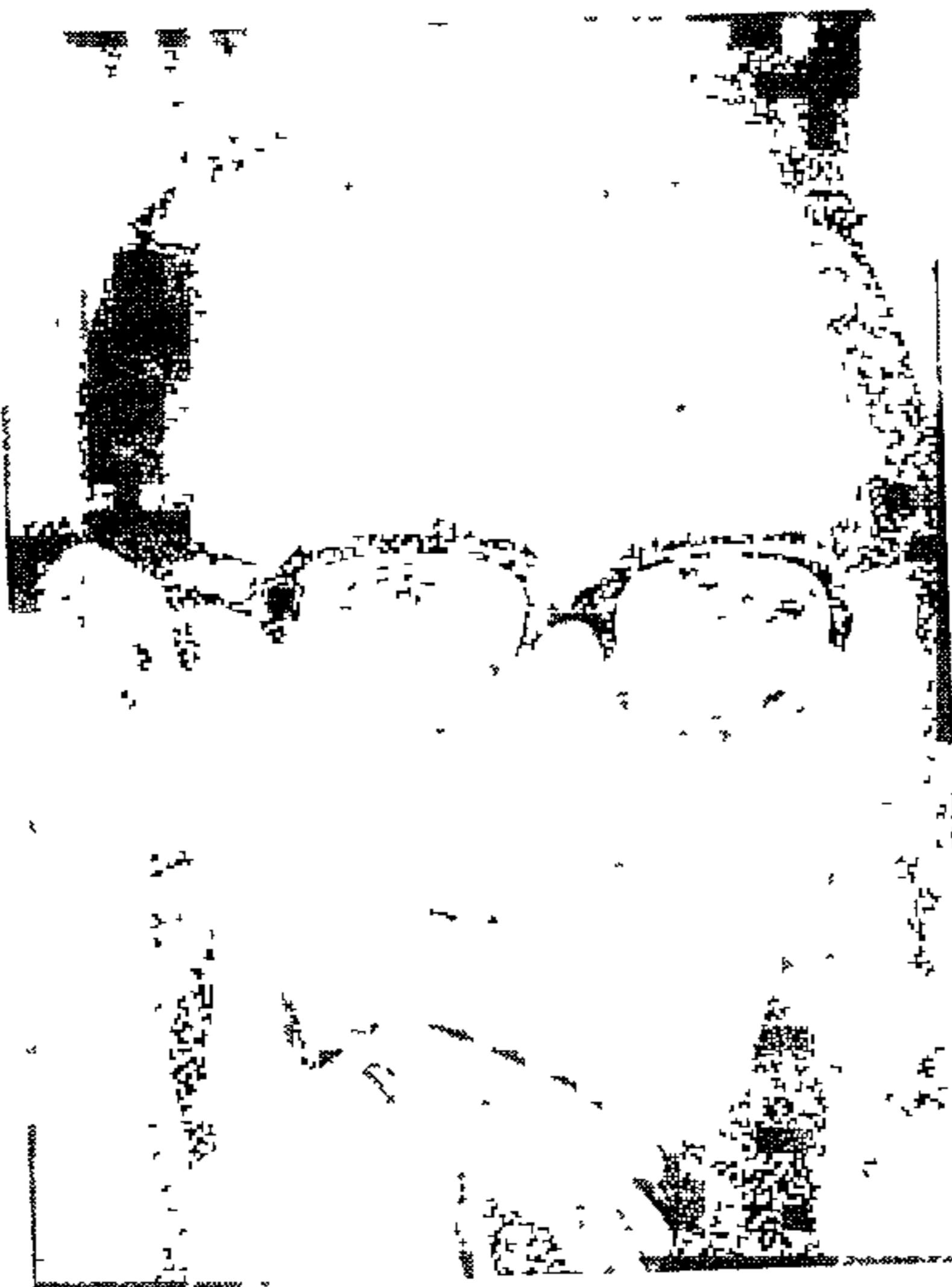
But then the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of the same debate, appeared to en-

dorse an official American report claiming that South Africa provided the bulk of support for a disruptive guerilla movement in Mozambique. And subsequently the Minister of Defence went on record that, if necessary, South Africa would be prepared to

aware of its economic and military might relative to these neighbours, and what the unfortunate consequences of that might be for them. And it is not averse to saying this quite bluntly.

"If we had really wanted to destabilize, we could bring the whole

POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE



By ANDRÉ DU TOIT, associate professor of political philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch

support such movements as the MNR in Mozambique and Unita in Angola. As the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Slabbert, asked in summing up the debate: What is going on here?

To some extent the confusion may be merely a verbal matter. What one party calls "destabilizing" interference may from a different perspective appear as the quite normal and legitimate protection of your own interests. Thus the government vigorously denies any suggestion that it is involved in the deliberate "destabilization" of neighbouring states. But it is very well

works to a standstill overnight," said Mr P W Botha in the course of the debate. "If the government had wished to take over or overthrow the Seychelles," declared the Minister of Defence, General Malan, in the same debate, "it could have used the best Defence Force in Africa to dispose of this small task in a jiffy."

Such "candid" statements at the highest level leave the distinct impression that the government might also be prepared to consider somewhat less extreme economic and military means to secure its own ends in its dealings with neighbouring states — even though it would not describe this as aimed at their "destabilization". Given the many unresolved questions regarding the actual extent of

official South African involvement in the Seychelles incident and elsewhere, this is a most disturbing thought indeed, call it what you will.

Even more disturbing is the underlying thinking, or lack of it, regarding the relation between military objectives and political consequences. Not so long ago Mr P W Botha, General Malan and other senior military spokesmen went out of their way to stress that a counter-insurgency war cannot be won by military means alone, internal political reform to win the hearts and minds of the majority of the local population was an essential complement to the build-up of even the most powerful and sophisticated military apparatus.

By military means?

Somehow we do not seem to hear so much of that particular theme any more in the public statements of our military leaders. Instead Mr P W Botha himself said, in the course of the no-confidence debate, that we should salute "a defence force which under difficult circumstances has been the second since the Second World War to deal effectively with terrorists across the border." Can it be that Mr Botha and his generals now think, unlike some years ago, that the war on our borders can be won by military means alone?

In this regard the Israeli example may be highly significant. There is a striking correspondence between the vigorous Israeli policy of hot pursuits and pre-emptive strikes and the similar South African practice in recent years. The relative impunity with which the Israeli strike forces have been able to carry



Mr Botha . . . a categorical assurance

cial model of government policy it would seem that behind the scenes some rethinking of the relation between military and political objectives in more assertive terms may be taking place. Thus Mr P W Botha stressed the great "importance" of South Africa in the African context, and then quoted the following from a British writer:

"The white man will just have to pick up his burden again. Could we reinvent colonialism?"

Mr Botha went on to say that he personally did not agree with such sentiments. Yet in a recent paper on the process of change in South Africa viewed in an African and international context, delivered in London and other West European capitals, Prof S J Terreblanche, an Afrikaner academic with excellent access to the inner circles of the cabinet, made a strikingly similar suggestion. "Western Europe (and the rest of the Western world) will have to recognize Africa in one way or another, sooner than most people realize. For this reason, people in the Western world must get rid of their hang-ups about the so-called ugliness of colonialism."

Basic question

Obviously these suggestions cannot be taken in any literal sense. But that makes the basic question even more urgent. Just what are the aims and objectives of South Africa's initiatives and interventions in the sub-continent? In this connection it is perhaps a pity that Dr Slabbert attempted to separate the issue of deliberate

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Dr Slabbert . asked what was going on

off such feats as the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the annexation of the Golan heights and the intervention in Lebanon are unlikely to have passed unnoticed by our own generals

Rather than waiting defensively as the sitting target for a "total onslaught" on its national existence, Israel has moved decisively to take whatever initiatives might be necessary, and as a result it has emerged as a major power capable of dictating its own terms in the region (The political costs and consequences, both internal and abroad, of these famous military feats are, of course, another story)

Though defence against the "total onslaught" remains the offi-

"destabilization" from "ordinary" defence policy. He repeatedly stressed that "by destabilization I do not mean combating terrorism, hot-pursuit or pre-emptive strikes"

'Patriotic' issues

Clearly the reason for this, as for the rather surprising failure to discuss the Maseru raid, is to avoid becoming involved in controversial "patriotic" issues in the context of white politics. But in the end these issues cannot be separated, there is no clear dividing line between merely military hot pursuits or pre-emptive strikes and "destabilizing" actions by other means

The destabilization issue cannot be resolved by merely semantic moves, it involves the most basic objectives of the use of military and economic might in the region and at home. Let us hope that debate about these objectives is about to begin in earnest.

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C. T. 25/2/83

Military mix-up ends in incredible journey

By LESLIE ABRAHAMS

WHEN you fill in a form, make sure it's the right one, and if you're issued with a railway ticket make sure it fits your racial tag.

This is the hard lesson two youths learnt when they were sent on a whistle-stop 4 000 km journey, which included being issued with tickets for accommodation in white berths on a train — only to spend the night in a military police cell. And all because they wanted to be soldiers.

The incredible journey of Mr David Bergover of Pietermaritzburg and Mr Alan Stewart of Ixopo came to light in Parliament last week.

The Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, gave details of the incident in reply to a written question.

REGRETTED

He said the incident was regretted and the treatment which the youths received was contrary to what was expected in the army. The people responsible had already been reprimanded.

According to the Minister the two youths had filled in registration forms for national service, instead of those for voluntary service with the Cape Corps.

As it was only compulsory for whites to register for National Service the applicants were not

asked to state their racial classification.

Their applications were duly processed by a computer, which assigned them to 3 SA infantry at Potchefstroom.

They were told to report for training during January, which they duly did — but when they arrived at the base the mistake was discovered and they were sent off to the Cape Corps in Eerste River. And then the trouble really started.

Firstly, they were given tickets for second class berths on the train to the south. But second class tickets are issued for use by whites only. Blacks travel in "second class reserved" berths.

PUT OFF

Unfortunately there were no "second class reserved" berths on this train and they were put off at Kimberley. Luckily they contacted the military police, managed to spend the night in a military cell and later made their way to Cape Town.

And secondly, Potchefstroom had not told the Cape Corps they were coming so there was nobody to meet them when they arrived in Cape Town. And when they eventually made it to the SACC camp, they passed the necessary tests — but then they found out that the January intake of volunteers had already overcrowded the Cape Corps. So, it was all the way back to Natal to wait another year before joining the ranks.

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C. Herald

26/2/83

254 and admirals

Defence Force has 40 generals

Defence Reporter

THE South African Defence Force has 40 generals and admirals of the land, sea, air and medical services on its staff at present, according to the latest nominal roll of generals and flag officers issued by Defence Headquarters.

This does not include Major-General Charles Lloyd, General Officer Commanding the South West Africa Territorial Force, which has close links with the SADF but is not deemed to be part of it.

Many of the top executive positions are occupied by men with

solid operational experience, either in the border war or Korea.

At the top of the heap is the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, the only full general in the country. He has two other generals on his personal staff — Major-Generals G J P de Wachter, Chief Director Departmental Co-Ordination, and H D Viljoen, the Inspector-General SADF.

The Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jan Geldenhuys, former military commander in SWA/Namibia, has six major-generals — his deputy, his chiefs of personnel, logistics

and operations, the Inspector-General of the Army and Major-General F E C van den Berg, GOC Northern Transvaal Command.

General Van den Berg is better known to thousands of servicemen as the founder of the Army Battle School in the northern Cape, a vast tract of arid, dusty veld where all conventional field training is carried out.

Because of its vital tactical and strategic role, Northern Transvaal Command is the only military district in South Africa to be commanded by a general rather than a brigadier.

The Chief of the South African

Air Force, Lieutenant-General Mike Muller, a veteran of the Korean War, has three major-generals on his staff — his chiefs of operations and logistics and the Inspector-General of the SAAF. Korean War fighter ace E A C Pienaar, who got the SAAF's last MiG "kill" of the war.

The Chief of the Navy, Vice-admiral A P Putter, is assisted by two flag officers, Rear-Admirals G Syndercombe, the Chief of Naval Staff Operations, and the Inspector-General of the Navy, J A C Weideman, a former submariner.

The South African Medical

Service, which now ranks as a separate service, is headed by Lieutenant-General N J Nieuwoudt, who has three generals serving under him: His chief of operations (in the military rather than the surgical sense), the chief of operations-designate, and the chief of logistics.

Chief of Staff Personnel is Lieutenant-General R F Holtzhausen, formerly the SADF's senior fighting general as commander of the now-disbanded 1 South African Corps. General Holtzhausen has chief directors of manpower development, manning and manpower maintenance.

ance. The last of the three is Major-General A P Roux, a renowned pilot who used to lead the Silver Falcons aerobatics team.

The Chief of Staff Intelligence is a lieutenant-general, and at his right hand are a major-general and a rear-admiral, but in their case the latest nominal roll maintains the old military policy of "no names, no pack drill".

The Chief of Staff Operations is Lieutenant-General Ian Gleeson, who as former GOC 101 Peace Task Force played a leading role in several of the large

incursions into Angola from 1978 onwards. His chief director of operations is a Korean War veteran, Major-General D J Earp of the SAAF.

The Chief of Staff Logistics, Lieutenant-General I Lemmer, has a major-general and a rear-admiral as his chief directors of logistical support and planning, but the Chief of Staff Finance, Lieutenant-General W J Bergh, has only one assistant, his chief director of finance, Rear-Admiral M A Bekker.

The Quartermaster-General, Major-General K M Pickersgill, and the Chaplain-General, Ma-

yor-General J A van Zyl, have only themselves

General Van Zyl is one of the few military men of the cloth to carry rank — chaplains usually wear only a monogram and are addressed as "Padre" so that they can mingle easily with all ranks. In his case red-tab rank is necessary because of his appointment.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has three generals of his own, who have been seconded to his staff — Lieutenant-General Andre van Deventer, the secretary of the State Security Council, and two major-generals

Sabotage death claim: Warning on '2nd front'

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Abbas 26/2/83

By Tos Wentzel
Political Correspondent

DESTABILISATION claims would start to stick unless allegations of attempted sabotage in Mozambique by a South African army officer who was killed could be disproved, an Opposition spokesman has warned.

Mr Roger Hulley (FFP Constantia) has accused the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, of being evasive in Parliament.

Vortex of war
"The Government will then also be directly responsible for contributing to an escalation of the Soviet presence in Southern Africa
"The RSA cannot afford a second military front in Mozambique, but this will certainly happen if we are formulating destabilisation in that country
"If we push Southern Africa into a vortex of war, there will be no possibility of a peaceful internal solution in the RSA. Destabilisation is the antithesis of domestic reform," Mr Hulley said

Answering questions by Mr Hulley, General Malan agreed that Lieutenant Alan Gingles was in the SADF and that in October 1981 it was announced he had been killed in the operational area
He refused to give further details as it was not Defence Force policy to divulge the service particulars or the circumstances under which members of the SADF were killed in the operational area
The Observer, a London Sunday newspaper, reported last week that Lieutenant Gingles, a Sandhurst-trained Ulster man, with three blacks, was killed in an explosion on the railway between Zimbabwe and Berra
They were blown to pieces, but a page of a hand-written novel on Northern Ireland was found. The newspaper traced Lieutenant Gingles' family in Northern Ireland
Mr Hulley said the allegations about Lieutenant Gingles were being used as evidence of destabilisation by South Africa
"It is, therefore, vital that this serious allegation be cleared up in publication
"If this charge cannot be disproved, the destabilisation allegation will start to stick
"Cover-up"
"Against this background General Malan's response, now and during recent debates, does not inspire confidence
"It makes me suspicious of a cover-up. His evasive replies are trifling with his duty to account to the public on a nationally vital issue
"This is a most serious matter. If the Government is using the SADF deliberately to interfere in the internal affairs of our neighbours, then South Africa will be morally defenceless against similar interference in our own internal affairs

SADF proposals for military objectors take a tough line

25u skw. 26/2/83

Sheryl Rainé
Pretoria Bureau

In the last two weeks 66 Jehovah's Witnesses have been sent to detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte for three years because they refused to do their military training. It is believed to be the biggest intake of Jehovah's Witnesses in one month since conscientious objection surfaced as an issue in 1974.

The South African Defence Force does not release figures on the number of conscientious objectors but it is thought that about 400 Jehovah's Witnesses are now in detention barracks.

Other conscientious objectors are serving sentences upwards of four months in civilian jails and other detention barracks throughout the country. The history of conscientious objection to military service in South Africa is long and fraught with delicate moral and religious debate.

In recent years the debate has become increasingly political. The definition of a "just war" has become an important facet of an issue involving the church, the state and a growing number of individuals referred to as martyrs by some and law-breakers by others.

In 1914 some South Africans took up arms against the Government because they felt strongly about participating in armed service for Britain.

Again in 1939 resistance by some South Africans to fighting against Hitler was strong enough to convince the Government not to push for conscription but to rely on a volunteer army. More recently, according to Defence Force evidence given to the Eloff Commission of inquiry into the South African

The resolution stated that the Council did not accept that it was the automatic duty of Christians to go to war when ordered to by the state and pointed to the definition of a "just war" which excluded war in defence of a basically unjust and discriminating society.

Since then, a number of organisations have been established overseas, particularly in Britain and the United States, to receive South African conscientious objectors and draft dodgers.

Following calls from various churches, the SACC and the Progressive Federal Party, the Government has drawn up proposals recognising certain categories of conscientious objectors and recommending specific forms of military service for them.

In the 1940s, when the United States decided to revise its legislation concerning conscientious objectors, it found it better to draw the small but dedicated groups into the system rather than have them fight against it pub-

licly. Something of the same logic may have played a part in SADF moves to accommodate objectors. However, some church leaders believe the proposed legislation is so harsh that it will prompt them to leave the country.

The Rev Rob Robertson, a SACC spokesman, has expressed concern at the special treatment proposed for "religious" objectors while those who base their resistance to military service on broader moral, ethical or political grounds, face eight years in civilian jails.

"This is on a par with the sentence for high non-objectors and would

treason, murder and rape," he said. The proposals now before the Government, together with comments from churches in the country, are expected to be debated in the present Parliamentary session. Drawn up by an SADF committee chaired by the Chaplain-General designate, Brigadier Christian Naude, some of the proposals have been leaked to the Press. They include four categories of objectors.

Non-combatants who would undergo military service with no weapons training or carrying of arms. These men would serve the same term as non-objectors and would

wear uniforms. Non-militarists who refuse to wear uniform but are willing to do work beneficial to the Defence Force. These would be employed outside of the military system and would not wear uniforms. Their service would be 1½-times the length of military service plus camps.

Non-militarists unwilling to play any part of the Defence Force. These men would render national service as firemen, hospital workers and others. Their service would be twice the length of military service with camps.

Objectors who resist military training on political grounds would be given civilian jail sentences twice the length of military service with camps. This could mean eight years in prison and a criminal record for life.

It has been recommended that a board ap-

plied by the Minister of Manpower consisting of a judge (or former judge), three theologians of various denominations, one serving chaplain nominated by the Chaplain-General and one SADF officer, decide on cases involving conscientious objectors.

There has been speculation that the board's hearings would be secret and that objectors would not be allowed lawyers. Objectors could fall under conditions similar to those for banned persons. This would mean that it would be an offence to publish anything they wrote or said during military service. The political activity of such a man could be limited by the State President.

If an application brought before the board was thought to be trivial or vexatious, the applicant or his parents would have to pay the full costs.

A white commando killed while trying to sabotage a vital railway line in Mozambique was an Ulsterman serving in the South African army, claims a British newspaper

The claim is made, following an exhaustive investigation, by The Observer in London

The Mozambique Government has been unable to identify the white saboteur, or the three blacks who died with him, because all four were blown to pieces. But one vital clue, a photographed page of a handwritten novel about Northern Ireland, has been obtained by THE OBSERVER

This proves that the saboteur was Sandhurst-trained Lieutenant Alan Gingles (27) from Larne in County Antrim. By the time of his death he had resigned from the British Army and had become a regular officer in the South African Defence Force

Shortly after the fatal explosion on the railway line between Zimbabwe and the Mozambique port of Beira, the Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria released a communique about Gingles. This said he had been killed "in action against terrorists" in action against terrorists in the "operational area"

The South African embassy in London has confirmed that the phrase "operational area" always refers to "the zone between Angola and Namibia"

The background to the death of Gingles has remained hidden for more than a year. It acquires added significance because this month another Briton — Finlay Dion Hamilton, from Manchester — was jailed for 20 years for alleged involvement in the sabotage last December of Beira's fuel depot which serves Zimbabwe

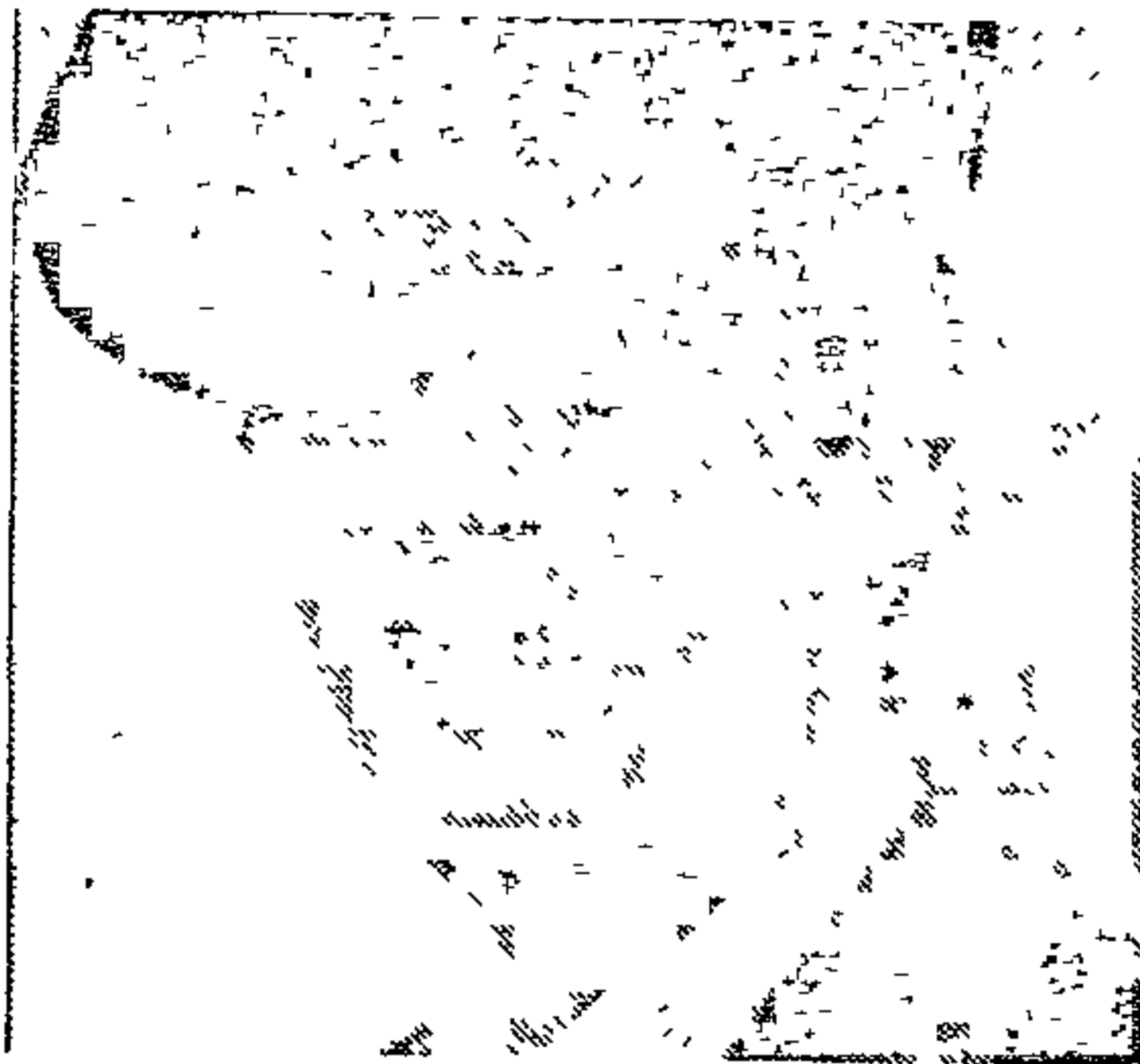
Suspicion was directed at Beira's small expatriate community — in which Hamilton was a leading figure — because it was known that white men had operated alongside guerillas belonging to the rebel Mozambique

Revealed

The saboteur who died in Mozambique blast is identified

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Staw
26/2/83



LIEUTENANT ALAN GINGLES (27)

National Resistance organisation Hamilton was accused of running an MNR "cell"

The trail that led to Gingle's home town, 20 miles north of Belfast, had begun in Maputo the capital of Mozambique. The Observer's correspondent there, Joseph Hanlon, obtained pictures taken at the scene shortly after Gingles had blown himself up. The photographer was Carlos Rodrigues from the staff of Beira's *Diario de Mocambique*

These pictures show the equipment of the sabotage team, including rifles, a map, and a camouflaged sleeping bag

There was no name on any of the white man's possessions, which included basic mapping equipment, a Portuguese language primer and a neatly inscribed world map in Shona, the local language. The crucial evidence lay in the photographed fragment of the handwritten novel

The fictional hero, a student named Willie, was portrayed as being heavily involved in Northern Ireland's politics. He had been recruited into a right-wing terrorist cell, and was instructed to infiltrate the Ulster Defence Regiment

One sadly apt sentence in the novel reads "Death, as he now knew was anything but pleasant or glorious."

The Observer established that the dead saboteur was called Gingles. This unusual surname was tracked to Larne, which fitted with the novel. A girl in the story has the codename "Antrim", and Larne is in County Antrim.

In Larne, there was no difficulty in tracing Gingles's relatives. He was well-known in the town and was so keen on military life that he had joined the Ulster Defence Regiment while still in the sixth form at Larne

Grammar School. He went to Sandhurst and was commissioned in the Royal Irish Rangers in 1977

After the news of his death, there was a memorial service in Larne Presbyterian Church.

At his farmhouse near the Ballyhampton Road, two miles from Larne, Hubert Gingles produced last week a bundle of the letters sent home by his son from Africa. The handwriting in them was identical with that of the manuscript found 5,000 miles away beside the Mozambique railway line

Hubert Gingles is proud of his son "Alan was adventurous and had a wish to combat terrorism." He thought his son had died in some unorthodox mission "perhaps trying to blow up a bridge"

After an unexciting spell in Germany, Alan Gingles had resigned his British commission and gone to Rhodesia during the closing stages of the Smith regime. There he fought in a commando unit of the Selous Scouts, but when Rhodesia became Zimbabwe he moved on to South Africa.

His letters display anti-marxist views, and a bitterness — shared by many regular soldiers who fought in Rhodesia — that the victory finally went to their black opponents. A wish for revenge is said to motivate some of the former Rhodesians who volunteer for risky operations north of the Limpopo River



The War of Dirty Tricks

254 (11) (252) Tribune 27/2/83

BORAINE: Did the Government have anything to do with incitement pamphlets?

THE Ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs are to be asked in Parliament this week whether their departments had anything to do with a bogus pamphlet circulated on five university campuses

The pamphlets purport to link Nusas with the African National Congress, incite students to violence, and describe the attack on the Koeberg nuclear power plant as a brilliant success

They claim it is a "logical step" for students to join Umkhonto we Sizwe (the military wing of the ANC) "Are you prepared to die for the liberation struggle? More to the point are you prepared to kill for the liberation struggle?" the pamphlet asks

The pamphlets were distributed on all South Africa's English campuses and copies were also circulating at the University of Stellenbosch and in central Johannesburg

University and Nusas officials said the pamphlets are fraudulent, criminal and the work of an agent provocateur

They point out that the distribution was meticulously planned and must have been a costly operation undertaken by somebody with access to a clandestine printing press and with the organisational ability to place thousands of pamphlets throughout the country at virtually

the same time of night
Now Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands, is to question Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan about the pamphlets

By PETER MANN Political Correspondent



Alex Boraine questions

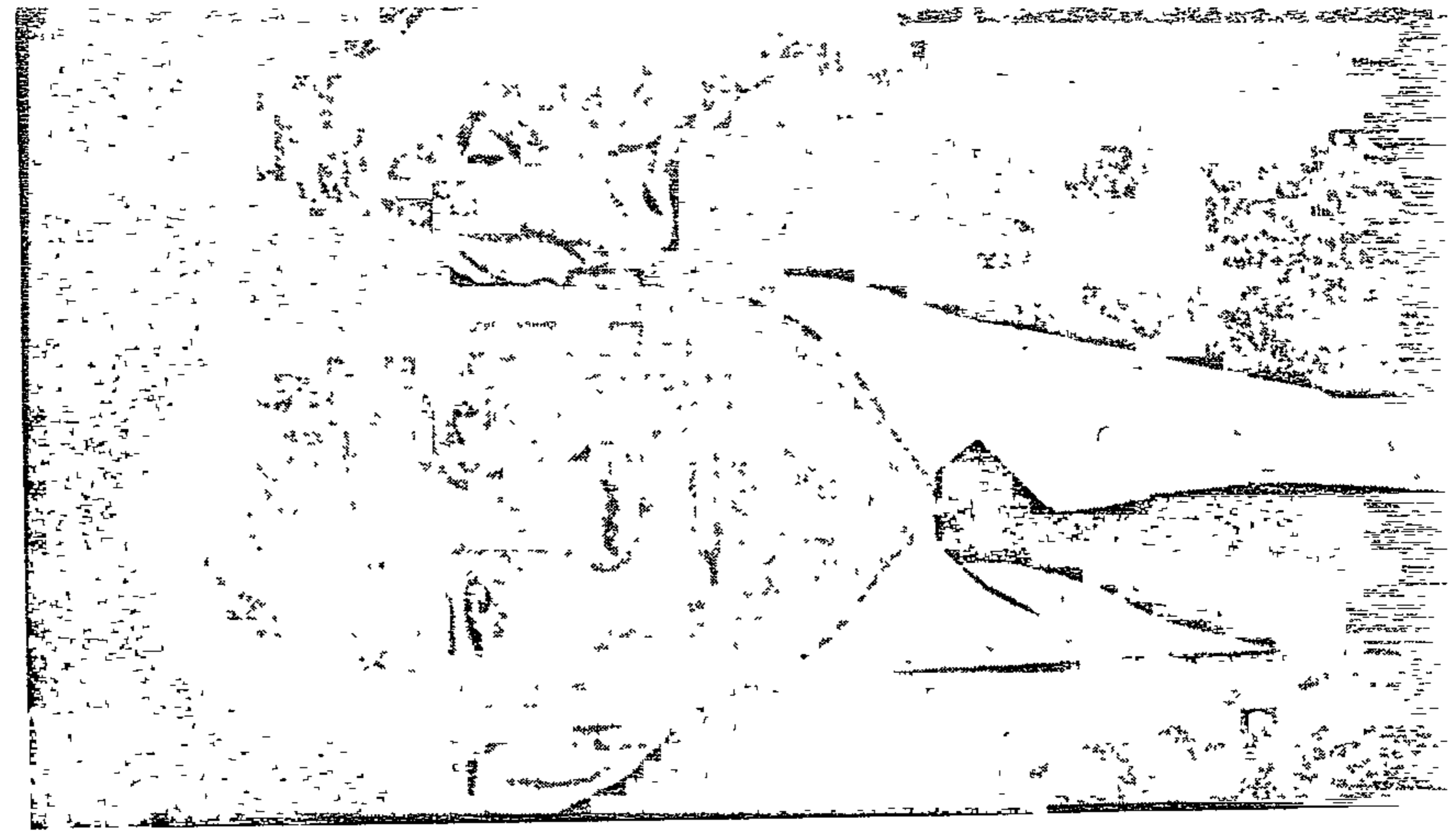
QUOTE

By Dr Alex Boraine MP
THE Department of Foreign Affairs and Information has in the past been involved in this type of 'disinformation'. It appears that there is a growing campaign of disinformation and dirty tricks underway in South Africa. One wonders who would have the administrative ability and finance to conduct these smear campaigns, which have been run not only against Nusas but against organisations like Cahac and, more recently, the Black Sash in Port Elizabeth

in South Africa," Dr Boraine said
He added "One wonders who would have the administrative ability and the finance to conduct these smear campaigns which have been run not only against Nusas but

against organisations like Cahac (the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee) and, more recently, the Black Sash in Port Elizabeth
"There is no doubt this kind of thing is on the increase with any number of right-wing groups who would lend themselves to efforts to undermine groups providing effective and vocal opposition to the Government"

Dr Boraine's question to the Minister of Defence follows speculation last year that the military intelligence section of the Department of Defence was



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South Africa," Dr Boraine said. He added "One wonders who would have the administrative ability and the finance to conduct these smear campaigns which have been run not only against Nusas but

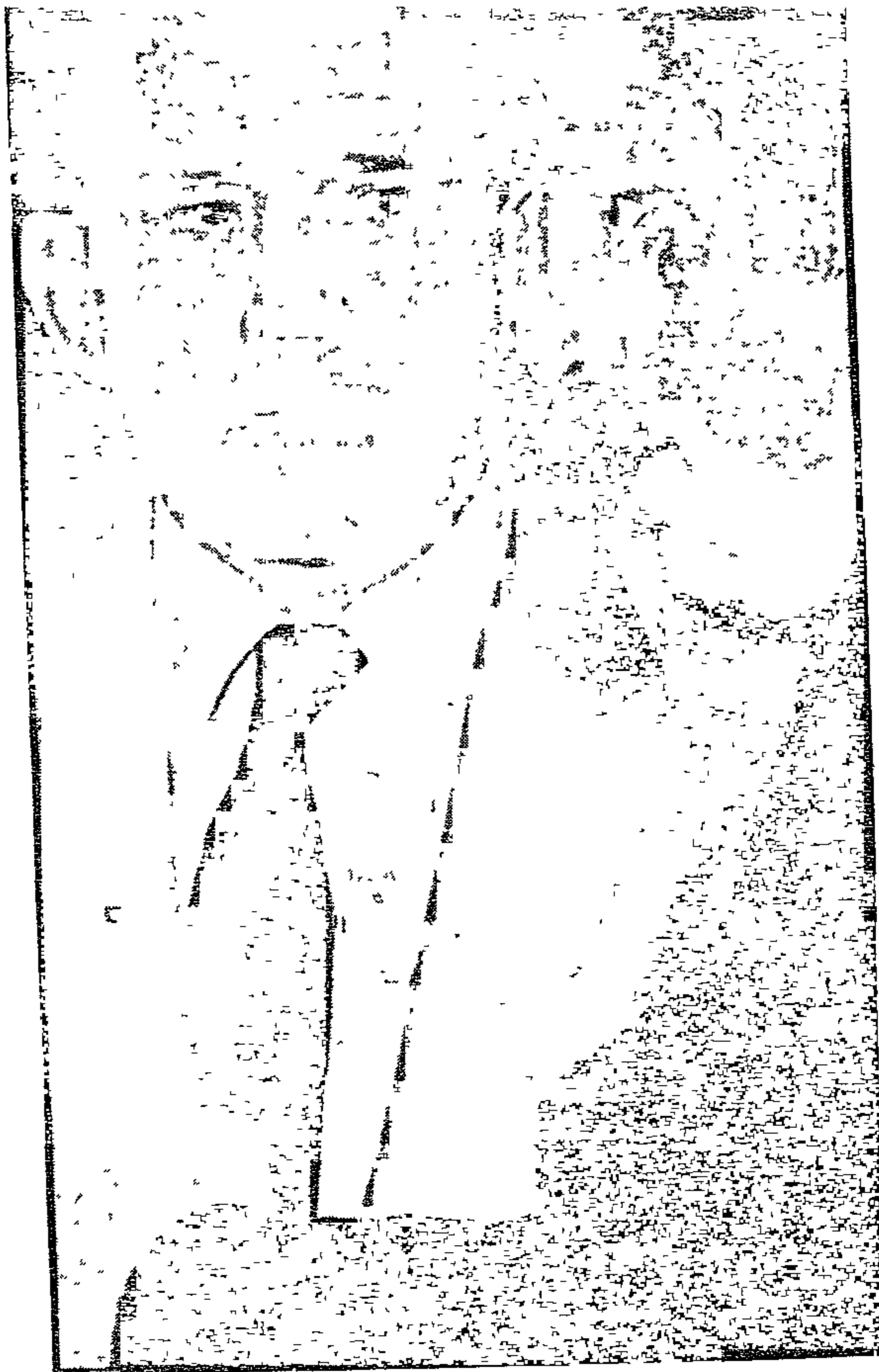
against organisations like Cahac (the Cape Areas Housing Action Committee) and, more recently, the Black Sash in Port Elizabeth. "There is no doubt this kind of thing is on the increase with any number of right-wing groups who would lend themselves to efforts to undermine groups providing effective and vocal opposition to the Government."

Dr Boraine's question to the Minister of Defence follows speculation last year that the military intelligence section of the Department of Defence was connected with the printing and distribution of a disinformation pamphlet purporting to come from Cahac.

At the time Dr Boraine questioned General Malan and was told that "as far as could be ascertained" this was not the case. It was pointed out at the time that this was not an outright denial.

Police Commissioner, General Mike Geldenhuys, said police are investigating the source of the pamphlets.

In 1980 the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information admitted to distributing thousands of disinformation pamphlets in the Western Cape.



□ MALAN AND BOTHA: Bogus pamphlet questions in Parliament

The admission was made at the same time as the Sunday Tribune disclosed it had copies of documents detailing the activities of a Government "dirty tricks" department.

In Port Elizabeth this week a Black Sash statement claimed a disinformation pamphlet war was being

waged. Victims included the Black Sash, trade unions, churchmen and representatives of the PFP.

Among the incidents were

- Obscene telephone calls and photocopied pages of sex aids sent to the Black Sash through the post,

- A smear pamphlet containing alleged details of the private life of a Port Elizabeth trade unionist,

- A bogus pamphlet purporting to be from the Black Sash and distributed in the black areas offering contraceptives, lobola, food, free legal advice and free schoolbooks at the Black Sash offices.

THE Rev Willem van Niekerk is a man of God doing a job with a difference -- a jetsetter of the cloth.

Mr van Niekerk, whose job is to minister to the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) members in England, Europe and Israel, travels each year nearly twice the distance round the world

But ministering to the faithful scattered around foreign countries is no fun-in-the-sun jaunt for Mr van Niekerk

His job by appointment of the Minister of Defence, is for a three-year term and his European parish is affiliated to the Dutch Reformed Church of Voortrekkerhoogte

Separation

"It is jetsetting with something of a difference," Mr van Niekerk said, after passing through London

London is his most frequent stopover and he holds services there at least once a month

His total annual travel totals between 90 000km and 100 000km

It means he is constantly on the move, living out of

Jet-set

dominee

HE SPREADS THE WORD TO S AFRICAN 'EXILES'

By RAY JOSEPH, London

be South Africans in need of spiritual uplifting," he said

Hectic

And it means long separation from his wife and three children

"I do five circuits each year to the 22 different centres where there are known to

ferent countries in both English and Afrikaans

The largest congregation is in London and the smallest, with only six members, is in Heilsinki

"We do not always use a church for a service and in places where there are only a few people we conduct the services as Bible classes in private homes," he said

His services are open to

South Africans of all religious persuasions, not only NGK

Mr van Niekerk is the fourth person to hold the post since it was established in 1970

In between his constant travels, he is based at the South African Embassy in Paris

His wife, Marietjie, is allowed to accompany him on two of his five annual cross-Europe circuits

He must do the other three alone unless he pays for his family out of his own pocket

His two daughters live with him and his wife in Paris His son is doing national service in South Africa

Besides acting as a spiritual adviser to congregations around Europe and the UK, Mr van Niekerk also performs personal services for South Africans

Baptisms

He conducts communions, confirmations, burials and baptisms

But he is not empowered to conduct marriage services because of the legal differences in marriage laws in Europe and South Africa

Services are held in all countries where there is a South African Government representation

Information about his services are available from the different SA representatives in each country



Jetsetting dominee Willem van Niekerk do

Portuguese PM involved in anti-SA campaign

S. Times 27/2/83

By NEIL HOOPER

THE Portuguese military attaché in South Africa has been recalled to Lisbon

His marching orders came after startling disclosures about a Portuguese propaganda campaign against SA personally supported by Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao

The recall of Commander F A dos Santos Martins has been confirmed by South African intelligence sources

They say he has been recalled after interviews with former Mozambique security chief Jorge da Costa published in Portuguese newspapers and a South African magazine

The Portuguese Consul-General in Johannesburg, Dr E F Fernandes, yesterday

said he was personally unaware of the circumstances of the recall

In the latest issue of Scope magazine, Mr da Costa — who was nicknamed "Death Eyes" by Mozambique prison inmates he interrogated — disclosed details of an official trip he made to Portugal last year

The head of the South African Security Branch, and Commissioner-designate of Police, Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, who has read many of the reports of the interviews with Mr da Costa, said yesterday that the information in them seemed correct

"I have not read all the

reports in detail of our questioning of Mr da Costa, but much of what he says in the interviews coincides with what he told us, and was corroborated," he said

General Coetzee yesterday for the first time also gave details of Mr da Costa's defection

"It all started when several years ago two of his men — one of them was called Dos Santos, I think — came to South Africa for a court case in which the Mozambique Government was trying to recover an aircraft which belonged to a company it had nationalised

"I met these two men at

court, had talks with them, and suggested that we should co-operate on certain cases such as car theft and currency-exchange control

"Then in June last year he came to South Africa for a conference with us, and said a strange thing to one of my men who met his aircraft

His words were 'I've come to stay'

"It was reported to me, but we thought it was a joke

"But the day he was due to return he told me he wanted political asylum — that he was fed up with what the Russians were doing to Africa and Mozambique"

Minister evasive over soldier's death

254

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

A NEW row is growing over claims that South Africa is deliberately destabilising its neighbours.

The allegations caused angry exchanges earlier in this parliamentary session.

Now the death of Lieutenant Alan Gingles, killed in 1981 in an explosion on the railway line between Zimbabwe and Beira, has rekindled the row.

This week in Parliament, Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Roger Hulley questioned the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, about the death.

Mr Malan would confirm only that Lieut Gingles was in the SADF and that it had been announced in 1981 that he had been killed in the operational area.

The Minister refused to answer when Mr Hulley then asked whether Lieut Gingles had been on an authorised mission.

Mr Malan said it was not policy to divulge service particulars of SADF members or the circumstances of deaths in the operational area.

Cover-up

In a statement afterwards, Mr Hulley said the incident was being used as evidence of destabilisation by South Africa.

"It is therefore vital that this serious allegation be cleared up in public."

He said Mr Malan's response to questions was evasive and raised suspicions of a cover-up.

It was the Minister's duty to account to the public on a matter of national interest.

The case came to light last week in a report in the Observer newspaper in London.

The newspaper said Lieut Gingles, who was killed with three blacks in the explosion, was from Ulster and had been trained at Sandhurst.

Lieut Gingles had been identified from handwriting in a novel about Ireland found at the scene.

(254) (330) S. Express 27/2/83

Granting of asylum is historic — draft dodger

NEW YORK — A former Johannesburg man, Dominic Holzhaus, who left South Africa to escape military call-up, believes he is the first white South African to be granted political asylum in the United States under the Reagan Administration

US officials said they did not identify exiles by race

But Mr Holzhaus, 24, believes other white South Africans should resist serving in the army

He now lives in New York and said he fled South Africa in January 1981, only days before he was due to be drafted into the army. Four months later he applied for political asylum. His application has just been granted

Mr Holzhaus had been pessimistic about his chances of receiving political asylum because of President Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa

He and several other South African political exiles are involved in a New York-based organisation called the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund, which offers legal help to South African draft resisters

A spokesman for the US Immigration Department said that since the passing of the Refugee Act of 1980, total applications for political asylum had increased from 2 000 to 50 000 a year — Sapa-Reuter

142

John

612

IT'S PROPAGANDA!

... says the PFP's
DI Bishop of the
book about the
war on the
borders, now
prescribed for
school children in
the Cape Province

ROY SPENCE WITH reports from Cape Town

IT'S THE BORDER WAR IN STANDARD SEVEN

A CONTROVERSIAL novel, prescribed again this year for Std 7 first-language Afrikaans pupils in the Cape, has been condemned by the Progressive Federal Party as blatant political propaganda.

PFP provincial councillor Mrs Di Bishop has called for the book to be withdrawn from schools.

In an interview she said the book *Die*

Spinneweb contributed absolutely nothing towards an understanding of South Africa's problems.

Published by Perskor and written by Evert Potgieter, a former Commissioner-General of Caprivi and former rector of the University of the North, it deals with the border war and the political situation in South Africa.

Mrs Bishop said in the provincial council this week that it could only be politicians who wanted to see *Die Spinneweb* prescribed again this year after the public criticism it received last year.

She said it had to be presumed that the MEC in charge of education in the Cape, Mr Willem Boucher, and the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, had read the book and given the go-ahead for it to be prescribed.

The tone and bias of the book fitted in well with the conditioning process the National Party was imposing on all South Africans and particularly the young people, she said.

Replying Mr Boucher said Mrs Bishop's remarks were distasteful and uncalled-for, and the book had been recommended by a committee of educational experts including representatives from both the English and Afrikaans teachers associations in the Cape.

Mrs Bishop told me the book, which painted a picture of all whites being good and all blacks bad unless they cooperated with the whites, had been brought to her attention by an Afrikaans teacher who had been "appalled" by it.

Handwritten notes:
254
S. Tribune
27/2/83

The teacher asked not to be identified for fear of losing her job. She described herself as a "ware Afrikaner" and a member of the Ned Geref Kerk, and said it had been her misfortune to have to teach the book to her pupils last year.

SA draft resister gets US asylum

CAP TIPS 28/2/83 (254)

NEW YORK. — Dominic Holzhaus believes he is the first white South African to be granted political asylum in the United States under the Reagan administration

US officials said they did not identify exiles by race and the State Department Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs said people granted political asylum were never identified for fear their personal safety might be jeopardized

In an interview, Mr Holzhaus said he fled South Africa in January 1981, only days before he was due to be drafted into the army

Four months later he applied for political asylum here and his application was granted last February 3.

Mr Holzhaus, 24, said he had been pessimistic

about his chances of receiving political asylum because of President Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa

Mr Holzhaus and several other South African political exiles are involved in a New York-based organization called South African Military Refugee Aid Fund (Samraf) that offers legal help to South African draft resisters

A spokesman for the US Immigration Department said that since the passing of the Refugee Act of 1980, the number of applications for political asylum had increased from 2 000 to 50 000 a year

Earlier legislation had limited asylum to refugees from communist or Middle Eastern countries.

About 130 000 applications for asylum were pending — Sapa-Reuter

Section B.

(294) RSM 9/12/83
Dad's Army comes to SA

Mail Correspondent
PAULPIETERSBURG — The northern Natal town of Paulpietersburg — where police shot dead three known insurgents yesterday morning — has been designated one of the first places in South Africa where men with no military obligation have to register for "Dad's Army" service.

Shortly before the insurgents were cornered and shot, the new extended service regulations came into force in Paulpietersburg and the near-by towns of Utrecht and Vryheid

All non-serving white males aged between 17 and 55 — including policemen, prison warders, exempted persons, civil defence workers and temporary invalids

— were told they had until February 22 to register for military training. The first camp is scheduled for April

The first steps in activating a Dad's Army came on Monday when the first group of men in the National and Controlled Reserves, to be incorporated in the Commando Force in terms of the amended Defence Act, were told to register for training

A SA Defence Force statement from Pretoria said the incorporation of these new members in commando units was in accordance with the SADF's policy of improving the area defence capability in certain "priority" areas

The towns are situated close to the Mozambique and Swaziland borders and a

number of terrorist incidents have been committed in the area in the past two years

The latest incident was announced by the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, who said members of the police task force had shot dead three terrorists in a follow-up operation in the Paulpietersburg area yesterday

He said police received information that armed men were roaming the black residential area of Vrisgewaagd. It transpired they were terrorists known to the police

The men were trapped in a kloof at first light and shot dead. Members of the task force took possession of AK-47 assault rifles, ammunition and hand-grenades, he said

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)
	56	
2	56	
Examiners' Initials		

Date 2-11-77

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

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

Paper No I
 (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

- 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

attention

'Dad's Army' in Natal is called to

CAPE Times 10/2/83 254

Defence Reporter
THE magisterial districts of Paulpietersburg, Uirecht and Vryheid in northern Natal are the only places in South Africa where white men with no military obligation must register for "Dad's Army" service at present.

The television announcement that eligible white males between 17 and 55 in these districts must register by February 22 has been misinterpreted by some members of the public, who understood this requirement to be nationwide.

One Cape Times reader phoned yesterday to ask where he could obtain the questionnaire the districts' residents are required to fill in. This requirement does not exist

in the rest of the country. The authorities have made it clear they will only invoke the new "Dad's Army" legislation in districts where there is a shortage of manpower.

The three magisterial districts comprise such an area. Situated close to the Mozambique and Swaziland borders, it is an area which has suffered a number of terrorist incidents committed by members of the African National Congress, ranging from sabotage to armed attacks.

Proof of this came less than a day after the new regulations were invoked, when police killed three known ANC insurgents near Paulpietersburg.

The activation of men in the National and Controlled Reserves for incorporation into the Commando Force in the three districts was announced by way of an SADF statement from Pretoria on Monday.

The statement said the incorporation of these new members in commandos was in line with SADF policy to improve the area defence capability in certain "priority" areas.

A detailed questionnaire will be available at all police stations in the districts from next Monday and must be filled in and handed back to the police before February 22. Then, "using this data, the registering officer will make the allocation according to the need".

The statement stressed not every one would be called up — "the allocation of this first group will be determined by operational circumstances. Other members may, depending on operational needs, be allocated and trained later".

The first trainees will receive their call-up instructions in March. In April, they will gather at a camp in northern Natal for five days of "training of a practical nature" which will be "aimed at the protection of own areas". Then they will be drafted into the Northern Natal Commando.

The SADF has cast a wide net over the three magisterial districts. Those who must register in-

- All white male South Africans between 17 and 55 permanently resident in the magisterial districts, who are not currently serving in the Permanent Force, Citizen Force or Commando Force.
- Members of the South African Police
- Members of the South African Prisons Service.
- Members of civil defence organizations.
- People performing essential services
- People who have not yet undergone any military training.
- People who are exempt from military service, regardless of the reason for the exemption.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER B

SECTION IV

In addition, eligible residents outside the districts between February 14 and 22, for holiday, business or other reasons, must collect the questionnaire from the headquarters of Northern Natal Commando within 30 days of returning.

"Those in hospital or bed-ridden between February 14 and 22 can either have the questionnaire collected from the police station or collect it for completion from Northern Natal Commando Headquarters within 30 days after their illness."

Failure to fill in the questionnaires was a punishable offence in terms of the Defence Act, the statement added.

MUST enter in
 each question
 in which it has
 columns (2) and

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Examiners' Initials																	

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- disqualification and to possible exclusion from university



Mr MacFarlane

Australia's sport ban under whip in Britain

The Star Bureau
LONDON — The Australian Government's move to deny entry to sportsmen who had played in South Africa exceeded the requirements of the Gleanings Agreement, the British Sports Minister, Mr Neil Macfarlane, has told the House of Commons

In a brief debate on the agreement, the Minister assured MPs that the Australian Premier, Mr Malcolm Fraser, had "embarked on a path that we do not intend following"

But Mr Macfarlane emphasised the British Government's support for the 1977 agreement, and commended its flexibility in allowing Commonwealth governments to honour it in accordance with their own laws

The debate was brought by Tory MP Mr John Carlisle, the most vociferous advocate at Westminster for resumed sporting ties with South Africa

Mr Macfarlane said that Yorkshire cricket star Geoffrey Boycott shared his concern about Mr Fraser's action. Boycott had asked in a letter whether he would be able to play in Australia again, having been a member of the "rebel" English team which visited South Africa last year

PROTEST

"If Boycott is denied an opportunity to make his living by playing in Australia, some sort of protest should be made," said Mr Carlisle

He argued Mr Macfarlane to visit South Africa and see for himself the racial integration in sport

The Minister gave no indication that he might do so, but acknowledged that from what he had read there had been some progress towards integration

He could continue to discourage sporting contacts with South Africa, Mr Macfarlane said, but the government would not stop sportsmen who ignored his advice

"This government cannot and will not support any instrument that limits the freedom of movement of individual

General blames slump for SADF overspending

10/2/83 (254) Star

The chief of the Defence Force will explain to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts how R184 million was overspent in the 1981/82 financial year.

By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau

General Constand Viljoen said in a statement issued in Pretoria that the select committee would, in turn, report to Parliament

Over-expenditure in the SADF was the result of the sudden impact of the economic recession, he said

Reacting to reports in The Star this week that the SADF had come under heavy fire in the latest report of the Auditor-general which showed its accounts to be overdrawn by more than R184 million, including R106 million for personnel expenditure, General Viljoen said the matter could be explained

"It does not mean that the SADF exceeded the budget which was authorised by Parliament but that the available cash in the Special Defence Account was insufficient to cover the abnormal and unexpected high cash flow at the end of 1981 and the beginning of 1982," the general said

General Viljoen said it was neither "usual nor in good taste" for the head of a department to react in public to the contents of the Auditor-General's annual report

But he had been forced to make a statement as a result of the report which appeared in The Star

The general said he had obtained permission from the chairman of the select committee to react publicly to the reports

In 1981, he explained, the select committee had agreed that allowance should be made for the changing nature of defence financing

"The present over-expenditure is the result of the sudden impact of the economic recession which caused idle factory capacity and thus higher commodity delivery

"The rand expenditure was further increased by a 30 per cent weakening of the exchange rate," the general said

The newspapers' reference to R106 million for personnel expenditure was evidence of ignorant reporting, he said

General Viljoen said newspaper reports had attacked the management of the SADF and that he, as the accounting officer, has been indirectly accused of irregularity

● The Star's report quoted almost verbatim a footnote by General Viljoen in the Auditor-General's report. The footnote said "Improvement in service conditions and a Treasury decision that salaries of Defence personnel assigned to the SWA Territory Force and not budgeted for, be borne by Defence"

A picture of the Irish and Shergar, with Walter Swinburn horse, owned by the Aga Khan from its stud farm in Newbridge, ransom of R3 500 000 has

Derby w kidnapper call Pres

LONDON — A man with an mandated meeting with three nationalists to start negotiations on horse Shergar. He made a telephone call to a newspaper

Police now believe the raid was carried out by a paramilitary unit

But Police Chief Superintendent Dublin has vowed "No ransom"

The Aga Khan is the multi-millionaire who owns the horse Shergar, winner of both the Derby in 1981, was stolen in a raid on the Aga Khan's Irish

It was at 8.30 that five men from Ballymany stud in Newbridge

The men simply drove up to the detached house of the general

One of the men knocked on the door, demanded to know who was

He promised the 58-year-old and five children would be

With a gun levelled at the men, they marched across the yard to the heated stable

Shergar was loaded into a van and driven off. Then three of the men returned to the general and his family home hours before Mr Fitzgerald

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Begin expected to resign

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Cabinet is likely to adopt the recommendations of the Beirut massacre commission today and the Prime Minister, Mr Menachem Begin, is expected to resign and call elections, an Israeli newspaper has reported

The Daily Maariv said this was the prediction of senior members of Mr Begin's Likud political bloc — Associated Press



'Verkrampste' gate a tight fit for buses

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — Somebody boomed when the ornate, R130 000 new entrance to Acacia Park was built. Acacia Park, a village 15 km from Cape Town, is where Pretoria civil servants and some MPs live during Parliamentary sessions in Cape Town. Thoughtful of their needs, the Government provides a bus service

The only trouble is, the new gate is too narrow for the buses to pass through

A regular passenger commented "everyone here is laughing at this stupidity. We can't get through that, verkrampste gate, so our bus has to use a decrepit-looking goods entrance"

Later abandoned him "If alive and two million million Lost groom mana French the Aga In his race nearly He the by Each R375 held Own

'Dads Army' call-up starts in country areas

Defence Correspondent

CITY dwellers will probably be the last to hear the 'Salusa Scouts' call-to-arms under the amended Defence Act which provides for men who have never done military service to be drafted to commando units

(257)
Murray
10/2/83

The first call-up of members for what is officially termed the National and Controlled Reserve — more popularly known as the Salusa Scouts or Dads Army — has gone out to all white South African men between the ages of 17 and 55 in the magisterial districts of Vryheid, Paulpietersburg and Utrecht

Not everyone who has never done military service will be called up after completing a compulsory questionnaire which has also to be filled in by those exempted from military service

The selected draftees will undergo a five-day training camp in Northern Natal in April. Their training will be of a practical nature aimed at the protection of their own areas

The Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, has stated that the strengthening of commando units was aimed at improving the defence capability in certain priority areas and that allocations would be determined by operational circumstances and needs

Location

Defence Headquarters will not comment on why the first call-up has been allocated to the districts of Vryheid, Paulpietersburg and Utrecht. But their strategic location in relation to the Mozambique border and the fact that terrorists have been captured or killed in Northern Natal is probably an obvious answer

A military strategist has pointed out that unlike the bigger urban centres which already had 'a quota of military might' and reserves to draw upon, this was not necessarily the case in the platteland areas

He predicted that the next call-up of Salusa Scouts probably would be in the Transvaal Lowveld bordering on Mozambique and in the Northern Transvaal border with Zimbabwe

'These are apparent priority areas where, because of the sparse white populations, defence capabilities might need to be improved by strengthening commando units

'It would seem, therefore, that cities and the bigger towns will be the last to be affected by a National and Control Reserve call-up,' he said

(2) No

(3) No

254 ~~362~~ ~~3~~ General ~~30~~
 Messina border violation
 Hansard Q Col 91-92 11/2/83
 *31 Mr T I ANGLEEY asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information †

(1) Whether any cases of border violation occurred in the vicinity of Messina in the past six months, if so, (a) how many and (b) which countries were involved in these border violations,

(2) whether there was any question of stock theft in these border violations, if so, how many head of stock were involved,

(3) whether the stock were returned to their owners, if not, what damage was suffered by the owners of the stock,

(4) whether the Republic has taken any steps in regard to the matter, if so what steps,

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

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

(1) Yes

(a) According to available information approximately 265. It is not possible to furnish a more accurate figure as the figure includes, *inter alia*, also cases where border trespassers cross to and fro over the border on the pretext of visiting families on either side of the border often without proper travel documents



(2) Yes, according to available information approximately 251

(3) In certain cases.

About R75 000

(4) Yes, the matter has been taken up with the authorities of Zimbabwe and the special cattle stock theft unit of the South African Police gives the highest priority to this matter. It should also be pointed out that Zimbabwe has made allegations that livestock on the Zimbabwean side are stolen by South Africans. These allegations can however not be followed up without supporting evidence. It is most certainly a serious problem which enjoys constant attention

(5) No

(254) Hansard Q 61-86
National servicemen, meals at De Aar station
11/2/83 87

*23 Mr W. V. RAW asked the Minister
of Transport Affairs

(1) How many meals were supplied
against military meal warrants to national
servicemen by the Catering De-



partment of the South African Transport Services at the De Aar station in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available,

(2) whether meals are still available at the De Aar Station, if not,

(3) whether arrangements have been made for national servicemen to obtain food when spending long periods at such station, if so, what arrangements?



CALL TIMES 11/2/83

SACC 'condones' onslaught on SA'

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Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — The South African Council of Churches condoned the onslaught against South Africa and criticized the country's defence, the head of the security police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, claimed yesterday

General Coetzee, who is also Commissioner of Police-designate, was delivering the first part of a 10-volume submission to the Eloff Commission of Inquiry here into the SACC

He also said there was "probably merit" in the statement that the SACC is manipulated by a highly-politicized leadership, is funded by outside influences hostile to the present system in South Africa, and gives itself an importance not reflected in reality"

He accused the SACC and its general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, of contributing to the credibility of the African National Congress, and devoted much time to showing the links between SACC and the World Council of Churches and telling of meetings between SACC officials and ANC members overseas

The bulk of his six-hour testimony was directed at showing that the SACC was more representative of the foreign organizations that provided 96 percent of its finances than of the member churches

He said he doubted that the SACC was representative of the majority of South Africans, as it claimed

Although Bishop Tutu had claimed to speak for 15-million church members, the census had shown that the member

churches had only 10-million followers. The general told of a WCC consultation meeting in Zambia in 1976, attended by the SACC as well as the ANC and PAC

The meeting had identified "engagement in the liberation struggle" as a "theological task of supreme significance," he said, and had called on churches to encourage links with trade unions, student organizations and other groups, and to "work towards greater solidarity and material assistance to the liberation movements"

The deduction from all of this, he said, was that the Christian religion and theology were put into a context that satisfied those who were sympathetic to the ideals of the liberation movements, such as the ANC

He cited three areas in which the SACC had, "as a result of outside provocation", taken such standpoints: Opposition to foreign investment, the examination of the idea of just revolution and violence, and obligatory opposition to the government

For example, he added, SACC officials had never condemned the violence of the "liberation movements"

The SACC's belief that the South African system should be replaced by a more just one, led to the belief that Christians should resist an oppressive system, General Coetzee said

An SACC official had said that the issue of violence could not be solved until the situation demanded that a choice be made. When the choice was made, the general argued, it would only be sympathetic to the guerillas

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NOTE CAREFULLY

- The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work
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Father thinks 'awol son is dead

254

E. Post

12/2/83

By STEPHEN DAVIMES

THE father of a Permanent Force corporal who went missing in the operational area last year after being punished, believes his son is dead — otherwise he would have tried to contact him.

Mr Wietz Strauss, a furniture store manager in the Northern Cape town of Alwal North, said this week that the Defence Force had told him his son might be absent with leave.

Corporal Andries Strauss, 21, disappeared on November 17 last year after he was apparently dropped about 50 kilometres from his base in northern South West Africa/Namibia and ordered to walk back as punishment for alleged misconduct.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said it was believed Cpl Strauss may have walked in the wrong direction and was driven by a passing motorist to Windhoek, from where he could have returned to South Africa.

The possibility that he was captured by terrorists also appeared unlikely because there were no insurgents in the area.

If he were awol, however, he would have contacted his mother, Mrs Ria Strauss, his policewoman sister, Pauli, or himself, Mr Strauss said.

He added he was "most unhappy" with the way the Defence Force had handled the case and intended to "take it further".

A Defence Force spokesman said a high-level investigation was being conducted into the matter.

SAAN first in the firing line

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

IF the State does not win its court case against the Rand Daily Mail and the Sunday Times over certain reports concerning the abortive Seychelles coup in 1980 it will "rethink" similar charges against the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport.

Yesterday the deputy Attorney-General, Dr Koos D'Oliviera, said the charge against Rapport had been "placed in abeyance" while his department went "flat out against South African Associated Newspapers".

He said the decision to proceed against SAAN was based on the fact that there were "so many more interesting legal and factual points in that case, so we decided that we'll go flat out against you".

"If your case settles certain points of law we'll rethink the Rapport case."

All the newspapers involved have been charged with wrongfully and unlawfully contravening the Protection of Information Act, the main charge, or alternatively the Official Secrets Act, by publishing certain information.

It is further alleged that the editors of the Rand Daily Mail and Sunday Times, Mr Rex Gibson and Mr Tertius Myburgh respectively, and journalist Mr Eugene Hugo contravened the Acts.

It is further alleged that they published the information when they should have known that publication would prejudice the security or interest of the State.

The case against Rapport was scheduled to be heard in the Johannesburg Magis-

trate's Court on Thursday. However, lawyers for the newspaper were informed in advance that their clients need not appear as the case was to be 'struck off the role'.

Dr D'Oliviera explained that while this was true, the case had not been "withdrawn" and the charges still stood, though they were now "in abeyance".

Effectively this means that SAAN will bear the high costs of defending the charges against it in order to establish a legal precedent under the recently constituted Protection of Information Act.

The State will then be able to decide whether it wishes to pursue the same charges against Rapport or not.

Meanwhile, lawyers acting for SAAN say they would like to speak to former National Intelligence Service agent Mr Martin Dolincheck in connection with the case.

Mr Dolincheck and three other mercenaries from "Colonel" Mike Hoare's coup team were sentenced to death in the Seychelles.

The men were first held in prison cells in the island capital of Victoria on Mahe Island. More recently they have been living a life of comparative luxury on a smaller island, Ile Longue, where they are allowed to beachcomb, swim and fish under the care of a handful of guards.

According to the Seychelles Consul-General in London, Mr Robert Delpech, this is "the most humane way they could be treated".

He said he had ferried parcels of books and T-shirts from relatives to the men on a recent trip to the islands.

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.

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Soldiers jailed for SWA murder

WINDHOEK — A former sergeant in the South African Defence Force, Theunis Erasmus Kruger, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment after being convicted in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday of murder

A former corporal in the SADF, David van den Heever, who committed the murder on instructions from Kruger, was sentenced to five years

Leave to appeal was granted by the Judge-President designate of SWA, Mr Justice Hans Berker

Kruger, 29, and Van den Heever, 27, had pleaded not guilty to charges of murdering an Ovambo night watchman, Mr Andreas Nelomba, on September 6, 1981, and

stealing a Land Cruiser vehicle

The charge of robbery with aggravating circumstances against the two men was dropped in terms of Sec 103 (ter) of the Defence Act, which exempts soldiers from criminal and civil litigation for action taken in good faith while engaged in counter-insurgency operations in a military operational area

Pronouncing sentence, Mr Justice Berker said Kruger and Van den Heever had committed one of the worst crimes

They had killed an innocent man with premeditation

"The community as a whole, as well as the Ovambo community in this country should be protected, in my

opinion, and as far as it is in the hands of this court it should be ensured that a similar incident does not recur," the judge said

It was also in the interests of the SADF that a fitting sentence should be imposed

Conversely, it was not easy for the court to mete out punishment, because before the court were two young men with clean records, Mr Justice Berker said

In argument for leave to appeal, Kruger's counsel, Mr Theo Grobbelaar SC, of Pretoria, submitted on behalf of both the convicted men that the court had erred in finding them guilty of murder

The court had also erroneously rejected Kruger's evidence in favour of evidence by the officer commanding

44 Parachute Battalion, Colonel Dirk Breytenbach

Kruger was released on R100 bail, pending the appeal, on condition he reported every Friday to the police

Mr Grobbelaar said Kruger would not be able to skip the country, "because he will not be popular abroad"

Van den Heever, who had fled to Zimbabwe last year where he had been jailed for six months for illegal entry, was released on R500 bail on condition he reported twice weekly to police at Tsumeb

Van den Heever's counsel, Mr Schalk Burger, SC, of Pretoria, said Van den Heever had been advised by an attorney to flee from South Africa

There was no likelihood he would do so again — Sapa

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2 The Cape Times, Saturday, February 12, 1983

SWA murder: 15 years for sergeant

WINDHOEK — A sergeant in the SA Defence Force, Theunis Erasmus Kruger, was sentenced in the Supreme Court here yesterday to 15 years on a charge of murder.

A former corporal in the SADF, David van den Heever, who committed the murder on instructions from Kruger, was sentenced to five years. Leave to appeal was granted by the Judge-President-designate of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Hans Berker.

Kruger, 29, and Van den Heever, 27, had pleaded not guilty to murdering an Ovambo nightwatchman, Mr

Andreas Nelomba, on September 6, 1981 and stealing a Land Cruiser.

The charge of robbery was dropped in terms of S 103 (ter) of the Defence Act, which exempts soldiers from litigation for action taken in good faith while engaged in counter-insurgency in a military operational area.

Mr Justice Berker said Kruger and Van den Heever had killed an innocent man with premeditation. But it was not easy to mete out punishment because both men had a clean record.

In argument for leave to appeal,

Kruger's counsel, Mr Theo Grobbelaar SC, submitted that the court had erred in finding the men guilty of murder and in rejecting Kruger's evidence in favour of that by the OC 44 Parachute Battalion, Colonel Dirk Breytenbach.

Kruger was released on R100 bail and Van den Heever on R500 bail, pending the appeal.

The judge said Kruger had told the court that about six months before the murder, the OC 44 Parachute Battalion had ordered him to procure vehicles, especially Land Cruisers,

"even if I have to steal them".

Acting on these orders, Kruger said, he had decided to steal a vehicle. He had shown it to Colonel Breytenbach and told him of Mr Nelomba. The colonel had said "We must shoot dead that man".

Kruger had told the court the colonel ordered next day that the vehicle be destroyed. This was done.

In his evidence, Colonel Breytenbach denied he had ordered that Mr Nelomba be shot or the vehicle destroyed. He had instructed at one stage that vehicles confiscated

should be handed over to his unit.

The court accepted the colonel's evidence, the judge said. Kruger had taken it on himself to have Mr Nelomba shot and to destroy the vehicle.

The motive was to get rid of a witness, so the defence of acting in "good faith" could not succeed.

Evidence was that the colonel's Land Cruiser had been destroyed by a landmine blast and Kruger wanted to give him another.

Mr Don Brunette appeared for the State — Sapa

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Section A

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General accuses the SACC

CAPT Tint's
12/2/83
254

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Council of Churches' assertion that it does not support the African National Congress or any other political organization should be tested against their actions, the head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, said yesterday

General Coetzee, Commissioner of Police-designate, was giving evidence



General Coetzee

for the second day before the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the SACC

He referred constantly to 11 volumes of documents on his desk and which he has submitted to back his 120-page argument.

The papers comprise largely SACC documents, publications and reports, but also include letters to and from council leaders, some of which have been stamped "top secret"

Yesterday, General Coetzee examined the council's support for economic disinvestment from South Africa, its work in the field of education, its moral and financial support for political offenders and its relationship with the ANC

Foreign churches and church organizations had put pressure on multinational corporations to re-evaluate their policies on investment in South Africa. These organizations were all in contact with the SACC and had given it financial aid, he said

The SACC had changed its policy on disinvestment shortly after the World Council of Churches (WCC) had taken a stand on this issue. Once again, he argued, the SACC had acted not entirely out of its own conviction but through prompting from the WCC and other foreign elements

He posed the question would the SACC encourage disinvestment so easily if it was being funded from internal sources only. Disinvestment would cause large-scale unemployment which would drastically influence their support and internal funding

The SACC general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, had confronted West European leaders about their countries' co-operation with South Africa

At home, the SACC had attempted to monitor foreign investment and made contact with a number of radical trade unionists in the process, he said

They had recognised the unions as "the cutting edge of the liberation struggle", he said, quoting an SACC document and this had led to their frequent support for strikers

He cited ANC interest in the unions and pointed out that jailed ANC member Barbara Hogan had been instructed to monitor SACC meetings on foreign investment

SACC had supported Fattis and Monis strikers, as well as Ford and Johannesburg municipal strikers. They had paid for legal action against Putco and City Tramways in fare disputes

They had also helped people evicted from their homes under the Group Areas Act and had supported Ravan Press and The Voice newspaper, he said

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14/2/83 (27) Star

Inquest on ambush dead

WINDHOEK — Two members of the Namibian security forces described in inquest papers filed in Tsumeb on Friday how eight of their comrades died after their Ratel armoured troop carrier was hit by a hail of rockets

Eight men, including two farmers from the Tsumeb district — Lieutenant Daniel van der Westhuizen and his son-in-law, Corporal Johan Potgieter — died in the shrapnel and fire after the rocket attack

The group was following the tracks of about 50 insurgents who infiltrated the Mangetti Block between Ovambo and Kavango about 60 km from the tarred road from Grootfontein to Rundu

The commander of the Ratel, Mr Pieter du Toit who did not give his rank, said the mobile troop carrier was carrying 18 men, some inside

the vehicle and some on top of the shell

The footprints of the infiltrators disappeared in a cluster of bushes, Mr Du Toit said in his sworn statement.

"When the Ratel was about 30 m from the bushes a rocket struck the turret"

"Corporal Viljoen and Rifleman Karswab, the Bushman tracker who were on the top of the ratel, fell off," Mr du Toit said

After this a second rocket hit the front of the vehicle

Then six more rockets came from the bushes piercing the armour plating of the ratel

The magistrate found that the soldiers died from multiple injuries and burns when their troop carrier was the target of a rocket attack by unknown terrorists

(234) 204 15/2.83

Boy dies in Bloem mortar explosion

By NORMAN PATTERTON

A 15-YEAR-OLD boy was killed yesterday afternoon when a mortar collected eight years ago by his older brother - who now is a policeman - exploded in a Bloemfontein house.

Nicolaas Pieter Smith of 4 Byssel Street, Byswater, was killed and a friend, Christiaan Neethling, 16, hurt when the mortar exploded in a bedroom of the house.

Nicolaas' mother, Mrs G J Smith was working in the kitchen at the time.

The bedroom and roof of the house were extensively damaged.

The two boys had been playing with the mortar when they dropped it and it exploded said a police

spoke-man Brigadier Kierie Spies.

Nicolaas' brother, who as a boy collected explosive devices got the mortar eight years ago. He is now a policeman stationed at Ogies.

By the time an ambulance and fire unit arrived at the scene, both boys had already been carried outside.

Nicolaas was already dead, while Christiaan was still conscious.

Two doctors and several nurses on the scene treated Christiaan for shock.

Both boys had shrapnel injuries.

Christiaan's condition was described as 'satisfactory' by a spokesman for the Bloemfontein military hospital last night.

KRUGGER'S FINAL 30 SECONDS

ARGG 15/2/83

254



SAS President Kruger, the flagship of the South African Navy, which sank after a collision with the fleet replenishment vessel SAS Tafelberg off Cape Point last February.

Staff Reporters

A BOILER room petty officer on board the doomed South African Navy flagship SAS President Kruger told an inquest court today that he was given orders from the bridge for "full ahead" 30 seconds before the ship collided.

Petty Officer N J De Villiers, the chief watchkeeper in the boiler room at the time of the collision, was the first witness to testify at the inquest on Petty Officer Donald Webb — killed in the collision last February between the President Kruger and SAS Tafelberg.

The inquest resumed today in a crowded Cape Town Magistrate's Court room

The sitting, which began 30 minutes late, is the third session in the inquest on Petty Officer Webb, the only one of the 16 sailors who died whose body was recovered after the collision

Relatives

The room was filled with relatives and wives of the dead men. The Officer Commanding the President Kruger, Captain Wim de Lange, was present. He was dressed in a dark business suit.

The evidence led today will be the first information given in public about the sinking in the early hours of February 18 last year, of the President Kruger, the flagship of the South African Navy, while on a naval exercise

Evidence

The presiding officer is the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr. C F W van Zyl

Evidence is being led by the Deputy Attorney General of the Cape, Mr Frank Kahn, SC

Mr Kahn said at the first session that the following could be placed in issue during the proceedings

Cause

- The cause of the collision between SAS President Kruger and SAS Tafelberg,

- The cause of the sinking of the President Kruger,

- The measures taken to save the ship and the abandon ship procedures and

- The subsequent rescue operation

Petty Officer Webb, whose wife attended the hearing today, was last seen alive at about 4 30 am on board the President Kruger which was sinking. His body was recovered from the sea 4 50 pm the following day by SAS Protea

The corridor outside the court room was lined with non-commissioned SA Naval officers waiting to give evidence

(Proceeding)

254 Hansard Q 61.147-148
Defence Force tank used in advertisement
16/2/83

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

- (1) Whether a tank of the South African Defence Force was recently used in an advertisement appearing on the South African television service, if so, what was the cost to the State in connection with the filming of the advertisement,
- (2) whether permission had been granted



6 FEBRUARY 1983

148

for the commercial use of such tank; if so, (a) by whom and (b) on what conditions,

- (3) whether it is the policy of the South African Defence Force to allow Defence Force armaments to be used for such purposes?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The hon member is referred to my reply to Question No 12 of the hon member for Yeoville on 31 March 1982

membership of political parties have been issued to members of the South African Defence Force if so what instructions?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Only members of the Citizen Force or a Commando may be members of any acknowledged and registered political party in the Republic of South Africa
- (2) Although no explicit instructions with regard to membership of a political party exist, paragraph 15(1) of Chapter II of the General Regulations for the South African Defence Force and the Reserve, which reads as follows, implies that members of the Permanent Force may not be a member of a political party—

"The attendance of a public meeting while dressed in civilian clothes and the exercising of his franchise comprise the full extent of the permitted political activities of a member of the Permanent Force"

The hon member is also referred to the reply of my predecessor to Question No 6 on 6 May 1975 of the hon member for Simonstown

Colonel Hoare: weapons

*11 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence.

Whether authorization was given for Colonel Hoare to draw weapons from a South African Defence Force store, if so, by whom?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The weapons were not collected at a magazine of the South African Defence Force by Colonel Hoare. They were delivered to his house. The officer who authorized the issuing of the weapons had the authority to approve such issues, but made an error of judgement. Departmental steps have already been taken. In view of this, I do not consider it fair to subject him to further embarrassment by making his name public.

159 WEDNESDAY, 16

the persons nor in the public interest to supply the information

- (2) The hon member is referred to my reply to his Question No 12
- (3) The hon member is referred to my reply to his Question No 11 and the statement of the hon the Prime Minister on 1 February 1983 in this House and specifically to the following extract

"I do not consider it in the public interest to reveal the steps that have been taken against the officials concerned"

Questions standing over from Friday, 11 Feb/83

House and Q.61.156-159
Defence Force: membership of political parties 16/2/83

Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence +

- (1) Whether members of the South African Defence Force are allowed to be members of political parties, if so, of which political parties,
- (2) whether any instructions relating to

Attempted Seychelles coup: weapons/ammunition

*12 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

Whether the (a) weapons and (b) ammunition issued to the mercenaries involved in the attempted coup in the Seychelles were issued in compliance with (i) South African Defence Force and (ii) Treasury regulations, if so, what is the purport of the relevant regulations in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No regulations exist in terms of which Defence Force stores can be issued for the purpose

Colonel Hoare: weapons/equipment

*13 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether a warrant officer of the South African Defence Force received authorization to issue (a) weapons and (b) equipment to Colonel Hoare, if so, (i) what is the name of such warrant officer and (ii) from which (aa) section and (bb) officer of the South African Defence Force was such authorization received

(2) whether the issue of such (a) weapons and (b) equipment was in accordance with South African Defence Force regulations concerning the issue of restricted items, if not,

- (3) whether any disciplinary steps have been taken against the responsible officer, if not, why not, if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1)(a) and (b) Yes

- (i) and (ii) As departmental steps have already been instituted against those concerned I do not consider it in the interest of

particulars were processed by computer together with those of White national servicemen and they were called up for the January 1983 intake

(2) (a) Yes They had not been issued with Reserved Second Class train tickets and they could not in terms of the arrangements made by the S A Transport Services, be accommodated on the train in which they were travelling

(b) In the Military Police cells They were not, however, under guard or under arrest

(3) Yes

(a) They were put through the initial selection process after which they were sent home at State expense

(b) Because the maximum number of voluntary servicemen that could be accommodated had already been taken on

(4) Yes The two Coloured men erroneously, instead of completing an application form for training at the Cape Corps School, filled in and dispatched form DD439 "Application for Registration for National Service". As only White males are required to complete form DD439 no provision is made on the form to indicate race or colour group

Both the applications were processed in the normal manner and a computer allocation was made to a White national service unit viz 3 S A Infantry Battalion, Potchefstroom for January 1983. The error was only discovered when they reported at the unit. At their request the Officer Commanding instructed that they be sent to the Cape Corps School

They were issued with Second Class train tickets and booked in that class on a train to Cape Town in

29 National service: Coloured person
16/2/83
Hansard Q. Co. 1.160-162
24 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether a Coloured person who volunteered for national service was re-directed to Cape Town after being called up for the January 1983 intake and sent to Potchefstroom, if so, (a) who was this person and (b) why,

(2) whether en route to Cape Town he was put off the train at Kimberley, if so, (a) why and (b) where did such person spend that night,

(3) whether on arriving in Cape Town such person reported to the Cape Corps at Eerste River, if so, (a) what transpired there and (b) why,

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) Yes Actually two Coloured men were involved

(b) As a result of their submitting an application form for registration for national service, instead of an application form for training at the Cape Corps School, their

stead of in the Reserved Second Class. The unit also neglected to inform the Cape Corps School that they were on their way

At Kimberley they were put off the train by the Railways Personnel because there was no Reserved Second Class coach on that train

The two persons made contact with the Military Police at the station and a junior member offered them a bed in the Military Police cells, which they accepted. These were the only beds available at the Military Police. They continued their journey to Cape Town the following day in a Third Class coach as there were also no Reserved Second Class travelling facilities available on that train

On their arrival at Bellville no transport had been arranged for them but after information was received the necessary arrangements were made for their transportation to Fers-te River

They were subjected to the initial selection process and passed but as the January intake was at that stage already at full strength they could not be accommodated

An offer was made to them to be considered for the next year's intake and train tickets were issued to them for their return to their respective homes

These regrettable incidents are not in accordance with the policy of the S A Defence Force with regard to the handling of its personnel. A high premium is placed on the humane treatment of members of the force and recruits. The incidents are therefore regretted and the persons responsible for the omissions have been reprimanded

- (viii) Foreign guests of the S A Defence Force
- (ix) People on emergency and mercy missions

(2) Yes

(a), (b) and (c) the details are not readily available as no central register is kept of civilians and members of other forces who make use of military transport and flight manifests are only retained for a short while

(3) The S A Defence Force policy is based on Cabinet and Treasury instructions which are based on the following principles

- (a) The transport of such persons should be in the public interest
- (b) The needs and commitments of the S A Defence Force should not be jeopardized
- (c) Scheduled transport should be used as far as possible except where instructions stipulate the use of a specified type of transport for specific persons or groups of persons
- (d) As far as possible said transport should not be in competition with the private sector
- (e) Costs should be kept at a minimum by making use of the most economic means of transport to perform the task

occasions and (ii) what was the nature of these occasions and (d) what was the cost in respect of each such use;

(3) whether he will make a statement regarding the policy of the South African Defence Force in this connection

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) and (b) A large variety of civilians and members of other forces are transported daily for various reasons in S A Defence Force aircraft, vessels and vehicles, e.g. —

- (i) Members of other state departments and institutions for official purposes
- (ii) Performing artists for the entertainment of troops at Defence Force bases in the R S A and the operational area
- (iii) Contractors to the S A Defence Force and their employees who have to perform duties in outlying places
- (iv) Parliamentary, press and civilian visiting groups to Defence Force bases, units and areas in the R S A and the operational areas
- (v) The State President and Ministers in terms of Cabinet instructions
- (vi) Members of the families of civil servants performing Parliamentary duty in Cape Town or employed in operational areas served by regular Air Force flights
- (vii) Military veterans to attend their congresses

(254) *Hansard Q. Col. 163-165*
 Military transport
 16/2/83
 25 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any persons other than employees of his Department and those concerned with youth organizations and the rendering of assistance during emergencies are allowed to make use of military transport, if so, (a) what persons and (b) for what purposes,
- (2) whether any such persons made use of military transport in 1981 and 1982, if so, (a) who are they, (b) for what purposes, (c)(i) on how many

Very thin.
 2/9

294 16/2/83 Q. 61 167
National service: remuneration of medical
doctors *Hansard*

71 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence

- (1) What was the remuneration package for medical doctors doing their national service in 1981 and 1982, respectively,
- (2) whether there will be any difference in their remuneration in 1983, if so, what difference?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) The total remuneration package for national service medical officers was R31,64 per day for lieutenants and second lieutenants in 1981 and 1982
- (2) This will depend on whether there is a general salary adjustment for the Civil Service during 1983

(2584) Hansard Q Col. 167
Defence Force. fire-arms -168
16/2/83
73 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence

(a) How many fire-arms issued to South
African Defence Force personnel

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were reported missing in 1980, 1981
and 1982, respectively, and (b) how
many such fire-arms had been (i) re-
covered and (ii) were still missing as
at the latest specified date for which
figures are available?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) 1980 1981 1982
146 295 231
(provisional figures)

(b) As on 15 January 1983
(i) 50 88 35
(ii) 96 207 196

254 Courts-martial 16/2/83
Hansard Q. Col. 170
114 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) How many courts-martial were held by the South African Defence Force in 1981 and 1982, respectively,
- (2) how many such courts-martial resulted in convictions in each such year?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1)	1981	1982
	1 983	2 064
(2)	1 953	2 036

16/2/82
Attempted Seychelles coup: weapons
(254) Hansard Q Col 169
112 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence

- (a) How many weapons of each specified type were issued to the mercenaries involved in the attempted Seychelles coup, (b) how many such weapons have been recovered and (c) what was the value of the weapons which were not returned

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

According to evidence in the court case—

- (a) 50 AK 47 rifles
25 AK 47 (AMD) rifles
- (b) 25
- (c) As a result of the arms embargo the S A Defence Force is compelled to acquire weapons by various means, some of which do not entail direct expenses, and it is, therefore, the policy not to divulge any information about the origin and monetary value of weapons in possession of the Defence Force

16/2/83
Purchase of 1145 Breyer Avenue, Pretoria
254 Hansard Q 61. 128-129
9 Mr F J LE RQUX asked the Minis-
ter of Community Development †
Whether the property known as 1145

Breyer Avenue, Waverley, Pretoria, was purchased by the State recently, if so, (a) when, (b) from what person or body was it purchased, (c) what was the purchase price and (d) for what purpose was the property purchased?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Yes

- (a) 12 November 1982
- (b) Mr P C van Blommestein
- (c) R115 000
- (d) as an official residence for a senior officer of the South African Defence Force

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3

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754

Hansard Q Col. 119 - 120
Special Defence Account

16/2/83

160 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether any exemptions from auditing have been granted in respect of portions of the Special Defence Account, if so, (a) when and (b) what was the nature of the exemptions given, if not,
- (2) whether the Special Defence Account has been fully audited for the financial years ended (a) 31 March 1980, (b) 31 March 1981 and (c) 31 March 1982?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

FEBRUARY 1983

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(1) No

(a) and (b) Fall away

(2) (a), (b) and (c) The honourable member if referred to paragraph 17 (2), page 160 of Part II of the Report of the Auditor-General for 1981-82 (RP 62-'82)

Defence Force: Warrant Officer 16/2/83
I. van der Merwe
(254) Hammond Q 61.126-127
*4 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence:

- (1) (a) In what (i) section and (ii) capacity was Warrant Officer I van der Merwe employed in the South African Defence Force in 1981 and 1982, respectively, and (b) what were his specific functions in each such year.
- (2) in what (a) section and (b) capacity is Warrant Officer Van der Merwe currently employed?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

I do not consider it in the interest of Warrant Officer Van der Merwe, or for security reasons, in the public interest to disclose the information. The disclosure of the information will no doubt also have a negative effect on the morale and discipline of members of the S A Defence Force who are concerned with sensitive matters.

Defence Force: Brigadier Knoetze

*5 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) (a) In what (i) section and (ii) capacity was Brigadier Knoetze employed

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WEDNESDAY 16

in the South African Defence Force in 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively, and (b) what were his specific functions in each such year,

- (2) in what (a) section and (b) capacity is Brigadier Knoetze currently employed?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

I do not consider it in the interest of Brigadier Knoetze, or for security reasons, in the public interest to disclose the information. The disclosure of the information will no doubt also have a negative effect on the morale and discipline of members of the S A Defence Force who are concerned with sensitive affairs.

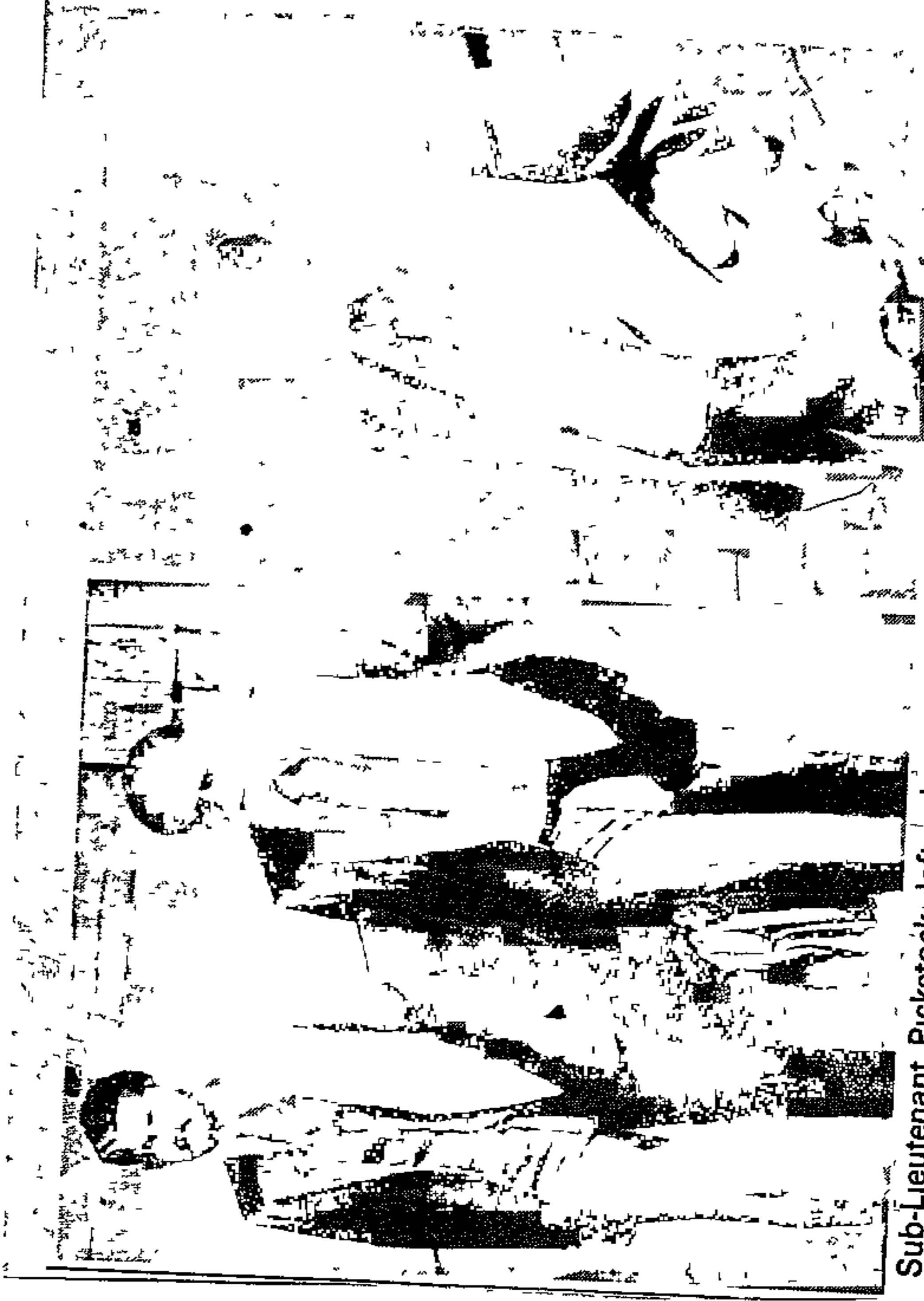
Defence Force: Brigadier D S. Hamman

*6 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) (a) In what section of the South African Defence Force was Brigadier D S Hamman employed as a staff officer operations in (i) 1981 and (ii) 1982 and (b) what were his specific functions in each such year,
- (2) in what (a) section and (b) capacity is Brigadier Hamman currently employed?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

I do not consider it in the interest of Brigadier Hamman, or for security reasons, in the public interest to disclose the information. The disclosure of the information will no doubt also have a negative effect on the morale and discipline of members of the SA Defence Force who are concerned with sensitive matters. Where persons who are concerned with sensitive and intelligence functions refuse—this does not only happen in South Africa, but also in all the countries in the world—to subject intelligence services to this type of exposure, I should like to refer to the reply which the hon the Prime Minister gave to Question No 3 on 9 February this year.



Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock, left, who was on watch at the time of the collision, and his legal representative, Mr J P van Niekerk.

Vice-Admiral Charles Walters, a former Chief of the South African Navy.

10/2/83 C-1



Sub-Lieutenant A J Meintjies, one of the officers on watch at the time of the collision

Dr C J Wium, of Uniondale, father of Petty Officer Coenraad Wium, who was one of the 16 men lost with the President Kruger, leaves the Cape Town Magistrate's Court with his daughter.

SAS Kruger men tell of escapes

CME Times 16/2/83

254

Staff Reporter

THE two "miracle men of Mess 12" — who survived against all odds on February 18 last year when the bow of the fleet tanker SAS Tafelberg smashed into the mess in which they were sleeping on board SAS President Kruger — told yesterday of their struggles to escape

Of 15 men sleeping in Mess 12, only Petty Officer Chris Roodt and Chief Petty Officer L C L Mack escaped, receiving only minor injuries

'Miracle men'

The story of the "miracle men" was disclosed for the first time yesterday on the first day of the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, the lost in the sinking whose body was recovered

The inquest was postponed to March 14 at the request of lawyers

The inquest was presided over by the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, with Mr L P Francis sitting as an assessor. They will be joined by a second assessor at a later stage

Evidence was led for the State by Mr Frank Kahn, SC, deputy Attorney-General of the Cape, assisted by Mr J H Barnard

Six advocates represented members of the ship's company of the sunken frigate and next-of-kin of the dead

The first witness, Petty Officer Nicolas Jacobus de Villiers, chief watchkeeper in the President

Kruger's boiler-room at the time of the collision, told how he and his men had struggled vainly to keep steam up after the frigate had been rammed by SAS Tafelberg

PO De Villiers, 27, now serving in SAS Protea, said in a statement made immediately after the sinking and read out at yesterday's hearing

"I saw all my stokers and leading seamen out and I was the last to leave the boiler-room. From there I went up to the bridge to get further orders on what to do

'Listing heavily'

"I left the boiler-room about 20 minutes after the collision. I did not see CPO Booyens, but saw CPO Webb at the NBCD (damage control) headquarters

"After leaving the boiler-room we were all told to muster at the NBCD HQ. From there we were told to muster on top of the bridge, by this time the ship was listing very heavily to port and was just about on its side

"CPO Webb accompanied us to the bridge and was in possession of a life-jacket. We were then told to abandon ship and to get away from the ship as quickly as possible

'Unknown reason'

"CPO Webb hurried back into the ship for some unknown reason"

Questioned by Mr Kahn, PO De Villiers said that at the NBCD headquarters he and his men found CPO Webb, Lieutenant Peter Smith, the Principal Warfare Officer, CPOs Minnaar and Du Plessis

and others. CPO Webb had looked "quite normal — just standing there in front of the HQ. He appeared uninjured"

Having been told to abandon ship, PO De Villiers went down to the boat deck, accompanied among others by CPO Webb, "but for some reason he went back (and) went down the hatch again"

'Morale good'

Mr Kahn was it your impression that he might have been on the way back to the NBCD headquarters? — I can't say for sure, sir. At this time the President Kruger was listing very heavily to port

PO De Villiers said he had swum to a liferaft on the far side of the ship and had been pulled into it by about 10 sailors. Morale had been good and "the guys tried to cheer one another up by singing songs and telling jokes"

About four hours later they had been picked up by the Tafelberg

Mr Kahn when you left the bridge, who was still on the ship? — The captain was still there. I remember seeing him on the bridge when I left. I can't remember seeing anyone else

'Nervous person'

You never saw the captain leave? — No, sir. PO De Villiers agreed with Mr A J le Roux (representing Commander R A S Myers, executive officer of the President Kruger) that CPO Webb had been "a very nervous person"

Was he often in an emotional state? — I don't

know. Did he have emergency repair equipment with him? — No. He had blues on and a lifejacket

Did he have any tools with him? — No. Perhaps a foul-weather jacket? — I can't remember

Did he have boots on? — He had non-skid shoes on

PO De Villiers said he had not noticed any signs of panic in CPO Webb

When he went down the hatch, was he in a hurry? — He was in a hurry. Did you speak to him at any stage at the (damage control) headquarters? — Yes. I said it was about time we left the ship as it was listing heavily, and he agreed. As far as I can remember he was the only one who went down the hatch

Answering Mr T E Kleynhans (representing Lieutenant Smith, the Principal Warfare Officer), PO De Villiers said that on his arrival at the NBCD headquarters he had been upset by what had happened but not as a result of the impact of the collision

'Impression'

There was no reason why you should have paid attention to CPO Webb? — No. There was nothing wrong with him

That was your superficial impression? — That was my impression. Are you sure he had a lifejacket on? — Yes, he had a lifejacket on. Questioned by Mr J P van Niekerk (representing Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock), PO De Villiers said

Petty-Officer Chris Roodt, left, one of two "miracle" survivors of the SAS President Kruger, with Petty Officer N J de Villiers, centre, who struggled vainly to keep up steam after the collision, and Chief Petty Officer L C L Mack, the other "miracle" survivor

CPO Webb had not been injured in any way when he turned back

To your knowledge, was there any reason to go back? — I'd say to save the ship I can't think of any other reason

Widow

There was nothing to prevent him abandoning ship with you? — No

There is no reason why he should not have been picked up in a similar way to you? — I assume so

At this stage CPO Webb's widow was asked if she had any questions to put to PO De Villiers. Coming to the front of the courtroom, she asked "Is there any possibility have someone might have called him back?" to which PO De Villiers answered "As far as I know there was no-one below any more at that stage"

The next witness was Chief Petty Officer Leonard Claude Lawrence Mack, now stationed in the East Dockyard at Simon's Town, who was one of 15 off-duty "day-men" sleeping in Mess 12 when the compartment was struck by the Tafelberg's bow

In a statement read out at yesterday's hearing, he said that he had been awakened by a tremendous bang. As he hit the deck, the bunks around me collapsed. I jumped up in the darkness and clung to some sort of bracket on the bulkhead

"For a few seconds I actually heard my mates scream and groan, then there was nothing except for screaming metal. I hung there trying to figure out what was happening

"While hanging there, I looked downwards and saw someone else there, also screaming for help. When I looked again the person was gone. I later found out that the person was PO Roodt

"After a while I saw the stern cabin lights of a vessel passing by the huge gaping hole where the port bulkhead used to be and thought to myself 'Oh no, a tanker has hit us'

"Afterwards the waves came in and bashed me repeatedly up against the bulkhead till I lost my grip and was washed out of the hole

deck and was washed out to sea and must have been in the water for approximately 45 minutes when I was finally rescued by SAS President Pretorius

Questioned by Mr Kahn, CPO Mack said an examination of a similar mess in SAS President Pretorius showed the bracket he had clutched on waking up had been one from which a curtain was usually suspended

CPO Mack said his only injuries were a missing toenail, abrasions on his arms and a small hole in one of his buttocks which required two stitches

Petty-Officer Chris Roodt, a storeman in the President Kruger, testified that at the time he had been sleeping in the aft starboard side of Mess 12 in a bunk located against a bulkhead which divided it from Mess 11

He said in a statement read out yesterday that when the frigate was struck, "water and oil streamed into our mess"

"At this stage I was clutching something and my feet were not on the deck. The water and oil rose higher and higher and washed in and out of the mess

"The ship which collided with us was right through our mess, and I was pushed through a hole into Mess 11, which was situated next to our mess, by the stream of water, and I climbed to the main alleyway by way of the ladder in Mess 11

"As far as I can remember I heard only one of the other ratings scream. I assume this must have been CPO Mack, since we were the only ones who came out of Mess 12 alive

"As a result of the collision the ship was in darkness. I made my way to the bridge, from where I jumped into the water and swam to a rescue boat."

Mr C F W van Zyl is presiding, with Mr L P Francis as assessor. State evidence is led by Mr Frank Kahn, assisted by Mr J H Barnard. Advocates representing various persons are Mr J Combrink (for the South African Navy, Mrs Hendrina Webb and others), Mr Marcus Jacobs (for Captain Win de Lange), Mr A J le Roux (for Commander R A S Myers), Mr T E Kleynhans (for Lieutenant Peter Smith), Mr J P van Niekerk (for Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock), and Mr L A Pienaar (for Sub-Lieutenant A J Meinings)

PUBLIC SECTOR - GOVT.

DEFENCE

1983

MARCH

Uta 1/3/83

Army Act is labelled a shield for crimes

254
By Peter Honey
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A section of the Defence Act was often used as a shield for inhuman crimes, the chairman of the SWA Bar Council, Mr Bryan O'Linn SC, said in Windhoek yesterday.

There was also an increasing tendency for the authorities to insist on secrecy and to call for court proceedings to be held behind closed doors.

"These practices and tendencies are making the law suspect and undermining the very foundation of the most important institution of our society, namely the courts," Mr O'Linn said.

FAREWELL

He was speaking at a farewell function for the territory's Judge President, Mr F H Badenhorst, who retired yesterday after 22 years of involvement with the Supreme Court.

Mr Justice Hans Berker becomes Judge President today.

The appointment of Namibians to the Bench had so far not led to greater independence of the judiciary from the legislative and administrative branches of government, said Mr O'Linn.

"The war situation and South African legislative practices, which are part of the situation, have made it difficult for the courts to function normally.

'WIDE IMMUNITY'

"Section 103 (ter) of the Defence Act 44 of 1957 is often used as a shield for inhuman practices," he added.

According to Mr O'Linn, the particular section provides "wide immunity" to any member of the security forces for any act done "in good faith" in the prevention or suppression of terrorism in any operational area.

"It is claimed that these inroads into the rule of law are necessary for the security of the State," he said.

"But I am afraid if the present tendencies continue, the security of the State will become an empty shell because justice will not survive."

(b) 1 April 1982 except in the case of professional officers in whose case the total remuneration package remains the same as that introduced on 1 April 1980 but in respect of whom the basis for the composition was changed with effect from 1 April 1982

(c) The additional special camp allowance paid for service in certain areas are as follows
 Married R4.50 per day
 Single R3.50 per day

(2) Regular deductions are made from the pay of national servicemen and are as follows

Group Life Insurance Scheme National servicemen pay R3.00 per month in respect of group life insurance. Married national servicemen may exercise the option to acquire increased cover for a further R3.00 per month

Unit Deductions The amounts may differ from unit to unit. The following however, are the average monthly deductions

(1) (a)

(1) *Non-professional Officers*
 Lieutenant
 Second Lieutenant
 Candidate Officer

Daily rates of pay
 Married members and single members with living-in full dependants

R16.39
 R13.36
 R9.95
 R9.27

All other single members

R12.29
 R10.02
 R7.46
 R4.64

(ii) *Other Ranks*

Sergeant
 Corporal
 Lance Corporal
 Private

(iii) Besides the daily rates of pay as set out in subparagraph (i) and (ii) above, a daily allowance is paid to those national servicemen who possess a post-school qualification for which the prescribed minimum duration of study is three years and in respect of which the examination was conducted by an acknowledged public educational institution. The rate of the daily allowance is as follows
 Three years R0.50
 Four years R1.00
 Five years R2.00
 Six years and over R3.00

(iv) *Professional Officers* The remuneration package of national servicemen professional officers consist of

Pay of rank which is calculated according to the minimum notch of the salary scale attached to the equivalent military ranks of non-professional officers in the Permanent Force, plus

a daily allowance according to differentiated rates in cases where national servicemen concerned possess a post-school qualification for which the prescribed minimum duration of study is three years and in respect

of which the examination was conducted by an acknowledged public educational institution. The tariffs are the same as those set out in subparagraph (iii) above. However, in the case of the incumbents of the following professional occupations who are fully utilized in the occupation concerned, the daily tariff amounts to R8.00 per day

- Medical Officer
- Dentist
- Engineer
- Pharmacist
- Quantity Surveyor
- Specialist
- Town and Regional Planner
- Architect
- Surveyor
- Veterinarian

a personal allowance (where necessary) to make up the difference between the existing rate of pay and the total of the pay of rank plus the daily allowance which will be phased out according to increases in pay of rank as a result of general increases

The total remuneration package of professional officers vary from group to group, irrespective of rank, with a maximum of R55.89 per day

(257) *Hansard* 1/3/83
 National servicemen. Rates of pay 3843
 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

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

the MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Daily Rates of Pay	
Married members and single members with living-in full dependants	All other single members
R17.15	R12.86
R13.36	R10.02
R12.00	R9.00

Objectors jailed for three years

2/2/83
Pretoria Correspondent (254)

About 71 Jehovah's Witnesses have been convicted by military courts in Voortrekkerhoogte this year for refusing to do military service

Yesterday three men pleaded guilty to failing to render military service after reporting to Voortrekkerhoogte last month and were sentenced to three years detention each

They were C H Offerman (20) of Durban, Derek van der Weide (19) of Randburg and Wayne Smith (18) of Cape Town.

Last week two other Witnesses were found guilty on similar charges

Although no official figures are available, files shows that about 71 Jehovah Witnesses have been convicted so far this year

This only reflects convictions at Voortrekkerhoogte

On January 25, 41 Witnesses from the Technical Training School or the Personnel Services School were sentenced at one hearing to three years detention each

The week before, 25 men started sentences for similar offences

[Handwritten signature]

(254) ROM
2/3/83

Military court jails Witnesses for three years

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

WITHIN minutes a military court in Pretoria yesterday found three young Jehovah's Witnesses guilty of refusing to do military service and sentenced them to three years' detention.

The court also reprimanded two civilians who failed to report for army camps.

The three Witnesses — C H Offerman 20, of Durban, Derek van der Weide, 19, of Randburg, and Wayne Smith, 18, of Cape Town — all pleaded guilty to failing to render military service after reporting to Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria, in February.

Offerman and Smith both wore blue overalls — the standard detention barrack dress for Jehovah's Witnesses — because they had been awaiting trial for about a week. Van der Weide was accompanied by members of his family.

The court president, Commandant P Venter, dispensed with the cases in minutes. None of the men had anything to say in mitigation.

They handed in certificates from the secretaries of their various congregations to confirm that they were registered Jehovah's Witnesses. Offerman was studying personnel management at the Durban Technikon. Van der Weide was a truck

driver, and Smith had just completed school.

Before being taken to detention barracks by military police, the men told the Rand Daily Mail they were all prepared to serve their sentences and remained dedicated Jehovah's Witnesses.

In another case a former Rhodesian citizen, L M Alves, 23, of Bezuidenhout Valley, Johannesburg, pleaded guilty to failing to report for a camp last November. The court reprimanded him.

He told the court he was not liable for military service but had volunteered to do military service from 1978 until 1980. He had been under the impression he would only have to do camps afterwards on a voluntary basis. He did not report for the November camp because he had "problems at home", but thought it did not matter — he would have explained the situation when he was called up again.

Another man who failed to report for camp last November, J A Ludecke, 26, was also reprimanded after he told the court he was unable to attend the camp because he had broken his leg in a motorcycle accident.

Ludecke — whose leg is still in plaster — said he personally told his commandant about his condition, but had failed to confirm it in writing.

CAPE TIMES 2/3/83

Detention for 3 young Witnesses

254

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — A military court yesterday sentenced three young Jehovah's Witnesses to three years detention each for refusing to do military service.

The court also reprimanded two civilians for failing to report for army camps.

The three witnesses — C H Offerman, 20, of Durban, Derek van der Weide, 19, of Randburg and Wayne Smith, 18, of Cape Town — all pleaded guilty to charges that they failed to render military service after they had reported to Voortrekkerhoogte in February.

Overalls

Offerman and Smith both wore blue overalls — the standard detention barrack dress for Jehovah's Witnesses — because they had been in custody for about a week awaiting trial. Van der Weide was accompanied by members of his family.

The court president, Commandant P Venter, dispensed with the cases within minutes. None of the men had anything to

say in mitigation

Offerman had been studying personnel management at the Durban Technikon. Van der Weide had been a truck driver and Smith had just completed school.

Rhodesian

In another case a former Rhodesian citizen, Mr L M Alves, 23, of Bezuidenhout Valley, pleaded guilty to a charge of failing to report for a camp last November.

Alves told the court he was not liable for military service but had volunteered for it between 1978 and 1980. He was under the impression that he would only have to do camps on a voluntary basis afterwards.

Alves — who said he would report for a camp if he was again called up — was reprimanded.

Mr J A Ludecke, 26, was also reprimanded for not reporting for a camp in November after telling the court he had been unable to attend because he had broken his leg in a motorcycle accident.

CARE TIMES 2/3/83 (254)

Security

Additional

R267,5m

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— Estimated additional funds amounting to R267,5-million were to be voted for security this year, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday

Introducing the Second Reading debate of the Additional Appropriation Bill, Mr Horwood said this figure comprised R29-million for Police, R227-million for Defence, and R11,5-million for Prisons — “essentially unavoidable to maintain external and internal security and law and order”

and was entirely unavoidable

This figure, added to the existing provision of R90-million in the Main Estimates, brought the total subsidization of bus passengers to R136,4-million. With R80-million provided for train passenger subsidy, the State was assisting black, coloured and Indian commuters to the tune of R216,4-million in 1982/83

Agriculture and Fisheries required an additional R142,9-million, Mr Horwood said. Of this, agriculture financing — mainly due to poor farm-



R29m for Police

The bulk of this was ascribable to the filling of vacancies and related cost escalations, reflecting notably improved recruitment and the success of the policy of occupationally differentiated dispensations, he said

Mr Horwood asked Parliament to approve altogether an additional amount of R797-million to balance the 1982/83 budget

Of the additional amount of R54,7-million to be voted for Transport, R46,4-million was a further contribution to the account for black, coloured and Indian transport services, he said. The proposed increase reflected higher passenger loads and escalating operating costs,



R227m for Defence

ing conditions and the resultant financial difficulties many farmers found themselves in — amounted to R66-million

Bread subsidy

Of the further R72,5-million voted for trade subsidies and aid, R57-million would go to millers and bakers in order to avoid sharp increases in bread prices

The largest portion of the requested additional grant of R35-million for community development was due to increased interest subsidies for housing State officials

Replying to Mr Horwood's speech, Mr Andrew Savage (PFP Walmer) said at least half of the increases were the direct result of inflation — Sapa

War (220)
and the (254)
law *Mercury*
taken 2/3/83
to task

WINDHOEK—The war in South West Africa and South African laws applicable to the territory were complicating the normal functioning of the Courts, the chairman of the Bar Council, Mr Bryan O'Linn, said here on Monday.

He was speaking at a farewell function of the outgoing Judge President, Mr Justice Frans Badenhorst.

Mr O'Linn said legislation such as S 183 (Ter) of the Defence Act was sometimes being used as a shield for crime.

The section exempts members of the security forces, acting in good faith in a military operational area to combat insurgency, from prosecution or civil litigation

Suspect

Mr O'Linn said there was also a needless tendency by the authorities to insist on court proceedings being held behind closed doors

'These practices and trends tend to make our Courts suspect and undermine confidence in a fundamental institution of our society,' Mr O'Linn said.

A sudden change in South African policy had caused a decrease in the number of practising advocates in Windhoek which, in turn, had led to bottlenecks in the administration of justice.

Justice would suffer in the long run unless those general trends were halted

Mr O'Linn said Mr Justice Badenhorst, who was appointed Judge President in 1966, had left his mark during an important phase of legal history

He is succeeded by Mr Justice Hans Berker. — (Sapa)

● See Editorial Opinion

20 W

(254) *Howard*
 Navy. photographing of tankers
 Q. Col. 430-431 2/3/83
 *36 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked
 the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether the South African Navy photographed any tankers off the South African coast between 26 December 1979 and 15 January 1980, if so,

- (2) whether the names of such tankers could be distinguished, if so, what were their names,
 (3) whether such names could be found in any register of shipping?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No
 (2) and (3) Fall away

Durban: discharging of oil

*37 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Whether any vessels discharged oil at the single buoy mooring off Durban on 28 or 30 December 1979, if so, (a) what vessels and (b) who acted as ships' agents for each such vessel?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

Yes

- (a) Salem
 (b) Refer to my reply to question 29

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, may I ask him whether in the statement he will be making sufficient additional facts will be given in connection with the *Salem* affair to enable us to make the special debate more meaningful? [Interjections]

in the same way and under the same provisions as reservists. Because the area protection system will be implemented on a selective basis over a period of time, it is not as yet possible to indicate how many, if in fact any, of this category of persons will become eligible for such service.

Maj R SIVE Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, does he consider it to be morally correct that people who have served their additional time should be called up again when they were under the impression that they would not be called up at a later stage?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, if the operational situation in the country should escalate, how can you, in respect of future requirements, relinquish the right to have persons do military service? In other words, future requirements will determine whether or not someone has a military service commitment. In this case there was an agreement that the persons concerned would not be called up again during that period. However, should the situation deteriorate or escalate in the future, we would be able to subject the individual to a service obligation if it should prove to be necessary.

Recycling of water from sewerage effluent

*13 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries

Whether it is the intention to establish further plants for the recycling of water from sewerage effluent in the Republic, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) where?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

Yes. Long-term projections of water requirements in various centres indicate that direct or indirect re-use of sewage effluent will have to be resorted to. No immediate reclamation plants are, however, envisaged, and only pilot or experimental plants are being constructed at present.

(a) and (b) As and where the need arises

(254) *Hansard Q. No. 1409*
National servicemen
2/3/83 -410
*12 Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Defence

Whether his Department intends to call up, in terms of section 44(3)(b)(ii) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, any citizens who commenced national service in 1974 or 1975 and who then contracted to serve for an uninterrupted single period of 18 or 24 months, if so, how many citizens will have to render such service

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

These persons will become eligible for the service prescribed in the said section.

(254) *Harvard Q. 601. 433-*
Permanent Force. pay scales
2/3/83 458
50 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence.

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) WHITES

(a) *Non-professional Officers*

Chief S A Defence Force	R45 000 (Fixed)
Chief Combat Service/Staff Division	R38 220 (Fixed)
Chief Director	R33 660 (Fixed)
Director	R30 255 (Fixed)
Brigadier	R28 185 (Fixed)
Colonel	R19 137×849-24 231
Commandant	R14 880×570-16 590×849-19 986



Major (Captain) Lieutenant Second Lieutenant Candidate Officer

R12 030x570-15 450
R9 648x414-10 890x570-12 030
R6 258-6 534x312-8 406x414-9 648
R4 878x276-6 534x312-7 158
R4 380-5 154-5 706x276-6 534-6 846

(b) *Test Flight Personnel*
Director Test Flight
Senior Test Pilot/Navigator/Engineer

R30 255 (Fixed) plus a non-pensionable allowance of R3 000 per annum
R28 185 (Fixed) plus a non-pensionable allowance of R4 500 per annum
R19 986x849-24 231 plus a non-pensionable allowance of R6 000 per annum

(c) *Professional Officers*
Anatomical, Archival, Command Information, Library, Biochemical, Dietary, Documentation, Physiological, Cryptographic, Physical Education, Military Historical, Public Liaison, Optometric Orientation Anti-corrosion, Statistical and Welfare Services
Assistant Director Anatomical Services etc
Chief Anatomist, etc
Senior Anatomist, etc
Anatomist, etc

R18 288x849-22 533 (V's R20 835x849-24 231)
R14 310x570-16 590x849-18 288 (V's R16 020-16 590x849-19 986)
R10 062x414-10 890x570-14 310 (V's R13 740x570-15 450)
R6 534x312-8 406x414-10 062

Architectural Services
Assistant Chief Architect
Architect
Assistant Architect

R28 185 (Fixed) plus an occupational allowance of R3 105 per annum
R18 288-19 986-21 684x849-25 080x1 035-28 185
R13 740-14 880-16 020-18 288-19 986

Quantity Surveying Services
Assistant Chief Quantity Surveyor
Quantity Surveyor
Assistant Quantity Surveyor

R28 185 (Fixed) plus an occupational allowance of R3 105 per annum
R18 288-19 986-21 684x849-25 080x1 035-28 185
R13 740-14 880-16 020-18 288-19 986

Land Surveying Services
Senior Land Surveyor
Surveyor

R28 185 (Fixed) plus an occupational allowance of R3 105 per annum
R13 740-14 880-16 020
R18 288-19 986-21 684x849-25 080x1 035-28 185

Engineering Services
Managing Engineer
Chief Engineer
Senior Engineer
Engineer

R33 660 (Fixed) plus an occupational allowance of R3 105 per annum
R30 255 (Fixed) plus an occupational allowance of R3 105 per annum
R28 185 (Fixed) plus an occupational allowance of R3 105 per annum
R13 740-14 880-16 020/
R18 288-19 986-21 684x849-25 080x1 035-28 185

Ethnological Services
Chief Ethnologist
Ethnologist
Assistant Ethnologist

R17 439x849-21 684/
R22 533x849-25 080-26 115/28 185
R9 648x414-10 890x570-13 740/
R13 740x570-16 590x849-18 288
R6 534x312-8 406x414-9 234

Pharmaceutical Services
Chief Pharmacist
Principal Pharmacist
Senior Pharmacist
Pharmacist

R24 231-25 080-26 115
R20 835x849-24 231
R16 590x849-21 684
R13 170x570-16 590-17 439

Chaplains' Services
Chaplain

R65 534x312-8 406x414-10 890x570-16 590x849-24 231

Military Psychological Services
Chief Military Psychologist
Principal Military Psychologist
Senior Military Psychologist
Military Psychologist

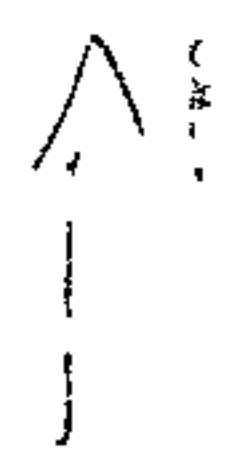
R30 255
R28 185
R22 533x849-25 080-26 115
R6 534x312-8 406x414-10062/
10 062x414-10 890x570-14 310/
14 880x570-16 590x849-19 986/
R18 288x849-22 533

Medical and Dental Services
Surgeon General
Senior Deputy Surgeon General
Deputy Surgeon General
Principal Medical Officer
Principal Dentist
Senior Medical Officer
Senior Dentist
Medical Officer
Dentist
Intern

R38 220 (Fixed)
R33 660 (Fixed)
R30 255 (Fixed)
R28 185 (Fixed)
R28 185 (Fixed)
R26 115 (Fixed)
R26 115 (Fixed)
R14 880x570-16 590x849-24 231
R14 880x570-16 590x849-24 231
R8 094 (Fixed)

Medical Specialist Services
Principal Specialist
Senior Specialist
Specialist

R30 255 (Fixed)
R28 185 (Fixed)
R26 115 (Fixed)



(d) Technical Officers

Brigadier R28 185 (Fixed)
 Colonel R28 185 (Fixed)
 Lieutenant to Commandant R9 648-10 476-10 890/
 12 030-13 170-13 740-14 310/
 16 590x849-18 288/
 20 835x849-24 231
 (V/s R23 382x849-25 080-26 115)

(e) Financial Administration

Chief Director, Financial Administration (Major General) R33 660 (Fixed)
 Director, Financial Administration (Brigadier) R30 255 (Fixed)
 Deputy Director, Financial Administration (Colonel) R28 185 (Fixed)
 Senior State Accountant (1st leg Major and 2nd leg Commandant) R18 288x849-21 684/
 21 684x849-25 080
 R13 740x570-16 020/
 16 020-16 590x849-19 137
 State Accountant (Captain) R9 648x414-10 890x570-12 600
 Assistant State Accountant (Lieutenant) R11 460x570-16 020
 Chief Accounting Clerk (Staff Sergeant and Warrant Officer Class I and II) R9 648x414-10 890x570-12 600
 Senior Accounting Clerk (Sergeant) R5 706x276-6 534x312-8 406x414-9 648
 Accounting Clerk (Private, Lance Corporal and Corporal)

(f) Personnel Services

Director, Personnel Management (Brigadier) R30 255 (Fixed)
 Deputy Director, Personnel Management (Colonel) R28 185 (Fixed)
 Senior Personnel Officer (Commandant) R19 137x849-22 533
 (V/s R22 533x849-24 231)
 Personnel Officer (1st leg Captain and 2nd leg Major) R9 648x414-10 890x570-14 880/
 14 880x570-16 590x849-19 986
 Assistant Personnel Officer (Lieutenant) R6 534x312-8 406x414-9 648/
 9 648x414-10 890x570-13 740
 Chief Personnel Clerk (1st leg Warrant Officer Class II and 2nd leg Warrant Officer Class I) R13 170x570-15 450/
 14 890x570-16 590
 Senior Personnel Clerk (1st leg Corporal and 2nd leg Sergeant

Military Lecturing Services

Professor R23 109-24 045x1 035-30 255
 Senior Lecturer R16 557x936-24 045
 Lecturer R12 657x786-16 557x936-22 137
 Junior Lecturer R9 075x621-10 317x780-14 217

Military Law Advisory Services

Chief Military Law Adviser R30 255
 Military Law Adviser R10 062x414-10 890x570-14 880/
 14 310x570-16 590x849-19 986/
 18 288x849-24 231/28 185

Military Terminological Services

Chief Language Officer R18 288x849-22 533
 (V/s R20 835x849-24 231)
 Senior Language Officer R14 310x570-16 590x849-18 288
 (V/s R16 020-16 590x849-19 986)
 Language Officer R7 782x312-8 406x414-10 890x570-14 310
 (V/s R13 170x570-15 450)

Military Law Services

Senior Military Law Officer R28 185 (Fixed)
 Military Law Officer R923x414-10 890x570-14 880/
 14 310x570-16 590x849-19 986/
 18 288x849-22 533
 (V/s R20 835x849-24 231)

Music Services

Director R13 740x570-16 020
 (V/s R15 450x570-16 590x849-18 288)
 Director R9 648x414-10 890x570-13 170
 Director R6 534x312-8 406x414-10 062

Operational Research Services

Operational Research Leader R20 835x849-24 231
 Operational Researcher R8 406x414-10 890x570-14 310/
 14 880x570-16 590x849-18 288/
 18 288x849-22 533
 Assistant Operational Researcher R6 534x312-8 406x414-9 234
 Organization and Work Study Services

Chief Organization and Work Study Officer

R19 137x849-22 533
 (V/s R22 533x849-24 231)

Organization and Work Study Officer

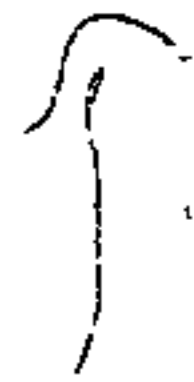
R9 648x414-10 890x570-13 740/
 14 310x570-16 590x849-18 288
 (V/s R16 020-16 590x849-19 986)

Town and Regional Planning Services

Town and Regional Planner R13 740x570-16 020/
 16 020-16 590x849-25 080

Veterinary Services

Veterinarian R13 740x570-16 590x849-22 533
 (V/s R19 137x849-24 231)



and Staff Sergeant) R5 430x276-6 534x312-8 406x414-10 476/ 9 234x414-10 890x570-14 880. R3 384x249-4 878x276-6 534x312-7 782

Personnel Clerk (Private and Lance Corporal)

(g) *Provisioning Administration*
 Deputy Director Provisioning Administration (Colonel) R28 185 (Fixed)
 Senior Manager Provisioning Administration (Commandant) R18 288x849-21 684/ 21 684x849-25 080
 Manager Provisioning Administration (Major) R13 740x570-16 590x849-19 137
 Cadet, Provisioning Administration (Lieutenant and Captain) R7 470x312-8 406x414-10 890x570-12 600
 Chief Material Support Clerk (1st leg Warrant Officer Class II and 2nd leg Warrant Officer Class I) R11 460x570-16 020 (V/s R16 020-16 590x849-19 137)
 Senior Material Support Clerk (Corporal, Sergeant and Staff Sergeant) R7 470x312-8 406x414-10 890x570-12 600 (V/s R11 460x570-14 880)
 Material Support Clerk (Private and Lance Corporal) R4 380x249-4 878x276-6 534x312-7 470 (V/s R7 470x312-8 406x414-9 648)

(h) *Paramedical Staff*
 Chief Occupational Therapist R16 020-16 590x849-19 137
 Chief Physiotherapist R16 020-16 590x849-19 137
 Chief Radiographer R16 020-16 590x849-19 137
 Chief Speech Therapist and Audiologist R16 020-16 590x849-19 137
 Occupational Therapist R7 470x312-8 406x414-10 890x570-12 600/ 11 460x570-16 020
 Physiotherapist R7 470x312-8 406x414-10 890x570-12 600/ 11 460x570-16 020
 Radiographer R7 470x312-8 406x414-10 890x570-12 600/ 11 460x570-16 020
 Speech Therapist and Audiologist R7 470x312-8 406x414-10 890x570-12 600/ 11 460x570-16 020

(i) *Nursing Staff*

Chief Nursing Services Manager R24 231-25 080-26 115
 Senior Nursing Services Manager R21 684x849-23 382
 Nursing Services Manager R18 288x849-21 684
 Chief Professional Nurse R16 020-16 590x849-19 137
 Senior Professional Nurse R10 890x570-16 020
 Professional Nurse R7 470x372-8 406x414-10 890x570-12 600
 Senior Staff Nurse R7 470x312-8 406x414-10 890x570-12 600
 Staff Nurse R5 982x276-6 534x312-8 406x414-9 234
 Senior Nursing Assistant R4 629-4 878x276-6 534x312-7 782
 Nursing Assistant R2 691-2 886x249-4 878x276-6 258

(j) *Technicians*

Warrant Officer Class I R17 439x849-23 382
 Warrant Officer Class II R16 020-16 590x849-21 684
 Corporal to Staff Sergeant R9 648-10 476-10 890/ 12 030x570-13 170/ 14 310x570-16 590x849-18 288
 Private to Lance Corporal R4 380/5 430/6 534/7 782

(k) *Technical Other Ranks*

(i) *Artisans*
 Warrant Officer Class I Group A R16 590x849-19 137
 Group B R15 450x570-16 590x849-18 288
 Group C R14 310x570-16 590
 Warrant Officer Class II Group A R15 450x570-16 590-17 439
 Group B R14 310x570-16 590
 Group C R13 170x570-15 450
 Corporal to Staff Sergeant Group A R9 648-10 476-10 890/ 12 030x570-13 170/ 14 310x570-16 590
 Group B R9 234x414-10 062/ 10 890x570-12 030/ 13 170x570-15 450
 Group C R8 406x414-9 234/ 10 062x414-10 890/ 12 030x570-14 310

(ii) *Operators*
 Warrant Officer Class I R11 460x570-14 880
 Warrant Officer Class II R9 648x414-10 890x570-12 600
 Staff Sergeant R7 782x312-8 406x414-10 890
 Sergeant R7 158x312-8 406x414-9 648
 Corporal R6 534x312-8 406-8 820
 Lance Corporal R5 982x276-6 534x312-8 094
 Private R5 430x276-6 534x312-7 470

(iii) *Technical Operators*

R2 886x249-4 878-5 154/
5 430x276-6 534x312-8 406x
414-10 890/10 890x570-12 600/
12 600x570-14 880

(The coupling of military ranks to
this group has not yet been
finalized)

(i) *Non-technical Other Ranks**General Group*

Warrant Officer Class I (Sergeant
Major of the Army/Air Force
and Warrant Officer of the
Navy)

Warrant Officer Class I
Warrant Officer Class II
Staff Sergeant
Sergeant
Corporal
Lance Corporal
Private

R13 170x570-16 020
R11 460x570-14 880
R9 648x414-10 890x570-12 600
R7 782x312-8 406x414-10 890
R5 982x276-6 534x312-8 406x
414-9 648
R4 878x276-6 534x312-8 406
R3 633x249-4 878x276-6 534x
312-7 470
R2 301x195-2 886x249-4 878x
276-6 534

(2) COLOURED/INDIAN

(a) *Non-professional Officers*

Colonel
Commandant
Major
Captain
Lieutenant
Second Lieutenant
Candidate Officer

R19 137x849-24 231
R14 880x570-16 590x849-19 986
R12 030x570-15 450
R9 648x414-10 890x570-12 030
R6 258-6 534x312-8 406x414-9 648
R4 380x249-4 878x276-6 534
R3 882-4 380-4 878x276-6 258

(b) *Professional Officers**Chaplains' Services*

Chaplain

R6 534x312-8 406x414-10 890x
570-16 590x849-24 231

Physical Education and Welfare Services

Senior Physical Education Officer
Senior Welfare Officer

R10 062x414-10 890x570-14 310
(V/s R13 740x570-15 450)
R10 062x414-10 890x570-14 310
(V/s R13 740x570-15 450)

Physical Education Officer

Welfare Officer

R6 534x312-8 406x414-10 062
R6 534x312-8 406x414-10 062

Music Services

Director

R13 740x570-16 020
(V/s R15 450x570-16 590x
849-18 288)

Director

R9 648x414-10 890x570-13 170
R6 534x312-8 406x414-10 062

(c) *Technical Other Ranks*(i) *Artisans**Warrant Officer Class I*

Group A
Group B
Group C

R16 590x849-19 137
R15 450x570-16 590x849-18 288
R14 310x570-16 590

Warrant Officer Class II

Group A
Group B
Group C

R15 450x570-16 590-17 439
R14 310x570-16 590
R13 170x570-15 450

Corporal to Staff Sergeant

Group A

R9 648-414-10 890/
12 030x570-13 170/
14 310x570-16 590

Group B

R9 234x414-10 062/
10 890x570-12 030/
13 170x570-15 450

Group C

R8 406x414-9 234/
10 062x414-10 890/
12 030x570-14 310

(ii) *Operators**Warrant Officer Class I*

Warrant Officer Class II
Staff Sergeant
Sergeant
Corporal
Lance Corporal
Private

R11 460x570-14 880
R9 648x414-10 890x570-12 600
R7 782x312-8 406x414-10 890
R7 158x312-8 406x414-9 648
R6 534x312-8 406-8 820
R5 982x276-6 534x312-8 094
R5 430x276-6 534x312-7 470

(d) *Non-technical Other Ranks**General Group**Warrant Officer Class I*

Warrant Officer Class II
Staff Sergeant
Sergeant

R11 460x570-14 880
R9 648x414-10 890x570-12 600
R7 782x312-8 406x414-10 890
R5 982x276-6 534x312-8 406x
414-9 648

Corporal

Lance Corporal
Private

R4 878x276-6 534x312-8 406
R3 633x249-4 878x276-6 534x
312-7 470
R2 106x195-2 886x249-4 878x
276-5 982

(e) *Nursing Staff**Senior Professional Nurse*

Professional Nurse

R10 890x570-16 020
R7 470x372-8 406x414-10 890x
570-12 600

Senior Staff Nurse

R7 470x372-8 406x414-10 890x
570-12 600



Staff Nurse R5 982x276-6 534x312-8 406x414-9 234

Senior Nursing Assistant R4 131x249-4 878x276-6 534x312-7 158

Nursing Assistant R2 496x195-2 886x249-4 878x276-5 982

(f) *Financial Administration*

Senior State Accountant (1st leg Major and 2nd leg Commandant) R18 288x849-21 684/21 684x849-25 080

State Accountant (Captain) R13 740x570-16 020/16 020-16 590x849-19 137

Assistant State Accountant (Lieutenant) R9 648x414-10 890x570-12 600

Chief Accounting Clerk (Staff Sergeant and Warrant Officer Class I and II) R11 460x570-16 020

Senior Accounting Clerk (Sergeant) R9 648x414-10 890x570-12 600

Accounting Clerk (Private, Lance Corporal and Corporal) R5 706x276-6 534x312-8 406x414-9 648

(g) *Personnel Services*

Senior Personnel Officer (Commandant) R19 137x849-22 533 (V/s R22 533x849-24 231)

Personnel Officer (1st leg Captain and 2nd leg Major) R9 648x414-10 890x570-14 880/14 880x570-16 590x849-19 986

Assistant Personnel Officer (Lieutenant) R6 534x312-8 406x414-9 648/9 648x414-10 890x570-13 740

Chief Personnel Clerk (1st leg Warrant Officer Class II and 2nd leg Warrant Officer Class I) R13 170x570-15 450/14 890x570-16 590

Senior Personnel Clerk (1st leg Corporal and 2nd leg Sergeant and Staff Sergeant) R5 430x276-6 534x312-8 406x414-10 476/9 234x414-10 890x570-14 880

Personnel Clerk (1st leg Private and 2nd leg Lance Corporal) R2 886x249-4 878x276-5 982/3 135x249-4 878x276-6 534x312-7 158

(h) *Provisioning Administration*

Manager Provisioning Administration (Major) R13 740x570-16 590x849-19 137



Cadet, Provisioning Administration (Lieutenant and Captain) R7 470x312-8 406x414-10 890x570-12 600

Chief Material Support Clerk (1st leg Warrant Officer Class II and 2nd leg Warrant Officer Class I) R11 460x570-16 020 (V/s R16 020-16 590x849-19 137)

Senior Material Support Clerk (Corporal, Sergeant and Staff Sergeant) R7 470x312-8 406x414-10 890x570-12 600 (V/s R11 460x570-14 880)

Material Support Clerk (Private and Lance Corporal) R4 380x249-4 878x276-6 534x312-7 470 (V/s R7 470x312-8 406x414-9 648)

(3) BLACK

(a) *Non-professional Officers*

Colonel R19 137x849-24 231

Commandant R14 880x570-16 590x849-19 986

Major R12 030x570-15 450

Captain R8 820x414-10 890

Lieutenant R5 706x276-6 534x312-8 406-8 820

Second Lieutenant R3 135x249-4 878-5 154

Candidate Officer R2 886-3 384-3 882x249-4 878-5 154

(b) *Professional Officers*

Chaplains' Services

Chaplain R6 534x312-8 406x414-10 890x570-16 590x849-24 231

Physical Education and Welfare Services

Senior Physical Education Officer R10 062x414-10 890x570-14 310 (V/s R13 740x570-15 450)

Senior Welfare Officer R10 062x414-10 890x570-14 310 (V/s R13 740x570-15 450)

Physical Education Officer R5 982x276-6 534x312-8 406x414-9 234

Welfare Officer R5 982x276-6 534x312-8 406x414-9 234

Military Terminological Services

Language Officer R7 782x312-8 406x414-10 890x570-14 310 (V/s R13 170x570-15 450)



(c) *Technical Other Ranks*(i) *Artisans*

Warrant Officer Class I

Group A

R16 590×849-19 137

Group B

R15 450×570-16 590×849-15

Group C

R14 310×570-16 590

Warrant Officer Class II

Group A

R15 450×570-16 590-17 439

Group B

R14 310×570-16 590

Group C

R13 170×570-15 450.

Corporal to Staff Sergeant

Group A

R8 820-414 -10 062/

10 890×570-12 030/

14 310×570-16 590.

Group B

R8 406×414-9 234/10 062×117

13 170×570-15 450

Group C

R7 158×312-7 782/

9 234×414-10 062/

12 030×570-14 310.

(ii) *Operators*

Warrant Officer Class I

R11 460×570-14 880

Warrant Officer Class II

R8 820×414-10 890×570-11

Staff Sergeant

R7 158×312-8 406×414-10

Sergeant

R6 534×312-8 406×414-8

Corporal

R5 430×276-6 534×312-7

Lance Corporal

R4 878×276-6 534-6 846.

Private

R4 380×249-4 878×276-6 2

(d) *Non-technical Other Ranks*

Warrant Officer Class I

R11 460×570-14 880.

Warrant Officer Class II

R8 820×414-10 890-11 460.

Staff Sergeant

R7 158×312-8 406×414-10

Sergeant

R5 430×276-6 534×312-8

Corporal

R3 882×249-4 878×276-6

312-7 158

Lance Corporal

R2 691-2 886×249-4 878×2

Private

R1 530×414-2 106×195-2

249-4 878

(e) *Nursing Staff*

Senior Professional Nurse

R10 062×414-10 890×570-14

Professional Nurse

R6 846×312-8 406×414-10

Senior Staff Nurse

R6 258-6 534×312-8 406×414

Staff Nurse

R4 878×276-6 534×312-7

Senior Nursing Assistant

R3 135×249-4 878×276-5

Nursing Assistant

R1 674×144-2 106×195-2

249-4 629

(f) *Financial Administration*

Senior State Accountant (1st leg

Major and 2nd leg Comman-

dant)

R18 288×819-21 684.

21 684×849-25 080.

State Accountant (Captain)	R13 740×570-16 020/ 16 020-16 590×849-19 137
Assistant State Accountant (Lieutenant)	R9 648×414-10 890×570-12 600
Chief Accounting Clerk (Staff Sergeant and Warrant Officer Class I and II)	R11 460×570-16 020
Senior Accounting Clerk (Ser- geant)	R9 234-9 648×414-10 890×570-12 030
Accounting Clerk (Corporal)	R4 629-4 878×276-6 534×312-8 094
Assistant Accounting Clerk (Pri- vate and Lance Corporal)	R2 496×195-2 886×249-4 878

(B) *Provisioning Administration*

Manager Provisioning Adminis- tration (Major)	R13 740×570-16 590×849-19 137
Cadet, Provisioning Administra- tion (Lieutenant and Captain)	R7 470×312-8 406×414-10 890× 570-12 600
Chief Material Support Clerk (1st leg Warrant Officer Class II and 2nd leg Warrant Officer Class I)	R11 460×570-16 020 (V/s R16 020-16 590×849-19 137)
Senior Material Support Clerk (Corporal, Sergeant and Staff Sergeant)	R7 470×312-8 406×414-10 890× 570-12 600 (V/s R11 460×570-14 880)
Material Support Clerk (Private and Lance Corporal)	R3 384×249-4 878×276-6 258 (V/s R6 258-6 534×312-8 094)
Assistant Material Support Clerk (Private)	R1 962-2 106×195-1 886×249-4 629

254 Hansard Q 61, 471
Military service. call-ups
2/3/83

374 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether there has recently been any call up of men who have (a) not previously rendered military service and (b) completed their military service, if so in respect of which areas in each category.
- (2) whether any further areas are contemplated in respect of which such call ups will take place within the next six months, if so, what areas will be involved?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No Some of the members of the National Reserve, resident in the Magisterial Districts of Vryheid, Paulpietersburg and Utrecht, who were required by Proclamation No 321 dated 11 February 1983 to furnish certain information before 22 February 1983, will be called up in the near future
- (2) Yes The areas have not yet been determined

Star 3/3/83

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Navy chief wants scheme to revitalise SA's maritime affairs

By Andrew Walker
The Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Andries Putter, wants a nationwide scheme to be launched to help breathe new life into South Africa's maritime affairs.

"Too many South Africans regard the sea as an obstacle when it is in fact a magnificent freeway leading to all corners of the world," he said.

In an interview with

Paratus, the official South African Defence Force magazine, he said the country was not sufficiently aware of the importance of the seas to both economic and military security.

"Our predominantly land-oriented mentality inhibits this vital appreciation and equally inhibits the country from making a greater national investment in the maritime capability."

Part of the "reawakening" of South Africa's maritime heritage should involve drawing more youngsters to a career with the sea.

"We should strive for a better information service, making full use of communication media such as television and the school."

"The age to quicken this awareness is from 12 to 15 years where young-

naval cadet system in schools, with similar status to the army cadet system, could be worthwhile, he said.

Vice-Admiral Putter, who took over as Chief of the Navy last September, said advances had been made in the maritime field.

"Our lost heritage has been in some measure regained, but there is a considerable way to go before we will one day be able to truly describe ourselves as a fulfilled maritime nation."

Safmarine, South Africa's national carrier, had grown from three ships totalling about 25 000 tons at the time of its establishment in about 30 years ago to 30 ships totalling about 700 000 tons.

The coastal trade fleet had grown too, now consisting of 17 modern vessels

There were other vessels operating under the South African flag, but belonging to other companies.

But, despite the growth, there were two bleak aspects — the number of ships and the number of South Africans who manned them.

"Notwithstanding the continued growth of the South African merchant fleet, it is still too small to ensure national independence with regard to national strategic carrying needs.

The other disquieting factor is that the manpower for the vessels is not entirely South African — an indication that as a nation we are falling short in providing for our own maritime requirement."

In the Navy, progress had been encouraging, he said.

It had moved from the mainly anti-submarine fleet of the '50s to a point today where the Navy was autonomous and the fleet contained a variety of vessel types.

South African industry could now meet most of the Navy's requirements, he said.

Notable large-scale developments included the South African production of missile strike craft and harbour patrol craft.

As with other branches of the SADF, the navy was short of manpower.

This was particularly felt in the technical fields, where the private sector drew away arti-

The changing face of South Africa's Navy, the SAS Jim Fouche, one of the missile strike craft now being built in Durban



...SADSW

Malan, contradicted IPW over coup attempt

Argus 3/3/83 254

not considered to have a direct bearing on the coup, and thus to have been unauthorised."

There had been no other expenses in connection with the abortive coup and no other amounts had been made available to anyone.

General Malan previously told Mr Myburgh that as a result of the arms embargo the SADF could not divulge information about the origin and value of weapons in its possession.

Unanswered

On February 1 the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told the Assembly a departmental inquiry had confirmed that no State funds were used in connection with the attempted coup.

Mr Myburgh said today that apart from this contradiction several questions remained unanswered.

These concerned the cost of the equipment, including arms and ammunition used in the attempt, and their source.

Motion

"If it is correct that the equipment used in the coup attempt was manufactured behind the Iron Curtain, what assurance do we have that other captured war material is being safeguarded or destroyed and not made available to non-South African forces in neighbouring states?" asked Mr Myburgh.

The matter could be raised in Parliament again tomorrow.

**By Tos Wentzel
Political
Correspondent**

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, had contradicted the Prime Minister on the question of State money being involved in the Seychelles coup attempt, Mr Philip Myburgh, MP, said today.

The Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on defence said General Malan said this week that the South African Defence Force had incurred expenses amounting to R908,70.

Mr Malan was replying to a question from Mr Koos van der Merwe, MP for Jeppe and the Conservative Party's main spokesman on defence.

Delivery

The sum represented salaries and transport costs involved in the delivery of weapons to Colonel Mike Hoare, the coup leader. The weapons issue was disclosed at his trial.

General Malan said salaries of members of the SADF relating to the time taken to deliver weapons and ammunition amounted to R233 and transport costs were R675,70.

He added "As the issue and delivery of the weapons and ammunition were duly approved by an authorised officer, and the use thereof in the coup on November 25 1981 was not foreseen at the time of approval and delivery, the costs are not considered to have a direct bearing on the coup, and thus to have been unauthorised."

(254)

Sebe: Israel

D. Dispatch

to co-operate

4 (ii). The relative bargaining only partly explains the other factors

friendship Act of 1919 meant for appointment of better jobs

② There are some signs of the presence of the marginal factor of the differences between blacks, whereas the of whites.

BISHO — President Lennox Sebe announced yesterday that the Israelis had agreed to co-operate with Ciskei very closely and visibly in the fields of rural development, education, health and security and intelligence

President Sebe appealed to the people to stop talking about trivialities and get down to hard and co-operative involvement

"Nobody from kinder-

garten teachers, inspectors, civil servants and even cabinet ministers should earn positions of responsibility without having been nation-builders or developers," he said

The Director-General for Education, Mr D V Tom, announced that Ciskei combined forces would get special weapons and know-how from Israel

He gave a brief catalogue of the achievements of President Sebe and his entourage in Israel

Mr Tom said the Israelis had agreed to supply the Ciskei forces with special weapons. They had also agreed, in order to make Ciskei forces more sophisticated, to help Ciskei develop a small air force to which would be attached a pilot training school

A presidential aircraft that had previously been used by the Israeli Premier, Mr Menachem Begin, during his historic trip to Egypt had been sold to Ciskei at a nominal fee as a gesture of goodwill

The executive jet was at present being sprayed with Ciskei national colours. It was due to arrive in three week's time

Mr Tom said the President's visit had resulted in a break-through in other fields as well

Mr Tom also reported that the managing director of the Ciskei National Development Corporation who was also with the entourage, reported that many industrialists were keen to establish industries in Ciskei particularly in the fields of building materials, sweets and pharmaceutical products

On health and welfare he said Dr Beukes, because Ciskei needed good general medical practitioners and specialists, interviewed 15 doctors, 14 medical technologists and two pharmacists. All were keen to come and serve in Ciskei

See also page 8.

Apart from these factors the Bargaining Theory best differences between black

and whites means in SA. as of the approach to a requirement of blacks from elsewhere like, that covering areas. explain some most population shortage

say though for the like.

8

4/3/87

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — At least some conscientious objectors who refuse all military service on religious grounds will be allowed to perform "community service" in terms of proposed changes to the Defence Act — but it might mean serving a continuous term lasting more than nine years.

This is somewhat longer than the eight years mentioned in church circles.

The Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan yesterday gave notice of a motion to introduce the Bill, which will be one of the greatest changes to the Defence Act since the law entered the statute book in 1957.

In the interim in South Africa an historic concept of a alternative military service — a nagging question in recent years — will become part of the law although it will obviously be bound with restrictions to en-

Tough terms for army objectors

sure it is not just an easy way of draft-dodging

To judge by the headings in the short title, the classification of conscientious objectors and their employment will be rigidly controlled at all stages of their service and so will the objector themselves.

The amendment seeks to:

- Provide for the establishment of boards to screen for religious objection and their composition, functions, powers and duties

- Provide for the "classification of certain persons as religious objectors" so that in-

stead of the normal national service and Commando or Citizen Force service "persons who have been classified into a certain category of religious objectors shall render community service which shall be completed at a single continuous period twice as long as the total of all periods of service which would otherwise be applicable"

- Determine "the departments of state and the institutions and bodies where community service shall be rendered"

- Provide for the withdraw-

al or amendment by boards for religious objection of their decisions

- Empower the State President to regulate the various matters connected with community service to persons who are obliged to render such service their conditions of service discipline and clothing and the liability for damage arising from the performance of community service"

- Prohibit persons performing compulsory community service from "taking part in certain political activities"

- Provide that the "refusal or failure to render commun-

ity service or to comply with or to carry out a certain order or duty relating to service shall be punishable with certain penalties

- Empower magistrates courts and courts martial to impose such penalties and to provide that the operation of certain sentences shall be suspended only on certain conditions and

- Empower the State President to make regulations relating to the tasks of a non-combatant nature which shall be performed by certain categories of religious objectors

It seems obvious that in terms of the Bill the rather lenient terms of 12 years detention at Voortrekkerhoogte — imposed on the Jehovah's Witnesses will be a thing of the past.

No such dispensation is made for total objectors whose churches do not subscribe to this belief, or for those who reject all service on political philosophies or other non-religious grounds.

4/3/83

(254)

RDM

Cape Times 4/3/83 (254)

Call-ups now for soldiers who signed on for extra service

Defence Reporter

A RUDE shock awaits extended national servicemen of the 1974-1977 era who signed on for up to double their term of full-time service on the understanding that they would not be called up for training or border camps in later years

In terms of the new service regulations which came into effect on January 1 this year they are as eligible for camps as any other white male nationals, in spite of the undertaking given them on mustering out

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, made it clear this week that the rules have changed since the men agreed to extend their full-time service to 18 or 24 months at a time when national service lasted only a year

But from what he said it appears they will be liable only

for home service in the commandos rather than border duty

The reason for the switch in policy Operational circumstances have changed since then, according to General Malan

He was replying to a question from Major Reuben Sive (PFP Bezuidenhout), on Wednesday

The number of former extended servicemen who will actually be called up will depend on the operational requirements in their home areas

General Malan said that because the area protection system would be implemented on a selective basis over a period of time, it was impossible to say how many, if any, of these men would become eligible for service

Asked by Major Sive if it was "morally correct" to call up the

men when they were under the impression they had no further obligations, he said

"If the operational situation in the country escalates you cannot sell the right not to do national service for the future

"In this case there was an agreement that those involved at that time would not be called up again But if the situation in the future worsens, we will be able to do that if it looks as though it is necessary"

The extended service scheme was introduced in 1974 — when national servicemen did one year of full-time training, followed by three three-week camps in the next five years — in an attempt to alleviate the SADF's chronic shortage of manpower

Conscripts who signed on for an extra six or 12 months of

national service enjoyed privileges like permission to keep their private cars at their camps and wear plain clothes when walking out

But the scheme's greatest inducements were undoubtedly

● A substantial gratuity based on the length of the extra service, which was paid to each man on mustering out, and

● A guarantee that he would not be called up for any three-week camps except in the case of war or declaration of a state of national emergency

Hundreds of national servicemen signed up for the scheme, which fell away in mid-1977 when the escalation of the border war resulted in the government's increasing national service to two years and the periodical camps to 240 days spread over 10 years

EX = Y

W = J

H₅ = ~~I + I~~ + T.P

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Cape Times 4/3/83 254

Malan has new deal for objectors

Defence Reporter

AT LEAST some conscientious objectors who refuse all military service on religious grounds will be allowed to perform "community service" in terms of proposed changes to the Defence Act — but it might mean serving a continuous term lasting up to nine years.

This is considerably longer than the figure of eight years which has been mentioned in church circles.

In addition, objectors' political activities would be restricted in various unspecified ways.

The length of service is calculated on the basis of statements made in the short title of a major amendment to the Defence Act the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, intends to introduce in the Assembly.

General Malan yesterday gave notice of a mo-

tion to introduce the bill, which will be one of the greatest changes to the Defence Act since the law entered the statute book in 1957.

For the first time in South African history the concept of an alternative to military service — a nagging question of the past few years — will become part of the law. Although it will obviously be hedged around with restrictions to ensure it is not just an easy way of draft-dodging.

Among other things, the bill seeks powers to prohibit objectors performing community service "from taking part in certain political activities".

At this stage there is no mention of another thorny question of long standing — classification as an objector on political grounds.

However, it is possible that much of the effect this amendment will have

will depend on how the new provisions are interpreted.

The amendment seeks to provide for the establishment of boards to screen for religious objection and their composition, functions, powers and duties.

Provide for the "classification of certain persons as religious objectors" so that instead of the normal national service and Commando or Citizen Force service "persons who have been classified into a certain category of religious objectors shall render community service which shall be completed in a single continuous period twice as long as the total of all periods of service which would otherwise be applicable".

Determine "the departments of state and the institutions and bodies where community service

Prohibit persons performing compulsory community service from "taking part in certain political activities".

Provide that the "refusal or failure to render community service, or to comply with or to carry out a certain order or duty relating to such service, shall be offences which shall be punishable with certain penalties".

Empower magistrates' courts and courts-martial "to impose such penalties and to provide that the operation of certain sentences shall be suspended only on certain conditions".

Empower the State President to "make regulations relating to the tasks of a non-combatant nature which shall be performed by a certain category of religious objectors".

Although the exact

length of community service is not given in the short title, an average Citizen Force soldier has an obligation of about 1 690 days or 4,6 years in terms of the present regulations.

This consists of 730 days of full-time national service, 720 days of CF service and about 240 days of "Dad's Army" commando service.

If this is taken as the basis for calculation, the would-be objector would serve more than nine years, after which he would be free of any further obligation.

In addition, it is likely the service to be performed will be very different from the light labouring tasks most objectors now in DB carry out.

It is not known if the bill will address the question of redefining religious objection. At present, according to Sec-

tion 97(2), a recognized religious objector is one whose church tenets state that its members "may not participate in war". He is allowed to serve as a non-combatant.

Jehovah's Witnesses, whose church preaches total objection, at present serve three years' detention barracks, which discharges their full obligation.

No such dispensation is made for total objectors whose churches do not subscribe to this belief, or for those who reject all service on political, philosophical or other non-religious grounds.

In this regard much would depend on how an amended Defence Act was interpreted — for instance, it is no secret that Section 97(2) has been very loosely applied to objectors who request non-combatant service, not necessarily on religious grounds.



General Malan

254 *Hannan*
Lower North Battery, Simon's Town
*22 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence

- 4/3/83
- (1) Whether an accident occurred recently at Lower North Battery, Simon's Town, if so,
 - (2) whether a board of inquiry has been appointed to ascertain the cause of the accident, if not, why not, if so,
 - (3) whether the board has submitted a report, if so, what were its findings, if not, when is it expected that the board will submit such report?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2) Yes

(3) No The minutes will be submitted to the Convening Authority on 8 March 1983

(254) *Hansard*
Special Defence Account
Q Col. 512 4/3/83
284 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Finance

- (1) (a) What was the extent of the test audit of the Special Defence Account, as referred to in paragraph 17(2) on page 160 of Part II of the Report of the Auditor-General for the Financial Year 1981-'82, and (b) in respect of which years was such test audit carried out,
- (2) what percentage of all transactions was audited in each such year in respect of this test audit,
- (3) whether a sample of each type of transaction was tested during each such year, if so, what percentage of the transactions was tested in this manner?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

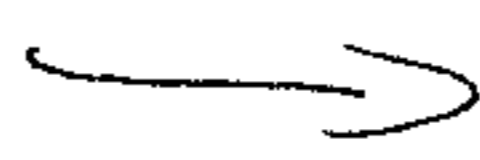
- (1) (a) In respect of highly sensitive payments a complete audit of all expenditure was carried out. In respect of all other payments only a test audit of contract purchases and other special defence expenditure was carried out.
(b) Highly sensitive payments 1979-'80, 1980-'81, 1981-'82, Other payments 1981-'82
- (2) Highly sensitive payments 100% for all three years, Other payments 15% for 1981-'82
- (3) Highly sensitive payments Yes, 100% audit of each type of transaction for each year was carried out, Other payments No, remainder of question falls away

Hansard Q 61 494-495
Military service postponement/exemption
254 4/3/83
*16 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Manpower †

- (1) Whether he or any person or body authorized by him granted postponement of or exemption from military service earlier this year to an officer of the President Steyn Regiment whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, if so, (a) why and (b) for what period was postponement or exemption granted,
- (2) whether the person concerned had applied for such postponement or exemption, if so, on what date,
- (3) whether he will furnish the person's name to the House?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Manpower)

- (1) Yes Deferment of military service was granted by the Regional Exemption Board at Potchefstroom
 - (a) The Exemption Board is an autonomous body which operates within the framework of powers conferred upon it by the Defence Act, 1957. All applications for deferment or exemption from military service are



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each considered on the merits of each request and no reasons are given for decisions taken by an Exemption Board

- (b) Deferment was granted for the camp commitment which was to have run from 30 January 1983 to 30 April 1983
- (2) Yes On 28 February 1983
- (3) Yes It was not a person who granted deferment but the Regional Exemption Board at Potchefstroom consisting of a chairman and four members. The name of the citizen force officer is Lt A J van der Merwe

*17 Mr F J LE ROUX Reply standing over

Handson Q Col. 490 —
254 Active Citizen Force Reserve
4/3/83 492

*12 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) What is the policy of the South African Defence Force concerning the number of days' service and/or credits which members of the Citizen Force are required to have accumulated by 31 December 1982 in order to qualify for transfer to the Active Citizen Force Reserve,
- (2) whether any other requirements are



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FRIDAY, 4 MARCH 1983

to be met by members of the Citizen Force in order to qualify for such transfer, if so, what other requirements,

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

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

- (1) In order to be considered for transfer to the Active Citizen Force Reserve on 1 January 1983 members of the Citizen Force and commandos must have—

- (a) Completed the 10 years' service prescribed in Sections 21 and 35 of the Defence Act 1957

- (b) Completed the 240 days' service prescribed in Sections 22(3)(B) and 44(3) of the Defence Act, 1957 before 31 December 1982, unless the Minister of a person acting on his authority has ordered an exception in terms of Sections 22(19) and 44(b) of the Act. The 240 days are calculated as follows

- (i) One day for every day of service rendered in terms of the aforementioned Sections

- (ii) One day for each day of service rendered in terms of Section 92ter (2) of the Act to a maximum of thirty days and 50 per cent of the number of days in excess of thirty days,

- (iii) 20 days for every year before 1977 wherein the member was not called up,

- (iv) 30 days for every year since 1977 wherein the member was not called up

No credit is granted for years wherein the member did not ren-

der service on account of deferment granted by an Exemption Board

- (2) As a special concession, members who had completed, at least for periods of border duty, each of not less than 60 days' duration, and which the last period may have commenced before 31 December 1982 and ended thereafter, have been transferred to the Active Citizen Force Reserve, irrespective of whether they had completed the 10-year service period or not

- (3) Except for those members that had completed at least four periods of border duty in less than ten years, only those members of the Citizen Force and commandos who had commenced with national service in 1973 or earlier qualify for transfer on to the Active Citizen Force Reserve with effect from 1 January 1983

Some military objectors face tougher action

See p. 15 Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Government's new deal on objectors to military service will be made public in Parliament on Monday

The Bill, the notice of motion of which was contained in the Parliamentary Order Paper yesterday, will contain details of a new form of alternate service for religious objectors. It is believed they could serve up to nine years continuously, depending on interpretation of the draft Bill.

Although non-political military objectors — those whose church tenets prevent them from taking up arms — will benefit to some extent from the new dispensation, objection on political grounds or the Christian basis of 'just war' is expected to get harsh treatment.

The notice of motion details intended legislation prohibiting those taking part in community service from involvement in "certain political activities".

It can be accepted that political objectors will be treated much as they are now and be prosecuted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment in civilian jails.

The amendment to the 1957 Act follows the appointment of a committee to probe the long-standing problem of objection to South African military service or, in some cases, simply the concept of military service.

The Defence Amendment Bill — its short title — is the second major defence amendment to pass through Parliament following hot on the heels of extensions to the national service system to cope with increased operational needs.

(254) ~~(#34)~~ P. Dispatch
5/3/83

Israel denies any deal with Ciskei

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Foreign Ministry yesterday denied news reports that Israel was making an arms deal with Ciskei

Israel radio broadcast a report quoting "political sources" saying that Israel had signed an agreement to sell arms to Ciskei, but within two hours the state radio reversed itself and said the report was not true

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Mr Avi Pazner, arriving to brief reporters, volunteered the information that the report was not true "Reports of an arms deal with Ciskei are denied," he said

The reports surfaced while the Israeli Finance Minister, Mr Yoram Aridor, was in South Africa. The Maariv newspaper said Mr Aridor had signed an agreement on Thursday night strengthening economic ties between Israel and South Africa

The Maariv report also said Israel and Ciskei would co-operate "very closely" in security, education and agricultural development matters. It said the co-operation deal had been announced by the President of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe

Chief Sebe was in Israel recently but his visit was not announced and would have gone un-

Sebe disclaims official contact

EAST LONDON — President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei reacted yesterday to Israel's denial of any arms deal or co-operation with Ciskei which had been announced at Bisho on Wednesday, following President Sebe's return from Israel

Ciskei's Commander-General of State Security, Major-General Charles Sebe, issued the following statement on behalf of President Sebe

"Quite a number of breakthroughs in the economic field have been achieved by Ciskei with the government of Israel giving assistance and advice

"It would be a naive exercise if the Republic of Ciskei were to propagate claims of having a direct official contact with the government of Israel as our government is not recognised internationally"

— DDR

noticed if a reporter had not met him accidentally in the lobby of a Jerusalem hotel. The weekly Haolam Hazeh published a photo of Chief Sebe and said he had been accompanied by a Ciskeian general, his brother, Charles Sebe

Meanwhile, a political officer at the Israeli embassy in Pretoria labelled as "absolute rubbish" statements that Israel had agreed to co-operate with Ciskei

An embassy statement said "Israel's policy with regard to the so-called independent homelands remains unchanged — mainly, it does not recognise them and has no dealings with them"

Political attache Mr. Emanuel Lottem acknowledged that Chief Sebe returned this week from a visit to Israel as a private citizen. But Mr Lottem said Chief Sebe "never spoke with anybody in an official capacity"

"If he had a South African passport he could travel to Israel without a visa," Mr Lottem said. Israel does not recognise passports of Ciskei

Mr Lottem was asked to comment on claims Chief Sebe was reported to have made in an address to a rally on Wednesday, after he returned from his visit to Israel — SAPA-AP

Editors
Cape Times 5/3/83
guilty of
254
'secrets'
breach

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A magistrate yesterday described two editors as impressive and a journalist as responsible as he found them guilty under the Official Secrets Act

Delivering sentence behind closed doors, Mr J van Dam, the president of the Johannesburg Regional Court, also said he was satisfied that the journalists' offences were committed without malice

Rex Gibson, the editor of the Rand Daily Mail, was found guilty on two counts under the Act and fined R500 (or five months), suspended for five years

Tertius Myburgh, the editor of the Sunday Times, was fined R300 (or three months), suspended for five years, on one count

Journalist Eugene Hugo was found guilty of three counts and fined R800 (or eight months), also suspended for five years

South African Associated Newspapers (Saan), the company that owns the two papers, was found guilty on three counts and fined R2 000, half of which was suspended for five years

The trial related to the publication of reports dealing with alleged National Intelligence Service activities in the Seychelles

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

CONSCIENTIOUS objectors whose religious convictions prevent them from undergoing normal military service will be allowed to do alternative forms of service in South Africa according to draft legislation.

The Defence Amendment Bill published yesterday and scheduled to be tabled in Parliament this week defines three categories of conscientious objector for whom the Defence Force is prepared to make alternative arrangements.

But the strict criterion is that conscientious objection must be on bona fide religious grounds.

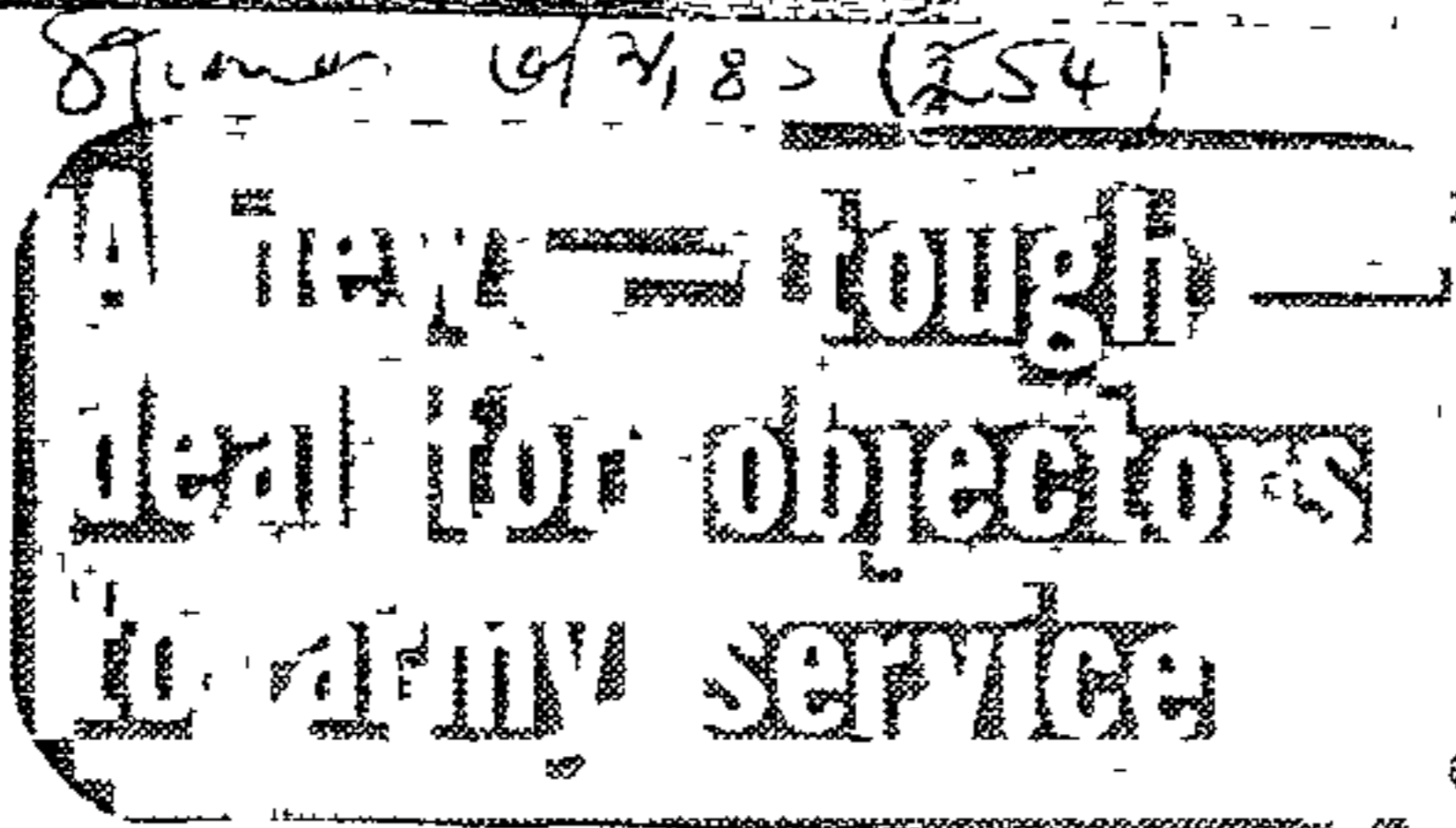
Refusal to do military service on any other grounds will not be tolerated and will constitute an offence carrying a fine or jail sentences.

Ruled out

This rules out any prospect of objection to military service on political grounds or on the grounds of refusing to participate in an "unjust war".

As it is bona fide religious objectors will have to do alternative forms of service for periods up to twice as long as the normal military service.

The Bill also provides new measures to prevent members of the Defence Force from acting as mercenaries — a measure made necessary by the Seychelles coup debacle in which it was found that a number of South African soldiers participated.



can soldiers participated

The proposed Bill provides for the establishment of special boards which will hear applications for classification as a conscientious objector.

The chairman of the board will be a judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court, appointed by the Minister of Manpower in consultation with the Minister of Justice.

The members of the board will be:

- Three theologians of different religious denominations appointed by the Minister of Manpower.

- Two members of the SADF, one of whom must be a chaplain, appointed by the

Minister of Manpower in consultation with the Minister of Defence.

The onus of proving one is a legitimate religious conscientious objector rests with the applicant.

In camera

The applicant is not entitled to legal representation at the board hearing and the proceedings will take place behind closed doors and details may not be disclosed thereafter.

The Bill provides for three categories of conscientious objector. Those whose religious convictions prevent them from:

- Rendering service in a

combatant capacity in any armed force.

- Rendering service in a combatant capacity in any armed force performing any maintenance tasks of a combatant nature or wearing a military uniform.

- Rendering any military service or undergoing any military training or performing any task in connection with any armed force.

People classified as bona fide conscientious objectors will be catered for respectively as follows:

- He will render service or undergo training in a non-combatant role in the SADF for the same period as ordinary conscript.

- He will serve out in uniform but in prescribed dress, in a maintenance function not connected with combatant duties in the SADF. He will be liable for a service period one and a half times the normal length of call-up.

- He will do "community service" in a department or institution authorised by the Minister of Manpower. He will serve twice as long as the normal call-up time.

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S. & News
6/3/83

Corporal feared dead

BY STEPHEN DAVIMES

THE father of a Permanent Force corporal who went missing in the Operational Area last year after being punished, believes his son is dead — otherwise he would have tried to contact him.

Mr Wietz Strauss, of Ahwal North, said this week the Defence Force had told him his son might be AWOL.

Corporal Andries Strauss, 21, disappeared on November 17 after he was apparently dropped about 50km from his base and ordered to walk back as punishment.

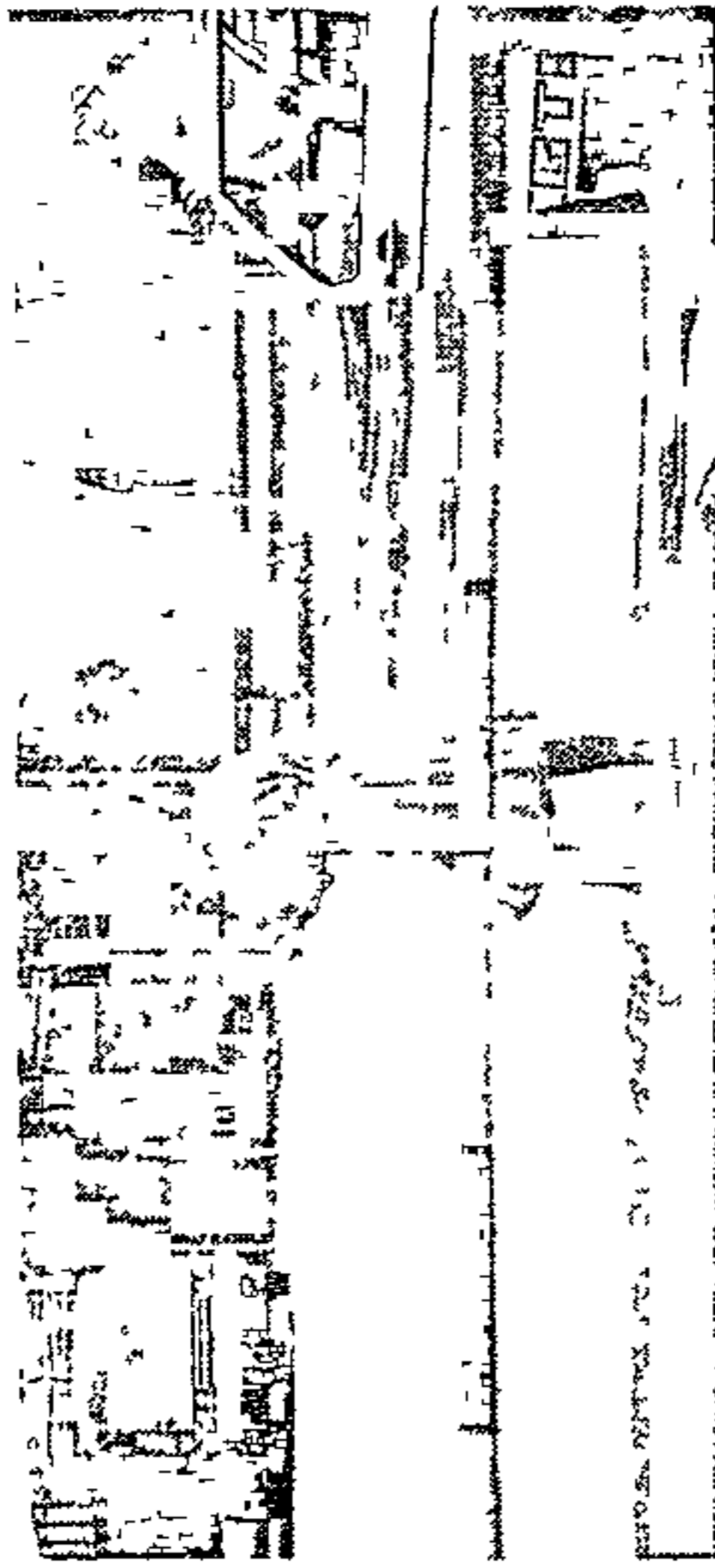
A SADF spokesman said Cpl Strauss might have walked in the wrong direction and been driven by a passing motorist to Windhoek.

It was unlikely he had been killed by animals as he had been armed.

He was unlikely to have been captured as there were no insurgents in the area. An investigation was still under way.

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HELLO, Mum!



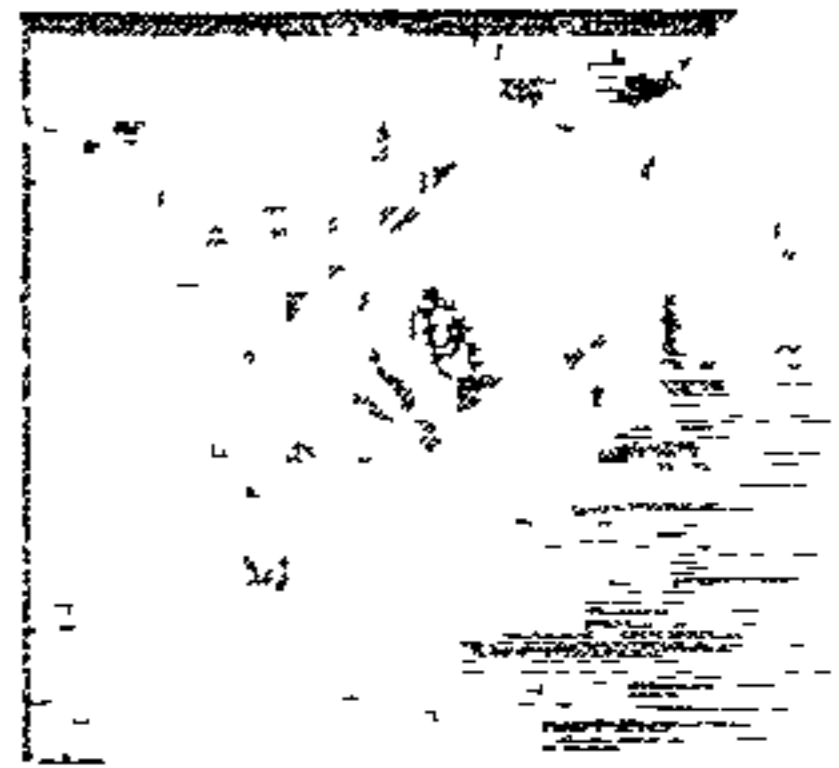
● Border tension — Mrs Elsie Snyman, aunt of South African pilot Johan Basson, awaits his release at the Kopfontein border post

AFTER 40 months in the hot, dusty Botswana Central Prison, South African pilot Johan Basson regards a secret interview inside the prison with Sunday Express reporter Christina Pretorius as the highlight of his stay in jail.

He was sentenced to five years' jail by a Botswana court for shooting at Botswana police after having lost his way and crashed in the Tuli Block. This week he was released 20 months early for good behaviour.

At the time of his arrest Botswana police said they also suspected him of spying for South Africa. But Mr Basson denied this and was never charged. In February 1981 Pretorius interviewed Mr Basson inside the jail about conditions there. Prison officials were present, but were unaware of her identity or of what she was doing.

This week the Sunday Express spoke to Mr Basson minutes after his release



MIKE CADMAN and DOUG LEE

cided I had nothing to do with it and relaxed". Looking pale and nervous, he spoke of the long months of tension and worry, but said he felt as if he were "in heaven".

"It is so nice to be free again I can hardly believe that it is true," he said.

At 9.20am on Monday this week Mr Basson, 27, stepped through the prison gates



● Happy to be united again — Johan Basson hugs his mother Cynthia after being released from Botswana Central Prison after 40 months in jail. Pictures by Chief Photographer DOUG LEE

ment" "We had our disa ree-

Johan was put in a cell with

Mrs Basson said that it was not certain whether her

● Border tension — Mrs Elsie Snyman, aunt of South African pilot Johan Basson, awaits his release at the Kopfontein border post

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This week the Sunday Express spoke to Mr Basson minutes after his release from — as he entered South Africa for the first time in almost 3½ years.

"I will never forget the day Christina arrived at the prison," he said.

"I was stunned when she identified herself and proceeded to interview me inside the jail. How she managed to get in to see me, keep her identity from the prison authorities and still get back

HIGHLIGHT OF JAIL TERM FOR JOHAN WAS A CHAT WITH THE 'EXPRESS'...

BY MIKE CADMAN and DOUG LEE

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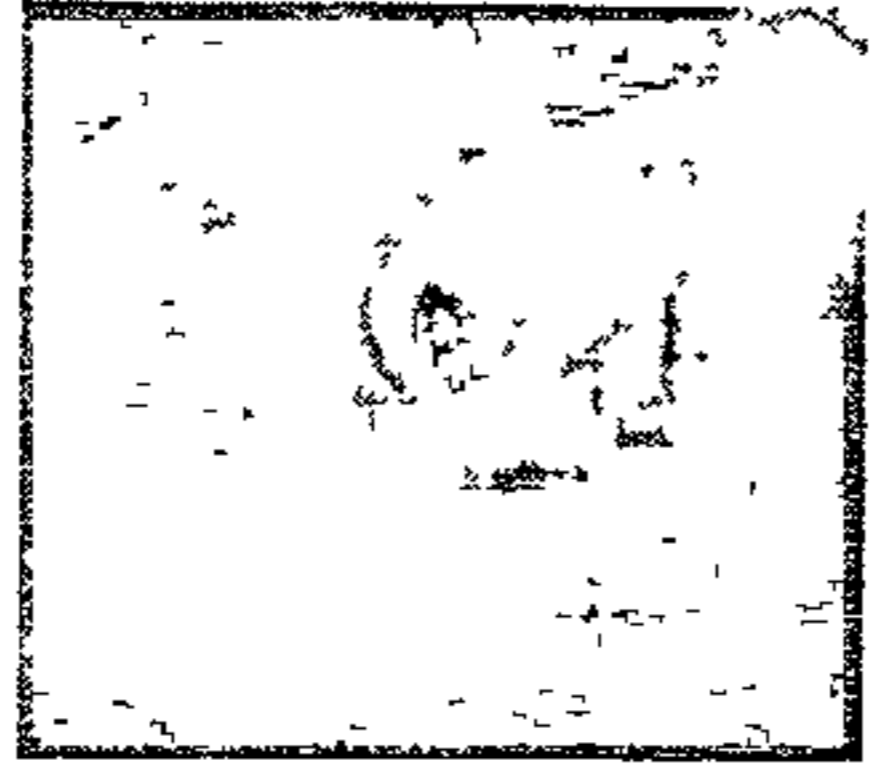
At 9.20am on Monday this week Mr Basson, 27, stepped through the prison gates after 40 months' imprisonment and was escorted 20km by Botswana customs officials to the South African border post of Kopfontein.

The tall, shy young man with his mother, Mrs Cynthia Basson, and his aunt, Mrs Elsie Snyman, spoke to the Sunday Express at the border post.

All three had hardly slept on Sunday night and the women were visibly upset after a tense few hours waiting outside the prison for Mr Basson's release.

"It was very difficult to adapt in the beginning but once I got used to the routine things became a little more bearable," Mr Basson said.

"I was fairly treated by most of the warders and prison officials — I have no complaints about my treat-



ment." Sunday Express reporter Christina Pretorius interviewed Mr Basson in prison to South Africa to write her story is a mystery to me.

"The prison authorities were most annoyed about the incident and questioned me at length about the interview. Things got a little unpleasant, but they finally de-

WAS THE GOOD OLD DAYS?



● Happy to be united again — Johan Basson hugs his mother Cynthia after being released from Botswana Central Prison after 40 months in jail.

Pictures by Chief Photographer DOUG LEE



She said that at one stage Johan was put in a cell with 27 other people, but was later moved to a cell of his own.

Mr Basson did not want to speak about this aspect of his imprisonment.

His mother said "I was allowed to see him once a month and tried to give him things that would make his stay more comfortable. I was allowed to give him cigarettes and food and things like shaving cream."

Johan's aunt, Mrs Snyman, who drove to Gaborone from Odendaalsrus to fetch him, explained how she smuggled a bottle of vitamin tonic into the prison on one of her visits to Johan.

"We put the tonic into a shampoo bottle and took it in with the cigarettes and shaving cream," Mrs Snyman said.

Mrs Basson said that it was not certain whether her son would stay in South Africa or return to Zimbabwe.

She said that although he held a South African passport he had been born in Zambia — then Northern Rhodesia — and had lived in Zimbabwe for many years.

When he stood trial, the court was told that in October 1979 he crash-landed his aircraft in the Tuli Block after losing his way. He opened fire on uniformed Botswana police who approached his aircraft. He then stole a vehicle and attempted to get to the border, but was wounded and captured in the attempt.

Mr Basson has already had two job offers — one in telecommunications and the other as a pilot, but he has yet to make a decision.

Theologian slams NGK view on political objectors *S. Tribune 6/3/83* **Church's stand 'illogical'**

By Tony Spencer-Smith

THE simmering row over conscientious objectors boiled over again this week when a Ned Geref Kerk theologian labelled his church's stance on political objectors "illogical" and the Government announced it was considering new ways of dealing with those who refused to do military service on religious grounds

Dr Etienne de Villiers called for alternative forms of service for political objectors at a time when consideration is expected to be given to a hard-line proposal from a Defence Force committee that people who resist service on political grounds should be given jail sentences twice the length of that service including camps

It was also the week Parliament was told that proposed changes to the Defence Act would allow religious objectors to do some form of "community service" as an alternative, although this could mean serving a continuous term of more than nine years

Dr De Villiers, chairman of the Western Cape Synod's sub-commission on war ethics, said the deeply-felt beliefs held by some that South African society was unjust and one should not take up arms to defend it should be respected

"Can you force a person to do military service against the dictates of his conscience," he asked

His sub-commission acts as a watchdog for the church on ethical questions raised by war

His views fly in the face of the NGK — which says alternative forms of service can be considered only on religious grounds — and the Defence Force, which, while appearing to be prepared to give a new and more accommodating deal to religious objectors, is intolerant of political and ethical objectors

Dr De Villiers, who lectures in ethics at the NGK's Huguenot College in Wellington, where social and youth workers are trained, said he could not agree with the distinction made by his church between religious and political and ethical objectors

"Is this not discriminating against non-religious people?"

"At the last General Synod it was argued that South African society is not so unjust that the war can be considered unjust, so there is no good reason for refusing to serve

A new deal for faith objectors . . .but not 'political's'

Tribune Reporter

DRAFT legislation providing for religious objectors was published yesterday

The legislation makes no provision for political objectors. It says that an application to become a religious objector shall not be granted if the person "supports an enemy of the Republic"

It creates three classes of religious objectors

- Those whose convictions conflict with service in a combatant capacity. They will now be allowed to serve in the SADF in a non-combatant capacity

- Those whose convictions do not allow them to serve as combatants or perform any maintenance tasks of a combative nature or to wear a military uniform

They will be required to serve in the SADF in non-combatant or maintenance roles and will not be required to wear military uniform. They will have to serve 1½ times the normal period

- Those whose beliefs conflict with any military training or task connected with any armed force

They will be required to do "community service" in the civil service or a para-State body for twice as long as the aggregate period of service. Some could find themselves serving for up to nine years

"It was also argued that conscientious objection is aimed at the state, not a specific government, and cannot therefore be accepted by Christians

"What I ask is, is conscientious objection necessarily directed at the state, and are people who take this course necessarily traitors?"

"It can be that they in fact want to reform the state"

Dr De Villiers emphasised that he was not supporting the views of conscientious objectors as such, but their right to hold such beliefs

"It is not for the church to enter a debate with these people about whether they are right or wrong

"It is rather difficult to base the whole issue on whether one agrees with them or not"

In an article published this week in a Cape Town Afrikaans newspaper, Dr De Villiers writes that the church's argument that refusal to do military service cannot be tolerated by any responsible government because it is directed at the existence and orderly function of the state itself, puts paid to any justification of conscientious objection on the grounds that society is unjust

"It then does not matter how unjust the war or the society is, refusal to do military service remains morally unjustified

"The question is whether such an argument can be sustained

"It would mean that even Christians who refused to play a part in the cruel military adventures of a communist government against fellow Christians, were acting morally wrongly

"That example alone caused one to question whether a refusal to do military service was necessarily directed at the existence of the state"

MOORCRAFT

...or

Sunday



IN WAR there are usually two classes of men who consistently have to show courage the frontline soldier and the conscientious objector The SAS trooper must be as brave as the Jehovah's Witness

Cromwell declared "Put your trust in God my boys and keep your powder dry"

Others feel God and war - especially in South Africa - cannot be reconciled

There are sound moral reasons why the SADF should now try to humanise its policy towards objectors. Humiliating tennis pros, Christians and cowards can be counter-productive

And political objectors? This issue was dramatically spotlighted by the flood of bogus 'Nusas' pamphlets that recently littered university campuses

The pamphlets said "Although conscientious objection has hitherto played a significant role in frustrating the ability of the fascist army to organise itself, the possibility of active service in favour of MK (Umkhonto we Sizwe the ANC army) has not previously been seriously explored by the Student Movement

Whether planted by the ultra-Left or Right, the outrageous document is logical on this point as the war widens there will be pressure from both sides to take sides. There will be no shilly-shallying, prevarication will not "impress comrade Tambo-

Mugabe's extreme patience is not likely to be repeated in South Africa"

The mounting pressures of compulsory conscription are likely to hasten the for-or-against Tambo tempo of our civil war

Genuine religious and political objection will grow, and also conscience will get a lot of credit that belongs to cold feet. But more insidious will be the quiet objectors who actually do their stint

Maintaining the South African tradition - and the Ossewa Brandwag conviction - that no-one should be forced to fight could defuse a little of the present trend towards polarisation

This will be a long, hard war and the whites will not easily surrender. So there has to be an army. Why not make it cost-effective?

First, utilise the jailed COs properly. Many with the moral calibre of Jehovah's Witnesses can do effective alternative service

Second, establish a large, standing Askari-style army of blacks. Generals in mod-

An effective new army with the will to fight

ern armies with sophisticated weaponry have had to face the fact that the most effective way to kill a guerrilla with a rifle is to use another man with a rifle

The new army would have a core of highly-paid, white professionals

It could launch a large-scale attack at will, without all the preparations for mobilisation which can tip off foreign powers

Good pay would help stop the drift of highly-skilled white soldiers into the civvy economy and keep the crucial NCO component intact

The elite units and air force would remain essentially white with the emphasis on the volunteer principle

The small integrated combat teams of the British SAS or the Recce Commandos mark a return to the old warrior caste tradition of loyal professionalism often absent in conscript armies

Even in the last days of colonialism, the Askari regiments in Portuguese Africa, Kenya and Rhodesia proved efficient and loyal. Given good pay and promotion prospects, regimental loyal-

ty can out face guerrilla blandishments

They would provide the numbers whites can't - as well as the colour, language and tracking requirements for conventional ground coverage plus their utility for pseudo-guerrilla roles if Pretoria conceived the idea

of using black SADF troops to operate as MNR, Unita, Zipra or ANC

At present blacks are winning a war without weapons, they are taking the jobs of boys on the border anyway. Soon skilled blacks will rapidly replace whites at many levels if white conscription

increases

There is no shortage of black volunteers for the SADF, but many whites go very unwillingly

And there is nothing worse for a regular soldier than to serve next to a reluctant conscript, who then has problems of returning to civilian life

Some suffer from the so-called Vietnam syndrome, where they can act aggressively towards friends and family. Misuse of firearms is a frequent by-product

A largely black army can make economic and military sense. It is also good public relations. The largely white SADF is today pictured abroad as defending apartheid, not South Africa

A black army in Namibia would help to remove a basic dilemma there. "Why are our boys dying in Namibia for one kind of future black rule versus another?"

In the trenches they say, there are no atheists, everyone believes in God under fire. Nor are foxholes adorned with apartheid signs. War is a great leveller. It could teach a multiracial SADF the futility of it all

Last-ditch whites could say "That's Utopian rubbish. If the blacks want to fight their way into Pretoria why not let the ANC bash a black SADF? Let us run the economy and let the blacks kill each other on the borders, or, better still, over our borders on our neighbours' plots"

That may be Government policy in the end

Willing professionals make better destabilisers, whether atheist or not. And, as in the Forties, volunteers are better brandwagte

SAAF man dies in night skydive

2001/12/33 (254)
Pretoria Correspondent

A young South African Air Force officer's first attempt at night skydiving ended in tragedy on Saturday when he fell to his death at Wonderboom Airport

He was Lieutenant Barend Daniel (Niel) Botha (23), of Pretoria

When club members found his body, neither the parachute nor the emergency parachute had been opened

Colonel Julius Kriel, of the SAAF, said today that he could not confirm claims that Lieutenant Botha's ripcord had not been released

He said there would be an inquiry by the Parachute Club, under the control of the Aero Club of South Africa.

Professor Johann Loubser, the Chief State Pathologist, said a post-mortem examination showed the injuries received to be consistent with a fall. There will be an inquest later.

Lieutenant Botha leaves his mother, Commandant Maria Botha, under whom he worked at the Air Force Gymnasium, his father, Colonel Hennie Botha, who is in Civil Defence, and a brother and sister.

Push - pull
Labour market
4. Situations
Result
Farm/Reserves - Urban Relationship
Legislation, Bureaus etc
Squating

PFP youth reject objection move

Political Reporter

THE Progressive Federal Party's Western Cape regional youth executive has rejected outright the provisions made for conscientious objectors in the Defence Amendment Bill, published on Saturday

The statement, issued on behalf of the executive by the chairman, Mr Wayne Field, described the bill as "a cynical attempt at appearing to create a fair deal for conscientious objectors while in fact it tries to wipe out conscientious objection by ruthlessly intimidating and deterring potential conscientious objectors"

The executive condemned a provision in the bill which refused to grant conscientious objector status to people "promoting the cause of an enemy of the Republic"

Govt policy

This clause defined "the enemy" in "the usual all-encompassing way" and meant the board reviewing cases could effectively reject an application should an objector actively oppose government policy, the executive said

"(It) indicates that this legislation is an iron fist forged to pre-empt and smash the inevitable opposition to compulsory military service by so-called coloureds and Indians

"In the light of the President's Council's proposals and the Labour Party decision, this event cannot be far off. These proposals are therefore no improvement on the present situation, but

are in fact a retrogressive step," the statement said

Other points which the executive found "particularly unacceptable" were

- The "excessive length" of proposed alternative service

'Ban on views'

- The "effective political banning proposed for those conscientious objectors doing community service, including a blanket ban on publication of the objector's views"

- "The extremely harsh penalties proposed for failing to qualify as a *bona fide* religious objector" and the rejection of 'just war theory' adherents as *bona fide* conscientious objectors

- The "denial of the right to object on moral or non-religious grounds amounts to religious discrimination"

- The SADF's "effective domination of the board hearing religious objectors", and that the onus of proving *bona fides* will rest on the religious objector

- The denial of the right to legal representation before the board, that the proceedings will be held *in camera*, and that the board's findings will be secret with no right of appeal against the board's decision

The executive called on the government "to make genuine provision for conscientious objectors in accordance with the demands of the churches, and we reaffirm our commitment to fighting peacefully for a non-racial, just and democratic South Africa"

- Bill may mean buying way out of Army, page 11

Bill may mean buying way out of Army

CAPE TIMES
7/3/83
254

Defence Reporter

A STRANGE piece of legislation which lays down draconian conditions in some cases, yet leaves a number of back doors unlocked — and apparently makes it possible for some long-term conscientious objectors to buy themselves out of part of their service. That is the Defence Amendment Bill, published on Saturday.

It seeks to change the Defence Act of 1957 and will upset most of the precedents accumulated during the past 25 years of battles between the authorities and conscientious objectors

It seems the legislation has been constructed so that it can be applied with considerably more flexibility than appears to be the case at first glance

Boards' composition

If the bill becomes law

- Purely political, non-religious grounds will still not be officially recognized as grounds for objection — and would-be conscientious objectors can have their applications rejected if they are deemed to be supporters of a wide range of "enemies of the Republic"

Each board will be chaired by a judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court, and consist of three theologians of different denominations, appointed by the Minister of Manpower, and two members of the SADF, one of them a chaplain, also appointed by the Minister

- An intermediate category of partial objection, midway between objection to combatant service and universal objection to service, is to be created

The onus will be on an applicant to prove his eli-

- The former hard-and-fast requirement that a religious objector's church must have built-in objections to military service seems to have fallen away, with each application more likely to be judged on merit

- The Minister of Defence will be able to reduce the amounts of extra service imposed on objectors if he wishes

- Alternative service, described as "community service" in the bill, will be recognized in law for the first time

- Using objectors as a rallying-cry for opponents of the government will be much more difficult than is presently the case

- For the first time an essentially non-military selection board will screen applications

The strangest of all the provisions, however, is one which apparently allows a universal objector, one who refuses all forms of military service, to pay over a proportion of his income in lieu of performing community service

gibility for classification as an objector, and the status he seeks

Provision is made for rejection of an application on political grounds. The board can reject a man's application if it believes that he supports "an enemy of the Republic" "Enemy" is defined as

- "Any country against which operations in defence of the Republic are directed

- "Any country which maintains or declares it maintains a state-of-war against the Republic, whether or not war has actually been declared

- "Any group of persons against which (operations in defence of the Republic) are directed

- "Any citizen of or any member of the armed forces of such country, or any person domiciled in such country, or any member of such group of persons"

- Any person who commits terrorism, subversion, sabotage, or any act calculated to cause internal disorder, "or states that he commits any such act or actively supports the commission thereof"

However, in this case, the board must inform the applicant of the grounds on which such a decision was made and give him an opportunity to be heard

The board will also be able to withdraw a man's religious objector status if "it is of the opinion that the facts on which an application for classification as a religious objector was granted

(Such a person will perform "prescribed maintenance tasks of a non-combatant nature in the South African Defence Force", and wear "the prescribed clothing, other than a military uniform"

His service will be "completed in periods each of which shall be one-and-a-half times as long as the periods which would otherwise have been applicable", although "the minister may determine that such service may be completed in a shorter period or periods")

- A person who will not "render any military ser-

calendar year", he can pay a certain sum of money to the State

The sum can be either an amount calculated according to a formula based on his taxable income, for the tax year immediately preceding his payment, or an amount stipulated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in terms of the Income Tax Act of 1962 in respect of the tax year concerned

The grounds on which such a payment, unofficially calculated to be nearly seven percent of a man's taxable income, can be authorized are not specified in the bill

At the weekend, the Sunday newspaper Rapport claimed this provision was meant to accommodate older religious objectors liable for short annual periods of commando service. However, the bill makes no mention of such a special category

From the text of the amendment bill it is evident that all aspects of community service, as well as the people doing such service, will be tightly controlled

Community service will be performed in a government department as defined in the Public Service Act or "an institution or body" as defined by Section 84 (1) (f) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act of 1961

The bill states such a body will be obliged to employ an objector in the capacity conferred on him by the board, and the usual regulations applicable to that post will apply to him, but such service will not count for purposes of "seniority, promotion, and remuneration"



Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan

"... unofficially calculated to be nearly seven percent of a man's taxable income."

have changed"

It can also withdraw objector status if the objector himself states that he "no longer belongs to that category of religious objectors and that he is prepared to render service or undergo training"

The Defence Act will recognize three types of objector, all based on religious grounds which are unspecified in the amendment bill

- A person who objects to service as a combatant, but is willing to serve as a non-combatant.

- (Such an objector will "render service or undergo training in a non-combatant capacity in the South African Defence Force" for the normal period of military service)

- A person who objects to serving in a combatant capacity, performing any "maintenance tasks of a combatant nature" or wearing military uniform

vice or undergo any military training or perform any task in or in connection with any armed force"

(Such a universal objector must render "community service of an approved type" which "shall be completed in a single continuous period of service twice as long as the aggregate of all periods of (military) service", — which has been unofficially calculated at lasting more than nine years)

But once again the Minister of Defence "may determine that such community service may be completed during a shorter period"

However, such an objector may be able to take advantage of a provision which states that instead of "rendering service in respect of the period or periods of service which should have been rendered during a particular

E. P. A. 7/7/73 (254)

Provisions of new Bill welcomed by Quakers

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

THE Defence Amendment Bill, which seeks to change the Defence Act of 1957 and makes new provisions for conscientious objectors, was welcomed today by a spokesman for the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)

The Bill was published on Saturday

Mrs Rosemary Elliott of Addo, a member of the Religious Society of Friends, said it appeared as though the Government was genuinely seeking a solution to the problem

She said she felt the Government had gone a very long way in trying to accommodate the religious objections of people against military service

At present Quakers doing military ser-

vice are used in a non-combatant role in the South African Defence Force

Mrs Elliott said she was uncertain about what category Quaker national servicemen would fall into in the new scheme of things proposed in the Bill

She said that the full implications and any possible snags would only be felt once the legislation came into effect

Mrs Elliott said the Quakers had long advocated a community-type service as an alternative to military service for conscientious objectors on religious grounds

The Jehovah's Witnesses, which make up the single largest group of conscientious objectors on religious grounds, has declined to comment at this stage. An Eastern Cape spokesman said he would prefer to wait until the Bill became law

D. Dispatch 9/3/83 (254)

EAST LONDON — It could not be quiet in Ciskei as long as communists aimed at destabilising Southern Africa — including Ciskei—the Commander-in-Chief of State Security in Ciskei, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, said

Communists still aim at Ciskei — Sebe

General Sebe was speaking at a flag-hoisting ceremony at the Jongumsobomvu Military Base near Izeli

Referring specifically to a statement made by the Ciskei Vice President, the Reverend W M Xaba last week General Sebe said "It is with humility that I react instantly to a statement made by the Vice President at the reception of His Excellency the President of Ciskei Dr Len-

nox Sebe, at Bisho I beg to refute in toto the statement that it is all quiet on the subversive front in Ciskei

"It is not quiet and it can never be quiet so long as the communists are aiming at destabilising Southern Africa, Ciskei included," General Sebe said

He welcomed members of the South African Defence Force seconded to Ciskei and added their duty in Ciskei was to uplift the standard of training of Ciskeians and to equip them so that they could assist South African in border duties from Mozambique to Namibia

It was the duty of members of the armed forces to help root out problems of poverty which led to acceptance of communist propaganda in other countries

He said hunger and a slave mentality were

man made and could be eradicated

"Those Ciskeians who still think it is the duty of a person of another race to think for them are still living in prehistoric times and have no place in the new Ciskei," General Sebe said

He said it was the duty of all responsible people to bring about change in Southern Africa. No passive resistance by members of any armed forces undergoing training could create the correct image in any nation

"By the same token, no training officer can produce a qualified soldier with all the accepted skills from a negative attitude and colour prejudice," General Sebe said — DDR

C. I. I.

7/3/83

Posts and Telecommunications. military

(254) ~~2626~~ Q Col. 521-522
service Hansard

383 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

Whether any employees of his Department were obliged to leave his Department in order to render military service in 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively, if so, how many in each such year?

→

MARCH 1983

522

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The required information is not available as employees leaving the service do not always give a reason for doing so

Men fired for being called up ^(1/2) by SADF ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

By Andrew Walker

Star 2/3/83
Some South Africans called up to do military camps have been fired or deprived of their pay by their civilian employers

The Star has learnt that some unscrupulous firms have fired employees and replaced them rather than having to do without a man on call-up for up to three months

And other men have had to face stints on the border without any "make-up" pay at all, relying on the meagre Citizen Force pay

There is nothing in law to force firms to pay men while they are on call-up. But the Defence Act does make it an offence to fire a man because he has to serve in the forces

Despite this, the SADF receives complaints from men who say they have been fired "for unsatisfactory work" when they are convinced that they have been dismissed solely because they are called up

The problem is not severe now, but there are fears that the problem could become more widespread now that the new call-up legislation makes provision for more men to be called up to spend more time in the SADF

● See Page 3

Witness is jailed for three years

254 PDM 9/3/83
Pretoria Bureau

A MILITARY court sentenced a Jehovah's Witness to three years' detention for refusing to do military service

The case, like the more than 70 other cases involving Witnesses this year, lasted only a few minutes.

Mr Steven Ortlepp, 22, a medical science student from

Bethlehem in the Free State, pleaded guilty to the charge that he failed to render service after he reported at Voortrekkerhoogte on February 23

He was called up for the Technical Services Corps and had to report on January 12 this year

Mr Ortlepp said nothing in mitigation, but handed in a

certificate from the secretary of the Sunnyside Congregation, to prove he was a bona fide Witness

Cmdr W Heath — a Pretoria advocate — sentenced Ortlepp to 36 months

Ortlepp told the Rand Daily Mail afterwards that he remained a dedicated Jehovah's Witness

US 'racist' dogfight slur

By J Manuel Correia

Allegations that a black American pilot had been deliberately shot down by a South African pilot over Western Italy in 1944 and then strafed after baling out have been greeted with anger by World War 2 veterans

The allegations were made by a retired United States Air Force officer, Colonel George Roberts

The black pilot was named as Sam Bruce Colonel Roberts, who commanded the all-black 99th fighter squadron, described the alleged incident as an extreme example of racial prejudice encountered by the first black pilots

Lieutenant-General H J Martin, former head of the South African Air Force and wartime CO of 3 Wing (light bombers) and co-author of "Eagles Victorious", a book about the war in Italy, said "This is absolute nonsense and a terrible example of how evil things have become

"I would certainly have heard about this incident had it taken place, and the most drastic action would have been taken

"Such barbarity would not have been tolerated — shooting a man down in his parachute Even the Germans never did that"

'LUDICROUS'

Colonel Neil Orpen, South Africa's leading military historian and co-author of "Eagles Victorious", said from his home in Hermanus "As far as I'm concerned this is a whole load of political tripe It's a completely ludicrous allegation for an officer of Colonel Roberts's rank to make

"The allegation is that the black American pilot was shot down over Anzio As far as I can recall, South Africans were not involved in operations over Anzio In any event, if such an incident had taken place news of it would have got around very quickly

"There is also the question of identification South Africans and RAF pilots flew the same planes There were no Springboks or castles to identify South Africans as they have now How would anyone know that it was a South African pilot had this incident taken place?"

LOSSES

"I was dining with an SAAF fighter pilot recently who told me that when black US fighter pilots escorted our bombers we suffered the

SAAF veterans reject 'political tripe'

"During the war there were certainly times when Americans shot down South Africans, but South Africans never alleged that the USAF was trying to kill off South Africans Quite inevitably during the war there were completely accidental shootings down of Allied aircraft by the Allies"

Mr John Seccombe, former CO of 1 Squadron SAAF (fighters) in Italy, said the story was nonsense

"As a matter of fact every time we saw the USAF coming we used to shout 'Look out, the Yanks'"

RESEARCH

"Thunderbolts of the USAF strafed two of our aerodromes at Termoli, killing seven or eight people on the ground"

Mr Seccombe was unable to identify the USAF squadron involved He remembered only that the planes had chequered tails

A spokesman for the SAAF said in Pretoria "We are amazed at the allegation and we find it very hard to believe

"We also find it strange that this allegation has only surfaced 38 years after the war ended and all the numerous books that have been published and the enormous amount of research done

"One further point is How would it have been possible for a pilot to see that the other pilot was black when the flying gear of the time consisted of leather headgear and goggles?"

Colonel Fred du Toit, Air Attache at the South African

Maggie

UK

strikes

LONDON — Britain's mingly rejected strike act today that counting vot mere formality

Almost nobody doubts gone against National U president Mr Arthur Scar committee — so much so an agonising crisis of policy

That the men have voted unexpectedly high majori than when the issue of pit pay last year, comes from coalfields

Strike ballots cast by — try will be counted toda nounced tomorrow Howev porters who surveyed the fields concluded that a had been turned down

The forecast result was on all sides as a major v for Conservative Prime ter Mrs Margaret Thatch a major defeat for Mr Sc one of Britain's most m left-wing union chiefs

The so-called ba areas of Derbyshire, Lanca and Durham have all rec big majorities against strik

Libya attacks US, Egypt at summ

NEW DELHI — Libya law a two-pronged attack on F and the United States at non-aligned summit meet New Delhi as Third World ers talked into the early of the morning

Major Abdel Salam Jai Libyan leader Colonel M mar Gaddafi's number two demanded Egypt's exp from the 101-member ment until it tore up the treaty signed with Israel in

Major Jalloud was one long line of speakers who abuse at the Reagan Adm tion He accused the I

as I can recall, South Africans were not involved in operations over Anzio. In any event, if such an incident had taken place news of it would have got around very quickly.

"There is also the question of identification. South Africans and RAF pilots flew the same planes. There were no Springboks or castles to identify South Africans as they have now. How would anyone know that it was a South African pilot had this incident taken place?"

LOSSES

"I was dining with an SAAF fighter pilot recently who told me that when black US fighter pilots escorted our bombers we suffered the worst losses in the war. Yet there was no animosity towards them. The black fighter pilots were simply inexperienced.

Thunderbolt's fall recalled

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A retired RAF officer has disclosed that a Thunderbolt fighter belonging to the 99th USAAF (Negro) Squadron was shot down by an RAF Spitfire over the west coast of Italy during the fighting in the Anzio bridgehead in early 1944.

Group Captain Duncan Smith (67), now living in Newburgh, Fife, said, however it was an accident and the pilot of the Spitfire was not a South African.

Group Captain Smith was commenting on an allegation by Colonel George Roberts, who commanded the negro squadron, that one of his pilots was deliberately shot down by a SAAF pilot in Italy in January, 1944.

At the time, Group Captain Smith commanded 324 Wing, RAF, which consisted of four fighter squadrons, Nos 43, 72, 93 and 111. The wing was operating in support of the allied bridgehead.

"It was entirely the fault of the Americans," he said yesterday. "I was leading the wing at the time it happened. These Thunderbolts came out of the sun, the way that the German Focke Wulf fighters did."

"Both types had radial engines and it was hard to say which was which. You also have to remember that there were ships underneath which the Germans were trying to bomb."

"I had a good flight commander in No 72 squadron — he was quick on the draw, as we say. He piled into this section of four Thunderbolts."

"As he started his attack I saw the white stars on them (American identification marks) and called him off, but he was a first-class shot and this bloke (a Thunderbolt) went straight into the sea."

Group Captain Smith said

bered only that the planes had chequered tails.

A spokesman for the SAAF said in Pretoria: "We are amazed at the allegation and we find it very hard to believe."

"We also find it strange that this allegation has only surfaced 38 years after the war ended and all the numerous books that have been published and the enormous amount of research done."

"One further point is: How would it have been possible for a pilot to see that the other pilot was black when the flying gear of the time consisted of leather headgear and goggles?"

Colonel Fred du Toit, Air Attache at the South African embassy in Washington, has said the allegation was regarded in a serious light and that the matter would be taken further.

Blame is placed on American pilots

that the Thunderbolts were not supposed to come out of the sun. Anybody who attacked out of the sun was likely to be shot at.

"We reported it all, but it wasn't taken any further because it was just one of those things that happen in war. Think of the number of times the American bombers hit us."

This was the only incident of an aircraft from the 99th USAAF Squadron being shot down that he knew of, but Colonel Roberts might have been referring to a different incident which Group Captain Smith knew nothing about.

The 99th USAAF squadron had operated near his wing, he said. "They were keen, but they did not like to get stuck in too much if there was a lot of anti-aircraft fire around. They were pretty chatty on the radio telephone."

Group Captain Smith said that a number of South African pilots served in 324 Wing.

US, Egypt at summit

NEW DELHI — Libya launched a two-pronged attack on Egypt and the United States at the non-aligned summit meeting in New Delhi as Third World leaders talked into the early hours of the morning.

Major Abdel Salam Jalloud, Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's number two man, demanded Egypt's expulsion from the 101-member movement until it tore up the peace treaty signed with Israel in 1979.

Major Jalloud was one of a long line of speakers who hurled abuse at the Reagan Administration. He accused the US of hatching a plot to overthrow Colonel Gaddafi and trying to poison Libyan leaders.

As Arab — and African — differences surfaced on the second day of the conference, Egypt continued backstage efforts to climb back into the Arab fold, and the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, held talks on Afghanistan.

While non-aligned leaders held a late night session, a bomb blast about 4 km from the heavily-guarded conference centre injured seven people. Police said there was no clear indication who had planted the bomb in an underground shopping centre but it did not appear to have any connection with the summit meeting.

In one of the few attacks naming Russia, Malaysia called on delegates to condemn the Kremlin for its three-year-old military presence in Afghanistan.

But it was the US which came

Cuban president Fidel Castro attacked New Delhi for the summit.

in for repeated demands over its Middle East, and Central American, policies.

Major Jalloud accused the US of using people as guinea pigs to experiment with new weapons against its Israeli ally.

African leaders united to attack South Africa and backed an attempt to link

Drought shortages — canners may have to import

By Colleen Ryan, Consumer Reporter

South Africa's largest vegetable canning firm, Langeberg Co-operative, is considering importing vegetables to make up the shortfall caused by the drought.

Sweetcorn, peas, beans and tomatoes are some products in short supply, said the chairman of Langeberg, Dr J A Mouton.

"We are extremely concerned about the situation and expect our sweetcorn production to be 60 percent lower than our original forecast," he said.

"Our dehydration factory in the Cape has also been hit by the

vegetable shortage — production cycle affected.

"We may import some products, but it's a question of cost. It's no use buying at high prices."

Dr Mouton said that tinned food would be in short supply as manufacturers battle scarce vegetables.

Frozen vegetable processors said prices were at reasonable levels, but expect them to increase in the next few months.

"As a result of the increase in our raw material prices, we will have to increase our prices by 200 percent in our endeavour to maintain reasonable prices for as long as possible."

254 Hansard Q 61570 -571
SAS President Kruger investigations
9/3/83

*8 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule 105(11) of the Rules

571

WEDNESDAY,

to the First Schedule to the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, officers whose character and military reputation were affected by the investigations of the board of enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the SAS President Kruger were present during the proceedings of such board, if not, why not, if so,

- (2) whether such officers were entitled to (a)(i) lead evidence and (ii) cross-examine witnesses and (b) be represented by legal counsel, if not, why not,
- (3) whether such officers were, in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule 105(12), advised of the rights conferred on them by sub-rules 105(11), (13) and (14) of the said Rules, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No The Board was of the opinion throughout that neither the character nor the military reputation of any person who is or was subject to the Military Discipline Code was affected by the investigation or by the evidence that was given during the course of the investigation

(2) and (3) fall away

Jan 14/3/83 (254)

CAPE TOWN — A group of conscientious objectors today issued a statement rejecting the terms of the Government's proposed new amendment to the Defence Act which provides for lengthy periods of up to eight years alternative service for religious pacifists

The signatories include Mr Peter Moll, Mr Richard Steele, Mr Michael Viveros and Mr Anton Eberhart, who have already served terms of imprisonment or detention

The statement, issued here, said "We reject the current proposals, both because of the content of the legislation and the manner in which it has been prepared

"We wish to state to the Government and the Opposition that this legislation is designed, not to accommodate a small group of committed peo-

Objectors reject new proposals

ple, but to introduce penalties so severe that we, as people committed to the welfare of this country, will be driven from it

"We reject this legislation because it seeks to distinguish between 'religious' and other objectors.

"We reject this legislation because it imposes penalties on moral, humanist and political objectors that are in excess, by a considerable period, of those applied in any other country, including

the Soviet Union

"We reject this legislation because the period of service envisaged (a minimum of eight years for religious pacifists) is nearly three times the longest period of alternative service demanded by any democratic state in the world.

"Thus this legislation not only discriminates against objectors in the severity of its period, but also removes the most productive years of a person's life. It is a double penalty redoubled. It

makes objection a crime

"We, for our part, have objected because we desire to stay in this country and serve its people

"Have we committed such a crime that our bona fides must be tested by imprisonment and detention, first by a tribunal and then by a period of service longer than the majority of sentences for manslaughter, drug dealing, common assault, car theft and robbery, sentences longer than those 'serious' sentences handed down to the men who shot at Colin Eghn's door or those who endeavoured to overthrow the Seychelles Government?

"We reject the current proposals and suggest that some mechanism of proper consultation with objectors be entered into in order to formulate proposals that would be mutually acceptable to the State and objectors"

Objectors say ²⁵⁴ alternative ^{NR 6/25} plan too severe ^{10/3/83}

Staff Reporter

A GROUP of young men who object to military service on grounds of conscience say the proposed penalties for conscientious objectors are so severe that they will drive some young people away from the country, even if they are committed to its welfare

They say in a statement that the proposed alternative to military service is nearly three times the longest period of alternative service required by any democratic state in the world and considerably in excess of the penalties imposed even by the Soviet Union

It would mean, for example, that a university-trained teacher who was a conscientious objector could not teach until after he had turned 30, and a scientist who was a conscientious objector would be 34 before he completed his doctorate

The bona fides of a conscientious objector would be tested by a period of service longer than the majority of sentences for manslaughter, drug-dealing, common

assault, car theft, and robbery

The statement says the objectors "desire to stay in this country and serve its people" and that they are prepared to do reasonable alternative service that uses their skills

But they add "We reject the current proposals and suggest that some mechanism of proper consultation with objectors be entered into in order to formulate proposals that would be mutually acceptable to the State and objectors"

The statement is signed, among others, by Peter Moll, Richard Steele, Michael Viveros and Anton Eberhart, who have served terms in detention because of their beliefs

(274) E. Post 10/3/83

Bill could end anguish of religious objectors

ONE of the Ten Commandments is "Thou shalt not kill" Yet twice a year young men are mustered in the South African Defence Force for their two years of national service and a large percentage of them are trained to kill

However, some of them will spend three years wearing distinctive brown overalls in detention barracks

Some are members of churches whose tenets forbid them to take part in war

Others are members of churches which do not lay down specific doctrine for conscientious objection

Some of these hold individual beliefs that what they are required to do is wrong But they submit to the system rather than fight it and grapple with their consciences in private

The dictates of conscience do not allow many objectors to take even a non-combatant role, such as working in the SADF kitchens, because they believe that by feeding the men who pull the trigger they would be equally guilty

Since the beginning of the year a military court in Pretoria has found 85 Jehovah's Witness conscientious objectors guilty of refusing to undergo national service and sentenced them each to 36 months in detention barracks

It is believed there are at present more than 300

THE new Defence Amendment Bill could end the current anguish of conscientious objectors whose religious beliefs do not allow them to take part in war. The Bill appears to do away with the requirement that a religious objector's church must have specific objections to military service.

Each application for status as an objector will be judged on its merits by a selection board comprising a judge or retired judge, three theologians appointed by the Minister of Manpower and two members of the SADF, one of them a chaplain.

If the Bill is passed, the Defence Act will recognise three types of objection — all based on religious grounds But there is no provision for conscientious objection on political grounds.

SHIRLEY PRESSLY examines the situation as it is at present.

Jehovah's Witnesses in detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte

The PFP defence spokesman, Mr Phillip Myburgh, says Jehovah's Witnesses make up by far the greatest group of conscientious objectors

He had visited the detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte several times and was satisfied that the men were not suffering hardship in the physical sense

The question of further study for the Jehovah's Witnesses in detention was something which he had taken up after representations from parents

He said one of the men was a qualified medical doctor whose medical training was not being used in detention at all

Mr Myburgh said it was a "waste of good human material" and a "very shameful thing for a society to do, and something no society can afford"

Mr Myburgh said he found it difficult to justify conscientious objection on political grounds but he had sympathy with those who objected on religious grounds

National servicemen who were on religious grounds not prepared to kill were given positions in a non-combatant role in the SADF

But it was difficult to find an easy solution to the Jehovah Witness question because it appeared they were not prepared to serve the State in any direct manner

He said the PFP would be in favour of these conscientious objectors being used in a non-military context for a period which would compare fairly with the period served by national servicemen who

were prepared to do operational service

Mr Myburgh suggested that the administration of this group be taken away from military control and placed under the Department of Manpower, which would ensure that the men made a real contribution to society in fields for which they were equipped

He said the PFP was strongly in favour of a professional volunteer army as opposed to a massive conscript army

Soldiers who had chosen to make a career of it were motivated, more effective, more efficient and less expensive than recalcitrant conscripts

A professional volunteer defence force in South Africa would be strengthened and supported by people in commerce and industry — who had an affinity with the military — who would give substantially of their time to serve in the SADF

But these changes could not come about overnight and national servicemen still had a very real and necessary role to play

The right incentive, pay and service conditions would attract professional soldiers and in time the need to call up national servicemen would diminish, Mr Myburgh said

Blacks would also come forward in far greater numbers than were used at present and a "multiracial, strong, professional army would emerge — bolstered by volunteers out of the private sector"

Mrs Rosemary Elliott, of Addo, a member of the Religious Society of Friends (the Quaker movement) said Quakers in South Africa were only 120-strong and national servicemen who were Quakers

were used in a non-combatant role in the SADF

She advocated an alternative community service — which should be divorced from the military — for conscientious objectors on religious grounds

It was not right that young men who made a stand for conscience should be punished They should be used within the community in services like the fire service and ambulance services

She said conscientious objectors were not "scared" but had a high moral courage

The war was unpopular with many young people and there was a need to see conflict from a different angle — not as a problem-solving device

A Defence Force spokesman said from Pretoria that provision was made in the Defence Force for people who were prepared to serve in a non-combatant role

However national servicemen who refused to do any form of military service at all were court-martialled and, if found guilty, were sentenced to 36 months in detention in terms of the Defence Act

At the moment the SADF recognises as conscientious objectors adherents of churches such as the Jehovah's Witnesses, whose tenets forbid military service

Members of such churches are sentenced to a three-year term in a detention barracks, after which they are absolved of any further military duty

National servicemen who request non-combatant duty on religious or other grounds are also recognised as partial objectors and are usually accommodated as medical orderlies or administrative workers

However, national servicemen who refuse all forms of military service on religious grounds, even though their churches do not forbid such service, are not classified as conscientious objectors In theory at least, such men can be called up again and again and fined or imprisoned

As presently framed the Defence Act does not recognise the concept of alternative service in a non-military capacity and opponents of the Act's conscientious objection provisions say this is an important defect

Clergy come out strongly for objectors

CAPE TOWN — Prominent Cape clergymen have taken a strong stand against "drastic punishments" for conscientious objectors contained in the Defence Amendment Bill now before Parliament.

They have also called for public meetings to protest the legislation.

In a statement signed by, among others, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, the clergymen say the Bill will persecute the non-religious, as it recognises the right to freedom of conscience only among religious objectors.

"Only absolute pacifists are recognised by

the Bill. It leaves no room for the traditional doctrine of the church, including the Dutch Reformed Church, that a person has a right to object to killing and being killed in a particular war which he feels is morally unjustifiable," the statement said.

The democratic principle that fair trials required public hearings was under attack. Objectors would be tried in "a sort of secret court" and publication of any defence statement by them would be banned.

"Eight years in prison for all non-religious and religious non-pacifist objectors is draconian. Even the Soviet Union

has only six years and that is the maximum.

"Here in South Africa, Breyten Breytenbach, who was convicted of treason and active subversion, did not serve eight years."

The clergy's stand on the controversial legislation has been reinforced in an editorial in the journal "South African Outlook".

It said the guidelines which formed the basis of the new legislation did not reflect the sense of fairness other South African governments had shown in handling objectors.

"Outlook" said if the laws were passed they would give the State a powerful arsenal to criminalise young men.

"Outlook" is an independent journal which deals with ecumenical and racial affairs. The editor is Dr Francis Wilson, of Cape Town.

South Africa had traditionally accepted different military obligations for residents.

President Paul Kruger did not force Englishmen living in the Transvaal to do battle with the Boers against the English forces, and neither did Prime Minister Jan Smuts force conscription during World War 2.

"The Dutch Reformed Church even recognised the Christian's rights to civil disobedience," it said.

"Outlook" said it would be the first to agree that the just war theory was due for revision, but it should be done openly with all churches taking part. Sapa

2574 Hansard Q. 601, 597
Military service expenditure
11/3/83

*7 Mr J H VAN DER MERWF asked
the Minister of Finance †

Whether the amounts paid by employers to employees doing military service are allowed as expenditure for the purposes of income tax in respect of such employers, if so, what amount did the Treasury lose in revenue from this source during the past financial year, if not, (a) why not and (b) what estimated amount would the Treasury have lost from this source during that financial year?

†The MINISTER OF FINANCE

Yes, provided the amounts so paid, represent the employees normal remuneration or part thereof. Employers are not required to account separately for payments of this nature and no statistics are available from which the reduction in the yield of revenue as a result of their deduction can be established or estimated.

(254) Hansard Q. 61 602 -
Committee on Persons with Conscientious
Objections to National Service 603

11/3/83
*16 Mr K M ANDREW asked the
Minister of Defence

- (i) Whether any (a) church denomina-
tions and (b) chaplains have express

603

FRIDAY, 11 M

ed support for the recommendations
contained in the report of the Com-
mittee on Persons with Conscientious
Objections to National Service, if so,
which denominations and chaplains,

- (2) whether any (a) church denomina-
tions and (b) chaplains have express-
ed objections to the recommenda-
tions, if so, which church
denominations and chaplains?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

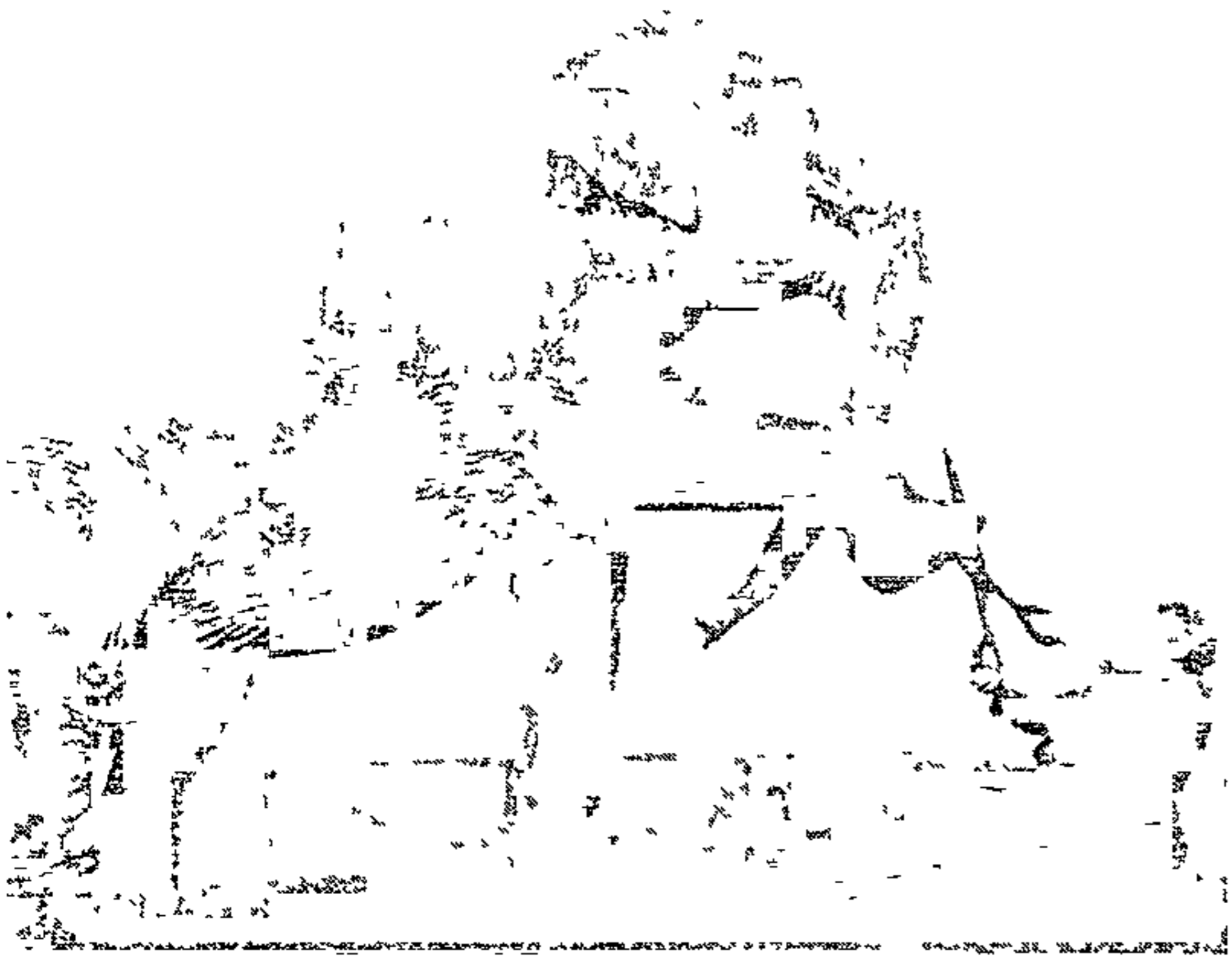
- (1) (a) and (b) Yes Consultations were
held in confidence with representa-
tives of churches and chaplains and I
do not see my way clear to abuse
these confidences, especially in the
light of the fact that most of the par-
ticipants have honoured the confiden-
tiality of the discussions. All the rep-
resentatives of church denominations
which were consulted indicated that
the proposals were at least a step in
the right direction. The representa-
tives of churches whose membership
represents 53 per cent of the White
population of the RSA accepted the
proposals without reservation. Rep-
resentatives of churches whose mem-
bership represents 23 per cent of the
White population accepted the pro-
posals with reservations. The individ-
ual membership of some churches is,
however, so small that they were not
consulted.

- (2) (a) and (b) The replies to these ques-
tions are included in the above.

Mr W V RAW Mr Speaker, arising
out of the reply of the Hon the Minister,
can he tell the House whether other parties'
defence groups were briefed as fully on this
as the NRP's was?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the reply
is yes.

inks with — US claim



ants can use their trunks for most things, but when a just trim her toenails, she needs some help. Susie, an elephant at a zoo park in Pickering, Yorkshire, gets help with her problem from assistant curator Hugh Garvin and a giant pair of scissors.

successful guer- fare' the leader of A complained to that Swapo was arms and Zam- documents to mta-Swapo all- vived pressure Soviet Union two movements to co-operate er the Portu- in 1974 oration even d for a while uth africa en- ola in 1975 came to an end, to Unita, in Cuban forces th into areas of ctivity and the s were obliged on national in- e lead the Cu- nita camps and th the MPLA "

Boys plan to set SA running record

Education Reporter

THREE Wynberg Boys High School matric students plan to set a South African record by running from Cape Town to Knysna to raise funds for their school

Bryan Collings, 17, Jack Kruger, 18, and his brother Paul, 17 intend running 45 km each for 10 days during the June school holidays

Bryan said they hoped to get sponsors to cover the cost of the trip plus donations and sponsors per kilometre so they can raise money for the school

"As far as we know,

this distance has never been done before Initially we were just going to do it for the challenge but then we decided we would like to raise money for the school so that we could give them back something in return for all they have given us during our schooling

"Consequently we hope to attract as many sponsors, both individuals and companies, as possible and raise in the region of R7 000," he said

The three boys will be seconded by one of their teachers and two other pupils, Hesham Motan, 18, and Karl von Benth- eim, 17

Man refused exemption could lose all

ARGus 11/3/83 (254)

Staff Reporter

A YOUNG Cape Town man stands to lose the business and livelihood for which he has worked and studied more than seven years — because he has been refused exemption from a 50-day army camp

Rifleman T van den Oever, sole proprietor of Printech Engineering (Pty) Ltd, denied this week that he was trying to get out of doing his military service

"I have already completed a year's national service, in 1974 I have done two three-month stints of active duty on the border and completed one 30-day camp, one 14-day camp, two four-day parades and five one-day shooting parades," he said

"And in between I have studied — in South Africa and in Germany — and worked to establish my business I've invested nearly R40 000, all of which I will lose now if I have to attend this camp"

Mr van den Oever explained that he was one of only two men in the Western Cape capable of servicing and repairing complex and sophisticated Heidelberg colour printing machinery And he is competing against a man employed by a large, international company

"If I am called up now, my customers will all have to go to this other company to get their work done I will be ruined"

CANCELLED HIS CONTRACT

He added that during the 30-day camp he attended last year, his business accumulated expenses totalling more than R6 000 — R2 000 in excess of his overdraft One of his customers cancelled his contract, refusing to come back to Printech when Mr van den Oever finished the camp

"I am generating jobs for South Africans, keeping large factories running by repairing and servicing their machinery Surely the fact that my career and future would be ruined by a single camp is some reason for me to be granted exemption?"

DOES NOBODY CARE?

"Nobody came to see me, to investigate me or my business, to ask if what I said was true Nobody bothered to find out whether or not I would be ruined Does nobody care?"

Questioned on the refusal to grant exemption to Mr van den Oever, the Directorate of Public Relations of the SADF replied "The Exemption Board is an autonomous body operating in terms of existing legislation and functioning under the Department of Manpower"

YOU'RE THE OWNER, THIS AD.

Now you can afford to give your home the
... DIV PROTECTION

Lost MiG ²⁵⁴ believed to be crashed

8 Feb 11/3/83
A Mozambican Air Force MiG 17 which went missing on February 9 probably would not have made it to South Africa had its pilot been flying towards the Republic, says a military expert

The obsolete MiG, the same model as that flown to South Africa by Mozambique defector Lieutenant Adriano Bomba, must have crashed in Mozambique, said Professor Deon Fourie, a lecturer in air and naval warfare at the University of South Africa

"It appears unlikely that such an old aircraft could have flown from Beira to South Africa," said Professor Fourie

Lieutenant Bomba flew to South Africa in 1981. But the pilot of the MiG now missing took off from Beira and would have had to fly about four times further than Lieutenant Bomba did when he defected

The official Mozambican news agency AIM says the MiG was flown by Captain Orlando Muthemba. "All possibilities of finding them have been exhausted," a Mozambique Defence Ministry spokesman said

Lieutenant Bomba's aircraft was so poorly maintained that South African Air Force pilots said they would have refused to have flown it

Calif Times
Pacifists
reject (254)
Defence
bill 11/3/83

Staff Reporter

TWELVE conscientious objectors and potential objectors to military service yesterday rejected the Defence Amendment Bill in a statement.

It imposed penalties "far in excess of those applied in any other country, including the Soviet Union", they said.

Even the alternative service option open to religious pacifists — a minimum of eight years — was nearly three times as long as the longest demanded by any democratic state

"We desire to stay in this country and serve its people. Among the skills we have to offer are engineering, teaching, actuarial science, social work, scientific research, commercial skills, drama, medicine, dentistry and theology.

"Have we committed such a crime that we must be tested by serving a period longer than the majority of sentences for manslaughter and drug dealing?"

The signatories were Peter Moll, Richard Steele, Anton Eberhardt and Mike Vivieros, each of whom have already been jailed, and Adrian Paterson, Pete Hathorn, Steve Granger, Neil Myburgh, Steven de Gruchy, Bruce Meier, Ivan Toms and Ronald Louw

213/83

Methodists reject
'harsh' defence Bill

12 2 1983

THE Methodist Church called on the Government yesterday to withdraw the Defence Amendment Bill or refer it to a select committee — so "real alternatives" for conscientious objectors could be found

The general-secretary of the Christian Citizenship Department of the church, the Rev Austen Massey, said in a statement the church rejected the "oppressive nature" of the Bill's provisions

"The Methodist Church cannot accept the severe penalties for those upholding religious and moral convictions and rejects the excessively narrow definition of

religion in the Bill

"Further, we reject provisions for our own members which are not available for others with moral and ethical objections to military service," the statement said

The Church believed all aspects of conscientious objection should be open to public debate and not subject to secrecy as provided for in the Bill

"Finally, we object to the representation of the SADF on a board established to find alternatives to military service. We welcome the widespread disquiet that this Bill has occasioned," the statement said — Sapa

12 2 1983

It all happened 30 years ago, writes John D'Oliveira from Washington

US Secretary of State Dean Acheson. South Africa could purchase any equipment it needed, he said.

SA's Defence Minister Erasmus said any attack on Africa was regarded as an attack on South Africa.

SA's Minister of Interior Dr Donges "his frank behaviour cloaked his obviously narrow nationalistic outlook"

They certainly were the good old days when the American Government could express its appreciation to the South African Government for its assurance that any communist attack on Africa would be considered an attack on South Africa itself

When the South African Minister of Defence could negotiate freely with the American Secretary of State for the supply of arms — and promise to send an expeditionary force of an armoured division and an air fighter group in the event that this was needed in the Middle East

When a major British Government concern was not putting distance between itself and South Africa, but fear that South Africa would find an excuse for changing its mind on this military commitment

When the major cause of friction between South Africa and the United States was whether South African pilots flying alongside Americans would be equipped with jet fighters or not

When Namibian concern centred on whether or not South Africa would submit reports to the United Nations

Certainly the good old days — documented by the release in Washington of the latest volume of the state department's chronicle of United States foreign relations, this one covering the near east and Africa for 1951

In the section on South Africa are a series of documents, most of them classified "secret" or "confidential" which reflect the major pre-occupations in United States-South African relations of the time

When US assisted in SA's defence

Most of the documents featured reference to the South African request for arms from the United States

The stage had been set on October 5, 1950, when the South African Minister of Defence, Mr Erasmus, met the American Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson

Mr Erasmus assured Mr Acheson that his government had adopted a policy to regard any attack on Africa as an attack on South Africa

To implement this policy, the South African Government was willing to send an expeditionary force consisting of an armoured division and a fighter group to North Africa if and when hostilities broke out — provided that South Africa could obtain the necessary weapons and equipment on the "Least onerous financial terms"

Mr Erasmus was informed that existing legislation did not allow a military grant to South Africa, but South Africa would certainly be able to purchase the equipment it needed

In a February 5, 1951 note to the South African Ambassador in Washington, Mr Jooste, the Secretary for State noted

"The Government of the

United States recognises and appreciates the initiative of the South African Government in deciding, as part of its defence policy, that it will regard any military attack by a communist power or powers on the continent of Africa as a direct attack on South Africa, to be resisted with all the force at the Union's disposal"

On March 21, the American Ambassador in London sent a telegram to the Department of State saying the British Foreign Office wanted to know what action the United States was taking on the South African request

He wrote "UK concerned lest South Africa find some excuse for changing its mind and therefore extremely anxious equipment needs be filled from some source as quickly as possible"

As it happened, South Africa purchased most of the military equipment from Great Britain (detailed in a top secret letter to the Department of State from the American charge in Pretoria)

The total order, he wrote, would come to 30-million pounds, to be spent over five years on equipment which included medium tanks, light tanks, armoured personnel

carriers, four and six-wheel vehicles and signal equipment

All this led to an exchange of notes on November 9, 1951, which made up the agreement under which the United States would sell military equipment to South Africa in terms of the Mutual Defence Assistance Act

While all this was reaching a satisfactory conclusion, South African Ambassador Jooste spoke to the Under-Secretary of State, Mr Webb, on October 23 about the South African Government's dissatisfaction concerning the fact that its pilots, fighting with the United Nations forces in Korea, were still flying propeller-driven aircraft

He said this affected the morale of South Africans who were fighting alongside Americans and Australians who were using jet aircraft — although he acknowledged that some Americans were still flying propeller-driven aircraft

The confidential memorandum on this conversation recorded Mr Jooste as saying that he was unhappy at being forced to refer to the possible grounding of the South African squadron (by the South African Government) if jets

were not forthcoming — but he said his instructions were explicit on this point

A little earlier, on September 10, Minister of Defence Erasmus called in two American military attaches and told them he was worried about his failure to purchase jets in either the United States or Great Britain

A September 20 telegram from the American Embassy in Pretoria to the State Department read in part "He has money in hand and fears recent mounting casualties in South African squadron will lead to political attacks by the Opposition in 1952 session of Parliament if he cannot say That negotiations for purchasing the jets are under way"

Also included in the documents were the new American Ambassador's impressions of some of the people he met in South Africa

Ambassador W J Gallman was "Very favourably impressed" with the South African Secretary of Foreign Affairs' (then Mr DD Forsyth) cordiality and frankness

He wrote of Minister of Defence Erasmus "I was very favourably impressed with the friendly, frank way Erasmus received me and talked with me"

Of Dr T E Donges, the Minister of the Interior, he wrote "What stood out in my talk with Donges was his disarmingly frank and friendly behaviour, his bland method of talking, and his ability to cloak his obviously narrow nationalistic outlook, for the most part, with smooth talk"

8/2/83 254

IF the Government tried to introduce conscription for Griquas there would be "a lot of problems, perhaps even chaos."

So said the president of the Griqua National Council, Mr Eric le Fleur, this week.

He was expanding in an interview on startling evidence he gave this week to the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council, where he said his grandfather Andrew Abraham Stockenstrom le Fleur the first had predicted the border war and ruled that when this occurred the Griquas and coloureds should leave the fighting to the whites and remain behind to guard the blacks

The committee is investigating the needs and demands of the

Griqua people, and Mr le Fleur travelled to Cape Town from his home in Knysna to give evidence

He told the committee the Griqua people accepted the three-chamber parliament constitutional proposals of the President's Council, but did not want to be involved in the conscription of coloureds and Indians which the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had made

We don't want blood on our hands, says leader of the Griquas

By TONY SPENCER - SMITH

clear would follow

In an interview Mr Le Fleur told the remarkable story of how his late grandfather, former leader of the Griquas in South Africa, was still considered a prophet whose policies and prophecies played a major role in the life of the Griquas. And he told of the long-term clash between himself and his brother Andrew over their interpretations of their legendary grandfather's utterances

Andrew le Fleur is the only Griqua member of the President's Council, and is on record as supporting the idea of a Griqua homeland, something rejected uncompromisingly by the Griqua National Council at the hearing this week

Mr Eric le Fleur said his council had 30 000 members and his views were far more representative of Griqua opinion than his brother's

He said his grandfather had told the Griqua

people their hands should be free of blood and they should never take up arms

"If the Government orders us to there will be a battle one way or the other, though perhaps not a physical one

"We are a very Christian people and what my grandfather wanted is that our people, with their famous Griqua choirs, guard the blacks not through arms but through singing

"In other words, subdue them so there is no uprising"

He said many of his grandfather's prophecies — like his foreseeing of the current drought — had already come true, and others still would

He had prophesied, for instance, that a member of the British Royal family — perhaps Prince Charles or Prince Andrew — would have to flee the UK and would come to Plettenberg Bay.

The Griquas still believed this would happen.

DON'T TERROR US

HOW THE INP UPSET THE SOUTHPANSBURG APPELCART

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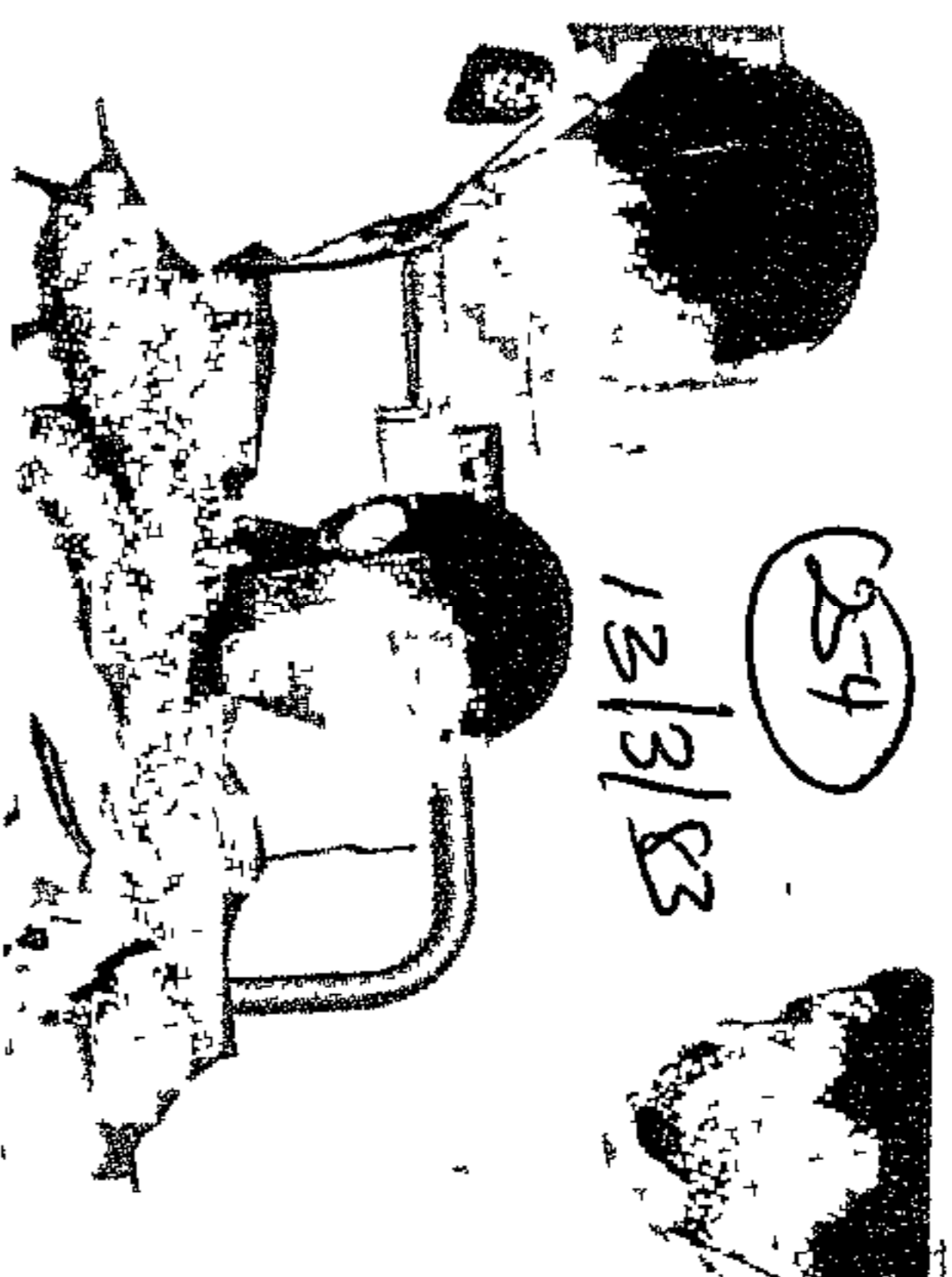
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**Doctors risk death in amazing operation to
save soldier with a live grenade in his chest**

S.T. Times

13/3/83

(254)

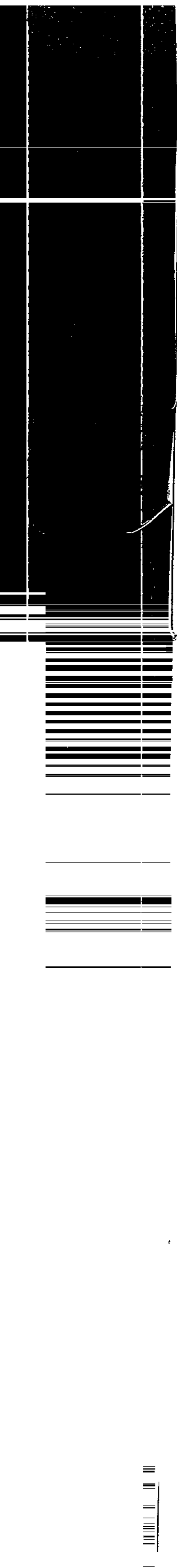


(254)

12/3/83

Cpl Oliveira, face blacked out at the SADF's request, has made a speedy recovery at 1 Military Hospital

DRAMA OF HUMAN BOMB



MILITARY doctors risked their lives, in a nerve-wracking operation to save a soldier who had a live rifle-grenade embedded in his chest.

The surgical wing of a military hospital on the Namibian border was evacuated as three brave doctors delicately removed the grenade — which could have exploded at any time

The operating theatre had been reinforced with armour and sandbags, turning it into a makeshift bomb shelter.

Hiding behind a ring of armour plate around the operating table, the doctors pulled the grenade out of the wound using a pulley fixed to the ceiling.

The dramatic "human bomb" operation was revealed last night by the SADF medical officers who saved the life of 22-year-old Corporal Mario Oliveira.

It is believed to have been only the third case of a live missile being removed from a soldier in modern warfare. Cpl Oliveira was wounded in a contact with Swapo terrorists, but the 22cm long grenade was not discovered until he was evacuated by helicopter to Oshakati military hospital.

Only when the patient was being prepared for surgery did Captain Paul Eloff discover the missile while probing for shrapnel in the wound.

"God, doc it's a bomb!" one of the medical orderlies shouted as Capt Eloff opened the wound to clean it before surgery.

"We immediately evacuated the operating theatre, leaving the patient on the table," said Capt Eloff, a lecturer at the University of the Free State.

Recovering in Pretoria, Cpl Oliveira said yesterday he was wounded while on patrol.

"It was just before 11 in the morning and we were engaged in a hot fire fight with a large group of terrorists.

"I suddenly felt an incredible pain in my left arm and in my chest," said Cpl Oliveira, at 1 Military Hospital.

He said he was conscious after he was hit, and received on-the-spot treatment by his comrades.

He was taken to a field hospital, but still nobody realised that Cpl Oliveira was a human bomb.

A helicopter airlifted the corporal to Oshakati and at 12 50pm, two hours after being shot, Cpl Oliveira was wheeled into the operating theatre.

The slightest bump could have caused the grenade in his chest to detonate.

Capt Eloff cut open the

By GARY DIXON

wound to find the fins of a Yugoslavian rifle-grenade, known as the M60, sticking

The missile had cut through the muscles of Cpl Oliveira's left upper arm before penetrating his chest, breaking his second rib, passing through both lungs and missing his heart by centimetres.

It came to rest close to the skin on the right side of his chest.

"We aren't heroes. We didn't have time to think about ourselves but only about the life of a soldier lying on a table in front of us," said Capt Eloff.

"We worked together and we didn't have time to consider ourselves or the possible consequences if that bomb had detonated. Of course, we are proud of the achievement.

"It was a unique situation

To Page 2

Evacuation

After ordering evacuation of the theatre and surrounding parts of the hospital, Capt Eloff and an anaesthetist, Capt Koos Reyneke, stayed with the patient.

They were joined by the head of the hospital, Major Neels de Villiers.

An explosives expert was called. "He had one look and told us that it was virtually a no-go situation," said Capt Eloff.

Sandbags and armour plating — hurriedly stripped from a Buffel anti-mine vehicle — were carried into

the theatre.

Maj de Villiers heated a steel wire and pushed it through one of the plastic fins of the bomb in side Cpl Oliveira's chest.

The wire was then attached to a pulley

rigged on the ceiling above the operating "bunker".

Next to the patient the doctors had prepared a bed made of theatre gowns on which the deadly bomb was to be dropped.

The three doctors took cover behind one of the armour plates as Maj de Villiers began to pull out the grenade slowly on the pulley.

"It was the longest five minutes of my life.

"When the bomb landed on the makeshift bed we realised that we had pulled it off.

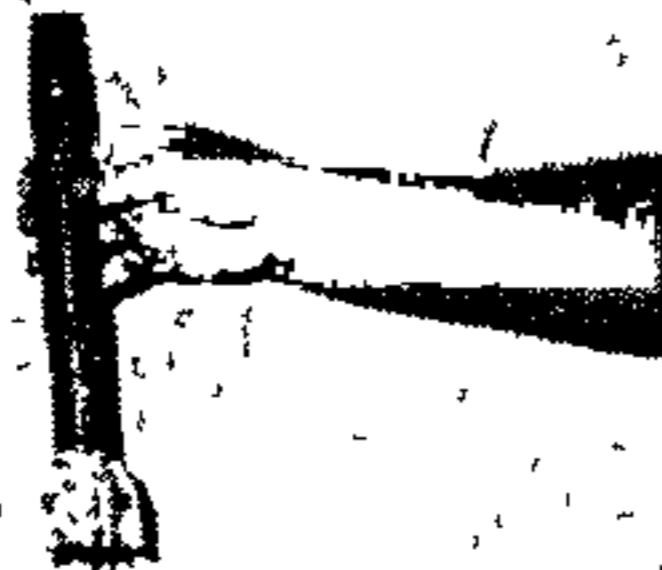
"The bomb was immediately removed and we proceeded with what was then an almost routine operation," Maj de Villiers said.

Surgery took more than two hours to complete and Cpl Oliveira made a remarkable recovery.

Cpl Oliveira told the Sunday Times "I am dying to get back into action. I thought I was going to die.

"I'm not scared of anything now, I just want to go back and fight."

The three doctors said they would "do it all over again" if the same situation arose.



The grenade after the operation

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13/3/83

Surgeons remove bomb from chest

□ From Page 1

an experience of a lifetime"

Dr Koos Reyneke, who has done eight years of voluntary border duty, said "We had a dying man in front of us and his life was of much more importance than our own

"It wasn't anything really special. We just did what others would have done if they were in the same situation."

Maj de Villiers said "I concede that this was an unusual operation, but the quality of medical service afforded Cpl Oliveira is not unusual. Every injured soldier receives the same treatment."

But an army explosives expert said "We are unable to ascertain exactly why the

grenade didn't explode

"It was a miracle it didn't. The doctors took one helluva risk."

• There are only two other known cases of live explosive devices being successfully removed from the bodies of soldiers in modern warfare

In 1967 an American soldier was shot in the stomach during the Vietnam war with an M79 rifle grenade, which is much smaller than the M60.

In 1975 during the Rhodesian bush war the explosive warhead of a RPG-7 rocket launcher entered the bowels of a Rhodesian soldier. During a four-hour operation at the Andrew Fleming Hospital in Salisbury the warhead was successfully removed.

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13 / 3 / 83

S. Times 12/3/83 (254)

Volunteer killed after second border accident

By RUTH GOLEMBO

A BRITISH immigrant's devotion to military duty cost him his life this week.

Lance-Corporal Owen Williams, 21, of Springs, was one of two national servicemen who were killed in an explosives accident this week.

The other was Corporal Frederick Conrad Greyling, 20, of Bainsvlei, near Bloemfontein. An SADF spokesman could give no further details of the accident.

L/Cpl Williams, a volunteer national serviceman, had been excused from operational duty in October last

year after fracturing his leg in two places in an accident

But after a five-month recovery period he was determined to rejoin his unit, where he was a section leader.

L/Cpl Williams's sister, Miss Sian Williams, 19, a journalism student at Rhodes University, said yesterday that "going to the army was what my brother wanted."

"He felt he was doing the right thing to volunteer and was determined to go back once he recovered from his broken leg."

Leader

After the accident in which he broke his leg, L/Cpl Williams was flown to Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte where he was treated for three months

His leg was in plaster and he returned regularly to the hospital for further treatment.

Although the injury qualified L/Cpl Williams for light

duty, he insisted on returning to his unit. Two weeks after his return he was killed

The Williams family emigrated to South Africa 14 years ago. Both Owen and his older brother, Nigel, 25, had British passports but volunteered for military duty

L/Cpl Williams joined the army in July, 1981 after having worked at an accounting firm for a year.

While at school he was an all-round sportsman. He played softball for the Border and the Eastern Transvaal teams

A memorial service was held on Friday for L/Cpl Williams at Dale College, King William's Town, where he matriculated.

He is survived by his parents Mr John and Mrs Molly Williams of Springs and two brothers, Nigel and Gareth, 7, and his sister

He will be buried with military honours after a service at the Anglican Church, First Avenue, Springs, tomorrow at 3pm

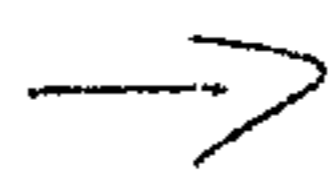
Handwritten notes:
R. Williams
Nigel
Gareth
Sian
John
Molly

Handwritten notes:
Social/Political Cost
Mount gas
Rin/Soc
all over

(4)

14/3/83
P W Botha Army Combat School
Handed Q 61.646-648
406 Mr J H HOON asked the Minister
of Defence †

(1) Whether there are any Coloureds living on the site of the P W Botha



647

MONDAY, 14 MARCH 1983

648

Army Combat School near Lohattha, if so, (a) how many and (b) since when.

(2) whether any of these Coloureds are farming on this site, if so, (a) how many and (b) since when?

(a) Four *bona fide* farmers. There are also other stockowners but they are not classified as *bona fide* farmers.

(b) The reply to question (1)(b) is also applicable in this case.

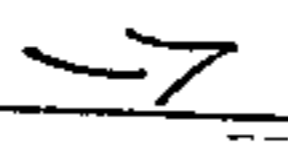
The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes. I would like to point out to the hon. member that the correct name is the P W Botha Training Area of the Army Battle School.

(a) 618

(b) As far as the S A Defence Force is concerned since 1978 when the area was taken over. According to local lore the area has been inhabited by Coloureds for many years.

(2) Yes



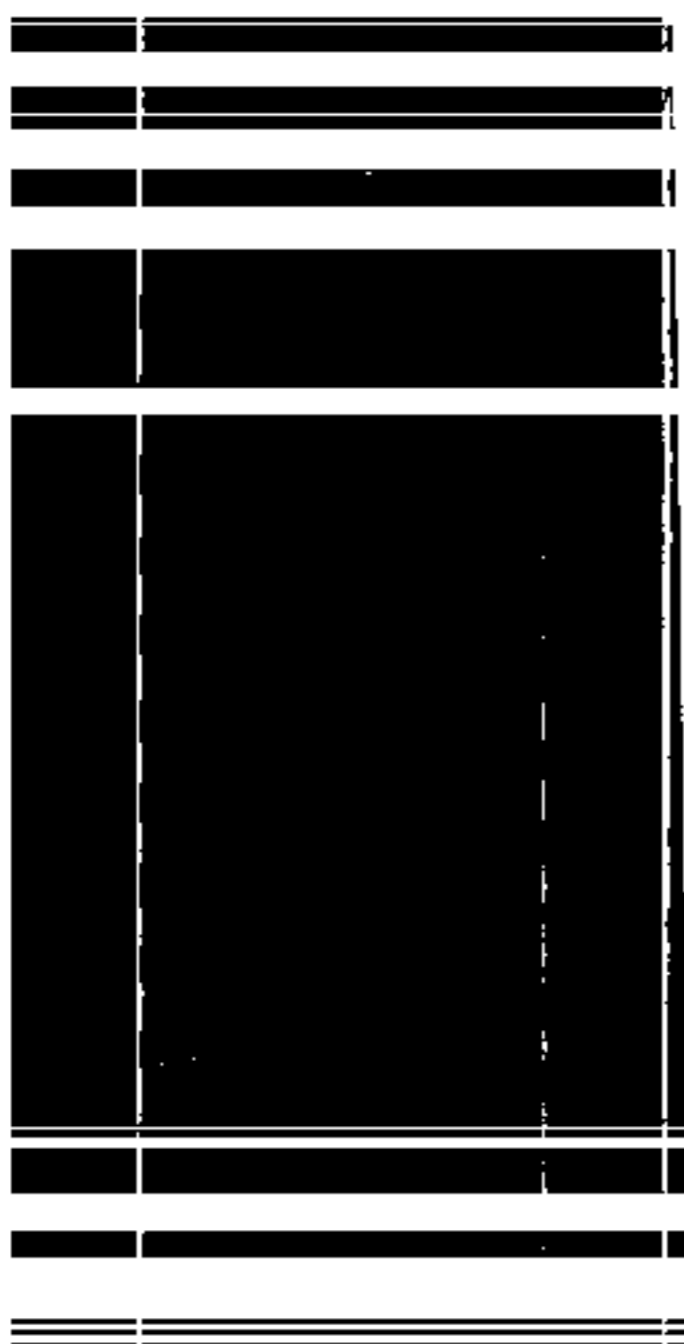
Kruiser disaster: The fatal last manoeuvres

AP6645

14/3/83

254

Stage Donors



254
14/3/83

THE OFFICER OF THE WATCH ON board the fleet replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg has told in a dramatic statement how his ship and the Navy flagship SAS President Kruger collided.

The statement, by Lieutenant Allan James Forrest, was read today at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb whose body was the only one recovered after the collision. Sixteen men were lost.

The statement was read by the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr Frank Kahn



Lieutenant Allan Forrest

Lieutenant Forrest said "On the night of the 17th-18th February, 1982, I was the officer of the watch on board SAS Tafelberg from 2400 to 0400

Screened against attack

"The Tafelberg was sailing in company with the two frigates SAS President Pretorius and SAS President Kruger. The Tafelberg was performing the role of the main body in an anti-submarine exercise and was being screened against attack by the frigates

"The ships were in a position about 80 miles south of Cape Point and in formation, with the frigates patrolling allocated sectors on the bows of Tafelberg

"At about 0340 on Thursday, 18th February, 1982, the three ships were sailing a base course of 016 degrees and an ordered speed of 12 knots. The frigates were in demarcated sectors of 2 000 to 5 000 yards ahead. The Kruger was on Tafelberg's port bow and the Pretorius to starboard

"The Kruger as OCS ordered a new screen for the frigates at this time. As an anti-submarine measure, the Tafelberg was executing a zig-zag along the base course of 016 degrees. Kruger now ordered the Tafelberg to resume base course and signalled that it was intended to turn Tafelberg in two steps

"As I engaged the automatic power steering, Captain Smit, my relief, came on to the bridge. It was 0350. The Kruger was now 'fine' on Tafelberg's port bow at 3 000 yards

"I learned from Signalman Swart that the Kruger had signalled Pretorius that she was altering course

(Turn to Page 5, col 2)



Nusas
opposes
new bill

Staff Reporter

THE Defence Amendment Bill, which provides for "harsher sentences to be imposed on objectors than before", has been opposed by the National Union of South African Students (Nusas)

In a statement yesterday, a Nusas spokeswoman, Ms Janet Cherry, said "Young white South Africans are increasingly being confronted with the dilemma of national service"

She said the internal conflict and the war in SWA/Namibia had escalated dramatically in the past few years. At the same time there had been a significant increase in the number of people who objected to serving in the Defence Force

"In this context the government has proposed a Defence Amendment Bill which, it claims, is a 'concession'. However, the bill provides for sentences far harsher than have been imposed on objectors up till now

"The concession is offered to an extremely narrowly-defined group and many objectors outside this group will face sentences of up to nine years

"Legislation extending the rights to all persons to object on bona fide moral or religious grounds is long overdue"

Types that come to SADF sick bay docs

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Defence Force doctors encounter "a unique general practice" in the sick bay. They have to deal not only with genuine physical or psychological problems, but also with patients who fake symptoms, and others who use the sick-bay as a means of escape from the stresses of the surrounding environment.

This thorn in the flesh of Defence Force doctors is exposed by a Central Medical Command officer at Kimberley's Dame Theron Sick Bay, in a letter to the editor of the SA Medical Journal.

"This is no ordinary general practice, since the stresses the patients are subject to are not the same as those in civilian life," writes Mr B. Berger.

Stress factors and depres-

sion may manifest in the army for the first time, he points out. Problems lying dormant, such as recurrent bronchitis and schizophrenia, may "manifest themselves because of the physical or psychological stresses imposed on the individuals".

Secondly, he writes, there are the malingerers, whom one has to identify not only in respect of one's duty as a Defence Force officer, but also to discourage this habit among the rest of the camp.

"It is amazing how quickly symptoms can be faked. One is often obliged to use more than one's clinical acumen, as sending a patient who is possibly ill to continue with normal training could be dangerous."

Thirdly, there is the patient who uses the sick bay as a means of escape from stress.

14/3/83
C. Truist

254

Sash criticizes SA raid

Staff Reporter

THE Black Sash yesterday condemned the South African Defence Force raid on Maseru in December, 1982, and the "efforts to condone this raid" by the Progressive Federal Party

This resolution was passed unanimously at the first Black Sash national conference since the raid

It stated that the raid had caused the death of

fellow South Africans It condemned attempts to condone it — especially by the PFP, as official Opposition

The organization reiterated the resolution of the 1981 national conference, which expressed concern at the "increasing engagement of South African military forces beyond the borders of the country"

Particularly mentioned was the 1980 raid into

Maputo, which was "in violation of international law and could only serve to bring us closer to open warfare"

The 1981 conference stated that fellow South Africans had been driven to armed struggle by the "institutionalized violence of apartheid".

It stated that the only way to end violence was to establish justice and the rule of law

2

PFP tensions emerge again on emotive issue

25x

8701
4/3/83

The emotive issue of conscientious objection is once again in the news following the publication of the Defence Amendment Bill which makes some provision for religious objectors but none for conscientious objectors who have moral, ethical or political reasons

The Opposition is now facing the issue as the defence group of the Progressive Federal Party studies the Bill

In the past there have been indications of the deep differences of opinion and the tensions in the PFP on this matter. They are again emerging

After clashes at the party's 1981 national congress the leadership was asked to investigate the matter and Dr F van Zyl Slabbert issued some guidelines

He accepted that, in any society where different forms of religion were organised on the basis of strongly held religious, ethical and moral beliefs, there would be a minority of individuals who declared that, for reasons of conscience and conviction it was difficult, if not impossible, to do military service or to take part in war

The PFP considered that the time has come for a revision of the existing SADF policy towards conscientious objectors to make provision for this group

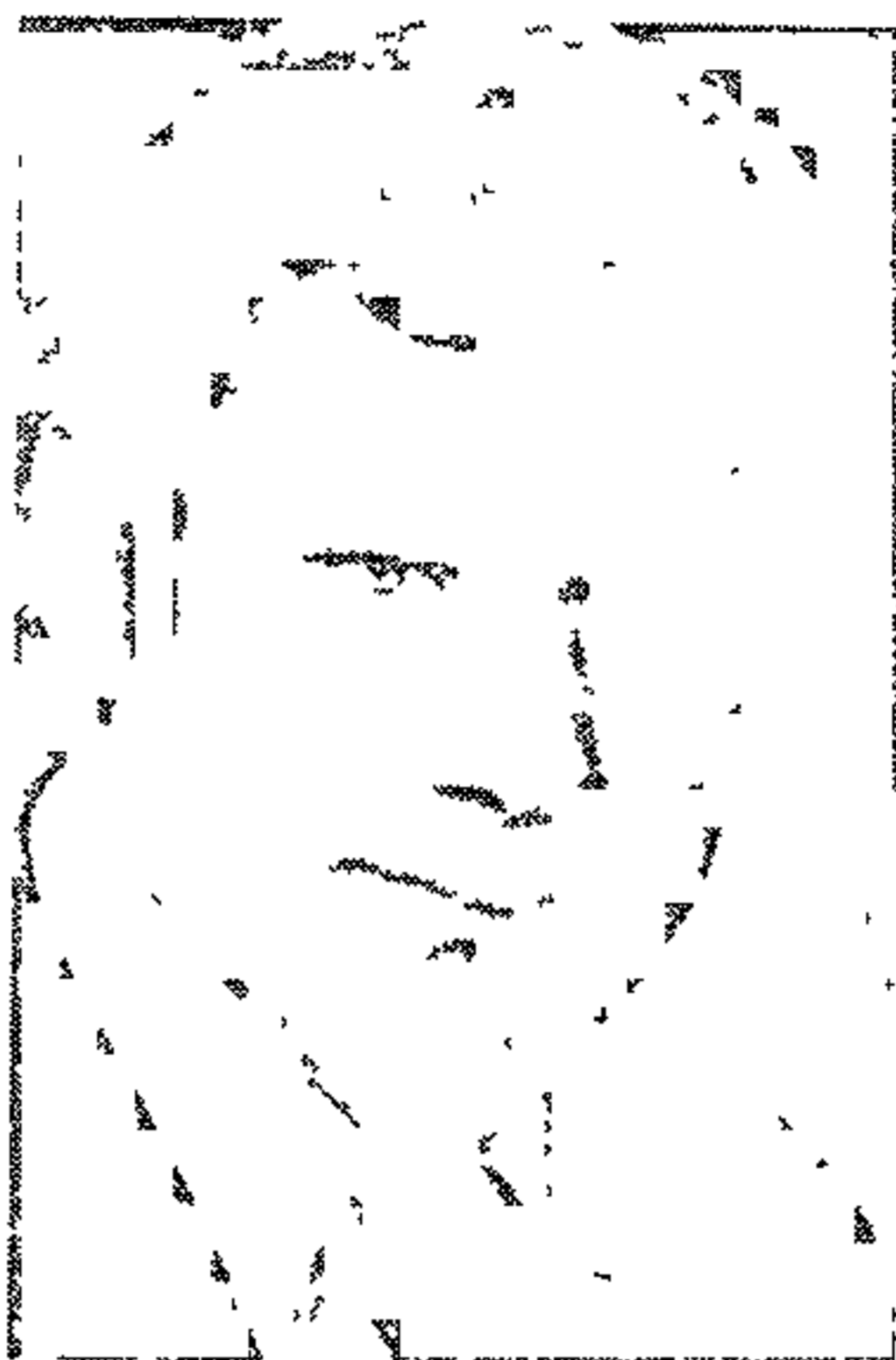
In particular, Dr Slabbert said, this should not involve a dishonourable discharge from the SADF and such conscientious objectors ought to be more productively employed than at present

Dr Slabbert acknowledged that there was the problem of "shirking" or draft dodging and that some individuals might fabricate problems of conscience to avoid doing military service. Ways therefore had to be found to distinguish between genuine conscientious objectors on religious grounds and false ones.

He also stated that the alternative to military service must involve sacrifice of time greater than would be the case for ordinary military service

The Leader of the Opposition supported the concept of a tribunal to assess the consistency and sincerity of conscientious objectors.

Although the Defence Amendment Bill tries to deal with some of the problems of conscientious objection, it is not universally acceptable, writes Cape Town political reporter Tos Wentzel.



Slabbert... support for tribunal concept.

At first glance it may appear that the Bill meets most of the Opposition's requirements but a closer study reveals the tremendous flaws and problems. The alternative terms objectors will have to serve are harsh in some cases

No provision is made for anyone who does not belong to a religious denomination and who objects to military service

In the case of religious objectors there will be review boards, but the Bill contains no guarantee that there will be a member of the objector's denomination on such a board

Religious objectors are not allowed legal representation

The really difficult question, that of political objection to military service, is not ever likely to be resolved to the everyone's satisfaction

Should a person be forced to do military service if he genuinely believes that South Africa is involved in an "unjust war"? What if a person believes that the army is in fact being used to prop up the apartheid system? How can it be ascertained that pacifist or political objections are sincerely held?

These and other questions are the ones the PFP will have to consider

Although it tries to deal with some of the problems, the Bill in its present form is clearly unacceptable to those who want a more reasonable approach to a complex situation

amination Paper

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.

NOT

1.

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

Kruger-Tafelberg collision

News 14/3/83
(Contd from Page 1)

254

to 180 degrees to starboard I thought this strange but presumed that Kruger would cross Tafelberg's bow and pass on her starboard side

"From the bridge I could see the navigation lights of the Kruger

"The visibility was good and I expected that on 180 degrees she would pass at about 500 yards down Tafelberg's starboard side

"However, as I and Captain Smit watched, she completed her turn south and appeared to be between a reciprocal course of 016 degrees and 180 degrees

"On seeing this, Captain Smit remarked 'Christ, she's being rather brave this time of the morning'

"The Kruger's starboard light was clearly visible At about 400 yards both sidelights became visible

"I asked the captain if I should alter course to starboard He told me to wait.

"Now I could see only the port light as the Kruger turned across the Tafelberg's bow for a second time It was clear that the Kruger was turning hard to starboard

"Now Captain Smit said 'Yes, come hard to starboard, hard'

"From seeing the Kruger at 400 yards to this point took only about 15 seconds

"I had now disengaged the auto pilot and swung the wheel hard to starboard 40 degrees Tafelberg appeared to be reacting to this action when she collided with the port side of the Kruger

"She struck the Kruger just abaft her hangar It appeared that Tafelberg's bows penetrated about 20 feet

"Captain Smit shouted to go full astern. I personally pulled the engine-room telegraph hard astern

"The ships remained impacted for about 30 seconds and then Tafelberg's bow disengaged

"Captain Smit ordered 'hard to port' The Kruger's stern section dragged along the port side of the ship I swung the wheel to 40 degrees port and on the order of Captain Smit went 'full ahead' It was now 0355

"The hole in the side of the Kruger looked like an engine room compartment when we came apart

"What appeared to be fuel had splashed right over Tafelberg's forecastle and tank deck Immediately after the collision I recorded the event in the ship's log which I have since handed into the Board of Inquiry

"We steamed away for about half an hour while the damage was inspected Then we turned back and rendered assistance to the survivors

"I have been a watch keeping officer on board the Tafelberg for five months Prior to October 1981, I served on the Kruger I had never during my service on the Kruger seen a manoeuvre in like circumstances where the escort turns towards the main body"

When questioned by Mr Kahn on his statement, Lieutenant Forrest said that after turning, the Kruger appeared to have settled on a course of 196 degrees and he was satisfied that although she would pass unnaturally close, he thought the course was a safe one

Questioned about Captain Smit's statement that the Kruger was "being rather brave", Lieutenant Forrest said he agreed there was a risk involved when a person acted bravely

When asked why no signal was made to the Kruger to inquire what was going on, Lieutenant Forrest said he did not think it necessary because as far as he was concerned the Kruger had adopted a safe course

(Proceeding)

The Chief Magistrate, Mr C F W van Zyl is presiding with Mr L P Francis as assessor

274 Howard Q 61. 687
Civil defence organizations' funds 678
15/3/83

437 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether the Central Government provides funds to provincial administrations for allocation to local civil defence organizations, if so, what amount is provided to each provincial administration for this purpose?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

In terms of a recommendation by the Croeser Working Group which was ac-

MARCH 1983

678

cepted by the Government, an amount is awarded to the provincial administrations annually in order that a subsidy may be paid to local authorities as contribution towards the provision of fire protection services, which include civil defence and emergency services

The amounts awarded to the various provincial administrations for the 1982/83 financial year are

Transvaal	R6,668 million
Cape Province	R4 916 million
Natal	R2 291 million
Orange Free State	R0 850 million

Funds for Provincial Administrations are at present still provided for under the Finance Vote and will only be included in the Constitutional Development and Planning Vote as from the 1983/84 financial year

Oil price cut: Opec on cards

Political Staff

Oil price is in prospect now but price has dropped but some time before motor-od news

Officials of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs in Cape Town say the implication of the Opec price cut is being studied

The Minister, Mr P T C du Plessis, was having discussions with his aides today

In spite of broad optimism within the department, officials said no announcement was contemplated for the time being and said there was no direct relationship between the lower price for crude oil and the price at the pumps

SHOULD TELL US

The official Opposition's spokesman on consumer affairs, Mr Harry Schwarz, said the Opec moves could herald price cuts at the pumps

He said "There should be a reduction. The Minister should tell us when he thinks a further cut can come"

SETTLING DOWN

But Mr Schwarz said there would have to be a settling down period after the Opec decision

Chances of the lower prices being passed on to motorists depended on South Africa's long-term contract commitments

Other factors had to intrude, such as compensation for oil companies, (Turn to Page 3, col 8)



Mr Brian Bamford

Bamford home burgled

Crime Reporter

BURGLARS have broken into the Rondebosch home of Mr Brian Bamford, MP for Grooteschuur

They took clothes, a radio and liquor

According to Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer, the Bamford home in Sandown Road was broken into through a side window before noon yesterday

"It looked as though a hurricane had hit the place," Mr Bamford said

WRECKED

"They really wrecked the place, throwing everything out of drawers and cupboards

"About four years ago my wife's jewellery was stolen, so there wasn't really anything valuable left in the home

"There have been a number of break-ins in the area recently, and the police are concerned about it. They patrol regularly, but the canal and dense growth in the area make things difficult for them"

Captain Calitz said eight youths — aged between 12 and 16 — were arrested soon afterwards in connection with the incident

Took action 'to make collision less serious'

ARGW
15/3/83
254

Staff Reporter

LIEUTENANT Allan Forrest, the officer of the watch aboard SAS Tafelberg at the time of the collision with SAS President Kruger, said today that he had not yet obtained a watch keeping certificate.

Questioned by Mr T E Kleinhans (for Lieutenant Peter Smith) at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, Lieutenant Forrest confirmed that he was still unqualified

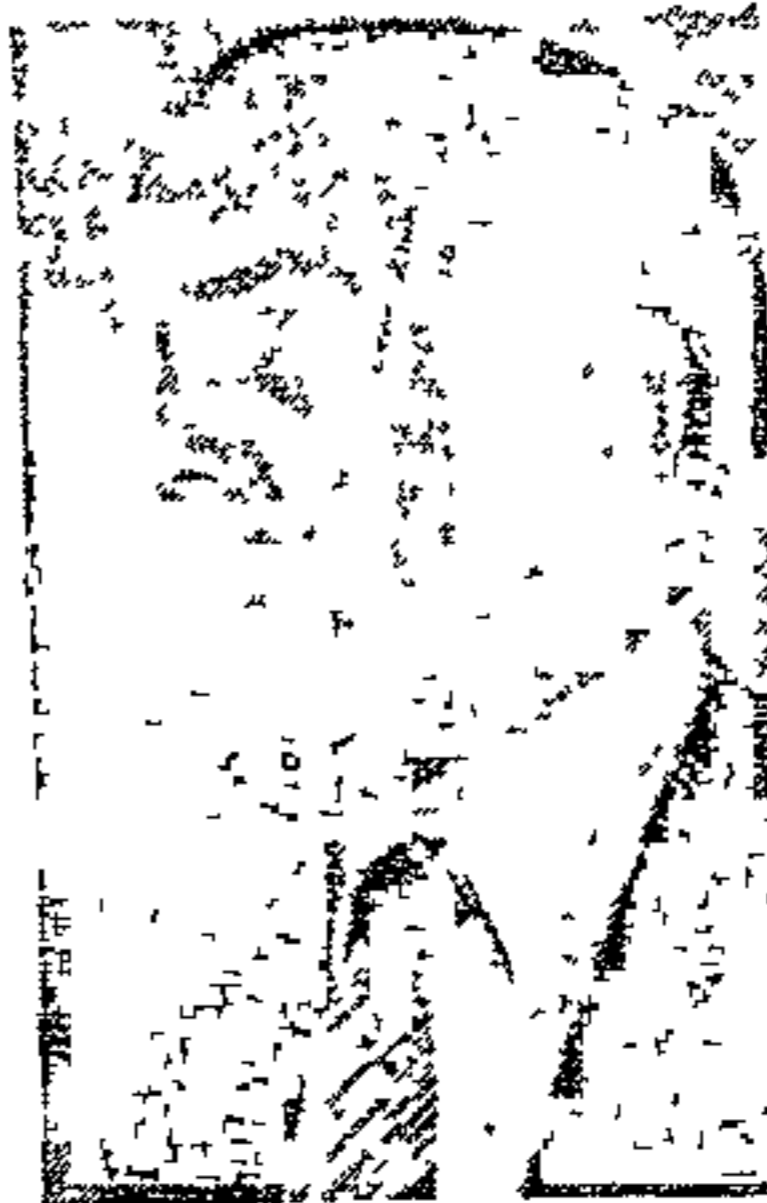
CPO Webb was among the 16 men lost when the Kruger sank after the collision off Cape Point last February

Lieutenant Forrest said he had done a course and had served on ships. Replying to Mr Kleinhans, he said he had failed examinations twice during his training

EXPERIENCE

He said he had, however, practical experience on both President Kruger and Tafelberg

Replying to another question from Mr Kleinhans, he confirmed that his speciality was communications but said he did not believe that this had had any influence on his practical watch keeping experience



Lieutenant Allan Forrest

Lieutenant Forrest said that it was possible he had sent one of his two lookouts to make coffee for Captain Smit when he came on the bridge. A Lieutenant Wise was in the charthouse making entries

Lieutenant Forrest said an entry in the log at the end of a watch could take at least five minutes. He said that just before to the collision there was one lookout, one signalman, himself and the captain on the bridge of Tafelberg

He did not think that the lookout had brought

(Turn to Page 14, col 1)

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Sea Point beach apartheid confirmed

Municipal Reporter

THE Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, has told Camps Bay and Green and Sea Point ratepayers that white beaches in their areas would "under no circumstances be opened to all races", according to a spokesman for the ratepayers

Mr Louw had said the beach status quo would remain — Maiden's Cove and Sunset Beach would remain "coloured" — and ways and means would have to be found to enforce racial segregation, the spokesman said

Mr Louw was not available for comment today

The ratepayers went over the heads of city councillors and appealed to Mr Louw to enforce controls on the beaches after the city's manager of bathing amenities, Mr S Kloppers, released his report recently

Mr Kloppers recommended that turnstiles on beaches be done away with and that no extra beach wardens be appointed

"We have come to a crossroad. For two years we have sent memorandums to the city council recommending the levying of entrance fees and suggesting various controls on the beaches. We have now asked the Administrator to step in," the spokesman said.

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Kruger a critical 3,85 secs

Chief Reporter

IF corrective action had been taken 3,85 seconds earlier, a collision could have been avoided between the flagship of the SA Navy, SAS President Kruger, and the fleet replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg, it was put yesterday to Tafelberg's officer of the watch at the time, Lieutenant Allan J Forrest.

The question was put by Mr M S Jacobs, representing Captain Wim de Lange of the President Kruger, at the resumed inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb of the "PK", whose body was the only one recovered of the 16 men lost when the flagship sank after the collision on February 18 last year

Lieutenant Forrest, who spent five hours in the witness box on the basis of a sworn statement he made last year, did not agree with Mr Jacobs that Tafelberg could "with timely action" have avoided the collision

But he accepted that Tafelberg's bows struck the President Kruger on the port side, 30 metres from the stern, and that it would have taken the

Kruger 3,85 seconds, at 14 knots, to clear Tafelberg's bows

Earlier, the lieutenant had said that the commanding officer of Tafelberg, Captain Nick Smit, who had come on the bridge to take over the watch at 3.50 am, had soon afterwards remarked, on noticing the flagship's proximity "Christ, she's being very brave at this time of morning"

Lieutenant Forrest said he presumed that President Kruger, in a course-change manoeuvre in which the flagship had crossed Tafelberg's bows, would then come down Tafelberg's starboard side, on the opposite heading that the "PK" had indicated she would take

Instead, the Kruger had made a U-turn and, at a point about 400 yards away he could, when both the flagship's navigation lights became visible, see that she was about to cross Tafelberg's bows a second time President Kruger was then about a quarter-minute away

Presumed

Asked why he had not asked President Kruger by radio what her intentions were, Lieutenant Forrest said he believed "a close-quarters situation was imminent but that a collision situation did not exist"

President Kruger had signalled that she was altering course to the south, and he presumed she would pass safely down Tafelberg's starboard side

Mr Jacobs You could have checked the situation with the Kruger, on the tactical radio circuit, within seconds, not so?

Lt Forrest Yes, but she had signalled that she was altering course to 180, and I took it that once she was past my bows she was on a safe course

Mr Jacobs You say you were acting on an assumption What would you say if I put it to you that President Kruger did not intend coming down your starboard side but down the port side And what if someone sitting, say in the war office of

President Kruger, was plotting a course that could have been suicidal Should you not have thought of such a possibility?

Lt Forrest The possibility would exist But in the circumstances I would have found it very difficult to understand why the Kruger would have wanted to pass down my port side instead of the starboard side, as his signal seemed to indicate

Mr Jacobs Should it not have occurred to you that someone in President Kruger was plotting this suicidal mission and that you could have taken timely action to avoid a collision?

Lt Forrest As far as I was concerned, when he said he'd steer 180, I was safe

Asked if it was not accepted practice that ships should not pass within 500 yards of each other, Lieutenant Forrest said he believed ships did pass closer than this on manoeuvring exercises Much depended on circumstances

Asked how he could say there was no apparent risk of a collision, Lie-

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tenant Forrest said that after President Kruger had made her turn to starboard ahead of Tafelberg he could at first see only her green starboard side light and her white masthead light

Mr Jacobs When the captain came on the bridge and said 'Christ she's being very brave at this time of morning' this must surely have indicated to you that there was grave risk of collision

Lt Forrest I believed a close quarters situation was developing

Mr Jacobs What do the rules tell you to do in a close quarters situation

Lt Forrest That you should inquire what is going on

Mr Jacobs Your failure to make such inquiry was then a breach of the rules?

Lt Forrest Could I have a definition of a close quarters situation?

Mr Jacobs Irrespective of what the rules say what do you regard as a close-quarters situation?

Lt Forrest If vessels are going to be closer than 250 300 yards I depends on the situation at the time

'Slow to react'

Asked why emergency corrective action could not have been taken when he and the captain to whom he had said he had handed over the watch had gone to the starboard bridge wing to see what was happening Lieutenant Forrest replied I still did not believe there was a chance we'd collide

At that stage the two ships had been about 800 yards apart

When it was put to him that at 800 yards he would have had ample time to take avoiding action such as sounding two short blasts and swinging to port, Lieutenant Forrest said tankers were slow to react to the wheel and were not as manoeuvrable as a frigate There would not have been sufficient time

He could not say categorically that because he could see both her navigation lights that the Kruger was in fact heading towards Tafelberg as "ships do yaw and if I had then turned Tafelberg to starboard and the Kruger was only yawing we would have gone into her"

The inquest continues today

(254)

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from page 1

254

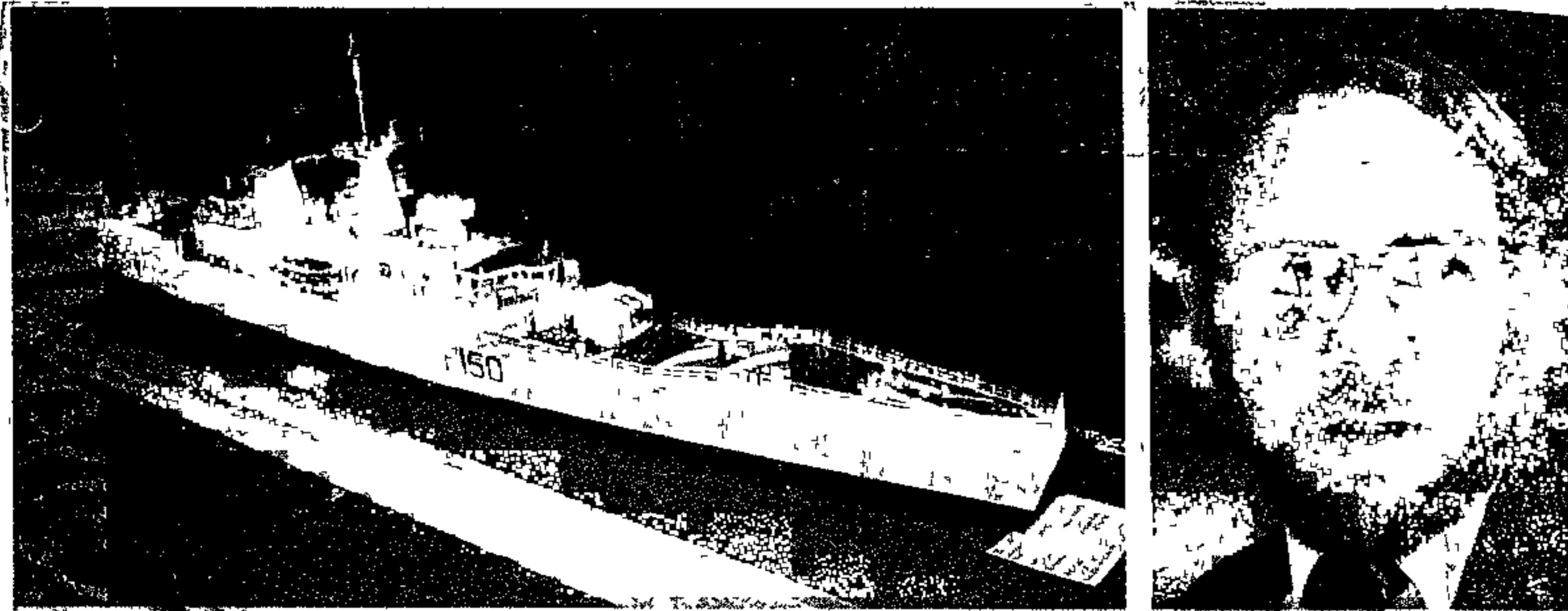
Times
15/3/83

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

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

Any dishonesty will render the candidate ineligible for the award of a diploma

A



LEFT: A British-built model of the SAS President Kruger which is being used as an exhibit at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb. **RIGHT:** Lieutenant Allan James Forrest, the SAS Tafelberg's officer of the watch. *Cape Times Newscolour Pierre Oosthuysen*

254
C. Times.
15/3/83

254 Military service 16/3/83
Hansard Q. 61.702
349 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence 703

- (1) How many persons who failed to report for military service in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, were charged in terms of section 126A(1)(a) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957.
- (2) how many persons opted to render military service in a non-combatant capacity in terms of (i) section 67(3) and (ii) section 97(3) of the said Act in each such year?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) 1978—1 095
1979—1 350
1980— 913
1981—1 027
1982— 796

Since a number of these prosecutions were instituted against Citizen Force and Commando members and the cases handed over to the S A Police to be heard in civil courts, it cannot categorically be stated that all prosecutions were instituted in terms of Section 126(A)(1)(a) of the Defence Act, 1957

- (2) Particulars are not readily available in respect of all persons who have opted to render service in a non-combatant capacity. Persons who belong to certain church denominations are allotted to non-combatant units by the Registering Officer of the S A Defence Force as a matter of course. The most recent statistics available in this regard for the years indicated are as follows,

683

WEDNESDAY.

254 Defence bonus bonds 16/3/83
Hansard Q. Col. 683
*2 Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Finance †

(a) For what amount have applications for investment in defence bonus bonds been received since the beginning of the current financial year and (b) what total amount was withdrawn in this period?

†The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(a) R111 381 980 up to 31 December 1982

(b) R109 267 095 up to 31 December 1982

Pacifist minister raps SADF

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Council of Churches supported conscientious objectors because of injustice and not because of the expectations of the liberation movement, the Eloff Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday

The Rev Rob Robertson, a part-time SACC worker and Presbyterian minister of St Antony's United Church in Pageview, said this while giving evidence before the five-man commission in Pretoria yesterday

He also accused the SA Defence Force and the government of ignoring proposals made in a responsible way by the church and so forcing the church to engage in what the SADF had wrongly labelled "resistance to national service"

Evidence given earlier by Brigadier E H Niewoudt of the SADF "showed a complete lack of understanding of the moral considerations that motivate conscientious objectors, and a suspicion of their motives which assumes they must be enemies"

'Total onslaught'

There was good evidence, Mr Robertson said, that the SADF saw "every organization that in any way opposed any part of government policy as an orchestrated part of a total onslaught"

Mr Robertson described himself as a life-long pacifist who had given up a career as an electrical engineer "to direct my whole life to demonstrating a Christian alternative to war"

However, since the majority of churches accepted the idea of a "just war" and believed that violence might become necessary to change seriously unjust and oppressive societies, his pacifism was a minority view in the SACC

The SADF had tried to argue that conscientious objection had begun with an SACC resolution on the issue in 1974 "I have gone to great pains to show this is not the case"

'Public concern'

"Nothing but a Christian concern for the conscience of individuals prompted the outcry"

He attacked Brigadier Niewoudt's suggestion that the SACC was conducting an orchestrated campaign against the SADF. This was unjustified since public concern "went far beyond anything that I could personally have conjured up"

The SACC had never pronounced on the rightness or wrongness of the SADF cause but had called on conscripts to weigh the question

There was also evidence that the SADF had tried to use chaplains for political purposes and therefore there was every reason for the church to oppose identification of their chaplains with the army

None of the SADF evidence supported their conclusion that the SACC played a leading role in the opposition to military service

The hearing continues today

All white men in new military system by 1985

254
E. Post
16/3/83

Post Reporter

ALL white South African males should be effectively included in the new military system by 1985

This point was made by Colonel G H Vermeulen, of EP Command, in explaining the new military call-up obligations to members of the Institute of Personnel Management last night

Col Vermeulen appealed to the business sector to bear in mind the difficulty facing the South African Defence Force regarding the implementation of the new system and expressed the hope that there would be a close liaison between employers and the SADF

Replying to an allegation by a member of the audience that many men doing camps "sit around playing

cards and wasting their time", Col Vermeulen said it was not possible for the SADF to use every man in his civilian capacity but the Defence Force was doing its best to remedy the situation

He also gave the assurance that men would only be called up if there was a definite need for their services

Col Vermeulen said white South African citizens living in the independent homelands would not be called upon to do military service

He added that any person in the Port Elizabeth area with problems concerning the call-up system should contact the Defence-Manpower Liaison Committee at EP Command

CAN the call-up be summarily abolished if we withdraw from SWA/Namibia? I ask this question in view of a unanimous resolution passed this week by the national conference of the Black Sash that such a step be taken. My own answer is "Maybe later, but I don't see how it can be done at this time."

From necessarily attenuated newspaper reports I gather the motivation behind this resolution was summed up by the organization's national president, Mrs Sheena Duncan, who said in support of the motion that

● There is no such animal as a "total onslaught"

● South Africa is "illegally occupying Namibia"

● When South Africa withdraws from SWA/Namibia "there would be no need for a massive military establishment"

Speaking strictly from the military point of view, I fear Mrs Duncan is wrong on the third point (I shall not go into the political questions)

A withdrawal would NOT be the signal for an abolition of our "massive" presence. This is a widely-held but mistaken view. Let us look at the facts

● If and when we withdraw from SWA/Namibia our border vigil will simply be shifted to the Northern Transvaal, Northern Natal and Botswana borders

People will immediately shout "ANC!" but the situation is a lot more complicated than that

A reader has suggested that the SADF take over the old Castle brewery in Salt River (above) and turn it into a drill hall-cum-regional headquarters, which would be a lot cheaper than building something new. Well, it looks a trifle scaley at the moment, but I am assured it is pretty sound — and it certainly has enough space for all manner of activities. Over to you, General Malan!

And it has to be done. Blowing up pipelines often turns into blowing up people, and if we are to negotiate peace this is the last thing we need

● The country must maintain some sort of deterrent against conventional attack from outside. This is not immediately likely, but if it does happen (and these things can happen mightily suddenly) someone has to hold the fort till the main conventional force, namely the Citizen Force, has been mobilized

Since we must seek our own solutions rather than have one imposed from outside, I think it is reasonable that we must have a conventional deterrent

The alternative to the national service call-up is to have a fully regular SADF, which would cost us at least R1 500 million a year extra if we are to maintain the present full-time troop levels (and I do not think the SADF is "massive" — it is said to be about 90 000 strong, of which about 24 000 are professionals. Zimbabwe, by comparison, has about 60 000 professionals)

Always providing that enough men of the right type for a sophisticated regular defence force can be persuaded to join, which most observers doubt

In addition, national service is the "feeder" for the Citizen and Commando Forces, which comprise more than 90 percent of the Army alone

So I appeal to Mrs Duncan and others who also



ON PARADE by WILLEM STEENKAMP

There is a strong possibility we are going to see floods of refugees heading southward, fleeing war, poverty, hunger or all three

As it is there we have a border-control problem with refugees fleeing Matabeleland and Mozambique. In the short term it is impossible to tell how and how soon these countries are going to solve their problems

In the meantime some sort of control has to be kept, and guarding borders is very labour-intensive, but the police just haven't the manpower to do it.

● The need to guard vital installations against acts of urban terrorism, whether from the black left or the white right, will not diminish — in fact it is likely to increase. And a developed country has an awful lot of refineries, factories, bridges, hospitals and so forth that need guarding

Even with all our national servicemen there aren't enough bodies for this labour-intensive task, which is why part-time service has been extended

feel this way. A withdrawal from SWA/Namibia isn't the cure-all it looks at first sight

Pistol shooting

PEOPLE in Ottery who hear shooting this Saturday need not fear that anything untoward is happening — it will just be the final day's shooting of the Western Province Pistol Association's annual championships at the local military range

The shoot is scheduled to start at 8 30am and will last all day, and the events being shot comprise standard pistol 50 metres, standard pistol and women's 25m centre-fire

Afterwards there will be a prize-giving at the bowling green clubhouse of the Old Mutual sports complex

● I don't know if you know this, but pistol shooting was one of the first South African sports to integrate, years before the real pressure started

Police colours

WITH regard to my recent suggestion that police vehicles be clearly marked to distinguish them from military ones, a reader says

"Why are police riot vehicles not painted blue? This seems to be the international colour. I saw it recently during a riot which took place while I was in Zurich. The police vehicles were painted blue and the police wore blue uniforms — you could see immediately they were police."

● Good idea. That's even better than mine

Watch officer tells of 'strange manoeuvre'

254 C. Times 16/3/83

Staff Reporter

EVENTS leading up to the collision between SAS Tafelberg and the SA Navy's flagship, SAS President Kruger, were described in a sworn statement yesterday by Lieutenant Allan James Forrest, officer of the watch in the Tafelberg when the ships collided.

The statement was handed in yesterday at the resumed inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb of the President Kruger.

Anti-sub exercise

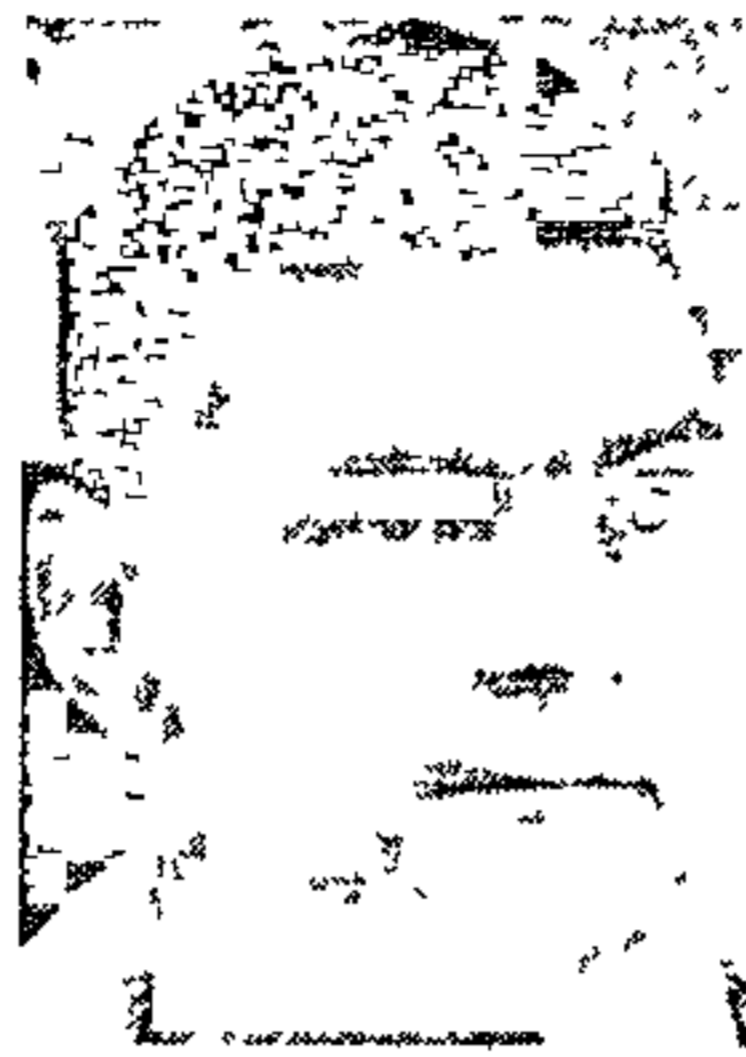
Lieutenant Forrest said in the statement that SAS Tafelberg had been in company with the Kruger and another frigate, SAS President Pretorius, on February 17, 1982.

Tafelberg had been performing the role of the "main body" in an anti-submarine exercise and was being screened by the frigates.

Lieutenant Forrest said President Kruger, as senior ship, had ordered a new screen for the two frigates Tafelberg, which had been executing a zig-zag pattern was ordered to return to its base course.

As he engaged the automatic steering, Lieutenant Forrest's relief on watch, Captain Nick Smit, commanding officer of Tafelberg, came on to the bridge about 3 50am.

"The Kruger was now 'fine' on Tafelberg's port bow at 3 000 yards. I learnt from Signalman Swart that the Kruger had signalled Pretorius that she was altering course to



Captain Nick Smit, commanding officer of SAS Tafelberg

180 degrees to starboard. I thought this strange, but presumed Kruger would cross Tafelberg's bow at about 500 yards down Tafelberg's starboard side.

"However, as Captain Smit and I watched, she completed her turn south and appeared to be on a reciprocal course of 016 and 180 degrees."

Captain Smit had remarked "She's being rather brave this time of the morning."

Lieutenant Forrest said he had asked Captain Smit whether he should alter course to starboard but the captain had told him to "wait". By then he could see only the President Kruger's port light as she turned hard to starboard before the Tafelberg's bows.

"Now Captain Smit said 'Yes, come hard to starboard, hard'. I had now disengaged the autopilot and swung the wheel hard to starboard 40 degrees. Tafelberg ap-

peared to be reacting to this action when she collided with the Kruger."

Lieutenant Forrest said it appeared that the Tafelberg's bows had penetrated about 20 feet into the President Kruger's hull. Captain Smit had shouted to go full astern.

"The ships remained impacted for about 30 seconds and then Tafelberg's bows disengaged. Captain Smit ordered hard to port. I swung the wheel to 40 degrees port and on the order of Captain Smit went full ahead. By then, the time was 3 55am."

Survivors

Lieutenant Forrest said the Tafelberg had steamed away for about half-an-hour while the damage was being inspected before turning back to help survivors of the President Kruger.

Lieutenant Forrest had served as watchkeeping officer on board the Tafelberg for five months.

Before October 1981, he had served on the President Kruger. He said he had never seen a manoeuvre in which the escort ship turned towards the vessel which it was "protecting".

● The presiding officer at the inquest is the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr CFW van Zyl. His assessors are Mr LP Francis, a former Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, and Rear-Admiral GN Green, a former Chief of Naval Staff (Operations) of the SA Navy.

Evidence is being led by the Deputy Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr FW Kahn, SC, assisted by Mr JH Barnard, also of the Attorney-General's office.

Order could be queried'

Staff Reporter

LIEUTENANT A J Forrest, officer of the watch in SAS Tafelberg at the time of the ship's collision last year with the frigate SAS President Kruger, said yesterday that he would have queried a "dangerous" order, even if it had come from a captain or a commodore.

He was being questioned at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb by Mr J P van Niekerk, representing Sub-Lieutenant Robert Pickstock, the President Kruger's officer of the watch at the time of the disaster.

Lieutenant Forrest, who

also previously served in President Kruger, said naval rules stated that the ship's watch-keeping officer had to carry out orders from the principal warfare officer (PWO) in charge of the operations room, unless such orders were "dangerous".

Asked what he would have done if given a dangerous order he said "If there was any doubt, I would have queried the order. If the doubt persisted, I would not carry out the order".

Earlier, while being questioned by Mr T E Kleynhans, representing Lieutenant Peter Smith, the President Kruger's PWO, Lieutenant Forrest

had said a watch-keeping officer could countermand an order from the PWO if he did not consider it safe.

"The safety of the ship is the prime consideration under all circumstances."

He agreed with Mr Van Niekerk that Lieutenant Smith was a "dominating personality" and "a man of the book" who would not tolerate any junior officer or rating questioning his orders.

"As far as I'm concerned, Lieutenant Smith is a reliable warfare officer. My impression of Lieutenant Smith is that he did what he had to do."

294 Killed 16/3/83
Defence
Correspondent

RFN Andrew Matthews Smit, 18, of Newcastle, died in a landmine explosion in the operational area at the weekend, Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria announced yesterday.

He is survived by his father and step-mother, Mr and Mrs M J Smit of Amethyst Drive, Sunnyridge, Newcastle, and by his mother, Mrs S J Broad, who now lives in Cornwall.

15/4/83
Mrs
Confidential



ie Ravenscroft, 18, a personal assistant at a City modelling
ade the most of the Peninsula's fine weather yesterday, when
deg C were recorded
Cape Times Newscolour Ivor Markman

Lieutenant: I could ^{16/3/83} ^(Times) not do more ²⁵⁴

Chief Reporter
AFTER more than nine hours of close questioning by a succession of legal representatives, Lieutenant A J Forrest said yesterday that as officer of the watch of the fleet replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg he was satisfied he could have done no more to avert a collision with the SA Navy's flagship, SAS President Kruger.

Whether he had turned Tafelberg to port or to starboard, or brought her full astern, collision would have been unavoidable considering the flagship's proximity and angle as she unexpectedly crossed Tafelberg's bows a second time.

Lieutenant Forrest stepped down from the witness box late yesterday after two days of questioning at the resumed inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, one of the 16 men lost when the President Kruger sank after the collision on February 18 last year.

'Strange'

In a sworn statement made last year and handed in to the inquest court on Monday, Lieutenant Forrest said he had thought it strange when the "PK", from a position fine on Tafelberg's port bow at a range of about 3 000 yards, signalled that she was altering course 180 degrees to starboard.

The flagship, instead of coming down Tafelberg's starboard side on a 180-degree course as the signal had suggested to him, had executed a U-turn ahead of Tafelberg and

crossed her bows a second time.

Mr J H Combrink, SC, representing the Chief of the Defence Force asked "You were entitled to expect the President Kruger to do what she said she would do?"

Lt Forrest "Yes, I was"

Mr Combrink "Were you ever aware of the intention of someone in President Kruger to pass you on the port, and not on the starboard side? — No"

You would expect to be told of any such intention? — I would

Rules of the road

Lieutenant Forrest said Tafelberg, as the "main body" in the screening exercise, was required to maintain her course and speed while the screening vessels were manoeuvring.

In a manoeuvre such as the one President Kruger was carrying out before the collision, she and not Tafelberg — the "stand-on" ship — would be the give-way vessel in terms of international rules of the road at sea and of the South African Navy's regulations for such exercises.

Mr Combrink "Which of the two vessels had the better chance of avoiding a collision in this situation? — The President Kruger had"

Mr Combrink "Were you satisfied that everything that could be done was done, where Tafelberg was concerned? — Yes I am"

Do you feel you could have acted in any way

**** A
To page 2

Protest against Bill on objectors

Staff Reporter

CAPE churchmen yesterday protested strongly against the Defence Amendment Bill published 10 days ago, which deals chiefly with conscientious objection.

In a joint statement they said "The churches have pleaded for humane treatment of objectors, the bill as drafted proposes punishments drastic in the extreme"

"The bill recognizes only religious objectors as having a right to freedom of conscience. This discriminates against other objectors, and the severe penalties laid down amount to persecution of the non-religious"

"The bill leaves no room for the traditional doctrine of the Church (including the Ned Geref Kerk), that a person has a right to object to killing and being killed in a war he believes is morally unjustifiable. This is unfair against

fair trials need public hearings

"The eight years of alternative service proposed for religious pacifists is extreme"

"Even Soviet Russia has a maximum of six years"

"Breyten Breytenbach, who was convicted of treason and active subversion, did not serve eight years"

"We appeal to the government to abandon the bill"

Signatories to the statement included Archdeacon Charles Albertyn — Bishop Suffragan-elect, Archdeacon Louis Bank, Angus Bayne — Moderator, Cape Town Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, Dr Allan Boesak — president WARC, D Curran — chairman WPCC, Mr Matt Esau — chairman, Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, Abel Hendricks — past president of the Methodist Church, Dr James Leatt — Department of Religious Stud-

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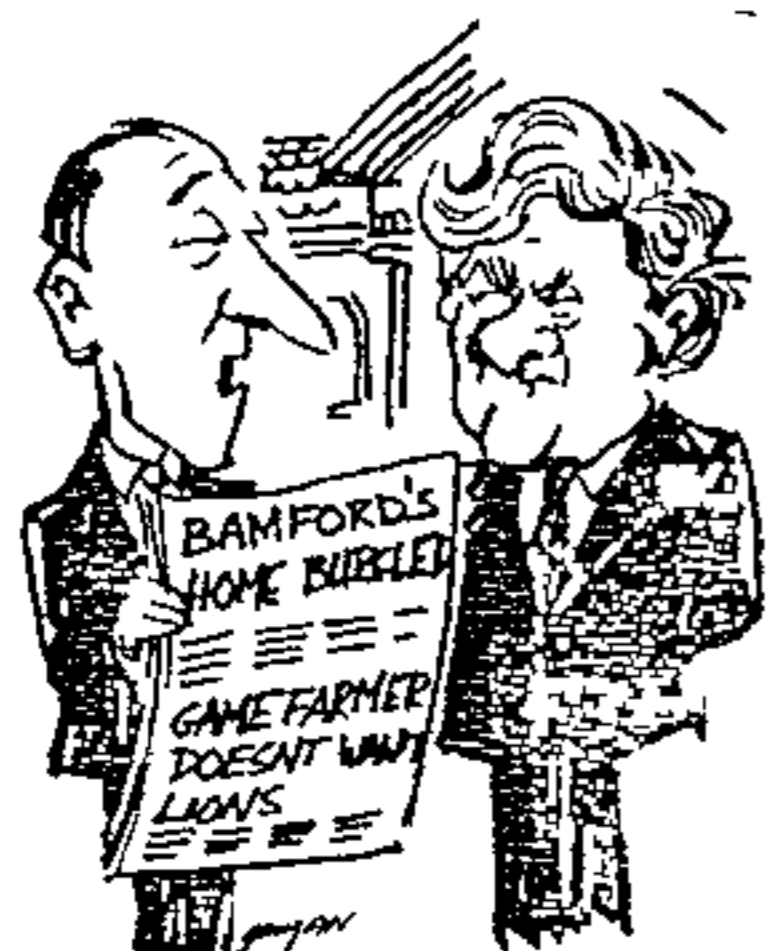
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- Car prices go up in February See tomorrow's CARFINDER with the Cape Times
- Don't miss the details of our exciting new photographic competition in today's Cape Times

crack of dawn



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Protest against Bill on objectors

16/3/83 Staff Reporter

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"The bill leaves no room for the traditional doctrine of the Church (including the Ned Geref Kerk), that a person has a right to object to killing and being killed in a war he believes is morally unjustifiable This is unfair discrimination against such objectors

"The bill proposes to try all objectors by a sort of secret court and to ban the publication of any statement in their own defence This attacks the democratic principle that

fair trials need public hearings

"The eight years of alternative service proposed for religious pacifists is extreme

"Even Soviet Russia has a maximum of six years

"Breyten Breytenbach, who was convicted of treason and active subversion, did not serve eight years

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Mr Combrink When the two vessels had a better chance of a collision in this situation? — The Frigate Kruger had

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Do you feel you have acted in an

**** To page 2

'didn't want' lions

... now that he ... ered the "sor- ... on they were ... not know what ... them If anyone ... of the lions, ... ld gladly take ... none of the ... fit to be shot ... s and the old ... had arrived in ... terrible condi- ... in such obvious ... the only hu- ... ng to do would ... it down ... d reports that

the old male lion would be offered to a trophy hunter, saying "Nobody would want it, it is in such bad condition

"I was utterly shocked anyone could have sent him all this way in that condition"

Mr Oelofse said the male lion could hardly eat, his teeth were rotten and he had been de-clawed at some stage He would personally have put it out of its misery, but was now waiting on a decision to be made on

the lion's fate by the Windhoek SPCA

Mr Oelofse bought the lions for R20 each after receiving a letter from the Department of Community Development saying they "wanted to get rid of the lions"

"The letter said there was a beautiful big black male lion among them and this was the lion I was after because I needed a male lion for a TV feature we will be shooting at the reserve"

He said that contrary to

initial newspaper reports, he had never gone to Cape Town to fetch the lions and he could not understand the secrecy over the sale of the lions

Mr Oelofse also emphasized that it was not him, but the driver of the truck contracted to transport the lions to SWA/Namibia, who had threatened to call the police if the Cape Times took photographs of the lions at the zoo last week

● Killing lions 'scandalous', page 2

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STOP STOP STOP

Watch officer questioned on SAS Kruger's turning move

NR445 16/3/83 2514

Staff Reporter

THE second officer of the watch on board SAS Tafelberg today agreed that he was not able to say exactly what SAS President Kruger's position was off his ship's port bow before she began her turn

Sub-Lieutenant Kris-ian Scott Wise told the inquest into the death of Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb that he could estimate the Kruger's position to within five degrees

He was answering questions put to him by Mr M Jacobs (for Captain Wim de Lange of the Kruger)

Radar

Lieutenant Wise said the type of radar on Tafelberg could not determine the Kruger's exact position. He agreed with Mr Jacobs that both his and the statement of lieutenant Allan Forrest, the officer of the watch, on the exact position of the Kruger were estimates

Mr Jacobs then asked him whether he thought Lieutenant Forrest's assessment that the Kruger was five to the port bow within five degrees was accurate

Lieutenant Wise replied "I said 15 degrees". Lieutenant Forrest perhaps could have made a more accurate estimate than he himself

He recalled the order to turn to starboard but not the course "as such"

Speed

He agreed that it was correct to say the width of the Kruger's turning circle depended on factors like the frigate's speed and degree of rudder

It was correct that if the Kruger started its turn five, within a degree

or two, of Tafelberg's port bow then the turn would have taken the Kruger away from Tafelberg further to starboard

Mr Jacobs asked that if the Kruger started its turn while 10 to 15 degrees to the port side of the Tafelberg was it impossible, if the ship turned in one movement and settled down on 180 degrees, to say what the lateral course would have been down the side of Tafelberg

Lieutenant Wise replied that he would not say so and that he could estimate the distance. He agreed that where the Kruger ended its turn would depend on what position she started from

From the time that the Kruger began its turn it was impossible for anybody to say where the frigate would end its turn

Once the Kruger had steadied up it would be possible to determine the distances between the two ships

Anger over Govt plan to acquire 'unspoilt' land

ARGUS 16/3/83

Staff Reporter

NATURE conservation bodies and opposition spokesmen have reacted angrily to news that about 400 000 ha of coastal land from Arniston to Cape Infanta could be declared a restricted Government area and be closed to the public

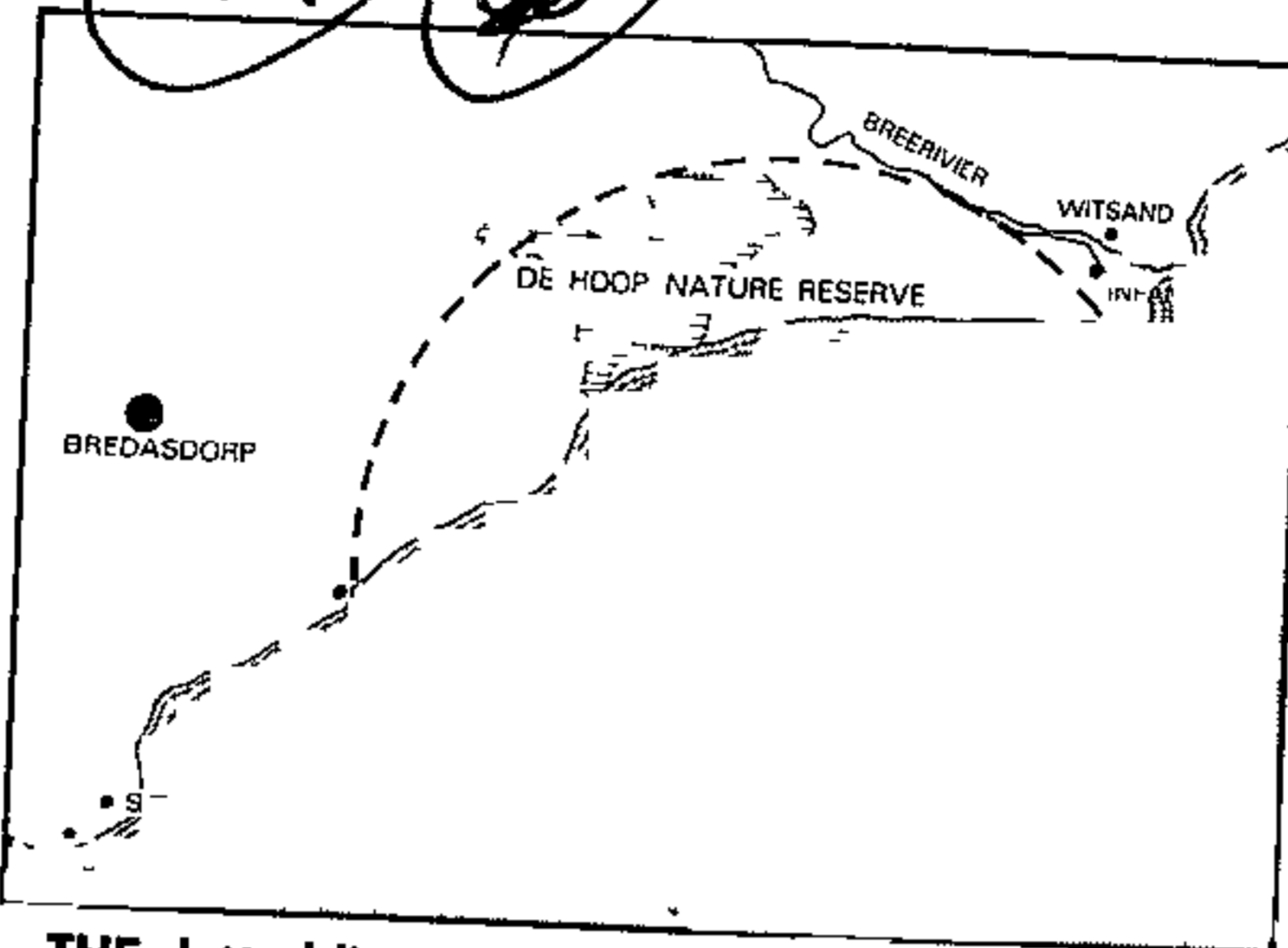
The Provincial nature reserves of De Hoop and Potberg are believed to be included in the area. The farmhouse in the De Hoop reserve was recently restored for use as an environmental training school

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, is to be questioned in Parliament on Friday on the issue

CONCERN

The Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, will ask "if the Department of Defence has acquired or intends acquiring a tract on the southern coast near Brédasdorp and what the extent of such land is"

He will also be asked for details of negotiations and whether the proposed acquisition was advertised for comment or objection, if not, why not, if so, in what manner, and whether the Minister



THE dotted line encloses what is believed to be the area of land being acquired for Government, possibly Defence Force, use. The boundaries have not been officially confirmed.

had received any representations on the proposed acquisition, if so, from whom and what the nature of the representations were

Mr Myburgh said today negotiations for the

land had taken place last week. Another meeting was scheduled for today

He said the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, "initially expressed severe concern when approached about this"

The holiday and recreational potential of the area could be seriously affected by Government use of the land, he said

"There are vast areas of land available which the Government can use without endangering a sensitive ecological system and without taking from the public one of the last unspoiled coastal areas" he said

"I also take strong exception that negotiations for the acquisition of this land were held in secrecy. Concerned bodies and individuals were not invited to express their views and objections, particularly people concerned and involved in conservation"

A spokesman for the Minister of Defence said he could not comment on Mr Myburgh's statement
(Turn to Page 3, col 2)

Coastal land

(Contd from Page 1)

His questions had already been tabled in Parliament. He was unable to give details of the use to which the land would be put. He could not confirm that the area would be closed to the public

Mr John Greig, editor of African Wildlife and a spokesman for the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, said he was shocked

"This is another instance of the view of people in authority that natural areas, whether proclaimed as nature reserves or not, are wasteland which must not be allowed to stand in the way of 'progress'"

Defence Bill: Church letter 17/3/23

Times
Staff Reporter

THE eight years in prison proposed in the Defence Amendment Bill for all non-religious objectors and religious non-pacifist objectors was "draconian", prominent Western Cape churchmen said in a statement this week.

This was included in a letter signed by the churchmen on Tuesday.

The statement was made in protest against the Defence Amendment Bill, but was omitted from a newspaper report yesterday.

'Misleading'

The churchmen said the omission of the paragraph was misleading and could result in the group being misinterpreted if, for that matter, it were quoted in Parliament.

The convener of the group who drew up the letter, the Rev Douglas Bax, said the omission created the impression that the ministers did "not know what we are talking about".

The signatories to the document are as follows:

Archdeacon Charles Albert, Bishop Suffragan-elect, Archdeacon Louis Bank, Mr Angus Bayne, Moderator, Cape Town Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, Mr Douglas Bax, Convener, UCCSA Committee of the Peace and Conscientious Objection; Dr Allan Boesak, President WARC, Mr D Curran, Chairman WPCC, Mr Chris Davids, Chairman, Churches' Urban Planning Commission, Mrs Mary Ellis, Clerk, Cape Western Religious Society of Friends, Mr Matt Esau, Chairman, Anglican Board of Friends, Reliability, Mr Owen Franklin, Director of the Centre, Canon Christopher Gregorowski, Mr Abel Hendricks, past president Methodist Church, Dr James Leatt, Department of Religious Studies, UCT, Mr Sydney Lockett, Director of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, Mr W Mgqol, Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, Bishop Stephen Naidoo, auxiliary Bishop for the Archdiocese of Cape Town, Rev David Russell, hospital chaplain, Mr Jan Thyse, Chairman, Wynberg Presbytery of the NG Sendingkerk, Mr Jeff Williams, Chairman, Peninsula Region of the United Congregational Church, Dr Charles Villa Vicencio, Department of Religious Studies, UCT, and Mr Geoff Burton, member of the Board for Social Responsibility of the Anglican Church.

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Arm Scor to use part of De Hoop

Staff Reporters

A 15 000-hectare tract of the De Hoop nature reserve, containing what is said to be the finest tracts of coastal fynbos in the Cape, will be closed to the public from time to time when the Arniston-Cape Infanta takeover by the Armaments Corporation comes into effect.

This became clear yesterday after an afternoon of furious activity by government officials and private persons in Cape Town during which the chairman of Arm Scor, Commandant P G Marais, made a flying visit from Pretoria to consult the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, and parliamentarians.

It is reliably understood that the land, which will be acquired by the hush-hush Arm Scor negotiations, will comprise a club-shaped piece of land, covering 55 000 hectares, not 400 000 hectares

as reported earlier yesterday.

Although the exact borders are unclear at the moment, the sources state that the "head" of the club will extend inland from Waenhuiskrans, and the "shaft" will consist of a narrower coastal strip extending eastwards to Cape Infanta and including the coastal part of the De Hoop reserve.

Joint control

The De Hoop coastal strip, comprising about 15 000 hectares, will be jointly controlled by Arm Scor and the Cape Province's Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

The other 40 000 hectares will be controlled by Arm Scor.

It is understood that the controlled section of De Hoop, including the coastline, will be closed to the public at irregular intervals for safety reasons —

presumably when overhead firing takes place.

Arm Scor has undertaken to consult the Provincial Administration and apply all the necessary conservation techniques in the controlled section of the reserve, and claims this action will actually improve it.

It is believed Mr Louw is deeply concerned about the acquisition of the Waenhuiskrans-Cape Infanta land, which has angered and dismayed local conservationists and which took place without Opposition parliamentarians being informed.

No official comment on the land deal was available yesterday. Spokesmen pointed out that they could not anticipate the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, who is expected to answer on Friday several questions put to him yesterday by the Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Philip Myburgh.

Lookout tells of 'ghost' ²⁵⁴ watch' smash

Staff Reporter

A LOOKOUT on board the SAS Tafelberg described yesterday how he saw the navigation lights of the frigate SAS President Kruger approach his ship moments before the collision between the two vessels

Mr Caesar Tommy Isaacs, a seaman on the Tafelberg at the time, was on lookout duty with Leading Seaman Johannes Hermanus Bhuffel during the "ghost watch" (midnight to 4am) on February 18 last year

Leading Seaman Bhuffel was the starboard lookout while Mr Isaacs did lookout duty on the port side of the ship's bridge. At the time of the collision, Leading Seaman Bhuffel had gone to make coffee for the commanding officer, Captain Nick Smit, on the orders of the watch-keeping officer, Lieutenant Allan Forrest

Mr Isaacs said visibility on the night of the disaster had been "good" and he had seen the President Kruger approach the Tafelberg

"I saw how the Tafelberg hit the President Kruger on the port side, right under the flight deck. It felt like a magnetic friction just after the collision. The friction continued up to the flight deck of the President Kruger and there they (the two ships) broke apart from each other"

Leading Seaman Bhuf-

fel said he had left his post to make coffee for Captain Smit who had come on to the bridge shortly before 4am to take the next watch

"While I was busy in the captain's mess, there was a tremendous crash. At this stage I thought that we had run into a rock or something and never thought that we had crashed with one of the frigates. Because of the crash, cups and saucers fell into the sink and broke," he said

● A chief petty officer on board the SAS President Pretorius described how he had spotted an "unconscious survivor" of the President Kruger in the sea after the collision with the SAS Tafelberg

Chief Petty Officer Leonard George Henning said he saw "a survivor in the sea who appeared to be unconscious. He was wearing action working dress and lifejacket inflated. He was floating on his back motionless and with his eyes closed"

CPO Henning said he had informed the officer of the watch that there was someone in the water but the ship had been going too fast to stop and recover the man from the sea

He said that from the man's build, the colour of his hair and general physical characteristics, he had been able to identify him as CPO Donald Webb, whom he knew well

STUDENT VIEWPOINT

Defence Bill is not in interests of objectors *C. James* *17/3/83* *(254)*

By **CHRIS GIFFARD**, University of Cape Town SRC media officer

THE Naudé commission proposals, coming in the wake of increased resistance to conscription in the SADF, has provided the basis for the Defence Amendment Bill of 1983. The bill, however, rather than making provision for conscientious objectors, is an attempt to divide objectors and crush or deter opposition.

Much of the resistance to service in the SADF has been as a result of the role played by the SADF in South African society. In 1982, an objector stated that he could not "enter the SADF because of the role it plays in defending the structural violence of the South African system".

Internally, the SADF has been used to prop up apartheid by manning road blocks, curbing "unrest", and assisting the police in repressing the legitimate political demands of the South African people. The SADF's continued illegal presence in Namibia and the frequent attempts at destabilizing neighbouring countries, as well as allegations of torture and misconduct (for example, in the Catholic Bishops' Report on Namibia), give more credence to the argument that the SADF is engaged in an "unjust war".

Face prison

It is estimated that between 3 000 and 4 000 conscriptees annually fail to report for military service. A handful of people, though, have chosen to remain in the country to face prison sentences rather than leave. They have fought for the recognition of all conscientious objectors and the provision of acceptable alternative national service.

Individuals and church and other groups have consistently supported the right to object on moral or ethical grounds, and have made repeated calls for the provision of an alternative non-military form of national service.

books handed in | With more and more people identifying the SADF as a functional part of the apartheid state, increased resistance to conscription is anticipated. This identification is more obvious to those who feel the harsh effects of apartheid. And if conscription is extended to "coloureds" and Indians when the constitutional proposals are implemented, this resistance would surely increase.

Crush resistance

The Naudé commission, then, is clearly the state's response to the increasing number of resisters. Its proposals indicate the intention to crush resistance and divide the growing opposition to the SADF, rather than being a genuine attempt to provide alternative national service for conscientious objectors. The commission, consisting of military personnel only, was conducted entirely within the SADF.

The Naudé commission proposals are incorporated into the Defence Amendment Bill of 1983. The main thrust of the bill is to separate religious pacifists, on the one hand, from secular objectors, whose views are based on political, moral or pacifist grounds and religious objectors who object on non-pacifist or "just war" grounds, on the other.

It does this by providing alternative service for twice the length of military service (eight years) for religious pacifists only, while those excluded from this category face prison sentences of up to eight years.

Conscientious objectors Peter Moll and Billy Paddock, whose arguments that the SADF is fighting for an unjust cause were based on firm religious convictions, would be sentenced to eight years' imprisonment rather than the one year to which they were sentenced.

It is not only the heavy prison sentence for those who are not religious pacifists that is unacceptable. Pacifists, too, have rejected the excessive length and nature of the alternative "community service" that is offered. A group of pacifist objectors released a press statement recently which asked: "Have we committed such a crime that we must be tested by serving a period longer than the majority of sentences for manslaughter and drug

In camera

Applicants to the board would not be allowed legal representation. There would be no right of appeal against decisions of the board, and the hearings would be held in camera. The latter means that court statements could not be made in public. Disclosure of the board's proceedings would constitute an offence. This, coupled with the ban on objectors' statements before and after the hearing, has the important effect of once more ensuring that the SADF is above criticism.

Whose interests then does the new bill serve? Clearly, not those conscientious objectors who are liable to nine years' imprisonment. Nor those who will spend eight restricted years in "community service". The bill serves the interests of the apartheid state in its attempts to stamp out resistance to the SADF and gag the voices of dissent from within the ranks of the conscriptees.

However, punitive measures cannot alter the reasons for which people object, nor the sincerity and commitment of these people. The result will be that many more people will be forced to leave South Africa, taking with them their valuable skills. And this phenomenon can only be exacerbated if "coloureds" and Indians are conscripted.

Angry response

There is good reason, then, for the angry response to the bill. This has come from various quarters, including the PFP, the PFP Youth, church leaders, and conscientious objectors' support groups, students and conscientious objectors themselves. As Willem Steenkamp, an SADF officer and defence reporter for the Cape Times, wrote "Surely even rabid thumpers of the patriotic tub cannot help but see it as persecution" (Cape Times, February 9).

Church leaders have initiated a call for a public meeting. This call has been endorsed by other organizations. The meeting will be held at the Rondebosch Congregational Church, Belmont Road, at 8 15pm on Wednesday, March 23.

dealing?" (Cape Times, March 11)

The length of alternative service makes it a punishment, rather than a provision of acceptable alternative national service. CO's involved in community service are also prohibited from political activity.

The bill also provides for the establishment of a board, to which conscientious objectors would apply for categorization. The board, appointed by the Minister of Manpower, would consist of a judge or retired judge, three theologians, and two SADF members, one of them a chaplain. According to the bill those classified as "supporters of 'an enemy of the Republic'" would not be eligible for alternative service, whether or not they are religious. The definition of this enemy includes "any group of persons against which (operations in defence of the Republic) are directed". This group could include squatters, boycotting schoolchildren and striking workers, groups against which the SADF has taken action in the past.

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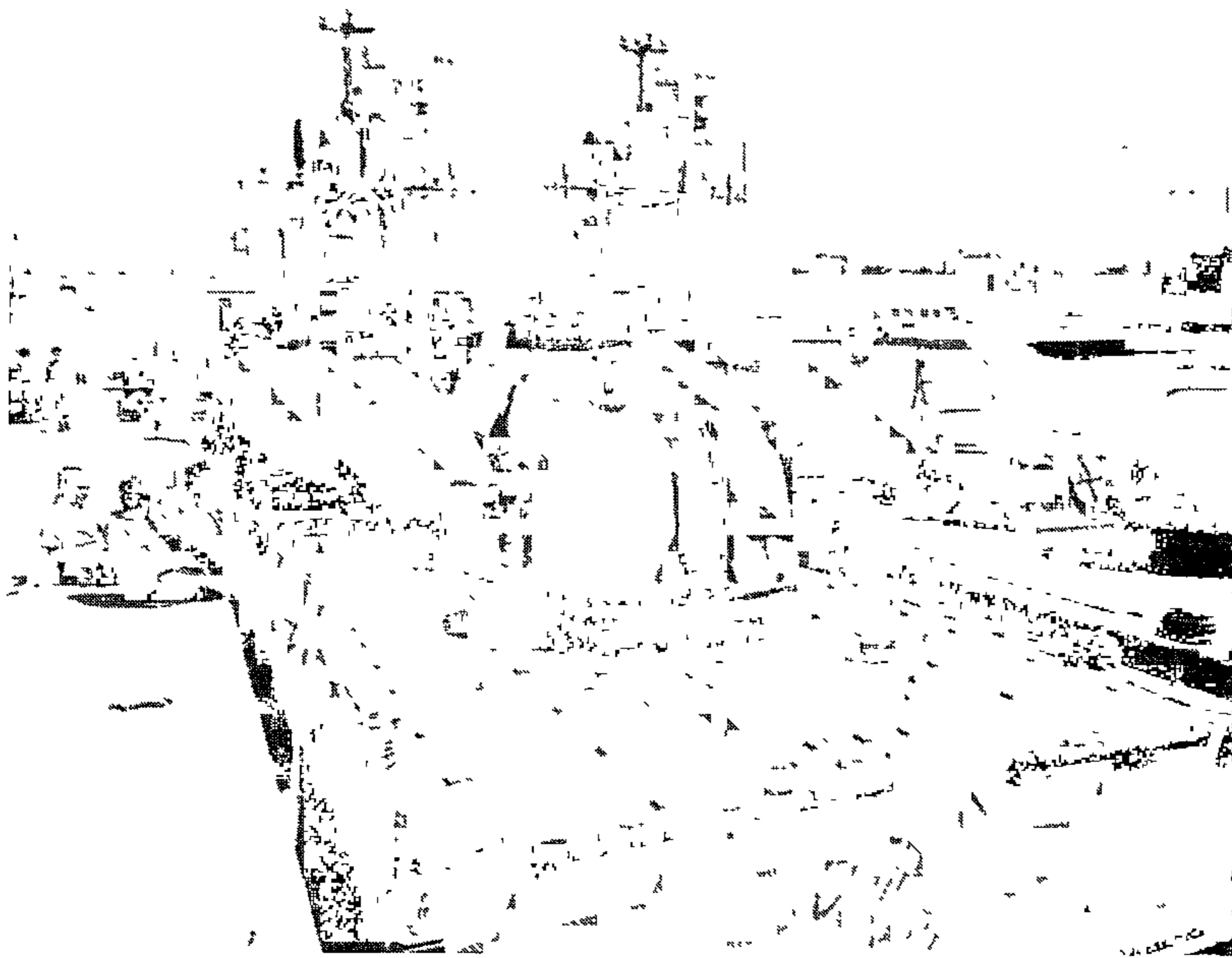
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Two strike craft from the South African Navy nestle side by side at the quay at SAS Donkin. The two craft, accompanied by a third, arrived in Port Elizabeth harbour today. Another is expected later, making this the largest number of strike craft to call at Port Elizabeth harbour on a joint visit in three years

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

Paper No 2
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

254
Navy's
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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 or material may be used unless specifically permitted
- 2 Candidates must be present throughout the examination
- 3 No part of the examination may be discussed with other candidates
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**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification
University**

Post Reporter
FOUR strike craft from the South African Navy are visiting Port Elizabeth on an operational call for training purposes

Three of the strike craft, the SAS Oswald Pirow, under the command of Commander R Harrison, the SAS Jim Fouche, under Cdr S Uys, and the SAS Hendrik Mentz, under Cdr J Vorster, arrived this morning. The SAS Cobie Coetzee is expected later today.

The officer commanding the strike craft flotilla, Captain E I Massey-Hicks, is also in Port Elizabeth

Cdr J Retief, senior staff officer of strike craft operations, said that the craft were manned mainly by Permanent Force members

The craft leave Port Elizabeth on Saturday morning. Two will travel to Simonstown and two will return to Durban

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Even if negligent, court told . . .

Death case soldier can't be charged

254
17/3/83
S.A.
Cape Town.

Counsel for the Defence Force yesterday told a Cape Town inquest magistrate that, even if a Cape Corps sergeant had been negligent, criminal proceedings could not be instituted against him because a certificate signed by the Minister of Defence exempted any SADF member from prosecution where he had acted in an operational area in the suppression of terrorism.

This was argued by Mr J M J Macrobert at the inquest into the death of Mrs Susan van der Ross, a 48-year-old Heideveld divorcee who died after she was shot in the early hours of June 28, 1980, while driving near the Milnerton oil refinery with Mr Hermanus Brown

Evidence led before the magistrate, Mr R H Peckham, was that a "suspicious-looking" car had approached a parking area patrolled by Cape Corps soldiers with Sergeant S A Manuel, then a corporal, in charge

He had stepped into the path of the oncoming car, but it had accelerated and knocked him down. He fired "about five shots" while in a kneeling position. The car continued for a while and then stopped. When the patrol reached it, Mrs van der Ross was lying outside the car.

Mr Macrobert said that in section 103 ter 2 (2) and 3 the exact terminology of the Defence Act made provision for a certificate signed by the Minister to be handed to the court exempting any SADF member from prosecution where he had acted in good faith in an operational area in the suppression of terrorism.

He said Sergeant Manuel had acted in accordance with the actions of a reasonable soldier in those circumstances.

No finding

Mr Macrobert said even if Sergeant Manuel was negligent the court could not make a finding that the death of Mrs van der Ross was a result of a criminal offence on his part because of the provision of the relevant section.

Mr S Shrock, for the Attorney-General, said that if the court should make a finding that Sergeant Manuel was criminally responsible, and if it was decided to prosecute him at a later stage, he could then argue that he had acted bona fide and that no criminal proceedings could be instituted.

The hearing was adjourned sine die and judgment was reserved.

Sapa

RG'S
URSE

Kruger's last move 'unsafe' — expert

254 C. Times 17/3/83

Chief Reporter

COMMANDER J F WAINWRIGHT, officer in charge of the SA Navy's tactical school, yesterday described the final manoeuvre of the navy's flagship, SAS President Kruger, as "unsafe".

The manoeuvre led to a collision and the sinking of the Kruger

Commander Wainwright was asked for his opinion of the manoeuvre by the Deputy Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr Frank Mann, SC, at the inquest into the death of Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, one of the 16 victims of the disaster

Mr Kahn Lieutenant Smith, the President Kruger's principal warfare officer (PWO) at the time of the collision, will say he intended passing within 750 yards of Tafelberg What is your comment on that?

Commander Wainwright I would not have done it. I would have considered it unsafe

Commander Wainwright said a distance of not less than 1 000 yards was safe for such a manoeuvre

A 13-page statement by Commander Wainwright, on the duties of executive officers, and regulations affecting the conduct of anti-submarine warfare exercises was handed in. The statement also contains quotations from the captain's standing orders to officers of the watch in the President Kruger

These state, among other things

"The primary responsibility of the OOW is the safe navigation of the ship during his watch. You must never hesitate to call me whenever you have the slightest doubt as to the safety of the ship

"I would rather be called unnecessarily at any hour of the day or night than be insufficiently informed, as is the navigator, of all changes to the base course, speed and formation"

The statement also includes a description of the anti-submarine screening exercises which ended with the collision between SAS President Kruger and SAS Tafelberg just before 4am on February 18

Other vessels taking part in the exercises were the frigate SAS President Pretorius and the submarine SAS Emily Hobhouse

The senior officer responsible for the conduct

of the exercises was Captain W J "Wim" de Lange, commanding officer of the President Kruger

According to the statement, on the night of February 17/18 the two frigates took station on either bow of Tafelberg to form an anti-submarine screen

The screen consisted of two sectors within each of which the frigates were required to patrol while Tafelberg proceeded

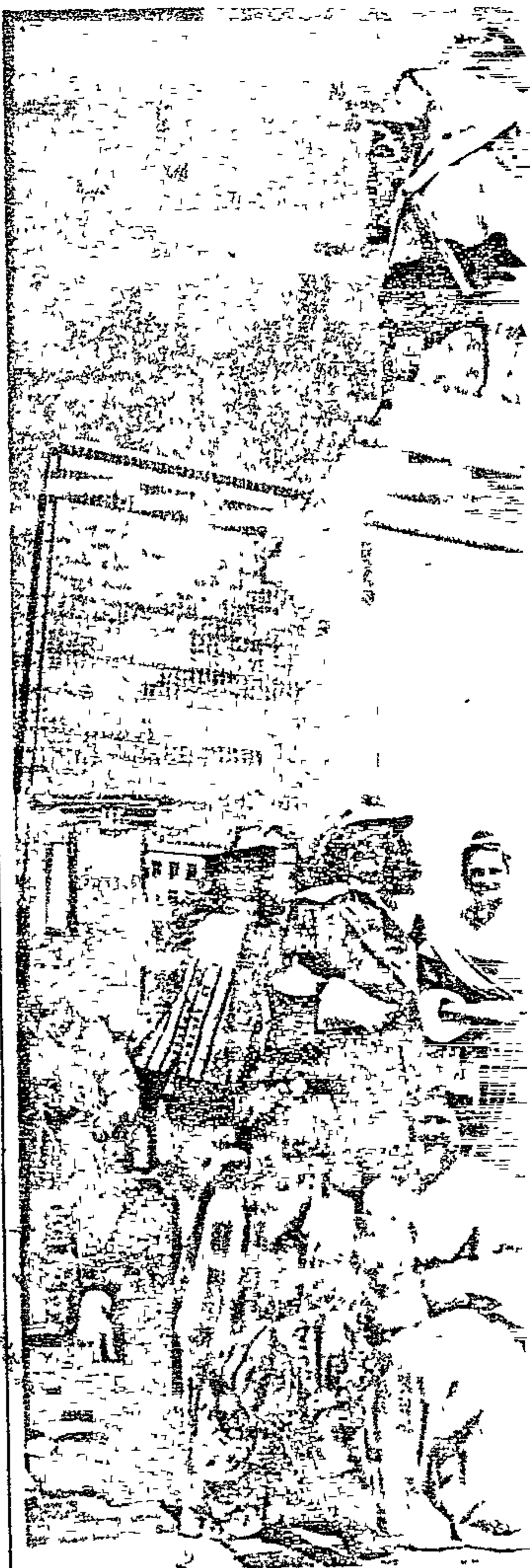
Once Tafelberg was steady on her first course, with the frigates in their sectors, Tafelberg would be ordered to carry out a zig-zag plan while still maintaining the general direction to take her to the turning position

New course

On approaching the turning position, Tafelberg would be ordered to cease the zig-zag — that is, "assume base course" — and the frigates would be ordered to sectors on the new course. Then Tafelberg would be turned

The inquest continues. The presiding officer is the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town Mr CFW van Zyl sitting with two assessors Mr LP Francis, a former Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, and Rear-Admiral GN Green, a retired Chief of Naval Staff (Operations) of the SA Navy

Lookout tells of 'ghost watch' smash, page 11



Lending a splash of colour to preparat Festival is this multi-national group in take part in a procession of floats led by the opening of the 16-day Festival on councillors, diplomats and other VIPs Riebeeck statue in Lower Adderley Su

Kikkilus silent Pop Shop firir

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Karl Kikkilus, presenter of the TV programme Pop Shop, would not comment yesterday on why he was dismissed as host.

A Johannesburg newspaper reported that Kikkilus had refused to take part in a song-and-dance

he will be replaced by Eric Sampson."

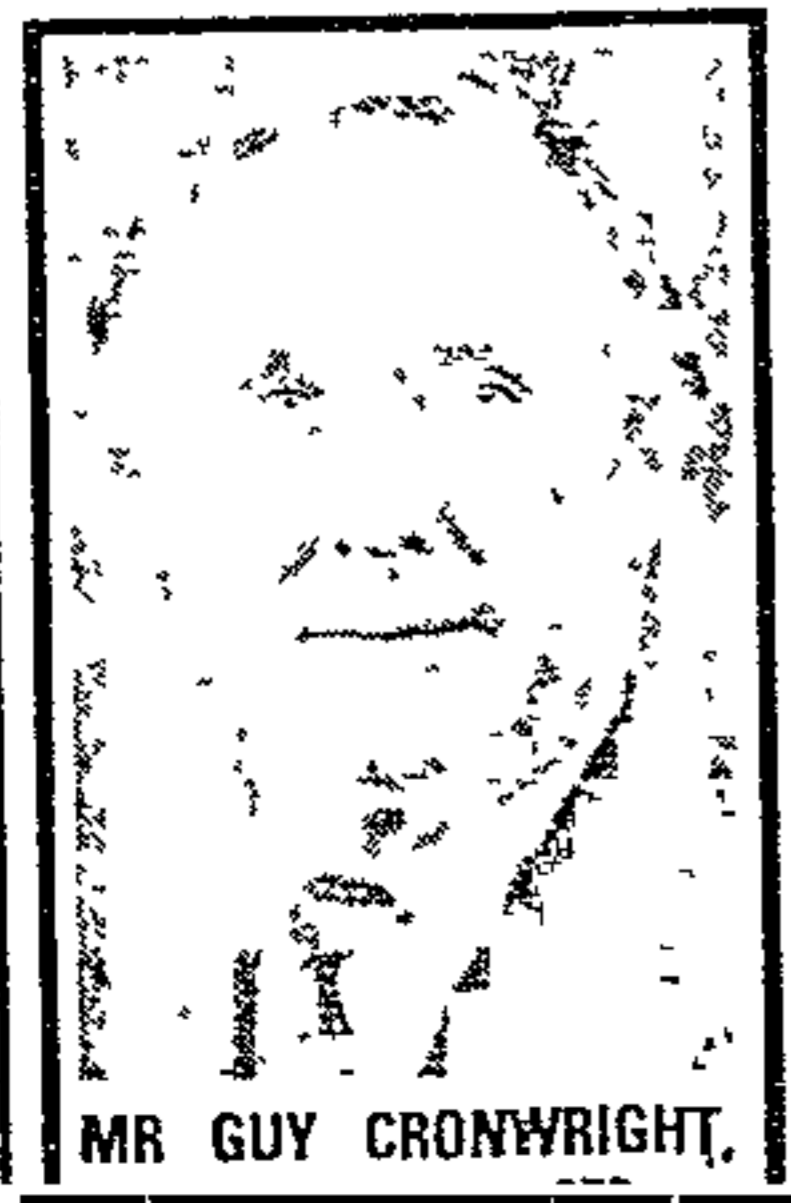
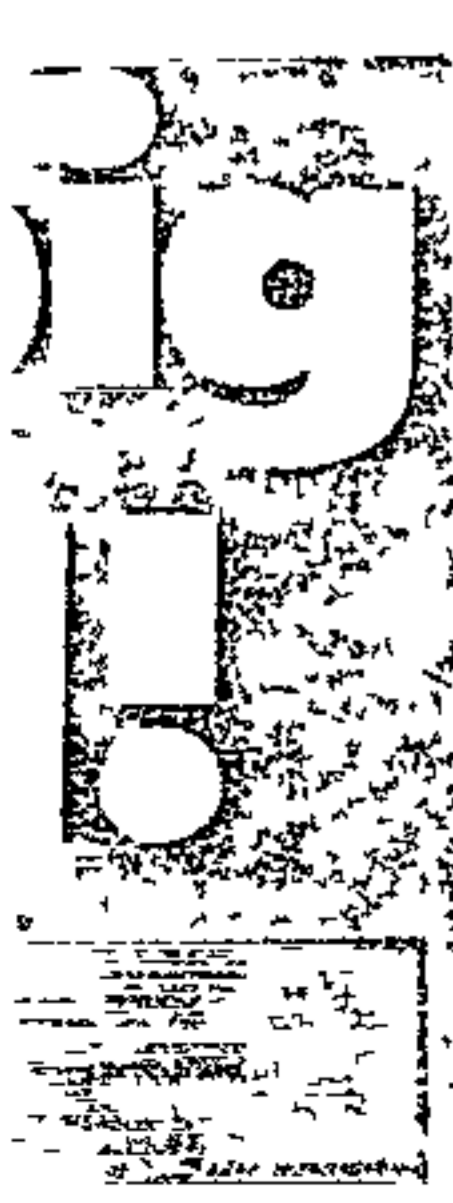
Sampson, who Kikkilus while he leave, said he w no reason for dismissal when for one

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MR GUY CRONWRIGHT.

17/3/83

Shock at plans to take over reserve

Staff Reporter

ENVIRONMENTALISTS and private landowners yesterday expressed shock and dismay at hush-hush negotiations for Armscor to take over coastal land between Arniston and Cape Infanta which includes most of the De Hoop nature reserve.

They felt there was a lack of co-ordination and consultation between the government bodies involved and felt Armscor should have contacted the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation first.

While conservationists described the move as the greatest set-back to nature conservation in the Cape,

shocked landowners claimed to be "totally in the dark".

The proposed joint control of De Hoop by Armscor and the Cape Provincial Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation was described as one which "spelt nothing but disaster".

It was also questioned whether a biological impact study had been done in the area and whether equally careful studies had been done on other areas which were less environmentally sensitive.

It is understood that the area will comprise a club-shaped piece of land,

of the most valuable nature reserves in the Cape, if not in South Africa, as it was unique in embodying a variety of major ecosystems in a relatively small area.

"In my opinion the taking over of most of De Hoop would be the biggest set-back ever to nature conservation in the Cape. It will nullify 25 years of work," said Dr Hey.

Professor Anthony Hall, chairman of the Co-ordinating Council of Nature Conservation in the Cape, said he was "astonished" at the news.

He said he was strongly opposed to interference of this kind and would be

asking Armscor for detailed information of their plans.

Mr Jan van Gend, opposition spokesman on environmental matters at Provincial level, said he thought the intention to control De Hoop jointly "spelt disaster" unless the responsibility of conservation was left in the hands of the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

A private landowner, Mr Fred Paterson, who bought a strip of coastal land four kilometres along the beach from Arniston just six months ago, said he was "completely taken aback" by Armscor's intentions. He had not been approached at all.

covering 55 000 ha. The "head" of the club will extend inland from Waenhuiskrans and the "shaft" will consist of a narrower coastal strip extending eastwards to Cape Infanta.

A 15 000-hectare tract of the De Hoop nature reserve (its total area is 18 000 ha) containing the finest tracts of coastal fynbos in the Cape will also be included.

Dr Douglas Hey, director of the National Monuments Council and former director of the Cape Province's Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation said the news had made him "feel physically sick".

He said De Hoop was probably one

234



Objectors: Deep divisions in SA society unheeded

(274)
C. Times 18/3/83
A view in the current debate on conscientious objection, expressed in an editorial in the February issue of South African Outlook, an independent journal dealing with ecumenical and racial affairs and edited by Professor Francis Wilson of UCT

SOUTH AFRICAN society has long been deeply divided. Religious and cultural differences, varied racial origins and class cleavages threaten to tear our society apart. On this obvious point even conservatives and radicals are agreed.

In recognition of these disparate interests and beliefs South Africans have traditionally favoured differential military obligation. During the Boer war, for instance Englishmen resident in the Transvaal were not conscripted by Kruger to do battle with the Boers against the British forces. When conscription laws were first passed by the Union of South Africa, the Baptist churches, in 1912, rejected the "principle of compulsion" embodied in the Defence Act.

Not applied

Conscription was not applied during World War I. Indeed it could not possibly have been applied because anti-British feeling ran so high. The sympathies of many Afrikaners were with the rebel Jopie Fourie. The Dutch Reformed Church even recognized the Christian's right to civil disobedience. Dr J F Potgieter has shown in his doctoral dissertation that not a single chaplain from two of the Afrikaans churches could be found to minister to the volunteer soldiers.

Conscription was not applied in World War II either. One of the reasons for this was the recognition that people do not fight for causes which they do not perceive as their own. Permanent Force officers were, moreover, permitted to stay in South Africa and not fight on the British side if they chose, officers who identified with the British cause had to sign a document and wear an orange tab on the epaulettes. Stories are told of the men who wore orange tabs — "Smuts' men" — being excluded from communion by dominees, and of being beaten up at political meetings. So as not to exacerbate the tensions further, Smuts preferred a volunteer army.

In 1980 the Defence Force appointed a com-

mission headed by ds Chris Naudé to overhaul legislation on conscientious objection. In its report which was submitted this year, the Commission recognizes narrowly defined "religious" conscientious objectors only, and conditions for these are made extremely difficult. These concessions come nowhere near meeting the churches' demands for alternative national service.

Thus the Commission has departed from the sense of fairness that previous South African governments exhibited. It does not accept that people do not fight for causes they perceive as alien, it shows scant regard for the deep divisions of our society. The proposed laws will provide the State with a powerful arsenal which could compel young men to fight even if they, backed by their churches, abhor the cause — namely defence of apartheid. If the laws are passed, they will criminalize young men who might be doing nothing but attempting to be true to their own consciences and ideals.

All of the "mainline" denominations retain a form of the "just war" theory which dates back to the time of Augustine. St Thomas Aquinas emphasized that it was the responsibility of the individual to decide whether the war was just. The Naudé Commission will have none of this. Its own jejune just war theory argues that the injustice of a government has nothing to do with the justice or otherwise of its wars.

When confronted by Hitler's aggression, the Allies considered that the brutalities of Nazi racism had everything to do with the justice of their cause.

We would be the first to agree that the just war theory is due for revision. But then it should be done openly, with all churches participating in public discussion and debate, taking into account the reflections of theologians in the Americas, Europe and elsewhere. It is not for ds Naudé to summarily erase a millennium's wrestling with ethics by the finest minds of Christendom.

(254) Co. (unes)
18/3/63

Navy man: Order 'not executed'

Staff Reporter

AN ORDER from the officer of the watch (OOW) aboard the SAS President Kruger was not carried out, it was heard at the inquest yesterday into the death of one of the 16 victims of the collision which ensued.

The principal warfare officer (PWO) in the President Kruger, Lieutenant Peter Smith, ordered a 240-degree turn to starboard across the bows of the Tafelberg.

Soon after, the ship's officer of the watch (OOW), Sub-Lieutenant Robert Pickstock, counter-ordered a turn to port, which was apparently not executed.

This was stated yesterday by the Deputy Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr Frank Kahn, SC, who quoted from a statement made by Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock soon after the mid-ocean collision between the two vessels in February last year.

Mr Kahn said Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock would testify that he had ordered a 30-degree turn to port as his ship approached the Tafelberg, but did not see his order executed by the second officer of the watch, Sub-Lieutenant Abraham Meintjies.

Mr Kahn said Lieutenant Smith, the frigate's PWO in charge of the operations room, had previously ordered a continuous turn to starboard which had brought the President Kruger right across the Tafelberg's bows.

Mr Kahn referred to Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock's statement yesterday while questioning an expert witness, Commander John Wainwright, officer commanding the

SA Navy's tactical school.

Commander Wainwright said the PWO, Lieutenant Smith, had based his order "on no information", as his radar was "cluttered". "It is negligent to base any advice on scanty information."

Commander Wainwright also said the OOW, Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock, had "acted improperly" by not ensuring that the turn to port which he had ordered was carried out by Sub-Lieutenant Meintjies.

Under cross-examination, Commander Wainwright also testified that:

- The watch-keeping officer of the Tafelberg should have expressed doubt about the President Kruger's course.

- He should have indicated his doubt by communicating with the President Kruger by radio, sounding five short blasts on the ship's horn or flashing five short light signals.

- The President Kruger's emergency-stations alarm should have been sounded continuously when it became clear that a collision with the Tafelberg was unavoidable.

- Sub-Lieutenant Meintjies, the President Kruger's second watch-keeping officer, had been under the direct supervision of Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock and should have taken orders only from him.

- The standing orders issued by the President Kruger's commanding officer, Captain Wim de Lange, before retiring to his cabin, had been adequate and comprehensive. Captain De Lange could not have foreseen the collision or events leading up to it.

The inquest continues.

er Inquest



RE Sub-Lieutenant AJ Meintjies — the of Kruger's second OOW.

Flagship was steered 'blind'

254 Times 18/3/83

Chief Reporter

THE SA Navy's flagship SAS President Kruger was steered for a period from a radar-blinded operations room in an "ill-conceived, dangerous and abortive" plan to turn the ship towards instead of away from the oncoming fleet replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg, it was stated yesterday.

Mr J P van Niekerk, representing Sub Lieutenant RE Pickstock, officer of the watch (OOW) in the Kruger when the two ships collided on February 18 last year, said this at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, one of the 16 victims of the disaster.

Mr Van Niekerk questioned an expert witness, Commander J F Wainwright, officer in charge of the SAN's tactical school, about the final manoeuvre of the President Kruger which he said had not been controlled from the bridge but from the frigate's operations room.

Commander Wainwright agreed with Mr Van Niekerk that the flag ship's final manoeuvre, conceived in and executed from the "ops-room", had been "the overriding cause of this whole mishap".

The commander also agreed that control appeared to have been from the operations room and not from the bridge — but he said the OOW had the right to

override the principal warfare officer (PWO) in the "ops room" if the PWO gave an order the OOW considered unsafe.

Commander Wainwright also agreed that the PWO should not have retained control of the manoeuvre after radar-clutter within 1 800 yards of SAS Tafelberg had rendered him virtually "blind", with no visual aids.

It was dangerous to act on the basis of scant information and control should have been passed to the bridge, which in any event should have had control in a change-of-station manoeuvre of this kind.

Questioned by Mr T E Kleynhans, representing Lieutenant Peter Smith, the Presi-

dent Kruger's PWO at the time of the collision, Commander Wainwright said he agreed that the officer of the watch was responsible for the safety of the ship.

The commander added that it was the OOW's duty to inform the captain if a change-of-station manoeuvre was about to be executed — and how it was to be executed.

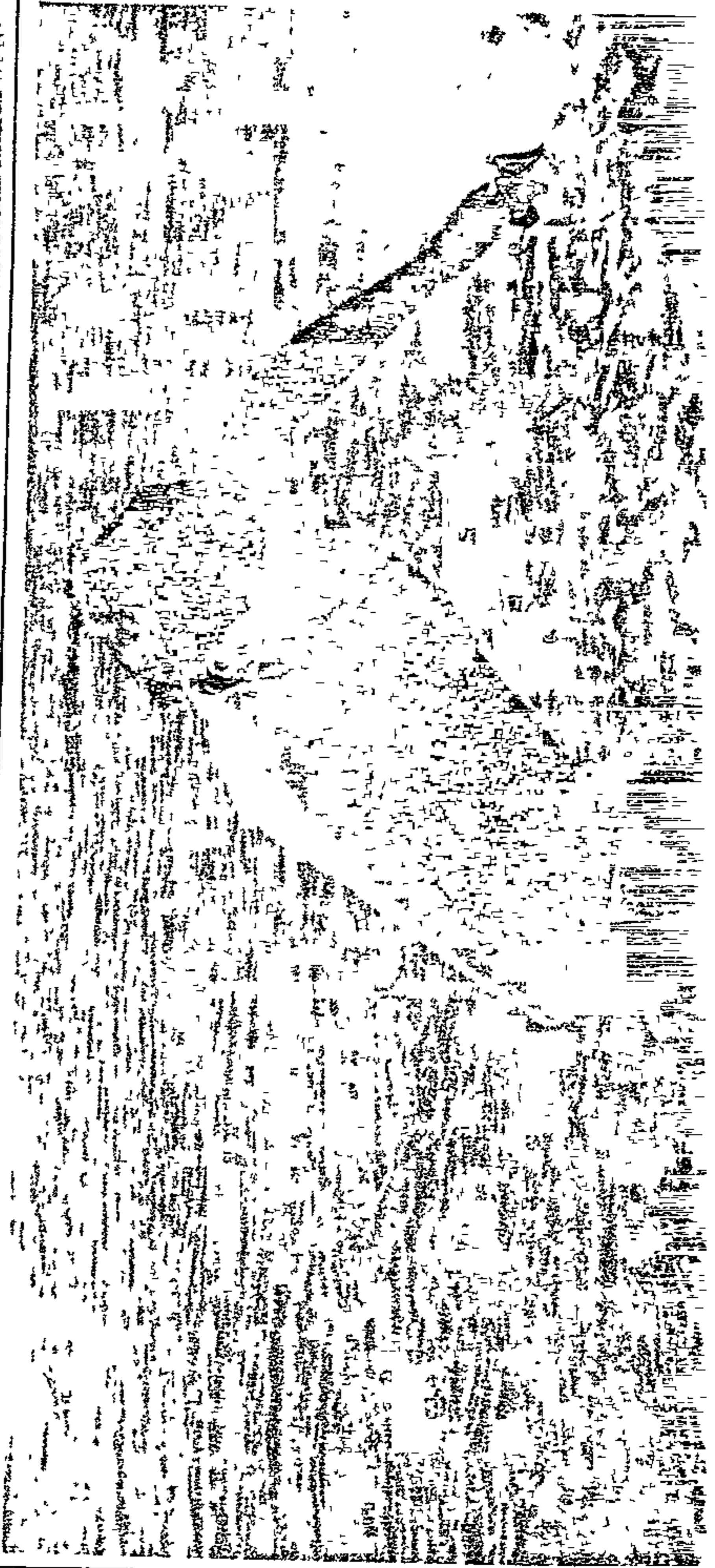
Mr Kleynhans would you agree that if the captain had been called, the collision could have been avoided?

Commander Wainwright: In all probability, yes.

The inquest continues today. Navy man Order not executed', page 2

Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb — subject of the inquest.

and OOW



Swim to Robben Island, back

Staff Reporter

SWIMMER Derek Yach completed the crossing from Three Anchor Bay to Robben Island and back — a distance of 22 kilometers — in seven hours and 34 minutes yesterday.

He stumbled ashore at 2 35pm yesterday afternoon, looking so exhausted that newsmen alor

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18/3/83

any way by this project. Since the tests will mainly be performed over the sea, disturbance, if any, of the plant and animal life both in the coastal strip and in the interior will be minimal. The area along the coast-line which is not at present included in existing nature conservation projects and which will be incorporated in the testing-ground as part of the safety zone, will in terms of the existing policy of the S A Defence Force be maintained as a nature reserve.

Discussions at high level have already been held to obtain the assistance of the Nature Conservation Division of the Cape Provincial Administration. The area was *inter alia* chosen because it is not close to international borders, borders on the sea, is climatologically acceptable and is not an agriculture intensive area. The settlement of highly qualified permanent staff who will be employed at the facility, will be to the benefit of the local community.

Circular

*24 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether the *Algemene Omsendbrief No 12 van 1982 (Hoofkantoorbrief P15/4)*—*Subsidiëring van Private Te-huse vir Bejaardes*, dated 14 October 1982, was printed in both official languages, if not, why not, if so, how many copies were printed in (a) Afrikaans and (b) English;
- (2) to whom was the above-mentioned circular sent in (a) Afrikaans and (b) English

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) The circular was issued in Afrikaans because it amended a chapter of the Departmental Code which was printed in Afrikaans only
- (a) 1 200 copies were printed in Afrikaans
- (b) Falls away.
- (2) The circular was distributed to all offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development, all magazines under control of the Department of Justice, national councils of welfare organizations and for the information of all offices of the national states

Mr Speaker, I just want to add that the hon member is looking for a problem here where there is none. My department is bilingual. I want to point out that this departmental code consists of more than 40 parts. Some parts have been issued in English and others in Afrikaans. This particular part is in Afrikaans and these circulars were therefore issued in Afrikaans only. I therefore hope that the hon member will stop his nonsense

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply and his display of bad temper, might I ask him if he is aware of the fact that copies of this circular were sent to some committees involved with old-age home activities for Black people of whom the vast majority can only speak Xhosa or English?

The MINISTER No, I am not aware of that fact and I will investigate the matter immediately because, as I have indicated, I am trying to see that this department, for which I am responsible, is completely bilingual, and I will not allow that hon member to disturb that position

Constitutional proposals: survey

*25 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of National Education †

- (1) Whether the Human Sciences Research Council has been instructed to make a survey in regard to the Government's constitutional proposals among adult Coloured persons and Indians, if so, (a) who or what agency gave the instruction, (b) when was the survey (i) commenced and (ii) completed and (c) what was the cost involved,
- (2) whether a report on this survey will be laid upon the Table; if not, why not, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) No
- (a) The survey conducted forms part of a self-initiated research programme by the H S R C, on the perception of social political change in the R S A

- (b) (i) 8 November 1982
(ii) 7 December 1982
- (c) Approximately R36 000

- (2) The H S R C as an autonomous research body will in due course publish the reports in accordance with its publication policy, possibly during 1983

254 Howard
Land on Southern Cape Coast
D. 61.733-735 18/3/83
*26 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether his Department (a) has acquired or (b) intends to acquire a tract of land on the Southern Cape Coast in the Bredasdorp area, if so, what is the extent of such land,

- (2) whether (a) he, (b) any official of his Department or (c) any official of any other Department acting on his behalf has conducted any negotiations regarding the acquisition of such land, if so, (i) who conducted the negotiations and (ii) with which (aa) individuals, and (bb) institutions were such negotiations conducted,

- (3) whether the proposed acquisition was advertised for comment and/or objections; if not, why not, if so, in what manner?

- (4) whether he has received any representations regarding the proposed acquisition; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was the nature of such representations,

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

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Defence) (R-

ply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

- (1) (a) No
(b) Yes, 38 000 hectare

- (2) (a) No.
(b) Yes
(c) No

(i) The Chairman of Armscor and the Quartermaster General.

(ii) (aa) The Administrator of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope
(bb) None

- (3) The State does not advertise its intention to procure land because this may give rise to speculation and the consequent artificial forcing up of prices

- (4) No (a) and (b) fall away

- (5) Yes. In the light of the arms boycott instituted against South Africa and the resulting self-sufficiency programme, Armscor was instructed to erect, in conjunction with the Defence Force, an advanced experimental testing facility for the S.A. Defence Force and Armaments industry. This modern facility will be located on the Southern Cape coast east of Waenhuiskrans extending to Cape Infanta. The existing developments at Waenhuiskrans and Cape Infanta are excluded and will not be affected by the project. No land belonging to the Administration of the Province of the Cape of Good Hope will be expropriated for this purpose. The De Hoop Nature Reserve and its objectives, as announced by the Administrator, are not threatened by

'Correct' for Captain to sleep before rendezvous

ARGUS

18/3/83

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Staff Reporters

THE CAPTAIN of SAS President Kruger, Captain Wim de Lange, had been on uninterrupted duty for 18 hours the day before his ship sank and had retired at midnight — only hours before the collision with SAS Tafelberg

Commander J F Wainwright, Officer Commanding the Tactical and Torpedo Anti-Submarine School, yesterday told the inquest into the death of CPO Donald Webb that he agreed with Mr M Jacobs, for Captain Wim de Lange, that it was proper and correct for Captain de Lange to have at least five hours sleep before the next scheduled rendezvous with the submarine, SAS Emily Hobhouse, at 0600

Commander Wainwright said he would "go along" with Mr Jacobs provided the captain's standing orders were in no way cancelled and that Captain de Lange had appointed an Officer of the Watch whom he (Captain de Lange) considered responsible

Salvaged

He agreed with Mr Jacobs that SAS President Kruger's standing orders, which were salvaged from the sinking ship, were adequate and included an instruction that officers should not hesitate to contact him if they were in the slightest doubt as to the ship's safety

It was the captain's job to decide whether or not a man was competent to be officer of the watch. If Captain de Lange found a man competent "I can add no more than that"

Answering a question from Mr J A le Roux, for Commander R A S Myers, Commander Wainwright said that Commander Myers, who at the last moment ordered a change in course of President Kruger, would certainly have been criticised if, once on the bridge and in full appreciation of what was happening, he had not taken action to try to avert the collision

However, if the order to change course did not result in the averting of the danger such an officer could expect to have his actions in overriding the Officer of the Watch closely examined

Control

Much of the questioning of Commander Wainwright yesterday afternoon was concerned with establishing where the control of President Kruger lay and who was in charge of the frigate during its fatal last manoeuvre

Commander Wainwright said the responsibility for the ship always lay with the Officer of the Watch whether the control was on the bridge or in the operations room

It emerged yesterday that at one point during President Kruger's last turn, Tafelberg disappeared into the clutter on President Kruger's radar screen

Commander Wainwright agreed with Mr T E Kleynhans, for Lieutenant Peter Smith, President Kruger's Principal Warfare Officer at the time of the collision, that when Tafelberg disappeared into the clutter the Officer of the Watch

on the bridge, who had visual sighting of Tafelberg, was in a more favourable position than the PWO in the Operations room

Later he agreed with Mr J P van Niekerk, for Lieutenant R E Pickstock, President Kruger's Officer of the Watch at the time of the collision, that if the PWO was giving the rudder instructions then it was apparent that the control lay in the operations room

"Blind"

President Kruger's manoeuvres could not have been put into effect without control being in the operations room

It was correct to say that when Tafelberg disappeared into clutter at 1 800 yards the PWO would have been "blind"

Asked whether the control should have been passed to the bridge of President Kruger, Commander Wainwright said he did not believe it made much difference as to the decision to implement the instructions lay with the Officer of the Watch. Leaving aside one statement that had still to be handed in to the inquiry (that the control had in fact been passed to the bridge), he would agree that control of President Kruger was in the Operations Room

Answering questions from Mr van Niekerk about the relationship between the PWO and the Officer of the Watch, Commander Wainwright said it was open to the Officer of the Watch to disobey an instruction if it affected the safety of the ship. It would only be open to disregard an instruction from the operations room if the ship would as a result sail into a dangerous situation if the instruction was executed

Unsafe

It was correct the Officer of the Watch had the authority to override an unsafe instruction. He said, however, that if the Officer of the Watch did not consider it was a dangerous instruction then he would be compelled to carry it out

Mr van Niekerk asked whether the order to turn to starboard was an unsafe one. Commander Wainwright said that was correct because it would have resulted in President Kruger passing Tafelberg within 30 yards

Mr van Niekerk then asked if it was not clear that if the Officer of the Watch was not informed by the PWO as to his intentions, then the Officer of the Watch could not be in a position to judge whether the order was unsafe or not

Commander Wainwright said it was clear that one did not change direction towards another ship and to alter course to starboard was to alter course towards Tafelberg

(Proceeding)
Mr C F W van Zyl presides with two assessors Mr L P Francis and Rear-Admiral G N Green. The deputy Attorney General Mr Frank Kahn, assisted by Mr J H Barnard, leads the evidence for the State

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General Malan

Mr Phillip Myburgh

Mr Gene Louw

'Shock' at arms test area for SADF

C. Times

19/3/83

254
[Handwritten marks]

By TONY WEAVER

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Yesterday's confirmation by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that a large area of the southern Cape coast will be used for weapons testing has been greeted by opposition spokesmen with "shock", "regret" and appeals for a reconsideration.

And senior Nationalists in and around the affected area are understood to be angry about the prospect of the facility being established in what is regarded as one of South Africa's prime angling and unspoilt natural areas

General Malan said in reply to a question from Mr Phillip Myburgh, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Defence, that an "advanced experimental testing facility" for the SADF and Armscor would be set up on 38 000 hectares of land between Waenhuiskrans and Cape Infanta

The National Party MP for Swellendam, Mr A Geldenhuys, in whose constituency the area falls, said yesterday that it would be "premature" to comment at this stage, as negotiations for the land were still being conducted

In a statement yesterday, Mr Myburgh appealed to the Administrator of the Cape to seek an alternative site for the test range

The PFP's spokesman on the environment, Mr Roger Hulley, said the news had come as a "severe shock" and he called for a public inquiry on the issue

The New Republic Party spokesman on the envi-

ronment, Mr Ralph Hardingham, said the decision was "most regrettable"

General Malan confirmed yesterday that negotiations had taken place between the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, the chairman of Armscor, Commandant P G Marais, and the Quartermaster-General, Major-General K M Pickersgill

He gave the assurance that the newly-established De Hoop Nature Reserve would not be threatened in any way by the project and "since the tests will mainly be performed over the sea, disturbance, if any, of the plant and animal life both in the coastal strip and in the interior will be minimal"

Testing facility

He said that "in the light of the arms boycott instituted against South Africa and the resulting self-sufficiency programme", Armscor was instructed to erect, in conjunction with the Defence Force, an advanced experimental testing facility for the SA Defence Force and the armaments industry

"The area was *inter alia* chosen because it is not

◆◆◆◆ A
To page 2

254 A 56 Cape Times
From page 1283
close to international borders, borders on the sea, is climatologically acceptable and is not an agriculture-intensive area"

In a statement yesterday, Mr Myburgh said he was pleased the land had not yet been acquired, as this meant "there is still a chance that this acquisition for the testing of military hardware could be stopped"

Noting the involvement of Mr Louw in the negotiations with Armscor, "one would presume that the Administrator is still in a very strong position to turn down the request"

Mr Hulley said in a statement that the decision was a "severe shock" and displayed "an alarming degree of contempt for the branch of government charged with the general protection of the environment"

He called for an immediate public inquiry, including a detailed environmental-impact assessment, before the plan was allowed to proceed

Mr Hardingham said "there must surely be other sites which are equally suitable for this purpose"

● Hey's fears on reserve move, page 11

Inexperienced Officers on watch

19/3/83 Cape Times

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Staff Reporter

NEITHER of the junior officers, both in their early 20s, who were on watch-keeping duty in SAS President Kruger at the time of the collision with SAS Tafelberg last year, had bridge watch-keeping certificates.

This was disclosed yesterday at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb. The court also heard that the officer of the watch (OOW), Sub-Lieutenant Robert Pickstock, was standing his first watch during a tactical exercise on the night of the collision. His only previous watch-keeping experience had been while at anchor.

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock was 21 and the second OOW, Sub-Lieutenant Abraham Meintjies, was 22 at the time of the disaster.

However, an expert witness, Commander John Wainwright, officer commanding the SA Navy's tactical school, said under questioning yesterday that

the bridge watch-keeping certificate was not directly related to an officer's ability and competence as an OOW.

Asked by Mr L A Pienaar, representing Sub-Lieutenant Meintjies, whether the President Kruger's commanding officer, Captain Wim de Lange, had not acted improperly by appointing two unqualified OOWs "who did not have the experience to assess the situation", Commander Wainwright said the captain would only appoint an officer he considered able, competent and responsible, because the safety of the ship was in the hands of the OOW.

Mr Pienaar quoted from standing orders issued by the senior officer of the 10th Frigate Squadron, that a fully-qualified officer of the watch must be on duty on the bridge when ships were manoeuvring.

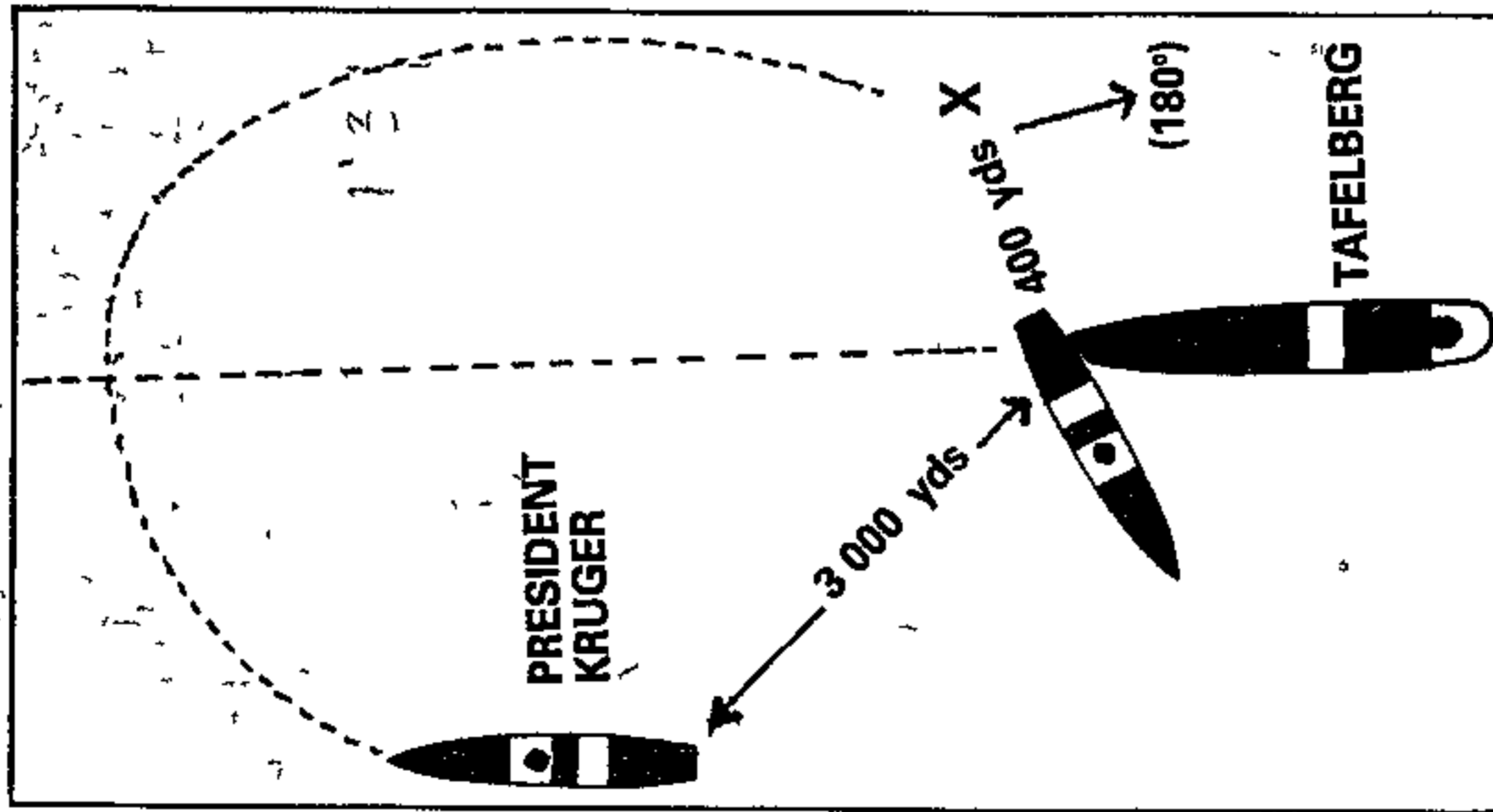
Commander Wainwright also drew a distinction between control of the vessel by the principal warfare of-

ficer (PWO) from the operations room during tactical manoeuvres and "conning" (orders relating to the degree of rudder and engine revolutions), which, he said, "is almost invariably done from the bridge".

He said that apart from the captain, the OOW was the only officer who could give conning orders on the bridge. The captain was the only person permitted to con the ship from the operations room, and could not delegate this authority.

"The captain cannot delegate the con to the PWO without making him the OOW."

Asked by Mr Pienaar what the President Kruger's second OOW, Sub-Lieutenant Meintjies, should have done when he received conflicting orders from the OOW, Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock, and the PWO, Lieutenant Peter Smith, Commander Wainwright said he should have carried out the orders of the OOW, since he fell under his direct supervision.



This, according to evidence so far by officers on the Tafelberg, is what happened in the mid-ocean collision between SAS President Kruger and SAS Tafelberg. The cross marks the approximate position at which the "PK" was said to have swung unexpectedly towards the Tafelberg.

Kruger's turn 'not in breach'

Chief Reporter

THE initial turn to starboard made by SAS President Kruger, which took the frigate across the bows of SAS Tafelberg a first time, was not in breach of any regulations, it was stated yesterday at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, one of the 16 men lost when the Kruger sank.

The President Kruger, flagship of the SA Navy, and the Tafelberg, the fleet replenishment ship, collided during a screening exercise on February 18 last year.

Commander John Wainwright, who had said earlier that he considered the President Kruger's turn to starboard to be an unsafe manoeuvre, agreed with Mr J H Combrink, SC, representing the Chief of the Defence Force, that there was nothing in the rules to prohibit such an "inward" turn.

Commander Wainwright, officer in charge of the SAN's tactical school, also agreed under questioning by Mr Combrink that specific passing distances for ships on tactical exercises were not laid down anywhere in "the plethora of rules and regulations".

He also agreed that he had been unable to ascertain the exact starting-point from which the "PK" executed her final manoeuvre.

But he agreed with Mr Combrink that if this starting point had been 23 degrees off the Tafelberg's port bow, at a range of 3 000 yards, the "PK" could with 10 degrees of starboard wheel have come onto a course of 180 degrees (south) and passed down the Tafelberg's port side.

Commander Wainwright added, however, that he would consider this an unseamanlike manner in

which to plan a change-of-station manoeuvre of this kind. He had said earlier that he would have turned the Kruger to port, and not to starboard.

Some of the points made this week in the first public disclosure of the facts relating to the loss of the President Kruger were:

● The collision occurred after the Kruger had appeared to be passing unexpectedly but safely down the Tafelberg's starboard side, apparently on the course of 180 degrees the "PK" had indicated.

● There was no communication between the two ships other than the Kruger's signal that she was turning to starboard from her screening position on the Tafelberg's port bow.

● Captain Wim de Lange, in command of the Kruger and of the entire screening exercise, was taking a five-hour rest after being on uninterrupted duty for 18 hours. He was not called before the collision, although his standing orders had stated that he was to be called if there was "the slightest doubt as to the safety of the ship".

'Not executed'

● A 30-degree turn to port ordered by the officer of the watch in the "PK", Sub-Lieutenant R E Pickstock, as his ship approached Tafelberg was not executed.

● Control of the ship throughout the manoeuvre appeared to have been from the enclosed operations room and not from the bridge, even during a "blind" period caused by radar clutter.

● None of the four watch-keeping officers involved — two in the Kruger and two in the Tafelberg — held watch-keeping certificates and it was the first time Lieutenant Pickstock, 21, OOW on the flagship, had been OOW in a tactical exercise of this kind.

The inquest resumes on Monday.

The presiding officer is the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, sitting with two assessors, Mr L P Francis, former Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, and Rear-Admiral G N Green, a former Chief of the Naval Staff (Operations) of the SAN.

The Deputy Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr F W Kahn, SC, assisted by Mr J H Barnard, is leading evidence.

Salusa Scouts ^{Mercury} get their call-ups ^{(193/83) 754}

Defence Correspondent

THE first of South Africa's 'Salusa Scouts' also known as 'Dad's Army' — men up to the age of 55 who have never done National Service — have had their call-up papers in Northern Natal

The call-up follows a questionnaire filled in some time ago by all eligible men in the Vryheid, Paul Pietersburg and Utrecht districts. They will undergo five days of special training next month and will eventually probably be used for area

protection duties

The Defence Force has not disclosed how many men have been called up, what their ages are or where they will be posted

The call-up in the Vryheid, Paul Pietersburg and Utrecht districts has come as no surprise. There have been a number of terrorist attacks in those areas where there is a shortage of manpower in the commando units

Applications for exemption from the call-up must be in by March 30

254
5 lines 20/3/83

PFP consensuses on army objectors

THE Progressive Federal Party's parliamentary caucus has reached consensus over the controversial issue of conscientious objection — and, for once, defence has not opened up serious rifts in its ranks.

The party has agreed to a position similar to a ruling by the United States Supreme Court at the height of the Vietnam War.

This is to the effect that any individual who for moral or ethical reasons finds himself unable to participate in military service should be given conscientious-objector status.

The Defence Amendment Bill, due to be debated in Par-

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

liament tomorrow, bestows that status only for religious reasons. The PFP will seek to widen the definition of "conscientious objector".

It will also object to the provision in the Bill that prevents legal representation for would-be conscientious objectors when they appear before a military board to put their case.

The party will agree that conscientious objectors, who will do alternative forms of community service, should

have a longer period of service than conscripts, but not as long as the eight years proposed in the Bill.

It will also object to the fact that during their alternative service conscientious objectors will not enjoy the civil liberties that public servants and national servicemen have.

On Friday a special meeting of the PFP caucus was called to discuss the Bill. This gave rise to Press speculation that the party was in a crisis over the issue and that efforts were being made to avert a split.

But yesterday Mr Colin Eglin, acting leader of the party and chairman of caucus re-

jected this.

The meeting had had to be called because the Bill had suddenly been brought forward on the order paper without notice.

Instead of having weeks to discuss the matter, there were suddenly only days.

Mr Eglin, and other party sources, conceded that there was a spectrum of opinion on the matter, but he added: "This is a highly sensitive issue. Not even families completely agree on it."

"But the story of serious division is just not on. There is consensus." This was confirmed yesterday by members of both sides of the traditional divide within the party over defence matters.

Agreement was reached in the caucus without the issue having to go to a vote.

According to a statement by the party's defence spokesman, Mr Phillip Myburgh, the PFP will ask for the Bill to be referred to a select committee before the second reading.

"In a society as diverse as ours, it makes sense that in sensitive matters such as defence all groups should be given the opportunity of stating their views."

"We therefore believe that the Defence Amendment Bill

should be referred to a select committee before second reading so that such a committee can hear the views of all interested parties." Mr Myburgh said.

■ ■ ■

However, indications from Government circles are that this will not be allowed. The Government will push through the second-reading debate, establishing the basic principles of the measure before engaging the technicalities and details.

In recent years, since the total-outright concept came to dominate the Government's entire policy-making process, opposition requests



MR PHILLIP MYBURGH "all groups should be able to state their views"

for defence issues to go to a select committee before second reading have been refused.

But before that it was a custom that major defence matters go to such a committee in a bid to depoliticise defence issues as far as possible.

LETTERS

WRITE TO THE EDITOR:
BOX 1491, DURBANIt's
just
not
right!

□ YOUR report, *Goodbye to Free Education*, (SUNDAY TRIBUNE, February 20) makes certain statements about education for blacks that are wrong and misleading.

I want to emphasise the following with regard to the position of education for blacks falling under the control of the Department of Education and Training

1 Text books are supplied free to every pupil for all standards 1e sub-standard A (Grade 1) to Standard 10

2 Pupils are expected to buy their own prescribed books (not text books), 1e set-books used for the study of literature in the secondary school

3 Stationery is supplied free to pupils where compulsory education is applicable

4 All physical facilities are provided by the department including furniture. Parents do not meet any cost for buildings at all

5 Parents are expected to voluntarily contribute to the school fund which is used for the benefit of the school e.g. purchasing of additional teaching aids, sports equipment, developing of sports fields etc

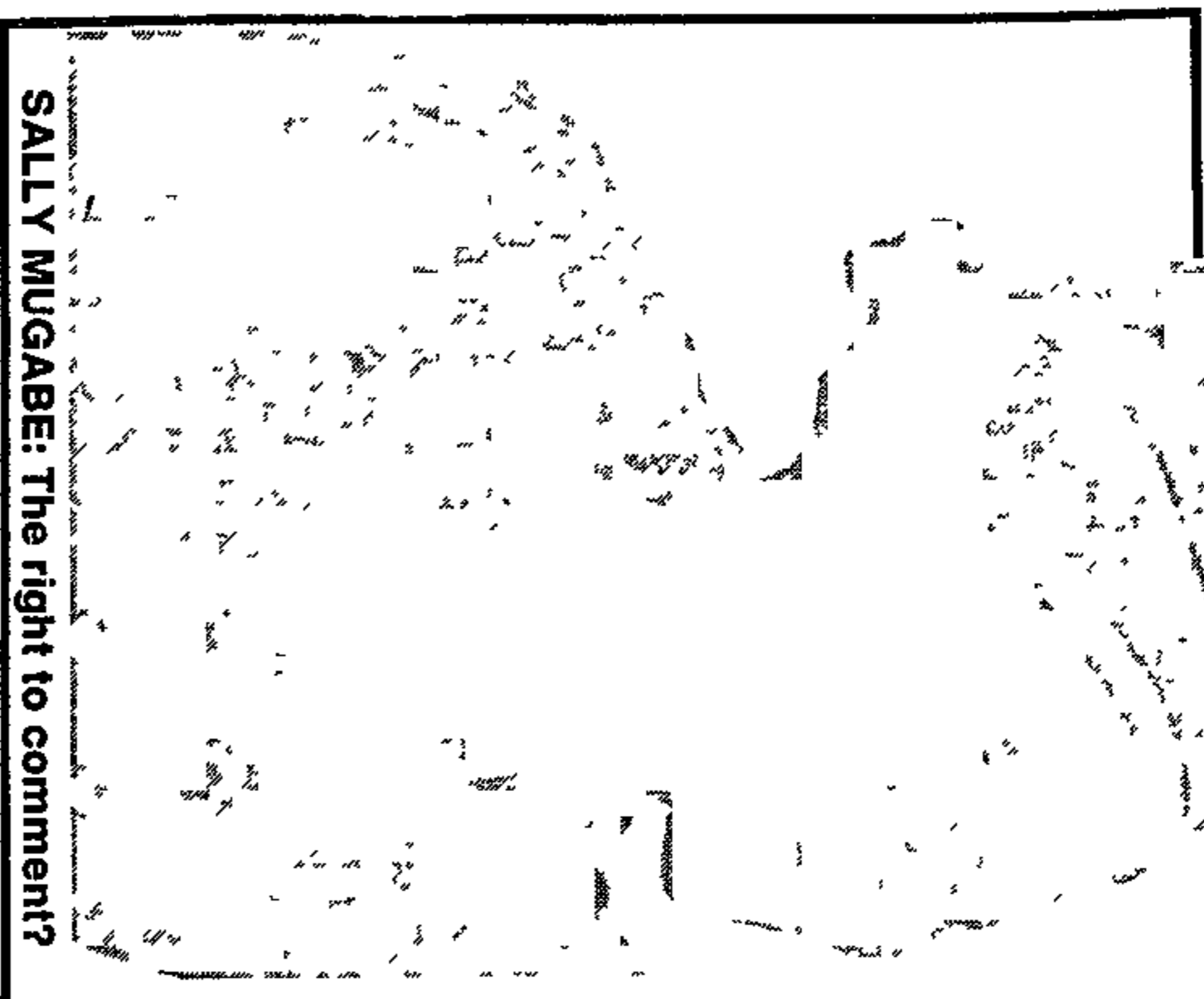
Pretoria
Director General of
Education and Training

Just Propaganda!

.. AND MORE 'LIBERAL SQUEAKING'

□ AS a propaganda exercise the article *Goodbye to Free Education* (SUNDAY TRIBUNE February 20) by Stan Maher is admirable but as a document of fact deplorable and crying out for refutation

First, compulsory "free" education for Europeans, or "whites" as denigrators delight in calling them, is enshrined in the statute books and no attempt has been made at Parliamentary



SALLY MUGABE: The right to comment?

● FOOTNOTE Educationists point out that the position as set out in the above letter does not apply universally throughout the country

Professor Ezekiel Mphahlele of *Wis Unversity*, described it as "a theoretical statement of policy, not a statement of the actualities." In the rural areas in the homelands, pupils paid for books and stationery and many schools were built and paid for by parents, he said.

Other educationists said there was no uniform situation for the country as a whole. The position stated in the Director-General's letter was true for parts of the country, but in other areas the realities were different.

black community

Mr Maher's statement "within five years they could find themselves responsible for the capital cost of new buildings" is a completely biased assumption and has no factual basis

This article comprises pernicious, sensationalised surmise and as divorced from reality as the bussing of school-children in Antartica

If white parents find themselves paying exor-

Maher's article is sickening, with prejudice and false premises abound-

ing. Typical is the paragraph about running costs being R1 000 a child and the parent contributing only R40 a year. Mr Maher cannot distinguish between school "fees" and school "funds" and, in fact, the entire amount of R1 000 a child comes from the parent through direct and indirect taxation. If it did not the

Who
does
she
think
she is?

□ SOME of Mrs Sally Mugabe's remarks (SUNDAY TRIBUNE March 6) may have been better left unprinted.

While any mother would sympathise deeply with a parent who lives through the heartbreaking loss of a child, one cannot help but recall the horrific deaths of countless innocents in the Rhodesian war. Who can forget the Elm missionary children or the babe dragged from her nanny's back and brutally bayoneted?

No, Mrs Mugabe, the "right" to be a "vengeful African honess" does not belong to you alone.

And what a delightful invitation she conveys to her white friends to visit her country. Yet my husband, Rhodesian-born of Rhodesian-born parents and himself having fathered two Rhodesian-born children, is denied a Zimbabwian passport. The reason is impossible to ascertain.

Perhaps the next time Jean Rook interviews Mrs Mugabe she might act on behalf of my husband and many like him and ask a few pertinent questions —

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN
Umhlanga Rocks

Why do
they do it?

□ NEITHER a man nor a woman should subject themselves to sterilisation unless it is in the interests of their health. Why create new business for doctors when your basic function on this earth is to procreate within the confines of marriage?

Bruce Richardson

BLOWS AND SC

.. AND THE AGONY OF A MOTHER WRONGLY ACCUSED

□ WHILE wholeheartedly supporting the campaign to *Report Baby Basher's* (Tony Swift, Sunday Tribune, March 13) may I from bitter experience offer a word of caution. Before contacting the authorities, especially the police, be sure you have a bona fide case of abuse, as a false charge could cause untold distress to parents.

A few weeks ago, following an anonymous call, police came to my door late at night, demanding to examine my children for signs of ill-treatment. Appalled and shocked, pregnant and alone — my husband works away — I

was obliged, among other things, to waken a peacefully sleeping two-year-old and strip him naked. My tearful inquiries elicited no other information than that someone had heard blows and screams and thought they came from my flat.

Somewhat disappointed, it seemed, at finding two well-cared-for, happy children, they left without so much as a word of apology.

It is also ironic because I am violently opposed to all forms of capital punishment and seldom even smack a mischievous hand!

The upshot is that despite attempts at

rationalisation, I feel that proud and deeply satisfied somehow been

home violated, my character that as a credible public, we have a moral report child abuse, let hand remember that it allegation. A reckless whaps cause more heart trying to combat

Doonside
ANTHONY SWIFT
Anyone feels aggrieved

Apartheid's camp of hell

Baby's cruel death in the open highlights the agony of separate development



□ YOUR article, *Apartheid's Camp of Hell* (above), left me disgusted and heartbroken. To think that those poor needy people have absolutely nothing. We call ourselves a Christian society. Well there is nothing Christian in allowing such a thing to exist. Everybody, regardless of race, colour or creed, has every right to be treated as a human being.

Pull together and form a healthy stable society that the rest of Africa can look up to, not point fingers at. Respect earns respect. You cannot buy it.

POOR WHITE
Empangeni

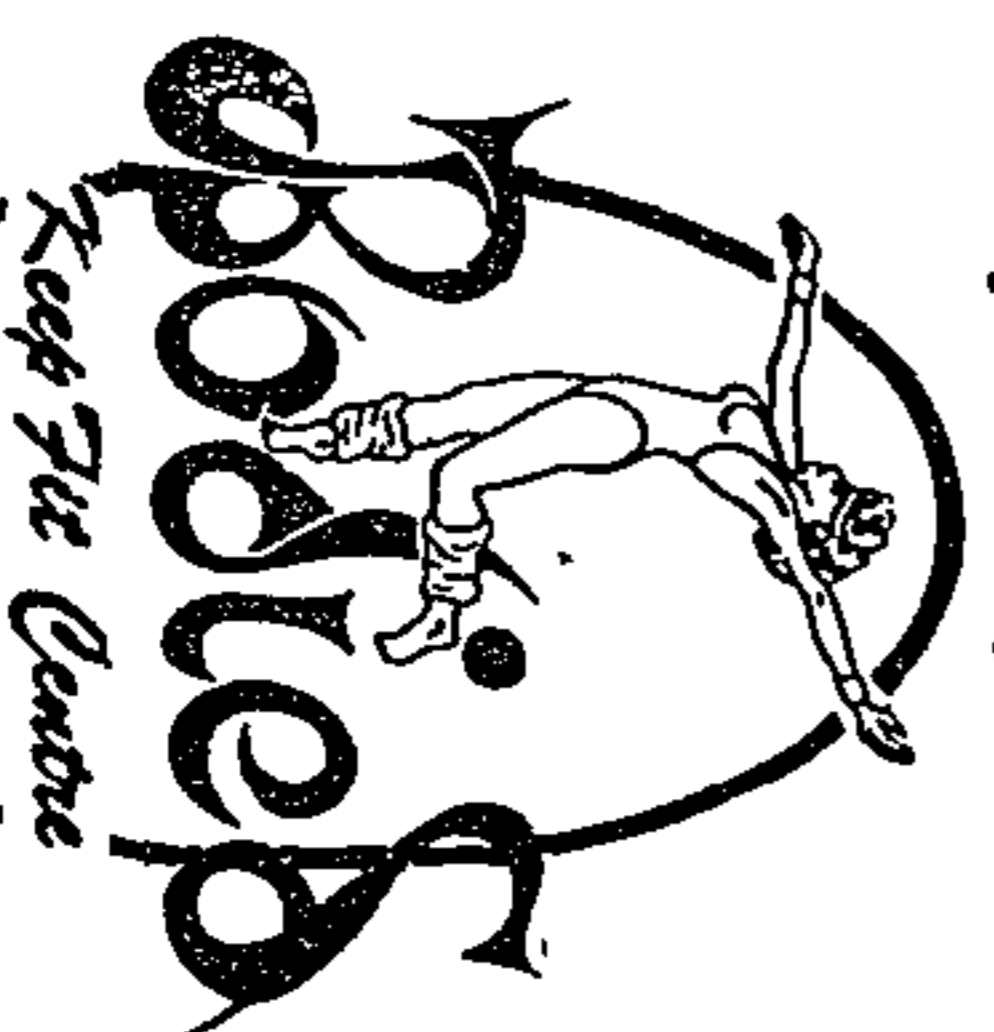
Stop
this
evil!

□ IT GAVE me great pleasure to read your porter's account and to see the pictures of the breast fast organised by Rot International for Standard 9 students of all racial groups.

That it was a great success has made it clear to senior pupils want to and get to know each other at school. I hope Rot will make this an annual event in Durban and other centres.

The volunteers seen to go with doubt in the

Dance your way to Fitness



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PICK-A-WORD

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PICK-A-WORD

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onscription, objection
Support Group to the
Bill is given below

The Bill is un-Christian. It discriminates against non-"religious" objectors at a time when there are equally valid moral grounds for refusing military service. Discrimination cannot be acceptable to the churches because it compromises the church's witness in the eyes of non-believers. Jesus Christ is supremely the man for others and it is not in keeping with his example and teaching for Christians to claim concessions denied other citizens.

Furthermore, the "religious" objection is defined to accommodate only the universal pacifist. This amounts to a rejection of the "Just War" theory as a basis for Christian conscientious objection. Although it is generally acknowledged that the "Just War" theory is due for revision, the "Just War" remains the orthodox teaching of all the "mainline" denominations. For his reason it is certainly Christian not to fight in an unjust war.

The Bill is unfair. Pre-war South African Governments have recognised that South African society is deeply divided and that people do not fight for causes they perceive as alien.

Conscription was not imposed during World War I. Many Afrikaners sympathised with the

February 1975: a complete and effective two-year sentence of detention and imprisonment for conscientious objection.

coherent reasons for not enforcing conscription. The tensions created by conscription will be further exacerbated when, as now seem likely, soldiers are included in the new constitutional dispensation and conscription is extended to them.

If it is not possible now to create a volunteer army the provision of a fair alternative to military service would help to lessen the tensions in our deeply divided society.

The Bill is repression in the guise of reform. "Religious" objectors will need to qualify before a tribunal which will meet in camera and which will not publish its proceedings. The alternative of eight years will be served in prescribed forms of community service. During this period the objector will be under an effective political banning because he will not be permitted to engage in any political activity except vote in an election of referendum, neither will he be permitted to publish any written material.

Other objectors will face the possibility of eight-year prison sentences. While professing to accommodate objectors the penalties for refusing military service are

clearly harsher than they ever were before.

This Draconian Bill is likely to encourage more young men to leave the country. It is estimated that some 3 000 leave the country annually in order to avoid military service. This represents a brain drain at a stage in the country's development when skills are at a premium.

Should conscription be extended to so-called coloureds and Indians then one can expect a mass exodus similar to that in Namibia when conscription was first imposed.

Many Namibian exiles have joined SWAPO in the armed struggle on the border. It is probable that many of the South African exiles would join the ANC, and for this reason acceptance of the Bill may in time lead to an escalation of the civil war.

The proposed legislation is consistent with the further militarisation of South African society. A militarised society is seen as an acceptable method of coping with political problems. The Bill will effectively drive young men opposed to military service out of the country, and if any of these have the commitment to return as guerrillas, they will be dealt with on the border. In doing this the Govern-

ment will again have thwarted an opportunity for people of opposing views to negotiate peacefully within the country.

The churches have not neglected their task of placing before the Government an alternative summary of the proposals put before the Naudé Commission in 1980, by a committee convened by the SACC and of which I was a member.

Recognising that people object to military service for moral and religious reasons, the comprehensive proposals called for a public, independent tribunal to determine whether the objectors' convictions were honestly held. The tribunal would have the power to allow objectors to a non-combatant position in the SADF or to a non-military community service in the public service, other recognised religious or welfare agencies or to a "peace corps". The length of community service recommended would be, given the present SADF call-up regulations, about four years.

These proposals, supported by the churches, have been largely ignored by the new Bill. For my release, the Prisons Department

transferred me from Pretoria Central Prison to Durban Central.

We left Pretoria in the dark, dressed in convict shirts, huddled together against the cold. These discomforts were forgotten as I witnessed my first sunrise in many months. The morning light revealed an expanse of countryside which was at first overwhelming to one grown accustomed to small spaces.

Today I celebrate my freedom to participate in the search for creative solutions to the problems of the "beloved country". Regrettably, the Defence Amendment Bill of 1983 is not a creative solution to the problem of conscientious objection. It is the product of a narrow vision which must contribute to an escalation of civil war. For this reason Parliament should withdraw the sections dealing with conscientious objection.

It would be fitting to conclude with the question posed by a Dutch reformed theologian, Dr Etienne de Villiers, to his church "What I ask us, is conscientious objection necessarily directed at the State, and are people who take this course necessarily traitors?" It can be that they in fact want to reform the State."

SOUTH AFRICA'S MISSING GENERATION

TRIBUNE REPORTER

THERE is a missing generation of young South Africans. Since the Soweto riots of 1976, thousands of young blacks have left the country, many to undergo military training with the aim of overthrowing the South African Government.

Every year since then, between 3 000 and 4 000 young white men have failed to report for military training. Because the South African Government doesn't make provision for conscientious objectors, apart from those who refuse on religious grounds, many of these men have fled the country and sought sanctuary overseas, mainly in Britain, the Netherlands and in the United States.

Not all have applied for political asylum in these countries. Many prepared for their eventual flight from this country by retaining their rights to foreign passports, others have skills and qualifications which made them welcome as bona fide immigrants to the countries of their choice, or can afford to register as students.

Hundreds of youngsters have failed to report for military service but remain in the country, living a life on-the-run, constantly trying to evade the military police.

According to figures given in Parliament by Minister of Defence Magnus Malan, last year 312 people were detained for refusing to undergo military training. The previous year it was 137. This compares with 331 who claimed

conscientious objection in the three years of 1975-77.

Churchmen believe these figures are likely to shoot up if, as is expected, the draft is extended to include coloureds and Indians.

"It is also expected that many of these men would flee the country, preferring to accept exile overseas rather than fight in what they claim is an unjust war that has as its only aim the retention of white rule," said one churchman.

South Africans seeking sanctuary overseas often have a long struggle before they are granted the right to remain in the country of their choice.

Dominic Holzhaus recently won the right to remain in the United States after a two-year legal battle with US immigration authorities. His

success was the first since Reagan took office and is expected to trigger more applications.

In the United States conscientious objection alone is not sufficient grounds for granting asylum, despite US support for a United Nations resolution calling on member states to "grant asylum or safe transit" to South African war resisters. The applicant has to satisfy the authorities that he fears persecution for his beliefs if he returns to his own country, but even then asylum is not granted automatically and each case is treated on merit.

Several American cities, including San Francisco, have passed resolutions welcoming South African draft evaders, but these resolutions have no

effect recently, in regard to Vietnam and to South Africa among others, to the notion of the "just war".

This was a concept which dominated thinking about war until the 16th century at a time when the church was trying to accommodate war to the ethical imperatives of religion, especially to wars fought to extend the faith or to destroy heretics. In particular it tended to be a doctrine that excused what was done in the name of the "cause" while condemning what was done in response.

Not surprisingly it has enjoyed a revival recently as a doctrine that condemns countries for responding with military force to the actions of what have come to be called the national liberation movements.

To this end the doctrine was taken up in the protocols of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law held between 1974 and 1977 and also in the series of UN resolutions regarding the Respect for Human Rights in Armed Conflict adopted in 1977.

Whereas the objections to violence as being inconsistent with deep Christian belief has clear humanitarian merit, the "just war" doctrine, dredged up from the murky history of religious wars before the 16th century, has nothing but propaganda and military advantage and certainly no humanitarian significance, as is clear from the proceedings and documents that flowed from the various international conferences.

As an alternative to religious grounds, recognising a right to political grounds for refusing compulsory military service has hazardous implications. It does not have to stop short at a sort of moralising disapproval. One obvious hazard is that political grounds can be used to undermine the fabric of the armed forces through propaganda for large scale evasion by hostile activists whose motives would be neither Christian nor moral.

Taken to its logical conclusion it serves to justify the actions of the thousands of citizens of occupied Europe who joined Hitler's SS and the wide range of other collaborators such as the Quisling government of Norway or the 200 000 Dutch Nazis

who joined the Waffen-SS. It also would serve to justify the acts of the Wit Kommando and AWB.

Moreover, it would even open avenues of escape for the most rabid racist to hide from the consequences of their votes in the custody of the most genuine of Christians. No one would pretend that the government of any country has a monopoly of wisdom and that their judgment or morality is greater than that of any citizen.

But they do have a certain legitimacy and responsibility granted them by the constitution which gives them powers and duties above the cause of the individual. In spite of the Nuremberg Trials no one has yet resolved the difficulties this system can give rise to. But certainly the crippling of a state is not necessarily the answer.

Conches have not shown any monopoly of wisdom either, as the recent revelation on French television by North Vietnamese generals Giap and Bam of the conspiracies to overthrow the South Vietnamese government long before any US involvement tended to show. Even a contribution on the part of the UN peacemakers is not going to do much for the boat people and other South Vietnamese now. And one is certainly not going to see them burning North Vietnamese flags in Hanoi as they once did in Washington.

Conscientious objection does not imply that the objector will cease to live in and enjoy the benefits of South Africa. Nor will it release him from responsibility for what is done in his name as a citizen. Indeed, he will be no better off than the women who tried to escape from the Soweto mob in 1976 by shouting "No, not me - I'm English".

For good or ill we all live in this country and we all bear responsibility for its good and its bad. When it becomes immersed in a political situation characterised by violence, violence which threatens everyone, whatever his politics or colour, then we have no choice if we stay here but to accept the duty the state imposes on us until the political process has found a way of altering the situation so that violence will stop.

But we have to wear this duty like the shirt of Nessus. The harder we try to tear it off, the more we shall suffer. It is mes-

-Row between party and MPs over issue of 'political' objectors in SADF-

THE Progressive Federal Party is being wracked by divisions over its attitude towards defence — and deep differences of opinion could emerge in the debate on conscientious objection in Parliament tomorrow.

The PFP is to hold a special caucus meeting tomorrow in an attempt to hammer out a unified front before the debate on the Government's new Defence Bill.

This follows a special caucus meeting this week, said to have ended without unanimity.

Now the PFP is to ask the Government to refer the Draft Bill, which makes provision for religious objectors but not for those on moral, ethical or political grounds, to a Select Committee before the second reading.

This would mean that the principle of the Bill could be debated and the PFP could ask that its ambit be expanded. However, the Government is certain to refuse any form of ideological objection based on other than religious grounds.

Whatever their decision the PFP is going to take a drubbing in tomorrow's debate and will receive accusations from all the other parties in Parliament that they are soft on security.

The issue is a thorn in the side for the PFP which

PROGGETTERS!

PFP faces a drubbing in Parliament tomorrow

*Slabbert
20/9/83*

954



BY PETER MANN

seems to be split into two camps on defence with the hawks in the party, led by Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, clashing with younger members.

This week there was



SLABBERT

anger in some PFP circles about a motion at the Black Sash congress condemning the party for "its efforts to condone" the SADF raid into Maseru which killed 31 people, including women and



MYBURGH

children.

They were especially angry because two PFP MPs, Mrs Di Bishop and Mrs Molly Blackburn, were delegates to the congress and did not oppose the motion which was passed unanimously.

Another embarrass-



BISHOP

ment for the PFP is that while Defence spokesman Mr Phillip Myburgh has withheld comment on the Bill, the Western Cape Regional Youth Executive rejected it outright days after it had been published.

The new Bill provides

for three different classes of religious objectors and allows those who, on religious grounds, refuse to perform any type of military service at all to serve "community service" in a Government department equal to twice the length

of their compulsory military service — a period of time which could be as long as nine years. But it also has other Draconian provisions.

Most importantly it makes no provision for those who have moral, ethical or political reasons for refusing to serve in the army.

These pacifists, who may be agnostics or atheists, face harsh prison sentences of twice the length of their military service in jail.

Each year thousands of young South Africans go into voluntary exile — leaving the country rather than serve in the armed forces.

Their reasons are var-

led but reduce to the belief that the war in South Africa is unjust, that the armed forces are nothing more than the National Party in uniform and that they are being asked to oppress their fellow South Africans struggling for their political rights or to buttress South Africa's presence in Namibia.

Conscientious objectors also point to the SADF's role in the destabilisation of South Africa's neighbours, especially Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and the involvement of the Defence Force in the attempted coup in the Seychelles as evidence that the army is playing an unacceptable political role.

It is the treatment of this kind of objector which is causing stresses in the PFP. There was a full-scale clash on the issue at the 1981 national congress of the party.

PFP leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert resolved it in part by saying that he believed the Defence Force should be a shield behind which necessary reform could take place.

In a set of guidelines issued at the time, Dr Slabbert accepted that in a society where different forms of religion were organised on the basis of strongly held, religious, ethical and moral beliefs, there would be a minority of individuals who would not do military

service or participate in a war.

He called for a Select Committee assisted by experts to draft legislation.

It appears that most of Dr Slabbert's guidelines have been met but there are other problems.

The statement issued by Mr Wayne Field on behalf of the Western Cape Regional Youth Executive of the PFP said the proposed legislation was "a cynical attempt at appearing to create a fair deal for conscientious objectors while in fact trying to wipe it out by ruthlessly intimidating and deterring potential conscientious objectors."

Churches appeal to Govt over Defence Bill

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — South African Church leaders have signed letters of objection to the Defence Amendment Bill, calling on the Government at least to reconsider the legislation

Among the signatories of the letter, which was to be delivered today to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, is the Right Reverend F A Amoore, on behalf of the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Right Reverend P W Russell, who is on holiday

This letter was also signed by Owen Cardinal McCann on behalf of the Catholic bishops of South Africa and by the Anglican Bishop of Grahamstown, the Right Reverend K C Oram as Dean of the province

Although they were unwilling to release the full text at this stage, it is understood that the letter upholds the right of conscience and quotes from the Vatican documents concerning Church teachings on a just war

It asks for the Bill to be referred to a select committee before the second reading so that it can be amended in principle.

It asks for the scope of the Bill to be extended to include men who object on moral and ethical grounds and not purely on grounds of religion. It also asks for reconsideration of several features of the Bill along more human lines.

Church leaders in Port Elizabeth have appealed to the Government to abandon the Bill.

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2 million

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Star

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19/3/83
254 (176) Cape Times

Hey's fears on reserve move

Staff Reporter

DR DOUGLAS HEY, director of the National Monuments Council and former director of the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation in the Cape, said yesterday that he sincerely hoped an alternative area could be found for Armscor's proposed activities and, if not, a modus vivendi worked out whereby disturbance of the reserve be limited.

He was reacting to a statement in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that the De Hoop Nature Reserve and its objectives were not in any way threatened by the proposed Armscor project.

General Malan said that since the tests would be performed mainly over the sea, disturbance, if any, of the plant and animal life, both in the coastal strip and in the interior, would be minimal.

Dr Hey said the value and importance of De Hoop, which encompassed the largest tract of relatively unspoilt natural veld near to Cape Town, lay in "its very isolation and minimal disturbance by human activity".

He said his biggest worry was although the reserve itself may not be involved as a test area, vehicles and aircraft moving over or through it would disturb the tranquil atmosphere of the reserve, the fauna and particularly the "very rich" avi-fauna of the De Hoop vlei.

"I sincerely hope an alternative area can be found, and if not, a modus vivendi be worked out whereby disturbance of the reserve can be limited," he said.

De Hoop, the first nature reserve of the Cape Province, was established during Dr Hey's directorship of the Department of Conservation.

It is probably the most valuable nature reserve in the Cape, as it is unique in embodying a variety of ecosystems in a relatively small area.

● Noise and increased activity caused by Armscor tests over the marine area east of Waenhuiskrans and Cape Infanta could drive the endangered Southern Right whale away from its main breeding grounds, Mrs Nan Rice, secretary of the Dolphin Action and Protection Group warned.

Mali Reporter
A SOUTH AFRICAN Defence Force tank was completely burnt out near Klerksdorp last year when the flat tyres of a low-bed trailer on which it was being carried caught fire

The tank — probably an Olifant — the trailer and a mechanical horse were all completely burnt out, with damage amounting to about R1 500 000, according to a Fire Protection Association of Southern Africa journal

It is not known if anyone was injured in the incident, which happened on October 4 about 25km outside Klerksdorp

The fire is the most "expensive" one listed in this month's issue of the Fire Protection Association journal "Fire Protection"

An SADF spokesman said last night though the fire was "no secret", the media had

Army tank fire costs R1,5m

(254) RDM 21/3/83

not been notified of the incident

He said "We do not and cannot notify the media of everything that happens. A fire department was called in but the tank was completely destroyed"

The fire was apparently caused by the trailer's flat tyres overheating

"The vehicle came to a halt and the mechanical horse, trailer and tank were completely burnt out," the journal states

The SADF spokesman said the media were probably not

aware of the incident at the time because it had happened in an area where they (the media) were not represented

"No one officially informs the media when fires happen," he said

An Automobile Association spokesman, Mr Eugene Kleynhans, said last night flat tyres, with other friction factors, could cause the tyres to catch fire

He warned it was essential for all motorists and owners of heavy-duty vehicles to ensure their tyres were in good condition at all times

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Butting through the ~~swell~~ in the mad March days

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY
THE Mayor of Port Elizabeth, Mr H van Zyl Cilie was all at sea at the weekend he was one of a party of guests who enjoyed a trip into Algoa Bay on a South African Navy missile-carrying strike craft

He was a guest aboard the SAS Jim Fouche under the command of Commander Fame Uys

An Evening Post team were guests aboard the SAS Oswald Pirow, under the command of Cdr Bob Harrison. The two strike craft were in a party of four which arrived in Port Elizabeth harbour on Thursday

Cdr Harrison, who matriculated from Victoria Park High School in 1963, took command of the SAS Oswald Pirow in July last year

He is justly proud of his ship "It's fast and versatile," he said. His crew numbers 50 and is a mix of white, Indian and coloured. They are mostly Permanent Force members

An hour-long trip into Algoa Bay showed the value of team work

Discipline is strict and concise commands over the intercom are obeyed with speed. These boys don't dilly dally. Their professionalism impressed

The weather on Friday was hardly what I would have chosen for a joyride into Algoa Bay

The wind was a brisk south-westerly blowing at 25 knots and 30 knots out at sea

But it was a smooth ride because Cdr Harrison has learnt the trick of getting the right speed for rough weather

We cut a path through the swell at 20 knots for most of the trip. It was impressive to watch as the SAS Jim Fouche criss-crossed our path and came abreast to our starboard out at sea. Its bows cut effortlessly through the water

It was invigorating. Fine spray doused the deck with each change of direction

Navy's cocky bantams have impressive kick

Accommodation in the ship's quarters is cramped. The chef turns out 150 meals a day in a galley the size of a kitchen in an average bachelor flat

The galley floor lifts in sections to reveal a refrigerator underneath

Every available nook is used to best advantage

Cdr Harrison said the ship's company ate very well. Naturally enough, soup was not on the menu. Hardly the course to begin a meal when the craft is butting through the sea

He said the ship's crew were close-knit. There were no personality clashes or friction although the men lived in such cramped living quarters. They worked as

a team and there was a strong camaraderie

The ship's crew walked and jumped about the ship with the agility of mountain goats

Landlubbers like myself clung desperately to any projection available while inching along with the deck heaving beneath ones feet

It was with some regret that I saw the breakwater looming up. Shortly afterwards the craft nosed round the bleak, concrete mole and berthed

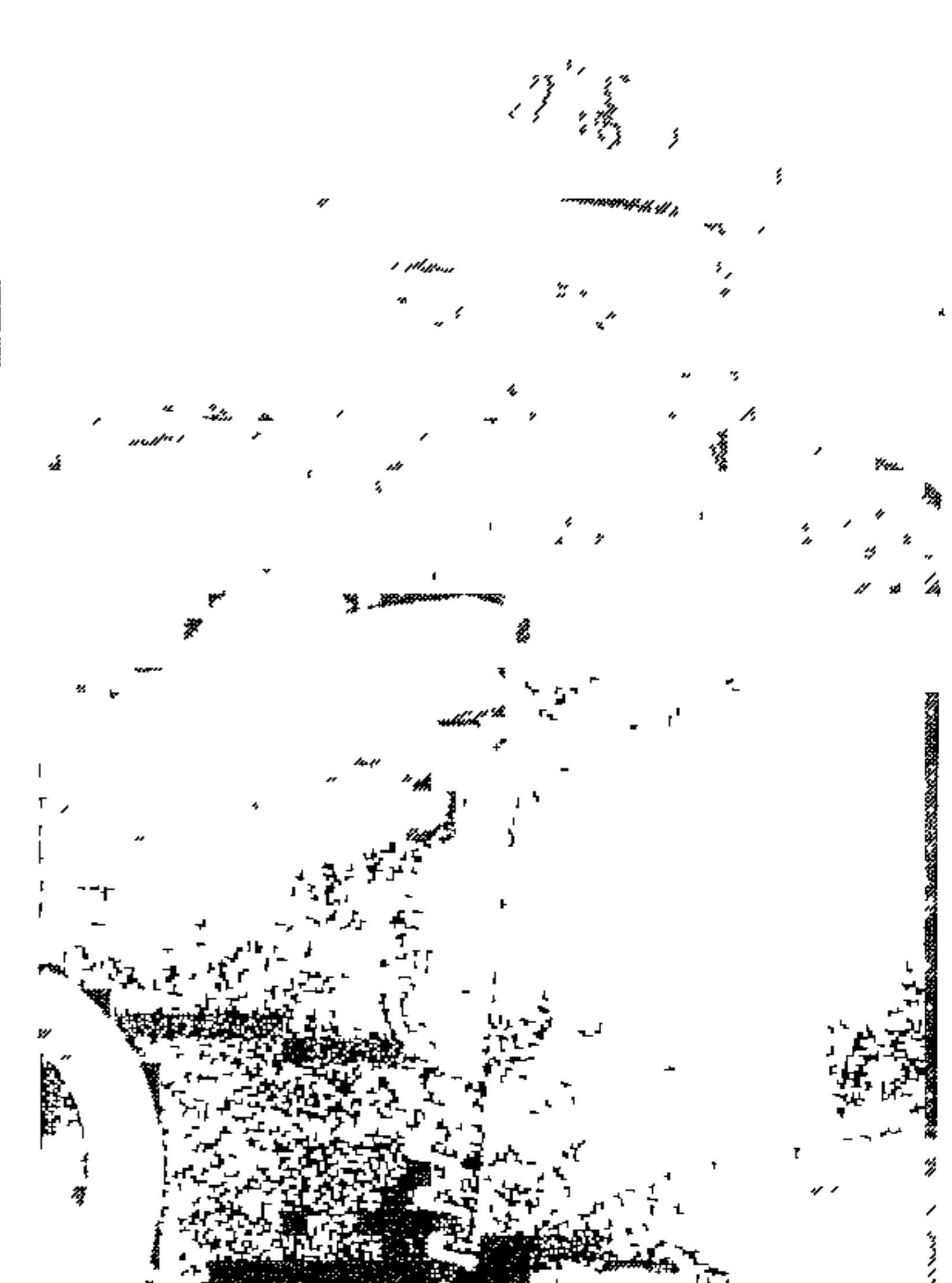
A one-hour trip was enough to show why men get hooked on going to sea in small boats — and especially in craft with the high performance of the navy's strike craft.



The SAS Jim Fouche ploughs through the rollers in Algoa Bay at the weekend. She was photographed from a sister strike craft travelling marginally ahead. Pictures by Jack Cooper



Members of the Berriman family of the Albany district were re-united briefly on the flagdeck of the SAS Oswald Pirow at the weekend — (from left) Mrs PAT BERRIMAN, her sons KEVIN and JOHN, and their father Mr CLARENCE BERRIMAN. John is a sub lieutenant aboard ship. Kevin lives in Port Elizabeth



CDR BOB HARRISON in action on the bridge of his strike craft the SAS Oswald Pirow.

Plea to drop Armscor plan

CAPE TOWN 22/3/83

Staff Reporter

IN AN urgent letter to the Minister of Defence, the Co-ordinating Council for Nature Conservation of the Cape (CCNCC) has urged that all further consideration of military use of the Waenhuiskrans-Cape Infanta area be dropped

The call to reconsider the proposal was echoed in a strongly worded press statement issued yesterday by the Flora Conservation Committee of the Botanical Society of South Africa

Their protest against

the proposed Armscor land acquisition comes against a background of intense behind-the-scenes lobbying to preserve the area by environmentalists both Opposition and Nationalist politicians and landowners

The chairman of the CCNCC, Professor Anthony Hall, said the strongest possible objection to the takeover of the area had been lodged in a letter sent to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, at the weekend

He said the objection was based on the intrinsic

conservation value of the area which provided habitat for more than 50 critically rare plants

He said the CCNCC had requested that all further consideration of military use of the Waenhuiskrans/Cape Infanta area be dropped and an alternative site chosen on a less sensitive stretch of coast.

In a press statement released yesterday the chairman of the the Flora Conservation Committee, Mr RDM Parker, deplored proposed moves by Armscor to take over the major part of De Hoop Nature Reserve and adjoining fynbos areas for military purposes

Mr Parker said the minister and Armscor had given the assurance that they were capable and equipped to look after conservation areas. However, from past experience, especially in the fynbos areas of the Cape where they had already established facilities, this had yet to be proved

"The very nature of the activities described by the minister necessitate vast fire-control measures and burning programmes which could spell the end of any reserve and make a mockery of fynbos reserve management," he said

"And we call on the Minister of Defence to balance the fight for the defence of our country with the quality of country we all wish to defend"



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Police stoned, man killed

Crime Reporter

A MAN was shot dead in Graaff-Reinet at the weekend when policemen were stoned while investigating a disturbance of the peace

Major Eddie Snyman, a police liaison officer for South-Western Districts, said that about 8pm on Saturday three reserve constables went to the Santaville area of the town to investigate a disturbance

While they were talking to residents of the area, about 20 people started throwing stones at the reservists. Constable A Joseph was struck in the mouth and the police van was hit

Constable J Isaacs was hit on the head by a stone

Constable Isaacs drew his firearm and fired at the man who was allegedly about to throw another rock at him

The shot hit a 20-year-old man in the neck and he subsequently died. He has not yet been identified

A man who allegedly threw the rock at Constable Joseph was arrested

CAPE TOWN 22/3/83
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**"Barbizon".
BEDTIME**

By Sheryl Raine
Pretoria Bureau

Top-level decision-making, particularly on foreign policy, is being dominated increasingly by military elements, including the Defence Force, and this has serious implications, say leading political analysts and former diplomats

Among the political scientists who have studied the country's foreign relations and policy-making are Professor Gerrit Olivier of the University of Pretoria, Professor Deon Geldenhuys of the Rand Afrikaans University, Dr G M E Leistner, director of the Africa Institute, and Professor Gerhardus Labuschagne of Unisa

Their studies have shown that

●By default, rather than design, the rôle of the military in top-level internal and external decision-making on matters directly or indirectly linked to security has increased considerably in recent years

●While South Africa's rôle in directly destabilising neighbouring States is difficult to prove, analysis shows that the

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Too quick on the draw?

Sheryl Raine
Toria Bureau

decision-making, rely on foreign policy dominated in- g by military ele- ncluding the De- ce, and this has se- ical analysts and plomats the political scien- o have studied the foreign relations and aking are Professor iver of the University ia, Professor Deon ys of the Rand Afri- niversity, Dr GME irector of the Africa and Professor Ger- buschagne of Unisa studies have shown

Political analysts and diplomats have pointed out the growing role of the military in South Africa's foreign policy decisions and fear that this could have devastating implications for the whole of Southern Africa.

country is not doing all it could to stabilise the region ●Destabilisation would be a logical option for the country to take up in its specific security situation ●The Department of Foreign Affairs' performance in the diplomatic field in Africa reveals a lack of innovative policy initiatives and a massive,

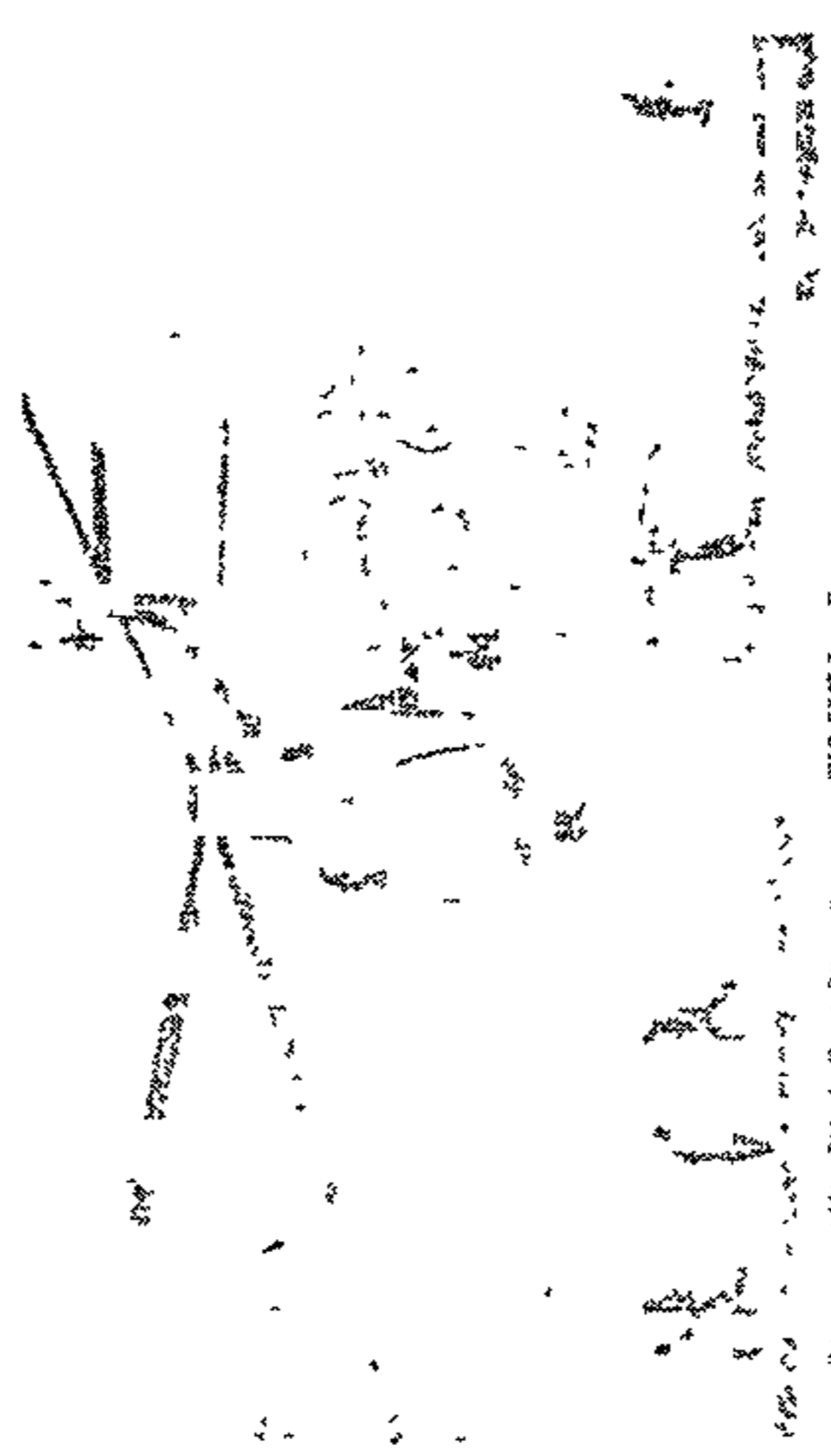
but inadequate, holding action on South Africa's deteriorating relations with black States ●South Africa has adopted a strategic view of Southern Africa which is highly question- able and, by limiting its op- tions, is painting itself into a corner unnecessarily ●The increase in military in- fluence in decision-making has coincided with an increased perception of threats from bor- dering States But the question now is whether the decision-makers are too impatient and too ready to use military "quick fix" solutions in place of diplo- macy ●Security has become the top priority in virtually all spheres of government The State Security Council, a statutory body whose decision-making pro- cesses are secret and on which the Defence Force is strongly represented, has become the

SADF manoeuvres is there too much military involvement in dip- lomatic decision-making? the expense of developing sounder relations with other neighbouring countries "The Matola raid into Mozambique in 1981 and the Ma- seru raid last year point to what might be termed the in- creasing militarisation of South African foreign policy which

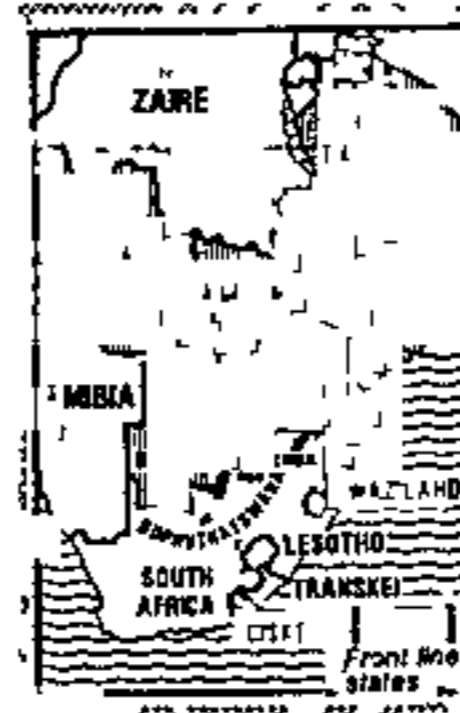
may well be related to the ris- ing influence of the Defence Force in top-level decision- making," wrote Professor Gel- denhuys in the latest issue of SA International The abortive Seychelles coup and last year's fatal in- cursion by South African sol- diers into Zimbabwe has also raised doubts about the policy- makers handling of, or control over, the military instrument, he said

"With the country engaged in a counter-insurgency war in Namibia and its own security threatened from without and within, it is not surprising that the military has become a pow- erful voice, particularly in mat- ters of security," Professor Geldenhuys said But the use of military might instead of diplomacy in Southern Africa could have de- vastating implications, the pro- fessor added

centre of government decision- making on major matters of in- ternal and external security Former diplomats, who can- not be named, have voiced con- cern that the Department of Foreign Affairs appears to be concentrating on efforts to se- cure a Namibian settlement at



In this first report in a three-part series by Sheryl Raine, Professor Deon Geldenhuys of the Rand Afrikaans University and Professor Jeroen Olivier of the University of Pretoria note the increased role of the military in making national decisions.



In the late 1960s South Africa began to warn that it was prepared to fight terrorists "even beyond its borders" to ensure the country's security

The warning was an obvious message to neighbouring states not to harbour ANC, or any other, insurgents operating against South Africa

It was also the start of a public perception of an immediate threat to South Africa which, with the emergence of Angola,

Military has firm grip on policy

Mozambique and Zimbabwe as independent, hostile and, broadly-speaking, socialist neighbours has more recently given rise to phrases like "total onslaught"

Total onslaught in turn gave rise to the Defence Force's "total national strategy" to meet perceived threats

Political scientist Professor Deon Geldenhuys of the Rand Afrikaans University, says that this strategy has profoundly affected top-level government decisions

"In essence, total national strategy meant the planned mobilisation of human and ma-

terial resources to ensure its survival," he wrote in a paper recently

The military-security base was only one of four power bases which were to be mobilised, the others being the politico-diplomatic, economic and socio-psychological bases

A number of policy guidelines were established including, firstly, the establishment of a constellation of Southern African states which would involve economic, diplomatic and, to a lesser extent, political interaction, and, secondly, the defence of the country against external interference "in every possible way", with the military as the prime instrument

A national-security management system was introduced with the State Security Council as the focal point

As a statutory body, the council is now the centre of decisions on major matters of internal and external security

Its decision-making processes and controls are secret

Under the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha (a former Minister of Defence), the council's standing members include the present Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha and his director-general

The military's involvement in the highest level of decision making is not a South African phenomenon (another example is the National Security Council in the United States), but the formalisation of the military's part in decision making is the product of the peculiar security situation, says Professor Geldenhuys.

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Broadly felt

The effects of this formal military involvement are, say other political analysts, now being broadly felt in a number of spheres, particularly foreign policy, where some have expressed concern about military dominance.

So far, the threat-conscious white public has displayed overwhelming support for attacking terrorist bases in neighbouring states, according to a survey done by the Rand Afrikaans University last year.

Whites appear to demand that drastic, visible steps be taken to counter the perceived terrorist threat, while cross-border military attacks on ANC targets may be hardening the feelings of the black community where the victims of such raids are regarded as kith and kin and freedom fighters.

In the international sphere, South Africa's incursions into neighbouring countries has been disastrous for her image.

African states have increasingly come to regard South Africa as some kind of desperado willing to do anything to preserve the unchanged position of white minority rule.

How did the military come to have such influence?

In the assessment of Professor Gerrit Olivier of the department of political science at the University of Pretoria, the Department of Foreign Affairs has by default, rather than design, left a gap in the foreign-policy field which, in the face of security threats, has been filled by the military.

Cornered porcupine

There is an absence of innovative foreign policy in most areas except Namibia, he believed.

A settlement in Namibia enjoyed top priority in the security and diplomacy stakes, leaving little resources, energy or initiative for other pressing issues.

What is more, security considerations in Namibia seem to have spilled into South Africa and have perhaps disproportionately influenced policy making.

South Africa's relations with neighbouring states have deteriorated markedly in recent times.

As for the rest of Africa, apart from a meeting between Mr P W Botha and Zambian leader, Mr Kenneth Kaunda last year, South Africa appears to be involved in what Prof Olivier called "A massive holding action" which displayed a dearth of initiative in the diplomatic and economic fields, few gestures of symbolic significance and a desperate need for statemanship and a declaration of intent by South Africa to abolish institutionalised racism.

"South Africa, a major regional power, has become like a cornered porcupine, isolated and defensive, a reactor to events rather than an initiator," he said.

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Return to 'slave labour' in SA

CAPE TIMES

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— In terms of the proposed Defence Amendment Bill conscientious objection would mean a return to slave labour in South Africa, the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on defence, Mr Philip Myburgh (MP Wynberg), said yesterday

Speaking during the debate on the bill's Second Reading he said the only difference was that the person enslaved in terms of the bill would be able to vote

"It virtually gives the State complete control over such a person during the period of (prescribed) community service

"We believe that by restricting conscientious objection to those who have religious objections only, the State in itself is acting in conflict with the teaching of tolerance, which is one of the cornerstones of all faith"

People with deeply held moral or ethical be-

liefs should also be considered conscientious objectors

Referring to the penalties for people who refused to do military service, Mr Myburgh said it seemed very strange that while there were severe restrictions on civil liberties and extended periods of slave labour, there was a proposal that certain people in certain circumstances could buy themselves out

Political change

He said the PFP's general approach to defence matters was that the solution to South Africa's problems lay in political change and adaptation rather than in military action

There were several things which made this debate important These included

● The increase in the intensity of the civil war in Zimbabwe

● The fight between the Mozambique Resistance Movement and Frelimo

● The increased activity of Swapo forces in SWA/Namibia

● The increase in the inflow of communist-manufactured arms into the Republic

Mr Myburgh moved an amendment calling for the subject of the bill to be referred to a select committee for inquiry and report, the committee to have power to take evidence and call for papers and to have leave to bring an amendment bill

His party was also not satisfied that the boards for religious objection would consist only of theologians as assessors

It should rather consist of legally trained men and therefore of a judge and two assessors and no one should represent the Defence Force or the Department of Manpower — Sapa

No provision for 'selective pacifists'

CAPE TIMES 22/3/83

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Defence Amendment Bill made provision for alternative service for religious objectors, not "selective pacifists", the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

Introducing the Second Reading debate on the bill, he said it met the needs of 98 percent of all the religious objections encountered by the Defence Force thus far

"It makes provision for a man who, purely on religious grounds, is a pacifist and not for other selective pacifists"

The present legislation made no provision for religious objectors other than those who belonged to a recognized religion which prohibited military service, the minister said

The bill, based on the recommendations of a committee of inquiry under the chairmanship of the Chaplain General, made new provision for three categories of religious objection

The first category, those who objected to combat duty, could do service in a non-combat capacity

while a second category, those who did not wish to do service in any armed force or wear uniforms, could do prescribed maintenance tasks and serve one-and-a-half times the period of a national serviceman

Theologians

The third category, those who refused to serve in any way in any connection with military duties, could do prescribed community service of a civilian nature. Such service would last twice as long as normal national service.

Objectors would be subjected, in terms of the bill, however, to a thorough examination by a board of qualified theologians, appointed by the Minister of Manpower, which would inquire into the objectors' religious convictions and make rec-

ommendations as to what service would be fitting

"These people are not criminals," General Malan said. There were 351 such objectors at present in detention

"Some of them are highly qualified, even medical practitioners," he said

"We must ask ourselves whether we can afford, in today's circumstances, to waste such valuable manpower"

The act at present provided for three years' detention for objectors and there had been appeals by the Roman Catholic and Anglican bishops and priests for alternative forms of national service

The moderation of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk had also decided that only those who objected for political and ethical reasons should be denied an alternative to military training — Sapa



**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
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Defence B

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**Govt takes ²⁵⁴
hard line on
Defence Bill**

CAPE TIMES 22/3/83

By MICHAEL ACOTT
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The Government yesterday adopted a hard line on the Defence Amendment Bill and seems likely to override all opposition objections to the controversial measure

The bill is expected to lead to a lengthy and divisive debate this week over conscientious objection and alternatives to military service for those without strictly religious grounds for refusing to do military training.

It specifies varying periods of non-combatant or community service for three categories of religious objectors, but prison sentences of up to eight years for those who refuse military duties on non-religious grounds

As the second reading debate began, the government seemed certain to reject Progressive Federal Party demands for its provisions to be discussed and amended in the calm of a parliamentary select committee before its first parlia-

mentary debate
The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, also rejected in advance calls for the proposed alternative community service to be extended to people with non-religious conscientious objections to military duties

The new chief Opposition spokesman on Defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, said the measure was harsh, limited and should be amended before being presented to Parliament.

He welcomed the provisions for alternative service, but said the only consideration should be the length of alternative service for objectors

He urged the government to add moral and ethical objections to provisions for religious objection.

These people were not unfaithful to South Africa, but youths who were being subjected to harsher penalties than "rapists and people who have committed unthinkable crimes"

● More reports page 4

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- 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
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	Internal	External
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<i>46</i>	<i>9</i>	
<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>CRB</i>
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- 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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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

'Unsafe' orders 'disregarded'

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Chief Reporter

TWO young watch-keeping officers in the flagship of the SA Navy, SAS President Kruger, which sank a year ago after colliding with SAS Tafelberg, said yesterday that they would have disregarded any instruction from the officer controlling a manoeuvre if they had considered it "unsafe"

They were testifying at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, one of the 16 men lost when the "PK" sank in pre-dawn darkness on February 18 last year

One of the OOWs, Lieutenant Frank Charles van Rooyen, said that on four previous occasions he had disregarded the instructions of a principal warfare officer (PWO) in the operations room when he had considered they would bring his ship within an unsafe distance of another vessel

'Normal'

Lieutenant Van Rooyen, who was a sub-lieutenant at the time of the disaster, also said he considered it normal to turn a screening ship away from, not inward towards, the vessel being screened in an exercise such as that being carried out when the collision occurred

It has been stated in previous evidence that Tafelberg, the fleet replenishment ship, was the "main body", or the vessel being screened by the frigates President Kruger and President Pretorius in an anti-submarine exercise

The President Kruger, it has been stated, turned inward, to starboard, in a screen-reorientation exercise on February 18

Questioned by Mr J H Barnard, who with the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr Frank Kahn, SC, is leading evidence at the inquest, Lieutenant Van Rooyen said he could recall one occasion when a screening ship he was on turned inward, but this was done only after it had been determined that the main body would be safely passed at a distance of more than two nautical miles, or about 4000 yards

Disregarded

Lieutenant Van Rooyen said he could not recall that Lieutenant Peter Smith, the PWO on duty in the flagship on the night of the collision, had been one of the PWOs whose instructions he had disregarded on previous occasions

Mr M S Jacobs, representing Captain Wim de Lange, officer commanding the "PK" and also the exercises, asked Lieutenant Van Rooyen.



Lieutenant
F C van Rooyen



Lieutenant
D Liebenberg

"In the circumstances of this particular exercise, if you had received an instruction from Lieutenant Smith to turn to starboard, I take it you would have had no hesitation in refusing such an instruction?"

Lieutenant Van Rooyen That is correct

'Unsafe'

Mr Jacobs Why would you have refused? — Because I would have considered it unsafe

Mr Jacobs And if you considered such an instruction to be dangerous, I take it you would have expected any other officer of the watch to react the same way? — I think that would be a fair assumption

Replying to Mr Barnard, Lieutenant Van Rooyen said that among the factors he would have considered on receiving an instruction to turn to starboard were sea-state at the time, the fact that the wind was gusting at 30/40 knots, the fact that the manoeuvre would have had to be carried out in darkness and also the fact that Tafelberg was scheduled to turn to starboard two minutes after her two escorts had changed course

Mr Barnard What if the PWO was insistent that you carry out his instructions? — In terms of standing orders, I would

have had to refer this to the captain as a dispute

In previous evidence it has been stated that the "PK" continued to steam at her screening speed of 12 knots when making her turn to starboard, and not at the operational speed of 23 knots stipulated for a screen-reorientation manoeuvre

Asked by Mr Barnard if he could think of any reason why the ship had not been turned at the operational speed, Lieutenant Van Rooyen replied that Sonar (submarine detection) conditions would be better at the lower speed

'Prudent'

Rear-Admiral G N Green, one of the two assessors sitting with the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl asked. If the screening vessels were leaving swept waters and moving to new sectors that were unswept, would it not be prudent to get there as quickly as possible? — Yes, it would

Lieutenant Derek Liebenberg, 23, one of the three watch-keeping officers of "PK" during the exercise — he was also then a sub-lieutenant — said it was at all times the duty of an OOW to ensure the safety of his ship

During the exercise in question, he had on February 17, the day before the collision, and in his watch from 8am to noon, exercised his discretion in terms of this "safety" obligation to order course alterations that were in conflict with the orders or instructions of the PWO

A reason the OOW had discretion to disregard an instruction from the PWO was that the OOW was on the bridge, with visual references, whereas the PWO was down below, in an enclosed operations room

"As OOW I was conscious of the fact that I must call the captain at any time of day or night if any problem arose that I could not myself handle. This applied also to the officer on duty in the operations room during the exercise

Confidence

"Although the captain had confidence in me, he demanded to be notified if I had any doubt about anything"

● Earlier at yesterday's hearing, Commander John Wainwright, officer in charge of the SA Navy's tactical school, agreed with Mr Kahn that while the commanding officer of a naval vessel could delegate authority to another officer, he could not delegate his responsibility for his ship

The inquest continues today

PFP call for all-race professional army

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Political Staff

THE Progressive Federal Party has called for an expanded and fully multi-racial army composed mainly of professional volunteers

In his first major policy statement as the PFP's chief defence spokesman Mr Philip Myburgh MP for Wynberg said yesterday that his party believed the solution to South Africa's problems lay more in political change than in military action

Speaking in the Defence Amendment Bill debate which deals with controversial new proposals on conscientious objection Mr Myburgh said the PFP did not favour the total elimination of Citizen Force training but said that it played too important a role in South Africa's defence

'Testing ground'

At the same time he warned against the 'vast quantities of war material' being pumped into flashpoints in Africa and Southern Africa

"Unless stability is brought about and we all get off the dizzy helter-skelter to greater turmoil, Southern Africa will become just another testing ground in the arms race between the super powers," he said

Earlier he referred to the clash between the MNR and Frelimo in Mozambique, Swapo incursions in SWA/Namibia and the large-scale flow of communist arms in the sub-continent

Describing the PFP's approach to the army's role, he said members of the NP and CP saw it as a

machine simply for maintaining the present status quo

"We believe that the army's role is something completely different" said Mr Myburgh

"This question must be settled because those who serve must know where

they stand and what they are fighting for

"Our opinion is that its primary role is to protect the country from aggression, whether it comes from a foreign army or internally from citizens who have been trained and have the means to attempt violent and revolutionary change

"The army's second role is to maintain internal order so that change can take place in a peaceful atmosphere

"The changes must be on political, social, economic as well as the welfare terrains in such a way as to satisfy the aspirations of the black people

'The majority'

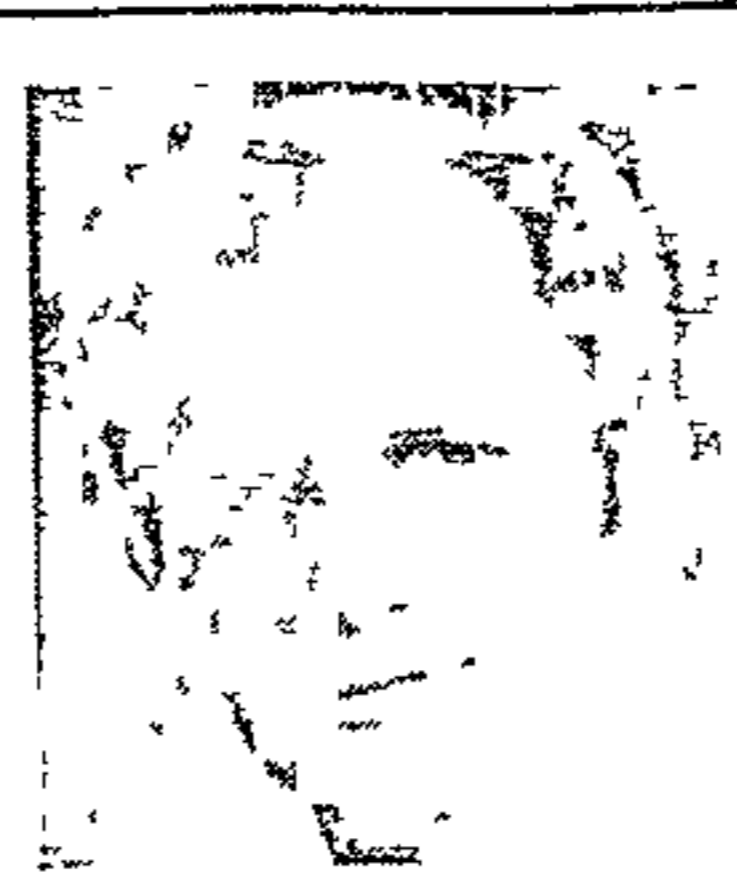
"Unless an internal dispensation is created which satisfies the majority, the Defence Force will not be in a position to carry out its task and our appeals for peaceful change will fall on deaf ears"

Dealing with the composition of the Defence Force, he said the General Opposition believed that national service and the subsequent civil defence service played too great a role

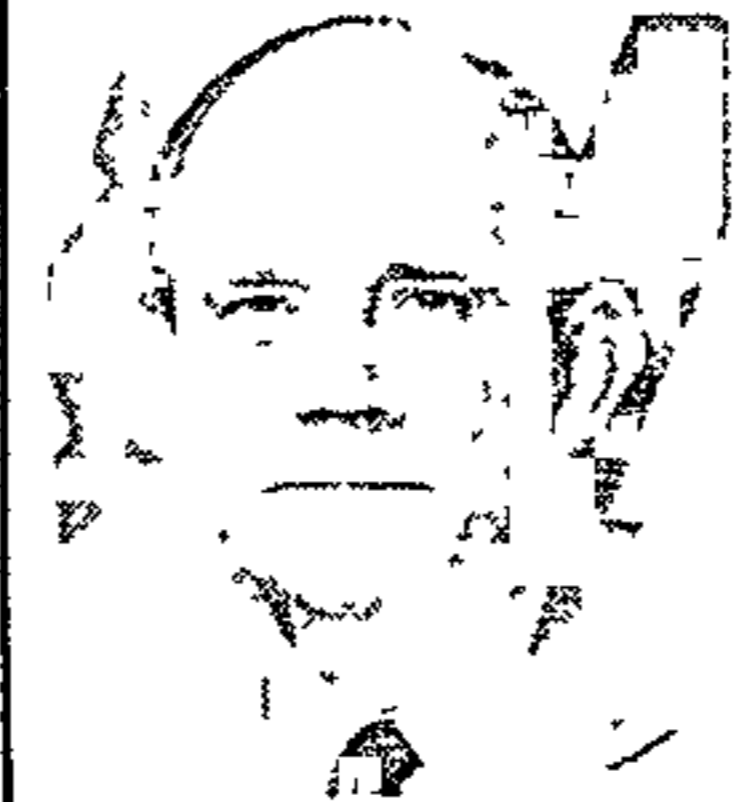
"The Permanent Force must be considerably expanded and should be composed of professional soldiers who volunteer for service" he said

"It must also be completely open and multi-racial and (provide) equal pay for equal work and responsibility"

Provision also had to be made for people who wished to make a temporary contribution on a voluntary basis



Mr Myburgh 'changes must be on political, social, economic as well as the welfare terrains to satisfy the aspirations of the black people'



General Magnus Malan 'these are positive amendments which bring us in line with the times we live in'

Sparks raid: US warning

CAPE TIMES 22/3/83
327

Political Staff

IF THE government proceeds with the prosecution of the Washington Post correspondent in South Africa, Mr Allister Sparks, under the Internal Security Act and the Police Act, it could seriously damage South Africa's relations with the United States, according to informed sources

The sources said last week's raid on the former editor of the Rand Daily Mail had "almost certainly" been raised at the weekend meeting between South African and US State Department officials in Washington on the security situation in SWA/Namibia and Angola

The raid on Mr Sparks's home has already been condemned in unusually strong terms in an editorial in the Washington Post and in a statement by the US State Department at the weekend

The State Department also took the unusual step of announcing at its press briefing that the police raid on Mr Sparks had been raised with the South African Govern-

ment, which is fully aware of our views"

"The State Department strongly condemns any effort to restrict, fetter or otherwise intimidate the press — actions which can only result in a diminution of information available to the public

"The State Department's 1982 human rights report notes that there has been a progressive erosion of press freedom in South Africa over the last decade

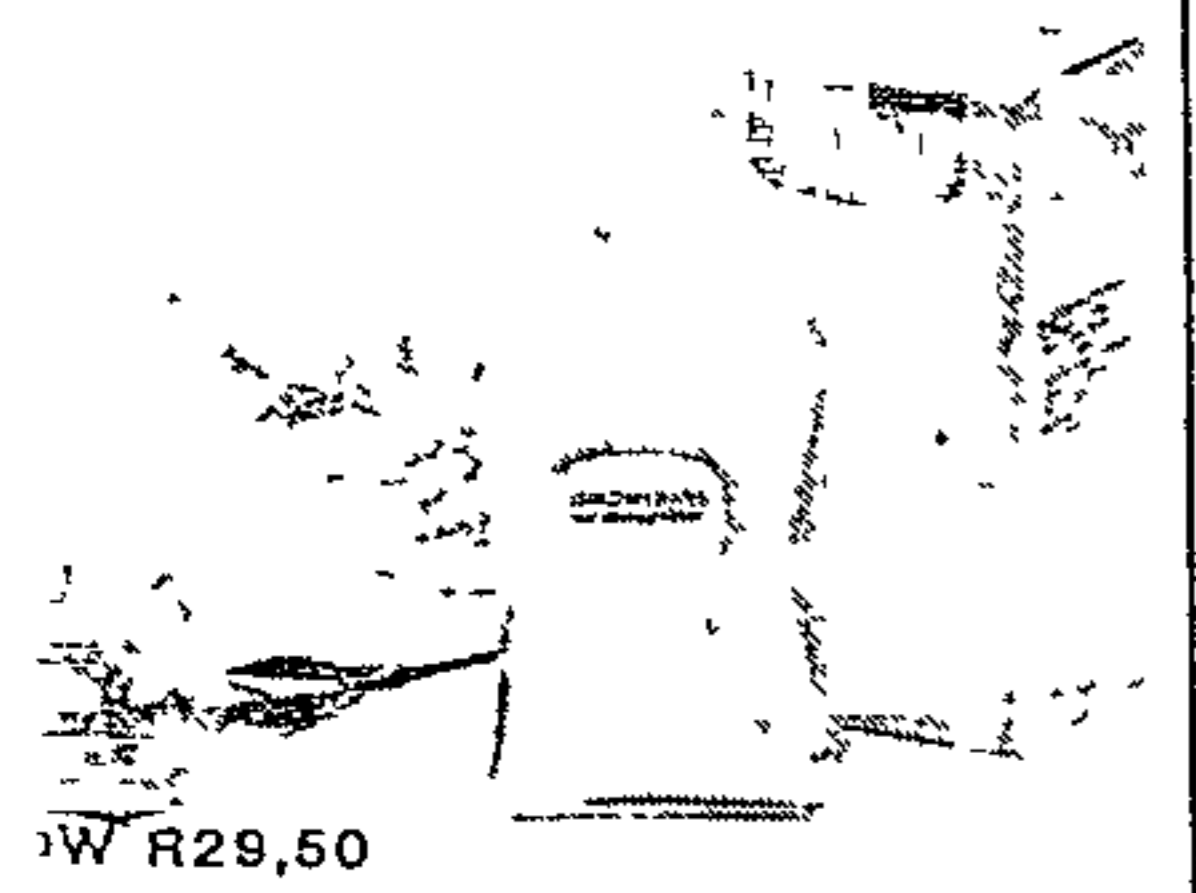
"Nonetheless the press in South Africa, we noted, remains a vital channel of communication with South African society, and between South Africa and the rest of the world

Business

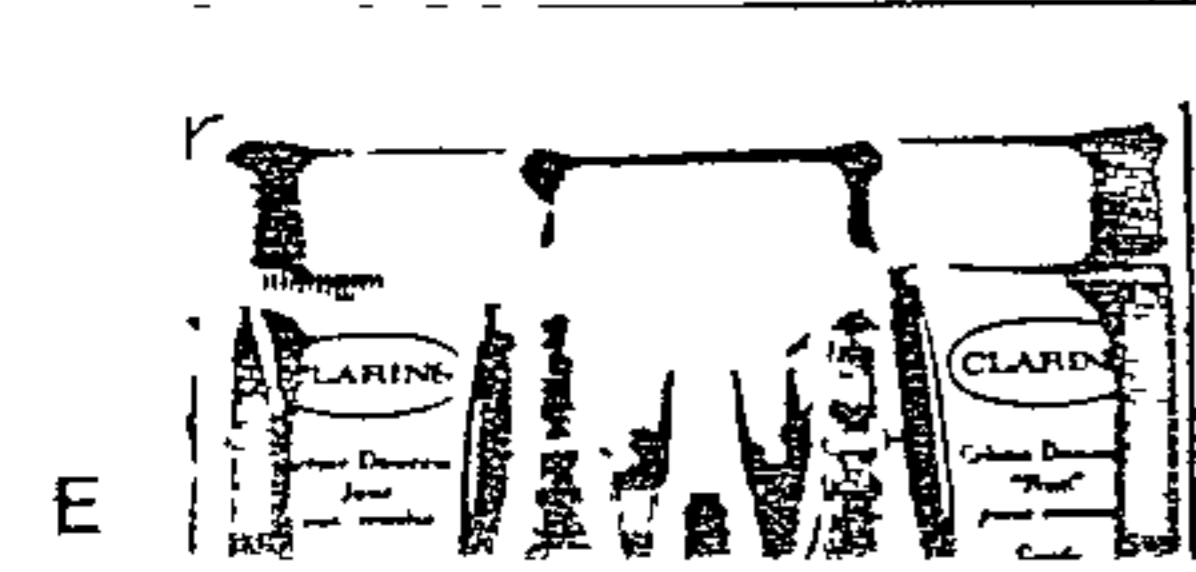
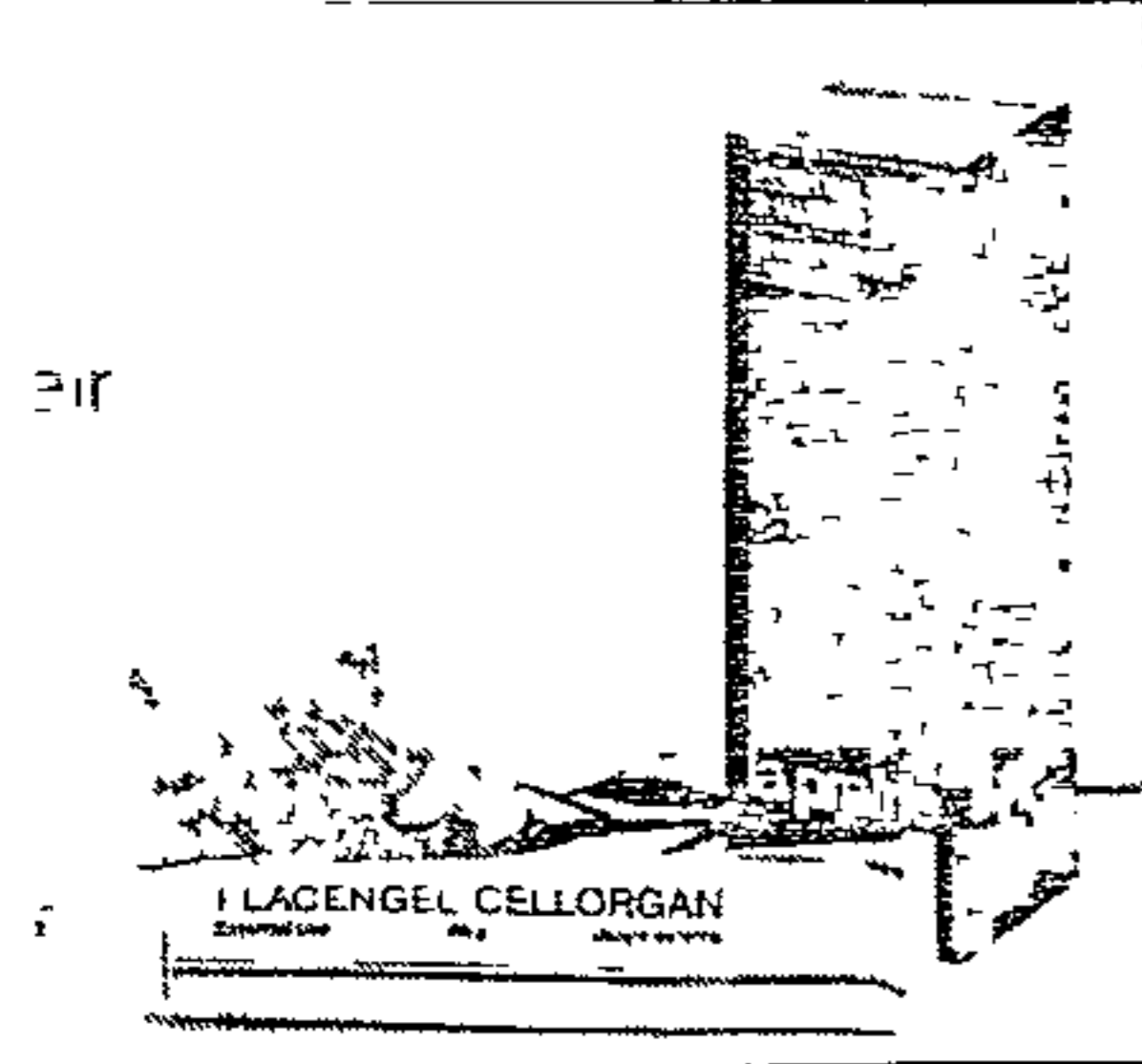
Today's business (1) Resumption, Second Reading debate — Defence Amendment Bill (2) Committee Stage —

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UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

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All answer books must be numbered

Number of books handed in	3
Number of this book	3

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(1)	(2)	(3)
7	$13 \frac{1}{2} = 54$	
Examiners' Initials		

Conscientious objector jailed

Pretoria Correspondent
Star 23/3/88
(254)

A Durban political conscientious objector was yesterday jailed for two years by a military court in Pretoria for failing to render military service

Peter Richard Hathorn (22), who graduated from the University of Cape Town last year, failed to do national service when called up in January

Hathorn said that it was military not national service to which he objected

He would have no qualms about doing non-military national service which did not contribute to the effects of the SADF

"Since the conflict in this country is a civil not an external war, participation in the SADF is a profoundly political action Participation does

not act in the interest of the nation as a whole, it contributes only to the cause of the dominant minority," he said.

Among the witnesses who gave evidence for Hathorn were Dr Allan Boesak, head of the Western Alliance of Reformed Churches, and Mr Graham McIntosh, PFP MP for Pietermaritzburg North

Dr Boesak said that the Alliance had found that during the last general assembly that apartheid as a philosophy was sinful, against Christian belief and a heresy

Mr Graham McIntosh told the court that in the past Afrikaner nationalists had had serious political conscientious objection

On the bench were the president, Commandant Jan Barnard, and two assessors, Major Tobias van Wyk and Major Gert Labuschagne.

(Paper)

(Paper)

NOT

- 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

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

Still time to think again on conscientious objectors

By BOB STEYN, committee member of the Civil Rights League

HUMAN society has a long and dismal record of persecuting peacemakers and peacekeepers. The events of Good Friday which we are soon to commemorate afford one of the most striking examples. But there have been others, like Britain's treatment of conscientious objectors in World War I.

So the provisions of the Defence Amendment Bill now being rushed into law without proper opportunity for public debate are not altogether surprising. Which is unfortunate. We could do with pleasant surprises to indicate that somewhere along the line we might be profiting from the lessons of history and climbing out of the long rut of low ground on to the high ground of aspiration.

Same old rut

I am reminded of a sign on a badly corrugated road saying "Choose your rut carefully, you will be in it for 100 km." But here we are, heedless of warnings, choosing to career along madly in the same old rut leading to chaos and disaster when we have the opportunity to pause, take the long view, and choose a different road.

The point that is being consistently missed is that wherever society has failed to make adequate and enlightened provision for conscientious objectors of all kinds, society has been the loser. We have need of people who choose to work actively and constructively for preservation of life and towards the establishment of peace even and especially in the midst of conflict. Never has that need been more urgent than now when we face the grim prospect of nuclear holocaust.

But the very fear that should alert us to the dangers of short-term expediency and lead us into the ways of reason and health turns to panic, blinding



us to the long view and plunging us into irrational arguments and actions.

There is not space here to review and counter all the arguments against conscientious objection nor all the major objections to this Bill. And this is part of the tragedy of the way in which this measure is being handled and of the effect the provisions will have. No proper attempt has been made to canvass the views of conscientious objectors themselves, and once these provisions become law society will be even further deprived of the opportunity to weigh up and benefit from views which could be put to advantage.

Among the most objectionable features of the present Bill are those proposals providing for secret tribunals, absence of legal representation, denial of the right of appeal and a total ban on publication of proceedings. One source of information about what conscientious objectors really stand for has been the publication of the proceedings when they have stood trial. Their statements have won admiration for their sincerity of purpose, for the clarity with which they have expressed themselves and for their willingness to perform constructive alternative service of their own choosing.

Among the most prevalent arguments against full and proper recognition of conscientious objectors is that they are egotistical and seek to impose their consciences on others. The reverse appears to be true.

Conscientious objectors — and this is as true of those who object on moral, ethical and humanitar-

ian grounds as of those who base their objections on religious grounds — are not trying to impose the dictates of their consciences on others. They seek only the right to exercise a sense of duty in the interests of our common society as strong as that which impels many whom they respect into the fighting forces.

There are people who believe that there are ways of serving one's country, at least equally valid, other than donning uniforms and carrying weapons. Their loyalty drives them to a desire to work constructively for the creation of community and peace. This is the positive side of their stance which deserves proper recognition.

They deserve the right and the chance to put their beliefs to the test. More importantly, our society should welcome the opportunity to benefit from an alternative approach to the securing of peace and security.

We hear much these days about "total onslaught." Unless we reconsider, history may look back upon this period and adjudge that there was indeed a total onslaught upon the rights and the abilities of the people of South Africa to make free and informed choices, that much of that onslaught came from within, and that the provisions of this Bill were part of the onslaught.

There is still time. No good purpose can be served by pushing this Bill through in a hurry. We who see the danger in its provisions appeal to all who advocate the measure, including and especially members of government, to take wider counsel and reconsider.

Conscientious objectors look towards and wish to work for a future in which wars will be unnecessary. Justice to the conscientious objector secures, not imperils, the safety of the democratic state.

11-11-11



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

1

All answer books must be numbered

Manoeuvre 'was not dangerous' 254

Cape Times 23/3/83

Chief Reporter

THE type of screen-reorientation manoeuvre in which the SAS President Kruger and the SAS Tafelberg collided on February 18 last year was not considered dangerous, an anti-submarine warfare officer on the Kruger said yesterday.

Lieutenant F H Visser, one of the survivors of the sinking of the Kruger, said this type of manoeuvre was carried out as often as 12 times a day during such exercises.

He also said that while the officer of the watch (OOW) and the principal warfare officer (PWO) on duty at the time of the collision may have been inexperienced, they were both regarded as competent and responsible.

He was testifying at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, one of 16 victims of the tragedy.

Questioned by Mr M S Jacobs, representing the commanding officer of the President Kruger, Captain Wim de Lange, Lieutenant Visser agreed that Captain De Lange had spelt out the safety aspect of the exercises as much as he could have.

Mr Jacobs: You have served with Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock (the Kruger's OOW at the time of the collision) in the President Kruger. Is it not correct that you gained

the impression that he was a competent, responsible officer?

Lieutenant Visser: I had the fullest confidence in him.

Mr Jacobs: Lieutenant Peter Smith (the flagship's PWO) is also known to you as a very able and competent young officer? — Very much so.

Replying to Mr J P van Niekerk, representing Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock, Lieutenant Visser said there was no doubt that the weight of authority in exercises of this kind was in the operations room.

But he disagreed with Mr Van Niekerk that there was "something like a master-pupil relationship" between the more experienced officers in the "ops-room" and the younger officers on the bridge.

Mr F W Kahn, SC, the Deputy Attorney-General, who is leading evidence at the inquest, said there had been testimony that before the collision there had been a dispute between Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock and Lieutenant Smith, about whether to come to port or to starboard, when a close-quarters situation with Tafelberg was developing.

Asked what should have been done in such a situation, Lieutenant Visser said the OOW, although a junior officer, had the right and duty to overrule

"the man in the ops-room" and get the ship on to a safe heading

He should then have called the captain to act as arbitrator in the dispute.

It would have taken the captain no more than 30 seconds to reach the bridge after being called.

Mr Kahn asked whether an inexperienced officer serving as an OOW for the first time in such an exercise should not be under the captain's personal supervision initially.

Lieutenant Visser replied that the captain would not allow an officer to be appointed OOW unless he had full confidence in him.

Questioned further by Mr Kahn, Lieutenant Visser said that although he agreed that an initial turn to port would have been safer, there was nothing to prohibit a turn to starboard in the screen-reorientation exercise.

Asked what he thought of Lieutenant Smith's turn-to-starboard plan, he replied: "It could have worked."

The inquest continues.

The presiding officer at the inquest is the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, sitting with two assessors. Mr L P Francis, a former Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, and Rear-Admiral G N Green, a former Chief of Naval Staff (Operations) of the SA Navy

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

Table with 3 columns: (1), Internal (2), External (3). Rows include question numbers (2a, 3a, 1a) and Examiners' Initials.

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CAPE TIMES 23/3/83
254

Defence Bill: Nats bend a bit

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— The government conceded yesterday that the Defence Amendment Bill would have to be amended, but gave no indication of how this might affect the bill's most controversial provisions.

The admission came from a Nationalist Defence spokesman, Mr Rex le Roux (NP, Pretoria North) as the Progressive Federal Party emerged as the only parliamentary group opposed to the second reading of the bill.

'Unjust war' denial

Both the Conservative Party and the New Republic Party supported the government in granting non-combatant or alternative community service only to people with religious objections to military duties.

The PFP plea for this to be extended to people with genuine moral and ethical objections to war led to Nationalist claims that the PFP was in league with those who believed the Defence Force was fighting an unjust war in defence of an unjust society.

This was denied by the former PFP chief defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, who said the PFP believed the war being waged on the borders was a just war, providing a shield behind which those who believed in peaceful change could seek to redress the wrongs in South African society.

Mr Schwarz said Parliament would be intolerant if it maintained that there could not be people with

sincere moral and ethical objections to any war or to killing any living being.

Rejected

PFP pleas for the bill to be referred to a parliamentary select committee before its principles were entrenched at second reading were rejected by a succession of Nationalist speakers.

The first indication that some PFP criticism of the bill as it stands would be met came when Mr Le Roux said some of the clauses would certainly be changed during the committee-stage debate.

Mr Le Roux said he believed some of the clauses singled out by the new PFP Defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh, should be amended, but gave no hint as to which of Mr Myburgh's many objections could meet with government agreement.

Ruled out

It seems unlikely that the government will meet the main PFP objection and extend alternative service to people with non-religious objections to military service.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and other Nationalist speakers have so far ruled out concessions to "universal objectors" — those opposed to any war — or "selective pacifists" — those opposed to a particular war.

General Malan, who gave no indication when he introduced the bill that amendments were likely, is expected to reply to the debate today.

● Still time to think on objectors, page 12

NRP supports Defence Bill

CAPE TIMES

23/3/83

254

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — All young men had an equal responsibility to defend South Africa and should have an equal liability in the sacrifice and danger involved in carrying that responsibility, Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said yesterday

Speaking during the debate on the Second Reading of the Defence Amendment Bill, Mr Raw said the NRP was totally committed to the defence of South Africa and was against armed aggression, terrorism, subversion and revolution

The party was equally committed to working for political change which would lead to long-term security and peace through the legal constitutional process

"For this to be possible, every young man has an equal responsibility to South Africa and should, as far as possible, have an equal liability in the sacrifice and danger involved in carrying that responsibility for the country's defence," Mr Raw said

The NRP supported religious objection to military service, but not conscientious objection, he emphasized

His party accepted the composition of the boards, consisting of theologians, to identify the sincerity of personal pleas not to serve in a combatant position
The NRP would support the Second Reading — Sapa

Recognize 'sincere' objection 254 Goodall

CAPE TIMES 23/3/83

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The Defence Amendment Bill did not provide for those people who were genuine conscientious objectors on moral or ethical grounds, Mr Brian Goodall (PFP Edenvale) said yesterday

It was his party's view the bill was not yet ready to be placed in the statute book and it should have been sent to a select committee before Second Reading

Mr Goodall said the PFP believed the bill's definition of a conscientious objector was too narrow

'Cannot accept'

"We in the PFP cannot accept the only people who have a valid reason for objecting to war are those whose objections are based on purely religious grounds," he said. The party did not believe those people should be discriminated against just because their objection to war was not based on religious grounds

"We in the PFP believe people can have sincere objection to war based on religious, moral and ethical grounds," Mr Goodall said. The party believed such people should be entitled to perform non-combatant military

service or non-military forms of national service

He welcomed the extension of the criteria for religious objection to personal religious belief and also the concept of alternative service

There was much scope for alternative service in the socio-economic struggle to win support for the cause being defended by the military

The longer period of service provided for in the bill would deter most people from trying to evade military service

"However, I believe if the board (for religious objection) has found an objector to be sincere, then that person should not have to serve up to double the period of normal military service

'Fair and just'

"We believe not only should provision be made for conscientious objectors, but the mechanics whereby it is done should be fair and just," Mr Goodall said. In this regard he had some severe reservations about the bill

It would be no easy task to determine whether a person's grounds for objection were valid or not and the composition of the board that did so was critical

"We believe the main task of such a board should be to test the sincerity with which an objector holds his belief

"Under the type of board envisaged, it will be dominated by theologians. This seems to be directed at testing the validity of the objectors' belief rather than the sincerity with which he holds those beliefs"

Theologians were competent to judge the religious validity of beliefs but had no special qualification to assess a person's sincerity — Sapa

Conscientious objector jailed

PRETORIA. — A political conscientious objector has been jailed by a military court martial in Pretoria for two years for failing to render military service.

Peter Richard Hathorn, 22, of Durban, who graduated from the University of Cape Town last year, failed to do national service when he was called up in January.

In evidence handed to the court, Hathorn said it was military, not national, service

which he objected.

He would have no qualms about doing non-military national service, which did not contribute to the effects of the SADF.

"The decision to object to military service is a controversial one, I don't think it can be termed unreasonable.

"Since the conflict in this country is a civil not an external war, participation in the SADF is a profoundly political action. Participation does not act in the interest of the nation as a whole,

it contributes only to the cause of the dominant minority," he said.

Among the witnesses who gave evidence for Hathorn were Dr Allan Boesak, head of the Western Alliance of Reformed Churches, and Mr Graham McIntosh, PFF MP for Maritzburg North.

Dr Boesak said the Alliance found during the last general assembly that apartheid as a policy was sinful, heresy and against Christian belief.

He said he believed Hathorn

had acted justifiably.

A minority group had made the colour of a person's skin the basis for discrimination. This was unjust.

The majority of people also showed that the situation was unsuitable to them. Some tried peaceful means, others left South Africa to take up arms against this country.

"If I were called up to render military service in the present situation, I would be forced to refuse to do so," he told the court.

Mr McIntosh told the court that South Africa had a long history of conscientious objection and, in particular, Afrikaner Nationalists had had serious political conscientious objection.

He cited Afrikaner members refusing to do service against strikers in 1922, and thousands who refused to fight during World War II.

On the bench were the president, Commandant Jan Barnard, and two assessors, Major Tobias van Wyk and Major Gert Laubschne. — Sapa

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SADF not waging 'unjust war'

APL Times
23/3/83 (254)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The South African Defence Force was not fighting an unjust war, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeville) said yesterday.

The SADF had to keep the line of defence intact to allow for change, Mr Schwarz said during the Second Reading debate on the Defence Amendment Bill

He also warned the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, against politicizing the Defence Force

"If you divide South Africa now on the issue of defence along political lines, you will lead South Africa into a very serious situation," he said

Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) asked by way of interjection whether Mr Schwarz believed South Africa was fighting an unjust war

"I think the South African Defence Force, led by the Chief of the Defence Force, is not fighting an unjust war," Mr Schwarz replied to loud calls of approval from government benches

"But that does not mean that I do not believe there are things that are fundamentally wrong in South Africa and that I do not want them changed," he said

The Defence Force had to keep the line of defence intact to provide the shield behind which South Africa could change

"We (the PFP MPs) are here because we believe things can be altered," he said

"We can change South Africa and give the people sitting out there in the bush some hope

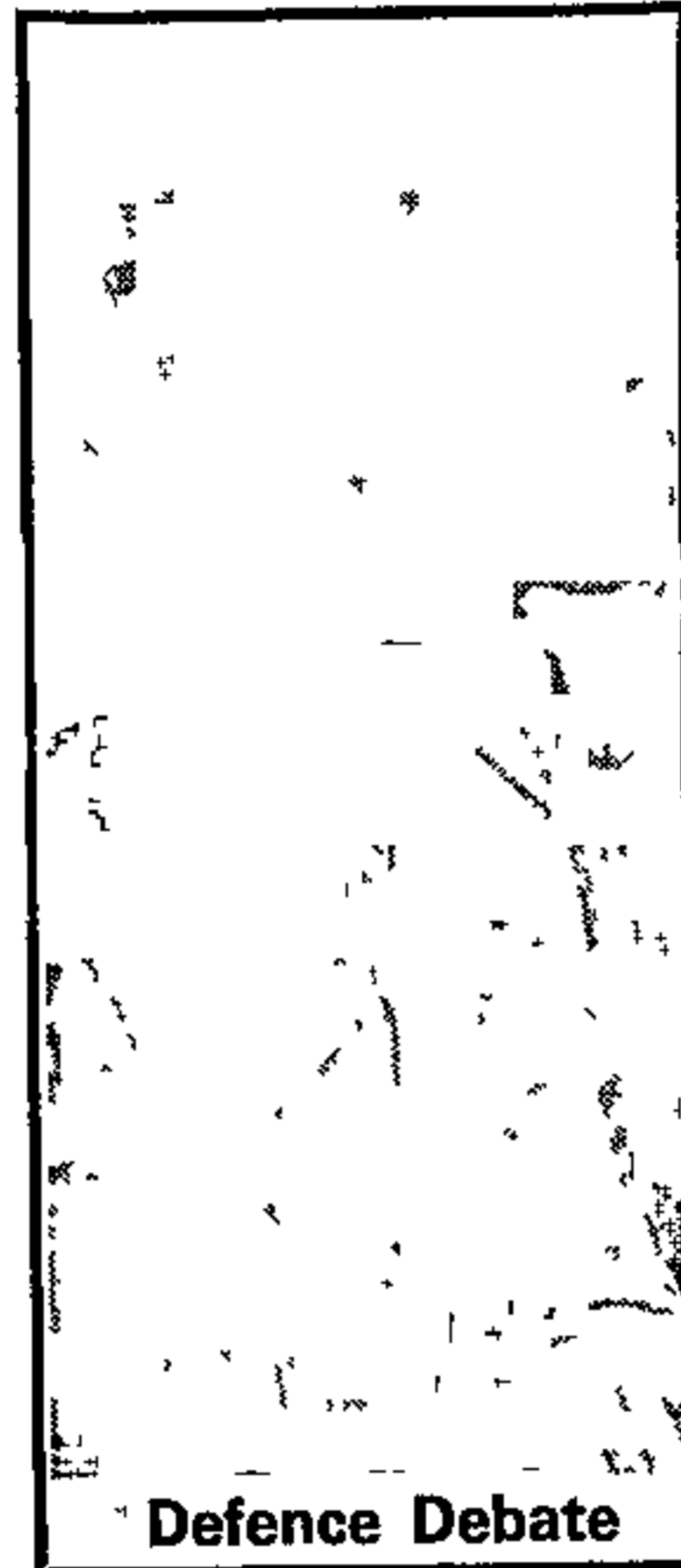
"I believe there has been change in South Africa," Mr Schwarz said. This did not mean that he believed it was enough or all in the right direction, but he was certain there would be more change

Mr Schwarz made a special plea for the bill to be referred to a select committee before its Second Reading and said that even he as a religious man conceded that there

had to be other people with objections to war and violence which were based on moral and ethical grounds unconnected to religion

"There are people who do not want to kill any living being," he said. There were Eastern concepts not related to religion which "are as strongly held as our own religious beliefs"

The United States had accepted ethic and moral



concepts of those objecting to all wars

"I find it difficult to believe that the door should be closed on a debate on this matter in a select committee," he said

His own religion denied that such a thing as conscientious objection existed, but he wanted to refer to the Old Testament story of Gideon and his preparations to attack the Medianites

Some 22 000 men had left when the faint-hearted were called on to go home — "lest his brethren's heart melt also" Gideon had been left with only 300 men but had still

won the battle

There was perhaps a lesson to be learnt from the story, Mr Schwarz said

"Many sins have been committed in the name of religion. There have been wars where arms have been blessed on both sides by people of the same religion

"We have to be open-minded and fair. The reality is that South Africa is a divided country — geographically, racially, in language and culture and politically

"There are those who believe in peace and those who believe in violence," Mr Schwarz said

The issue was whether change could be brought about violently or peacefully. For those who believed in peaceful change the system had to be maintained, and for that one needed police and a defence force

"But one cannot ask from someone else what you are not prepared to do for yourself.

"One is not entitled to protection from terrorism if one is not prepared to participate in the system of protection," he said

What the government had failed to do was to get the people to understand what the fighting was all about

"I do not tell a young man that he must fight for apartheid," Mr Schwarz said

"He is fighting for the State of South Africa"

The minister should show the statesmanship he had shown as head of the Defence Force and refer the bill to a select committee in which a depoliticized debate on it could find consensus

"If you want to take defence out of politics, you have to lift defence debates out of politics

"You cannot have a politicized Defence Force, because then you will divide the country" — Sapa

284 (88) Hansard Q 61 775-
Land on Southern Cape coast 776
23/3/83

*27 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries

Whether an environment impact assessment (a) has been or (b) will be undertaken in respect of the tract of land referred to in the reply furnished by the Minister of Defence to Question No 26 on 18 March 1983, if not, why not?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

- (a) No
- (b) Yes, it will of course be done

Mr R R HULLEY Mr Speaker arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, can he tell the House whether he or any member of his Department was approached by the hon the Minister of Defence or any member of the Department of Defence about this matter before it became public on 15 March?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Of course, yes

Mr R R HULLEY Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, does he or any member of his Department intend to lodge objections to this scheme? [Interjections]

Mr SPEAKER Order!

23 MARCH 1983

776

Mr P A MYBURGH Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply can he tell the House whether he is aware of the fact that, in reply to a question put to the hon the Minister of Defence about who was consulted or negotiated with about this matter, the answer was that only the Administrator was concerned in the negotiations as at that date?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker I refer the hon member to the answer already provided to him

Land on Southern Cape coast

*28 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Community Development

Who are the present owners of the tract of land referred to in the reply furnished by the Minister of Defence to Question No 26 on 18 March 1983?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The matter has not yet been finalised and the information is therefore not available

79 Hansard Q. 61.769
 Land on Southern Cape coast 772
 23/3/83
 *23 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the tract of land referred to in his reply to Question No 26 on 18 March 1983 will be acquired from private sources if so how many companies and individuals are involved if not from what source will the land be acquired

(2) whether any farmland will be affected if so what is the area of such farmland

(3) whether the public will be excluded from (a) such tract of land (b) the De Hoop Nature Reserve or parts thereof and (c) the beaches included in such tract of land if so under what (i) conditions and (ii) authority will the public be excluded from such beaches

(4) whether fishing boats will be allowed to continue to operate off the coast if so under what conditions if not

(5) whether provision has been or will be made for the future livelihood of the fishermen concerned if so what provision?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes State owned land as well as land owned by companies individuals and deceased estates is involved The numbers will depend on the outcome of the negotiations

(2) All the land can be considered as farmland Only about ten per cent is suitable and the rest is classified as land with a very low agricultural potential

(3) (a) Yes

(b) Yes at times

(c) Yes beaches fronting the De Hoop Nature Reserve will be closed to the public at times and other beaches permanently

(i) The beaches will be closed during tests

(ii) On the authority of the State

771

WEDNESDAY 23 MARCH 1983

772

(4) Yes when tests are not being conducted

(5) Falls away

†Mr P A MYBURGH Mr Speaker arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he give us an indication of the average length of time for which beaches will be closed?

†The MINISTER That is really very difficult to reply to because at this stage negotiations are still taking place to determine whether it is viable to reconcile the two interested groups Only when the standpoints of the two groups are reconcilable, will I be able to reply to the question freely

†Mr P A MYBURGH Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, for which I thank him would he say that there is still a possibility at this stage that an alternative area could be found?

†The MINISTER While one is busy with negotiations there are always opportunities for alternatives

Mr R R HULLEY Mr Speaker, further arising out of the replies given by the hon the Minister, can he tell us what portions of the present De Hoop and Potberg reserves are proposed to be included in the range?

†The MINISTER Unfortunately I do not have the facts at hand

Mr R R HULLEY Mr Speaker, further arising out of the replies given by the hon the Minister, will he confirm that a large part of the De Hoop and Potberg reserves is to be included in the proposed test range?

The MINISTER We are not negotiating for large parts at all

Mr R R HULLEY Mr Speaker, further arising out of the replies given by the hon the Minister will a part of De Hoop be included?

Land on Southern Cape coast

*24 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the (a) landowners and (b) other residents on the tract of land referred to in his reply to Question No 26 on 18 March 1983, will be required to move once the land has been acquired by his Department if so, how many persons will be affected in each case

(2) whether alternative (a) accommodation will be provided for them and (b) employment opportunities will be offered to them.

(3) whether such persons will be compensated, if not, why not, if so, on what basis?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) and (b) Yes Numbers will depend on the outcome of the negotiations

(2) (a) No Compensation will be paid to all landowners affected according to the existing expropriation policy of the State

(b) The project will also create employment opportunities for which the persons affected may be considered The determining consideration will however, be their qualifications and competency for the said posts

(3) The reply to this question has already been given above

(254) Hansson Q. 601.759-760
Defence Force donations

23/3/83
*6 Maj R SIVF asked the Minister of
Defence

- (1) Whether a consignment of dried fruit was donated to the South African Defence Force in December 1982, if so, what was the mass of the consignment,
- (2) whether the dried fruit was donated subject to a condition relating to its destination, if so, what was the condition,
- (3) whether any political parties were connected with this donation, if so (a) what political parties and (b) in what way?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes 12 375 kg



23 MARCH 1983

760

- (2) Yes It was consigned for distribution to troops on the border
- (3) No not in the strict interpretation of the term I am however grateful to the hon member for putting the question as it affords me the opportunity of using this forum to express thanks and appreciation to the Women's Action of the National Party of Transvaal for this most generous gesture

794. Board of inquiry 23/3/83
*12 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence

- (1) What were the findings of the board of inquiry referred to in his reply to Question No 22 on 4 March 1983
- (2) whether these findings have been accepted by him?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2) As the findings of the Board of Inquiry and the comments by the Convening Authority arising from the findings are based on considerations of a technical and confidential nature, I do not for security reasons consider it in the public interest to make the findings public or to comment on them. I am, however, prepared to supply the information in confidence to the hon member personally.

Parliament and Politics

Myburgh attacked for 'return to slave labour' statement

254

CPPL Times 23/3/83 254

Political Staff HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The chief Progressive Federal Party spokesman on defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, was severely criticized yesterday for his comments on "slave labour" in the South African Defence Force.

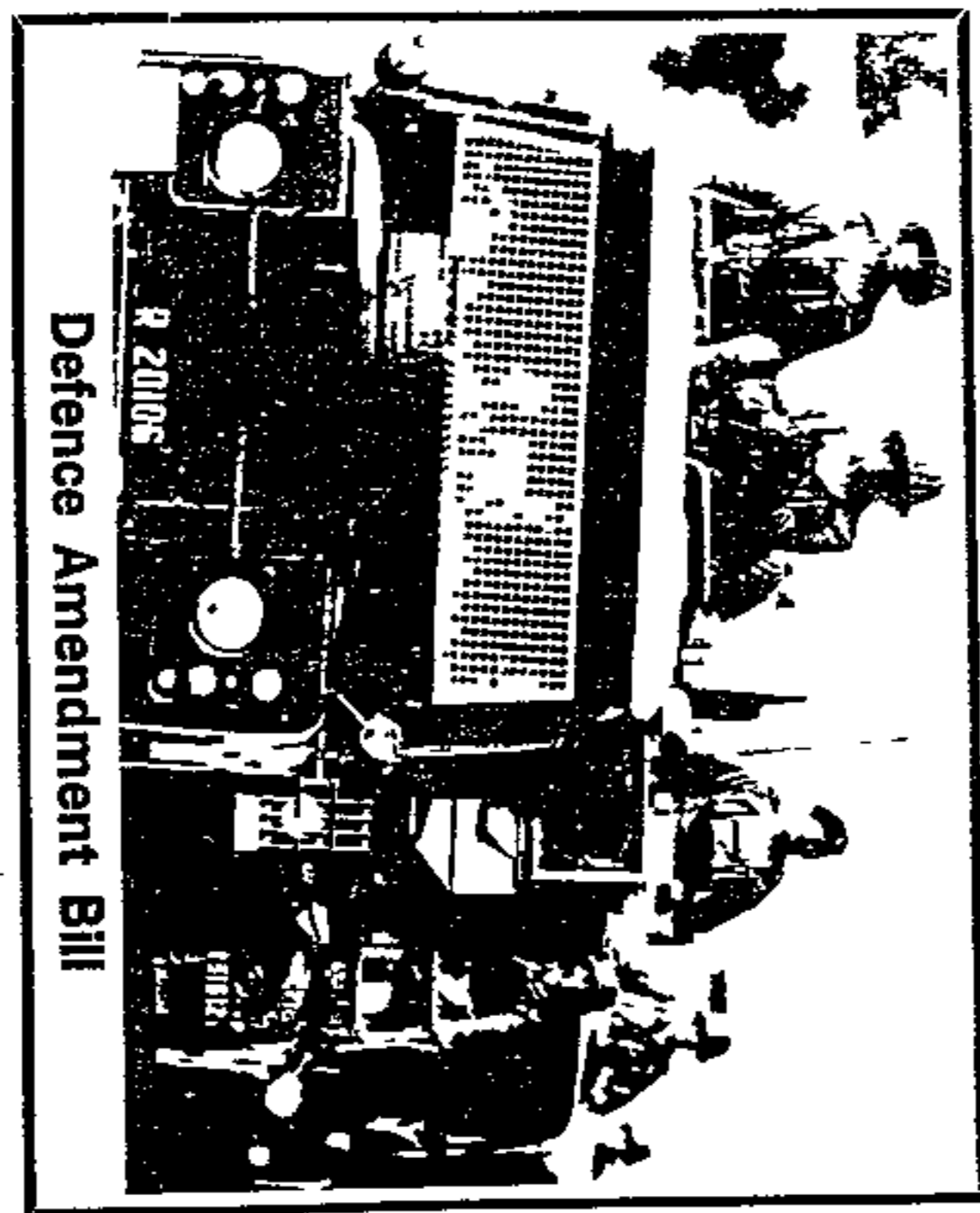
Mr Myburgh, who on Monday described certain provisions in the Defence Amendment Bill as a "return to slave labour", was attacked by government speakers and by New Republic Party and

Conservative Party defence spokesmen.

Mr J A J Vermeulen (NP Nominated) said Mr Myburgh's remarks were an "unashamed" attempt to discredit the SADF and the State.

"Their (the PFP) slogans on destabilization did not work — now they come with new ones on slave labour."

The leader of the NRP, Mr Vause Raw, said "beyond the pale of what is acceptable to any decent South African".



His remarks were a "damn disgrace" and another example of "irresponsible" statements made by the PFP on defence matters.

A soldier was controlled by the Defence Force in the same way as pupils were in a boarding school.

Mr Raw said it was well-established tradition that national servicemen and permanent force members could not participate in active politics while in service and to liken these restrictions to

slave labour was "far-fetched".

The CP defence spokesman, Mr Kooos van der Merwe, said Mr Myburgh had acted as an advocate for draft dodgers, and he took strong exception to his remarks on the bill.

Mr Chris Rencken (NP Benoni) said Mr Myburgh's remarks were "gollicking of the worst degree".

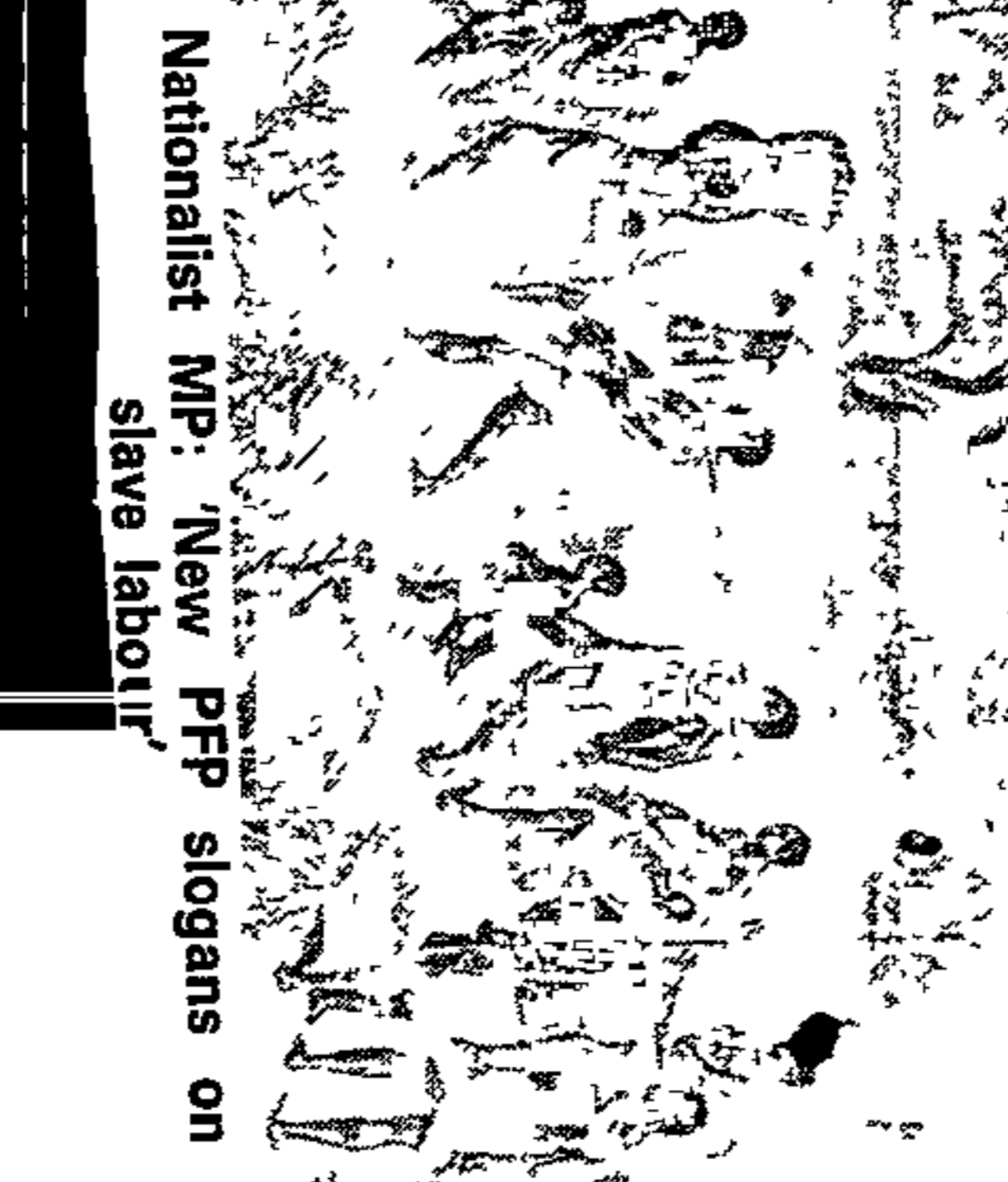
"Bona fide religious objection can be objectively tested while there is no way to do the same to a person

who objects to military service on moral or other grounds," Sapa reports him as saying.

Mr W J Hefer (NP Standerfont) said Mr Myburgh had "hung an albatross around the neck" of the PFP.

Mr Myburgh in his speech on Monday said a section of the bill provided for "excessively harsh" regulations to apply to religious objectors rendering community service.

It virtually gave the State complete control over such people during



Nationalist MP: 'New PFP slogans on slave labour'



CAPE Times 23/3/83

254
[Handwritten initials]

Arm Scor: Plea to end 'damaging comment'

Staff Reporter

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, appealed yesterday to all involved in the Arm Scor attempt to take over land between Arniston and Cape Infanta to refrain from "damaging comment in public" while discussions were under way.

The appeal, made in a press statement issued yesterday afternoon, came soon after Arm Scor had invited the Cape Times to a press conference today to discuss the issue

General Malan's statement comes against a background of intense lobbying by environmentalists and opposition and Nationalist politicians to preserve the area

Petitions calling on the government to halt all plans for an advanced experimental weapons testing site in the area are being circulated among landowners in the area between Arniston and Cape Infanta and at the University of Cape Town

General Malan said in his statement that the current public debate about the proposed test site "presently serves neither the interest of nature conservation nor that of defence"

"The discussions in the public media concern a matter about which finality has not been reached yet and flows from premature leaks before the various interested parties could identify the problem areas and try to solve it by means of consensus

"This is not a win-or-lose situation. Therefore I want to give the assurance that Arm Scor and I will go out of our way to ensure that the conflict situation between the country's nature conservation and defence interests is settled amicably

"I therefore consider it fair to direct an appeal to all involved to refrain from damaging comment in public while discussions are being conducted to try to solve the matter"

● The Afrikaans translation of General Malan's press statement issued

To page 2 **A**

C. Times
23/3/83 **A**

yesterday afternoon appeals to all involved to simply refrain from "public comment"

More land

Mr Roger Hulley, PFP environment spokesman, tabled questions in Parliament yesterday asking the Minister of Defence for more details on how the area is to be used and its exact size

Mr Hulley told reporters at a press conference in the City yesterday that the full extent of the military test range would be far greater than the 38 000 hectares specified by General Malan

He said General Malan's reply to a question in Parliament last week concerning the proposed take-over of part of the De Hoop nature reserve was misleading in that he said "no land" belonging to the Cape Provincial Administration "would be expropriated"

Mr Hulley said that while it was technically correct that De Hoop would not be expropriated, this was only because it already belonged to the State via the Cape Provincial Administration

'Priceless vlel'

"A large part of De Hoop, including the lower part of the priceless De Hoop vlel, will indeed be included in the proposed

from page 1

military test range, over and above the 38 000 ha of adjacent land referred to by the minister," he said

Mr Hulley said this "enormous" area included coastline stretching from Arniston to Cape Infanta. It also included the village of Skipskop — a fisherman's paradise

"This stretch of coastline is a prime conservation area which contains one of the richest and most unspoiled tracts of the threatened coastal fynbos in South Africa"

He said General Malan's reported statement that the SADF take-over of the area was good news for conservation was the height of cynicism or the height of ignorance

"The preservation of flora and fauna in its natural state and an advanced military test range are completely inimical activities," he said

He called "urgently" on the government to find an alternative site in a less sensitive part of the Cape

254
[Handwritten initials]

(254)

Mercenary teacher earns a reprimand

Own Correspondent

SPes
24/3/83

A Pretoria high school teacher who took part in the abortive Seychelles coup was yesterday found guilty of contravening the professional code of conduct for teachers

Mr Bernard de Vos (28), of Afrikaans High School Langehoven, was reprimanded by the disciplinary committee for the South African Teachers' Council for Whites

Mr de Vos, a member of Two Recce Commando, was convicted last year in the Maritzburg Supreme Court under the Civil Aviation Act

He testified yesterday that at the time he believed the South African Defence Force, Government and National Intelligence Service was aware of the planned coup

Extensive evidence was led concerning his character and teaching ability. Letters sent to him in prison by pupils were read out to the committee by his lawyer, Mr P H T Colditz of Bloemfontein

The principal of Afrikaans High School Langehoven, Mr Leon de Beer du Plessis, said "If Mr de Vos could no longer teach the teaching profession would be the poorer for it."

Mr du Plessis said that at the time of the attempted coup Mr de Vos was a permanent teacher at the school and, if possible, he would re-instate him as such

The Transvaal Education Department dismissed Mr de Vos following his conviction, but he had been re-hired and had been teaching on a temporary basis since January

The chairman of the Parent Teachers' Association and head of the school control board, Mr Hendrik Daniel Strydom, said every effort should be made to get Mr de Vos re-employed

Thursday, March 24, 1983

Cape Times

254 46

No other test site — Armscor

Staff Reporter

NO alternative area, other than that already earmarked between Arniston and Cape Infanta, existed as a site for advanced experimental weapons testing, the executive general manager of Armscor, Mr Fred Bell, said yesterday

He said the exact boundaries of the area were still to be finalized as they were subject to the outcome of a Department of Environment impact study

"It is absolutely out of the question to site it anywhere else," he said "Besides climatic and geographical factors, we need the existing infrastructure of the area. We can't just build a village in the Kalahari or somewhere"

Mr Bell, with the chairman of Armscor, Commandant P G Marais, was addressing a press conference in the City called

to discuss the proposed land takeover on the Cape south coast

In reply to a question about the "bombing" of endangered coastal fynbos in the the Vaalkrans/Sterkfontein area, Mr Bell said as far as he was concerned there was "nothing" in the point-of-impact area "I would not recognize fynbos if I saw it I'm only an engineer"

Mr Bell said that subject to the impact study, Armscor hoped to start work at the site within a year, but the site was unlikely to be operational in less than five years

High activity

The testing range — most of which is over the sea — would cover 650 000 ha, of which 40 000 ha "of land with a low agricultural potential" would be expropriated between Arniston and Skipskop and an area between Vaalkrans and Bloukrans

The area between Arniston, the fishing village of Skipskop on the coast and Moerasfontein in the interior, would be considered a high-activity area, where an airstrip, armaments, stores and bunkers would be established

Firing from this area would be mainly in an easterly direction with impact points over the sea up to about 100km

Except for certain tests, the point of impact had to be on land for firing accuracy to be determined exactly, and the area between Vaalkrans and Bloukrans would be required for up to about 4km from the coast

These two areas would be under the direct control of Armscor

No land of the De Hoop nature reserve would be used directly by Armscor, but a coastal strip of about 6 000 ha would be included in a temporary safety zone and closed during firing

The temporary safety zones would be extended out to sea and the marine area also closed to shipping and other activities during testing

However access to the entire 60km stretch of beach from Langklipkrans (near Arniston) to Sterkfontein would be controlled only by Armscor and the Cape Provincial Administration

He said the area was chosen after an inspection of the entire country by local and overseas specialists. The climatic and environmental conditions were the most suitable for a testing range, as was the unique positioning of the land to the sea

● Alternative site for weapons range? — page 4

Malan rejects pleas

Cape Times
24/3/83
254

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, last night rejected opposition pleas to extend alternatives to military service to people with moral and ethical objections to war.

He also refused to refer the controversial Defence Amendment Bill for amendment by a parliamentary select committee, either before its main principles were entrenched at second reading or after.

The bill provides alternative non-combatant or community service for various categories of religious objectors. But those who refuse military duties on purely moral or ethical grounds face up to eight years in jail.

Amendments?

Replying to the second reading debate last night, General Malan threw no light on the amendments to the measure predicted by the Nationalist MP for Pretoria West, Mr Rex le Roux.

Whatever changes are acceptable to the government will become clear during the committee stage debate, which has begun.

General Malan said Progressive Federal Party objections to the measure attempted to incorporate political objections as

well as moral and ethical objections to military service. Yielding to these demands would provide a smokescreen which proponents of the unjust-war theory would be able to hide behind.

General Malan said he was pleading the case for the people who had real religious objections. The criterion had to be the rights of the people who made the highest sacrifice.

He had not yet heard from the Opposition what they meant by objections on "moral and ethical" grounds to military service.

'How to decide?'

"How does one decide if one's 'ethical' objections to war are correct?"

"If we have objections to military service on ethical grounds, we could run into serious problems. How would we apply it?" General Malan asked.

He repeatedly clashed during his reply with the PFP, the only party which voted against the measure. Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) taunted General Malan with interjections and accused him of throwing the whole debate on conscientious objection back into the political arena.

● Defence Bill 'punitive', page 4

● City public meeting, page 9

Was captain 'informed'?

CPK Times 24/3/83 254

Chief Reporter

A NAVAL witness was asked yesterday why the commanding officer of the SAS President Kruger, Captain Wim de Lange, was not called during the last, fatal manoeuvre of the SA Navy's flagship — and why the captain had apparently "condoned a breach of his own instructions"

The questions were put to Lieutenant F H Visser, an anti-submarine warfare officer in the President Kruger, by the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, the presiding officer at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, one of the 16 men lost when the "PK" sank after a collision last year

After Lieutenant Visser had stated that the particular screen-orientation manoeuvre, during which the flagship collided with SAS Tafelberg, was regarded as "a low-key exercise" in which it was not considered necessary to call the captain beforehand, Mr Van Zyl drew his attention to relevant rules and regulations

Referring to Captain De Lange's own standing orders about being called, Mr Van Zyl said "As far as you know, the captain had not changed these instructions, either in writing or verbally?"

Lieutenant Visser No sir

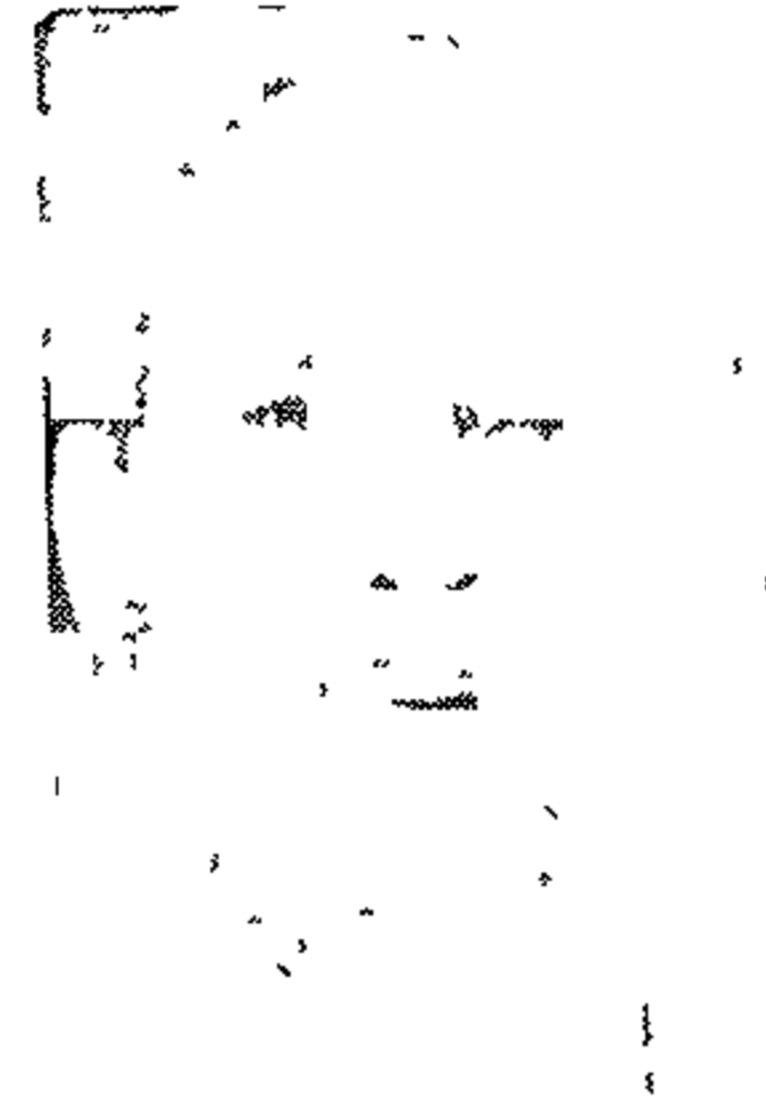
Mr Van Zyl quoted from the captain's standing orders to officers of the watch at sea, which stated:

"I must of course be informed immediately of any impending changes of station, but do not delay action until my arrival on the bridge unless there is a potentially dangerous situation or you are uncertain of what to do"

The Chief Magistrate then put it to Lieutenant Visser, in the light of what he had said about this being a "low-key exercise", that the captain had condoned a breach of



Capt Wim de Lange



Lieut F H Visser

his own regulations if the understanding was that it would not be necessary to inform him of an impending course-change

Lieutenant Visser Correct

Referring to a similar instruction in the general regulations for the SA Navy (a volume code-named SANGP-1) Mr Van Zyl asked "Did the captain have any right to allow a breach of SA Naval regulations?"

Lieutenant Visser I think the captain can in certain circumstances relax his orders if he has trust in his officers

Mr Van Zyl The relevant section of SANGP-1 says "he (the officer of the watch) is to inform the captain of all changes of formation, course or speed" In your opinion does this SANGP-1 regulation apply to a change-of-screen manoeuvre?

Lieutenant Visser Yes, it does

Mr M S Jacobs, representing Captain De Lange, said the operative word in the regulations was "informed" He then asked Lieutenant Visser if it was not a fact that the captain was fully informed of the manoeuvre to be executed because he (the captain) had planned it

Lieutenant Visser That is correct

Mr Jacobs And there is a specific instruction in the captain's standing orders that he is to be called where there is doubt? — Correct

Mr Jacobs And when there's a course change? — Yes

Mr Jacobs The captain always has the authority to change his own standing orders? — Correct

Mr Jacobs So in this situation, where the captain is already informed about the exercise to be carried out, there was no need to call him unless there was doubt? — That is so

Commander J F Wainwright, officer in charge of the SA Navy's tactical school, was then recalled to the witness box and asked for his interpretation of the word "informed", in naval regulations

Rear-Admiral G N Green, one of the two assessors, put it to him

"On your interpretation of the instructions, you don't seem to see a great difference between 'informed' and 'called' I assume you've got to call a person to inform him. Is that your interpretation?"

Commander Wainwright That is correct

Replying to the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr Frank Kahn, SC, Commander Wainwright said "My interpretation is that one calls the captain to inform him, or notify him. He then decides whether or not to go to the bridge"

The inquest continues today

CAPE Times 254 41382

Sive defends 'free-thinkers'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The principle that conscience could exempt certain people from serving in a combatant military capacity should be extended to include not only religious but also moral and ethical beliefs, Mr Reuben Sive (PFP Bezuidenhout) said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on the Second Reading of the Defence Amendment Bill, Mr Sive said the Protestant faith accepted that conscience based on moral and ethical beliefs was valid in a person who did not belong to an established religion.

At stake in the bill before the House was the stipulation that the conscience of a religious objector was superior and a stronger qualification for exemption from combatant service than the equally recalcitrant conscience of a free thinker.

'What right?'

"What right have members of this House, whose ancestors fought for freedom of belief or religious freedom, to try to ordain by the laws of this land that their ethical and moral beliefs are superior because they are based on organized religion?" Mr Sive asked.

Mr Sive said he believed it could safely be left to a judge and assessors to sort out the genuine objector from the imposter.

It would not take long for the rulings of such a tribunal to make themselves manifest so that only genuine conscientious objectors would be allowed to do alternative community service and to contribute to the development of their country, instead of languishing in detention barracks.

He appealed to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, to send the bill to a select committee before its Second Reading. — Sapa.



Defence Bill ^{Cape Times} 'punitive' ^{24/3/83 254}

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The Defence Amendment Bill was harshly punitive rather than enlightened and accommodating, Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea) said during the Second Reading debate on the bill yesterday.

Mr Swart said it left those with moral and ethical objections to military service with two choices: to serve eight years in jail or leave the country.

Religious objectors or moral objectors were to be treated as hardened criminals, serving eight years in jail.

Suffered

Mr Swart said many young men had already suffered as a result of strongly-held convictions.

"They are fine young men; they have strong convictions. They are not cowards nor are they unpatriotic," he said, adding

that these people had strong social consciences and were able to make significant contributions to society.

"Yet in recent years they have been subjected to totally unreasonable punishment."

Some had been in solitary confinement for more than 120 days.

Battlefield

The fight for South Africa's security was as much in the society and economy as on the border.

"In these circumstances, to make alternative national service so punitive and unreasonable is, in effect, a contradiction of our national priorities."

In practice only persons with the strongest possible religious, moral or ethical beliefs against involvement in military service would choose a longer period of service as prescribed in the bill, Mr Swart said.



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

62% / 2-

(2-)

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

Bill on objectors 'destructive'

Cape Times
24/3/83
254

Staff Reporter

THE proposed Defence Amendment Bill was designed to serve the interests of the government in its attempts to "stamp out opposition to apartheid and white minority rule", Mr Anton Richman, president of the University of Cape Town's Student Representative Council (SRC), said last night

He was one of the speakers at a public meeting held at the Rondebosch Congregational Church to discuss the controversial bill, which recognizes only objections on religious grounds

Mr Richman said the bill sought to destroy conscientious objectors instead of accommodating them

The size and role of the South African Defence Force had increased drastically in the past

decade, he said. Spending on defence in this period was more than 20 times greater than on housing

Also, the war in SWA/Namibia had intensified amid widespread allegations of atrocities and torture by the SADF

"All this has contributed to a crisis of conscience on the part of those required to serve in the SADF"

Questioned

Mr Richman questioned the belief that the SADF was above party politics and that it served as "a shield behind which change takes place". He quoted the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, as saying in 1979 that the SADF supported the policies of the government

The SRC president said conscientious objection would not end when the

war in SWA/Namibia was over

"Resistance to military service will only end when we live in a free and democratic South Africa"

A Congregational Church minister, The Rev Douglas Bax, said Christians in South Africa had to ask themselves whether the war for which they were being conscripted was fundamentally just or unjust

"Are we fighting a war of defence or a civil war against people fighting for their freedom from oppression?" he asked

Messages condemning the proposed bill were also read by representatives of the Civil Rights League, Nusas, the Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash

A minute's silence was observed at the end of the meeting for imprisoned conscientious objectors

Internal	External
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6*	
9	CB.
6 1/2	CB.
11	

PLEASE READ 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

- 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

Call-up 'haunts' every student

ARG 45 24/3/83
254

Staff Reporter
FIGHTING in the "apartheid" army is a prospect that haunts every student facing conscription into the South African Defence Force at the end of his studies, says Mr Anton Richman, president of the Students' Representative Council at the University of Cape Town

Mr Richman was speaking last night in the Congregational Church hall in Rondebosch at a public meeting called to discuss the new Defence Amendment Bill under which conscientious objectors could be jailed for up to eight years

The Bill did not attempt to accommodate conscientious objection but to destroy it, he said

"CRISIS"

"It does not seek to offer an opening to those whose consciences will not allow them to fight in the SADF, it seeks to shut off that opening

"If we look at the role of the military in our society, we will see how it has increasingly given rise to a crisis of confidence for those who face conscription"

Mr Richman cited the "invasion" of Angola in 1975 and "many and bloody incursions into neighbouring states in recent years accompanied by widespread allegations of torture and other atrocities"

"But the activities of the SADF are not restricted to beyond our borders. Between 1979 and 1981, joint army and police operations included no fewer than 633 road blocks, 10 'sweep and search' operations and 22 cordon operations"

He also criticised a provision of the Bill whereby objectors would be tried by secret tribunal

"CYNICAL BID"

"This attacks the fundamental democratic principle that fair trials need a public hearing. It also attempts to ensure the SADF is above criticism by silencing opposing views"

Another speaker, Mrs Sue Williamson of Women for Peace, described the eight-year imprisonment provision of the Bill as a "harsh and cynical bid by the State to provide an alternative to military service that is so horrifying that it is no alternative at all"

"How does one come to the decision to sacrifice eight years of one's life? It is grossly, bitterly, desperately unfair and unjust"

Mrs Williamson, who said she was the mother of a 13-year-old son, called on all mothers to reject the Bill

Cape test ranges raise row 3 petitions launched

MRGus 24/3/83 254

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

PUBLIC protest against the Armscor plan to have a testing range on the Southern Cape coast mounted today with the launching of three petitions and calls for an alternative site to be considered

More than 1 800 property owners and other people who will be affected by the scheme have already signed a petition spontaneously launched in the Skripskop-Bredasdorp area last week

week

The Progressive Federal Party's Cape Western Region announced today that it would have a petition out at tables from Sea Point to Simon's Town on Saturday

Another petition is doing the rounds at the University of Cape Town

Mr Jan van Gend, MPC for Constantia, and the Opposition's spokesman on the environment and nature conservation in the Provincial Council, said today that the petition endorses the concern expressed by leading conservationists about the far-reaching and damaging consequences for nature conservation inherent in the planned development

Petitions ON PARADE
24/3/83
254
(Cont'd from Page 1)

would be closed from time to time

Mrs Jean Beaumont of Elgin has handed a petition with more than 1 800 signatures to Mr Roger Hulley MP. She said more signatures were being collected

The petition was started spontaneously while she and her family were staying at their property at Skripskop last weekend

Among those who would be most seriously affected were elderly, retired people living in the area

Mr Hulley said today that he remained totally unconvinced that there was not an alternative site

The preamble to the petition says that "as custodians of the heritage of future generations we earnestly request the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defence and the Government to relocate the military establishments in a less sensitive area"

Mr van Gend said that contrary to a call from the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, earlier this week, "we believe that open debate on this issue is essential. It is the public's right and duty to debate this issue"

At a Press conference in Cape Town yesterday the chairman of Armscor, Commandant Piet Marais, left no doubt about the proposed new testing range being in the Southern Cape area

Impact study

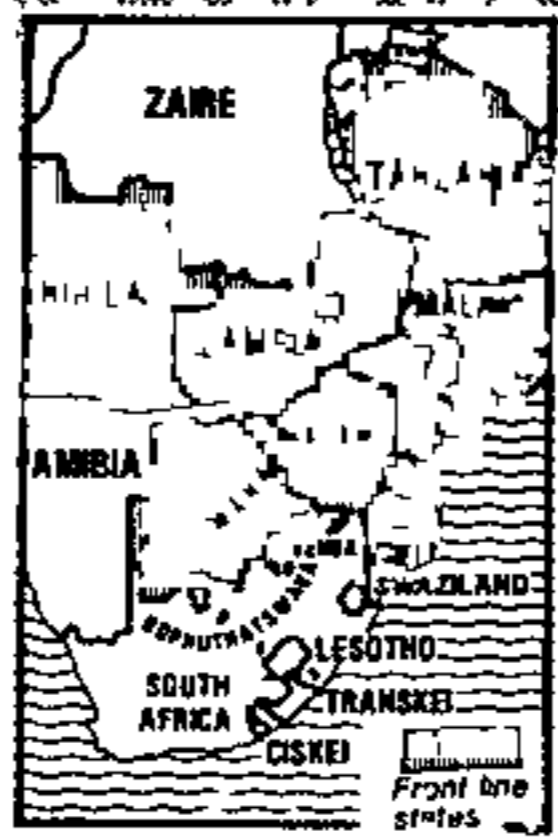
If an impact study to be undertaken by the Department of Environment Affairs shows that the ecology will be disturbed, the plan will only be adapted or scaled down

It was also confirmed that villages like Skripskop would be taken over by Armscor personnel and that a 60 km strip of coast would be permanently closed to the public, while parts of the De Hoop nature reserve

(Turn to Page 3, col 7)

Star 24/9/83 (254)

In the final article of her series on destabilisation, Sheryl Raine, head of The Star's Pretoria Bureau, considers the view that tension between South Africa and the black States may be due to lack of direct contact



The threat to South Africa's security has become a major element in determining public opinion as well as government policy

At the same time, the black African view of South Africa as a regional bully determines attitudes and policy towards this country in neighbouring States

The question political scientists have asked is whether both sets of perceptions, broadly based on secondhand impressions in the absence of direct contact and diplomatic relations,

do not display discrepancies when compared with reality

The present debate on whether South Africa is destabilising neighbouring territories is one of many which highlight differences in the sub-continent

Officially, South Africa regards accusations of destabilisation as "a vicious propaganda theme" directly related to a military threat from neighbouring States

The official view is that different factors such as ethnicity, common borders and the methods by which the frontline States received their independence left unstable security situations in these countries

Mutual mistrust may be wrong

South Africa maintains that it has not contributed in any way to the internal conditions which have led to instability in its neighbours

Allegations of destabilisation are being used as propaganda to convince the world that any action taken by South Africa in self defence is unjust and illegal.

The frontline States are its avowed enemies in that they support the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in calling for coercive measures aimed at overthrowing what South Africa regards as the lawful government of the country

While South Africa concedes that, from time to time, it "has to conduct military operations in neighbouring countries", these operations are seen as purely self defence and directed at limited targets to eliminate direct threats to the country.

Perversion

Thus it considers accusations of destabilisation a perversion of the truth

The views of black States in South Africa are mostly obtained at second hand, Professor Gerrit Olivier of the department of political science at the University of Pretoria, has pointed out.

Few South Africans can travel in Africa to experience their continent themselves.

In the absence of daily communication with the Governments of these States it is difficult to assess trends and the seriousness of verbal threats

It is important to remember certain aspects of black Africa's attitudes towards South Africa, says Professor Deon Geldenhuys, a political scientist at Rand Afrikaans University

Apart from Angola, the black States are closely tied economically to — and, in many cases, are heavily dependent on — South Africa.

In military terms, South Africa is the regional Leviathan.

Delinquent state

On the political-ideological level, South Africa is seen by the black States as the last remnant of racism and white minority rule in Africa

"The black states see South Africa as a delinquent State, deliberately flaunting international opinion on apartheid and Namibia," the professor says

Being economically dominant, South Africa easily fits the image of a bully. Add to this the country's military supremacy and its political distance from its neighbours and the scene is set for heavily strained relationships, he says

The image of South Africa as a regional ruffian is strengthened by its frequent incursions into Angola, its attack on the ANC in Mozambique in 1981 and last year's Maseru raid

The black States also believe that South Africa is bent on keeping them economically and militarily vulnerable

Thus they see as part of South Africa's strategy to create a regional environment conducive to the perpetuation of the status quo in the country

As a result of these views, and in the absence of direct dialogue, relations between South Africa and the black States are characterised on both sides by suspicion, fear and even strong paranoia, says Professor Geldenhuys

The risks

A policy of destabilisation in southern Africa would carry formidable risks — according to leading political scientists. These include:

- The target state's leadership could be replaced by one far less compromising towards Pretoria
- It would inevitably take its case to the United Nations, not of aggression, but one of the grounds on which the Security Council can order punitive measures
- Thousands of refugees could be forced to flee, placing further strain on employment, agriculture and other resources
- Target state could appeal for outside support (Cuban troops, East German advisers and Soviet arms or assistance from Nigeria and Libya are among the possibilities)
- States other than the immediate target state could be drawn into an extended conflict
- A wider conflict would severely affect foreign investment and destroy South Africa's vision of a constellation of states

P.T.O.

No proof SA behind destabilisation

By Andrew Walker

There is no real evidence of supposed South African attempts to destabilise Zimbabwe, says the official South African Defence Force magazine, Paratus.

"Zimbabwe's instability is not the fault of South Africa but rather internal strife caused by dissent and violence, particularly in Matabeleland

"Former members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zipra forces have expressed their displeasure with the treatment of their leader resulting in a situation where farmers in Matabeleland claim that the situation is worse than it was at any time during the bush war when they could at least rely on the rapid deployment of government forces in the event of at-

The SADF magazine Paratus claims it would be "naive" for anyone to believe that Zimbabwe's problems were anything but home bred.

tacks"

It would be "naive" for anyone to believe that Zimbabwe's problems were not home-bred as South Africa "would have nothing to gain if Mr Nkomo was to replace Mr Mugabe

"When all is said and done, Mr Mugabe, by refusing to allow the ANC to establish bases in his country, is preferable as a ruler of Zimbabwe than any other unknown quantity"

On allegations of attempts to economically destabilise Zimbabwe, the Paratus article, by Sergeant Ashley Lillie of the Military Information Bureau,

says there is no evidence of this either

South Africa's withdrawal of 25 locomotives which were on loan to Zimbabwe was not an attempt at destabilisation but were withdrawn because, according to the SA government, they were needed at the time

"Other actions by the South African government which have been interpreted as being aimed at destabilisation include notice of the ending of a preferential trade agreement with Zimbabwe, the refusal to renew work permits for Zimbabweans working in the Republic and to introduce visas

for travel between the countries

"Ending the trade agreement is perfectly understandable under the circumstances as it favoured Zimbabwe to a degree where she could place quotas on South African imports without any reciprocal agreement

"The decision to withdraw work permits for Zimbabweans was a not unnatural reaction to a speech made by a Zimbabwean Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarisa (sic), that the Zimbabwean government did not approve of their fellow countrymen working in the apartheid state

"At the same time the introduction of visas was not a totally unexpected move between two states where relations are somewhat strained"

'Panic' among farmers in Armscor's sights

ARGUS 25/3/83

254 (initials)

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

SOUTHERN Cape farmers and public representatives are to approach the Government and the provincial administration in order to clear up uncertainty about plans to establish a weapons testing range for Armscor

Mr Hendrik van Zyl, MPC for Swellendam, whose constituency includes the Waenhuiskrans-Cape Infanta area earmarked for the site, said today there was "panic" among farmers, some of whose farms have been in their families for four generations

While Armscor maintains that negotiations are continuing, none of the farmers has received details

There are suggestions that one of the farms affected will be Elandsvlei, described today by Mr van Zyl as a "splendid farm"

It belongs to Mr Peter Pratt and covers about 4 700 ha

About 3 000 ha is arable land and there are also various kinds of game on the farm

HEARD NOTHING

Mr van Zyl said people were prepared to accept the country's defence needs but it was hoped that farms suitable for intensive cultivation could be left out of the scheme

So far, however, nobody had been told anything

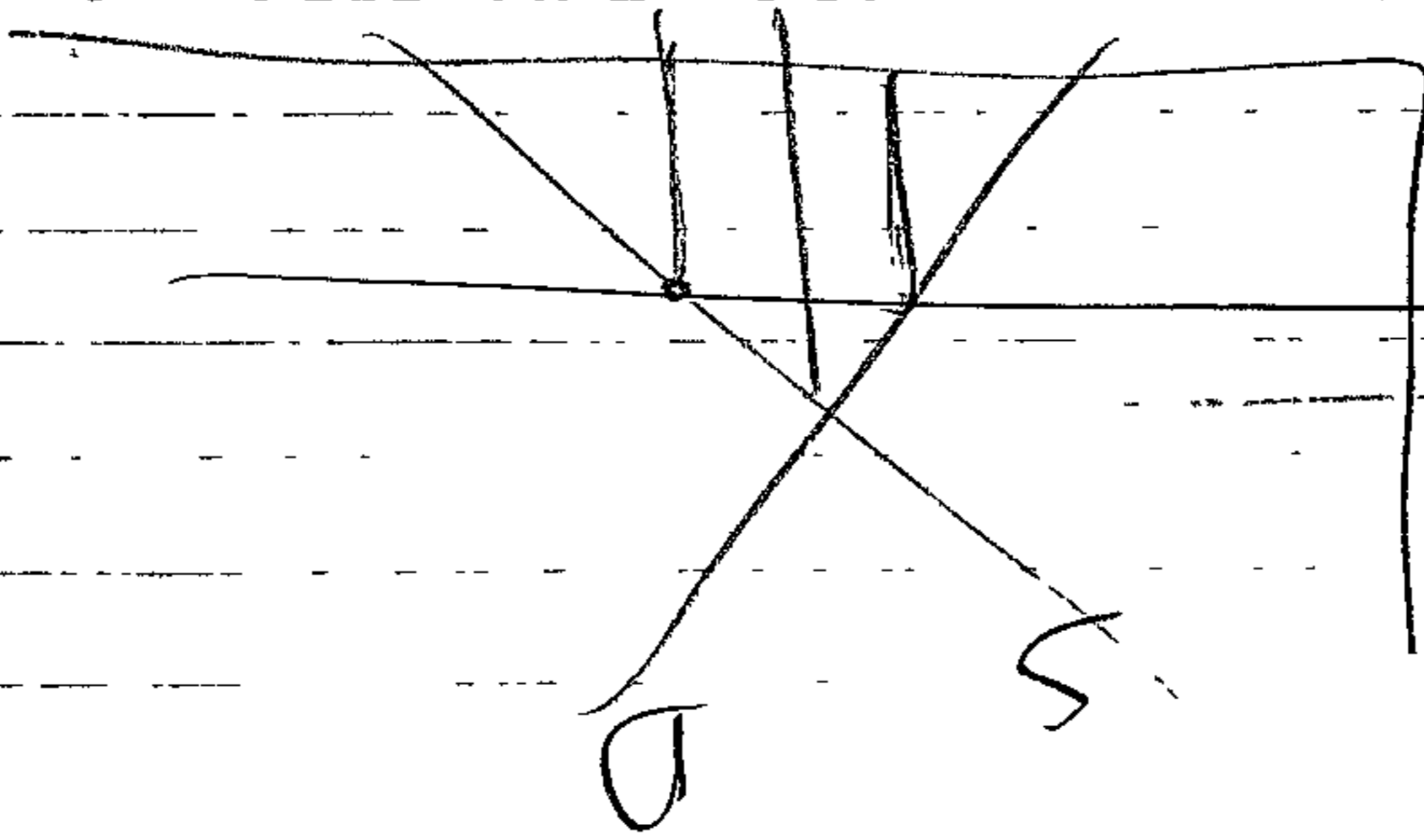
Attempts were being made to get in touch with the constituency's MP, Mr A Geldenhuys, who is on a Parks Board tour of SWA/Namibia

Mr van Zyl will also contact the Administrator, who is away from Cape Town this week

It is being conceded in National Party circles that the way the whole plan has been handled, and especially the lack of liaison with local people, has been a major blunder

Petitions protesting against the move have rapidly gained support and tomorrow the Progressive Federal Party will have them out at tables throughout the Peninsula

Handwritten notes: "LCA" with a downward arrow and "SA" with an upward arrow.



Weapons range: Anger mounts

CAPE TIMES

25/3/83

254

Staff Reporter

ANGER mounted yesterday among landowners, conservationists and politicians at Armscor's determination to go ahead with plans to establish a weapons-testing range on the Southern Cape coast.

Mr Jan van Gend, opposition spokesman on environmental matters at Provincial level, said he was shocked by the Minister of Defence's suggestion that the public "shut up" and not become involved in a debate on the issue

"It is not only the public's right, but duty, to debate this matter, especially since some members of the public will have to be relocated"

He said it was also apparent that Armscor had

decided on the site without any regard for nature conservation

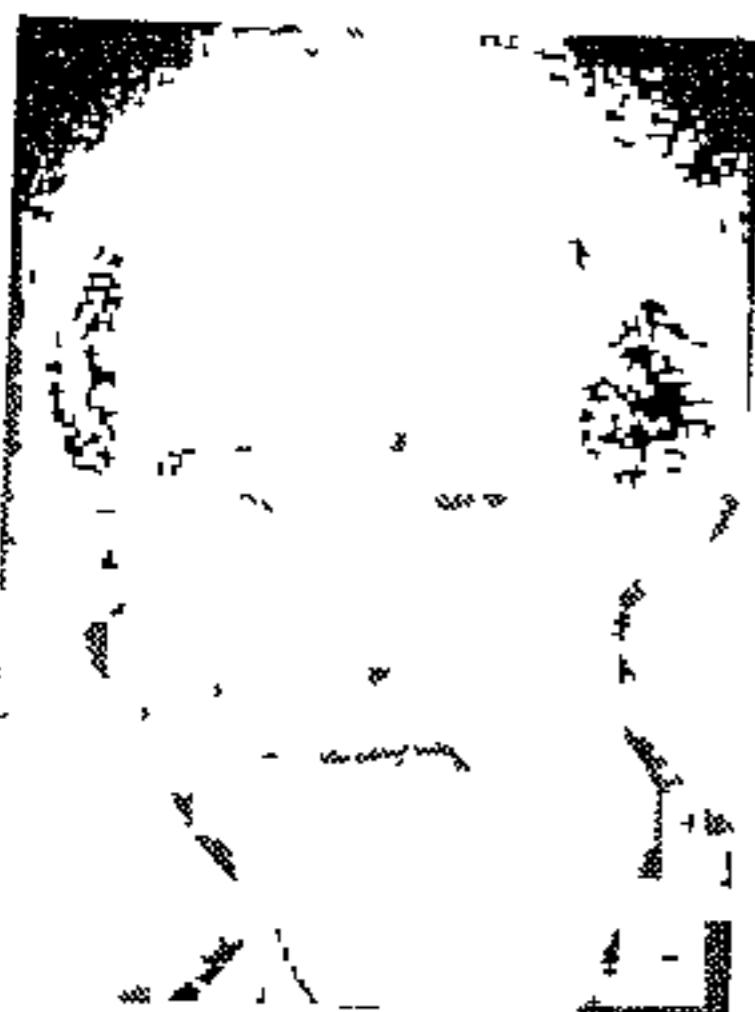
"In fact if the public hadn't raised its voice and entered into the debate, it is unlikely an environmental-impact study would have been called for," said Mr Van Gend

Last fynbos

Professor Eugene Moll of the University of Cape Town's department of botany, said that while Armscor thought there was "nothing" in the way of vegetation in the area, it in fact supported some of the last remaining dune, limestone and mountain fynbos

He said the government track record so far concerning such environmentally-sensitive areas as Ingwavuma, Koeberg, Noordhoek and the Kruger Park did not leave much confidence in their decisions

Professor Moll also questioned whether an impact study carried out by the Department of the Environment would be made public and available for review



Mr Jan van Gend



Dr Eugene Moll

'Welcome'

In the first statement made by the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation since Armscor's intentions were made public, a spokesman said an environmental-impact study of the area would be welcomed

He said the department "trusts that it will be closely involved in such an investigation as it has studied the area for more than 27 years and has a vast amount of information available on its ecology"

Meanwhile, public protest mounted yesterday with the launching of three petitions calling on the government to relocate the range to a less sensitive area

Property-owners

A spontaneous petition started by Mrs Jean Beaumont of Elgin while holidaying in the Skipskop-Bredasdorp area has already raised 1800 signatures from property-owners

A petition is being circulated at the University of Cape Town and the Western Cape regional branch of the Progressive Federal Party will launch a petition at points throughout the Peninsula tomorrow

... panded in consultation with the departments concerned

Land on Southern Cape coast tests

12 Mr R R HULLIEY asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether the advanced experimental tests referred to in his reply to Question No. 26 on 18 March 1983 will involve the testing of explosive devices if so,
- (2) whether any explosions will take place (a) at sea and (b) within the said tract of land, if so, (i) approximately how close to (aa) Infanta (bb) Witsand (cc) Malgas and (dd) Skipskop will such explosions take place and (ii) what will be the approximate extent of the zone or zones within which such explosions will take place?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
- (2) (a) and (b) Yes
 - (i) and (ii) This will depend on the result of the environmental impact study and the restrictions it places on the tests

(2) No
 X (254) Hansard
 Land on Southern Cape coast infrastructure
 Q. No. 801 - 803 25/3/83
 If Mr R R HULLIEY asked the Minister of Defence

Whether infrastructural developments are proposed to be established within or in the vicinity of the tract of land referred to in his reply to Question No. 26 on 18 March 1983, if so, what is the nature and location of the proposed developments?

† The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Existing infrastructure in the adjacent towns such as housing schools shops etc. will be utilized to the full. Services such as power supply communications and roads will, if necessary, be established or ex-

EMB H E F VAN RENSBURG, Mr Speaker arising out of the hon. the Minister's replies to the previous two questions can the hon. the Minister give us an explanation? According to Press reports the hon. the Minister made an appeal to all bodies and persons not to comment on this matter because no final decision has been taken in the regard. The purport of the replies furnished by the hon. the Minister however indicates that the decision has already been taken and that these services are in fact going to be provided. What is the position?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, if the hon. member for Bryanston made fewer interruptions and listened more carefully to the replies I gave, he would have known that I said that the decision had not yet been taken and that it would depend on the study which

has to be made to find out whether the location of a test track there is reconcilable with the aims of nature conservation. So far no decision has been taken in this regard

254

Hansard Q Col. 815
P W. Botha Army Combat School - 816

25/3/83

524 Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Community Development †

- (1) Whether the Government contemplates moving the Coloured persons living or farming on the grounds of the P W Botha Army Combat School near Lohattha, if so, (a) when and (b) where.
- (2) whether these Coloured persons pay rent for the houses in which they live or for the land on which they farm, if so, (a) what is the rental in each case and (b) to whom is it paid?

MARCH 1983

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THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- (1) With a view to the provision of alternative housing the Department negotiated with the Municipalities of Postmasburg, Kuruman, Danielskuil and Olifantshoek on behalf of the respective persons concerned who indicated their preference to live in the areas of the said municipalities. The municipalities are willing to provide the necessary accommodation with the assistance of loans out of the National Housing Fund. The submission of housing projects by the municipalities to the Department are awaited.
- (2) No, rentals are not collected by this Department.

X

25/3/83 X
254 Land on Southern Cape coast tests
Hansard Q 61 803-804
14 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence

Whether the advanced experimental testing facility proposed to be erected on the tract of land referred to in his reply to Question No 26 on 18 March 1983 is intended to replace the present National Missile Testing Site near St Lucia in Natal if so, for what purpose is the St Lucia site intended to be used?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes A decision will be taken later

Land on Southern Cape coast. ecology

*15 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether his Department has under

MARCH 1983

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taken any studies to determine the effects of the activities to be carried out on or at the advanced experimental testing area referred to in his reply to Question No 26 on 18 March 1983 on the ecology of the area concerned if not, why not if so, with what results,

- (2) whether steps will be taken to ensure that such activities will not be detrimental to the ecology of this area,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2) No The next planning phase includes an environmental impact study which *inter alia* will determine whether the ecology will place restrictions on the tests and what impact the tests will have on the ecology

(3) No This matter has already been dealt with thoroughly

Questions standing over from Wednesday
23 March 1983



THE arrow in front of the fishermen's village in Arniston shows Langklipkrans, the start of Armscor's proposed firing area on the southern Cape coast.

ARGUS 25/3/83 (254)

Armscor range could harm fisherfolk's living

Environment Reporter THE livelihood of about 500 people living in Arniston's historic fishing village, and of the fishing families at nearby Skipskop, may be threatened by Armscor's plan to establish a weapon test firing range on the Southern Cape coast

The Arniston fishing village is only a few metres away from Langklipkrans, which is the start of the proposed firing zone

Mr John Murtz, chairman of the Fishermen's Union in Arniston, said if the sea area around Langklipkrans was affected the people would lose their traditional and most productive fishing ground

While fishermen did fish to the south-west of Arniston, in an area not included in the firing zone, most of their fishing was done to the

north-east, in the Skipskop area

Mr Murtz, who built eight of the ten boats used at Arniston, said "We make our living from the sea and fishing. If that area of sea is closed to us, God must look after us, as we're going to suffer badly"

He said he did not believe the older fisherman at Arniston would be able to adapt and take on other jobs, although some of the younger ones might be able to

Asked whether the village would be able to take in the fisherfolk from Skipskop if they were moved, he said the Arniston village had always been "fairly exclusive", including only relatives of "born and bred Waenhuiskrans people", but if need be a plan would have to be made

There are also fears that if the coloured fish-



MR JOHN MURTZ

ermen are forced by economic reasons to move away from the area their historic houses will become white holiday homes

Mr Henry Villet, who is an architect and town planner on the Preserve Arniston Committee, said the committee had been battling to prevent this for some time and had received assurances from Government officials that this would not happen

He saw no reason why the village, which had

been provisionally declared a national monument, should not become one

If the fishermen were affected by an Armscor closure of their fishing grounds, it would negate efforts made by the committee to preserve the area and help the fishermen

PUBLIC FUNDS

"Since 1975 we have been involved with the buildings and in assisting the fishing community at Arniston. We have already collected public funds to help the fishermen and are busy negotiating with them. What will we do with the money if we can't use it there?"

Skipskop, according to Mr Fred Bell, the executive general manager of Armscor, will be considered "a high activity area"

Campaign to end draft UCT told

Education Reporter
UNIVERSITY of Cape
Town students have been
urged to "campaign with
all their might" for an
end to military conscrip-
tion

The call was made
yesterday by Dr Marg-
aret Nash, former educa-
tion officer of the South
African Council of
Churches and a member
of the Black Sash

She was addressing
more than 400 students
at a meeting held in soli-
darity with conscientious
objector, Peter Hathorn,
22, a former UCT stu-
dent, who was sentenced
to two years imprison-
ment this week

Dr Nash said "Let us
oppose and condemn leg-
islation dealing with
conscientious objectors to
military service, particu-
larly that part which at-
tempts to separate reli-
gious objectors from
secular or political ob-
jectors and tries to ma-
nipulate the churches
into denying the right of
conscience of all human
beings

RELEASE

"Let us throw our
weight into the struggle
for an end to the escalat-
ing South African civil
war; for the release of
Nelson Mandela, Herman
Toivo ja Toiva and hun-
dreds of other political
prisoners, the liberation
of all detained and
banned persons and the
return of the exiles

"Let us throw our
weight into the struggle
for a speedy settlement
in Namibia according to
resolution 435 of the
United Nations and for a
national convention in
South Africa in which the
freely elected represen-
tatives of all sectors of
our population will map
out a route towards a
new South Africa more
conformed to God's will."

Miss Paula Hathorn,
sister of Peter Hathorn,
said it was important not
to see her brother in iso-
lation but as a part of a
growing resistance to
military service with the
South African Defence
Force

The meeting passed a
motion expressing soli-
darity with Peter Hath-
orn and "all those who,
on the basis of con-
science, object to serving
in the SADF"

Peter Hathorn, who
graduated from UCT last
year, was jailed by a
military court martial in
Pretoria for failing to
render military service
In evidence handed to the
court, he said he was not
opposed to "national ser-
vice" but to "military
service"

Objectors' service reduced to six years

w/c ARGWS 26/3/83 (ZSL)

Parliamentary Staff
AFTER a long, detailed debate on the main clause of the Defence Amendment Bill — which provides for alternative service for conscientious objectors — the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, yesterday accepted a number of amendments proposed by members on all sides of the House

Chief among these was the dropping of a section of the Bill which insisted that the proceedings of the board established to hear applications from religious objectors for exemption from military service take place behind closed doors

In terms of an amendment proposed by Mr ZP le Roux, NP Pretoria West, the hearings will be in camera only if the applicant requests this or if it is considered in the interests of State security

Another amendment — proposed by Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party — reduces the period of community service by

third category religious objectors to 15 times that of normal national service instead of twice as long

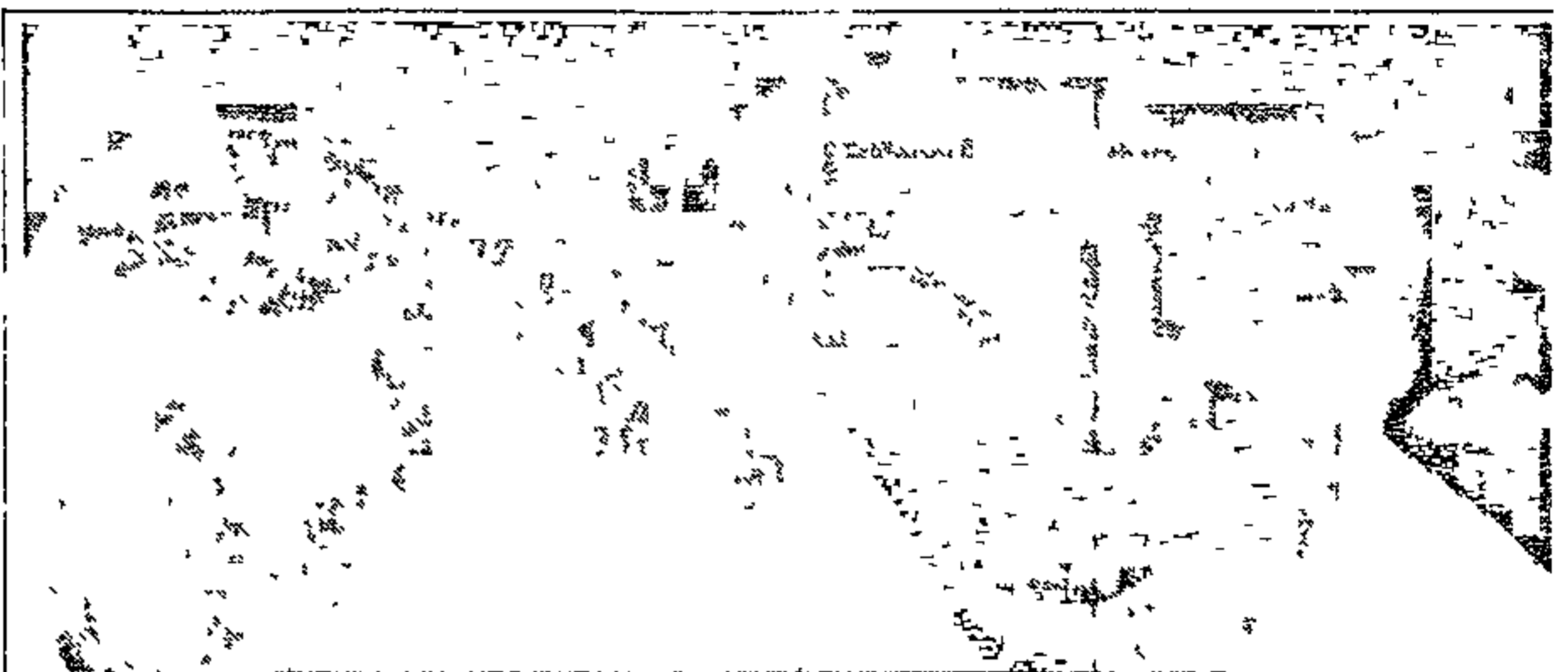
General Malan said he was prepared to accept this amendment because the period suggested — which would total about six years service — was adequate compensation

He rejected amendments proposed by PFP speakers calling for the periods of service to be reduced, as the periods they asked for were too short

A number of technical amendments were also accepted by the Minister

The PFP's efforts to introduce amendments that widened the terms of the Bill to include those who objected to military service on moral and ethical grounds divorced from religion, were blocked by the rules of order which preclude the discussion of the principle of a Bill after it has been read a second time

The committee stage of the Bill will be resumed next week



NAAS BOTHA takes a close look at an American football.

Naas ponders new big deal

PRETORIA — Springbok flyhalf Naas Botha is to give himself a week to 10 days to decide whether to accept a substantial offer from a leading Transvaal company

The idea behind the offer is to ensure that he stays in South Africa, turning his back on a decision to play gridiron rugby for the Dallas Cowboys

"The position I have been offered would be on the sports side and let's face facts, one has to consider such offers," he said

"I can also add that it is much more than the earlier mentioned figure of R80 000 over a period of three years

"In fact it is close to what I could earn in the States," said Botha, who stands to earn around R250 000 once he is established

Botha said he had seen the com-

pany's managing director yesterday and was now giving the offer serious thought

There is talk that should he accept this offer, he could rise in the company to a position of managing director

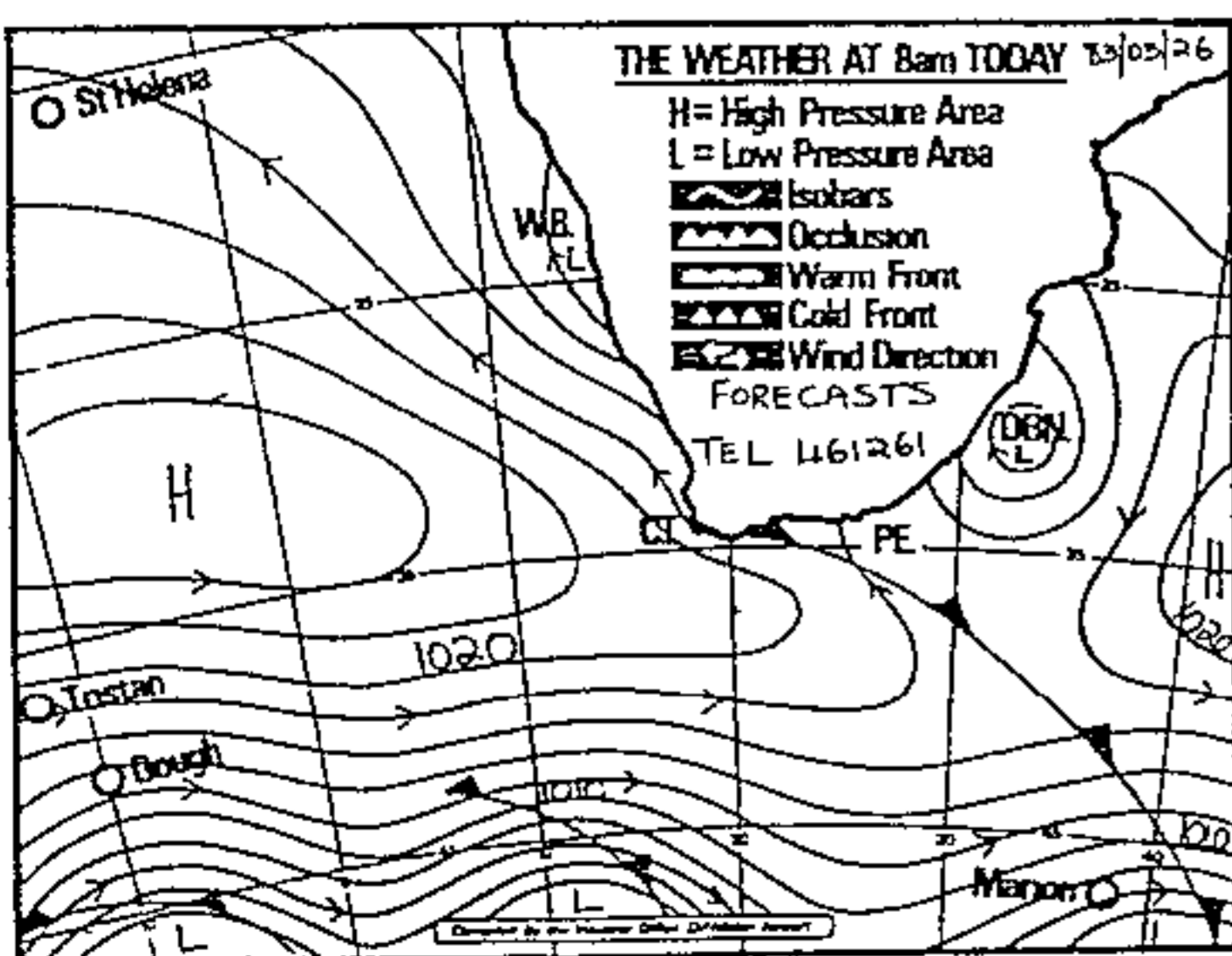
But he declined to name the company, the exact amount offered or any other details before he had made up his mind

Botha reiterated his earlier stand that players should receive R80 to R90 a game to cover expenses like petrol, family costs after a game and other sundries

He said he did not agree with pay for play as such "I also believe it wrong if I received, say, R10 for every drop goal" But it was important to look after the players in a small way and it would, in the long run, help the game — Sapa

The weather

Warmer



WITH the ridging of the high, fine and warmer weather with fresh south-easterly wind can be expected.

WEATHER forecast for the Peninsula, Boland and Overberg for the period ending 6 pm tomorrow

☐ Fine to partly cloudy and mild becoming warmer tomorrow

☐ WIND Fresh so there to south easterly but

Doctor escapes charge

(Contd from Page 1)

learnt, belonged to the group, telephoned me to tell me how I should manage my patients," he said

"It's an odd feeling that all this has been happening in the background for the past year and that they could have put me in the Supreme Court on a murder charge"

Because of the tension surrounding the child's survival the doctor moved it from the Mow-

recommendations — these would probably have been negative — as well as those of doctors he had consulted

"If the Minister had then granted permission, which was highly unlikely given the facts, the next step would have been to find a doctor to undertake this tremendously high risk operation," he said

When told of the Attorney-General's decision, the parents said yesterday that Pro-Life's actions had been "terrible"

tacted by the organisation

Interviewed at the time, the minister said he had been asked to put pressure on the family to insist that doctors operate

"I told them what fine honourable people the family were and how much suffering they had already endured I was surprised they had contacted me and not the parents directly," he said

Approached for comment a Pro-Life officer

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION

"WHY are you concerned about conscientious objectors?" the lady asked me. "Don't you think they are just draft dodgers, who lack the guts to do their stint in the army?"

Many white South Africans think like this. Others accuse objectors of being unpatriotic or traitors or the tools of leftist agitators. Like Wimpe de Klerk in a recent issue of Rapport they therefore take the attitude "Moker die ontduikers", or like Mr Vause Raw in Parliament this week, considering lining them up to be shot!

I have known several of the young men who have objected in recent years. Peter Moll, Richard Steele, Charles Yeats, Mike Viveiros, Peter Hathorne

It, in fact, takes a great deal of guts to step out of line in our society and to face the possibility of up to two years in prison with repeated periods in solitary confinement for your beliefs (Peter Moll, for instance, spent a total of 126 days in solitary)

What then is it that motivates these young men? To understand this one must look at the Christian tradition

It was to a society endemic with militant nationalism and revolutionary movements against the occupying troops of Rome that Jesus came preaching. "You have heard it said, an eye for an eye and

To step out of line takes guts

w/ LARGES
26/3/83 254

By the Rev Douglas Bax, minister at the Congregational Church, Rondebosch

a tooth for a tooth, but I tell you, turn the other cheek", "Love your enemies and pray for your persecutors, if one of the occupation troops forces you to carry his pack one mile, carry it two miles", etc. And in the end, in the Garden of Gethsemane, Jesus forbade his disciples to defend him, choosing to suffer death rather than inflict it on his enemies

For the first three centuries Christians believed that no follower of Jesus could shed the blood of others or take up arms to fight in any war

Then in the fourth and fifth centuries the attitude of the Church began to change. Marauding barbarian tribes were invading the empire and eventually sacked Rome itself in 410 AD. In the face of this crisis the Bishop of Milan, Ambrose, and the great African theologian, Augustine, began to denounce the pacifism of Christians as politically irresponsible

The empire, Augustine argued, was a basically just society, it was imperative, and right, that men defend it against the murderous, pillaging barbarian hordes

The Christian approach to war, then, has been either pacifism or the just war doctrine

Some of those who have objected to military service in South Africa have been men who stood in the original, pacifist tradition of the Christian Church — for example, Richard Steele and Charles Yeats

Others, like Peter Moll and Billy Padlocks, have stood in the just war tradition. They have argued that fighting in the SADF is not justifiable in terms of the criteria which theologians since Augustine have sought to define for the just war. For example, they argue

● The SADF is not waging a war against a foreign invader in defence of a just society. It is waging a civil war against black South Af-

ricans who, after 50 years of non-violent protest, were reluctantly driven to fight for their liberation from oppression

It is therefore fighting fundamentally to preserve white privilege and the apartheid system

● As Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys said some years ago as commander of the SADF in Namibia, the SADF cannot win the war there. The Government must therefore eventually accept a settlement, its motive for delaying this seems to be fear that the right wing will attack it for selling out the white man in SWA (unless it can point to having got rid of the Cubans in Angola as a quid pro quo). But a war to defend the Nationalist Government from political attack is not justifiable

● To be justifiable, war must be a last resort. But the Government has refused to try every other resort to settle the conflict, for example a national convention to work out a

new constitution acceptable to all groups

One may disagree with the stand and the arguments of both pacifists and just war objectors. What one should not do, however, is deny the sincerity of objectors. Even the courts which have tried them have in several cases explicitly acknowledged this

In Parliament Government spokesmen have countered the objectors' arguments by arguing that South Africa is a just society. Mr P W Botha in 1970 also asserted "The honour and duty to defend one's country should not be made subservient to one's religious convictions"

For Opposition spokesmen who accept that our society is gravely unjust (and that religious claims about God's will cannot be dealt with so summarily), the position has been more difficult

They have argued that "conscription is necessary so that change can take place" behind the "shield" of the SADF. But would it not be truer to say that change is necessary so that conscription need not take place?

Indeed has not the very threat of an attack on white South Africa induced what reform there is? And will the Government not refuse to adopt fundamental reform precisely so long as it believes the SADF will remain an adequate shield?

Whichever side is right in the debate, however, is it necessary that those in power should propose such harsh penalties for a few young men of high moral idealism on the other side of the argument?

Freedom of conscience, it seems, is something we value only for ourselves

Government remains tough on objectors

w/c AR66

26/3/83

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THE Government has made it clear that it will not yield in its tough stand against people who refuse military duties on purely moral or ethical grounds

Such people face up to eight years in jail

One of the Government's main reasons for this stand, as spelt out in the Assembly this week, was that any concession to non-religious objectors could open a floodgate of objection, including objection on political grounds

Major issue

This emerged as a major issue during the long second-reading debate on the Defence Amendment Bill — a debate which drew a sharp dividing line between the thinking of the official Opposition and that of the other parties in the Assembly

The Progressive Federal Party opposed the measure and pleaded in vain that concessions proposed for religious objection be widened to include objection on moral and ethical grounds

It was argued that an eight-year jail sentence for non-religious objectors was excessively harsh — even harsher than penalties provided for in Russia and other countries behind the Iron Curtain

Sympathy

On the Government side a measure of sympathy was shown towards those objecting to military service on religious grounds. The Bill provides alternative non-combatant or community service for various categories of religious objectors. They were offered a "new deal"

But when it came to the issue of "moral and ethical" objectors, the collective face of the Government and its supporters hardened. No



By FRANS ESTERHUYSE

sympathy or tolerance was shown towards such objectors who were regarded as being in a different category

One of the arguments on the Government side was that service to the fatherland should outweigh all the moral and ethical convictions of individual citizens or their own consciences

Duty to the fatherland was the Number One consideration

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, put it like this "We can never allow, as argued by some members, that a free decision be afforded to national servicemen to choose whether or not they want to do national service

"Every young man not only has the right but the duty to defend his country. These are young men of diverse political, moral and religious convictions who fight shoulder to shoulder in close comradeship against a common enemy — an enemy which is attacking the Republic of South Africa

"With those people service to their country far outweighs their own convictions or their own consciences"

In his rejection of the official Opposition's pleas for accommodating objections made on moral or ethical grounds, General Malan said to him the crux of the matter was how a person's conscience could be tested in order to establish whether or not his objections were genuine

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Malan accepts 42 changes to Defence Bill

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— A string of amendments to the controversial Defence Amendment Bill was accepted by the government yesterday

While the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, steadfastly refused to extend concessions to people objecting to military service on moral or ethical grounds, he has made life easier for religious objectors

The most important change so far is a reduction from eight years to six years in the continuous community service prescribed for religious objectors who refuse to perform any military duties, including non-combatant service

General Malan accepted 42 of 99 amendments moved by both government and opposition members during a marathon committee-stage debate on the main clause of the bill

The changes were described by the PFP defence spokesman, Mr

Philip Myburgh, as a "victory for sanity" Mr Myburgh also said his controversial description of community service conditions as "slave labour" might no longer apply

Other amendments accepted by General Malan include opening board hearings on objectors to the public, scrapping provisions for objectors to "buy themselves out" of service, and enabling objectors to qualify for military promotion and salary increases

The reduction in community service automatically reduces to six years the period of military detention prescribed for those who qualify for community service but refuse to perform it

No change has so far been made to the eight-year prison term prescribed for non-religious objectors This clause has still to be dealt with in committee-stage debate, which continues on Monday

● Details, page 4

Opp. Times 20/3/83

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CAPL-Timothy 26/3/83
254

'PK' captain's order confirmed

Chief Reporter

A SPECIFIC instruction to his officers by Captain Wim de Lange of the SAS President Kruger not to turn the ship into unclear waters without informing him immediately, was confirmed yesterday by one of the senior officers who survived the sinking of the "PK" last year.

Evidence at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb has been that in a screen-reorientation manoeuvre shortly before 4am, in a choppy sea and with the wind gusting at 30/40 knots, the President Kruger turned inward across the bows of the fleet replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg

In an apparent attempt to cross Tafelberg's bows

a second time, the two ships collided

Expert witnesses have testified that standard practice in anti-submarine exercises such as this one is for the screening vessels to turn outward, away from the "main body" — in this case the Tafelberg — when proceeding to their new stations.

Evidence has been that Captain De Lange was not informed that on this particular occasion the ship was to be turned not outward, but inward.

Lieutenant-Commander Dennis Forrest, the "PK's" navigator, who was off-duty at the time of the flagship's fatal manoeuvre, was questioned yesterday by Mr M S Jacobs, representing Captain De

Langé, about the captain's standing orders

He agreed with Mr Jacobs that it would be "inconceivable" to cover every possibility or permutation in such orders

Lt-Commander Forrest was then asked to confirm a captain's standing order that read: "Always make sure that the side towards which you are about to alter course is clear before putting the wheel over Inform me immediately in such circumstances"

Lt-Commander Forrest "That is correct"

Questioned by Mr L P Francis, one of the assessors sitting with the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, Lt-Commander Forrest said that in a discussion with Captain De Lange before the screening exercises on which the collision occurred, the captain had been adamant about the screening ships not turning inward unless it was absolutely safe to do so.

● Another witness yesterday, Able-Seaman Grant Labuschagne, described how, as a radar detector on the watch that was about to end when the collision occurred, he had watched and reported on Tafelberg's echo on his radar display as the two ships drew closer.

"Immediately after giving the report I looked at the display, only to notice that Tafelberg was not visible any more I then turned to Leading Seaman Engelbrecht and said: "Brett, the Tafies" (Tafelberg) is gone, Brett, Tafies has gone

"Then, bang!"

The inquest continues on Monday

Conscientious objection: The key issue to be faced

CAPL Sirils 26/3/83
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By MICHAEL ACOTT, Political Correspondent



Gen Magnus Malan . . . religious objectors only and academics are making the same point.

BEHIND this week's parliamentary debate on conscientious objection lay a key issue the problem of white South Africans who believe they are being called up to fight an unjust war in defence of an unjust society

Given the government's present mood, it is an issue which will force its way into public and parliamentary debate. For it concerns not only the nature of South Africa at the moment, but the prospects of fundamental reforms.

If the prospects of reform continue to recede, as they have done so far this parliamentary session, more and more young South Africans will refuse to serve a cause they consider unjust.

And, if conscription is extended to the coloured and Indian communities once a new constitution is implemented, the problem will multiply. The crisis of conscience which will face prospective coloured and Indian servicemen if measures like the Group Areas Act are still in force is obvious.

Optimists' hopes

Optimists may hope that matters will improve once the Nationalist by-election fights against right-wingers in the Northern Transvaal are over. They may hope, too, that the sting will be taken out of conscientious objection by the constitutional debate after the parliamentary Easter recess.

This view has not been helped by the defensiveness and hesitancy which has marked government attitudes in the two months Parliament has so far been in session.

The by-election challenge has merely crystallized the government's dilemma stemming from right-wing defections while seeking support in the coloured and Indian communities for its constitutional proposals.

Attempts to reassure conservative whites have given offence to moderate leaders of colour. Government statements on segregated beaches, railways and residential areas have done little to promote the image of reform.



Mr Harry Schwarz . . . "shield concept"

mist momentum. The immediate result has been what the Progressive Federal Party has rightly termed executive paralysis. Less obvious, but no less important, is the effect this pandering to right-wing prejudice has on young people deeply concerned about the morality of serving in the South African armed forces.

The Defence Force is traditionally above party politics. It is there for the protection of the state, not to be the instrument of any particular political party. The Defence Force therefore enjoys the support of both government and opposition in Parliament.

The PFP backs the Defence Force according to its "shield concept" propounded by its former defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz.

The PFP opposes apartheid but believes in peaceful change. It must therefore oppose incursions by those who seek to bring about violent revolution.

The Defence Force is seen by the PFP as the shield protecting South African society while peaceful changes are worked out and implemented. Mr Schwarz said this week that the border war is therefore a just war in which both supporters and opponents of government policies can serve with a clear conscience.

Nationalists have seized on this argument with enthusiasm, even though they were accused by the new PFP defence

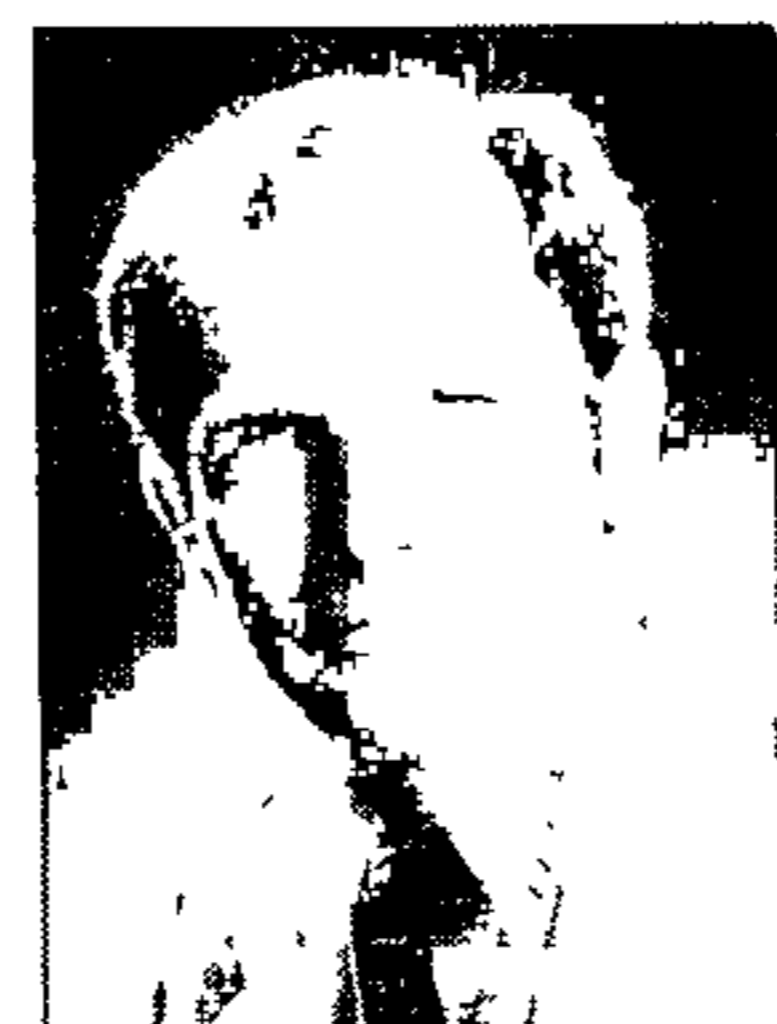
spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh, of using the Defence Force as a shield behind which to preserve an unacceptable *status quo*.

The shield concept is only valid, however, if the military protection on the borders is accompanied by fundamental reforms at home.

South African society is manifestly unjust. Inequities and iniquities abound despite the government's professed commitment to reform. The problem facing the government is that, if the blatant injustice of society here continues, doubts about the justice of the border war will increase.

References this week to "political objectors" — those who adhere to the unjust war theory — came mainly from the government and the New Republic Party who both said a broader accommodation of conscientious objectors would be misused by people with political reservations about military service.

The government dislikes and despises proponents of the "just society"



Mr Philip Myburgh . . . on using the Defence Force as a shield for the *status quo*

argument, considering them cowards, traitors and probably communists as well.

The Defence Bill in essence, however, is the first acknowledgment by the government that a growing number of white South Africans is refusing to do military service.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, restricted concessions to religious objectors only because he said these constituted 98 per cent of the people who had refused military duties.

The concessions are available to those with strictly religious objections to any war or to taking up arms or wearing military uniforms in any armed service.

If they are "selective pacifists" with objections only to South African operations, they face up to eight years in a civilian jail regardless of whether their objection is religiously based or not. The same fate awaits genuine "universal pacifists" whose objections to any war are not based on religion alone.

The PFP fought a lone and unsuccessful battle to have alternative and non-combatant duties extended to people with genuine moral or ethical objections to any war. No PFP member pleaded the cause of "political objectors", although several criticized the harsh treatment already meted out to young men who believe on a sincere religious basis that the present war is unjust.

They were derided not only by Nationalists, but by the New Republic Party and the right-wing Conservative Party as well.

General Malan refused to extend concessions to those with moral or ethical objections because these grounds would be difficult to test.

He and other Nationalists also feared that a concession on moral and ethical objection could open the floodgates to all those wishing to avoid military service.

Left the country

This is the nub of the government's problem. At the moment 351 young men are serving time in detention because of religious objections. Several thousand more, however, have probably left the country because they object specifically to serving in what they regard as an instrument of an apartheid state.

Instead of commanding universal support, the Defence Force is unfortunately becoming an increasing divisive issue.

English-speaking churches, which have long questioned the justice of South African society, are starting to question the justice of military actions to defend that society. An increasing number of students

It is not a problem which can be solved by Defence Force legislation, however harsh or punitive, or by government postures and protestations, however patriotic.

The problem concerns the fundamental nature of South African society as a whole. It can only be solved by legislation which turns that society into one which a majority of inhabitants considers just.

The first half of this year's parliamentary session has not been encouraging for people of all races looking for this sort of fundamental reform.

Unless the second half brings radical improvements, increasing objections to military service on conscientious or political grounds will mirror the concerns of a divided and polarized society.

Parliament and Politics

Major changes to Defence Bill

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Cape Times 26/3/83

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The government has made major concessions to religious objectors in a marathon five-hour debate on only one clause of the controversial Defence Amendment Bill

The changes, accepted during the committee stage of the debate — when only detail may be altered — were described by the Progressive Federal Party as a “victory for sanity”

The most important is a two-year reduction in the former eight-year term of community service for people who refuse to perform even non-combatant military duties

Open hearings

Other major changes accepted by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, among the 99 amendments suggested by government as well as opposition MPs — 42 of which he accepted — were

- Open board hearings at which objectors could put their case

- Scrapping of a provision through which objectors could “buy themselves out” of alternative community service

- That objectors would not be barred from salary increases and promotions in community service after their initial three-year service period

- That objectors doing non-combatant military service could become officers and receive the benefits of higher rank

- An extension of time in which applicants for objector status could apply for a hearing from 14 to 30 days

- Acceptance that minors would not have to have the approval of their parents or guardians to

apply for objector status

- That “objection” boards would no longer be able to refuse to hear an application simply if the board was “of the opinion” that a person was “an enemy of the State”

- That the board could no longer order an applicant to pay the full cost of the hearing if it thought the application for objector status had been on “vexatious” grounds

Other major points

religious” grounds, they were clearly well pleased with the outcome of the marathon debate

The chief PFP Defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh, described the changes accepted by General Malan as a “victory for sanity” and said they had gone a long way towards proving that what he had said about the measure being “slave labour” was correct, but that it might no longer apply

He welcomed General



made by General Malan were that “objection” boards would include a member of the applicant’s own faith, that there would be several boards throughout the country, and that an applicant for objector status could appeal to the Supreme Court if he was not satisfied with the outcome of his hearing

General Malan also said that he did not visualize the hearings as a trial, but rather as a “brotherly” discussion

While the Progressive Federal Party did not succeed in its main aim of extending the definition of an objector to include “moral and ethical” grounds as well as “reli-

Malan’s acceptance of calls to reduce category three objectors’ service period from twice the normal period of service to one and a half times, and said this had been one of the PFP’s main objections to the measure

Later, Mr Myburgh, many of whose proposed amendments were ruled out of order because they involved changing a principle of the bill involving religious objection, said he had been surprised by the extent of what the minister had accepted

“The number of amendments accepted showed that we were right in calling for the bill to be referred to a select committee,” he said

Missile site not final Malan

Cape Town 26/3/83
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Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, repeated yesterday that plans for a missile-testing range on the Cape south coast depended on an environmental impact study

This conflicts with the impression given so far by Armscor that the environmental study could affect only the use of sections of the area involved, but that the decision on the site of the range was final

General Malan told Parliament on Wednesday that alternatives were always possible while negotiations were still under way

He said yesterday, in reply to a question from Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston), that no final decision had been taken

"This will depend on the study which must be made to find out if the siting of a testing range there is reconcilable with the objective of nature conservation"

Mr Van Rensburg had complained that General Malan's replies to questions from Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP, Wynberg) had given the impression that the decision on the south coast site had been taken

General Malan told Mr Myburgh that existing infrastructure in adjacent towns, such as housing, schools, and shops, would be used to the full

Explosions at sea, on land

"Services such as power supply, communications and roads will, if necessary, be established or expanded in consultation with the departments concerned"

General Malan also said use of the site would mean explosions taking place both at sea and on land. The proximity of these explosions to Infanta, Witsand, Malgas and Skipskop, and the extent of the zones within which explosions would take place, would depend on the result of the environmental impact study "and restrictions it places on the tests"

This prompted Mr Van Rensburg's question

General Malan later confirmed that the proposed range would replace the national missile-testing site near St Lucia in Natal. No studies of the effects of military activities on the ecology had been undertaken by the Defence Department.

"The next planning phase includes an environmental impact study which *inter alia* will determine whether the ecology will place restrictions on the tests, and what impact the tests will have on the ecology," he said

ARMSCOR:

Locals VOW to 'fight'

By DI MEEK
 FARMERS and landowners facing expropriation as a result of the Armscor plan to establish a missile-testing range in the southern Cape will fight "to the bitter end" to remain on their land.

crack of dawn



been no clarification of the actual boundaries of Cape Infanta residents interviewed yesterday

Farmers and townfolk in Waenhuiskrans (Arnsfonton) are seeking an urgent interview with the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan. They hope he will address a public meeting to clarify the issue.

At Skipskop, the largest of the communities whose futures are affected by the plan, fishermen were stunned by the prospect of having to leave their homes.

Mr Michael Mathys said the government had driven "into a corner".

"Surely we people who earn our livelihood from fishing should be heard in this matter. We are a fisherfolk and this is our home," he said.

Mr Peter Dreyer, whose family owns a stretch of land at Bloukrans, demarcated as an impact area for weapons testing, said "We are going to fight this right to the end. Are we not even allowed the freedom to own land and any more?"

An irate farmer's wife who did not want to be named, said she had been a National Party supporter all her life and could not believe what the government was doing.

"They have not even consulted us. This is our land, we love it. Why should we leave it?" A farmer who had recently moved to the area said he was "angry and confused" that there had

been no clarification of the actual boundaries of Cape Infanta residents interviewed yesterday

Even if this farm is not directly involved, the last thing we want is a weapons-testing range on our doorstep. Why do they want to come here? We will not move," he said.

Mr Peter Pratt, a fourth-generation farmer in the Arnsfonton area, said he was prepared to co-operate fully in defending his country. "But I would have to be totally convinced that giving up my farm — my son's birthright — is essential."

Mr Pratt's 4200-hectare farm, Elandsval, the largest and most valuable economic unit affected, falls within the area demarcated for an airstrip, armaments stores, bunkers and firing range.

What most angered Mr Henne Groenewald, a direct descendant of the founder of Skipskop and the only businessman in the community, was the fact that he had still not been informed officially of Armscor's intentions.

"It's our land, we don't want to go anywhere else. We will fight with all we've got to keep it."

He said he was infuriated by the attitude of some people in Bredasdorp who considered the project nothing but a financial boost for the area.

He said he had tried to point out that the conservation of the area was more important than money but had been told "You cannot eat fynbos."

● Missile site not final — Malan, page 4

More ^{26/3/83}
^{W/Argus}
oppose
Arm Scor
range ²⁵⁴

Weekend Argus
Reporters

THE public outcry against the Arm Scor plan to establish a weapons testing site on the southern Cape coast gained momentum today when angry Skipskop residents condemned the Bredasdorp Town Council's approval of the scheme

The announcement was made by the Mayor of Bredasdorp, Mr Louis le Riche. He said the construction of the Arm Scor installation would give Bredasdorp an economic injection that would benefit the town, which would be a source of labour and materials.

"What with the depopulation of the the platteland, this will mean a lot for our industry, schools and the community in general," Mr le Riche said today.

Meanwhile public petitions against the scheme have been signed by more than 6 500 people.

Many of the signatories live in the affected area or own property there.

Today the Progressive Federal Party set up 10 petition tables around the Peninsula.

Mr Jan van Eck, PFP MPC for Groote Schuur, said the reaction at a petition table at the Fountain shopping centre, Rondebosch, had been "unbelievable".

One petition, entitled "Save our Cape South Coast", calls on the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, to keep Arm Scor out of the area. It was drawn up by Cape Town residents who own property in Arniston, Skipskop and Potberg, and by conservationists and nature lovers.

Another petition has been organised under the auspices of the University of Cape Town's Wildlife Society, and 1 600 signatures have been collected for it in three days.

DEFENCE

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A volunteer army

FM 28/3/83

On the face of it, the Progressive Federal Party's (PFP) appeal for a fully multi-racial professional army makes a lot of sense. Unfortunately, as government sources have made plain, it is just not practical politics.

It would, however, remove the need to draw upon highly skilled and motivated people and reduce the drain on the country's manpower caused by call-ups. And Defence Minister Magnus Malan is on record as being concerned about both these factors.

But a fully professional army, as proposed by PFP defence spokesman Philip Myburgh, would have a vastly increased black complement — possibly a black majority. At this stage of SA's history govern-

ment is unlikely to take that risk.

There is, however, a precedent. Ian Smith's Rhodesia had more black professional soldiers than white, and even in the worst days of the Rhodesian war their loyalty was never in doubt. However, Rhodesia balanced the black professionals by conscripting only whites, coloureds and Asians.

Myburgh's proposal, however, was made in the context of the debate on the Defence Amendment Bill which, for the first time, makes provision for alternative service for religious objectors.

This is a concession he regards as less than generous, and he has a point. Malan says there are 351 religious objectors in detention whom he does not regard as criminals. Seemingly, however, he does regard as criminals those whose objection to serving is not based on religious grounds. These people he scornfully dismisses as "selective pacifists".

Malan is obviously worried about the effect on military manpower if exemption from service is made too easy. Hence the provision for long periods of community service for religious objectors and for eight years in prison for those whose objections are based on moral or ethical grounds.

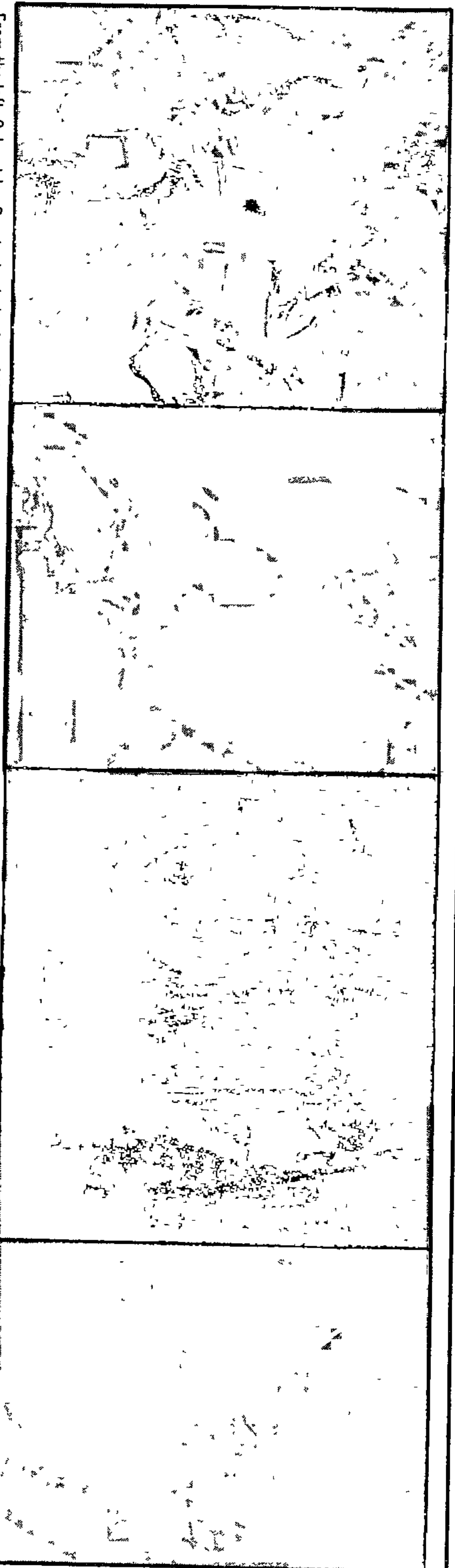
SA, however, has a tradition of tolerating objections to service on moral, ethical, and even political grounds. SA took part in both the First and the Second World Wars de-

spite the objections of a large part of the white population.

Both Louis Botha's government in the first war and Jan Smuts's in the second avoided trying to conscript people who objected to the wars. They still contrived to send large numbers of troops overseas while maintaining order at home and expanding the economy.

Myburgh argues that the Defence Amendment Bill should be rewritten to include those who have *bona fide* objections to military service on moral and ethical grounds.

Malan has made it clear he does not agree.



From the left Colonel Jan Breytenbach, leader of the assault force . . . two wounded paratroopers . . . paras mopping up at Cassinga . . . happy and glorious, a battle-weary para on the chopper home

A DARING airborne assault deep into Angola went wrong from the first green light — and one of South Africa's most celebrated victories was almost a disaster

Operation Reindeer — the attack on Swapo's main base nicknamed "Moscow" — was a paratroopers' nightmare. They poured down through thick bomb smoke and gusting winds only to find that they were scattered and off course.

Below them was a river, and many landed either in it, or on the wrong side. Others were caught in trees, high above the ground. Some landed almost on top of the heav-

Our nightmare at base camp 'Moscow'

ily fortified Cassinga garrison. Luckily the Swapo command was stunned and in a panic after the bomber strike that had preceded the paras. The dispersed South Africans bravely regrouped and attacked turning impend-

ing defeat into a resounding victory.

The dramatic story of the raid is told for the first time in a new book "Borderstrike" by journalist Willem Steenkamp.

It was the Defence Force's first parachute attack in enemy territory, and resulted in the deaths of hundreds of unfortified Swapo terrorists.

The book deals with three well-known border actions: Operation Reindeer (May 4 1978), the bombardment of Katima Mulilo (1978), and Operation Sceptic (June 1980).

Operation Reindeer consisted of three parts:

- The large-scale SADF paratroop attack on Cassinga

● An overland attack on a series of bases around Chetiquena, nicknamed "Vietnam"

● A helicopter-assisted attack on a series of bases nicknamed "Charlie"

Preparation for the attack on Cassinga, which had become Swapo's main operational headquarters for southern Angola in 1978, was carried out in several phases. Aware that Swapo might be forewarned by large-scale call-ups of paratroopers and full-scale rehearsals, the SADF evolved a deception plan based on the fact that air and ground manoeuvres called Exercise Kwiksilver

were to be held near Kimber-

ley early in May. The paratroopers would be called up quite openly, ostensibly to take part in Kwiksilver, but in fact they would not go anywhere near Kimberley.

While Kwiksilver went ahead in a glare of publicity, the paratroopers would get themselves into shape in total isolation and leave for the operational area only at the last moment.

Subsequent events proved that the cover worked, and the attack came as a complete surprise to the Swapo garrison.

It was obvious the Cassinga attack would be potentially the most perilous part of Operation Reindeer. And from the moment the paratroopers were given the green light to jump at Cassinga, things began to go catastrophically wrong, writes Steenkamp.

Because of the dense clouds of smoke over Cassinga after an earlier aerial attack, some pilots could not see their markers. As a result, most of the paratroopers were given the

green light three seconds too late. To make matters worse, the paratroopers found a strong, gusting north-easterly wind was pushing them even further off course.

Few of the paratroopers landed anywhere near their designated positions. Instead of coming to earth on the outskirts of the town, some platoon landed virtually on top of their objectives.

Snagged

A number of paratroopers landed in the trees and found themselves hanging from their snagged parachutes 10 or 12m above the ground. Many others landed in or on the wrong side of the nearby river.

To save their own lives many of the troops were forced to jettison their equipment as soon as they hit the water.

A captain recalling theiasco said "We had been dropped on the other side of the river and had overshoot the target by some 2 000m. Only a fraction of the assault group was on the east bank, all of them badly out of position."

A determined push by the Cassinga garrison at this stage could have been the turning point of the attack. It did not come, however, and the attackers had enough breathing space to get the scattered forces together again.

The main reason for the lack of reaction was that the garrison also needed to reorganise itself.

This was complicated by the fact that the Swapo base commander, Dimo Hamambo, had fled Cassinga just after the initial aerial attack.

But the long delay between descent and attack nevertheless enabled the insurgents to enter their defensive position and prepare to resist — which they did, fiercely if not always very skillfully, when the real fighting began.

The attack on Cassinga cost the South Africans three known dead and 11 wounded. One paratrooper, Rifleman Andre Hunman, was listed as missing, presumed dead. His exact fate remains a mystery.

According to SADF sources, at least 600 of Cassinga's inhabitants were killed — almost all unfortified Swapo members — and another 340 wounded.

Wounded

Operation Reindeer was accomplished at a cost to the security forces of six dead and something like 30 men wounded, and not one aircraft or vehicle was lost.

According to the author, the decision that launched the unbroken series of large-scale, pre-emptive and follow-up operations into Angola was taken in December 1977.

It resulted from an informal gathering of several of the country's most senior military officers at Oubos, the seaside retreat of former



WILLEM STEENKAMP
Author and Journalist

Prime Minister John Vorster.

Mr Steenkamp says Mr Vorster reluctantly acknowledged at this meeting that cross-border military ventures would become necessary in the near future, but insisted on strict political control at the highest level.

. . . and the funny side

SOLDIERS who took part in Operation Reindeer came back with tales of luck and humour.

One paratrooper had a miraculous escape when a Swapo bullet penetrated his shirt, bounced off a pencil-flare in his pocket and left him with nothing worse than a flesh wound over his left ribs.

Another soldier had the surprise of his life when he leapt inside a room and found himself knee-deep in shoes.

As the soldier recalled: "The whole room was full of all kinds of shoes. Women's high heels, slippers, brogues — you name it, they had it."

He could only surmise that the shoes were being used as barter for food or perhaps that they had taken away the recruits' shoes to keep them from running away.

A moment of unexpected comedy occurred when a tough mortar expert was requested to see whether he could discover any personal documents on captured insurgents. Handcuffed by the language barrier, he resorted to sign language.

One of the women, apparently believing he wanted to look at her breasts, promptly pulled her vest up to her neck and walked around in her semi-dressed state for the rest of the time the troops were at Cassinga.

Borderstrike



"Borderstrike" — a dramatic story of a border raid

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How the Government tried to prevent th

THE DE HOOP

By PETER MANN

CONSERVATIONISTS are refusing to accept Government and Armscor assurances that the ecology of the De Hoop Nature Reserve, which is to be surrounded by a weapon-testing site, will not be disturbed

And the man who first told newspapers that Armscor was planning a test range close to the Southern Cape reserve, this week claimed the authorities had tried to use their wide powers of secrecy in terms of the Defence Act and the Act relating to armaments to prevent the information reaching the public

He is John Greig, editor of *South African Wildlife*, the magazine of the Wildlife Society of South Africa

"I was told by two newspapers, after I had given them the information, that the authorities had told them they could not publish it," Mr Greig said

His disclosures come hard on the heels of another row during which Minister of Defence Magnus Malan was castigated for issuing a statement calling on people to stop commenting on or discussing Armscor's plans — saying such discussion did not serve the purpose of conservation or of defence

Later, however, Armscor and General Malan reversed their policy of trying to stifle debate

Two senior Armscor officials — the chairman, Commandant Piet Marais, and executive general manager Fred Bell — addressed a press

conference in Cape Town to explain Armscor's intentions

They maintained Armscor would not fire missile or shells or weapons over or into De Hoop reserve

They said what would happen was that Armscor would expropriate land on either side of the reserve. One portion, an area extending from near Arniston to the tiny hamlet of Skipskop, would be permanently closed to the public

Armscor would use this area to create its infrastructure, building an airstrip, a weapons launching site, workshops, and houses for its personnel

The second portion to be bought lies on the other side of De Hoop reserve. This will be used as an impact area and is where objects fired from the first area will land

Although De Hoop lies between the two, the shape of the coastline, which curves away to the north-east, means the line of fire is to seaward of the reserve

An area of the reserve bordering the coast would be temporarily closed when weapon-testing was taking place as a precautionary measure as there was a possibility that one in every 200 test shots could go off course

However, Mr Bell said it would be possible to give three to six months notice of when the coastal strip would be closed, that it would not be done at weekends and public holidays and that the total period of closure would not exceed a month in three years for



□ MALAN No final decision has been taken

each system being tested. However, he could not say how many systems would be tested each year, a lapse which rendered his time predictions meaningless

The Armscor officials also announced that an environmental impact study would be made to determine what effect the range would have on the area

While General Malan told Parliament a final decision had not been made on whether to lo-

cate the range in that position, the Armscor officials said there was no other possible site in the country

The testing range had to have certain conditions of temperature and humidity. A team of experts from both South Africa and abroad had investigated the entire country and come up with only one possible site

They were at pains to emphasise that the range would be a test range and

not a training range or proofing range which tested a certain percentage of all the ammunition they manufacture

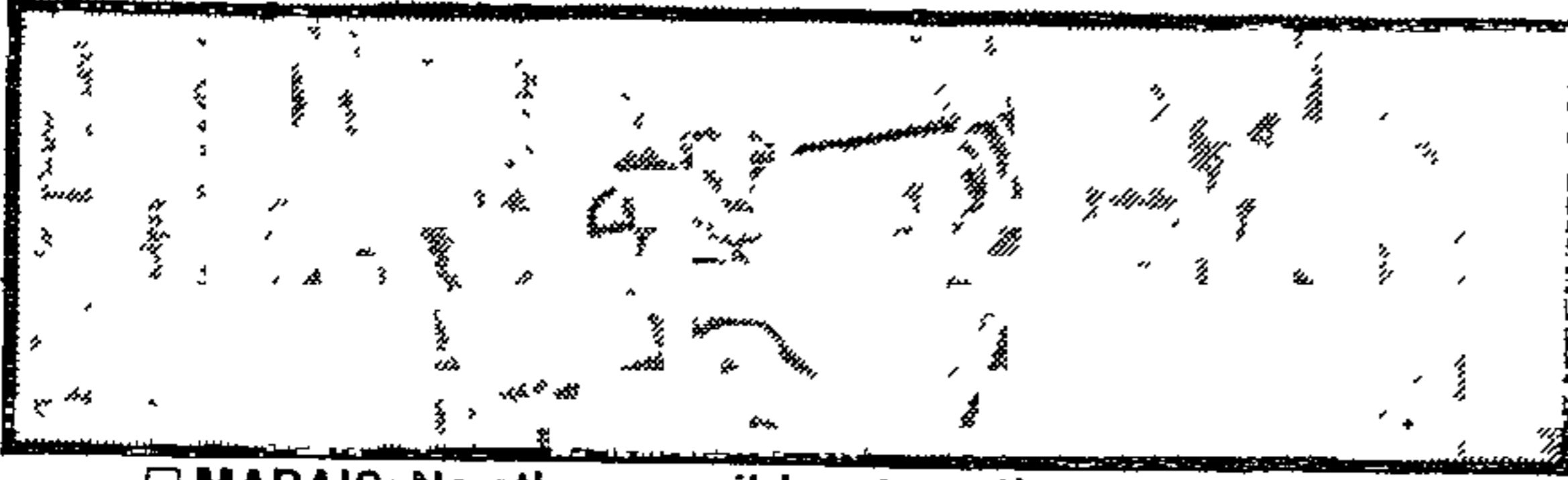
As such it would have brigades of troops marching all over it. It would have soldiers using weapons on it all day every day

They maintained the range could help hinder conservation

"If we had been really clever we would have brought Mr John Gedde

the public from knowing what was going on

TOP UP ROAR!



□ MARAIS: No other possible site in the country

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Page, the director of the Natal Parks Board, with us," they told newsmen
"He would have told you that the present test range inside the St Lucia reserve has actually had a beneficial effect
Mr Geddes-Page is overseas and could not be reached for comment
However, the director of conservation for the Wildlife Society of South Africa, Mr Keith Cooper, said there had been both positive and negative effects in St Lucia

"I must say that where there have been troubles the army, or the contractors who test the weapons for them, have rectified them very quickly
"But there is no scientific base for claiming their presence had been beneficial What has happened really is that their takeover has meant that squatters who were living on the land have been moved
"There is less habitation and so the area is returning to its natural ha-

bitat In general, however, their activity is in total conflict with conservation
"The Parks Board has to tolerate them but would like nothing better than to see them moved out"
"Conservation and weapons testing are incompatible," Mr Cooper said
Dr Douglas Hey, retired director of the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Con-

servation who was director when the De Hoop farm was bought for use as a reserve in September, 1956, said it was an area of vital importance to conservation
"It is a unique area incorporating coastline, duneveld, hard dunes and a freshwater lake 14 km long by a kilometre wide
The lake abounds in waterfowl and has been proclaimed an international wetland as it is used by migrating birds
The reserve now encompasses 18 000ha
"The Potberg Mountain in the reserve is the last nesting place of the endangered Cape vulture
In addition there is a remarkable system of limestone caves which are breeding grounds for five species of insectivorous bats

"I welcome the announcement by the Department of Defence this week that De Hoop itself will not be used and that an environmental impact study will be made
"We have to analyse how multiple usage of the area by men, vehicles and aircraft will affect De Hoop This is my big worry For example, aircraft flying over the freshwater vlei would certainly disturb the birdlife
"I hope also that conservationists will be able to contribute to the study and comment on it afterwards
"The Cape Department of Nature Conservation for example, has a wealth of data on the reserve collected over the past 20 years which could be vitally useful"

Malan meets farmers

Political Correspondent

A DELEGATION of Southern Cape farmers and Bredasdorp community representatives met the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, today to discuss the Armscor plan to have a testing range in the area

The delegation, which was led by Mr A Geldenhuys, the MP for Bredasdorp, also met the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward, whose department is to carry out an impact study in the area

Farmers and property owners are up in arms because of the uncertainty which has been created by the way Armscor has handled the matter

LEAKED

The whole scheme was secretly planned without the locals being informed or consulted, and details were made known only when news about the plan leaked out in newspapers

Two areas have been earmarked, one at Waenhuiskrans and another at Cape Infanta, with a 60 km stretch of beach in between closed to the public. Part of the De Hoop nature reserve will also be closed to the public when tests take place

Villages along the beach such as Skipskop will be taken over by the military

Ecologists and nature conservationists have expressed serious misgivings about the damage such a scheme could cause to the animal life and the rare ecology of the area

NEW RESERVE

Further division has now been caused by the Bredasdorp Town Council's decision to support the scheme as it could benefit the town economically

Plans are said to be afoot to declare a new nature reserve area west of Waenhuiskrans, between Struis Bay and Pearly Beach at Agulhas, as compensation for the Armscor scheme

The Minister is said to have given today's delegation the assurance that the plan is not final and that such a decision will only be taken once the Department of Environmental Affairs has undertaken an impact study

He said the Defence Force had a good record of nature conservation in other areas such as St Lucia in Natal, where it has undertaken projects

SACC head wants equal rights for all objectors

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Military service meant the State was not asking individuals to perform a mere duty of citizenship but was asking them to kill, the Reverend Peter Storey, president of the South African Council of Churches, said yesterday.

He added "This is so serious a matter that no Christian can put his conscience in the hands of the State"

Mr Storey was addressing a meeting at the Diocesan Hall, Doornfontein, Johannesburg, protesting against the Defence Amendment Bill currently before Parliament.

The Bill defines four classes of conscientious objectors. It extends the period of service or detention for all classes, except those objecting on religious grounds who are still prepared to serve as non-combatants.

Others objecting on religious grounds may perform extended public service, while those objecting on moral or political grounds face eight years in prison.

Mr Storey rejected distinctions between objection on Christian and other moral grounds, and called for the same rights for non-Christians, to make a stand on the basis of conscience.

He argued that the new Bill was only one aspect of the militarisation of South African society. South Africa had hitherto shown a "decent irreverence" for militarism.

Mr Storey sketched some consequences of militarism:

- Violence was glamorised
 - People — or at least the enemy — became dehumanised
 - Morality was selective, with different values for the enemy.
 - Political flexibility was lost
- "The military response reduces options for solving a problem"

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, said South Africa had become a military state in the last 20 years, and pointed to "civil institutions drawn into the military"

Compulsory school cadet programmes and participation by the army in roadblocks during what were portrayed as "routine crime prevention exercises" were examples.

Mrs Duncan observed that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had brought the army into government structure.

She argued that South Africa was in conflict because it lacked a democratic government, and its whites took refuge in a fighting myth — that "communism" was the enemy. In reality the enemy was "the son of the man who cleans your street or of the woman who brings around your tea at the office", Mrs Duncan said.

The meeting resolved to demand that distinctions between objectors be dropped, and that the Bill be withdrawn pending consultation with community groups and churches.

CPO Webb drowned — navy diving expert

ARGUS 28/3/83
254

Staff Reporter

CHIEF PETTY OFFICER Donald Webb probably drowned after losing consciousness, the inquest court was told today.

CPO Webb died after the SAS President Kruger collided with the fleet replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg last year.

A South African navy expert in diving medicine, Surgeon Captain Andries Jones, said CPO Webb had probably developed hypothermia from exposure to cold water, lost consciousness and then drowned, in spite of his lifejacket.

Rough seas

In a statement read to the court, Surgeon Captain Jones said CPO Webb could have drowned for the following reasons

- A drop in a person's body temperature would take place if the water temperature was under 32 Deg C. The water temperature at the time of the sinking was between 18 and 19 deg C.

● The result of a drop in body temperature in water was a progressive drop in the level of consciousness

● In rough seas an unconscious person would breathe in water, either from his head being in the water, or from waves breaking over him

Surgeon Captain Webb Jones said the body of CPO Webb had not been on board ship when it sank, otherwise there "would have been signs of pressure damage in the lungs"

"At the depth of about 30 metres under water the volume of air in the lungs would be so small that the chest would collapse. The damage to the chest would be visible as fractures of the whole ribcage"

In the autopsy report there had been no fracturing of the ribcage

10 000 sign test-range protests

ARGUS
28/3/83
254
~~254~~

Staff Reporter

OUTRAGE against Armscor's proposal to site a testing range on the Southern Cape coast gained momentum at the weekend when more than 3 000 people added their names to petitions to stop the plan.

Almost 10 000 people have signed petitions in the Cape

With some constituencies still outstanding today, the Progressive Federal Party had counted about 3 000 signatures on its petition calling on the Government to relocate the testing site "in a less sensitive position"

The PFP petition was launched throughout the Peninsula on Saturday and most of the signatures were collected within two hours, said Mr Jan van Gend, MPC for Constantia and Provincial Council spokesman on nature conservation

Impact study

Mr van Gend said that while he welcomed the announcement last week that an environmental impact study would be undertaken before implementation of the scheme to expropriate 40 000 ha of land surrounding the De Hoop nature reserve, he was concerned that the provincial Department of Nature Conservation had not been publicly included in the study

"There has been no public statement to my knowledge that the provincial nature conservation body is being involved in this impact study I would assume it will be, since this is the body which has been intimately involved in De Hoop since it was declared a nature reserve — in fact it has run and researched the reserve for 27 years

"It would be madness if this body was not involved in the impact study," he said

Landowners

Meanwhile, 3 000 landowners and people who will be affected by the scheme have signed the petition in the Skipskop-Bredasdorp area

A petition drawn up by property owners in the Arniston, Skipskop and Potberg areas, bearing more than 1 800 signatures, was sent to the Progressive Federal Party last week

Entitled Save Our Cape South Coast, the petition calls on the Minister of Defence to keep Armscor out of the area

Meeting

Two separate petitions circulating at the University of Cape Town last week collected another 1 900 signatures

In the Boland and the Overberg, farmers and syndicates who have shares in farmland in the affected area met at the weekend to discuss details of Armscor's plans

Farmers are concerned that they were not approached by the Government on the matter and that there was no negotiation

Defence Bill: Proposals for more changes

CAPL Times 28/3/83
254

Political Staff

OPPOSITION parties are to propose further changes to the controversial Defence Amendment Bill to ease the position of non-religious objectors to military service.

On Friday, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, accepted 42 of 99 government and opposition amendments dealing with religious objectors, after a marathon five-hour debate on only one clause of the measure on which debate will continue today.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, and Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, have given notice of amendments which would bring the period of penalties to be served for refusal or failure to do military service on non-religious grounds more into line with the service period of religious objectors.

'Sanity'

After Friday's debate, Mr Philip Myburgh, chief opposition Defence spokesman, praised the concessions accepted by General Malan as a "victory for sanity".

As the bill originally stood, a "Category Three" religious objector would have had to do eight years continuous "community

service" as an alternative to military service. This would have been twice as long as his period of military service would have been.

General Malan agreed to reduce this by two years to six years, or one and a half times the length of military service.

Concession

In terms of another section of the measure which has not yet been debated this concession would amount to a two-year reduction — from eight to six years — in detention, if the religious objector refused to do the alternative community service.

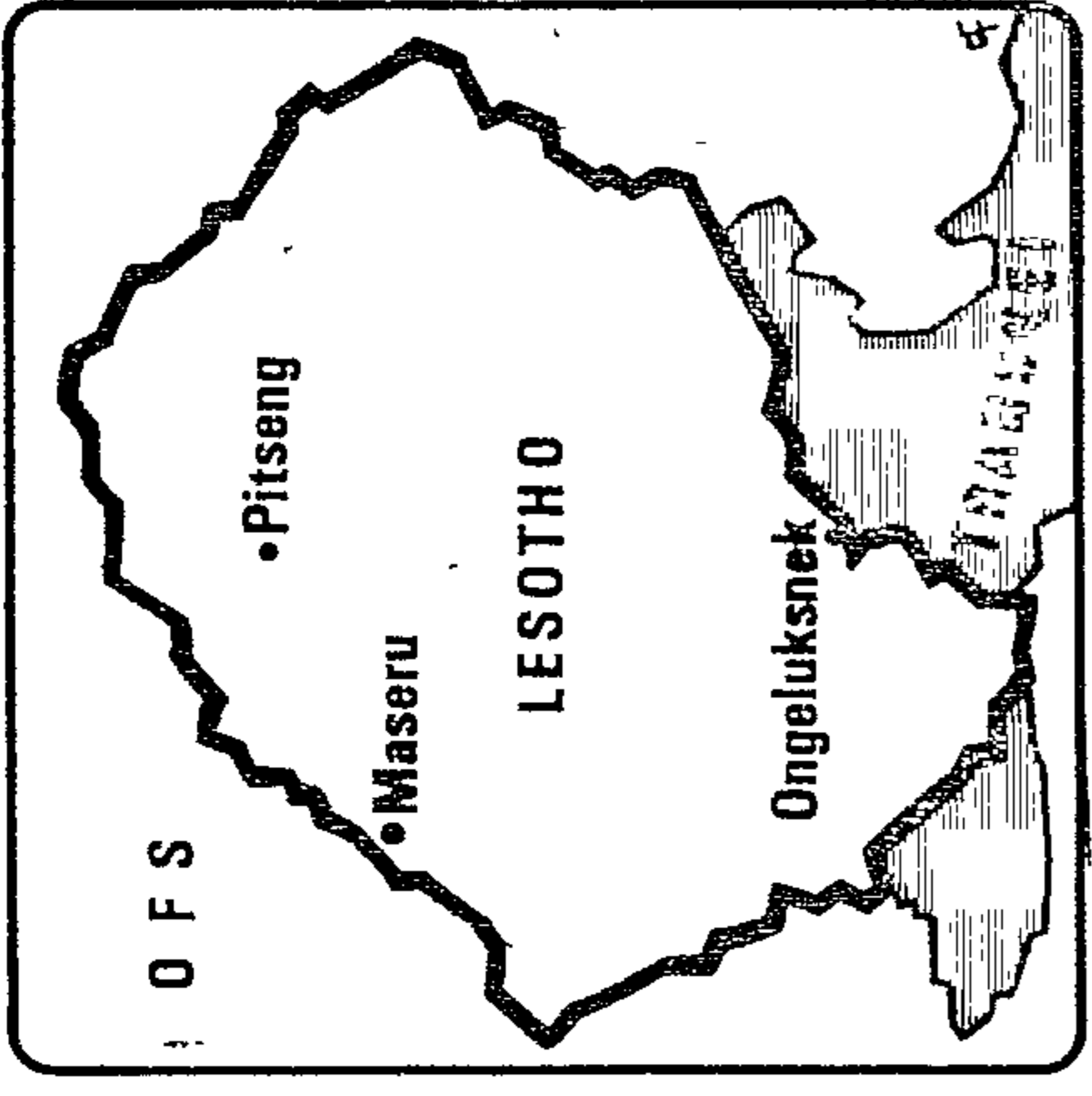
Mrs Suzman's proposal is that the non-religious objector should also be given the opportunity of doing the alternative community service instead of facing a term of imprisonment twice as long as his military service would have been — eight years.

She has also asked that the period be reduced to one and a half times the military service period.

Mr Raw has similar proposals on the reduction of the service period.

Debate on the measure is expected to continue today with discussion on the regulations relating to community service.

Star 28/3/83



Lesotho claims wave of SA raids

The spokesman said the wounded officer had fired back at the attacker who had then driven off towards the South African border.

Another group of infiltrators had been repulsed after crossing into Lesotho at Peka.

The spokesman said the paramilitary had intercepted a party of saboteurs who had attempted to blow up electrical installations in Maseru. Six men were captured and four escaped.

A large quantity of explosives and detonating equipment was found.

The South African policemen allegedly detained were not members of this group, the spokesman said.

The Lesotho Government says it is interrogating several South African policemen allegedly involved in a widespread wave of attacks and sabotage in the kingdom over the weekend.

And a Maseru spokesman said today that members of the Lesotho paramilitary force had recovered the body of a black soldier killed during an attack on their barracks near the

Ongeluksnek border post on Saturday.

The spokesman claimed the attack was led by a white South African army officer known as "Major McKenzie", who was well known to Lesotho policemen manning the border post and had been clearly identified during the six-hour attack.

A spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order in South Africa today denied that any member of the SAP had been involved in activities in Lesotho or that any member had been detained.

Lesotho has protested about the attacks to the US State Department, the British Foreign Office and the OAU and may call for an urgent debate in the

United Nations Security Council.

In a development that may have serious future implications, a source in Maseru's Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirmed today that the Soviet Union had also been informed through its ambassador in Maputo.

The spokesman said he understood that "expeditions" arrangements were to be made for the ambassador to come to Lesotho to present his credentials to King Moshoeshoe II.

Though Russia and Lesotho agreed to establish relations about two years ago there was widespread opposition to the

The Star's Foreign News Service in Maseru

move within the kingdom and no formal steps were taken.

The Lesotho spokesman said a decision would be made on the fate of the black South African policemen arrested in Maseru when their interrogation was complete.

More information about them and about the dead man left behind after the Ongeluksnek attack would be released as investigations progressed, he said.

A Lesotho Government spokesman said the attack on the barracks began at 10 am on Saturday and was finally repulsed at 4 pm.

Lesotho, the attacks are claimed to have taken place at Pitseng and Ongeluksnek.

He said the Lesotho policemen manning the barracks had confirmed that of the attackers had been either killed or wounded.

However, only one body was lying on the Lesotho side of the border and the police were under strict instructions not to cross the border in hot pursuit of the retreating party.

The spokesman said one Lesotho policeman had been shot in an arm.

The attackers had left behind a large quantity of weapons including mortar and rockets.

He said that in another attack a white man had thrown a hand grenade into a Roman Catholic mission station at Pitseng in the northern Leribe district early on Sunday morning.

One member of the Lesotho paramilitary was killed and a other wounded.

Defence Force solitary confinement
 294 Hansard Q. Col. 826
 598 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
 Minister of Defence 28/3/83 828

(1) Whether any persons serving sentences for refusal to do military service were held in solitary confinement in 1982 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) 2

(b) Contravention of section 1(2)(b), Chapter IV of the Detention Barracks Regulations namely disobeying a lawful command given to him by a staff member to wear the prescribed brown uniform

(c) 10 September 1982 to 23 September 1982 in both cases

(2) Yes

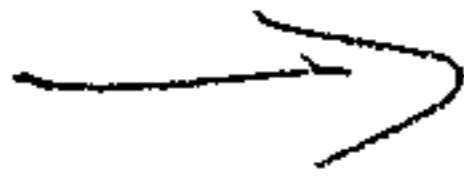
(a) 2 periods each

(b) (i) For the same offence as mentioned above in (1)(b)

(ii) 21 August 1982 to 23 August 1982 and 1 September 1982 to 5 September 1982 in the one case and 21 August 1982 to 23 August 1982 and 1 September 1982 to 6 September 1982 in the other case

Defence Force: detainees

599 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence



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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) On 22 March 1983 the position was as follows

Voortrekkerhoogte	473
Wynberg	58
Grootfontein	26
Bloemfontein	21
Simon's Town	4
King's Rest	5

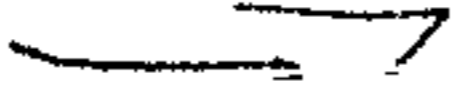
(b) Description of Offence

Description of Offence	Number of Members detained
Offences in connection with conduct in action	14
Absent without leave	185
Assaulting a superior officer	8
Disobeying lawful commands or orders	4
Theft of government property or property belonging to a comrade, mess, etc	10
Negligent loss of kit, weapons, etc	2
Using or taking an article issued to or under control of another person	4
Drunkenness	2
Conduct to the prejudice of military discipline	1
Refusal to undergo military training in the Citizen Force or commando	355
Common assault	2

Defence Force persons died/seriously injured

600 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 1982.

(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) 259

(2) (a) 149

(b) 72



Urgent Exco action over missile range

ARGAS 29/3/83 254

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

THE Cape Provincial Administration is expected to push for the scrapping of Armscor's controversial plan to have a testing range on the Southern Cape coast, following an urgent meeting of the Executive Committee in Cape Town

The Administrator, Mr Eugene Louw, today confirmed that the meeting, which he described as urgent, took place yesterday

Mr Louw said he and the MEC in charge of nature conservation, Mr J P Louwser, were continuing negotiations on the matter

He would not comment on what he described as "a delicate matter"

Deeply concerned

But it is known that the administration is deeply concerned about the Armscor plan. The testing range will border on the De Hoop nature reserve in the Bredasdorp area. When missiles and other weapons are being tested, parts of the reserve will be closed to the public

Ecologists and nature conservationists have expressed alarm at the effect arms testing could have on the area's delicate and unique ecological system

The administration is expected to press, in the first place, for a new site to be found

If the military remains adamant that the Cape Southern coast is best suited to its purposes, the administration is then expected to demand total control of its nature reserve there

International image

In administration circles there is also concern about the effect the Armscor plan could have on South Africa internationally. The country's standing in international wild life and nature conservation circles is high

There are fears that if the Armscor plan goes through the country's image in this field would be badly tarnished. The controversy is to be raised during the May session of the Provincial Council when Mr Louw is expected to report on the matter

Mr Allan Geldenhuys, Nationalist MP for Swellendam, said today that a reasonable compromise could be reached affecting both military and nature conservation needs

Prominent farmer

Mr Peter Pratt, a prominent farmer in the area, is to meet the Minister early next month to discuss how his farm, Elandsval, and other family properties may be affected

Mr Geldenhuys said he had not yet heard from other farmers. One other person with a small property in an area which would be affected by Armscor's plan had contacted him

He had not heard from fishermen but he had the impression that fishing areas would not be permanently closed to them

He agreed that some property owners were concerned. On the other hand the Bredasdorp community favoured the Armscor plan as it would bring some advantages such as an increased use in services

Business benefit

More people would live in the area and this could benefit schools and business

He accepted the military's assurance that a testing range for Armscor was needed in the area. South Africa's interests had to be taken into account and it would be unfair simply to try to chase Armscor away from the area

Mr Geldenhuys said an impact study would be undertaken. He was confident that with some sacrifice on all sides the interests of all could be accommodated

It should be possible to retain productive land for agriculture, but expropriation of some properties in areas such as Skripkop would probably be inevitable. He appealed to people not to panic

Mr Colin Eglin ... the layabout lumped with the genuine objector.

General Magnus Malian ... he refused to accept the PFP amendments.

Mr Vause Raw ... accused of a "creeping attitude" to Government.

AGUS 29/3/83

'Backdoor' accusation on objectors

Parliamentary Staff The official Opposition has been accused of trying to use "the backdoor" to change the principle of the Defence Amendment Bill

It was on this note that the bitter debate on the committee stage of the controversial Bill reached its eventual conclusion yesterday

Since the Bill was introduced to Parliament the Progressive Federal Party has attempted to no avail to extend it to include those who object on moral and ethical grounds — and not only

provide for alternative service for religious objectors to military service,

Amendments introduced by PFP members during the committee stage were ruled out of order because the principle of the Bill had already been accepted when it was read a second time

Yesterday the House dealt with the clause which lays down penalties for those who refuse to report for national service at all, or having reported for service fail to complete it. The mea-

sure prescribed an eight-year jail term for those who refuse to serve

Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) said courts of law should have discretion in punishing those who refused to serve. As it stood, the Bill "lumped together" the "layabout" draft dodgers with those who had genuine ethical or moral objections to military service aside from religious convictions

Mr Eglin said a sensitive judge was quite capable of evaluating those convicted of draft dodg-

who refused to serve on moral or ethical grounds

He proposed amendments which in effect would have provided for draft dodgers to be sentenced to terms of community service

Mr Eglin was supported by Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Pietermaritzburg North), who said his party was concerned with the reputation of the South African Defence Force

This reputation could suffer in "high-profile" trials in which the force came into conflict with those who refused to serve

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, rejected the PFP amendments and said they had been proposed merely as an "attempt to achieve by the backdoor what they have been unable to achieve by the front door" — namely to extend the provisions of the Bill to allow for community service to be rendered by ethical, moral and political objectors as well as religious ones

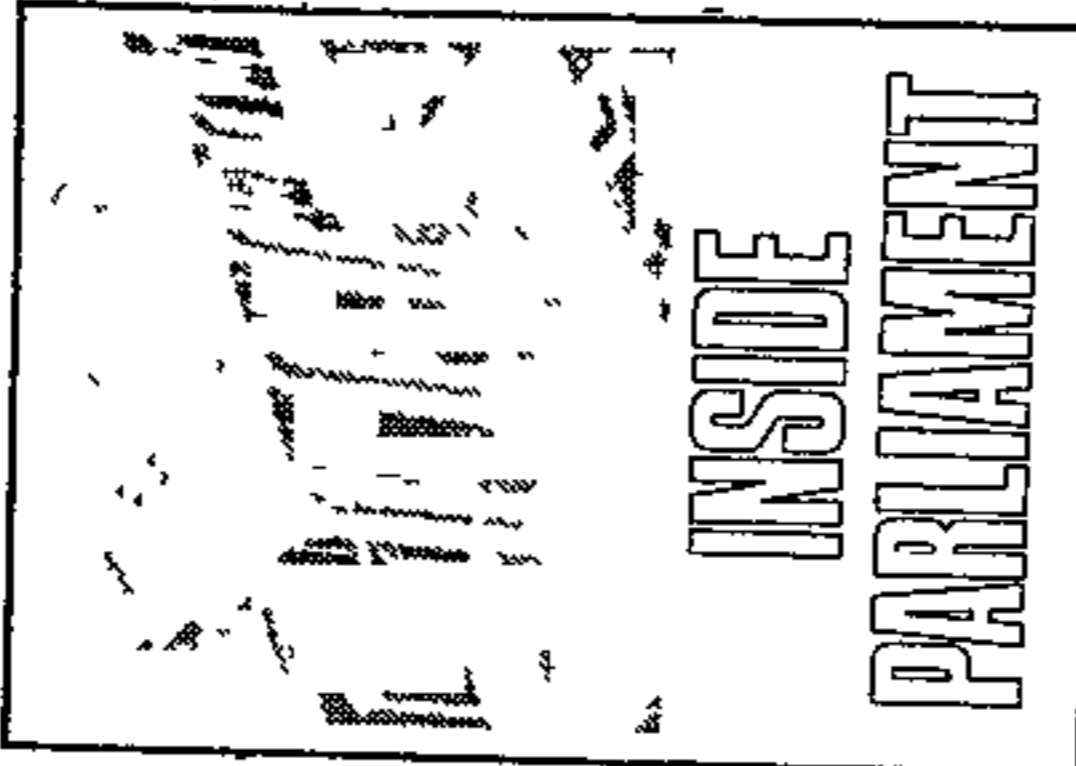
Mr J H van der Merwe (CP Jeppe) said Mr Raw was no doubt correct in his assumption that the PFP move was a backdoor effort to protect po-

litical objectors to service

Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP Durban Central) said that by refusing to support the amendments the Government and the NRP would be casting aspersions on the ability of the judiciary to impose sentence on the merits of a case

The Government obviously did not think judges capable of imposing just punishment

He also accused the NRP of displaying a "painful creeping attitude" towards the Government throughout the debate on the Bill



ing, and of punishing them accordingly

The Bill should provide for alternative forms of punishment for those

Mercenaries — bid for blanket ban fails

ARC 68 29/3/83
254

Parliamentary Staff

THE official Opposition has failed to get the Government to impose a blanket ban on mercenary recruitment in South Africa

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, rejected pleas for such an overall ban to be written into the Defence Amendment Bill

Speaking in the committee stage debate on the Bill, the Minister also dismissed demands from the official Opposition for a categorical assurance that legislation would be introduced to stop the recruitment of mercenaries both in and out of the Defence Force

Progressive Federal Party speakers argued that such legislation was needed as a result of the coup attempt in the Seychelles and allegations that South Africa was involved in actions aimed at destabilising neighbouring countries

General Malan rejected a proposed amendment from the official Opposition to widen a clause in the Bill to prohibit all mercenary recruitment — from within the Defence Force or from any other source

The clause, adopted in its more limited form, makes it an offence for any member of the Defence Force or the reserve or an auxiliary or voluntary nursing service established in terms of the Defence Act to serve as a mercenary, or for

any person to encourage such service

Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg) said the official Opposition believed nobody in South Africa should be permitted to recruit mercenaries

Everything possible had to be done to prevent a "Seychelles affair" from recurring

Major R Sive (PFP Bezuidenhout) said there were people living in South Africa who had come to this country for political reasons and who might want to destabilise the countries from which they had come. South Africa should not allow them to do this

Rejecting the requests, General Malan said the Defence Act applied only to the Defence Force. It was in the interests of good legislation that its provisions not be extended to people or activities such as mercenary recruitment outside the force

South Africa had the best Defence Force in Africa and did not need to play "cloak-and-dagger" games

Mr Myburgh said there were allegations that people driven politically and militarily out of African countries were seeking revenge

It was said that attempts were being made to use such people to overthrow governments of South Africa's neighbour states

Enemy not the biggest killer

ARGUS
29/3/83

Political Staff 254
THE Defence Force lost 259 men in fatal incidents last year — most of them not caused by enemy action

Replying to questions, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said 149 Defence Force personnel died from causes other than enemy action

Altogether 259 Defence Force personnel died, he told Mr Philip Myburgh, the Opposition defence spokesman, in replies to written questions

And 72 Defence Force personnel were seriously injured from causes other than enemy action

In other written replies to Mr Myburgh, General Malan disclosed that 587 men were in detention centres on March 22, this year

Asked for a breakdown, he said Voortrekkerhoogte had 473, Wynberg 58, Grootfontein 26, Bloemfontein 21, Simonstown four and King's Rest five

Offences for which they were detained were absent without leave 185, refusal to undergo training 355, theft 10, offences in action 14, assaulting an officer eight, disobeying lawful commands four, negligent loss two, assault two, drunkenness two

Between September 10 and 23, two men had been held in solitary confinement for refusing to wear brown army uniforms

Both men had served previous sentences for the same offence, one in August and one earlier in September

Parliament and Politics

Objectors' term cut by 2 years

Cape Times 29/3/83

254

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government has reduced by two years the prison sentence non-religious objectors to military service will have to serve in terms of the Defence Amendment Bill.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, accepted a New Republic Party proposal to reduce the prison term from eight to six years.

However, he rejected a Progressive Federal Party proposal that the courts should have the discretion to sentence non-religious objectors to a term of community service.

This would have put them on the same basis as "category three" religious objectors who refuse to do any sort of military service or to do the alternative community service

Accused

The NRP, which throughout the debate has attacked the PFP in even harsher terms than the government, accused the PFP of trying to achieve "through the back door" what it had failed to achieve earlier.

The PFP had tried to extend the definition of an objector to include objection to military service on moral and ethical grounds as well as religious grounds. Members of the PFP hit back and accused the NRP of seeking votes and "creeping"



General Malan

to the government.

They denied they were trying to accommodate "political" objectors

Mr Colin Eglin, MP for Sea Point, said the government should concede that religious, moral and ethical motives were often intertwined. He said that the PFP's amendment also called for a reduction of the penalty period from eight to six years. The matter of whether a person should be sent to prison for refusing to do military ser-

vice, or be sentenced to six years' community service, should be left to the discretion of a judge

The NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw, said his party was not prepared to "open the back door".

Mr Koos van der Merwe, Conservative Party MP for Jeppe said the PFP was just trying to be "sly" (skelm)

'Shirkers'

Mr Peter Gastrow, PFP MP for Durban Central, denied the official Opposition was attempting to shield "political shirkers" and said there would be no prejudice to the Defence Force if a judge decided whether an objector went to prison or was allowed to do community service

Mr Ron Miller, NRP, Durban North, said the PFP had not spelt out what standards were to be applied in judging a person's "moral or ethical" objections to military service

General Malan said the PFP's amendment was simply aimed at reducing the penalty for people who refused to do military service

State 'cannot decide on man's conscience'

ARGW 29/3/83 254

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — In requiring military service of individuals, the State was asking that they perform not a mere duty of citizenship but to kill, the Rev Peter Storey, president of the South African Council of Churches, said

He added "This is so serious a matter that no Christian can put his conscience in the hands of the State"

The decision to assent to military service required as much soul-searching and as conscious a decision as objection did

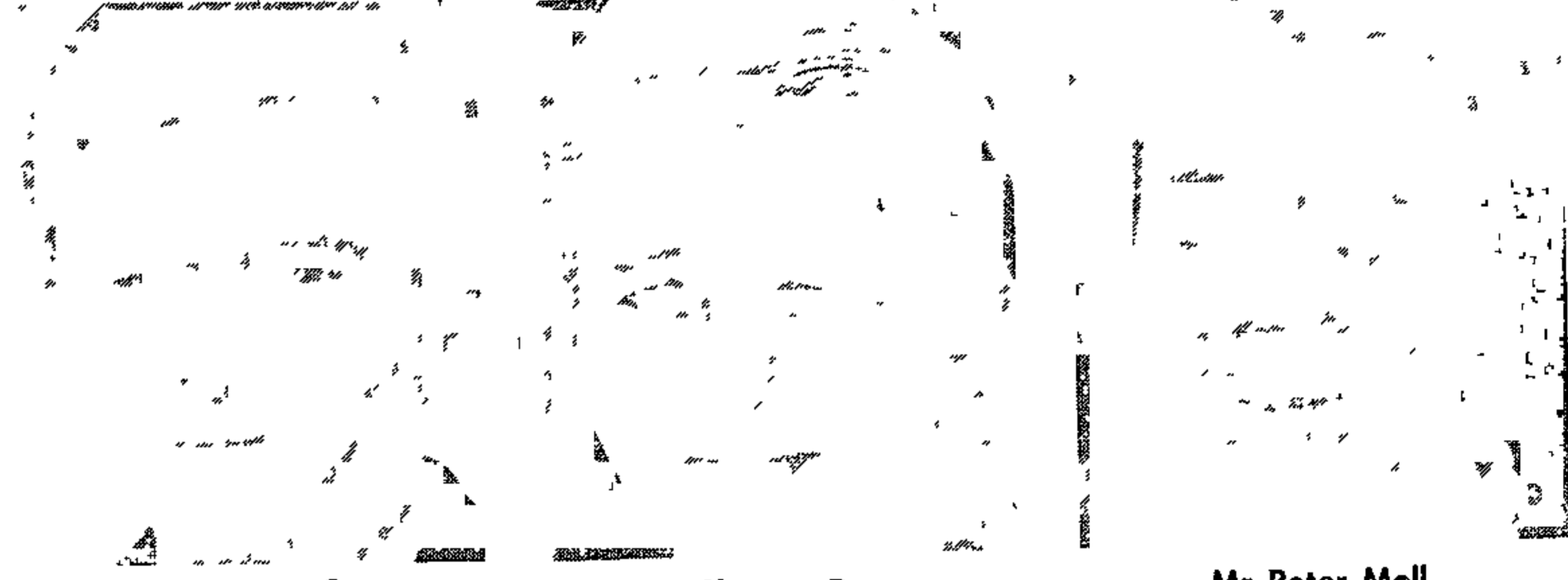
Four classes

Mr Storey was addressing a meeting at the Diocesan Hall, Doornfontein, Johannesburg, convened to protest against the Defence Amendment Bill

The Bill defines four classes of conscientious objector. It extends the period of service or detention for all classes, except those objecting on religious grounds but prepared to serve the defence force as non-combatants

Others objecting on religious grounds may perform extended public service, while individuals objecting on moral or political grounds face imprisonment for eight years

Mr Storey rejected the distinction between objection for reasons of Christian belief and on other moral grounds



The Rev Peter Storey

Mrs Sheena Duncan

Mr Peter Moll

"Unless I conclude that Christianity has a monopoly on human conscience, I must call for the same rights for non-Christians to make a stand on the basis of conscience," he said

He argued that the new Bill was but one aspect of the militarisation of South African society. South Africa had hitherto shown a "decent irreverence" for militarism and had not resorted to conscription in any of the previous wars it had fought

Yardstick

But the concept of "total onslaught" required mental and emotional responses in which military pride became the yardstick

Mr Storey sketched some "symptoms and consequences" of militarism. Truth became a casualty and often it was illegal to tell the truth. Information became a weapon "to be used ruth-

lessly and to be suppressed as ruthlessly"

Violence was glamorised. People — or at least the enemy — became dehumanised. Morality was selective, with different values applied to the enemy

Drawn in

The question of militarism was also taken up by Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash. She said South Africa had become a military State in the past 20 years and pointed to "civil institutions drawn into the military machine"

Mrs Duncan observed that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had brought the army with him into the structures of Government. She pointed to the presence of the army on the State security council and military representation on all six Cabinet committees

The meeting unanimously resolved to de-

mand that the distinction between religious and political objectors be dropped and that the Bill be withdrawn pending consultation with a range of community groups, including the churches

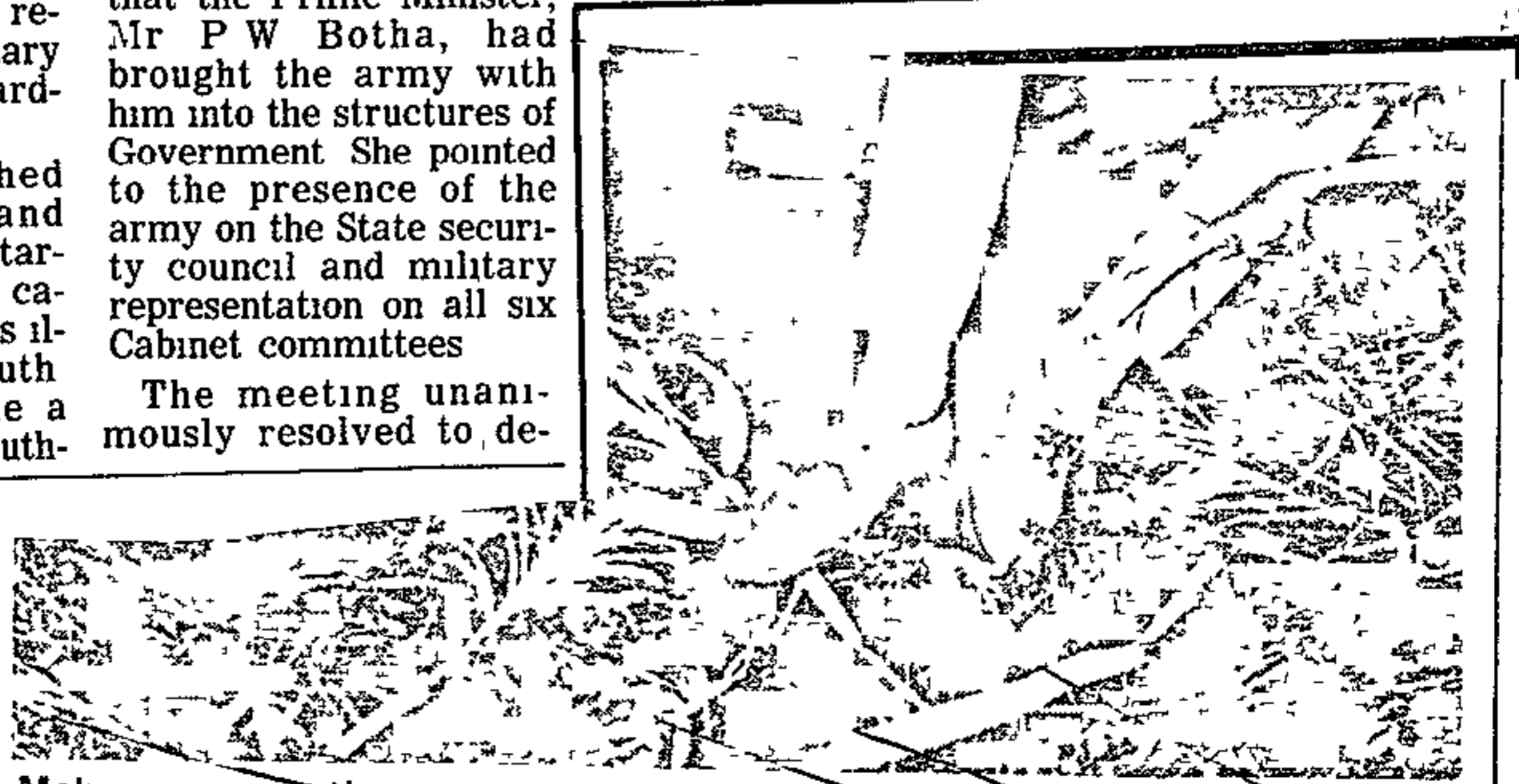
The media had been hoodwinked into regarding "religious objectors" as a distinct class of conscientious objector, Mr Peter Moll said

Mr Moll, who spent a year in prison in 1979/80 for refusing to serve, argued that all conscientious objectors made their stand on the basis of universally held human values, of which religious values were but part

Although selective objectors could be distinguished from pacifists, it should be remembered that the former group would not object to fighting only in South Africa but in unjust wars worldwide, Mr Moll said

Speaking of his own position he said he had recently told the authorities that his Christian viewpoint led him to regard apartheid as a heresy and therefore indefensible. He advised them that he would be refusing service on these grounds and asked to know how his case would be viewed

Military authorities at Simon's Town had responded that he would probably go to jail



Making merry with mampoer in the mealies — a favourite country pastime — are, from left, Dawie Botes, Frans Steinhobel, Rina Bosch and Chris van Wyk

Picture: NOEL WATSON

Long live mampoer masons!

By CHRIS MARAIS
 LONG live the Mampoer Freemasons — formally those who possess State agricultural distillers in South Africa into one body so that those...



MARIA and Daniel Nefdt (who is one of the original settlers' descendants) have lived in Skipskop for most of their lives are two of the elderly people affected by the proposed development

'We will just have to leave'

ARGUS
29/3/88
256

By MELISSA LANGERMAN;
pictures by WILLIE de KLERK

THE proposed Armscor development on the southern Cape coast will mean the break-up of communities and farms owned by generations of residents who have been born, baptised, married and buried there



Skipskop, a tiny settlement on the coast which falls directly into the high activity area (where airstrips, armaments stores and bunkers are to be established), is a prime example

Mr Hennie Groenewald, who owns the only shop in Skipskop (named after a wreck which lay rotting, showing its front or "kop" for a period) and is a great-grandchild of one of the original settlers John Wilson will have to leave

He said John Wilson, a Scot, was a casualty of a ship wrecked along

PENSIONER William Norman who spent more than R50 000 on renovating his house (shown behind him), is worried about the price residents will be offered for their houses

the coast at Skipskop in about 1860

The Uys family, who owned the farm there, cared for him and gave him a horse to ride back to Cape Town so he could join a ship travelling to Scotland

On his way to Cape Town he fell in love with a woman who later accompanied him to Skipskop so he could show her where he was wrecked

They loved Skipskop so much they decided to stay there, and were given a piece of land on the seafront (where the village now stands) by the Uys family

"My great-grandfather and the rest of my family were all been buried in the graveyard here. What will they do with the graveyard and the church once we have gone?"

Mr Groenewald said he felt many of Skipskop's permanent residents - pensioners who bought land and built there years ago planning for an easy retirement - had not yet fully realised what was going to happen

Many are worried they will not get a decent price for their properties (there is a rumour that they will only get a divisional council valuation plus five per cent) and ask where they will go when they have to leave

"We have no choice about the price they offer for our land we have to accept whatever they offer and then we will have to go. I have a farm called Hardevlakte in Moerasfontein where I could go, but I believe that land could also be appropriated. If that happens I don't know where I'll go," said Mr Groenewald

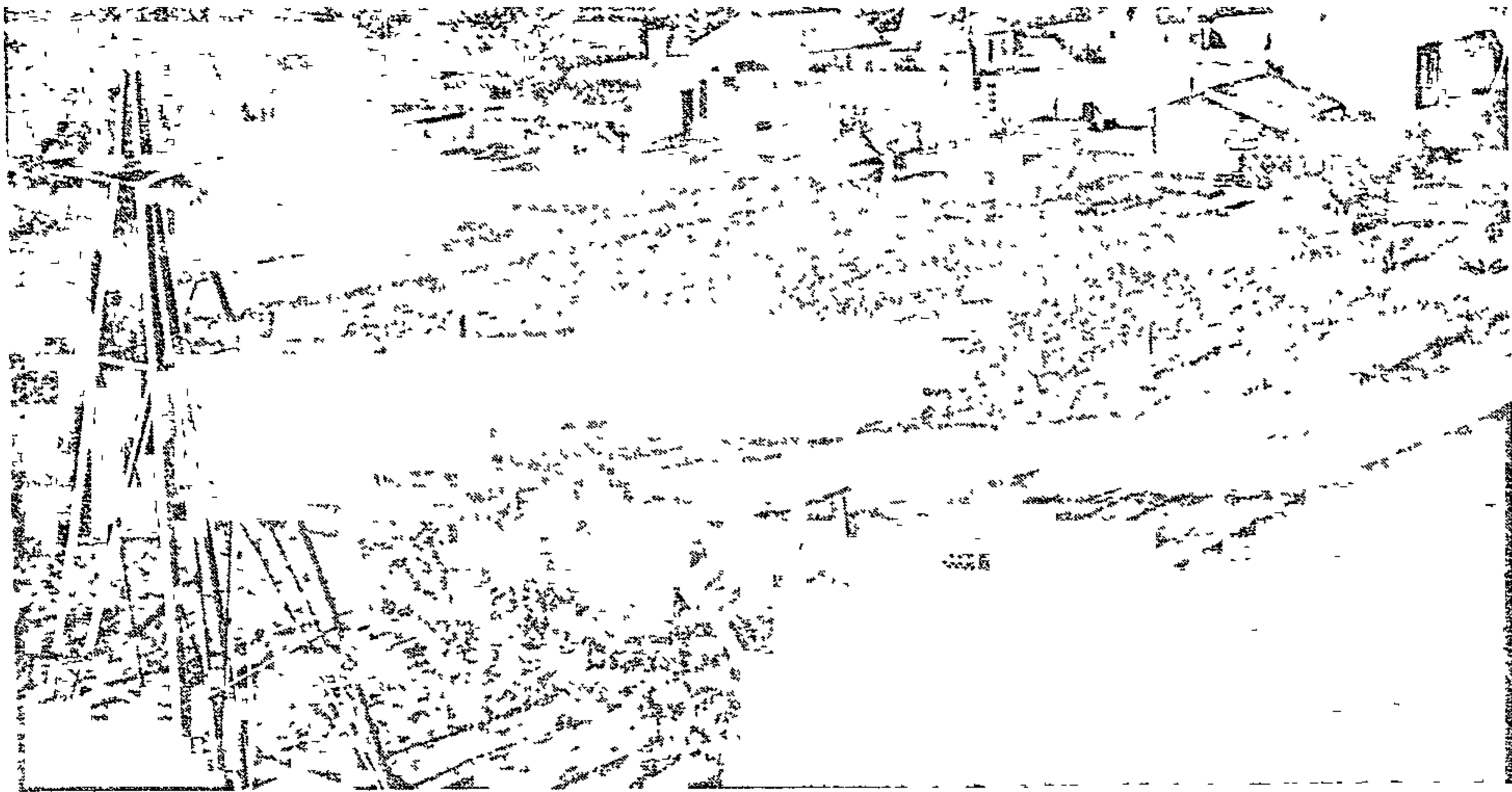
Mr Groenewald said the selling of land to the government would be made more complex because of unresolved inheritances and because many residents including himself did not have deed of transfer to some of the property they owned

Sold

They sold the land in the early 70's to a firm called Alvalvaro Furniture who were to build a housing development in the area a provision being that they obtained deed of transfer once the development started

The company however went bankrupt and because development never started, the residents never obtained their deeds of transfer and have little proof of their ownership of the land

Since then the land has been sold to several owners. The present



THE small fishing village of Skipskop which will form part of the high activity area in the proposed Armscor plan.

ARMSCOR AND A VILLAGE CALLED SKIPSKOP

(Contd from Page 18)

one is believed to be millionaire Mr A P du Preez who owns pieces of land in the area, one of them being the game farm Skyhaven, where Mr P W Botha and General Magnus Malan are believed to have stayed last year

The fishing community of Rossebaai, next to Skipskop has been there for generations. The fishermen will also have to leave, and Mr Groenewald, who owns the two boats used by them said they were desperate and did not know what was going to happen to them

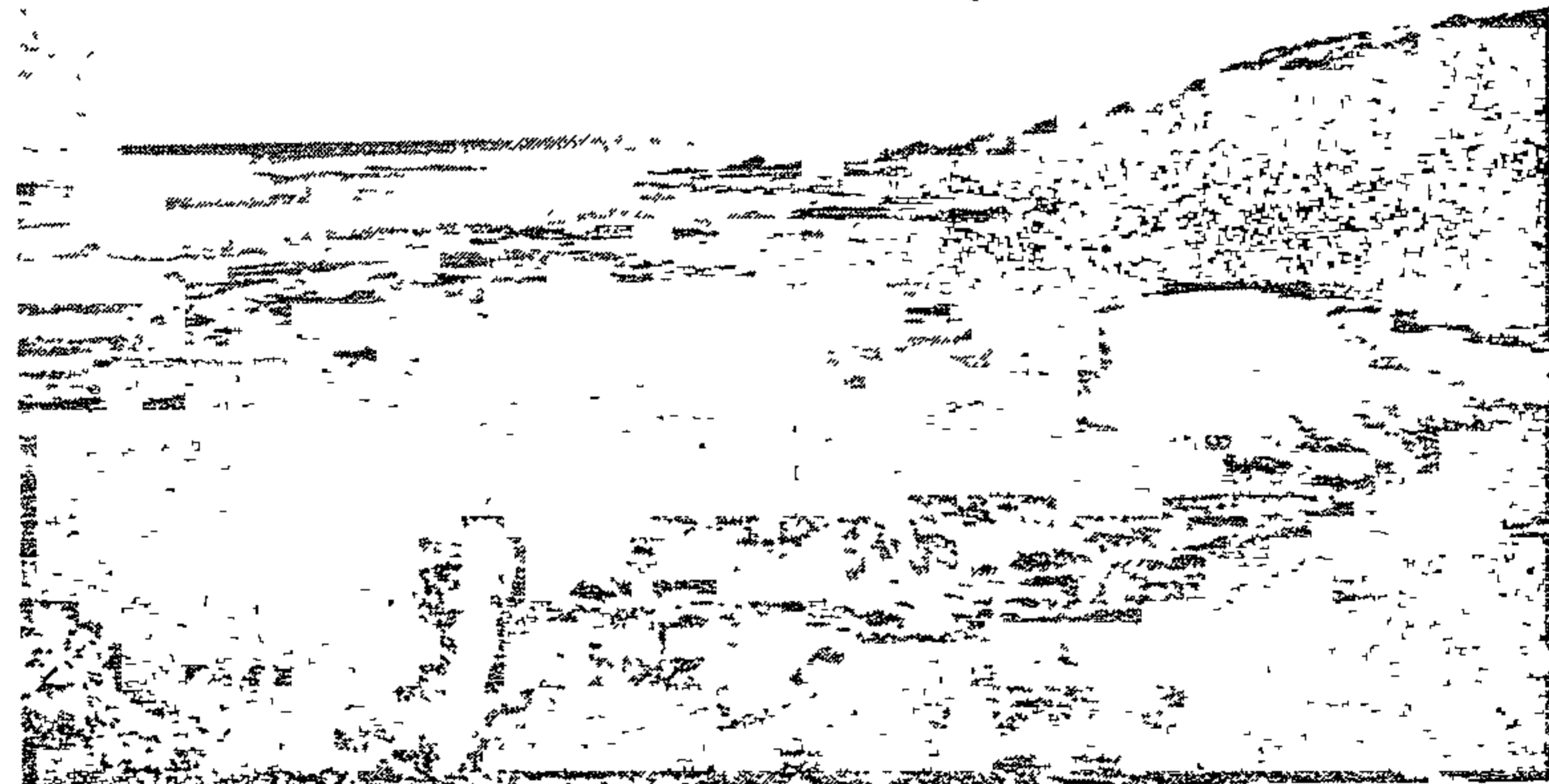
He said the 25 people who depended on fishing to make their living had asked him if "Die Baas nie die besigheid kan regmaak nie" (The boss could not make the affair right)

Fishing

He said he had asked the fisherfolk where they would go if they had to leave, and they said they didn't know

Most of them are Skipskoppers, who have been born and lived there all their lives and to them there is only one place to be

I asked them whether they would be interested in working for Armscor and they replied they were only interested in catching fish



A VIEW from Koppie Alleen in the De Hoop Nature Reserve, showing part of the coast included in the Armscor plan. Skipskop is a few kilometres away

Maria Nefdt, married to another of the settlers' descendants said

If we have to move we have to. My children were born and christened here, many went to the village's school (now closed down) but if they offer us a fair price we will have to sell

She said because her husband Daniel was not well, she would in many ways welcome going to stay in Bredasdorp where help was at hand, but she would be sad to leave part of her life behind

A pensioner, Mr William Norman, said residents were unhappy

they had not been given any information by authorities and had had to depend on the press for stories about the development

He said he had visited Skipskop for many years before retiring there and had spent more than R50 000 on renovations to his house. He wondered whether he would be given a just price for his property

He also objected to the fact that the villagers had not been consulted before an announcement was made by Mr Louis le Riche Mayor of Bredasdorp

that his council supported the Armscor plan

Mr le Riche voiced the opinions of many Bredasdorp dwellers when he said development in the area would encourage economic growth in the town

One Skipskop resident who did not want to be named said most of the people living in Bredasdorp were interested only in money

We put out our hands for help and they

chop them off. I hope they can eat the money they gain and they won't be sorry after the event

Most of the people in Bredasdorp pretend we don't exist. They don't think much of Skipskop because it is a quiet area, and they are not concerned with its survival. Their support of the development counts against us and it seems as if we can depend only on the city dwellers for support

Lesotho: Attacks a ploy for recognition

By Jasper Mortimer of The Star's Foreign News Service and Political Staff

Jan 29/3/83
MASERU — The Lesotho Government says it expects more attacks on its territory from South Africa's independent homelands.

Foreign Minister Mr Evaristus Sekhonyana said in an interview that the wave of widely-spread raids that swept Lesotho over the weekend were part of a campaign by Pretoria to force Lesotho to recognise states such as Transkei and Ciskei.

"More and more attacks will come from the Bantustans," he said, "and then Pretoria would tell Maseru to 'talk to Umtata'." "In that way they will try to procure Lesotho's recognition of a Bantustan."

Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's government yesterday sent angry protest notes to South Africa alleging Pretoria was behind five attacks and an unsuccessful attempt to sabotage electrical installations in Maseru.

Maseru also announced that it had captured seven black South African policemen involved in the sabotage attempt.

A spokesman said the seven were being interrogated and more details would be released as investigations progressed.

BIZZARE

But developments then took a bizarre twist when the Commissioner of Police, Major-General Shadrack Matela, announced that the seven had been released from prison without his knowledge.

Late yesterday, South Africa's Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, categorically denied Lesotho's allegations of SAP involvement in the violence.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha later said he took "the strongest exception" to Lesotho's protest notes. He said South Africa had launched no attacks against Lesotho.

However, a number of non-South African nationals who had fled across the border were being held for questioning.

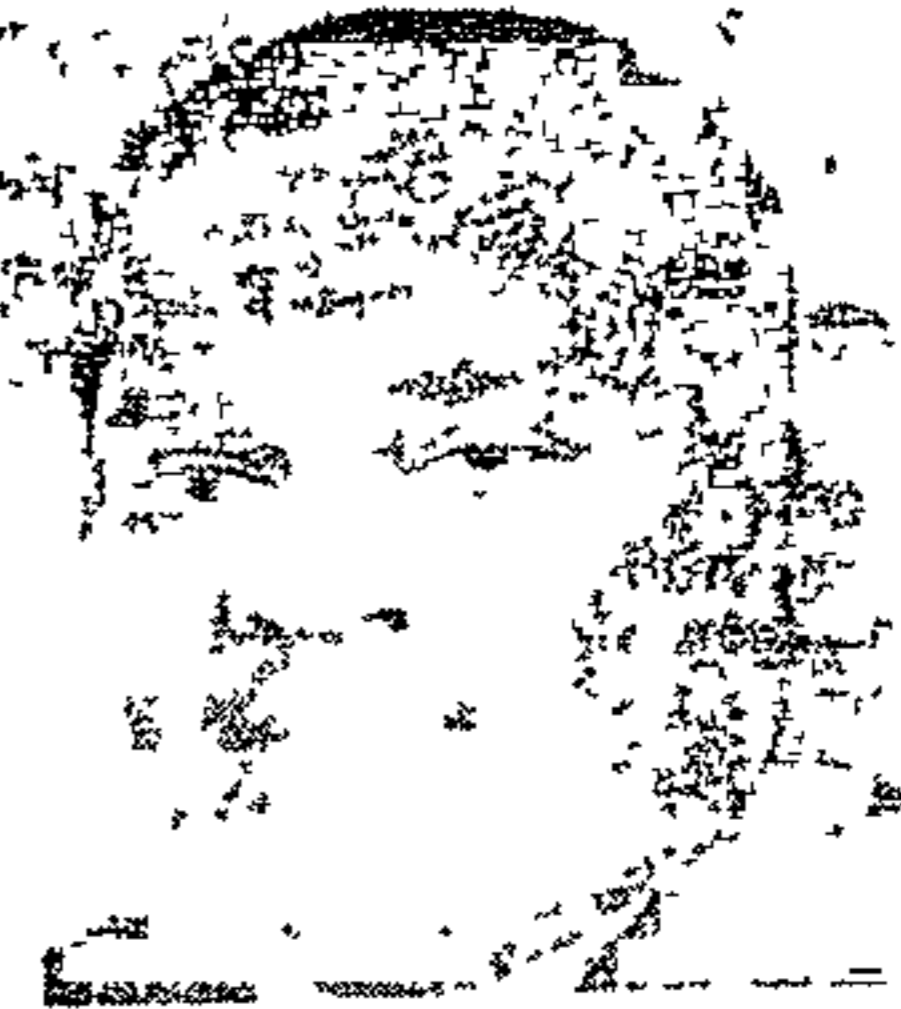
ASSAULT

Lesotho's claim that a six-hour assault on a para-military police barracks that took place near Ongeluksnek border post on Saturday was led by a white South African identified as a "Major McKenzie" has raised speculation in Cape Town that the troops involved might have come from Transkei.

Our political staff writes that it is reliably understood that an officer of that name is serving in the Transkei security forces. He is understood to be a former Rhodesian.

An SADF spokesman said there were reports that an incident took place between Lesotho and another independent Southern African state.

"We cannot be held responsible for any such action," he said.



Mr Sekhonyana

Student leader attacks Defence Bill

CAPE TOWN 29/3/83

Staff Reporter

THE proposed Defence Amendment Bill was aimed against the ideological challenge posed by churches, students and conscientious objectors to the legitimacy of the South African Defence Force and the war which it was fighting, Mr Laurie Nathan, former president of the University of Cape Town's Students' Representative Council (SRC), said yesterday.

He was speaking during a lunchtime meeting at UCT on conscientious objection and the proposed bill currently before Parliament. Mr Nathan shared a platform with the PFP's spokesman on Defence, Mr Philip My-

burgh.

The student leader said the SADF had created a "patriotic war attitude" among white South Africans by projecting the war in Namibia as a fight against an external, communist-inspired threat.

However, in recent years, many churches, student groups and other organizations had "started countering the military's propaganda at the level of ideas". They questioned the nature and legitimacy of the war in Namibia and SADF activities there.

"In the country, the army has been involved in forced resettlement, the

Durban strikes, Sharpeville, Soweto and the school boycotts of 1981. The SADF has been used to confront popular internal resistance within South Africa.

"In Namibia, the South African army is regarded as a foreign occupation force fighting Namibians. The South African army's enemy is Swapo, and Swapo is the people."

Mr Nathan said conscientious objectors were South Africans who refused to take up arms in a civil war against fellow South Africans fighting for change.

Mr Myburgh said the PFP believed the bill should be amended to extend the basis for objections to moral and ethical objectors.

"We in the PFP believe that moral and ethical convictions which are strongly-held and sincere should be tested by a board."

His party also called for a judge and two legally-trained assessors to hear objections instead of the proposed board of theologians and military personnel. Such hearings should be open and the objector should be entitled to legal representation.

Mr Hennie Groenewald beside the grave of a relative. He says he will dig up the grave if Armscor moves in to Skipskop.

AR 645 29/3/83 (254)

We'll burn our homes and dig up our dead'

Staff Reporter

SOME of the residents of Skipskop, doomed under Armscor's plan to appropriate the area as part of a missile testing range, have pledged to dig up their dead and burn down their houses if they have to move out.

This little coastal hamlet between Waenhuskrans (Arniston) and Cape Infanta has been shaken to the roots by Armscor's plans. Details have filtered through to them only in the last few days.

And some farmers further up the coast are absolute that if their land has to make way for missiles, they will demolish their houses before they move out.

Mr Hennie Groenewald, who owns the only shop in Skipskop and is a great-grandchild of one of the original settlers, said he would dig up the remains of his grandpar-ents and his father if Armscor moved in.

Mr Groenewald said he has not thought much of his own future, but if the land was expropriated he would leave the country.

● See Pages 18 and 19.

PETROL

Mr Peter Scott, who owns 68,5 ha of land in the "impact zone" near Cape Infanta, said "If they take it all away from us we'll pour a few drums of petrol over the house and burn it down."

And in Skipskop, Mrs Dolly Vermeulen, who has been in the village with her husband "Oom Jan" Vermeulen for more than 40 years, said "If the army moves in, we'll have one big party — then burn all the houses down."

Skipskop is concerned not only about the future of residents, mostly pensioners and fishermen, but also what will happen to their ancestors' bones — buried in two small cemeteries between the dunes.

Amended Defence Bill rejected as unjust

Political Staff

THE Roman Catholic Church has rejected the government's plan to accommodate religious objectors to military service — as embodied in the amended Defence Amendment Bill — as unjust.

Last week Owen Cardinal McCann, Archbishop of Cape Town, wrote a letter to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, proposing a series of amendments to the Defence Amendment Bill being debated in Parliament.

He said that unless the requested amendments were agreed to, and the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, would have no option but to reject the bill as "unjust".

Although the government has accepted several changes to the



Owen McCann

bill during its committee stage in Parliament, the changes fall short of those proposed by Cardinal McCann.

They have also been rejected by the Progressive Federal Party as inadequate.

In its amended form, the bill makes provision for alternative service for three categories of objectors on religious grounds, to be decided upon by a

screening board made up of theologians and SADF members

Those religious objectors who refuse to do any form of military service will be given the option of alternative "community" service, as approved by the Minister of Manpower, for a continuous six-year period and subject to various restrictions.

Non-religious objectors — that is, moral-ethical or political objectors — will be liable to imprisonment in a civilian jail for a period of six years.

General Malan rejected out of hand opposition attempts to amend the bill so as to include moral-ethical objectors in the new deal for conscientious objectors.

Two amendments proposed by Cardinal McCann were accepted by General Malan during the committee stage debate on the bill.

One called for open sittings of the objector screening board — which would have been held in secret if the bill had not been changed — and the other called for the scrapping of the clause which provided for objectors to buy themselves out of a portion of their service under certain conditions.

Cardinal McCann said in his letter that it was essential to provide for the political or moral-ethical objector.

He said there was a heavy responsibility on those in authority to observe strictly the conditions for a "just war", which he said the church defined as follows:

- It must be in defence of the country unjustly attacked and invaded, or in defence of the certain deprivation of the rights of the country

- The war must be declared by a legitimate authority

- The war must have a just reason or cause

- There must be the right intention to maintain the rights of the country

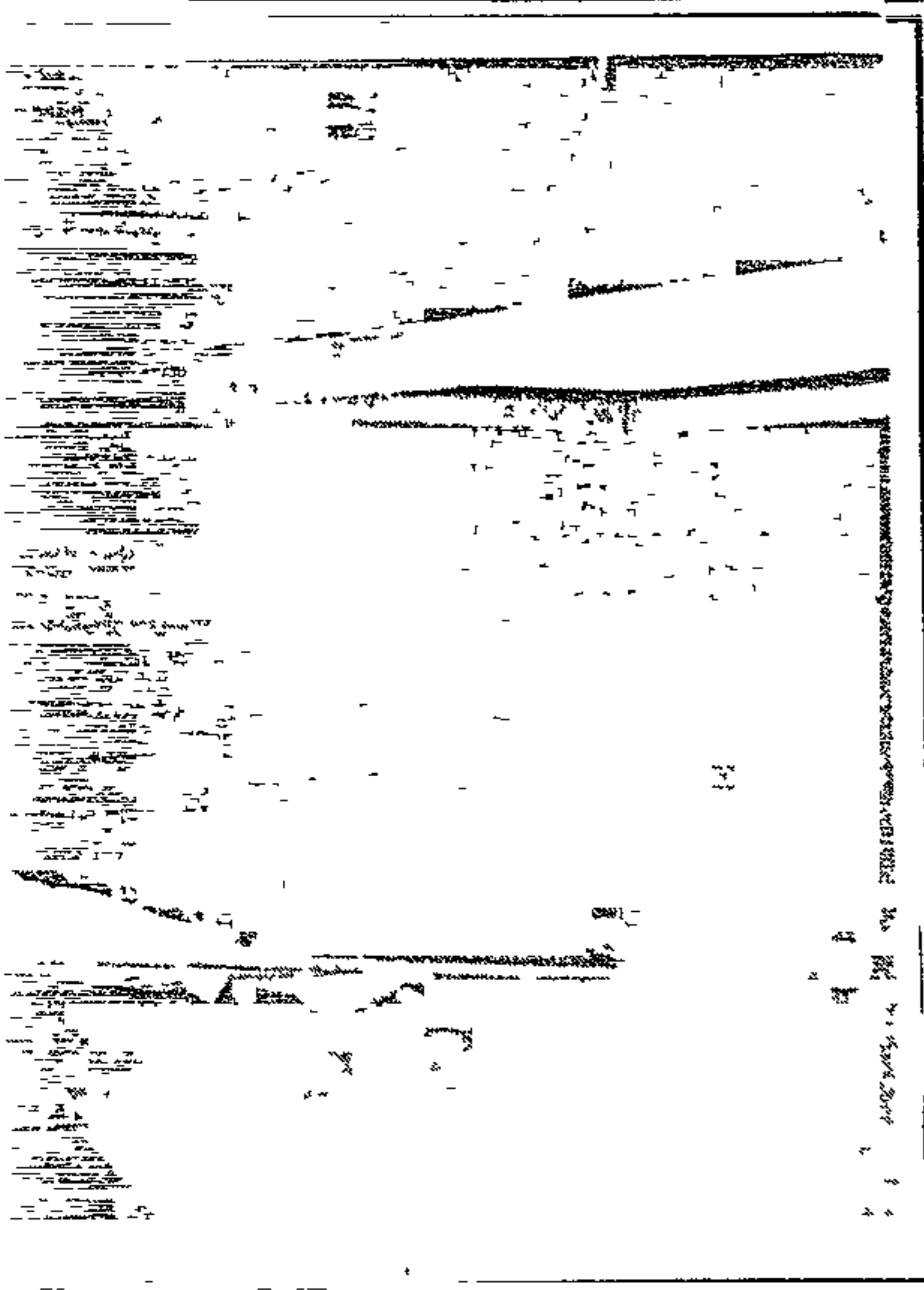
- All other means of settling the dispute must have been tried

- The opposing country or nation must be informed by a declaration of war

- The satisfaction claimed or achieved must be just

- All unnecessary violence must be avoided

- No unjust methods or means may be used



Objector^{ARGUS 29/3/83} Hathorn's²⁵⁴ testimony is banned

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Four publications on conscientious objection have been banned, including the testimony of a man recently sentenced to two years' imprisonment by a court martial

Dissension In The Ranks — An Argument For Conscientious Objection by Peter Hathorn and a pamphlet of the same title, Naude — Resistance Continues and SADF Cutting Edge Of Apartheid were banned under Section 47 (2) (e) of the Publications Act

This section states a publication "shall be deemed undesirable if it is prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare, or the peace and good order"

Three of the publications were released by the Ad Hoc Support Committee and Social Action divisions of the Students' Representative Council of the University of Cape Town, according to the banning notice in the Government Gazette

Sentenced

Dissension In The Ranks by Peter Hathorn is a 32-page rationale for conscientious objection presented to a court martial by Mr Hathorn in Pretoria last week Mr Hathorn, 22, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in a civilian jail for failing to do his military service

A clause in the Defence Amendment Bill at present before Parliament prohibits the publication of anything written by a conscientious objector before or during his "alternative service" or imprisonment

Recently, conscientious objector Billy Paddock's Why I Say No To Collaboration With The SADF, released in poster form by the Ad Hoc Support Committee, was banned under the same section of the Publications Act

AIDS fear 'more or less over'

Medical Reporter

THE scare over Acquired Immune Deficiency Disease (AIDS) in South Africa is "more or less over", according to Dr James Gilliland, deputy director-general of the Department of Health and Welfare

Dr Gilliland said today no new cases had been identified in South Africa since the death of two South African Airways stewards last year

The disease mainly affects promiscuous homosexual males but has also affected women, babies and drug addicts AIDS suppresses the body's natural defences and sets the stage for the intrusion of several deadly afflictions, including Kaposi's sarcoma — a rare form of cancer

TWO DEATHS

Dr Gilliland said "Officially we have only had two cases here, both of which were fatal There were unconfirmed reports of two more cases but although we turned over every hospital in South Africa, we could not trace them

"Both medical practitioners and the homosexual community in South Africa are very aware of this syndrome, so we are fairly confident that people with symptoms would come forward for treatment"

Dr Gilliland added that several more cases of AIDS had been found in the United States

3 held over death plunge

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Detectives have arrested a third person in connection with the killing of a Johannesburg advocate who was allegedly thrown from the fifth floor of a Hillbrow hotel on Saturday night

Mr Garth Mogridge, 34, of Berea, died on the pavement in Claim Street below the Europa Hotel He had apparently been carrying a large sum of money when he entered the hotel

Colonel Manie van der Linde, head of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, said today the third person was arrested late yesterday afternoon after an intensive investigation

It is not yet known what sex the third arrested person is

STRUGGLE

Mr Mogridge apparently put up a violent struggle Bloodstains were found on the walls, floor and the bed of an hotel room

Witnesses said Mr Mogridge was thrown from the fifth floor balcony He struck a second floor balcony before falling to his death on the pavement

The three arrested people are being held at the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad cells They are due to appear in Johannesburg Magistrate's court tomorrow

Colonel van der Linde said today detectives were still investigating the case

Police gays 'not welcome'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A top-level investigation by senior officials of the Railways Police into the activities of gays within their ranks has been completed and a large number of people with

I win a cricket bat!

The successful bowlers will also swell a charity kitty by R100 every time they send the bails flying

The sponsors have guaranteed an overall donation of at least R1 000 to St John Ambulance

All participants will receive free gifts — whether or not they manage to bowl Gooch



Husbands chastised

Book on SA raids into Angola

Cape Times
29/3/83
254

THE FIRST book to give a detailed account of deliberate over-the-border raids undertaken by the South African Defence Force was launched in Cape Town yesterday, based largely on the personal experiences of Cape Times Defence Reporter Willem Steenkamp.

Mr Steenkamp says he wrote "Borderstrike" so that people would know what it feels like to be a trooper on such raids, and to record hitherto undocumented facts that may one day serve as a primary source for historians studying South Africa's border war.

"It's not an objective history of these operations — mainly because the border war is still in progress and naturally access to many facts is impossible," says Mr Steenkamp.

Nonetheless he believes the result to be "fairly accurate".

His ninth book, "Borderstrike" deals with three well-known border actions — Operation Reindeer, the bombardment of Katima Mulilo and Operation Sceptic.

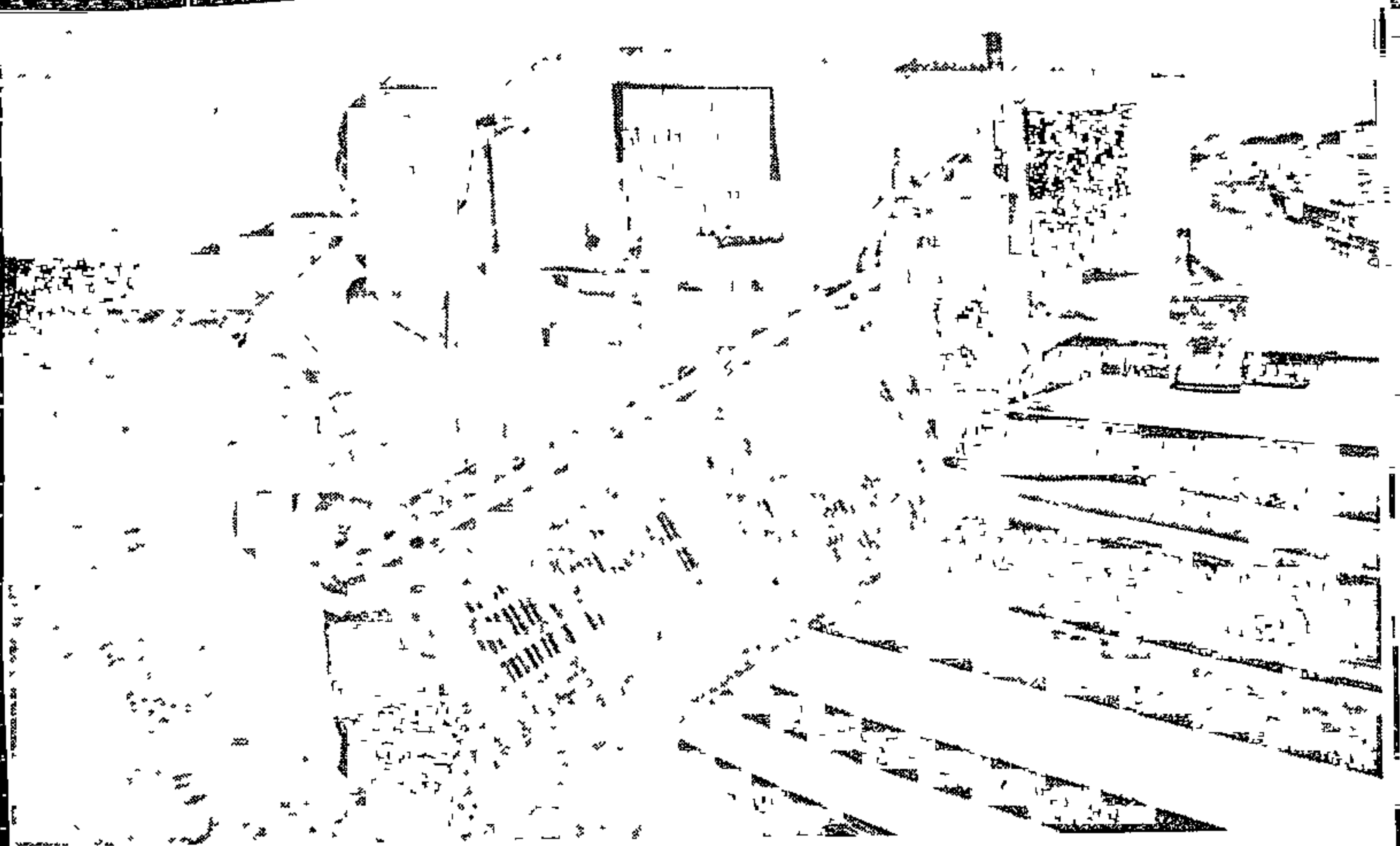
'First'

Mr Steenkamp said "Operation Reindeer was South Africa's first big over-the-border pre-emptive attack against Swapo bases in Angola, consisting of three parts — the first large-scale paratroop attack in SADF history, an overland attack on a series of bases around Chetequera and a helicopter-assisted attack on bases east of Chetequera.

"Katima Mulilo was bombarded by Swapo to avenge Operation Reindeer. Ten SADF troops were killed and the SADF launched a follow-up operation against bases in Zambia.

"Operation Sceptic was an attack on several large Swapo base complexes in Southern Angola, followed by a sweep to the west lasting several weeks".

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Mr Hennie Groenewald whose fishing business in the settlement of Skipskop is in the balance following Armscor's announcement to take over the area between Arniston and Cape Infanta as a missile-testing range

Picture by
JOHN VAN DER LINDEN

Fishermen of Skipskop don't think of missiles

CAPE TIMES 29/3/83 254

Staff Reporter

PEOPLE in the doomed fishing settlement of Skipskop are so shattered by Armscor's intentions to take away their homes as part of the Cape south coast missile-testing range they are trying not to think about it

"We want to know from the government exactly what is going on and then we will decide how to fight this thing," said Mr Hennie Groenewald, the only businessman in the community

"Until then we don't want to think about it because, I mean, I don't know where else we can go and what else we can do. We will stay even if we have to fight to stay here," he said

Together with the recreational spots Ryspunt, Emerson Point, Hope Point and a 60 km stretch of beachline, Skipskop will be closed permanently to the public if plans to establish the testing range between Arniston and Cape Infanta go ahead

Skipskop was accidentally founded in 1856 by

John Wilson, a Scottish stow-away on the Queen of the Thames which was wrecked off the coast in 1856. He raised 18 children and many of the people still living in Skipskop are direct descendants

Boasting a shop and one petrol pump, the settlement consists of a cluster of white-washed cottages which are home for 17 families. Numbers swell during holidays

There is no running water or electricity and the people don't want it because it will ruin the unspoilt, natural character of the place

One fisherman said: "Why do they want to come here? Why don't they go somewhere else? This is our home, we want to stay here."

Equally perplexed is Mrs Dolly Vermeulen who is well into her 60s. "I have lived here all my life. I even went to school here. I can't understand it. I don't know what I'll do," she said

Mr Groenewald who runs the shop, petrol pump and a few holiday cottages employs eight

fishermen and runs two fishing boats off the coast. "I asked the fishermen what they will do and they said they had no alternative but to stay and fish," he said

One of the fishermen, Mr Michael Mathys, said he felt the government had driven the community "into a corner"

"Surely we people who earn our livelihood from fishing should be heard in this matter. We are a fisher folk, it's all we know, it's our home," he said

'Can't eat fynbos'

Mr Groenewald said that the attitude of the mayor of Bredasdorp, Mr Louis le Riche, had infuriated him. The Bredasdorp municipality last week voted in favour of the project which they regarded as a financial boost for the area

"The Bredasdorp municipality is selling us out for money they are not ever sure of getting. And when I tried to point out that conservation of the area was more important than money, the mayor Mr Louis le Riche told me, 'You can't eat fynbos'."

"It's bad when you live somewhere, have a home, a business and someone phones you out of the blue and tells you it's not your's anymore," said Mr Groenewald

Mr Groenewald said he wondered if Mr Le Riche had ever thought of the economic advantages of supporting moves to develop the coastline's tourist potential

"That would be infinitely preferable to supporting moves to establish a missile testing range here," he said

Malan: I want politics kept out of Defence

CAPE TIMES 30/3/83
254

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The PFP wanted to politicize the South African Defence Force, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday

Speaking during the third reading debate on the Defence Amendment Bill, General Malan said that when the PFP failed to have the bill referred to a select committee, it had proposed an unprecedented "horde of amendments".

"I specifically decided not to refer the proposed legislation to a select committee because I want politics to be kept out of defence," General Malan said

"The PFP's arguments that objections to military service should be recognized on moral and ethical



grounds as well as on religious grounds was clearly a political move and I did not want to involve religious objectors in politics.

"I did not want to make a political point with regards to religious objectors"

All the PFP wanted to achieve was to put political objectors in a better bargaining position, he said

Reacting, the PFP spokesman on defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, said the reason for proposing the bill's referral to a select committee had been to achieve better legislation.

In the centre

By saying the PFP was a far-left party the minister was showing he did not know what was going on in South Africa. The PFP was in the centre of the spectrum

"The minister talks about the horde of amendments but the fact of the matter is that many of these were accepted, which is an indication that there was something wrong with the proposed legislation in the first place"

The recognition of religious objection to military service was new and was to be welcomed as a step in the right direction

"But I want to put it to you that this legislation has by no means solved all the problems

"The government failed in its task of avoiding the potential conflict between State and Church

"I request the minister very sincerely, in his capacity as responsible minister for the Defence Force, to do all in his power to make contact and enter into dialogue with all the churches in our country"

The bill was read a third time — Sapa

Seaman claims radar ignored

CAPC Times 30/3/83

254

xccvbbnmm., 1/2.

Chief Reporter

THE collision between the SAS President Kruger and SAS Tafelberg in February last year could have been averted if the officer in control in the "PK's" operations room, Lieutenant Peter Smith, had listened to a close-quarters warning given him by a radar detector, it was stated yesterday

Able Seaman Ricardo Magau, a radar operator on duty in the "ops-room" at the time of the collision, said Lieutenant Smith tended to ignore suggestions put to him by junior ratings. He "very seldom" accepted such proposals

Opinion

AB Magau was testifying at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, one of the 16 victims of the mid-ocean disaster in which the President Kruger, flagship of the SA Navy, sank after being ruptured by Tafelberg's bows

He said that in his opinion if Lieutenant Smith had heeded a warning given him by a previous witness, AB Grant Labuschagne, the collision may not have occurred

'Course'

"The reason I say this is that when AB Labuschagne warned Lieutenant Smith that Tafelberg was too near to us, we could still at that stage have altered course

"From my own experience I know that when a ship disappears from the radar screen, that ship must be very close to our own vessel"

AB Magau said that shortly before the collision, AB Labuschagne twice exclaimed "What happened to the Tafies?" (Tafelberg)

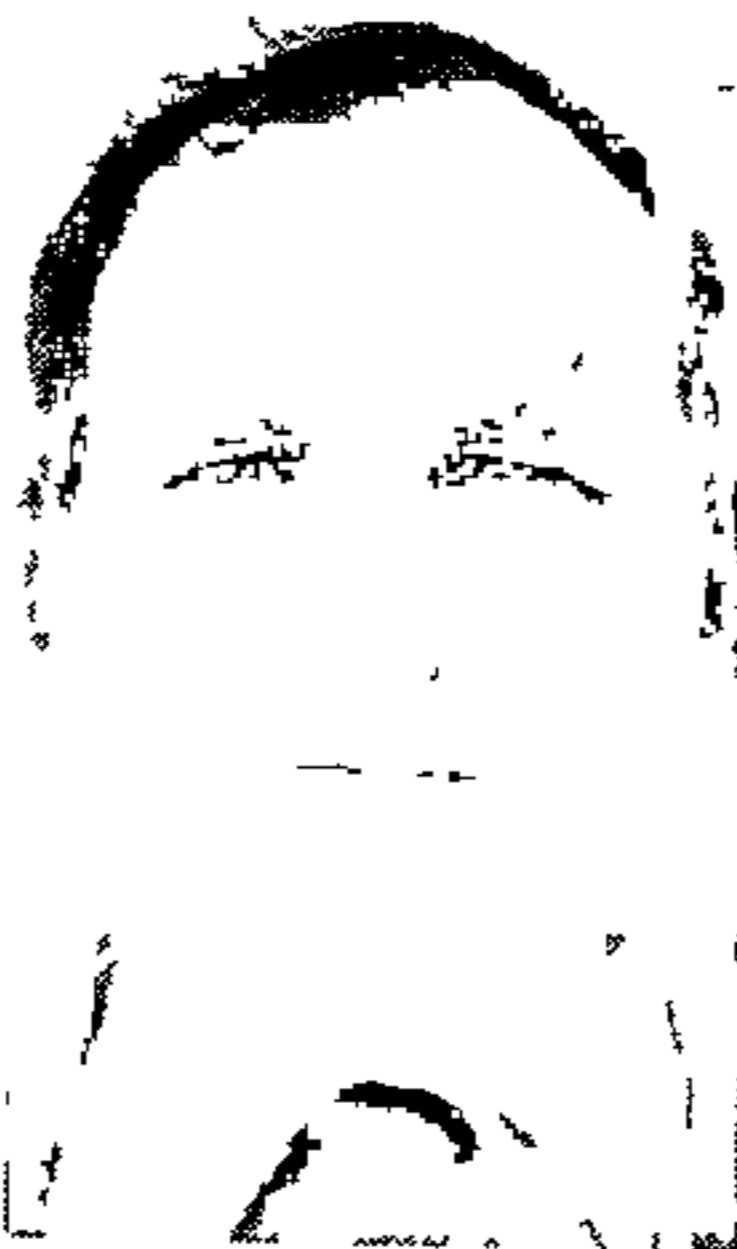
Crash

Lieutenant Smith, he added, had just waved his hand and said "I've still got her on my display" Then came the crash

AB Magau said the executive officer of the



Leading Seaman Yasim Vincent



Captain R G Stolze

President Kruger, Commander R A S Myers, who was about to take over the watch at 4 am, had entered the operations room and after making a few calculations on the plotting table had rushed up to the bridge

Flying

Moments later there was "a tremendous crash", and things went flying in the "ops-room"

Many of the questions put to witnesses, who testified yesterday, concerned the movements of CPO Webb when the President Kruger was sinking — and the possibility of his having died on board the ship and not after he had left it

CPO Webb's body was the only one recovered

after the loss of the "PK", and as the vessel sank in international waters it is important, in terms of the Inquest Act, for the inquest court to determine whether he died in the sea or in the ship

'Bewildered'

There has been evidence that CPO Webb, wearing a lifejacket, was at his station for abandoning ship when he suddenly went back and re-entered the sinking ship through a hatch. Previously he had been seen in the ship's damage control headquarters, sitting and "looking bewildered"

In evidence yesterday the Kruger's engineer officer, Lieutenant John Brushett, said under questioning that he understood CPO Webb was not able to swim. Although it was possible for a person to have drowned in flooded compartments in the ship he would not expect that the body of such a person would be washed out, if it went down with the ship

Sucked down

Captain R G Stolze, a naval architect with the SA Navy's logistical command, said it was possible for a person to be sucked down by a sinking ship. Much would depend on such things as the rate at which the ship sank, the position of a person in relation to the sinking vessel and the influence of wave-action

Leading Seaman Yasim Vincent told the inquest court yesterday that, as the quartermaster on duty at the time, he was at the wheel of the President Kruger when the collision occurred

He said that just before feeling the impact he had responded to orders from the bridge first to put the wheel 15 degrees, and then 30 degrees to starboard. An order for "full ahead" had been rung on the engine-room telegraph at the same time the final wheel-order was given

The inquest continues today

X
254 ~~254~~ Howard Q. Col. 879 -
De Hoop Nature Reserve
30/3/83
*9 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

Whether it is intended to include (a) the whole or (b) part of the present De Hoop Nature Reserve in the proposed experimental testing facility referred to in his reply to Question No 23 of 23 March 1983 if so, what is the extent of the land to be so included?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) and (b) No

Mr R R HULLEY Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, would he indicate whether he is prepared to consider suggestions from interested parties regarding an alternative site for the proposed test range in the Southern Cape?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the hon member is welcome to file suggestions I am prepared to consider them

254 Hansard Q Col 883 -
Anti-tank rocket 884
30/3/83
*14 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 13 on 9 February 1983, the investigation into the presence of a 68 mm anti-tank rocket in the garden of a home in Cape Town has been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so, what was the outcome of the investigation,
- (2) whether any steps are to be taken as a result of the investigation, if not, why not, if so, what steps,
- (3) whether any new control measures are to be instituted to prevent recurrences, if not, why not, if so, what measures?

30 MARCH 1983

884

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No
 - (a) The evidence which has been given by about 25 persons is only circumstantial evidence and thus inadequate
 - (b) This will be determined by the nature and extent of further evidence which is gathered. The investigation is progressing at best speed
- (2) and (3) This will depend on the result of the investigation

254 Howard Q. Col 879-
De Hoop Nature Reserve
30/3/83

*9 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

Whether it is intended to include (a) the whole or (b) part of the present De Hoop Nature Reserve in the proposed experimental testing facility referred to in his reply to Question No 23 of 23 March 1983, if so, what is the extent of the land to be so included?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) and (b) No

Mr R R HULLEY Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, would he indicate whether he is prepared to consider suggestions from interested parties regarding an alternative site for the proposed test range in the Southern Cape?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the hon member is welcome to file suggestions I am prepared to consider them

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South Africa

"We must be content with the means allocated to us because we must also stand in the queue and as you know, we have greater priorities like defence, adequate housing and also the serious countrywide drought"

By Dik Browne

The Deputy Minister stressed the importance of keeping open channels of communication with the rest of the world

A programme for overseas visitors, in which opinion makers were invited to come and see for themselves what happened in the country, had yielded good dividends

"At the moment there are 22 information offices in the outside world and if the number of offices can be increased would further help to reach more opinionmakers" said Mr du Plessis

Hands off SACC, says visiting Anglican

By Carolyn Dempster

If the South African Council of Churches was declared an affected organisation many people outside South Africa sympathetic to its problems would be pushed to an extreme an adviser to the Arch bishop of Canterbury said last night

The Anglican church delegation member to the Eloff Commission of Inquiry Mr Terry Weighte said the commission had come as a surprise to the Anglican church

The commission is to investigate the world councils fulfil-
ing a prophetic role
The Commission is also a
pro-locutor, Mr Weighte said
mismanagement of funds

"We do not donate funds for ulterior motives, but unfortunately this leaves an inference which can never be answered. No-one was officially invited from outside the country to attend the commission. That is why it is so important that we were invited by Bishop Tutu and Archbishop Russell to justify our purposes to show that what was done was done out of charity and love" Mr Harradence said

Captured arms displayed

The Star's Foreign News Service 30/3/83

MASERU — Captured rocket-propelled grenades, mortar shells, explosives AK-47 rifles and ammunition were shown to diplomats in Maseru yesterday in an attempt to bolster Lesotho's charge that last weekend's five incursions were launched with South African collusion

Although none of the arms displayed ap-

peared to have been made in South Africa, the man briefing the diplomats, Major-General JM Lekhanya chief of the Lesotho paramilitary force, was convinced the attackers were South African-based and could not have kept such weapons without Pretoria's permission

The South African Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange, has categorically denied South African involvement in the attacks

Flysheets come home to roost at Waterberg

Chief Reporter

The pamphlet war in the Waterberg by-election has reached heights of cunning seldom experienced before

The tactic in the bitterly-fought three-cornered contest is to damn your enemy with his own words

The Conservative Party is gleefully distributing copies of a Government pamphlet published by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information on behalf of the Department of Constitutional Development

The pamphlet sets out graphically the Government's constitutional proposals including a Cabinet chosen from the three chambers of Parliament and a host of matters of common interest to be decided by members of the three Parliaments

The idea of a mixed Cabinet and of coloured and Indian MPs making decisions over white affairs is anathema to conservative Waterbergers and the Government's own pamphlet puts them against Government policy

The National Party has hit back by distributing photostat copies of an NP pamphlet dated

hall last night, Nationalists placed the embarrassing pamphlets on car windscreens outside — but a CP supporter removed them all

At the meeting Dr Treurnicht said the Government's constitutional proposals would create a parliamentary "circus" and would be a "return to the Tower of Babel"

He said the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, was being untruthful when he said Parliament would retain its character

In his opinion the Government's constitutional proposals were "treason against nationalism"

"True nationalism is a love for your own nation" he said. The National Party's plans spell bloodshed and tried to make or nation of the white, coloured and Indian nations which do not belong together

"We do not accept in the Government racially foreign, nationally foreign and religiously foreign people" he said

Dr Treurnicht said Cabinet Ministers were touring the Waterberg making election promises, for example saying that tiny farm school would be preserved

"It is so transparent that it

0 GENTS QUARTZ

with auto-

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life

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DION'S LOW PRICE

Exco keen to 'scrap missile site plan'

CAPE TOWN 30/3/83

~~251-56~~

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Staff Reporters

HIGHLY-PLACED sources in the Provincial Administration last night confirmed reports that the administration's executive committee would push for the scrapping of Armscor's plan to establish a missile-testing range on the southern Cape coast.

The Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, confirmed yesterday that an urgent meeting of the executive committee took place on Monday but would not elaborate. He would only say it was a "delicate matter".

He said he and the MEC

in charge of nature conservation, Mr J P Loubser, were continuing negotiations on the matter.

"We shall, naturally do everything in our ability to retain the maximum use of the De Hoop nature reserve and ensure the least possible disturbance of its wildlife and ecology," Mr Louw said in a statement last night.

Mr Louw said that if it was proved "for strategic reasons and for the sake of national interest there was no alternative available site", the Province would do everything to obtain the best possible compromise with Armscor.

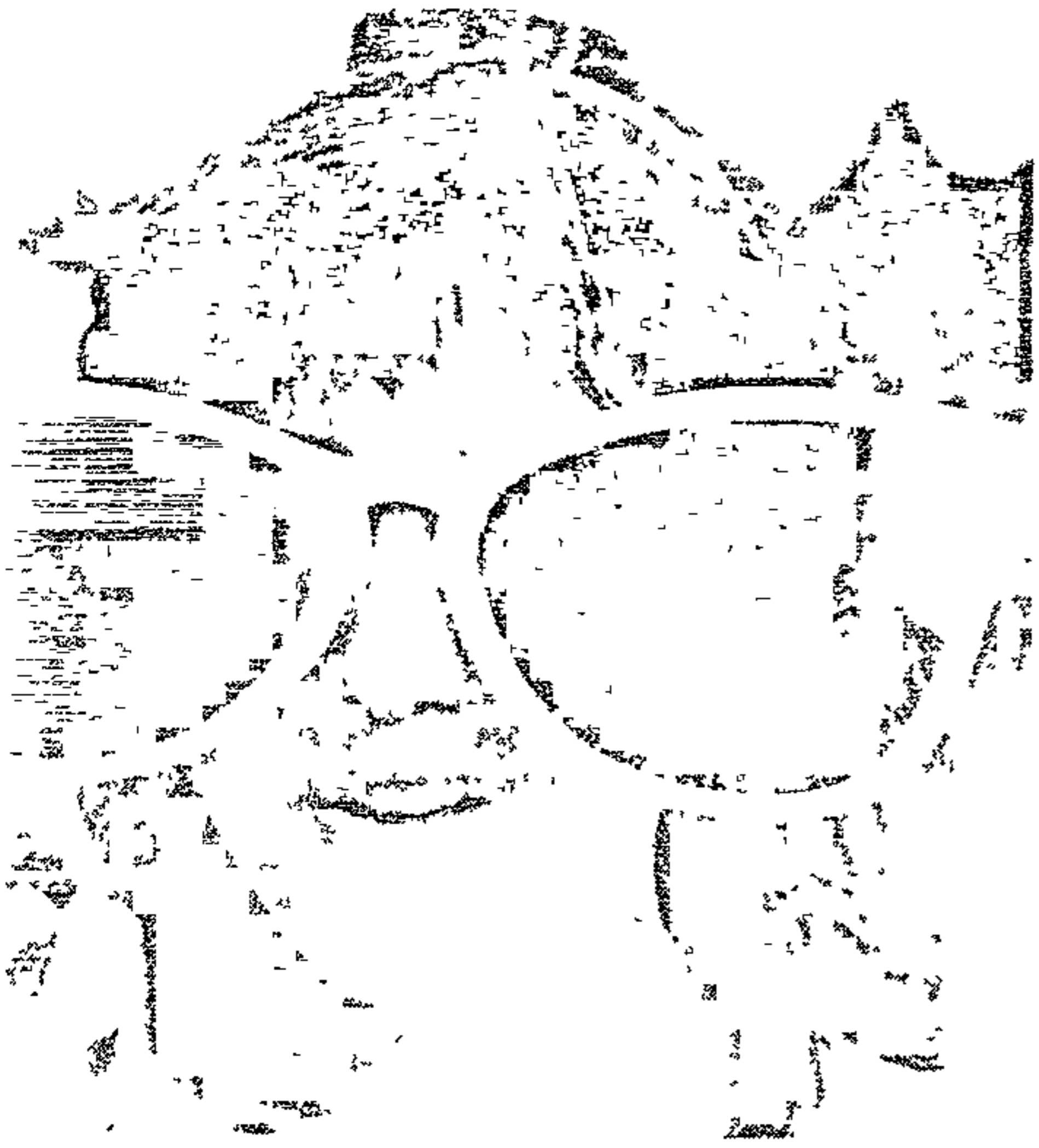
"But in the meantime we are proceeding with our negotiations and we shall ask for representation on the environmental impact study investigation. In this connection we shall offer our maximum co-operation."

Mr Louw said he preferred not to comment further "at this stage".

The Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, said yesterday a statement giving full details of the environmental impact study would be released by his department at a later date.

● The Wildlife Society of Southern Africa yesterday launched a petition protesting against Armscor's plans to establish the testing range and stated their dissociation with the political nature of the issue.

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Armcor retrenches 842 staff

31/3/83

(Handwritten initials)

(254)

By Sheryl Raine Pretoria Bureau

Armcor announced today that 842 of its employees have been retrenched.

The 308 whites and 534 black coloured and Indian workers were employed at Atlas Aircraft at Kempton Park and Naschem at Lenz near Soweto.

"The necessity for the personnel reduction can be ascribed to the levelling-off and even the decrease in the demand for some items of armaments as a result of changing priorities of the South African Defence Force," an Armcor spokesman said.

"For a considerable time now, vacancies arising out of resignations have been filled from external sources only by rare exception. At two subsidiaries, this reduction was inadequate and the termination of the services of staff had to be resorted to."

Armcor indicated that those retrenched had been drawn from all levels of expertise and that management had not been immune to lay-offs.

Maximum benefits were granted to the employees who left their jobs today.

Those with less than five years' service were paid two months' salary, those with five to ten years' service three months' salary and those with more than ten years' service four months' salary.

Those employees who had bought houses through a beneficial Armcor home financing plan have been given two years to make other arrangements.

This is the first time in Armcor's existence that mass retrenchments have come into effect. Armcor was established in its present form in 1977.

in Robben swim attempt

A 11-year-old Sea Point boy, Laurie, is set to become the youngest swimmer to attempt the distance from Robben Island to Table Bay today, weather permitting. Laurie is accompanied in a boat by his father, who will complete the crossing in about four hours, covering nearly 10 km.

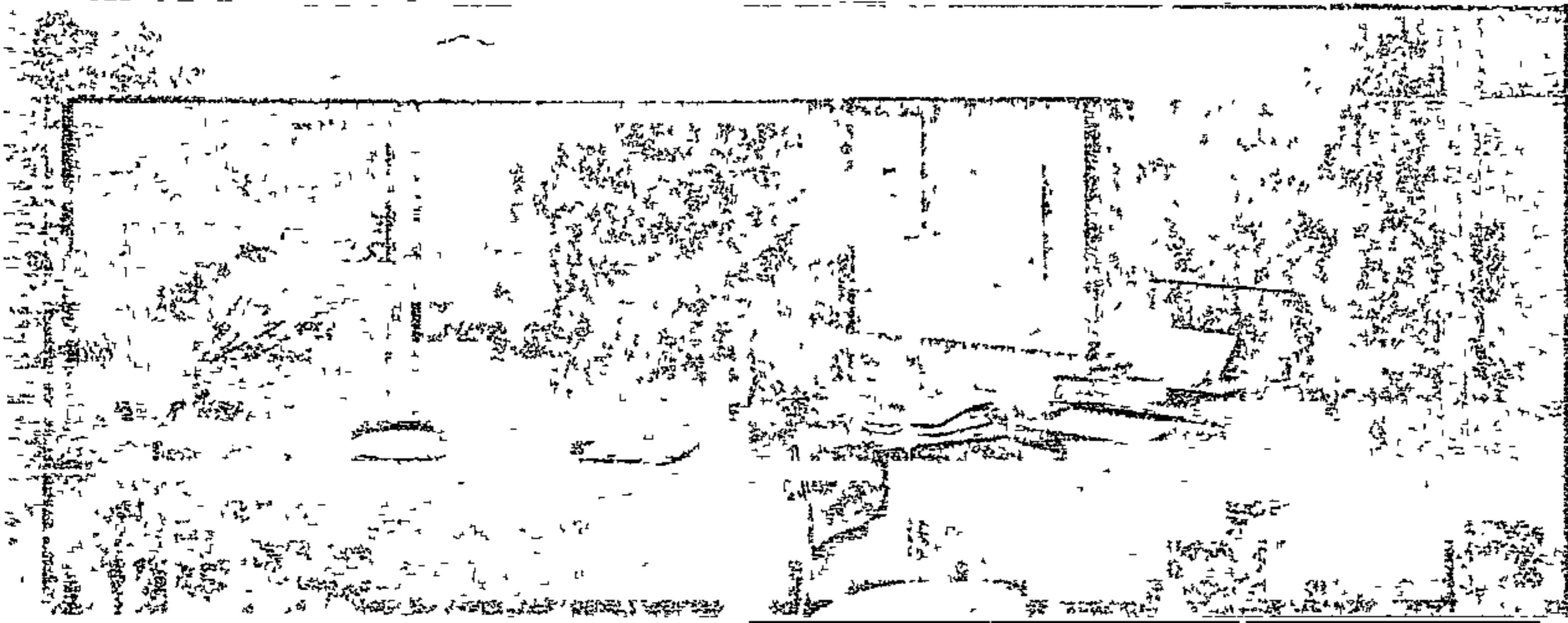
They make an eye-catching spectacle, to be sure. These two girls turned up at the Rand Show yesterday wearing giant sunglasses the likes of which have not been seen around town before. The girls declined to be identified but revealed that the specs would be on sale for the first time this year, thereby giving South Africa a touch of glass.

● Picture Trevor Samson

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CAPE TIMES 31/3/83

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Glimpses of unsung heroism on PK

Chief Reporter

THE inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb was adjourned yesterday to May 4, after nearly three weeks of evidence that has not only lifted the shrouds from South Africa's greatest peacetime tragedy at sea but also provided glimpses of a quiet and unsung heroism that followed it.

The more the inquest has progressed, and the more disclosures of personal experience there have been, the more meaningful has become the use a year ago of the word "miraculous" to describe the escape of 177 officers and men of a total complement of 193, from the SA Navy's flagship

SAS President Kruger. The "PK" sank in early morning darkness and turbulent conditions during an anti-submarine exercise after being in a collision with the fleet replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg about 80 nautical miles south-west of Cape Point.

The findings of a formal naval inquiry ordered immediately after the tragedy have not been disclosed, and it is only now, through this unique inquest on CPO Webb — presided over by the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl — that the full circumstances of the collision are being made public. Nearly 20 advocates

and attorneys are appearing at the inquest, representing officers involved in the two ships at the time. One of the advocates, Mr J H Combrink, SC, is representing the Chiefs of the Defence Force and of the Navy.

More than 30 witnesses have testified so far, and on the resumption of the inquest in May those most directly involved — the captains of the two ships and the officers who were on watch on the bridge and in the operations room of the President Kruger — are likely to be called to the witness box.

Points made so far in the sad saga of the "PK" include

- The Kruger made an

unorthodox turn — inward instead of outward — when changing stations in a reorientation manoeuvre while screening the Tafelberg. The manoeuvre, in the conditions prevailing at the time, has been described by a tactical expert as "unsafe" and "unseamanlike".

- The manoeuvre, planned in the "PK's" operations room, brought the flagship on to a collision course with Tafelberg, and a "suggestion" or order by the Kruger's officer of the watch that the ship should be turned to port to avoid collision was not executed.

- It was estimated that at the speeds they were travelling, the two ships

would have cleared each other if the "PK" had crossed Tafelberg's bows four seconds earlier than she did.

- The collision occurred during what was regarded as a low-key exercise to give the flagship's senior officers, including Captain Wim de Lange, a chance to rest after a long period on duty directing not only their own ship but the entire exercise.

- Captain De Lange was not informed of the close-quarters situation that was developing as the "PK" crossed Tafelberg's bows a first time and then continued coming around to starboard for what developed into a

second crossing.

- The officer of the watch (OOW) in the flagship, Sub-Lieutenant Robert Pickstock, who was 20 at the time, was doing duty as an OOW for the first time at sea during these exercises.

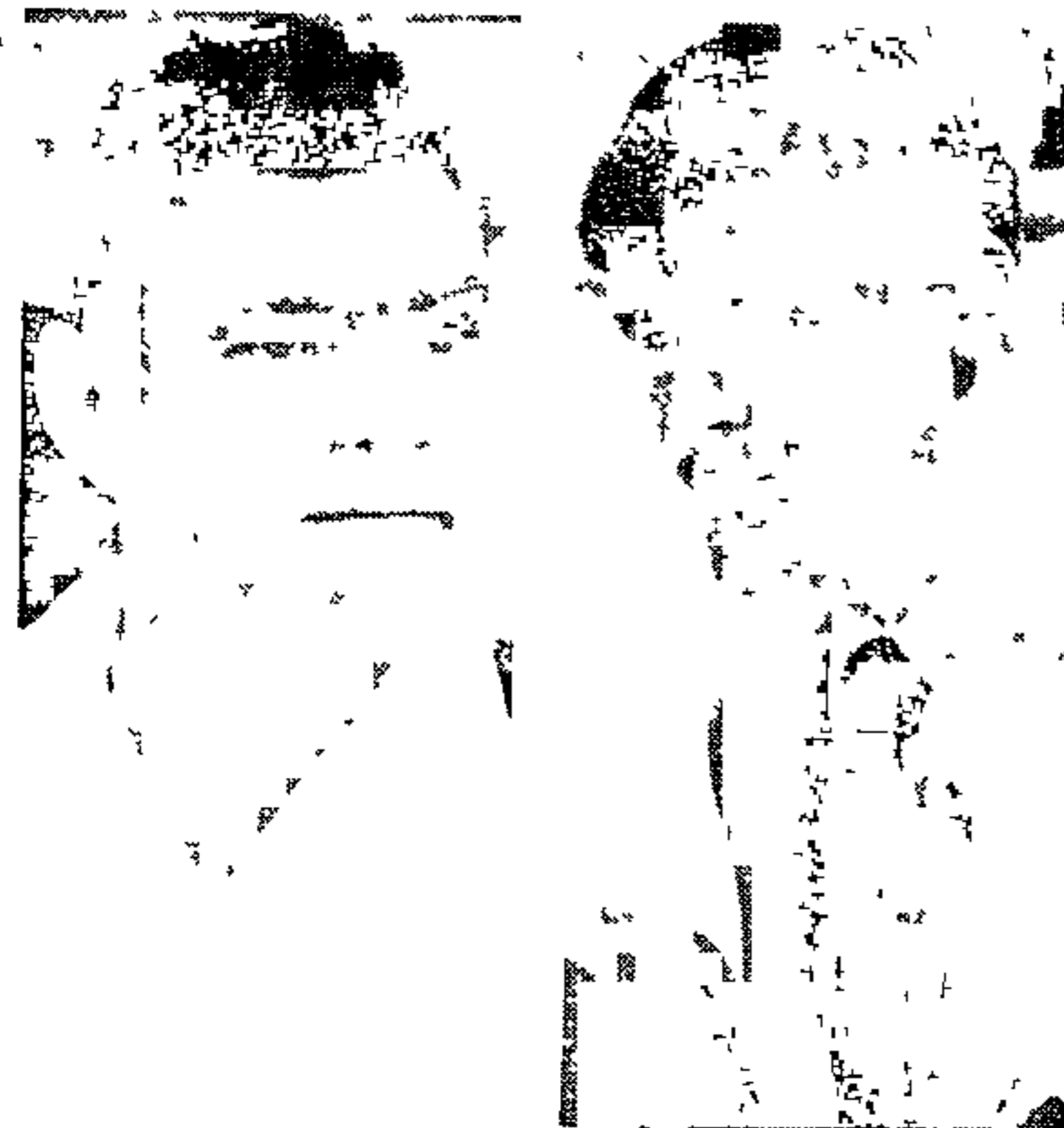
- The point was made that as the officer responsible for the safety of the ship, the OOW had the right and duty to disregard instructions coming from the operations room if he considered these to be unsafe. This, in spite of the fact that the principal warfare officer (PWO) on duty in the "ops-room" held a higher rank and was controlling (but not in charge of) the ship.

- A radar rating in the

Kruger said this week the collision could have been averted if the PWO on duty at the time, Lieutenant Peter Smith, had reacted to a radar detector's warning that Tafelberg had disappeared in "clutter" from his screen, indicating that the tanker must be very close.

- Lieutenant Smith's legal representative, Mr T E Kleynhans, indicated yesterday in his questioning of witnesses that Lieutenant Smith would deny he received such warnings.

Lieutenant Smith, Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock and the "PK's" second OOW at the time of the collision, Sub-Lieutenant A J Meintjies, will be key witnesses on May 4.

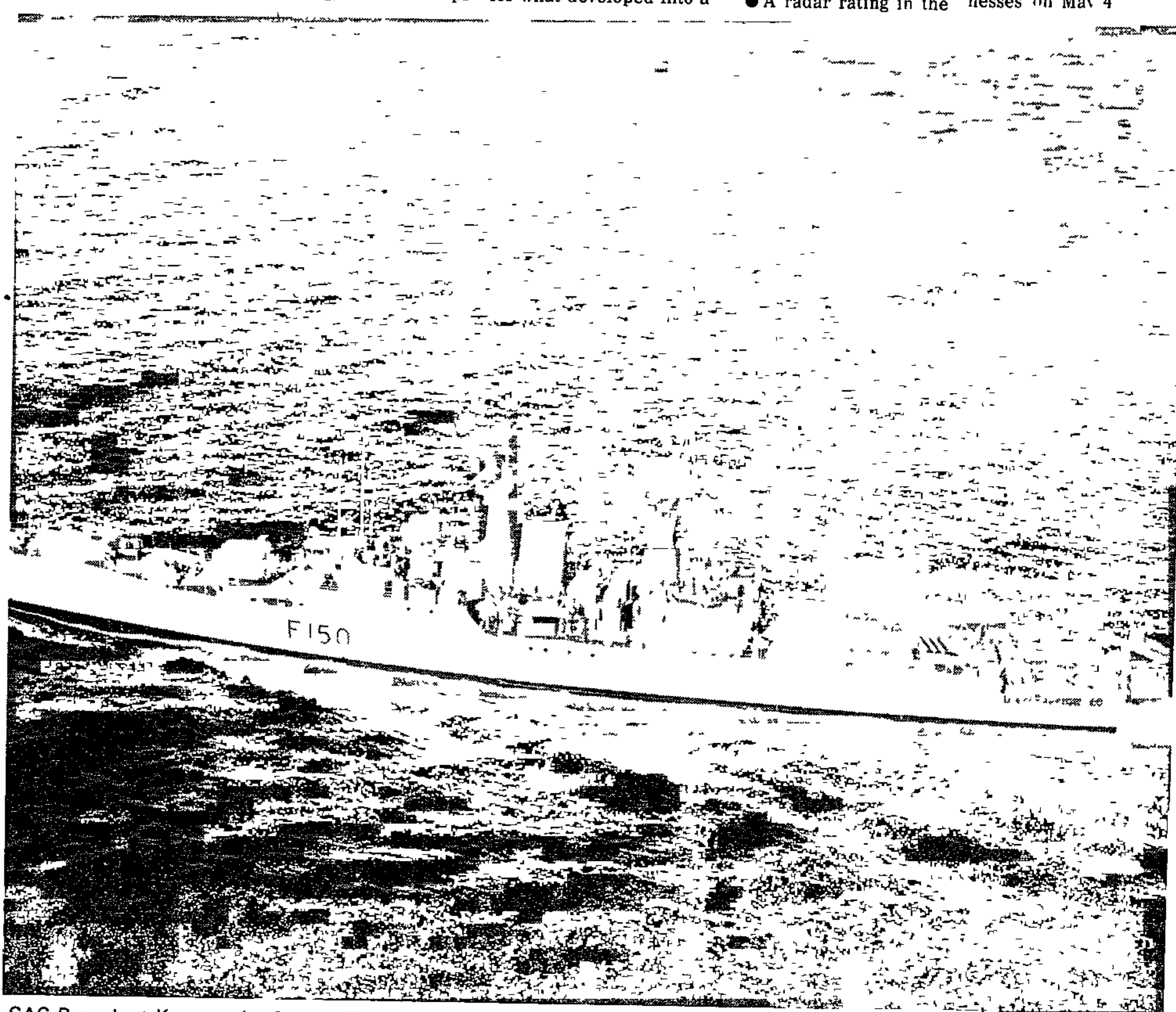


Capt Nick Smit of SAS Tafelberg

Capt Wim de Lange of SAS Pres Kruger



Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, into whose death the inquest is being held



SAS President Kruger, the former flagship of the South African Navy, shortly before she sank during a collision with SAS Tafelberg.