

Public Sector - CIVT.

DEFENCE - 1985

JANUARY — APRIL

Objector did not report for service, court told

Cape Times 3/1/85 254
Court Reporter

A 20-YEAR-OLD religious objector appeared in the Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of failing to report for community service — in lieu of national service — on May 16, last year

Mr Robert James Cleghorn, of Vredehof Flats, Upper Kloof Street, Cape Town, pleaded guilty to the charge, but explained to the court that he had reported to the Department of Manpower after receiving a letter from them, but had refused to do community service

The penalty clause of the law under which he was being charged states that he is liable to serve a

period of detention equal to the period of community service, which is six years

The prosecutor, Mr P Marais, said that Mr Cleghorn had been charged with failing to report for community service, but that he had not yet been ordered by the Department of Manpower to do community service, although he received a letter to report to their offices on May 16, last year

The hearing was postponed until January 15 to give the State an opportunity to reconsider the charge

Mr DJ Oosthuizen was the magistrate Mr Cleghorn was not represented

SA troop death toll in Namibia disputed

LONDON — The death toll among South African troops in Namibia since 1966 could be of an order relatively three times the fatality rate of the Americans in Vietnam, a United Nations economic consultant on the territory claims

In an article in Africa Contemporary Record, Professor Reginald Green, a senior staff member of the Institute for Development Studies at Sussex University in England, estimates that the cost in lives of the Namibian war is considerably higher

than disclosed by the South African Government

He notes that Pretoria has said only 77 military personnel were killed in action in 1982, but maintains this excluded deaths indirectly related to military operations or specific raids

These would have brought the figure for that year to 850, he says

Professor Green says his estimate of 2500 deaths, in proportion to South Africa's white population, amounts to three times the relative fatality rate among US forces in Vietnam — Sapa

CAPE TIMES 5.11.85

Soldiers terrorize girls, boys on train

254

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Twenty Jewish schoolchildren from Durban endured six hours of terror on a train this week during which soldiers allegedly assaulted some of the group in several attacks claimed to be "anti-semitic inspired"

One of the soldiers is alleged to have ripped off the shirt of a terrified 15-year-old girl, while others banged a young boy against a wall

Holiday camp

A military spokesman in Pretoria yesterday said "an incident" was being investigated involving servicemen who arrived at Ladysmith by train on Thursday night after a border spell

A full report would be submitted to Military Headquarters. No-one had been arrested

Some of the parents said they would be taking legal action

The terror trip started

in Johannesburg where the youngsters had arrived from Cape Town by train en route for Durban after enjoying a holiday camp for Jewish youth

Security guards hired by the camp organizers decided not to continue the journey to Durban as they felt the children would be safe with the soldiers, and put them into the same carriage

One of the girls who witnessed the incident said the "12 or so" soldiers began drinking when the bar opened, and when one of the younger boys went to the toilet "the three who appeared to be in charge stopped him".

"He answered a whole lot of questions and then tried to move on. One of the soldiers grabbed him and banged him against the wall again and again and then left him lying on the floor"

She described how a soldier told the girls to lock their compartments

because his colleagues had just come from the border and were "letting off some steam"

A drunk soldier picked the lock of one compartment. When he got inside he attacked one of the girls and ripped off her shirt. "His friends managed to pull him away in time," the witness said

The screaming girl's brother had to be restrained from going to help her because "the soldiers were twice as big as him"

The soldiers also allegedly threatened some of the group with a gun and a knife

At a siding two of the older boys clambered through a window and asked a Railways Policeman for help, but he allegedly said he "didn't want to get involved". On their return the boys were beaten up, one sustaining a broken nose

All over

At Ladysmith one of the nine-year-old boys pulled the emergency brake and ran for help, coming back with the military police who arrested the soldiers

"When it was all over the conductor—who had been a couple of carriages down—told us to lock our doors," the witness said

Last night a spokesman for the South African Transport Services said nothing had been reported to them. He called on the children's parents to come forward and make statements to the Railway Police as a full investigation would be made

Action against train police?

CAPT TROUS 7/1/85

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Promises of a full military inquiry into the train ride ordeal endured last week between Johannesburg and Durban by a group of Jewish children who were allegedly terrorized by drunken soldiers have not appeased their parents — they are now considering taking action against the Railways Police

"The Railways Police did nothing to try to protect the children — when one was approached by two of the kids, he said there was nothing he could do and he 'didn't want to get involved'", said one mother

But Brigadier Cassie Pelsler, head of the Railways Police in Natal, yesterday accused the children of "blowing things out of proportion".

"If they want us to do something about it, they must come forward and make statements," he said

He said that if necessary action would be taken against the policeman alleged to have ignored the children's plight — if they "could find where this policeman was supposed to be".

Among the allegations made by the children are

- That soldiers besieged the compartment of a 14-year-old girl and tried to rape her
- That boys were badly assaulted by the servicemen — one had his nose broken, one had a cigarette stubbed out on his back, another was banged against the wall of a compartment, while others were punched in the stomach
- That the soldiers threatened some of the group with a gun and a knife

A nine-year-old boy jumped through a window of the still-moving train as it slowed at Ladysmith station and called the military police, who arrested the soldiers

Minister 'regrets' train incident

Cape Town 8/1/35 254

THE Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr. Hendrik Schoeman, yesterday said he regretted an incident on a Johannesburg-Durban train last week when a group of national servicemen allegedly interfered with children.

And the organizers of the children's trip also expressed regret at the incident but said they were satisfied that adequate security arrangements on the train had been provided by their senior councillors.

Reacting in a statement re-

leased in Cape Town yesterday to reports of the incident, Mr. Schoeman said the Transport Services had always been concerned about the safety of all its passengers, and if any problem should arise the necessary steps would be taken to prevent such incidents.

He said the South African Railways Police was geared to maintain law and order and would, as in the past, do everything in its power to protect the travelling public.

Meanwhile, a Defence Force

spokesman said yesterday that the conduct of the soldiers was still under investigation.

The Railways Police met military officers yesterday but any action to be taken against the arrested soldiers has not yet been divulged.

Mr. Schoeman said an investigation had been instituted and he appealed to any person who had information about the matter to telephone the Railways Police in Durban at (031) 310-3135.

In a statement yesterday, the

National Council of Habonim, which organizes annual camps for Jewish children at Onrus in the Cape, said it regretted the incident.

"However, we are satisfied that adequate supervision was provided by the Madrichim (senior councillors) of Habonim on the train.

"It has always been Habonim policy that security on public trains be left in the hands of authorities, namely the Railways Police.

"In the past, the services provided by the authorities have always been of a satisfactory nature.

"As far as Habonim is concerned, any further inquiries that take place should be dealt with by the necessary authorities, that is the Defence Force and the Railways Police.

"It is regrettable that an incident of this nature has damaged such an exceptionally successful camp." — Staff Reporter and Own Correspondent

Train 'assaults' Military probe

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A full military board of inquiry is being held at Natal Command in Durban into an incident in which 20 Jewish schoolchildren were allegedly harassed on a train last week

A military spokesman confirmed last night that the inquiry was under way but could not name the members of the board

"A statement will be released by General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, when the inquiry reaches its completion," he said

Meanwhile, the national council for Hahonim, organizers of the annual camps for Jewish children at Onrus in the Cape, announced that they "regretted" the incident, but were "satisfied that adequate super-

vision was provided

In a statement released yesterday it said "It has always been Hahonim policy that security on public trains be left to the authorities, namely the Railways Police"

"In the past, the services provided by the authorities have always been of a satisfactory nature"

The South African Zionist Federation — the body under whose auspices Zionist youth camps are run — deplored the incident

Professor Marcus Arkin, director-general of the federation, welcomed the "very serious view being taken of this regrettable affair by the authorities at the highest level"

● Leading article, page 8

CAPE TIMES 9/1/85 254

Cape Corps rejects hundreds of hopefuls

ARS US 16/11/85 (254)
Staff Reporter

SEVERAL hundred young men have been turned away from the SA Cape Corps headquarters at Faure after aspirant recruits flooded the infantry unit base

About 600 disappointed volunteers, who travelled from far afield to join the SADF's only coloured unit, were told there was no room for them — and spent most of yesterday at Bellville station waiting for trains to take them home

The SADF confirmed that many volunteers turned up, most hoping "on the offchance" to enlist, but could not be absorbed

Many of the men on the station had no money and many

said they had given up jobs to join the army and now faced unemployment

Some said they wrote to the army last year and received registration papers and train tickets to enable them to get to the Cape

One man said "We arrived at the weekend and spent a few days at the camp

"Today they said there was no room for us, and after giving us each two rusks and a cup of coffee they brought us in lorries to Bellville station. They gave us train tickets and we are now waiting for trains home"

The men sat despondently in groups in the car park and on platforms

Some were waiting for trains to the Transvaal and Northern Cape and others to the Eastern Cape

● A Defence Force spokesman said "Those who successfully applied and were accepted for service, but were then found to be medically unfit for duty, were issued tickets to return to their homes

"Others qualified in every respect but refused to accept service conditions and accordingly did not enlist

"By far the larger number were those who did not formally apply to enlist and merely came to the battalion on the offchance that there would be positions for them

"There are, however, only a limited number of vacancies"

Plot for SA to make own Mirage spares is smashed

By James Tomlins,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

Star

10/1/85

PARIS — The French Secret Service smashed a R100 million project to allow South Africa to manufacture vital spare parts for its Mirages, the satirical weekly *Le Canard Enchaîné* has revealed.

In theory the UN arms embargo prevents the supply of spares for South Africa's 56 Mirage IIIs and 46 Mirage F1s which were originally bought from Dassault Aviation

Le Canard Enchaîné yesterday claimed that a Dassault executive set up a scheme to enable South Africa to manufacture spares for its own airforce as well as for export

But in March 1984 the secret service ordered Dassault to dismiss instantly Mr Jacques Gendt (40), one of its top 10 engineers. The State has a 51 per cent controlling interest in Dassault

Mr Gendt was the assistant director of the Dassault Research Bureau in Saint Cloud, a Paris suburb, where the South African Arms Purchasing Commission had its headquarters for 10 years

A former colleague said yesterday that Mr Gendt, a graduate of France's Aeronautical Academy, was dismissed without compensation for "attempting to organise a business in direct competition with Dassault"

CONTRACTS

Dassault's original sales contracts with South Africa should allow it to continue to supply Mirage spares and it has an office in Durban for this purpose

The highly sophisticated Mirages can be kept airborne only by a constant flow of spare parts

A Dassault engineer explained. "When we sell one Mirage we are really selling three when you include the spare parts. In fact the price of a Mirage can be multiplied by three for this reason."

Le Canard Enchaîné is renowned for the accuracy of its scoops

254

Cape Times, Saturday, January 12, 1985 .3

Train incident: 2 in court martial

PRETORIA — General Constand Viljoen, the Chief of the South African Defence Force, announced yesterday that two national servicemen would appear before a court martial on assault and other charges.

The court martial follows an incident on a train from Johannesburg to Durban in which Jewish schoolchildren were involved.

"The board of inquiry into the incident, presided over by Commandant Brian Shantall, said in its findings that it could find no evidence of anti-Semitism," General Viljoen's statement said.

"The board found that one of the national servicemen to be charged was allegedly under the influence of alcohol. It appears that five children were allegedly assaulted while an indecent suggestion was allegedly made to one of the schoolgirls.

"In contrast, the board found that the other national servicemen on the train conducted themselves in a proper manner. A corporal is to be specially commended for halting the incidents.

"The board also found that erroneous allegations concerning the incident apparently resulted from the dissemination of incorrect information.

"All possible steps will be taken to prevent a repetition of this sort of incident in the future," the statement said — Sapa

SADF camps may be cut says Minister

by
Stuart Flitton

South African Defence Force camps for former national servicemen may be reduced, according to the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok

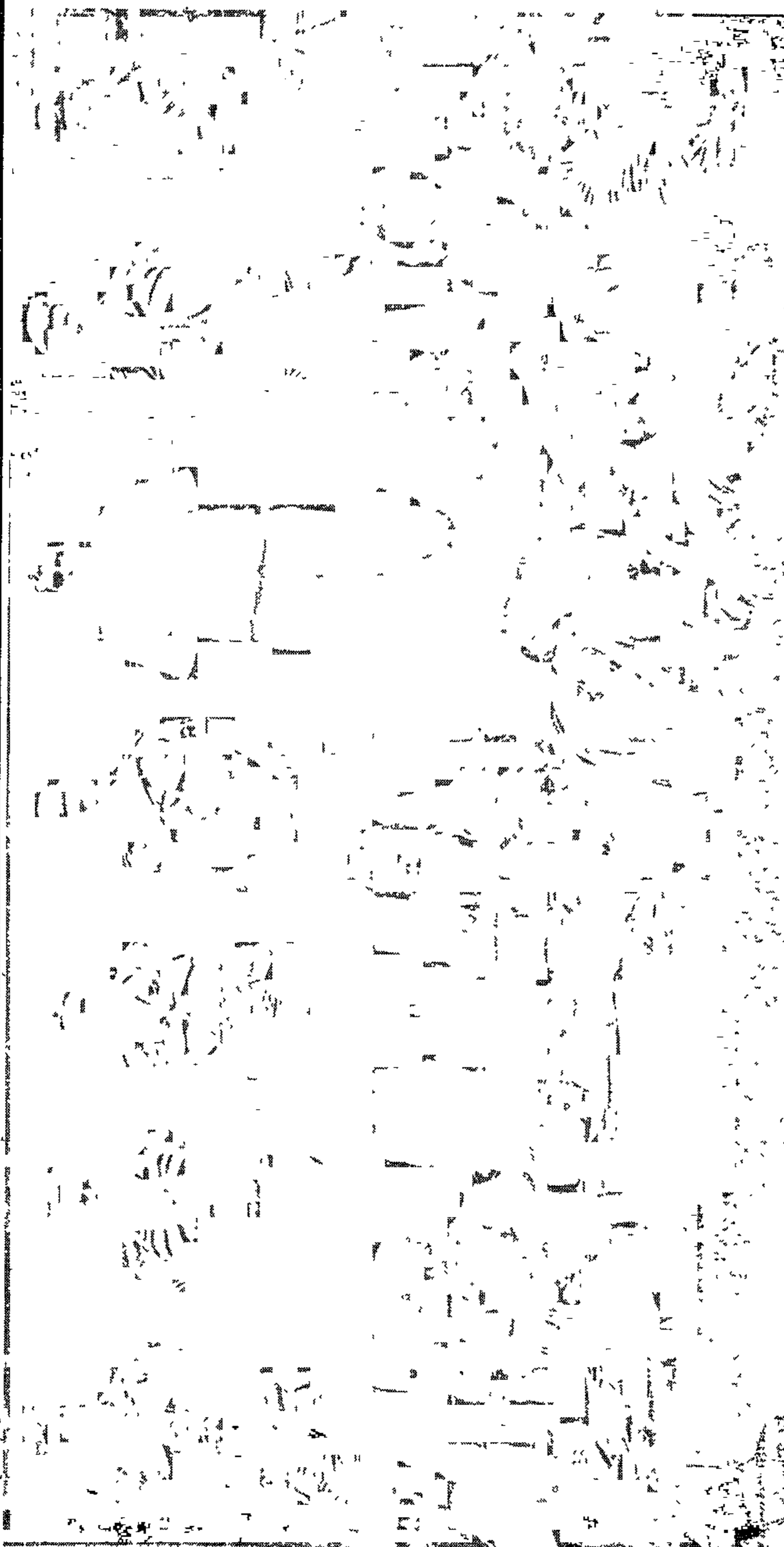
Mr Vlok, who accompanied a group of national servicemen from their reporting depot in Johannesburg to the Personnel Services School in Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria, yesterday said that it was detrimental to the country's economy to remove economically active men

"It would be better for the economy to use national servicemen to do border duty.

"The Citizen Force (ex-national service) members may be called up for a one-month training camp rather than to the border for three months

"These things will have to be phased in. It all depends on the threat to the country and if we can get peace initiatives really moving," Mr Vlok said

He said the length of national service was not being reviewed



The old and the new This year's rookies lounge about as they listen to a speech by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok, while the "ou manne" stand to attention. ● Picture by Rebecca Hearfield

15/1/85

254

(254) (7)

The Defence No 2 who is now also Law and O

CAPE TOWN — Mr Adriaan Vlok's new appointment as Deputy Minister of Law and Order makes him one of the most powerful figures in South Africa's security establishment.

This 47-year-old MP for Verwoerdburg was appointed Deputy Minister of Defence last September and he retains this portfolio in his new capacity as deputy political boss of the South African Police.

The appointment will inevitably be used to bolster criticism that of late there has been too much *toenadering* between the military and the police, particularly when controlling unrest in black townships.

Government sources say, however, that this signals nothing of the

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

kind

The pattern for one Deputy Minister deputising for two separate Ministers was set late last year when Mr Kent Durr was given the portfolio of Finance in addition to that of Trade and Industry. Mr Vlok's responsibilities nonetheless place him in a unique position . . . overseeing both the Defence Force and the Police. Although it is not yet clear what his duties will be, it may be expected that as Deputy Minister Mr Vlok will take over much of the routine load.

Mr Vlok's rise to power comes just over 10 years after he was

first elected to Parliament.

He started his career at 19 with the Department of Justice, rising to prosecutor, magistrate and senior magistrate.

After a spell as an administrative official in the department, Mr Vlok was appointed Private Secretary to the then Minister of Justice, Mr P C Pelser.

In 1967 Mr Vlok was appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster.

His business career lasted for five years. In that time he was involved in property and publishing ventures and he opened and organised an office as a messenger of the court in Pretoria.

In 1972 he won a seat on the Verwoerdburg Town Council,

(252) 1754

How also Law and Order No 2

first elected to Parliament

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In 1974 he won the Parliamentary election in Verwoerdburg In the subsequent general election in 1977 he retained the seat for the National Party with a majority of more than 9 000.

Mr Vlok has always been a military buff reading, he says, every book and report on the subject that he can lay his hands on After completing national service in an armoured-car regiment at Bloemfontein he volunteered for a further nine years' part-time service

During this period he enrolled for several courses and wrote examinations for the rank of captain

He served on the Parliamentary defence group for 10 years In 1983 he was elected Deputy Speaker



Two more
may face
SA arms
charges

The Star's Foreign
News Service
BIRMINGHAM — Customs men investigating an alleged South African arms smuggling network are poised to charge two more people

The announcement came during a case at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday in which Coventry businessman Mr Derek Salt appeared with three other Britons accused of conspiring to illegally export military equipment

Mr Salt of Westcliffe Drive, Coventry, is managing director of D W. Salt (Engineering Ltd) on the city's Humber Road industrial estate

The three others who appeared in court were Mr Michael Gardner of Colyford, Devon, Mr Michael Swann, of Hertfordshire, and Mr Henry Coles of Bath

Four South Africans were held on similar charges earlier this year but failed to answer their bail after being allowed home by a British judge

All eight men have previously appeared before Coventry magistrates

During the brief hearing at Birmingham yesterday Mr David Latham, prosecuting on behalf of the Government said the two new defendants would be charged as a result of information received last year

He said both would be linked with the conspiracy

Mr Justice Bristow agreed to adjourn the case for further investigations

Religious objector in court

ARGU
16/1/85 Court Reporter 254

A RELIGIOUS objector to military service, Mr Robert James Cleghorn, has appeared in Cape Town Magistrate's Court charged with failing to render community service

Mr Cleghorn, 20, of Vrede Court, Upper Kloof Street, Cape Town, is charged with contravening two proclamations of Section 72 of the Defence Act (Act 44 of 1957)

Mr Cleghorn, recognised by the Department of Manpower as a religious objector, said he had reported to an address mentioned in a letter sent by the department on May 4 last year, but had refused to render community service

The hearing was postponed to February 8

Mr D. J. Oosthuisen was on the Bench Miss D. Koegelenberg appeared for the State Mr Cleghorn was not represented

Doctor is ~~charged~~ charged under the ^{16/1/85} ²⁵⁹ Defence Act ^{slow}

A doctor charged with contravening the Defence Act by allegedly encouraging a national serviceman to desert from the South African Air Force appeared yesterday before a Johannesburg magistrate

Dr Gilford Hylton Lanyon (38), address given as Van Der Merwe Street, Hillbrow, was also charged with forging the signature of Private Geoffrey Legward's father on an application form for a duplicate passport, as well as one of uttering after the form was handed to the Department of Internal Affairs

He pleaded not guilty to all charges

In a statement he said he was trying to pacify the serviceman who was showing suicidal tendencies while at Hoedspruit air force base and desperate to leave South Africa

Private Legward and Dr Lanyon had been close friends for about four years

The national serviceman's father, Mr M Legward, told the court that he had seized his son's passport after finding letters the doctor had written him

The letters urged him to leave South Africa and avoid going to the Namibia operational area

The hearing continues on February 6 when Private Legward will give evidence as a defence witness

THE RECRUITMENT of blacks into the Defence Force as a means of "propping up apartheid" may be more important to the long term future of South Africa than the new tri-racial parliament, according to Dr Philip Frankel of the University of the Witwatersrand.

"A good proportion of contemporary South African politics is concerned with attempts to extend the legitimacy of the state," he notes in his new book on the Defence Force, "Pretoria's Praetorians."

The degree to which "subject races can be encouraged to identify with the activities of the Defence Force" may be more vital to hopes of gaining greater legitimacy for the state than political co-optation and constitutional change, he contends.

But, he says, few blacks (Africans, coloureds and Indians) recognise the SADF as a legitimate institution because the "deep sense of illegitimacy attached to the white state carries over to its agents".

Despite the suspicion, however, with which the SADF is viewed by most blacks, military personnel no longer have to actively recruit blacks into the Defence Force

Blacks serve in the SADF as volunteers and there are more black volunteers than the Defence Force can absorb, enabling the SADF to screen and select its black recruits.

Dr Frankel's explanation for this apparent anom-

Peeping under the lid of SADF's 'Pandora's box'



BLACK SADF men — propping up apartheid, or creating a new set of problems?

ally is that the Defence Force offers blacks a chance of improving their lot which is largely denied to them in the wider society

"Given the limited number of channels available to upwardly mobile blacks in apartheid society, the Defence Force, the South African Police and the state bureaucracy are important career outlets for individual members

PATRICK LAURENCE, Political Editor *PLM 16/1/85*

of subordinate race groups."

While service in these institutions carries the risk of alienation from the black community (families of the elite 21 Battalion had to be evacuated from Soweto in 1976 for "fear of their personal safety"), the decision to serve in them is "not entirely irrational in terms of the material rewards made available to those willing to make such a commitment".

Dr Frankel does not foresee white control of the SADF being jeopardised by the inflow of blacks. Nor does he conceive of a Defence Force served by black generals or even brigadiers and colonels

But he does anticipate the rise of blacks to "lower and middle-ranking" command positions, particularly in the ethnic units — which will constitute a black pressure group within the Defence Force of which the white leadership will have to take account.

The strategic situation of these officers "at the nexus between the white command and the blackening ranks" could result in reforms spilling over from the SADF into the

wider community, particularly if the white command feels the need to consolidate the loyalty of its black officers with reforms in civil society.

Dr Frankel chronicles key landmarks in the rise of blacks in the Defence Force: the re-establishment in 1963 of the Cape Corps (now re-designated the South African Coloured Corps); the later founding of the Indian Corps, the formation in the late 1970s of the various ethnic or regional battalions for blacks, as well as the earlier formation of elite supra-ethnic Battalion 21, and, finally, the creation of national defence forces in the nominally independent "homelands".

As he notes, the increasing use of blacks in the SADF contradicts a deep rooted fear that it is inimical to the long term security of the white state, that the risk of blacks using their guns to topple white paramountcy is too great.

Two factors override without eliminating this fear: the inability of white society to meet all the manpower needs of the SADF and the Rhodesian experience (where black soldiers helped prolong

the life of Rhodesia after UDI in 1966)

Dr Frankel says the SAP helped to pave the way for the deployment of black soldiers by their skilful and discreet use of black policemen to augment their numbers.

"Leaders of the SADF have for some years expressed admiration at the ability of the SAP to quietly yet quite effectively solve manpower problems similar to theirs by bringing blacks into their ranks, albeit in a carefully controlled manner," he says

"Today, many white commanders on the borders were enthusiastic over the fighting capacity of their 'non-white' soldiers."

Despite this, however, there are still differences within the military establishment over the use of black soldiers

Where General Magnus Malan and his "managerially-minded followers" favour the use of black soldiers, some officers still fear that use of black soldiers will ultimately open up a veritable "Pandora's box of institutional problems"

* Pretoria's Praetorians (Cambridge University Press)

Stuttafords SALE

once a year summer

DORMA DUVET COVERS

Ziggy and Hathaway patterns — Florals and Checks in 130x200cm, 200x200cm and 230x200
Eg.. Single was R37 50 NOW R28 00
City Linens Claremont

plus 3c GST)

Who will wear what

DIANE CASSERE

WILL be an elegant at this year with flashes of colour, lean lines and a as a necessary accessory, according to people who dress Africa's beautiful people.

And the beautiful will all be out Saturday for the B Metropolitan at Kenilworth

Abrahamson, esburg coutu, feels that fashion the Met has imed over the years: I see a return to ele with very few for sensational. The elegant womwearing lean, simle lines in plainours will be no-

There will be a vast sis on hats and heels are making

ape Town coutu-Elzbieta Rosenh also predicts an ant Met with "a lot linens, voluminous duster coats and blazers".

Chait, the lady the Loot chain clothing boutiques, that many women e going for the line look — tai-ed suits, little bow- etc.

ne casual look is she said.

nd Chris Levin, a esburg coutu- says the truly ele will be wearing dresses in silks cottons with flow- skirts "all very ight".

Soft summer coats beautiful hats will out in the crowds and there will be ur, colour,

Row over De Hoop valuations

254
CASE TR-165 16/11/85

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

LANDOWNERS in the De Hoop area are up in arms over the inconsistency of offers made for land being expropriated by the government between Arniston and Cape Infanta for the establishment of Armscor's new missile testing range

It is understood that the Department of Public Works has offered, and in some cases paid out, less than half the current valuation for some properties while "outrageously good money" has been offered for others.

Some of the landowners are reported to be so upset over the issue that they are threatening to take the government to court if the offers are not substantially improved

A resident in the area who declined to be named said offers of R80 to R150 a hectare had been made for "good farming land" while offers of R1 000 to R2 000 a hectare had been made for unfarmed veld that was "just full of stones"

'Broederbond connections'

He said the market price for cultivated land in the area, based on recent property sales, was R3 500 and people in the area considered R1 000 for uncultivated veld "a hell of a lot"

He said some of the unusually high offers had been made to people who clearly had "good Broederbond connections"

One farmer adversely affected by the expropriations is Mr Boetie Linde, of Kliphoogete Farm in Swellendam, who signed a five-year lease for part of a farm in the Arniston area

Mr Linde said he had asked Armscor last January how long it would be before they would expropriate so that he could ascertain whether he could go ahead and plough. They assured him that he would have enough time to do so

However without warning in March he was told by Armscor that they needed the land urgently and instructed him to vacate it immediately

'Good Nationalist'

Mr Linde said that even though Armscor had agreed to compensate him (a figure was still being negotiated) he had lost his harvest, 2½ years of his five-year contract and thousands of rands

"How can one remain a good Nationalist if this is the way we are being treated," said Mr Linde.

Mr P C van Blommenstein, director general of the Department of Public Works (the new department under which the Department of Community Development now falls) said last night that to the best of his knowledge there had been no preferential treatment.

"A thorough market investigation was conducted by private valuers appointed to advise the departments. Valuations were then referred to the Community Development Board who assessed valuations and made offers based on the current market value," he said

CAPL Tints 18/1/85 (254) ~~1287~~
Soldiers sent to DB

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Two national servicemen were court-martialled in Durban yesterday and found guilty of assaulting five Jewish schoolchildren on a train nearby this month.

The soldiers were sentenced to a total of five months in detention, Defence Force headquarters announced in Pretoria yesterday.

One was charged with four counts of assault and with being under the influence of alcohol. He was sentenced to 90 days in detention barracks.

The other was found guilty on one count of assault and of malicious damage to property. He was sentenced to 60 days.

They are both from 5 SA Infantry training battalion in Ladysmith. The Defence Force yesterday declined to name them.

ARGUS 18/1/85 (254) ~~254~~

SADF silent on names of 'terror train' soldiers

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — A Defence Force spokesman has refused to say why the names of two servicemen found guilty of assaulting schoolchildren on the so-called "terror train" are being kept secret

A closed court-martial in Durban yesterday found the two servicemen guilty of assaulting members of a group of Jewish children returning from a holiday camp earlier this month on a train from Johannesburg to Durban

The two men from 5 SAI Training Battalion in Ladysmith were sentenced yesterday to 90 and 60 days in detention barracks respectively on charges of assault, malicious damage to property and being under the influence of alcohol

The Defence Force spokesman confirmed that according to normal military practice, the period the two men served in detention barracks would not be counted as part of their normal training, which meant they would serve an additional 90 and 60 days after the date on which they would normally have completed their training

The court-martial proceedings are subject to confirmation and review by the Officer Commanding Natal Command, Brigadier M B Anderson, and the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Janne Geldenhuys

Brigadier Cas Pelsler, head of the Railways Police in Natal, said the RP docket on the incident had been sent to the senior public prosecutor in Ladysmith, Mr Frans Lombard

1 000

SADF

men in
18/1/85
mock

attack

WINDHOEK — The South African Defence Force last night completed the first stage of a "military preparedness exercise" in western Owambo near the Angolan border in northern SWA/Namibia

Military spokesmen told newsmen at Oshakati that about 1 000 men participated in the manoeuvres, described as the biggest in the territory to date and the first involving tanks

The commanding officer, Commandant E van Lill, said the exercise was aimed at introducing South African servicemen to mock combat situations

Impala fighter planes, Alouette and Puma helicopters, infantry assault vehicles and mine-protected troop carriers were deployed in the exercise and hit simulated enemy targets with reasonable precision

There were tense moments when Ratel tanks reversed into two Buffels carrying newsmen, but no one was injured

Referring to the activities of the Joint Monitoring Commission between South Africa and Angola, Colonel A S Kleinhans, of the SWA Territorial Force, said there had been 102 violations of the Lusaka agreement, of which South Africa was responsible for two

These occurred when cross-border raids were undertaken to hit Swapo insurgents breaking through Angolan Army (Fapla) lines to cross into the territory — Sapa

CAPL T. M. S. 18/11/85 (254) (254)

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By NOEL BRUYNIS

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The South African Defence Force has not excluded the possibility of launching a cross-border attack on Swapo headquarters in Angola.

This emerged during a briefing of journalists at the two-day military exercise "Vuiswys" in Ovambo this week.

Colonel A S Kleynhans, Senior Staff Officer of the SWA Territory Force Military Information Service,

said that despite South African-Angolan peace negotiations, "We are still at war with Swapo".

"Swapo will not start the main thrust of its annual incursion before the rains fall. But we've had intelligence from captured Swapo terrorists that Swapo is in training and that there are indications of

SA may strike into Angola

Swapo on the move again

an incursion

"We are expecting an infiltration to take place and it is not excluded that we might decide to go for Swapo headquarters again. However, there is no decision at the moment," he

said

Swapo abandoned its permanent bases in the south of Angola when South African forces crossed the border and set up headquarters in Cuvélai.

However, there were re-

ports that Swapo was moving into "certain areas" south of Cuvélai.

Col Kleynhans said the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) had had little effect in curbing Swapo movement in Angola.

Swapo did not pose a threat to the conventional forces of the SADF.

However, the exercise, which was carried out 50km south of Ruacana on the SWA/Angolan border by the conventional force of 61 Mechanised Battalion, was based on a cross-border strike into Angola.

Terrain similar to that of southern Angola had been chosen for the exercise to simulate a realistic war situation.

"Fapla has told us they cannot control Swapo," he said.

Defence Force figures showed Swapo's strength to be 8 000 men, of whom 65% were engaged in anti-Unita battles, he claimed.

Col Kleynhans said the military operation held this week could not be linked with a Swapo incursion as

SADF exercise in SWA 'not a dress rehearsal'

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The South African Defence Force yesterday ended a two-day military exercise in north-west Ovambo based on a cross-border strike into Angola.

However the exercise was not a warm-up for a real operation into Angola but part of the operational training for national servicemen, said Major-General Georg Meiring, general Officer Commanding SWA Territory Force, who attended the exercise.

It was the first time the media were invited to cover a conventional warfare military exercise in the war zone.

It was also the first time that tanks were used in a military exercise in the area. Another first was an exercise in the breaching of minefields.

About 1 000 South African national servicemen of 61 Mechanised Battalion

took part in the exercise.

Two dozen local and foreign journalists followed the infantry, armoured vehicles and tanks over sandy and bushy terrain about 50km from the border town of Ruacana in a simulated war attack against three enemy positions.

To simulate a realistic war situation, terrain similar to that of southern Angola was chosen and live ammunition was used in the exercise.

Only one soldier sustained a minor hand injury in the joint Army and Air Force day-and-night attack.

Colonel A S Kleynhans, senior staff officer of the SWA Territory Force Military Information Service, said that the exercise was carried out because, despite peace negotiations between South Africa and Angola, "We are still fighting a war with Swapo".

An SWA Territory Force tank is given air support by helicopters in an attack on 'enemy' positions during this week's large military exercise 40km south of the Angolan border. Picture REUTER

SA PULLS SOLDIERS OUT OF CISKEI

252
D. Botha
23/1/85

EAST LONDON — South Africa is to withdraw all South African Defence Force members still serving in Ciskei.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement yesterday that a request for withdrawal of certain SADF men on secondment to the Ciskei Defence Force had been made by Ciskei earlier this month

Elements of the request and subsequent actions taken by the Ciskei Government were clearly in violation of applicable principles of international law, and of understandings reached between South Africa and Ciskei, Mr Botha said

"As a result the Ciskei Government has left the South African Government no alternative but to withdraw, with immediate effect, all members of the South African Defence Force still serving in Ciskei," Mr Botha said

Earlier this month President Lennox Sebe told a special session of the Ciskeian National Assembly that an inquiry into the death of two Ciskeian soldiers at military bases in the country in December had revealed irregular-

ities in the defence force

He said that action would be taken against the commander of the Ciskeian Defence Force, Brigadier A. A. Nell, and another officer, Major J. H. Lewis

President Sebe accused white officials of arrogance and said they had hindered investigations into the incident

The Ciskei Minister of Defence, Chief D. N. Mavuso, announced on Monday that Brigadier Nell, Major Lewis and Captain F. R. Barnard had been suspended pending talks with the South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen

No date was fixed for the meeting

Chief Mavuso could not be contacted yesterday for comment on South Africa's decision to withdraw all seconded officers from Ciskei

● It was incorrectly reported yesterday that Major Lewis, of the Sandile base in Ciskei, is a seconded South African soldier

In fact, Major Lewis served in the Rhodesian forces before being commissioned in the Ciskei Defence Force — DDR-SAPA

KOM 23/11/85 254

Pik pulls out all SADF personnel from Ciskei

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

All South African Defence Force personnel seconded to the Ciskei Defence Force were withdrawn yesterday "with immediate effect."

The decision — contained in a communique to the Ciskei from the South African Embassy in Bisho — follows the suspension of the Commander of the Ciskei Defence Force, Brigadier A A Nell, a seconded SADF officer, and two of more seconded SADF officers, Major J H Lewis and Captain F R Barnard.

The text of the communique was released yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha.

Aspects of telexes from the Ciskei government to South Africa, as well as subsequent actions by the Ciskei government, were "clearly in violation of the applicable principles of international law and of understandings reached between South Africa and Ciskei", the communique said.

It added: "As a result, the Ciskei government has left the South African Government no alternative but to withdraw with immediate effect all members of the SADF still serving in the Ciskei."

The number of seconded SADF officers

in the tiny, battalion-strong Ciskei Defence Force is understood to be "less than 50"

The suspension by Ciskei of the three SADF officers was a sequel to the death last month of two Ciskei soldiers at Sandile and Mapaso military bases of the Ciskei Defence Force.

President Lennox Sebe, of Ciskei, told a special session of the Ciskei National Assembly a fortnight ago that an inquiry into the deaths of the two soldiers had uncovered "gross irregularities".

The inquiry left him no option but to reshuffle his cabinet, he said, adding that action would have to be taken against Brigadier Nell and Major Lewis (he did not mention Captain Barnard).

The cabinet reshuffle was the 12th since independence three years ago.

The Ciskei Cabinet was scheduled to meet the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, last week for discussions on events in the Ciskei Defence Force. The meeting, however, did not take place because President Sebe took ill and later was admitted to Frere Hospital in East London.

President Sebe appointed a four-man

committee to help run Ciskei in his absence but was reported to be taking an active interest in the daily affairs of the minuscule territory.

SADF
out of
Ciskei

From Page 1

committee to help run Ciskei in his absence but was reported to be taking an active interest in the daily affairs of the minuscule territory.

Until the suspension of the three South African officers, relations between the Ciskei Defence Force and the SADF appeared to have been good.

Late last year the Ciskei Department of Information announced the return of the first contingent of Ciskei soldiers from the "operational area", where they fought alongside South African soldiers.

The Ciskei statement said "Ciskei and South Africa have common enemies in communism and terrorism. These enemies do not adhere to the territorial boundaries of any state and it was with this in mind that the contingent went to assist in the Operational Area."

But relations between President Sebe and Foreign Minister Botha were strained last year.

Mr Botha accused Ciskei of wasteful spending of South African taxpayer's money. President Sebe counter-charged Mr Botha with interfering in Ciskei's internal affairs.

SADF men leave Ciskei

CHE TIMES 23/1/85

254

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA had decided to withdraw with immediate effect all South African Defence Force members still serving in Ciskei, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

He said the request for withdrawal of SADF men seconded to the Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) had been made by Ciskei earlier this month.

Elements of the request and subsequent actions taken by the Ciskei Government were clearly in violation of applicable principles of international law, and of understandings between South Africa and Ciskei, Mr Botha said.

This standpoint was spelled out in a South African diplomatic note handed to the Ciskeian Government yesterday.

The withdrawal follows President Sebe's suspension of three senior officers of the seconded personnel — Brigadier A A Nell, commander of the CDF, Major J H Lewis of the CDF's Sandile Base, and Captain F R Barnard, who was stationed in the capital of Bisho. They are among a handful of instructors and advisors — believed to number fewer than 50 — who have been serving on secondment to the CDF.

Ostensibly the suspensions arose from the recent deaths in shooting incidents of two Ciskeian soldiers.

Govt pays out R58 000 after detainee dies

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The South African Government has paid out R58 000 to the widow of a man who died while detained by the notorious Koevoet Unit of the S A Security Police and a further R30 000 to victims of alleged Koevoet assault

The dramatic out-of-court settlement yesterday has pre-empted a series of hearings which were to have been heard against the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the South African Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, during February and March this year

In the main settlement yesterday, Mrs Katrina Hamukwaya, was paid R58 000

On November 18, 1982, her husband, Mr Jona Hamukwaya, died in custody within hours of being detained by members of Koevoet, the special operations unit of the South African Security Police

In October 1983, white members of Koevoet gave evidence at an inquest hearing at Rundu, in the Kavango war zone, that Mr Hamukwaya, a schoolteacher, died after "falling down a flight of steps" at Nkurenkuru, about 90km west of Rundu

Civilian witnesses gave evidence that they had heard the sounds of a brutal assault on the banks of the Kavango river, while one report published early in 1983 described how eyewitnesses saw Mr Hamukwaya being "beaten like a snake"

The inquest magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer,

found that Mr Hamukwaya, 33, died as a result of "an act or omission on the part of members of the unit known as Koevoet"

In claims filed in the Supreme Court on behalf of Mrs Hamukwaya, Dr Jonathan Gluckman — who testified in both the Biko and Aggett inquests — and Dr Johan van der Spuy, head of the trauma unit at Groote Schuur Hospital, said Mr Hamukwaya's injuries indicated he was dragged and subjected to massive trauma, probably inflicted by a blunt object or objects

This is the first settlement of damages against Koevoet — who have repeatedly been accused of vicious atrocities against civilians — in SWA legal history

The remaining claims, totalling just more than R30 000, were paid out to Mr Raimbert Kudumu, Mr Frans Majira, Mr Patrick Katanga, Mr Petrus Ugwanga, Mr Petrus Amukoshi, Mr Petrus Shekunya, and Ms Paulinus Imelide

Each received between R2 000 and R5 000.

Their claims concerned a series of alleged assaults said to have been carried out by members of Koevoet in the Owambo and Kavango war zones

The settlement was reached between Mr Jeremy Gauntlett, instructed by Mr Hartmut Ruppel of Lorenz and Bone, and Mr S Maritz, acting for the South African Government.

Mr Tielman Louw, SWA's Attorney-General, could not be reached yesterday for details on whether court proceedings had been instituted against members of Koevoet as a result of Mr Hamukwaya's death

CAPE TOWN 28/1/85 (254)

Anti-conscription meeting raided

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The first national council meeting of the End Conscription Committee (ECC) at Botha's Hill near Durban was raided by security police yesterday, who seized dozens of documents, according to the national organizer, Mr Laurie Nathan

The ECC was formed last year to lobby for a change in legislation to end compulsory national service

The first national meeting of the organization was attended by about 50 representatives of affiliated organizations from Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban

Six men, who delegates say identified themselves as security policemen, allegedly searched rooms and communal areas at the church-run Kiononia conference centre at Botha's Hill for more than two hours yesterday afternoon

The organizers of the conference said documents, including minutes of meetings, regional reports, posters and personal notebooks, had been seized and receipts given for them

Mr Nathan said "One of our people who left about 2pm returned shortly afterwards to say that police had stopped and searched her at a roadblock

"About 10 minutes later six men who identified themselves as security policemen arrived and asked to speak to the conference leaders"

In response to a query the policemen had admitted not having a search warrant, said Mr Nathan

"But they said they had reasonable grounds to suspect a contravention of a section of the Defence Act which prohibits encouraging people not to do national service"

Port Natal's security police chief, Brigadier J R van der Hoven, said last night he was not aware of the incident but would investigate it today

No SADF help for Renamo

CAPE TIMES 30/1/85

254

From GENERAL CONSTAND VILJOEN, Chief of the SADF (Cape Town).

I WISH to comment on certain remarks made by your political analyst with regard to the South African Defence Force in the Cape Times of January 26, 1985

Any student of governmental policy-making in South Africa should have a better knowledge of the system of government instituted by the present State President

The functioning of the cabinet committee system is common knowledge, as is the fact that all decisions of national importance, such as the strategy with regard to neighbouring states and the Nkomati

LETTERS

Accord in particular, are co-ordinated decisions, and the execution thereof a team effort under the direct control of the State President

The suggestion that "the Department of Foreign Affairs and the chiefs of the Defence Force are at cross purposes and increasingly at odds in their aims and objectives in our region" is not only grossly untrue, but tends to question the integrity of dedicated and well-trained soldiers

We soldiers have only one aim in mind, and that is to serve this country

In doing so, we are dedicated instruments in the hands of the elected State President, and regard any effort not to completely execute his command as nothing but treason

I wish to state clearly and categorically that the Defence Force, and all sections of the force individually, support and adhere to the terms of the Accord of Nkomati, and that in terms thereof, no part or member of the Defence Force is supporting the Renamo movement in any way whatsoever. We are well-informed of government policy and aims in this regard, and whole-heartedly support the action and work with fellow departments in pursuance of this aim

I want to place on record that as a soldier I regard any suggestion to the contrary to be a direct insult to my integrity and that of the officers I command. Allegations of this nature may, however, be made to serve some or other mysterious political purposes of various interests

I sincerely hope that your newspaper, which I hold in high esteem, will consider publishing this letter in reply to the column by Mr Gerald Shaw

Namibian situation has worsened, says Hurley

227 (254) Star 3/11/85

Archbishop Denis Hurley, facing trial for alleging police atrocities in Namibia, said yesterday that the situation in the territory had deteriorated in the four years since he made the charges

Archbishop Hurley is president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC)

He is due in court on February 18 after accusing the special counter-insurgency unit Koevoet of committing atrocities against civilians in the territory

Asked about the situation in Namibia since he visited the area in 1981, Archbishop Hurley said "The people are depressed. The name Koevoet is on the lips of people in Namibia"

Archbishop Hurley told a Pretoria Press confer-

ence that the church had declared February 10 a day of prayer for peace in Namibia. He added that the church group had supplied police with evidence in support of wide-ranging allegations about police conduct during mass unrest in black townships last year when 170 people died.

An SACBC report last month detailed what were termed unprovoked police shootings, assaults, beatings and a case in which two teenage girls were allegedly raped by white policemen.

Archbishop Hurley, who led a group of bishops on a tour of riot-scarred Sebokeng township on Sunday, said "An attitude is growing among blacks that the police are hostile, that they are not engaged in pursuing law and order but in hostile action" — Reuter

3/11/85 Stan
Officers
say toast
is now 254
political

By Gary van Staden,
Political Reporter

Some South African Defence Force officers have requested that the traditional toast to the State President before formal mess dinners be replaced by a toast to South Africa, as the President now had executive powers and was a political figure.

The officers are unhappy that the toast to the State President has been retained despite the fact that he is now a party politician

INTRODUCED

An SADF officer said yesterday that the toast had been introduced when the State President was the figurehead leader of South Africa and his office was non-political

"As an officer in the SADF I am here to serve my country, not any particular political party, and many other officers have requested that the traditional toast must now be changed," the officer said

"There are men of different political beliefs who serve in the SADF and it is not right to toast the leader of a particular party"

The officer said he and some fellow officers had made representations to their unit headquarters in an attempt to have the ritual altered but had had no success

Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria has been approached for comment

SADF not releasing intake of immigrants

Star 754
11/2/85

Political Reporter

The South African Defence Force is not prepared to release figures on the number of immigrants who became automatic South African citizens last year and who have now been called up for national service.

The SADF was replying to a series of questions from *The Star* regarding the number of immigrants called up this year and who are aged between 23 and 25.

Many immigrants have wanted to know how many young men like them had actually reported for their initial two-year call-up.

An SADF spokesman said yesterday that it was not policy to release figures and unit strengths.

For the same reason, the spokesman added, the SADF were not able to release information as to whether the January and July intakes of this year were larger than in 1984.

FACILITIES

The spokesman said that all eligible South African born men were being called up, and the SADF had sufficient facilities and trained instructors to handle all new recruits, South African born and immigrants.

Anyone, whether immigrant, or South African born, was free to approach the Exemption Board if their own particular circumstances, such as being married with a family or running a business on their own, made national service difficult.

The SADF spokesman said that the board would give sympathetic attention to each case, and that an approach would be treated on its merits.

Those believing they had a case, should write to The Secretary, Exemption Board, Private Bag X281, Pretoria 0001, for an appointment.

UC

Conscription . . . the issue that gets heated

When a man doesn't want to fight for his country

254
Staw
4/2/85

Conscription has been a heated issue in many countries, not least South Africa

My-country-right-or-wrong is no longer the criterion by which young conscripts can easily justify obedience to the dictates of the State

In South Africa, especially since escalation of the Namibian conflict and the use of National Servicemen in quelling township protests, criticism of conscription has mounted, particularly from church, student and other opposition groups

The authorities would argue that if one accepts the benefits of citizenship, one must accept the burden of military service too

This applies to whites. But what of other groups? One of the most common protests during the coloured and Indian elections last year was that acceptance of the New Deal would lead to young males in these communities being called up

The low percentage polls in these elections were interpreted by some as a rejection by these communities of being made beneficiaries of the system at the cost of having to defend it in future

Young whites, other than bona fide religious objectors, who object to being called up

By Andrew Beattie,
Pretoria Bureau

for national service either leave the country or face a jail sentence

Some swallow their objections and report for service. Last year the Government introduced the Religious Objectors Board to screen religious and moral objectors and to provide for alternative or community service for those whose religious beliefs stopped them from serving in the military

This board is presided over by Mr M T Steyn and includes Defence Force representative Colonel H Bosman, an army chaplain and four representatives of church groups.

It usually sits in Bloemfontien, but can move to other areas for hearings

Last year the board reviewed 150 cases, says board member the Rev Vivian Harris, a Methodist minister

LAWYERS

"Almost all of these applicants were granted religious objector status," he said

Applicants are not entitled to legal representation before the board and the board does not use lawyers

Mr Harris said that once an applicant had put his case in writing before the board, his

call-up was suspended until the matter was adjudicated upon

The board is empowered by statute to recognise three categories of religious objectors

● A person prepared to do national service and wear a uniform, but not to carry arms

Those in this group are required to do two years' service and camps thereafter

● A person refusing to wear a uniform or carry arms

He would be required to do three years' initial service plus three years of camps

● A person refusing to have anything to do with the military, even as a non-combatant

He would be required to do six years' community service

To qualify for any of these categories, the applicant has to prove that his refusal to do service stems from a genuine and deep-seated religious belief in pacifism

"It is not necessary that the applicant belongs to a recognised pacifist church, nor that he is even a regular church-goer," says Mr Harris

"We have recognised the status of some applicants who originally stated that their pacifism was rooted in a moral belief, which we found to be fundamentally religious in nature"

However, he stressed, that the board was empowered to

grant religious objector status to objectors only if they refused to serve in any military force, not just specifically the South African Defence Force

Mr Harris said he had not chosen to become involved with the board but had been appointed by the Minister of Manpower

He added that the board had been a significant success and a step in the right direction

At its inception several large churches rejected the board outright

They included the Roman Catholic and the Congregational Churches

Mr Harris said the board had inadequate powers to deal with the problem of conscientious objectors as a whole

The Catholic Church has gone so far as to discourage conscription

BORDERS

Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, said "In my view any conflict in the near future on our borders will be in the nature of civil conflict, with people of the same country fighting each other

"I believe our duty is to discourage people from getting involved in this military con-

flikt because of the realities of the South African situation of oppression"

Failing or refusing to report for military service is a crime in South Africa carrying a severe penalty

This has not discouraged many young men from becoming criminals because of their beliefs

Last year National Union of South African Students president Mr Brendan Barry publicly declared that he had resigned his rank as second lieutenant in the South African Defence Force and was no longer willing to fight for apartheid

His action has not yet brought a response from the authorities

Objectors to conscription on political or other grounds are prosecuted under the Defence Act and usually get stiff jail sentences

The laws designed to discourage objectors probably owe their success to the deterrent force of the heavy penalties they carry

Even so, groups such as the End Conscription Campaign and the Conscientious Objectors Support Group have claimed growing support on university campuses throughout the country

Police hunt three servicemen after woman's killing

AKGw 4/2/85 Argus Correspondent (254)
JOHANNESBURG — Three national servicemen, absent without leave from the Defence Force, are being sought by the police after the charred body of a woman was found in a burnt-out car near Orkney at the weekend

A police spokesman said a black couple, Mr Jacob Wessie, 26, and Miss Ginny Goigzeone, 21, were sitting in Mr Wessie's car outside the township of Huberton near Klerksdorp on Friday night when they were approached by four white men

"The men introduced themselves as policemen and said they were arresting the couple because the car in which they were sitting was stolen," said the spokesman

"Two of the men then got into Mr Wessie's car and the two cars drove in the direction of Orkney. Near the town, the cars stopped and one of the men dragged Miss Goigzeone into the bush

"FLED NAKED THROUGH THE BUSH

"The other three men began assaulting Mr Wessie. They removed his clothes but he managed to flee naked through the bush towards the town."

Mr Wessie reported the attack at a police station. At dawn the next morning police found the burnt-out shell of Mr Wessie's car about 15 km from the scene of the attack. On the back seat was the charred body of Miss Goigzeone

The police spokesman said the men allegedly responsible for the killing are national servicemen from the Klerksdorp-Potchefstroom area who have been absent without leave for some time

One man is being held and detectives are searching for three others. Further arrests are expected soon

A defence force spokesman said he could not comment as the matter was in the hands of the police

CAPE TOWN 5/2/85 (254)

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — A religious objector was sentenced to five years and three months in detention and another had charges withdrawn against him yesterday after they had both refused to do alternative national service last year

Neale Hudson, 26, of Maritzburg, a chemist with the Umgeni Water Board in the city, pleaded guilty to not reporting to the Department of Manpower for community service

He told the magistrate, Mr Anthony Irons, that as

Objector gets 5 years in DB

a Jehovah's Witness he was not able to "render military service or training or any task connected with military service"

Hudson was convicted for failing to report to the Department of Manpower in June to do 2175 days of community service instead of two years in the SADF

Hudson, who has a

master of science degree from the University of Natal, was classified as a religious objector last year

Passing sentence, the magistrate said the law "clearly set out" a sentence of 2175 days in detention under the military authorities for the offence

In a separate trial,

charges against another Jehovah's Witness, Mr C Wilkinson, of Maritzburg, were withdrawn in connection with his refusal to do a 12-day military camp or 18 days of community service

At the trial Mr Wilkinson said that when he did his initial 18 months of military training in 1976/77 he had not "seriously studied the Bible" about the matter

"But when I was told that an amendment in the Defence Act obliged me to do annual military camps until the age of 55 years, I refused on the basis of my religious convictions"

TUESDAY, 5 FEBRUARY 1985

*2 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION—Defence—[Reply standing over]

†Indicates translated version

Questions on general affairs for oral reply

Sishen-Saldanha railway line

*3 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

State President Hansard Q.611

Commodore D Gerhardt: espionage activities 5/2/85

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the State President

- (1) Whether an investigation (a) is being and (b) was conducted into Commodore Dieter Gerhardt's espionage activities in South Africa by persons falling under (i) his Office and/or (ii) the National Intelligence Service, if not, why not, if so, (aa) by whom and (bb) what are the relevant dates of the investigation or investigations.

- (2) whether any further arrests have been made, if so, how many?

†The STATE PRESIDENT

- (1) (a) Yes
- (b) (i) No
- (ii) Yes

(aa) By members of the National Intelligence Service in co-operation with other members of the intelligence community

(bb) Since his arrest on 20 January 1983 on a continual basis

- (2) No None

Ministers

*1 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION—Defence—[Reply standing over]

HoA

- (1) Whether he has received a report from any commission regarding the Sishen-Saldanha railway line, if so, (a) when and (b) from which commission.

- (2) whether he will lay the report upon the Table, if not why not if so when

- (3) what were the main recommendations of the commission

- (4) whether he intends taking any action as a result of the report, if not why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (1) No The question covers a matter which falls to be dealt with by my colleague the hon the Minister of Trade and Industry

- (2), (3) and (4) Fall away

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

*4 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What were the (a) gross takings of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project for the period 1 July 1984 to 31 December 1984 and (b) net takings for that period after paying the amount due to the organization which collects the toll moneys?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (a) R489 117,36
- (b) R323 630 90

THURSDAY 5 FEBRUARY 1985

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HOA

ARGUS 6/2/85 (254)

Soldier auditors make a killing

The Argus correspondent in Johannesburg reports on the high civilian kill rate of SADF auditors

TEAMS of auditors — young professionals exempted from national service — have been used to crack down on tax avoidance and have already saved the country millions of rands

The men are being employed by the Department of Inland Revenue which has in the past suffered from shortages of skilled manpower. In return they are exempted from military service, except for three months' basic training.

Mr S Albertyn, the Inland Revenue's Chief Director of Operations, said "In Johannesburg the public are sitting up and taking notice of these young men . . . and the same goes for Cape Town, Durban and all the other major business centres. In one specific case a team consisting of some of these men pinned down a swindle involving many millions"

The scheme was started in October last year. Mr Albertyn said that early indications were "extremely pleasing"

The men are mainly qualified accountants, but Mr Albertyn said the

department would be able to fill posts with B Comm and any legal graduates

They have been formed into teams across the country and given the task of doing spot checks on businesses suspected of tax swindles

At present the men work under the supervision of experienced men in the department, with the emphasis on tracking down offenders through "legwork" rather than sitting in an office comparing tax returns

"Since October we have had about 50 young men join the department in a fairly steady stream. It takes them a little time to get their teeth into the cases, but they are getting results now."

Mr Albertyn said it was difficult to tell exactly what amount in taxes had been retrieved as some of the companies being investigated were expected to lodge appeals and objections

"Some of the firms aren't going to take this lying down. We never had the right men with sufficient exper-

tise to do field audits, going into the offices of a firm, inspecting the books and finding the answers immediately. Now we have," he said

The men were regarded as full-time employees of the Department of Finance and were entitled to housing subsidies. Those who joined before doing national service were expected to sign a service contract for four years, he added

Mr Albertyn explained that they would then be released for three months basic training in the military, while the department applied through the exemption boards for their release immediately thereafter

The Manpower Board has given the department a blanket concession to apply directly to the military exemption board for exemption of "key personnel"

PFP leader Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert has criticised this move, saying it was unfair that only state departments were given this type of access to the board, as "in terms of certain crucial skills and jobs, the Defence Force and the private sector will always be in competition"

... Egypt and Israel.
Meromy 6/2/85
**Religious objector
charges dropped** (256)

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau
A RELIGIOUS objector
walked out of the Pieter-
maritzburg Magistrate's
Court a free man this
week after charges against
him were dropped.

He had refused to do a
12-day military camp or
an 18-day stint of commu-
nity service.

Mr C Wilkinson, 26, a
Jehovah's Witness from
Pietermaritzburg, was ordered
to report to the Department
of Manpower for community
service as the alternative to
doing a camp last year

Magistrate Anthony
Irons did not elaborate
on the reasons for the
dropping of the charges
against Mr Wilkinson

In a separate trial, another
Jehovah's Witness, Neale
Hudson, 26, was sentenced
to nearly six years in detention
for refusing to do 2 175 days
of community service

Hudson, a chemist with
the Umgem Water Board
in Pietermaritzburg, was
classified as a religious
objector last year after he
refused to do his two-year
national service in the
SADF

ROM 7/2/85 (284)

SADF man blamed for deaths of 3 civilians

WINDHOEK. — A Rundu Inquest Court has found that a member of the SA Defence Force was criminally responsible for the deaths of three Kavango civilians.

The charred body of a fourth victim was also found after a night attack on a kraal in northern South West Africa on August 15, 1984. The kraal was set alight by a phosphor grenade.

Inquest findings were filed in Windhoek yesterday into the deaths of Mrs Barbara Kasiku, 64, Mr Raphael Gerard, 48, Gerard Raphael, 3, and Rudolf Erasmus, 8.

Mrs Kasiku was the mother of Mr Gerard who was the father of Gerard Raphael.

Mr Gerard's daughter, Selenia Raphael, 12, said in a sworn statement that her parents, her grandmother and three children were alone in their kraal at Gawa in western Kavango and had already gone to bed for the night when she heard knocking at the door of her parents.

Shortly afterwards she saw a flare with intense light over the kraal, and

this was followed by gunshots.

The next moment the huts caught fire and she ran to a nearby kraal where she stayed for the night.

An SADF officer, Second-Lieutenant Brand Wessels, 20, of Lime Acres at Postmasburg, said he was in command of a military patrol doing night reconnaissance when a black soldier told him that men speaking the Ovambo language and thought to be Swapo insurgents were questioning kraal residents.

He fired a flare over the kraal and "immediately terrorists began firing at us".

The soldiers stormed the kraal and "I threw a white-phosphor grenade into the kraal" which was soon enveloped in flames.

Lieut Wessels said he kicked open the door of a hut and carried one of the children to safety, but intense heat prevented him from going back to look for others.

The inquest magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer, ruled that "death was caused by an action or omission which amounts to a crime by a member of the SADF". — Sapa.

Doctor denies inciting AWOL

(234) Star 7/21/85
A Johannesburg doctor yesterday denied charges of inciting an 18-year-old to desert from military service

He said the charges had been based on his efforts to appease the "desperately unhappy and suicidal boy".

Dr Gilford Hylton Lanyon (38) is alleged to have contravened the Defence Act by aiding, abetting or inciting Mr Geoffrey Legward between May 8 and June 4 last year to go absent-without-leave from the South African Defence Force

Appearing in the Johannesburg Regional

Court, Dr Lanyon also denied a second charge of fraud. He has been accused of making a false application to the Department of Internal Affairs for a passport for Mr Legwood.

Dr Lanyon of Hillbrow, holds a doctorate in psychology and is a registered homoeopath.

He admitted signing the passport application as Mr Legwood (sen), but said he did this to save time.

"Geoff was suicidal when he came out for his first pass and appeared to have lost his passport, so I made the application

and booked a ticket overseas to appease him," said Dr Lanyon.

He told the court he struck up a friendship with Mr Legwood when he was 15, through Citizen Band radio in 1981.

"I saw Geoff as somebody who had an interest in various activities and exceptional prowess in sport, but no support from his parents."

The doctor said he had "deep feelings" for Mr Legwood and had created an insurance company for him. He made him a director of Langcor Investments (Pty) Ltd in November 1983 "so Geoff

could have something to do"

Mr Legwood was conscripted in January 1984 and held an almost daily correspondence with Dr Lanyon, who also arranged for him to be transferred to the air force. He made many applications for discharge on the grounds of his company, the court was told.

The two planned to go to America and open a business in the Seychelles after the boy completed his military service, said Dr Lanyon.

The case continues on May 18.

SADF man held to blame for deaths

7/2/85
254
66A

WINDHOEK — A Rundu inquest court has found that a member of the SADF was criminally responsible for the deaths of three Kavango civilians representing three generations of the same family

The charred body of a fourth victim was also found after a night-time attack on a kraal in northern SWA/Namibia on August 15, 1984

Inquest findings were filed in Windhoek yesterday into the deaths of Mrs Barbara Kasiku, 64, Mr Raphael Gerard, 48, Gerard Raphael, 3, and Rudolf Erasmus, 8

Mrs Kasiku was Mr Gerard's mother who was Gerard Raphael's father

Mr Gerard's daughter, Selenia Raphael, 12, said in a sworn statement that her family was alone in their kraal at Gawa in western Kavango and had gone to bed when she heard knocking at her parents' door

She then saw a flare with intense light over the kraal followed by gunshots. The huts caught fire and she ran away to a deserted kraal nearby

An SADF officer, Second-Lieutenant Brand Wessels, 20, of Postmasburg, said he had been in a command of a military patrol doing night reconnaissance when a black soldier told him that men thought to be Swapo insurgents were questioning kraal residents

He fired a flare over the kraal and "immediately terrorists began firing at us"

The soldiers stormed the kraal and "I threw a white-phosphor grenade into the kraal which was soon enveloped in flames"

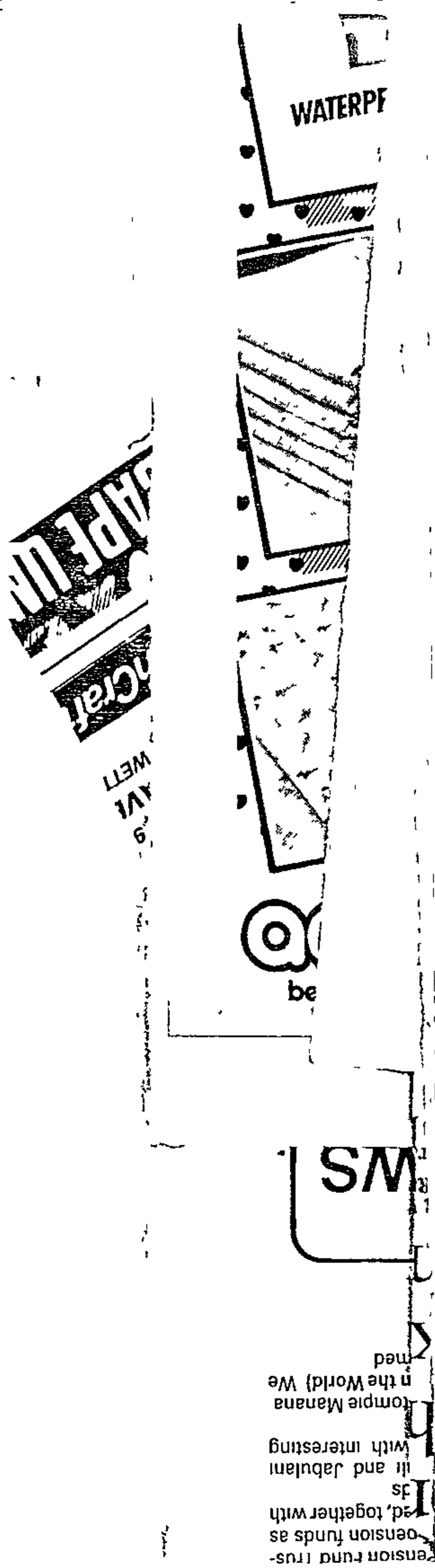
Lieutenant Wessels said he had kicked open the door of a hut and carried a child to safety, but intense heat prevented him from going back for others

A trooper, Mr Phillips Chiviya, 19, said in a sworn statement that about 9pm he had heard voices speaking in Ovambo in the bush and the patrol followed a number of men to the kraal

One of them asked residents inside "Why are you Kavangos so stupid? You believe only in the Boere (whites) They take your land away but we come to free the country"

Mr Chiviya said 10 shots were fired from the kraal at the soldiers in two short bursts. The fire was returned and Lieutenant Wessels threw a phosphor grenade into the kraal

The inquest magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer, ruled that "death was caused by an action or omission which amounts to a crime by a member of the SADF" — Sapa



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Fire deaths: 'SADF' man responsible

ARGUS

8/2/85

254

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A member of the Defence Force was responsible for the burning to death of four members of a family in northern South West Africa's Kavango region in August last year, an inquest court has found.

The magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer, ruled that the deaths of the civilians — representing three generations of a family — were "caused by an action or omission which amounted to a crime by a member of the SADF".

Those who died in the blazing huts were Mrs Barbara Kassiku, 64, Mr Raphael Gerard, 48, three-year-old Gerard Raphael and eight-year-old Rudolf Erasmus.

Mr Gerard's daughter Selema, 12, said that her grandmother and the others had been alone in the kraal at the village of Gawa and had gone to bed when there was a knock at the door.

Huts engulfed

Soon afterwards she saw a bright light flash over the kraal and bullets began smashing into the settlement.

Second-lieutenant Brand Wessels, 20, said he was in command of a patrol on reconnaissance when it was reported to him that some Owambo men, thought to be insurgents, had been questioning civilians.

The patrol followed tracks to the Gerard kraal from which they heard voices telling the people they were stupid to believe in the "Boere" (South Africans).

Lieutenant Wessels said he fired a flare over the kraal, and this action immediately drew fire. The patrol then stormed the settlement.

The officer said he threw a phosphor grenade into the kraal which set the huts alight.

He kicked open a door and was able to carry a child to safety, but the heat prevented him returning for anyone else.

The case is expected to be referred to the Attorney-General.

SADF to be quizzed on 'unchecked' millions

A2645
8/2/85

Political Staff

254

STOCK deficiencies and unchecked expenditure by the SA Defence Force totalling more than R50-million has caused concern in the official Opposition.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, today said that the Select Committee on Public Accounts would require quite a lot of explaining from the SA Defence Force.

He was reacting to several items in the Auditor-General's report on Government accounts for the financial year ended March 1984, which was published yesterday.

Mr Schwarz said the SADF would be asked to explain why it had not yet been able to check at all an amount which averaged R3,46-million monthly which was being spent on the SA Transport Services account.

The Auditor-General's report said the SADF had applied for Treasury

approval to accept the Transport Services account without any checking as a charge to the vote of the Defence Force.

Mr Schwarz said that another aspect of the Defence Account which had to be queried was the fact that the Project Prime, which was designed to improve stock control in the SADF, had apparently disclosed that something was fundamentally wrong with the stock situation in the Defence Force.

According to the Auditor-General's report the results of Project Prime had shown surpluses of R7,17-million and deficiencies of R12,55-million.

Another aspect raised by Mr Schwarz was an item under the Defence vote that 114 unsatisfactory reports on financial matters and stores out of a total of 896 reports had been submitted by a Defence Force internal audit during the year.

● See Parliament — Page 6.

CAPE TOWN

February 9, 1985 3

Objector jailed ²⁵⁴

Staff Reporter

A 20-YEAR-OLD religious objector who refused to do community service in lieu of national service was sentenced in the Magistrate's Court yesterday to six years imprisonment.

Robert James Cleghorn, of Vredehof Court, Upper Kloof Street, Cape Town, had previously pleaded guilty to a charge of failing to report for community service.

In mitigation of sentence, Cleghorn said "I have not accepted to do community service, but will do so under sentence I say so because I do not volunteer for military service and I don't owe that to the government."

"I am willing to render community service under sentence I am not prepared to have a suspended sentence because then I would be liable to render the community service under my own free will, which I'm not willing to do."

Mr P Marais prosecuted Cleghorn was not defended.

UJG

Computer check is ordered

THE Defence Force is investigating allegations that the Ruiters (RW) has been using personnel computers at Defence headquarters to keep track of Ruiters who have been sent to various bases in the country.

And Mr Philip Myburgh, MP for Wynberg and former PFP spokesman on Defence, has indicated that the matter will be taken up in Parliament.

Defence Force starts probe

News of the RW using the Defence Force's personnel computers for the organisation's own ends was first exposed by the Sunday Times

The information was conveyed to the SADF for comment, and later a secret RW document detailing the computer access by members of the Wagpos Paratus in Voortrekkerhoogte was also submitted.

According to the document, access to SADF computers enables the Paratus Wagpos to supply details to the RW head office in Johannesburg on the whereabouts of any national serviceman within seven days of an inquiry

Cover

The Ruiters going in to the SADF computers convey the information under the name of the "Instituut vir Jeugnavorsing" (Institute of Youth Research) as a cover

The document was cautious to point out that access could not be guaranteed ad infinitum, but claimed that it had already tracked down several servicemen with the aid of the computer

It proposed a direct link

between the RW chief secretary in the RW headquarters and a Paratus council member with the exclusive task of tracing servicemen

In 1983 the Paratus Wagpos was the largest in the RW with 41 members, consisting largely of itinerant servicemen in the Pretoria area

Meanwhile, other documents in the possession of the Sunday Times reveal that the RW has targeted certain bodies in the new local government dispensation for undermining

Bodies that are unacceptable to the organisation should be destroyed if possible, according to the Strategic Objectives and Strategic Plan of the RW as revised in 1983

And Ruiters are given instructions to concentrate on the following bodies for the purposes of infiltration.

● Junior Afrikaanse Sakekamers (Junior Afrikaans Chambers of Commerce) to extend the RW's influence from the cultural field to the economic field.

● Sports administrative bodies

● The media, especially local newspapers

The plan, detailing the organisation and objectives for the future, states that its "acknowledged existing front organisations" like the Junior Rapportryersbeweging, have inherent limitations, limiting the RW's influence in fields such as economics.

A new front has to be opened, that of the Junior Afrikaanse Sakekamers, which could develop into a "very important strategic front" as part of an "interest group committee", especially for dialogue with people of a different colour ("anderskleuriges"), according to the plan

● Battle for the Soul of the True Boer:
See Page 20

207A
254
S. Times
10/2/85

such (i) males and (ii) females were 17 years of age or younger?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Year 1984

(a) (i) 15 081

(ii) 14 123

(b) (i) 3 417

(ii) 3 429

Howand Q. 61. 39
Medical doctors who left Republic

49 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(a) How many medical doctors left the Republic permanently in 1984 and (b) what was the age distribution of these medical doctors?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) 38

Age	Number
20-24	1
25-34	19
35-44	10
45-54	1
55-64	3
65+	4

Howand Q. 61. 39
Opening of cinemas to all races: permits

66 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether any applications were received in 1984 for permits to open cinemas to members of all races, if so, (a) from whom, (b) in respect of which cinemas, (c) when were such applications received and (d) what was the result of each application?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

Yes—one application

(a) Mr R Qutbell on behalf of Gold Enterprises (Pty) Ltd

(b) Three Arts Theatre, Plumstead

(c) 4 December 1984

(d) The application is still under consideration because various authorities and institutions have to be consulted

Air traffic controllers

79 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether there is a shortage of air traffic controllers in his Department at present, if so, how many vacancies are there?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

No

Pollution of sea by oil

104 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) How many cases of pollution of the sea by oil occurred in 1984,

(2) (a) what was the cost of combating such pollution in this year and (b) what amount was recovered from the owners of the vessels concerned?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) 18

(2) (a) R28 908,61

(b) R22 710,84

The Department of Transport is negotiating with representatives of the owners with regard to the outstanding amounts.

Amounts borrowed by Government/Reserve Bank

160. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance.

(1) Whether any amounts have been borrowed by the (a) Government and (b) Reserve Bank from the private banking sector since 1 April 1984, if so, (i) what amounts and (ii) when,

(2) whether any of these amounts have been repaid if so, which amounts?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) (a) No

(b) No

Amounts invested in public issues of government stock and treasury bills by the private banking sector or the Reserve Bank, are not, in this context, regarded as "borrowing."

(2) Falls away

Questions on own affairs for written reply

Howand Q. 61. 41
Old-age homes: subsidy

12/2/85
Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare

What in each category was the per capita subsidy paid to old-age homes for Whites in 1984?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE

The maximum subsidy payable per sub-economic aged per month during 1985/85 is as follows

CATEGORY

A R133,14

B R201,22

C R382,15

Howand Q. 61. 42
Children's homes

171 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes are there for Whites in the Republic and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE

(a) (i) None

(ii) 78

(b) 5436—As at 30 September 1984

TUESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY 1985

† Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 5 February 1985

Howand Q. 61. 42
Exercise Thunder Chariot

12/2/85
*1 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence.

(a) What was the total cost to the State of Exercise Thunder Chariot and (b) what specified items are included in this calculation?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) The provisional total cost is R24 668 315. The cost analysis for the repair of vehicles and equipment has not yet been completed

(b) Salaries and allowances of members of the Permanent Force, the Citizen Force and National Servicemen
Fuels, oils, gas and lubricants
Rations
Printing
Ammunition
Transport of participating troops from and to their homes/bases
Sundries

Concerning the costs with relation to salaries, fuel rations and ammunition it should be pointed out that

(a) The Permanent Force members and National Servicemen who took part in the exercise serve on a full-time basis and they would in any event have had to be paid. The Citizen Force units took part in the exercise during their annual training camps and their members would also have had to be paid if their camps had been held at another venue or over another period. This also applies to rations for the participating National Servicemen and Citizen Force members.

(b) A substantial amount of the fuel which was used by aircraft and vehicles during the exercise would have been used during the annual training of the participating units

(c) Ammunition has a limited shelf life. Annually a certain minimum amount of ammunition has to be expended to avoid reaching a stage where a large amount has to be destroyed because it does not conform to the standards for safety and functioning. Some of the ammunition which was used during the exercise would in any event have been used during annual training camps by the participating units.

All these costs should therefore be considered as indirect expenditures on the exercise

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, may I

ask him whether he does not think it would have made more sense to calculate the specific costs of this operation rather than to include the standard costs. A wrong impression can now be gained of what the full costs really were regarding the entire operation, not so?

X
Commodore D Gerhardt: security clearance
Q 601.44 12/2/85
*2 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(1) (a) What level of security clearance did Commodore Dieter Gerhardt have when he was arrested in 1983 and (b) on what date was he (i) first and (ii) last given security clearance on this level,

(2) whether members of the South African Defence Force are subject to periodic renewals of their security clearance, if not, why not; if so, (a) at what intervals and (b) how many times was Commodore Gerhardt subjected to security checks during his career,

(3) whether prior to his arrest Commodore Gerhardt was the subject of any special investigations, if so, (a) what was the nature of the investigations, (b) on what dates did they take place and (c) what was the result in each case,

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

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (1) (a) Top Secret
(b) (i) 29 May 1968
(ii) 30 June 1980

(2) Yes

(a) Normally ever five years. Each case is, however, treated on merit in accordance with the

sensitivity of the post in which the person is employed

(b) Four times

(3) Yes, only one

(a) It was an investigation on information about certain aspects of ex Commodore Gerhardt's conduct that could possibly have constituted a security risk

(b) At the beginning of 1975

(c) The investigation produced nothing

(4) Yes. During the past years I have repeatedly drawn attention to the seriousness of the Soviet inspired threat against the RSA. One of the facets of this threat is the espionage activities of the enemy—because without intelligence the enemy cannot successfully wage its onslaught against our country. Espionage is a world wide phenomenon that was actively perpetuated even in Biblical times and has developed to a highly sophisticated science especially among the great powers

The case of Gerhardt was a heavy blow to the RSA and especially to the SA Defence Force. I wish to repeat what I said in this House last year viz that it can be expected that the intensity of espionage activities will increase here as the enemy onslaught against our country increases. Even the great powers can, in spite of their experience, manpower and almost unrestricted resources, not succeed in building an impenetrable wall against espionage. In fact in the past year more relatively serious cases of espionage have been revealed in among others the United Kingdom and India. No country can offer guarantees that they have seen the last of spies like Sorge, Philby, Blunt, Guenter Guillaume, the former private secretary of the one-time West German head of State Dr Wille

Brandt and Brig Gen Janmeare, a senior officer in the Swiss Defence Force, when he was arrested in 1976 after he had spied for the Russians for twenty years. Conversely I cannot give you the assurance that we will have no more Gerhardts and Hunters in the ranks of the SA Defence Force

In the execution of its counter-intelligence task the SA Defence Force continuously carries out investigations—on the one hand to determine the security status of personnel that are to work in sensitive posts and on the other hand to follow up negative information on SA Defence Force personnel. The first step in the process viz security clearance, will seldom bring a trained spy to light. The examples of espionage which I have quoted are proof of this. It rather has the purpose of denying the enemy easy targets for espionage activities. Gerhardt came to the attention in 1975 as a result of certain aspects of his conduct which could possibly have constituted a security risk. As in all cases that are continuously brought to the attention—and believe me there are quite a number—the information was investigated at that time but produced nothing. In retrospect it is easy to allege that investigating officers made errors of judgement at the time. But then one should keep in mind that any judgement one makes now is made against the background of ten years additional experience. Remember Gerhardt was a highly trained spy in the service of the Soviet Union—schooled in the art of frustrating any investigation into his espionage activities. His case is comparable with other well known espionage cases in which in general intelligence terms is referred to as an agent in position. This means that such agents are not infiltrated which makes it extremely difficult for an intelligence service to identify them. I can mention two cases

—Col Stig Wennerström This Swed-

such (i) males and (ii) females were 17 years of age or younger?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Year 1984

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 Transport of participating troops from and to their homes/bases
 Sundries

Concerning the costs with relation to salaries, fuel rations and ammunition it should be pointed out that

(a) The Permanent Force members and National Servicemen who took part in the exercise serve on a full-time basis and they would in any event have had to be paid. The Citizen Force units took part in the exercise during their annual training camps and their members would also have had to be paid if their camps had been held at another venue or over another period. This also applies to rations for the participating National Servicemen and Citizen Force members

(b) A substantial amount of the fuel which was used by aircraft and vehicles during the exercise would have been used during the annual training of the participating units

(c) Ammunition has a limited shelf life. Annually a certain minimum amount of ammunition has to be expended to avoid reaching a stage where a large amount has to be destroyed because it does not conform to the standards for safety and functioning. Some of the ammunition which was used during the exercise would in any event have been used during annual training camps by the participating units

All these costs should therefore be considered as indirect expenditures on the exercise

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, may I

HoA

ask him whether he does not think it would have made more sense to calculate the specific costs of this operation rather than to include the standard costs. A wrong impression can now be gained of what the full costs really were regarding the entire operation, not so?

X *(Signature)* Hans and
 Commodore D Gerhardt: security clearance
 12/2/85
 *2 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(1) (a) What level of security clearance did Commodore Dieter Gerhardt have when he was arrested in 1983 and (b) on what date was he (i) first and (ii) last given security clearance on this level,

(2) whether members of the South African Defence Force are subject to periodic renewals of their security clearance, if not, why not, if so, (a) at what intervals and (b) how many times was Commodore Gerhardt subjected to security checks during his career,

(3) whether prior to his arrest Commodore Gerhardt was the subject of any special investigations, if so, (a) what was the nature of the investigations, (b) on what dates did they take place and (c) what was the result in each case,

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

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) Top Secret

(b) (i) 29 May 1968

(ii) 30 June 1980

(2) Yes

(a) Normally ever five years. Each case is, however, treated on merit in accordance with the

HoA

sensitivity of the post in which the person is employed.

(b) Four times

(3) Yes, only one

(a) It was an investigation on information about certain aspects of ex Commodore Gerhardt's conduct that could possibly have constituted a security risk

(b) At the beginning of 1975

(c) The investigation produced nothing

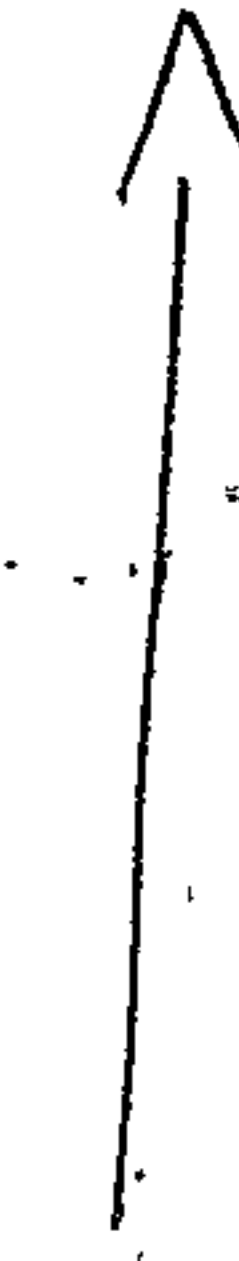
(4) Yes. During the past years I have repeatedly drawn attention to the seriousness of the Soviet inspired threat against the RSA. One of the facets of this threat is the espionage activities of the enemy—because without intelligence the enemy cannot successfully wage its onslaught against our country. Espionage is a world wide phenomenon that was actively perpetrated even in Biblical times and has developed to a highly sophisticated science especially among the great powers

The case of Gerhardt was a heavy blow to the RSA and especially to the SA Defence Force. I wish to repeat what I said in this House last year viz that it can be expected that the intensity of espionage activities will increase here as the enemy onslaught against our country increases. Even the great powers can, in spite of their experience, manpower and almost unrestricted resources, not succeed in building an impenetrable wall against espionage. In fact in the past year more relatively serious cases of espionage have been revealed in among others the United Kingdom and India. No country can offer guarantees that they have seen the last of spies like Sorge, Philby, Blunt, Guenter Guillaume, the former private secretary of the one-time West German head of State Dr Willie

Brandt and Brig Gen Janmeare, a senior officer in the Swiss Defence Force, when he was arrested in 1976 after he had spied for the Russians for twenty years. Conversely I cannot give you the assurance that we will have no more Gerhardts and Hunters in the ranks of the SA Defence Force.

In the execution of its counter-intelligence task the SA Defence Force continuously carries out investigations—on the one hand to determine the security status of personnel that are to work in sensitive posts and on the other hand to follow up negative information on SA Defence Force personnel. The first step in the process viz security clearance, will seldom bring a trained spy to light. The examples of espionage which I have quoted are proof of this. It rather has the purpose of denying the enemy easy targets for espionage activities. Gerhardt came to the attention in 1975 as a result of certain aspects of his conduct which could possibly have constituted a security risk. As in all cases that are continuously brought to the attention—and believe me there are quite a number—the information was investigated at that time but produced nothing. In retrospect it is easy to allege that investigating officers made errors of judgement at the time. But then one should keep in mind that any judgement one makes now is made against the background of ten years additional experience. Remember Gerhardt was a highly trained spy in the service of the Soviet Union—schooled in the art of frustrating any investigation into his espionage activities. His case is comparable with other well known espionage cases in which in general intelligence terms is referred to as an agent in position. This means that such agents are not infiltrated which makes it extremely difficult for an intelligence service to identify them. I can mention two cases

—Col Stig Wennerström This Swed-



(ii) The representations were referred to the Committee of Inquiry into the training of Apprentices and Artisans which has just completed its investigation. The final report and recommendations have not yet been submitted to me as Minister of Manpower

(2) Falls away.

MAOF Airline flight: passengers

*38 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether immigration officials at Jan Smuts Airport refused entry to South African nationals from a diverted MAOF Airline flight on or about 15 October 1984, if so, why,
- (2) whether the aircraft in question returned to Jan Smuts Airport later on the same day, if so,
- (3) whether these passengers were allowed clearance on their second arrival at this airport, if so, why;
- (4) whether any conditions were attached to this clearance, if so, (a) why and (b) what conditions,
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) No. The Department of Transport is responsible for landing rights and facilities at State Airports. The honourable member should therefore address the rest of the question to the honourable Minister of Transport Affairs.

Hainward Q. 61. 87
Durban Local Road Transportation Board

*39. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether the Durban Local Road

Transportation Board has received any applications for members of all race groups to travel on buses in Durban; if so, (a) what was the nature of these applications and (b) (i) when and (ii) from whom were they received,

- (2) whether these applications were granted, if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

- (a) (i) To allow whites to use certain black services over specific routes, and

(ii) for the conveyance of white and non-white organized parties between specific points

- (b) (i) On 2 March 1984 and 14 June 1983 respectively.

(ii) From Durban Transport Management Board and Marimpine Transport (Pty) Ltd

- (2) No. Local Road Transportation Boards are autonomous Statutory Bodies and are not obliged to disclose reasons for the granting or refusal of permits. For this reason a reply cannot be submitted.

*40 Mr B B GOODALL—Mineral and Energy Affairs [Reply standing over.]

Own Affairs.

*1. Mr R W HARDINGHAM—Agriculture and Water Supply. [Reply standing over.]

*2. Mr P G SOAL—Local Government, Housing and Works. [Reply standing over.]

*3. Mr P G SOAL—Local Government, Housing and Works [Reply standing over.]

*4 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG—Education and Culture [Reply standing over]

(f) R 27 357

(g) (i) and (ii) The cost analysis of these items has not been completed

*5 Dr M S BARNARD—Health Services and Welfare [Reply standing over]

(h) None.

(i) R 8 400

(j) (i) R 99 191

(ii) R 17 234

(k) R16 289 644

In addition to the above mentioned costs the following expenditures also occurred

— Transport of participating troops from and to their homes/bases R 694 166

— Sundries R 144 613

Concerning the costs with relation to salaries, fuel, rations and ammunition it should be pointed out that

a The Permanent Force members and National Servicemen who took part in the exercise serve on a full-time basis and they would in any event have had to be paid. The Citizen Force units took part in the exercise during their annual training camp and their members would also have had to be paid if their camps had been held at another venue or over another period. This also applies to rations for the participating National Servicemen and Citizen Force members

b A substantial amount of the fuel which was used by aircraft and vehicles during the exercise would have been used during the annual training of the participating units

c. Ammunition has a limited shelf life. Annually a certain minimum amount of ammunition has to be expended to avoid reaching a stage where a large

For written reply.

General Affairs

Hainward Q 61. 89
Exercise Thunder Chariot
12/2/85

*2 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

What was the cost, in connection with Exercise Thunder Chariot, of (a) salaries of (i) members of the Permanent Force, (ii) members of the Citizen Force and (iii) national servicemen, (b) (i) petrol and (ii) aviation fuel, (c) (i) diesel and (ii) gas, (d) lubricants, (e) rations, (f) losses of equipment, (g) damage to (i) vehicles and (ii) other equipment, (h) claims by members of the public against the South African Defence Force, (i) printing and publications, (j) visits by (i) VIP's and (ii) members of the Press corps and (k) ammunition?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) (i) R1 222 582

(ii) R3 678 928

(iii) R 90 040

(b) (i) R 59 933

(ii) R 666 225

(c) (i) R 450 734

(ii) R 13 512

(d) R 29 845

(e) R1 175 911

amount has to be destroyed because it does not conform to the safety standards for functioning. Some of the ammunition which was used during the exercise would in any event have been used during annual training camps by participating units.

All these costs should therefore be considered as indirect expenditures on the exercise

Commodore D Gerhardt: recruitment of personnel

3 The LEADER OF OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether Commodore Dieter Gerhardt recruited any naval personnel for the South African submarine service from countries abroad, if so, (a) from what countries, (b) in what categories of work and (c) how many persons were so recruited;

(2) whether any such persons are still in the South African submarine service, if so, how many;

(3) whether these persons were recently checked by security; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether they were cleared, if not (a) why not and (b) what steps have been taken in this regard?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

(a) The United Kingdom and Belgium

(b) Technical musterings.

(c) 26.

(2) Yes—4.

(3) Yes, three who are employed in posts for which security clearance is a requirement, were cleared during 1983. Although the fourth member is not

employed in a sensitive post, he is at present again being subjected to a security clearance due to a break in his service

(4) Yes (a) and (b) Fall away

Commodore D Gerhardt: espionage activities

5 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether Commodore Dieter Gerhardt implicated any other South African Defence Force officers in his espionage activities, if so, how many;

(2) whether any (a) arrests have been made and (b) other steps have been taken as a result, if so, (i) how many arrests, (ii) what was the (aa) rank and (bb) length of service of each such arrested officer and (iii) what other steps have been taken to date;

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No

(2) Falls away

(3) No.

8. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many suspected contraventions of section 16 of the Immorality Act were investigated in 1984 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many persons were charged as a result of these investigations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

1984-01-01 to 1983-12-31:

(a) 207 Suspected contraventions.

(b) 171 Persons

Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Manpower.

(1) (a) How many industrial accidents occurred in 1981 and (b) what was the total cost of these accidents to (i) the State, (ii) the Accident Fund and (iii) assurance companies;

(2) (a) how many persons (i) applied for and (ii) received compensation in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, No 30 of 1941, and (b) what was the total amount paid out in compensation in this year;

(3) what was the total period for which the persons injured in such accidents were absent from work?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) 316 466

(b) (i) R5 145 912

(ii) R62 710 261.

(iii) R32 658 146

(2) (a) (i) 324 016

(ii) 316 466

(b) R111 076 588

(3) 3 630 329 man-days

Workmen's Compensation Fund

40 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Manpower.

(1) How many workmen in each race group (a) suffered permanent disablement and (b) died as a result of injuries sustained at work in 1984,

(2) (a) how many industrial accidents occurred in the Republic in 1984, (b) what amount was paid out by the Workmen's Compensation Fund in

respect of such accidents and (c) what was the total period for which persons injured in such accidents were absent from work in that year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

The latest available figures are for 1981 and are as follows:

(1) (a) Whites 1719
Asians 196
Coloureds 1568
Members of the Black-
population groups 21 408

(b) Whites 204
Asians 31
Coloureds 183
Members of the Black-
population groups 1916

(2) (a) 316 466.

(b) R62 710 261

(c) 3 630 329 mandays

Persons shot dead/injured at road blocks

12/2/85
Hansard Q.6194
46 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) What are the names of the persons (i) shot dead and (ii) injured by the South African Police at road blocks in 1984, (b) on what date was each such person shot dead or injured and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding the shooting in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) (b) 1984

(i) Pat Khumalo 25 November
Ngwenso Lenhard 16 March

(ii) Julius Ntsasa 9 November
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- (4) whether any conditions were attached to this clearance, if so, (a) why and (b) what conditions,
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12/2/85

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(1) Yes.

- (a) (i) To allow whites to use certain black services over specific routes, and

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- (b) (i) On 2 March 1984 and 14 June 1983 respectively

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(g) (i) and (ii) The cost analysis of these items has not been completed

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b A substantial amount of the fuel which was used by aircraft and vehicles during the exercise would have been used during the annual training of the participating units

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For written reply

General Affairs

Howard Q 6.1. 89
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12/2/85

* The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

What was the cost, in connection with Exercise Thunder Charlot, of (a) salaries of (i) members of the Permanent Force, (ii) members of the Citizen Force and (iii) national servicemen, (b) (i) petrol and (ii) aviation fuel (c) (i) diesel and (ii) gas (d) lubricants, (e) rations, (f) losses of equipment, (g) damage to (i) vehicles and (ii) other equipment, (h) claims by members of the public against the South African Defence Force, (i) printing and publications, (j) visits by (i) VIP's and (ii) members of the Press corps and (k) ammunition?

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(4) whether they were cleared, if not (a) why not and (b) what steps have been taken in this regard?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) The United Kingdom and Belgium

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) No

(2) Falls away

(3) No

12/2/85
Immorality Act
Hansard Q. 61.92
8 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many suspected contraventions of section 16 of the Immorality Act were investigated in 1984 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many persons were charged as a result of these investigations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

1984-01-01 to 1983-12-31

(a) 207 Suspected contraventions

(b) 171 Persons

Hansard
Accident Fund
Q. 61.93 *12/2/85*
10 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) (a) How many industrial accidents occurred in 1981 and (b) what was the total cost of these accidents to (i) the State, (ii) the Accident Fund and (iii) assurance companies,

(2) (a) how many persons (i) applied for and (ii) received compensation in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, No 30 of 1941, and (b) what was the total amount paid out in compensation in this year,

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The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

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The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

The latest available figures are for 1981 and are as follows

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Coloureds 1 568
Members of the Black-population groups 21 408

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Asians 31
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12/2/85
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Persons shot dead/injured at road blocks
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(b) Salaries and allowances of members of the Permanent Force, the Citizen Force and National Servicemen. Fuels, oils, gas and lubricants. Rations. Printing. Ammunition. Transport of participating troops from and to their homes/bases. Sundries.

Concerning the costs with relation to salaries, fuel rations and ammunition it should be pointed out that

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ask him whether he does not think it would have made more sense to calculate the specific costs of this operation rather than to include the standard costs. A wrong impression can now be gained of what the full costs really were regarding the entire operation, not so?

X (254) Hours and Commodore D Gerhardt: security clearance 12/2/85
 0 601.44
 *2 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

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(2) whether members of the South African Defence Force are subject to periodic renewals of their security clearance, if not, why not, if so, (a) at what intervals and (b) how many times was Commodore Gerhardt subjected to security checks during his career,

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†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

(1) (a) Top Secret

(b) (i) 29 May 1968

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(2) Yes

(a) Normally ever five years. Each case is, however, treated on merit in accordance with the

sensitivity of the post in which the person is employed

(b) Four times

(3) Yes, only one

(a) It was an investigation on information about certain aspects of ex Commodore Gerhardt's conduct that could possibly have constituted a security risk

(b) At the beginning of 1975

(c) The investigation produced nothing

(4) Yes. During the past years I have repeatedly drawn attention to the seriousness of the Soviet inspired threat against the RSA. One of the facets of this threat is the espionage activities of the enemy—because without intelligence the enemy cannot successfully wage its onslaught against our country. Espionage is a world wide phenomenon that was actively perpetrated even in Biblical times and has developed to a highly sophisticated science especially among the great powers.

The case of Gerhardt was a heavy blow to the RSA and especially to the SA Defence Force. I wish to repeat what I said in this House last year viz that it can be expected that the intensity of espionage activities will increase here as the enemy onslaught against our country increases. Even the great powers can, in spite of their experience, manpower and almost unrestricted resources, not succeed in building an impenetrable wall against espionage. In fact in the past year more relatively serious cases of espionage have been revealed in among others the United Kingdom and India. No country can offer guarantees that they have seen the last of spies like Sorge, Philby, Blunt, Guenter Guillaume, the former private secretary of the one-time West German head of State dr Wille

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—Col Stig Wennerstrom This Sweden

Ephraim Khumalo ... 25 November
Joseph Moshiewa 16 March
Molezi Mokoena 16 March

- (c) Except in the case of Rochester Mfanga who attempted to flee after he had stopped, the other persons and their passengers named in (i) and (ii) all raced through the road blocks

Aircraft: names

60 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

What are the names given to the aircraft operated by the South African Airways on (a) internal and (b) external flights?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) Airbus A300

Blesbok
Gemsbok
Waterbok
Roobok
Springbok
Eland
Kudu
Tugela
Limpopo
Vaal
Orange
Letaba
Komati
Manco
Kei
Berg
Caledon
Olifants
Witje
Umgeni
Molopo
Gourits
Nossop
Umkomaas
Pongola

Airbus A300 Combi
Boeing 737S

Boeing 737

(b) Boeing 747-300 (SUD)

Johannesburg
Cape Town
Lehombho
Swartberg
Magaliesberg

Tafelberg
Drakensberg
Waterberg
Helderberg
Matroosberg
Outeniqua
Maluti
Majuba
Hantam
Soutpansberg

Boeing 747 Combi

Boeing 747 SP

254 *Hansard*
Ovambo; training exercise
Q. 61/96 12/2/85

61 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force undertook in January 1985 a training exercise in Ovambo, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) which towns or villages fell within the exercise zone, (b) what is the estimated total number of persons living in this zone, (c) how many members of the South African Defence Force were involved, (d) what is the total estimated cost involved and (e) what was the code name of the exercise,

- (2) whether residents of the battle area in Ovambo were forewarned of the exercise, if not, why not, if so, (a) in what manner and (b) how many days prior to the exercise,

- (3) whether any residents were evacuated by the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) where were they evacuated to, (b) in what manner and (c) how many residents were involved,

- (4) whether any compensation was payable, if not, why not, if so,

- (5) whether any compensation was paid to any persons, if so, (a) to whom, and (b) what was the total amount paid out,

- (6) whether any (a) civilians and (b)

members of the South African Defence Force were injured, if so, (i) how many, (ii) what was the nature of the injuries in each case and (iii) what action was taken as a result,

- (7) whether the South African Defence Force received any reports of damage to property as a result of the exercise, if so, what (a) was the nature of the damage and (b) is the total estimated cost involved?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

- (a) None the participating troops did, however, move through towns to reach the exercise zone

- (b) None The exercise zone was totally uninhabited

(c) About 1 000

- (d) It should be pointed out that this was the annual rounding off exercise of training of troops deployed in the SWA Operational Area. The only difference between this exercise and that of previous years was that this year's exercise was not held in the training area itself but about 600 km from there which resulted in an additional expenditure of R25 898 for transport of the troops to and from the exercise terrain. The other costs relating to the exercise such as salaries and rations would in any event have had to be paid even if the exercise did not take place. Likewise the expenditure of ammunition and fuel during the exercise would have been the same had the exercise been held at the training area

(c) Airways

- (2) If by battle area is meant the so-called

Operational Area in Ovambo the reply is yes

- (a) By means of
—Sky shout apparatus
—Warning signs on roads to the exercise terrain and in the exercise terrain itself
—An announcement by the General Officer Commanding SWA Territorial Force over the SWA Radio

(b) Two days

- (3) No (a) (h) and (c) fall away

- (4) No There were no claims

- (5) Falls away

- (6) (a) No (i), (ii) and (iii) fall away

(b) Yes

(i) One

- (ii) The first joint of the index finger of a member was amputated due to a scrapnel wound

- (iii) The member was evacuated for medical attention and steps have been taken to avoid the type of accident in which he was injured

(7) No

(a) and (b) fall away

Hansard Q. 61/98
Airways: staff complement 12/2/85

80 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (a) What is the staff complement of the South African Airways and (b) how many posts were (i) vacant and (ii) filled as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

†Mr S P BARNARD: This is not a secret organization I want to have my question answered

†The CHAIRMAN The question is not permitted

†Mr S P BARNARD Mr Chairman, may I address you? This is an important point The hon the Deputy Minister is a member of this House, as well as of an organization which, as we now hear, uses installations of the Defence Force I think it is of importance that the question should be answered

†The CHAIRMAN The hon member for Langlaagte asked about some post, and now he wants to address me as well The question is nevertheless not permitted

Personnel computers

*9 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether a certain organization, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Defence force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has or had (a) indirect and (b) direct access to (i) classified and (ii) unclassified personnel computers at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria at any time, if so, (aa) on whose authority, (bb) over what period, (cc) for what purpose and (dd) what was the nature of the access obtained,
- (2) whether any other organizations have or had similar access, if so, (a) which organizations, (b) on whose authority, (c) over what period, (d) for what purpose and (e) what was the nature of the access obtained?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) (i) and (ii) It will be determined by an investigation at present underway following a report in the *Sunday Times* of 27 January 1985

(b) (i) and (ii) No. Remainder of question falls away

- (2) No, no organization had direct access to personnel records If by indirect access is meant whether an organization had authority to utilize any personnel records, the reply in this regard is also no

*10 Mr R W HARDINGHAM—Agricultural Economics [Transferred—See *11 under Questions on Own Affairs for Oral Reply] [Reply standing over]

Dieldrin

*11 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics

- (1) Whether his Department is taking or has taken any action relating to the use of dieldrin as a pesticide in the Republic of South Africa, if so, what action,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

- (1) Yes In terms of the provisions of section 7bis of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No 36 of 1947) the Minister prohibited the acquisition, disposal and sale of dieldrin with effect from 1 May 1981 and also the use thereof with effect from 1 January 1982
- (2) I issued a press statement on the matter on 5 February 1985

Mr R W HARDINGHAM Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, may I ask him how he relates his reply to the statement made in the Press that a certain co-operative in the Eastern Cape has had access to dieldrin for the purpose of the destruction of various termites, etcetera in the pineapple industry?

The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Chairman, I am aware of the facts stated by the hon member, but he can table the question and we will go into the matter

Hansard Q. 601.57
Internal Security Act
2/2/85

*12 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (a) How many persons in the Republic are at present restricted under the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) how many restricted persons left the republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) Eleven persons

(b) None

Hansard Q. 601.57
Security laws: deaths
12/2/85
*13 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any persons died in 1984 while being detained in terms of the security laws of the Republic, if so, (a) how many, (b) what were their names, (c) (i) on what date and (ii) in terms of what legislation was each detained, (d) on what date did each of them die and (e) what was the cause of death in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

No

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away

Public relations consultancy

*14 Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether the South African Transport

Services employ the services of any public relations consultancy, if not, what procedure is followed in this regard, if so,

- (2) (a) what are the names of the consultancies concerned and (b) (i) for what specified projects and (ii) at what total cost are their services employed

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (1) No, S A Transport Services' communication actions are undertaken by its own public relations organization

(2) Falls away

Public relations consultancy

*15 Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether the Department of Transport employs the services of a public relations consultancy, if not, what procedure is followed in this regard, if so,

- (2) (a) what are the names of the consultancies concerned and (b) (i) for what specified projects and (ii) at what total cost are their services employed?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(1) Yes

- (2) (a) Forum 2000, Promotions specialists, Snelco Pro, KMP Compton, Young and Rubicam and The Agency

(b) (i)(a) Forum 2000

(1) On behalf of the Department of Transport

(aa) The design of brochures/charts for display at State

Ephraim Khumalo . . . 25 November
Joseph Moshiewa . . . 16 March
Moleletzi Mokoena . . . 16 March

- (c) Except in the case of Rochester Milanga, who attempted to flee after he had stopped, the other persons and their passengers named in (i) and (ii) all raced through the road blocks.

Aircraft: names

60 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What are the names given to the aircraft operated by the South African Airways on (a) internal and (b) external flights?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (a) Airbus A300 Blesbok
Gemsbok
Waterbok
Roobok
Springbok
Eiland
Kudu
Tugela
Limpopo
Vaal
Orange
Letaba
Komati
Marico
Kei
Berg
Caledon
Olifants
Wilge
Umgeni
Molopo
Gourits
Nossop
Umkomaas
Pongola
Johannesburg
Cape Town
Lebombo
Swartberg
Magaliesberg
- (b) Boeing 747-300 (SUD)
Boeing 747 Super B

Tafelberg
Drakensberg
Waterberg
Heiderberg
Matroosberg
Outeniqua
Maluti
Majuba
Hantam
Soutpansberg

254 *Hausand*
Ovambo; training exercise
Q. 61.96 12/2/85
61. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force undertook in January 1985 a training exercise in Ovambo, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) which towns or villages fell within the exercise zone, (b) what is the estimated total number of persons living in this zone, (c) how many members of the South African Defence Force were involved, (d) what is the total estimated cost involved and (e) what was the code name of the exercise,

- (2) whether residents of the battle area in Ovambo were forewarned of the exercise; if not, why not; if so, (a) in what manner and (b) how many days prior to the exercise;
- (3) whether any residents were evacuated by the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) where were they evacuated to, (b) in what manner and (c) how many residents were involved;
- (4) whether any compensation was payable; if not, why not; if so,
- (5) whether any compensation was paid to any persons, if so, (a) to whom, and (b) what was the total amount paid out,
- (6) whether any (a) civilians and (b)

members of the South African Defence Force were injured, if so, (i) how many, (ii) what was the nature of the injuries in each case and (iii) what action was taken as a result,

- (7) whether the South African Defence Force received any reports of damage to property as a result of the exercise, if so, what (a) was the nature of the damage and (b) is the total estimated cost involved?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes

- (a) None the participating troops did, however, move through towns to reach the exercise zone.

- (b) None The exercise zone was totally uninhabited.

- (c) About 1 000

- (d) It should be pointed out that this was the annual rounding off exercise of training of troops deployed in the SWA Operational Area. The only difference between this exercise and that of previous years was that this year's exercise was not held in the training area itself but about 600 km from there which resulted in an additional expenditure of R25 898 for transport of the troops to and from the exercise terrain. The other costs relating to the exercise such as salaries and rations would in any event have had to be paid even if the exercise did not take place. Likewise the expenditure of ammunition and fuel during the exercise would have been the same had the exercise been held at the training area

- (e) "Vuiswys"

- (2) If by battle area is meant the so-called

Operational Area in Ovambo the reply is yes

- (a) By means of

—Sky shout apparatus
—Warning signs on roads to the exercise terrain and in the exercise terrain itself
—An announcement by the General Officer Commanding SWA Territorial Force over the SWA Radio

- (b) Two days

- (3) No (a), (b) and (c) fall away

- (4) No There were no claims

- (5) Falls away

- (6) (a) No (i), (ii) and (iii) fall away

- (b) Yes

- (i) One.

- (ii) The first joint of the index finger of a member was amputated due to a scrapnel wound

- (iii) The member was evacuated for medical attention and steps have been taken to avoid the type of accident in which he as injured

- (7) No

- (a) and (b) fall away

Hausand Q. 61 98
12/2/85
Airways: staff complement

80 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

- (a) What is the staff complement of the South African Airways and (b) how many posts were (i) vacant and (ii) filled as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(b) Salaries and allowances of members of the Permanent Force, the Citizen Force and National Servicemen
Fuels, oils, gas and lubricants
Printing
Ammunition
Transport of participating troops from and to their homes/bases
Sundries

Concerning the costs with relation to salaries, fuel rations and ammunition it should be pointed out that:

(a) The Permanent Force members and National Servicemen who took part in the exercise serve on a full-time basis and they would in any event have had to be paid. The Citizen Force units took part in the exercise during their annual training camps and their members would also have had to be paid if their camps had been held at another venue or over another period. This also applies to rations for the participating National Servicemen and Citizen Force members.

(b) A substantial amount of the fuel which was used by aircraft and vehicles during the exercise would have been used during the annual training of the participating units.

(c) Ammunition has a limited shelf life. Annually a certain minimum amount of ammunition has to be expended to avoid reaching a stage where a large amount has to be destroyed because it does not conform to the standards for safety and functioning. Some of the ammunition which was used during the exercise would in any event have been used during annual training camps by the participating units.

All these costs should therefore be considered as indirect expenditures on the exercise.

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, may I

ask him whether he does not think it would have made more sense to calculate the specific costs of this operation rather than to include the standard costs. A wrong impression can now be gained of what the full costs really were regarding the entire operation, not so?

X (254) Horn and
Commodore D Gerhardt: security clearance
Q. 601.44 12/2/85
*2 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL
OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(1) (a) What level of security clearance did Commodore Dieter Gerhardt have when he was arrested in 1983 and (b) on what date was he (i) first and (ii) last given security clearance on this level,

(2) whether members of the South African Defence Force are subject to periodic renewals of their security clearance, if not, why not, if so, (a) at what intervals and (b) how many times was Commodore Gerhardt subjected to security checks during his career,

(3) whether prior to his arrest Commodore Gerhardt was the subject of any special investigations, if so, (a) what was the nature of the investigations, (b) on what dates did they take place and (c) what was the result in each case,

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

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) Top Secret

(b) (i) 29 May 1968

(ii) 30 June 1980

(2) Yes

(a) Normally ever five years. Each case is, however, treated on merit in accordance with the

sensitivity of the post in which the person is employed

(b) Four times.

(3) Yes, only one.

(a) It was an investigation on information about certain aspects of ex Commodore Gerhardt's conduct that could possibly have constituted a security risk

(b) At the beginning of 1975

(c) The investigation produced nothing

(4) Yes. During the past years I have repeatedly drawn attention to the seriousness of the Soviet inspired threat against the RSA. One of the facets of this threat is the espionage activities of the enemy—because without intelligence the enemy cannot successfully wage its onslaught against our country. Espionage is a world wide phenomenon that was actively perpetrated even in Biblical times and has developed to a highly sophisticated science especially among the great powers.

The case of Gerhardt was a heavy blow to the RSA and especially to the SA Defence Force. I wish to repeat what I said in this House last year viz that it can be expected that the intensity of espionage activities will increase here as the enemy onslaught against our country increases. Even the great powers can, in spite of their experience, manpower and almost unrestricted resources, not succeed in building an impenetrable wall against espionage. In fact in the past year more relatively serious cases of espionage have been revealed in among others the United Kingdom and India. No country can offer guarantees that they have seen the last of spies like Sorge, Philby, Blunt, Guenter Guillaume, the former private secretary of the one-time West German head of State dr Willie

Brandt and Brig Gen Janmeare, a senior officer in the Swiss Defence Force, when he was arrested in 1976 after he had spied for the Russians for twenty years. Conversely I cannot give you the assurance that we will have no more Gerhardts and Hunters in the ranks of the SA Defence Force.

In the execution of its counter-intelligence task the SA Defence Force continuously carries out investigations—on the one hand to determine the security status of personnel that are to work in sensitive posts and on the other hand to follow up negative information on SA Defence Force personnel. The first step in the process viz security clearance, will seldom bring a trained spy to light. The examples of espionage which I have quoted are proof of this. It rather has the purpose of denying the enemy easy targets for espionage activities. Gerhardt came to the attention in 1975 as a result of certain aspects of his conduct which could possibly have constituted a security risk. As in all cases that are continuously brought to the attention—and believe me there are quite a number—the information was investigated at that time but produced nothing. In retrospect it is easy to allege that investigating officers made errors of judgement at the time. But then one should keep in mind that any judgement one makes now is made against the background of ten years additional experience. Remember Gerhardt was a highly trained spy in the service of the Soviet Union—schooled in the art of frustrating any investigation into his espionage activities. His case is comparable with other well known espionage cases in which in general intelligence terms is referred to as an agent in position. This means that such agents are not infiltrated which makes it extremely difficult for an intelligence service to identify them. I can mention two cases.

—Caj Stug Wennerstrom This Swed-

Johannesburg proposed robbery

6 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any member of the South African Police received information concerning a proposed robbery at a branch of a commercial bank in Southdale, Johannesburg, in September 1984, particulars of which have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) what was the rank of the person who received the information, (b) when was it received and (c) what was the name of the bank concerned,

(2) whether the South African Police considered (a) setting a decoy for the alleged thieves and (b) taking any other action as a result of the information received, if not, why not, if so, (i) why was the setting of a decoy considered and (ii) what other action was (aa) considered and (bb) taken in this regard,

(3) whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was approached by the police to act as a decoy, if so, (a) why and (b) what was the name of this person, if not,

(4) whether this person volunteered to act as a decoy, if so what were the circumstances surrounding his volunteering to do so,

(5) whether this person's relatives were informed of the possible dangers of the operation, if not, why not, if so, (a) in what manner and (b) what was their response,

(6) whether any precautions were taken by the South African Police during the decoy operations, if not, why not, if so, what precautions

(7) whether any persons were arrested as

a result of the operation, if not, why not, if so, how many,

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1) Yes

(a) A lieutenant

(b) At 12h00 on 27 September 1984

(c) Volkskas Bank

(2) (a) Yes

(b) No, because no other preventive measure could be taken timeously to prevent the crime

(i) Because the police are in terms of section 5 of the Police Act, No 7 of 1958, responsible for the prevention of crime

(ii) (aa) and (bb) Fall away

(3) No

(4) Yes. The person concerned was the regular driver of the vehicle in which the money is being transported to the bank and not to rouse suspicion he insisted on participating in the police action

(5) No, because the person concerned decided himself, against police advice, to take part in the police action

(6) Yes, he was provided with a bullet-proof jacket and a fire-arm. Apart from the deceased the vehicle in which the money was transported was manned by an officer and two members of the murder and robbery squad, while two members in civilian dress followed the vehicle on a motorcycle. A number of members took up position in strategic places in the vicinity of the bank

(7) No, because the robber was fatally wounded

(8) No, except to express my condolences with the family of the deceased

Hansard Q. 601.53
Sorghum beer industry
12/2/85
Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 11 May 1984, a final report on the sorghum beer industry has been submitted by the committee investigating the question of the privatization of the sorghum beer interests of the Development Boards, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be submitted, if so (i) when was it submitted and (ii) what were the findings?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

(1) Yes On 4 February 1985

(ii) To give effect to the Government's declared policy in regard to free enterprise, the optimum privatization of the sorghum beer industry is recommended

Even before its final report was received the Committee submitted recommendations to the Government upon which a decision was taken and in respect of which the Minister issued a statement on 2 October 1984

The essence thereof is that the privatization of the industry will take place over a period of three years so that, during that period, suitable alternative sources of income for the Black local authorities can be found. In the mean time this important source of income will be retained for local Black communities

Hansard Q. 601.53
Classified computer data
12/2/85

8 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force (a) is investigating or (b) has investigated a claim by branch of a certain organization, particulars of which have been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, relating to access to classified South African Defence Force computer personnel data, if so, (i) what is the purport of the claim, (ii) what are the names of the branch and organization concerned, (iii) who is carrying out or has carried out the investigation, (iv) when did the investigation commence and (v) when will a final report be available, if not, why not;

(2) whether the South African Defence Force intends to investigate this claim, if not, why not?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

(1) (a) Yes

(b) No

(i) A Report in the *Sunday Times* of 27 January 1985 in which it was alleged that the organization concerned, had access to the SA Defence Force's computer

(ii) The Paratuswagpos of the Ruitersweg

(iii) Two senior officers of the SA Defence Force

(iv) 1 February 1985

(v) This will depend on the extent of the investigation

(2) Falls away

†Mr S P BARNARD Asking from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, would he tell me whether he was then still a main "ruiter"?

†The CHAIRMAN Order! The question is not permitted.

†Mr S P BARNARD This is not a secret organization I want to have my question answered

†The CHAIRMAN. The question is not permitted

†Mr S P BARNARD Mr Chairman, may I address you? This is an important point. The hon the Deputy Minister is a member of this House, as well as of an organization which, as we now hear, uses installations of the Defence Force. I think it is of importance that the question should be answered

†The CHAIRMAN. The hon member for Langlaagte asked about some post, and now he wants to address me as well. The question is nevertheless not permitted

Personnel computers

*9 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether a certain organization, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Defence force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has or had (a) indirect and (b) direct access to (i) classified and (ii) unclassified personnel computers at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria at any time, if so, (aa) on whose authority, (bb) over what period, (cc) for what purpose and (dd) what was the nature of the access obtained,

(2) whether any other organizations have or had similar access, if so, (a) which organizations, (b) on whose authority, (c) over what period, (d) for what purpose and (e) what was the nature of the access obtained?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) (i) and (ii) It will be determined by an investigation at present underway following a report in the *Sunday Times* of 27 January 1985

(b) (i) and (ii) No Remainder of question falls away.

(2) No, no organization had direct access to personnel records. If by indirect access is meant whether an organization had authority to utilize any personnel records, the reply in this regard is also no

*10 Mr R W HARDINGHAM—Agricultural Economics [Transferred—See under Questions on Own Affairs for Oral Reply] [Reply standing over]

Dieldrin

*11 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics

(1) Whether his Department is taking or has taken any action relating to the use of dieldrin as a pesticide in the Republic of South Africa, if so, what action,

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(1) Yes. In terms of the provisions of section 7bis of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No 36 of 1947) the Minister prohibited the acquisition, disposal and sale of dieldrin with effect from 1 May 1981 and also the use thereof with effect from 1 January 1982

(2) I issued a press statement on the matter on 5 February 1985

Mr R W HARDINGHAM Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, may I ask him how he relates his reply to the statement made in the Press that a certain co-operative in the Eastern Cape has had access to dieldrin for the purpose of the destruction of various termites, etcetera in the pineapple industry?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, I am aware of the facts stated by the hon member, but he can table the question and we will go into the matter

Hansard Q. 61.57
Internal Security Act
2/2/85
*12 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order.

(a) How many persons in the Republic are at present restricted under the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) how many restricted persons left the republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) Eleven persons

(b) None.

Hansard Q. 61.57
Security laws: deaths
12/2/85
*13 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order.

Whether any persons died in 1984 while being detained in terms of the security laws of the Republic; if so, (a) how many, (b) what were their names, (c) (i) on what date and (ii) in terms of what legislation was each detained, (d) on what date did each of them die and (e) what was the cause of death in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

Public relations consultancy

*14 Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether the South African Transport

Services employ the services of any public relations consultancy, if not, what procedure is followed in this regard; if so,

(2) (a) what are the names of the consultancies concerned and (b) (i) for what specified projects and (ii) at what total cost are their services employed

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(1) No, S. A. Transport Services' communication actions are undertaken by its own public relations organization

(2) Falls away.

Public relations consultancy

*15 Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the Department of Transport employs the services of a public relations consultancy; if not, what procedure is followed in this regard, if so,

(2) (a) what are the names of the consultancies concerned and (b) (i) for what specified projects and (ii) at what total cost are their services employed?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) Forum 2000, Promotions specialists, Snelco Pro, KMP Compton, Young and Rubicam and The Agency

(b) (i)(a) *Forum 2000*

(i) *On behalf of the Department of Transport.*

(aa) The design of brochures/charts for display at State

Press is limited

WASHINGTON — South Africa's Press remains a vital channel of communication in South Africa and with the world, says the human rights report

But, it adds, Press freedom is increasingly circumscribed

The report says the Press, basically white-owned, continues to be a vigorous critic of the Government

But legal restrictions on the coverage of certain topics is increasing. So is voluntary self-regulation.

The report notes that the Media Council, created in 1983, has upheld the principle of self-censorship in reporting.

It says the Government has restricted the areas on which the Press may report.

"In addition," adds the report, "the Government occasionally takes action to suppress Press activities, including banning newspapers and journalists." — The Star Bureau.

Apology on Angola Housing worsens

WASHINGTON — America's State Department moved swiftly yesterday to clarify the official report that appeared to link South African forces in Angola with arbitrary execution of prisoners

A senior State Department official emphasised that there was no intention to create an impression that South African forces might have executed prisoners

The reference was, in fact, to Angola's internal parties, he said

The report's section on Angola says "The intensified civil war in Angola has resulted in numerous allegations that MPLA, Unita and South African forces have killed civilians and that the MPLA and Unita have executed political prisoners

"While there is little specific substantiation of claims and counter-claims, circumstantial evidence indicates that all the parties have on some occasions arbitrarily executed prisoners"

Does America think

The Star Bureau

South African forces, have done that?

Mr Elliot Abrams, President Ronald Reagan's chief spokesman on human rights, said the report had not been prepared by his own staff because America had no diplomatic relations with Angola

The report, he added, was based on information available to American Embassies in the region and the State Department's Africa Bureau

Later, a State Department spokesman said the phrase "all the parties" was intended to mean the internal parties in Angola such as the MPLA and Unita

"It was not meant to include the South African forces," he added

The report offers a bleak picture of conditions inside Angola

It says that though Angola is potentially one of Africa's richest countries its economy has been severely damaged by attempts to transform it into a socialist country in the midst of civil war.

"The intensification of the fighting," adds the report, "has devastated the country's infrastructure and has forced the Government to divert most of its assets to the military

"It has made virtually impossible further economic development except the exploitation of offshore oil resources which Unita has not attacked to date

"Payments to the Eastern bloc for military equipment and for the Cuban combat troops have become a heavy burden on the economy

"Although thousands of civilian Cuban and East European advisers are working in technical and professional positions Angola still faces a critical shortage of skilled manpower"

The report says some 200 000 to 500 000 people in central, eastern and southern Angola have been displaced as a result of the civil strife and drought and that they are suffering from severe malnutrition and, in many cases, starvation

Housing worsens

WASHINGTON — South Africa's housing shortage continues to worsen and blacks are the hardest hit, says the human rights report.

It publishes a South African Government estimate that almost 120 000 housing units will have to be built each year in white South Africa to overcome the shortage within 10 years ... and 52 000 units a year are needed for blacks

"The situation in the homelands is worse," the report says, "yet the amount spent on housing in South Africa dropped from 2,7 percent of gross domestic product in 1970 to 2,3 percent in 1980"

The report notes that a one-year programme to sell 500 000 Government-owned houses, mostly occupied by Africans, at discounts of up to 40 percent has been extended by another year to July 1985. — The Star Bureau.

New Cape weapons

test range

Defence Correspondent

THE Armaments Corporation is to acquire a new testing range in addition to the one at De Hoop — this time in the North-Western Cape's remote Bushmanland region, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok, announced yesterday.

The facility, to be used for testing long-range artillery weapons, will be in the Copperton-Verneukpan-Granaatboskolk area south-west of Prieska.

He said the range was "essential due to the possibility of the negative influence resulting from an increase of such activity in the region of St Lucia, where tests are at present being conducted.

It is also not possible to conduct such tests at the Overberg testing site in the Southern Cape."

He added that the area had been selected unanimously after a preliminary investigation by a team of representatives from various government departments and the Cape Province's Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

Mr John Comrie-Greig of the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa yesterday welcomed selection of the site, saying it might prevent undue further development at De Hoop.

An arid, almost deserted tract of land, the area has emerged from obscurity only once — in March 1929, when driving ace Sir Malcolm Campbell attempted to break the world land speed record on Verneukpan — and failed.

Army played role, says SADF probe

By COLIN HOWELL

A MILITARY board of inquiry has found that Army troops took an active part in quelling unrest in an East Rand township last year

And the SA Defence Force — after repeated statements that soldiers are used in a "supportive" rather than an active role when sent into South Africa's townships with police units — has backed the troops involved and will not take action against them

The board was set up to inquire into alleged incidents of misconduct by Army soldiers after SADF headquarters disputed parts of a Rand Daily Mail report on police/Army actions at a funeral in Vosloorus in November last year

Despite an SADF claim that it had initiated a "full-scale investigation" and had found the Mail's report to contain "a number of factual errors", the board's findings included

- That soldiers "threw" teargas canisters to disperse mourners, and
- Three members of the SADF "apprehended a youth on police request"

A Defence Force spokesman said this week that "no action" had been taken against the soldiers who threw the teargas canisters "because no offence was committed".

"In a situation such as that at Vosloorus at the time, the throwing of teargas canisters is a recognised method in the application of minimum force," the spokesman said

Reacting yesterday, the leader of the Opposition and Progressive Federal Party (PFP) defence spokesman, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said the findings highlighted "the very dangers" the PFP had tried to expose after 7 000 Army and police troops, including national servicemen, were sent into Sebokeng during Operation Palmiet

"Normally, it can become difficult to distinguish between a supportive and an active role," Dr Slabbert said yesterday

The PFP objected in principle that the Defence Force "as a normal part of their duties" was being deployed in South Africa's townships during unrest

"I cannot emphasise enough the polarising effect this can have on black/white attitudes," Dr Slabbert said

And the United Democratic Front (UDF) said the findings "confirm the allegations embodied in the report of the SA Bishops Conference

"There can no longer be any doubt as to the authenticity of the allegations by Vaal residents and other witnesses that the Army actively clashed with and used force against youths during the Vaal unrest," the UDF said in a statement read by publicity secretary, Mr Patrick "Terror" Lekota

The Mail report, published on November 28 last year under the headline "Mourners hurt in clash", said several people were injured when police and men in Army uniform fired rubber bullets and teargas to disperse hundreds of mourners at the funeral. Several people were also chased and beaten

The SADF "emphatically denied" that Army troops "beat up people" or that they had at any stage fired rubber bullets or teargas into crowds. Soldiers were not issued with weapons of this type, the SADF said

"The Ministers of Defence and Law and Order have repeatedly explained the policy of deploying Defence Force personnel in support of the police. This kind of inaccurate reporting does not serve the interests of the Defence Force, the country or your newspaper and causes ill-feeling between the different racial groups and does not help

the maintenance of law and order," the SADF said in a telex to the Mail

The SADF also claimed that a photograph of an Army vehicle — published above the report — had been taken at the Vosloorus police station and not at a point near the funeral procession

And on the day of the funeral, a spokesman for the SA Police public relations division, which handles all enquiries about the Army's involvement in the townships, told the Mail that SADF soldiers had not been deployed in Vosloorus

Disputing the claimed "errors", the Mail refused to publish a correction — as demanded by the SADF — and last month, the Editor, Mr Rex Gibson, and two Mail journalists, Montshiwa Muroke and Tladi Khuele, were subpoenaed to give evidence before a board of inquiry

The board was constituted in terms of the Defence Act and was under the presidency of Brigadier Ben de Wet Roos, a retired military officer

Its findings into the incidents at Vosloorus — released last week by the SADF's Director of Public Relations — read

- "No SADF personnel fired rubber bullets
- "No SADF personnel fired teargas grenades. The board did, however, find that some SADF members did throw teargas canisters
- "There was no evidence of active assault by any member of the SADF on any residents. The board found that on one occasion only, three soldiers apprehended a black youth on police request
- "The photograph of the vehicle was not taken while it was at the police station, as claimed by the directorate of public relations. The SADF thanks you for bringing this matter to our attention."

Now on range

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TI VE

254 D. D. Mafich
Pilot killed in SWA

Impala crash 14/2/35

PRETORIA — A South African Air Force pilot was killed this week when his Impala jet crashed shortly after take-off on a routine flight from the air force base at Ondangua in SWA

The pilot, Lieutenant Robert Rodel, 25, was unmarried

A board of inquiry has been convened to investigate the cause of the accident

This is the third mishap within five days in-

volving fighter aircraft. Last Friday a Mirage F1 of No 3 Squadron, Waterkloof, was damaged when it caught fire after landing during a weapons exercise at Langebaan, Cape Town. The pilot escaped injury.

Another Mirage, from 85 Combat Flying School, was damaged during a routine training flight on Monday when it crashed at the Pietersburg Air Force base shortly after take-off. The pilot was unhurt.

SA could give hundreds of immigrants marching orders

L/E ARGUS 16/2/85 (216) (174) (330) (254)

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Hundreds of young immigrants could be given marching orders in the next few months if they refuse to become South African citizens

This was confirmed by the Department of Home Affairs, which revealed that so far 19 out of 982 have refused to become South Africans. They have not been awarded temporary residence permits and have been given three months to leave the country.

"If they do not leave they will be liable for prosecution as illegal residents," a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said.

And hundreds more could be

asked to leave by the time the backlog is cleared if future decisions match the ratio of those already taken.

So far 22 percent of applicants have been rejected. This figure is likely to rise in the next few months as more immigrants become eligible for automatic citizenship.

It is believed the 19 immigrants are unemployed and probably eligible for national service.

According to the Home Affairs office spokesman, the criterion for granting temporary residence is dictated by the supply and demand of labour in specific professions.

"If they do not leave the country within three months steps will be taken against

them to make them leave," said the spokesman.

According to the Department of Home Affairs 64 immigrants have been granted temporary work permits since October 11, leaving almost 900 applications still to be considered.

In terms of the new Citizenship Act, many immigrants between the ages of 15 and 25 automatically became South African citizens unless they signed a declaration to the contrary.

The law came into effect last October.

The spokesman said 46 004 immigrants who were previously permanent residents automatically became South African citizens between April 11 and October 11 last year.

Four SAAF squadrons to be rationalised

(254) D. R. ... 19/2/85

PRETORIA — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced the rationalisation of four SA Air Force squadrons of Impala aircraft yesterday in order to cut expenditure

Port Elizabeth's Six Squadron would merge with Eight Squadron at Bloemspruit, and Seven Squadron at D. F. Malan Airport would be redeployed to Langebaanweg, on Saldanha Bay

"This step is being taken in the present economic climate to effect optimal use and more effective implementation of the squadrons"

In a statement, Gen Malan said 40 Squadron from Waterkloof would be disbanded and merge with a squadron at Lanseria

Five Squadron from Durban would be temporarily deactivated, Gen Malan said, but would later be equipped with Mirage aircraft

Gen Malan said the SAAF would keep its presence in Durban and Port Elizabeth with an increased number of helicopters, more suited to its duties in the area — SAPA

Hansard
Sasol plants: exercises/functions

*6 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force conducted any exercises and/or performed any functions in or around the Sasol plants in Secunda in 1984, if so, (a) what was the purpose thereof, (b) who authorized the exercises and/or functions, (c) how many members of the South African Defence Force were involved and (d) what was the nature of the exercises and/or functions.

(2) whether any members of the South African Defence Force took any action in respect of any Sasol workers in or about November 1984, if so, (a) what action was taken, (b) why was it taken, (c) how many Sasol workers were involved and (d) who authorized this action,

(3) whether any workers were injured as a result, if so, what was the nature of the injuries,

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) To support the SA Police during a disturbance

(b) The Chief of the SA Defence Force at the request of the SA Police

(c) 403

(d) Guard duties at vulnerable points in and outside residential areas

Escort duties for buses together with the SA Police
Access control to the Sasol-Secunda National Key Point

Provision of air and surface loud hailing equipment to the SA Police and Sasol management with which to speak to workers showing the flag (Demonstration of power)
Reserve for the SA Police in an emergency situation

- (2) No (a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away
- (3) Fall away
- (4) No

Hansard
Committee investigating adjustments
Q. Col. 140 19/2/85
*7 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether a committee is investigating or has investigated adjustments which may be necessary in the South African Defence Force, if so, what is the name of this committee,

(2) whether this committee has completed its investigations, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will complete its investigations; if so, (i) when and (ii) to whom will the report be made available?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

The Committee is known as the "Geldenhuys Committee"

(2) No (a) and (b) The nature of the investigation necessitates study of a wider magnitude than which was initially foreseen and at the request of the Committee an extension was granted until the second half of this year for the submission of its report with the proviso that it may submit interim reports on specific matters of an urgent nature

In this regard I would like to draw

the attention of the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition to my statement in this House on 17 May 1984, as recorded in Hansard, column 6746

Tuynhuys

*8 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Public Works

What is the estimated cost of refurbishing Tuynhuys?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

The estimated costs for the refurbishing and fitting out of the building is R3 350 000

Hansard Q. Col. 141
19/2/85
*9 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was a member of the South African Police Force, if so, when did he (a) join and (b) leave the Police Force,

(2) whether this person held any rank while he was a member of the Force, if so, (a) what rank, (b) on what date did he attain such stage in his promotion and (c) on what basis did he qualify for this rank,

(3) whether he underwent any training, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) what training and (c) what was the duration of this training,

(4) whether this person appeared before a selection board, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) who served on this board?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) 12 January 1981

(b) 31 December 1983

(2) Yes

(a) Lieutenant

(b) 1 December 1982

(c) On account of academic qualifications and the successful completion of the prescribed course for appointment in officer's rank

(3) Yes (a), (b) and (c) He underwent an abridged counter insurgency course from 18 January to 24 February 1982 and a candidate officers course from 15 September to 3 December 1982

(4) Yes

(a) On 8 September 1982

(b) Two lieutenant-generals and two major-generals from Head Office

Anti-smoking campaign

*10 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

Whether his Department intends to hold an anti-smoking campaign in 1985, if not, why not, if so, what is the nature of these plans?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Since smoking is a cause of death disability and ill-health the Department's anti-smoking Health Educator and Activities is on-going not merely a series of campaigns

The Department as a matter of course participates in all anti-smoking campaigns

Prevention is of prime importance and thus the Department concentrates its at-

Hansard
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- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

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Hansard Q. Col. 141 19/2/85
Certain person: member of Police Force/rank

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The Department as a matter of course participates in all anti-smoking campaigns

Prevention is of prime importance and thus the Department concentrates its at-

Alexandra on a rental basis from West Rand Development Board and tenders are presently being invited for the provision of a prefabricated building to accommodate the office. Provided nothing unforeseen occurs, the building should be ready for occupation towards the second half of this year, and

(b) as of today

Hans and Q. 61.135
Ciskei: members of South African Defence Force 19/2/85

*2 The Leader of the Official Opposition asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether any members of the South African Defence Force were seconded to the Ciskei Government in 1984, if so, how many,

(2) whether the Ciskei Government took any steps in January 1985 in respect of any members of the South African Defence Force so seconded, if so, (a) what steps, (b) in respect of which members and (c) why were these steps taken

(3) whether he has met with any member of the Ciskei Government in 1985 concerning matters of the South African Defence force seconded to Ciskei, if so (a) when, (b) with whom did he meet, (c) what was discussed at this meeting and (d) what was the outcome, if not,

(4) whether he intends meeting with representatives of the Ciskei Government concerning these members of the South African Defence Force, if not, why not, if so, when,

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes 44

(2) Yes

HoA

Industrial Development Corporation

D R Voster—General Manager Industrial Development Corporation

M T de Waal—Managing Director Industrial Development Corporation

Alternates

F J Reuvers—Industrial Development Corporation

A J Myburgh—Deputy-Director-General, Department of Commerce and Industries

(a) 25 January 1985

Dr D C Neethling—Chief Director; Energy, Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Dr L Alberts—Director-general Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs

S J P du Plessis—Director-general Department of Commerce and Industries

M Macdonald—General Manager Industrial Development Corporation

D R Voster—General Manager Industrial Development Corporation

M T de Waal—Managing Director Industrial Development Corporation

Alternates

F J Reuvers—Industrial Development Corporation

A J Myburgh Deputy-Director-General Department of Commerce and Industries

State Oil Fund (Pty) Ltd

*5 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Who were the directors of the State Oil Fund (Pty) Ltd as at (a) 31 October 1984 and (b) 25 January 1985?

HoA

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

(a) 31 October 1984

Dr D C Neethling—Chief Director Energy, Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Dr L Alberts—Director-general Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs

S J P du Plessis—Director-general Department of Commerce and Industries

M Macdonald—General Manager Industrial Development Corporation

D R Voster—General Manager Industrial Development Corporation

M T de Waal—Managing Director Industrial Development Corporation

Alternates

F J Reuvers—Industrial Development Corporation

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M T de Waal—Managing Director Industrial Development Corporation

Alternates

F J Reuvers—Industrial Development Corporation

A J Myburgh—Deputy-Director-General Department of Commerce and Industries

Rent-controlled dwellings

*9. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works

- (1) How many rent-controlled dwellings are there in the electoral division of Cape Town Gardens or the specified areas falling into this constituency,
- (2) whether any applications for rent increases in respect of such dwellings were received in 1984, if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

(1) The required information is not readily available and also not definable as all dwellings occupied before 21 October 1949 are subject to rent control while dwellings occupied after 20 October 1949 and before 1 June 1966 are only subject to rent control if the relevant tenants are protected tenants

(2) 124 applications in respect of 929 flat units and 108 applications in respect of dwellings were received in the area of the constituency in the relevant year

For written reply

General Affairs

Sandton area

33 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications

Whether it is the intention to provide any additional (a) post offices and (b) postal services in the Sandton area in 1985, if so, (i) where, (ii) what services, and (iii) when, in each case?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Yes.

(i) Sunninghill, Alexandra Township and Gallo Manor;

(ii) post offices; and

(iii) Sunninghill: March 1985
Alexandra Township: Latter half of 1985
Gallo Manor: End of 1985

(b) yes,

(i) Rivonia, Sunninghill, Strathavon and Alexandra Township,

(ii) mail collection points in the case of Rivonia, Sunninghill and Strathavon and an additional street posting box in Alexandra Township, and

(iii) Rivonia February 1985
Sunninghill March 1985
Strathavon April 1985
Alexandra Township: As soon as negotiations with the local authorities have been finalized

Delville Wood War Memorial

71 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Public Works

(1) (a)(i) What is the latest estimate of the final cost of the commemorative museum at Delville Wood and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b)(i) what amount had been spent on this project as at that date and (ii) how much of this amount had been paid by the (aa) South African Government and (bb) fund-raising committee referred to in his reply to Question No 17 on 22 June 1984;

(2) whether any significant changes have been made to the design of the commemorative museum, if so, what is the nature of these changes,

(3) what are the anticipated annual (a) running and (b) maintenance costs of the completed Delville Wood War Memorial?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

(1) (a) (i) Approximately R7 137 278

(ii) November 1984

(b) (i) R2 757 918,28

(ii) (aa) R2 757 918,28

(bb) None

(2) Yes, the width of the passages between the bastions was extended from 3 to 5 metres

(3) (a) R60 000 for the commemorative museum

(b) Not known at this stage. It is however a new structure and maintenance costs should be minimal

(254) Howard Q-6/185
Personnel members died/seriously injured
19/2/85

76. The Leader of the Official Opposition asked the Minister of Defence

(1) How many South African Defence Force personnel members died as a result of accidents in 1984,

(2) (a) how many such members (i) died and (ii) were seriously injured in that year as a result of other causes, excluding enemy action, and (b) what were the causes of death or injury in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) 199

(2) (a) (i) 155

(ii) Only five members were seriously injured as a result of causes other than accidents and enemy action. With the inclusion of accidents a total number of 813 members was admitted to hospital as seriously injured. Of these only 92 were even-

tually classified as seriously injured according to a new definition for "seriously injured" that has been accepted since the reply to the written question no 234 of 7 February 1984 in which the figure of 644 seriously injured was given. Of the 644, 93 would have been classified as seriously injured according to the new definition

(b) (i) Death

Suicide

Reportable diseases

General medical conditions

Accidents

(ii) Injury

Gunshot wounds

Assaults

Accidents

Computer scientists: professional allowances

91 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether qualified computer scientists employed by the South African Defence Force are recognized by it as professionals for the purposes of qualifying for professional allowances, if so, what is such allowance, if not, why not.

(2) whether he will consider classifying qualified computer scientists as professionals for purposes of this allowance, if not, why not, if so, when.

(3) whether persons who qualify for professional allowances automatically receive such allowances, if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are to be taken by such persons to apply for such allowances?

Rent-controlled dwellings

*9 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

- (1) How many rent-controlled dwellings are there in the electoral division of Cape Town Gardens or the specified areas falling into this constituency;
- (2) whether any applications for rent increases in respect of such dwellings were received in 1984; if so, how many?

THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS.

- (1) The required information is not readily available and also not definable as all dwellings occupied before 21 October 1949 are subject to rent control while dwellings occupied after 20 October 1949 and before 1 June 1966 are only subject to rent control if the relevant tenants are protected tenants
- (2) 124 applications in respect of 929 flat units and 108 applications in respect of dwellings were received in the area of the constituency in the relevant year

For written reply

General Affairs

Sandton area

33 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications.

Whether it is the intention to provide any additional (a) post offices and (b) postal services in the Sandton area in 1985, if so, (i) where, (ii) what services, and (iii) when, in each case?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

- (a) Yes,

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

(1) (a) (i) Approximately R7 137 278

(ii) November 1984

(b) (i) R2 757 918,28

(ii) (aa) R2 757 918,28

(bb) None

(2) Yes, the width of the passages between the bastions was extended from 3 to 5 metres

(3) (a) R60 000 for the commemorative museum

(b) Not known at this stage. It is however a new structure and maintenance costs should be minimal

(254) *Howard Q-61 185*
Personnel members died/seriously injured
19/2/85

76 The Leader of the Official Opposition asked the Minister of Defence

(1) How many South African Defence Force personnel members died as a result of accidents in 1984,

(2) (a) how many such members (i) died and (ii) were seriously injured in that year as a result of other causes, excluding enemy action, and (b) what were the causes of death or injury in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) 199

(2) (a) (i) 155

(ii) Only five members were seriously injured as a result of causes other than accidents and enemy action. With the inclusion of accidents a total number of 813 members was admitted to hospital as seriously injured. Of these only 92 were even-

tually classified as seriously injured according to a new definition for "seriously injured" that has been accepted since the reply to the written question no 234 of 7 February 1984 in which the figure of 644 seriously injured was given. Of the 644, 93 would have been classified as seriously injured according to the new definition

(b) (i) Death

Suicide

Reportable diseases

General medical conditions

Accidents

(ii) Injury

Gunshot wounds

Assaults

Accidents

Computer scientists professional allowances

91 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether qualified computer scientists employed by the South African Defence Force are recognized by it as professionals for the purposes of qualifying for professional allowances, if so, what is such allowance if not, why not,

(2) whether he will consider classifying qualified computer scientists as professionals for purposes of this allowance, if not, why not, if so, when,

(3) whether persons who qualify for professional allowances automatically receive such allowances, if not, (a) what not and (b) what steps are to be taken by such persons to apply for such allowances?

Sasol plants: exercises/functions
Q. Col. 139
Q. Col. 139

*6. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force conducted any exercises and/or performed any functions in or around the Sasol plants in Secunda in 1984, if so, (a) what was the purpose thereof, (b) who authorized the exercises and/or functions, (c) how many members of the South African Defence Force were involved and (d) what was the nature of the exercises and/or functions,

(2) whether any members of the South African Defence Force took any action in respect of any Sasol workers in or about November 1984, if so, (a) what action was taken, (b) why was it taken, (c) how many Sasol workers were involved and (d) who authorized this action,

(3) whether any workers were injured as a result, if so, what was the nature of the injuries,

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) To support the SA Police during a disturbance

(b) The Chief of the SA Defence Force at the request of the SA Police

(c) 403

(d) Guard duties at vulnerable points in and outside residential areas

Escort duties for buses together with the SA Police
 Access control to the Sasol-Secunda National Key Point

Provision of air and surface loud hailing equipment to the SA Police and Sasol management with which to speak to workers showing the flag (Demonstration of power)
 Reserve for the SA Police in an emergency situation

(2) No (a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away

(3) Fall away

(4) No

Hansard
 Committee investigating adjustments
Q. Col. 140 19/2/85
 *7. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence.

(1) Whether a committee is investigating or has investigated adjustments which may be necessary in the South African Defence Force, if so, what is the name of this committee,

(2) whether this committee has completed its investigations, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will complete its investigations; if so, (i) when and (ii) to whom will the report be made available?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

The Committee is known as the "Geldenhuys Committee"

(2) No (a) and (b) The nature of the investigation necessitates study of a wider magnitude than which was initially foreseen and at the request of the Committee an extension was granted until the second half of this year for the submission of its report with the proviso that it may submit interim reports on specific matters of an urgent nature

In this regard I would like to draw

the attention of the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition to my statement in this House on 17 May 1984, as recorded in Hansard, column 6746

Tuynhuys

*8 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Public Works

What is the estimated cost of refurbishing Tuynhuys?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

The estimated costs for the refurbishing and fitting out of the building is R3 350 000

Hansard
Q. Col. 141
 19/2/85
 certain person: member of Police Force/rank

*9 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was a member of the South African Police Force, if so, when did he (a) join and (b) leave the Police Force,

(2) whether this person held any rank while he was a member of the Force, if so, (a) what rank, (b) on what date did he attain such stage in his promotion and (c) on what basis did he qualify for this rank,

(3) whether he underwent any training, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) what training and (c) what was the duration of this training,

(4) whether this person appeared before a selection board, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) who served on this board?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) 12 January 1981
 (b) 31 December 1983

(2) Yes

(a) Lieutenant

(b) 1 December 1982

(c) On account of academic qualifications and the successful completion of the prescribed course for appointment in officer's rank

(3) Yes (a), (b) and (c) He underwent an abridged counter insurgency course from 18 January to 24 February 1982 and a candidate officers course from 15 September to 3 December 1982

(4) Yes

(a) On 8 September 1982

(b) Two lieutenant-generals and two major-generals from Head Office

Anti-smoking campaign

*10 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

Whether his Department intends to hold an anti-smoking campaign in 1985 if not, why not, if so, what is the nature of these plans?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Since smoking is a cause of death disability and ill-health, the Department anti-smoking Health Education and Activities is on-going, not merely a series of campaigns

The Department as a matter of course participates in all anti-smoking campaigns

Prevention is of prime importance and thus the Department concentrates its

Alexandra on a rental basis from West Rand Development Board and tenders are presently being invited for the provision of a prefabricated building to accommodate the office. Provided nothing unforeseen occurs, the building should be ready for occupation towards the second half of this year, and

(b) as of today
Hans and Q. 61/135
Ciskei: members of South African Defence Force *19/2/85*

*2 The Leader of the Official Opposition asked the Minister of Defence.

(1) Whether any members of the South African Defence Force were seconded to the Ciskei Government in 1984, if so, how many,

(2) whether the Ciskei Government took any steps in January 1985 in respect of any members of the South African Defence Force so seconded; if so, (a) what steps, (b) in respect of which members and (c) why were these steps taken;

(3) whether he has met with any member of the Ciskei Government in 1985 concerning matters of the South African Defence force seconded to Ciskei; if so, (a) when, (b) with whom did he meet, (c) what was discussed at this meeting and (d) what was the outcome, if not,

(4) whether he intends meeting with representatives of the Ciskei Government concerning these members of the South African Defence Force; if not, why not; if so, when,

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes 44

(2) Yes

(a) The immediate withdrawal of 3 members was requested

(b) Brig A A Nell, Col P Hall, Capt S R Barnard

(c) Because the Government of the Ciskei let it be known that it was no longer satisfied with the services of these members. In this connection it must be mentioned that Col Hall was seconded at the request of the Ciskei Government and had just arrived in the Ciskei, but had not reported for duty with the Ciskei Defence Force, when his desecending was requested

(3) No (a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away

(4) Yes As the withdrawal of the SA Defence Force personnel resulted from the actions of the Ciskei Government the initiative for discussion on this matter should come from that Government via the Department of Foreign Affairs

(5) No.
Hans and Q. 61/136
19/2/85
Strategic Fuel Fund Association

*4. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

Who were the directors of the Strategic Fuel Fund Association as at (a) 31 October 1984 and (b) 25 January 1985?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS.

(a) 31 October 1984
Dr D C Neethling—Chief Director Energy, Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs
Dr L Alberts—Director-general, Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs

S J P du Plessis—Director-general, Department of Commerce and Industries
M Macdonald—General Manager, State Oil Fund (Pty) Ltd

*5 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Who were the directors of the State Oil Fund (Pty) Ltd as at (a) 31 October 1984 and (b) 25 January 1985?

Industrial Development Corporation
Dr R Voster—General Manager, Industrial Development Corporation
M T de Waal—Managing Director, Industrial Development Corporation

Alternates
F J Reuvers—Industrial Development Corporation
A J Myburgh—Deputy-Director-General, Department of Commerce and Industries

(a) 25 January 1985
Dr D C Neethling—Chief Director Energy, Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs
Dr L Alberts—Director-general, Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs

S J P du Plessis—Director-general, Department of Commerce and Industries
M Macdonald—General Manager, Industrial Development Corporation
Dr R Voster—General Manager, Industrial Development Corporation

M T de Waal—Managing Director, Industrial Development Corporation
Alternates
F J Reuvers—Industrial Development Corporation
A J Myburgh—Deputy-Director-General, Department of Commerce and Industries

(a) 31 October 1984
Dr D C Neethling—Chief Director Energy, Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs
Dr L Alberts—Director-general, Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs

S J P du Plessis—Director-general, Department of Commerce and Industries
M Macdonald—General Manager, Industrial Development Corporation
Dr R Voster—General Manager, Industrial Development Corporation

M T de Waal—Managing Director, Industrial Development Corporation
Alternates
F J Reuvers—Industrial Development Corporation
A J Myburgh—Deputy-Director-General, Department of Commerce and Industries

*5 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Who were the directors of the State Oil Fund (Pty) Ltd as at (a) 31 October 1984 and (b) 25 January 1985?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

(a) 31 October 1984
Dr D C Neethling—Chief Director Energy, Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs
Dr L Alberts—Director-general, Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs

S J P du Plessis—Director-general, Department of Commerce and Industries
M Macdonald—General Manager, Industrial Development Corporation
Dr R Voster—General Manager, Industrial Development Corporation

M T de Waal—Managing Director, Industrial Development Corporation
Alternates
F J Reuvers—Industrial Development Corporation
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S J P du Plessis—Director-general, Department of Commerce and Industries
M Macdonald—General Manager, Industrial Development Corporation
Dr R Voster—General Manager, Industrial Development Corporation

*5 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Who were the directors of the State Oil Fund (Pty) Ltd as at (a) 31 October 1984 and (b) 25 January 1985?



COLONEL FIELD . . . to smooth out problems

Army, business liaison for EP

EAST LONDON — Eastern Province Command has appointed a senior staff officer to liaise with the business community on matters affecting manpower and national service

He is Colonel R. J. M. Field, a citizen force officer who is employed by a major motor company. He has set up a contact office at the SADF recruitment centre in Port Elizabeth

The Officer Commanding EP Command, Brigadier C. P. van der Westhuizen, said the army was making such appointments around the country to ensure that healthy relations were maintained with the business community

He said that Colonel Field's civilian occupation as well as his role as a citizen force commanding officer would enable him to understand both the problems arising out of national service obligations and the need to maintain the manpower requirements of defence force units

Colonel Field had been involved in the development of the national service system and had made representations on it to a Parliamentary select committee

80/2/85

D. Ruyfaldt

(237)

Despite the careful research and planning that had gone into the national service system, it was likely that practical issues would arise in its implementation. "Colonel Field will keep in close touch with citizen force units to help identify and smooth out these problems," Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said.

Colonel Field said he would make himself fully available to ensure the objectives of his appointment were met

"As the function is essentially one of communication or liaison, I would like administrators in all fields affected by national service to feel free to contact me," he said. — DDR

Mercury 20/2/85

Anti-call-up man

254

addresses students

Mercury Reporter

THE way to peace in South Africa did not lie in compulsory military service for whites or the extension of military service to coloureds and Indians, but in the dismantling of apartheid

This was said at the University of Natal in Durban yesterday by Mr Laurie Nathan, national organiser of the End Conscription Committee

He was taking part in a lively debate on conscription, organised by the Students' Representative Council at the university as part of Orientation Week.

Mr Nathan said the South African Government was fighting a 'civil war' in South Africa and a 'war of occupation' in South West Africa

The military authorities were the leaders in decision-making in South Africa today, he said

Conscription into the South African Defence Force meant the destruc-

tion of the lives of people who never invited the South African forces into South West Africa in the first place, Mr Nathan claimed

Durban attorney Dave McNaught, a former member of the New Republic Party, said he believed that conscription was necessary so that South Africa could adequately

protect its borders

Ideally he was in favour of a voluntary army. However, if conscription was changed immediately, South Africa would not be able to meet its defence needs

'We can't just say abolish conscription and the Defence Force. Then we will have chaos and revolution,' Mr McNaught said

What was the average number of passengers per South African Airways flight from (a) Johannesburg to Houston and (b) Houston to Johannesburg during the period 1 July 1984 to 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (a) 147
- (b) 154

Technikons: students

178 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education

How many (a) full-time and (b) part-time students were enrolled at technikons for Blacks as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(a) The hon member is referred to Table 7, page 235 of the 1984 Annual Report of the Department

(b) None

Handwritten: Hansard Q. Col. 235
Std 10 examinations 25/2/85

179 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education

(a) How many Black pupils at schools on the Witwatersrand wrote Std 10 examinations in 1984 or during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many of these pupils obtained matriculation exemption?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

- (a) 6 574
- (b) 486

Handwritten: Hansard Q. Col. 235
First-year students 25/2/85

181 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other specified first-year students were registered at each university falling under the control of his Department in 1984?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Fort Hare	5	5	1	1 291	—
The North	—	2	—	1 841	—
Zuuland	—	2	—	1 534	—
Medunsa ..	—	—	—	254	—
Vista	—	11	—	4 837	—

Handwritten: Hansard Q. Col. 236
Cahora Bassa scheme 25/2/85

187 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs †

(1) Whether the Republic concluded an agreement in regard to the Cahora Bassa scheme on or around 2 May 1984, if so,

(2) whether the Cahora Bassa scheme has supplied any electricity to the Republic since this agreement was concluded, if so, (a) on what date did the supply thereof commence and (b) (i) what total amount of electricity has been supplied to the Republic since and (ii) what percentage of the Republic's electricity consumption in the corresponding period does this amount of electricity represent,

(3) whether any amounts have been paid to (a) Portugal and (b) Mozambique in respect of (i) electricity supplied and (ii) the use of powerlines and installations; if so, what amounts in each case?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes

(a) The supply was partially restored at 02h16 on 27 January 1985 and was interrupted at 12h06 on 8 February 1985

(b) (i) 152.5 GWh

(ii) 4 per cent of the electricity sent out by Escom The figure for the Republic as a whole is not known

(3) No.

Handwritten: Hansard Q. Col. 237
Joint Matriculation Board 25/2/85

200. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Education

(a) How many (i) Black, (ii) White, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Indian (aa) private and (bb) other candidates wrote the matriculation examinations of the Joint Matriculation Board in 1984 and (b) how many such candidates (i) passed and (ii) failed their examinations?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

(a) Black White Coloured Indian
1 337 1 245 81 45

No separate statistics are available in respect of private and other candidates

(b) Black White Coloured Indian
(i) 200 1 156 63 26
(ii) 1 137 89 18 19

The above statistics only pertain to candidates who wrote examinations in six or more subjects

Handwritten: Hansard Q. Col. 237
Nurses 25/2/85

226 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare.

(1) Whether there is a shortage of nurses in the Republic, if so, what was this shortage as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) whether his Department intends to increase the facilities available for the

training of nurses, if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what additional number of nurses will be accommodated in these facilities?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) Shortage of nurses is a relative concept and it is therefore not possible to give a meaningful figure in this regard

(2) Nursing training is only partly the responsibility of the Department of Health and Welfare

Within the Department of Health and Welfare the training of nurses will be slightly increased

(a) as soon as present negotiations with Provincial Hospital Departments regarding the new nursing curriculum and sharing of training facilities have been finalized,

(b) numbers not available at this stage

Handwritten: Hansard Q. Col. 238
Cadet detachments 25/2/85

286 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

How many (a) cadet detachments and (b) persons attached to these detachments were there in the Republic as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) 653

(b) 2 885 officers and 178 240 cadets

Handwritten: Hansard Q. Col. 238
Notifiable diseases 25/2/85

316 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

How many cases of each notifiable disease were notified in respect of each race group in 1984?

Wool Board

*40. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

- (1) Whether the Wool Board negotiated an overseas loan in 1984, if so, (a) for what amount, (b) what would be the potential loss if the loan were to be repaid at the present exchange rate and (c) when is it due to be repaid,
- (2) whether this loan can be rolled over, if not, why not,
- (3) whether provision is being made to finance part or all of the loss from the deferred payment ("agterskot") of 1985, if so, what amount,
- (4) whether provision is being made to finance part or all of the loss from the stabilization fund, if so,
- (5) whether an increase in the stabilization fund levy is being contemplated, if so, what is the nature of the increase?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

- (1) No (2), (3), (4) and (5) Fall away

Cigarette advertising on television

*41 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether any agreement was reached between the SABC and the tobacco industry regarding cigarette advertising on television, if so, (a) (i) when and (ii) why was this agreement concluded and (b) what were the terms of the agreement;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) No Prior to the introduction of ad-

vertisements on television on 1 January 1978, the tobacco industry informed the SABC that it would not advertise on television

- (a)(i) and (ii) and (b) fall away.

- (2) No

259
Q. Col. 280
Hans and
26/2/85
 National Key Points
 †Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) (a) How many National Key Points have been declared in terms of section 2 of the National Key Points Act, No 102 of 1980, and (b) what total amount has been paid out to the owners of National Key Points as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,
- (2) whether any of these National Key Points have been subject to attacks, if so, (a) which Key Points and (b) what was the nature of these attacks?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) 337

- (b) To date no financial aid, provided for in section 11(1)(d) of the National Key Points Act, has been rendered to owners of National Key Points

- (2) Yes

- (a) For security reasons it is not considered expedient to divulge the names of National Key Points I am, however, prepared to supply the names of the key points in question to the honourable member on a confidential basis

- (b) The planting of limpet mines and stand off bombardments

Own Affairs:

Chairman of the Ministers' Council

Draft legislation

*1. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Chairman of the Minister's Council †

- (1) whether draft legislation in respect of own affairs is being prepared for the current session of the House of Assembly, if not, why not, if so, (a) in respect of which matters and (b) when is it anticipated that each of these bills will be introduced,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL

- 1 The Administration House of Assembly came into existence on 3 September of last year. However, decid-

(a)

Additional Appropriation Bill of the Administration House of Assembly
 Educational Services Amendment Bill
 South African Teachers' Council for Whites Amendment Bill
 Appropriation Bill of the Administration House of Assembly
 Development and Housing Bill
 Rent Control Amendment Bill

(b)

28 February 1985
 11 March 1985
 11 March 1985
 25 March 1985

Before Easter recess
 After Easter recess

The Part Appropriation Bill of the Administration House of Assembly was already introduced on 19 February 1985

- (2) No

†Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon Chairman of the Ministers' Council, I should like to ask him whether he considers his reply to be complete execution of the right of self-determination of Whites under the new dispensation [Interjections]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: Mr Speaker, the answer is yes. The hon member must remember that in terms of the rules of the Cabinet all legis-

ed success has been achieved in establishing an organization which, to a great extent, is functioning effectively within such a short period. A great deal of attention has been required in attending to problem areas with the result that there has been little real progress in the areas already identified as possible needing legislation. The stage has been reached, however, where those areas already identified are being examined intensively and legislation prepared, should it be found necessary. In addition to this thorough attention is being devoted to certain questions pertaining to the difference between own and general affairs. The inquiry into the transfer of provincial functions has also not been concluded. Nevertheless the following bills concerning own affairs have already been prepared or are in the process of being prepared for introduction during the course of this session on the expected dates as indicated.

lation to be introduced during a session must be handed in to the Cabinet before the end of October

Ministers

Groot Constantia Control Board

*1. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

- (1) (a) (i) Who are the members of the Groot Constantia Control Board and (ii) in what town or suburb does each

cleansing and rehabilitation The Department of Transport is responsible for the prevention and combating of pollution of the sea by oil

Castillo de Bellver

*8 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

- (1) Whether any crude oil has continued to leak from the submerged stern section of the sunken tanker *Castillo de Bellver*, if not,
- (2) whether, according to observations, any crude oil is still so trapped in the said section of the sunken tanker, if so, what estimated quantity of crude oil is still so trapped,
- (3) whether the situation is being monitored, if so, what form of monitoring is taking place,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

*The MINISTER OF MANPOWER (for the Minister of Transport Affairs)

- (1) No, not since 1 February 1984
- (2) Yes, according to an estimate by the owners/insurers between 60 000 and 75 000 tons
- (3) Yes, on a monthly basis by Kuswag vessels and on a continuous basis by fishing vessels operating in the area
- (4) No

Bonus bonds

*9 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Finance †

- (a) What amount was collected in respect of bonus bonds from 1 March 1984 to the specified date on which sales thereof were discontinued and (b) which amount was paid out by the State in the corresponding period in the previous year in respect of draw prizes and interest?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (a) R77 736 565—up to 31 October 1984
- (b) Draw prizes and interest amounting to R10 468 700,00 and R10 228 059,28 respectively were paid out during the period 1 March 1983 to 31 October 1983.

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon Minister of Finance, can we then assume that the actual reason for discontinuing the bonus obligation scheme is the relative small difference between the answer on the (a) and (b) parts?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, if the hon member has any further questions, he can Table them

254 Hansard Q. 61 252
Members killed/wounded 26/2/85
 *10 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

How many members of the South African Defence Force were (a) killed and (b) wounded in 1984?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (a) 123 members were killed in military operations and training exercises
- (b) The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition is referred to the reply to part (b) of the written question number 167 of 2 February 1984

255 Hansard Q. 61.252
Surplus foods 26/2/85
 *11 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics

Whether his Department is notified of surplus foods available for distribution amongst welfare organizations; if so, what are the particulars of the procedure followed in this regard?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

No No person or body is obliged to notify the Department of surplus food products Where controlled foodstuffs are involved, the agricultural marketing boards contact welfare organizations directly

Surplus foods

*12. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

Whether his Department is notified of surplus foods available for distribution amongst welfare organizations, if so, what are the particulars of the procedure followed in this regard?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

No The respective Agricultural Marketing Boards are responsible for surplus foods and, where necessary, communicate directly with welfare organizations

Surplus fruit/milk

*13 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

Whether any surplus (a) fruit and (b) milk from foreign countries was dumped in the Republic of South Africa during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available, if so, (i) on what dates, (ii) in which areas of the Republic and (iii) why?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

(a) and (b) Section 56 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964 (Act 91 of 1964) provides, among others, that imported goods are deemed to have been dumped if—

“their export price to the Republic is less than the price at which identical or comparable goods are being sold in the ordinary course of trade in any market

• in the territory of origin of such imported goods”

During the past twelve months the Board of Trade and Industries did not receive any application for action against dumping in respect of either fruit or milk

256 Hansard Q. 61.254
South West Africa: capital/revenue accounts 26/2/85
 (1) (i) and (ii) Fall away
 *14 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether the South African Transport Services keep separate (a) capital and (b) revenue accounts for their operations in the territory of South West Africa, if not, in what manner are profits and losses on specific services in this territory calculated?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER (for the Minister of Transport Affairs)

- (a) and (b) No Services in South West Africa are operated as an integral part of SA Transport Services The profits and losses are calculated scientifically and are based on modern and widely recognized accounting practice and principles

International airline: agreement

*15 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether the South African Airways have reached an agreement with an international airline, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Transport Services for the purpose of the Minister's reply, regarding passengers from Cape Town making use of the services of this airline by traveling as far as Harare, if so, (a) what are the terms of this agreement and (b) why was it entered into,

- (2) whether any similar agreements have been entered into with any other international airlines, if so, (a) with

NGK ^{CHL Toms}
2/12/85
chaplain
254
exempted

BLOEMFONTEIN — History was made at the Board of Religious Objection here on Tuesday when an army chaplain, the Rev C H Krause, became the first NGK minister to appear before the board and the first to gain exemption

Although he has already completed his military training, Mr Krause, who is now working as a missionary in Garankua, applied to be exempted from further military service

He said his move from the NGK to the NGK in Africa in 1983 had brought about his change in attitude to military service

The chairman of the board, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said the board was concerned that Mr Krause's convictions had been influenced by his missionary work, and could be based on "sociopolitical rather than religious beliefs"

Mr Krause was exempted from military service and will complete his remaining military service in community service — Sapa

Statement on seconded soldiers not true — Sebe

By RONEL SCHEFFER

BISHO — President Lennox Sebe yesterday accused South Africa's Deputy Minister of Defence of telling Parliament a "gross deliberate lie" about the recent withdrawal of seconded soldiers in Ciskei.

He also rejected allegations that an Israeli security company had instigated Ciskei to request South Africa to recall senior seconded officers.

President Sebe was reacting to a statement in Parliament this week by the Deputy Minister, Mr Adrian Vlok, in which he said the South African Government had not discussed the withdrawal with Ciskei and that the initiative for discussion should come from Ciskei.

The President released the full content of a telex sent to Mr Vlok yesterday in response to his statement.

In the message President Sebe also claimed that the chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, had "failed to seek a full understanding" of the death of a total of 12 young Ciskeian soldiers while the Ciskei Defence Force was under the direct command of a seconded South African soldier, Brigadier A A Nell.

President Sebe told Mr Vlok that his government had made several approaches to South Africa to discuss the matter but had been rebuffed by the government.

He revealed that after South Africa's decision to withdraw all its seconded defence force personnel from Ciskei, his government had

again on January 24 requested their return through diplomatic channels.

President Sebe said a commission of inquiry appointed after the death of Ciskeian soldiers at bases in the country had recommended the immediate withdrawal of three South African officers, Brig Nell, Captain S R Barnard and Colonel P Hall. The commission had not recommended the withdrawal of all seconded defence personnel serving in Ciskei.

Copies of the commission's reports had been submitted to South Africa's State President and several other South African cabinet ministers.

President Sebe said he had invited Gen Viljoen

to discuss the findings of the commission. A subsequent scheduled meeting did not take place because Gen Viljoen, on learning that he would meet with the President as well as certain cabinet ministers and members of the ruling party's caucus, indicated that he was unwilling to meet with this group and wished to consult with the President in private.

"As a consequence of this attitude no meeting took place," said President Sebe, adding that "this situation greatly offended the Ciskei nation."

A second date for a meeting had been fixed, but Gen Viljoen did not meet the appointment. "General Viljoen's failure to pursue and in-

vestigate this sensitive matter leaves the matter unresolved and the nation will continue to mourn the deaths of these young Ciskeians," he said.

He said he had at all times sought to avoid confrontation and bad relations with South Africa and had demonstrated his desire to restore good relations on the matter through these initiatives.

President Sebe said he hoped South Africa would now respond positively to the initiatives.

In an interview yesterday President Sebe said South Africa's decision to withdraw seconded defence force personnel could only be regarded as a "deliberate cover-up" of circumstances which led to the death of the 12 soldiers.

Asked to respond to allegations that an Israeli security company sought the removal of the three seconded officers, President Sebe said "There is no truth in that."

Five Israelis, he said, were employed by the Ciskeian Defence Force and they were engaged in motivating the youth and in other programmes "far wider than the handling of the gun."

They were involved in "human development" and as a result of their involvement there had already been a dramatic decrease in absenteeism in the defence force.

"How can five men shake the empire of well-trained SADF personnel?" asked President Sebe — DDR
More reports P5

Transkei told: give Xaba up

BISHO — Relations between Ciskei and Transkei would only improve when Transkei stopped giving refuge to the former Vice-President of Ciskei, the Rev Willie Xaba, and the former Minister of Transport, Mr Namba Sebe, President Lennox Sebe said yesterday.

In an interview here he said relations between the two countries at present were "no worse off than before". Transkei he said, had acted in violation of international law by giving asylum to Mr Xaba and Mr Sebe who were not political refugees.

The Ciskei police issued warrants for the arrest of both men in October last year.

Asked for comment on Mr Xaba's recent claims that he (the President) was under threat of assassination in Ciskei and that he faced a hard core of dissent in Ciskei, President Sebe said he did not pay much attention to Mr Xaba's activities.

Mr Xaba, he said, was just being used as an "old gramophone" to broadcast "his master's voice" — DDR

JOHN MAREE

Arm Scor and the man

Few people are able to straddle the divergent interests of the private and public sectors as effectively as Barlows' John Maree. Last week the State President awarded him the *Star of South Africa*, a decoration generally reserved for the military, in recognition of his services to Arm Scor. In 1981 he was nominated one of five *Sunday Times* businessmen of the year.

It's rare to receive accolades from both the public sector and private sector. It's also unusual to find an Afrikaner in the top echelons of Barlows' rarefied English air. Maree (60) may well be the exception who proves that such tribal stereotypes may be on the way out. The son of a Middelburg, Cape, doctor, today he's an executive director of Barlows and chairman of the building materials, paint and steel division — including quoted companies Robor, Plascon-Evans and Federated Blaikie.

Maree served on Arm Scor's board for five years when, out of the blue one day in 1979, the late Punch Barlow received a phone call from then PM PW Botha request-

ing Maree's three-year secondment to Arm Scor. Barlow was unable to turn down the request and after a bit of manpower juggling in the group, Maree moved into Arm Scor's chair.

He won't talk about his Arm Scor experience or discuss the impact he made on the corporation. In cases like this it is often difficult to decide whether he is impelled by modesty or by the provisions of the Defence Act.

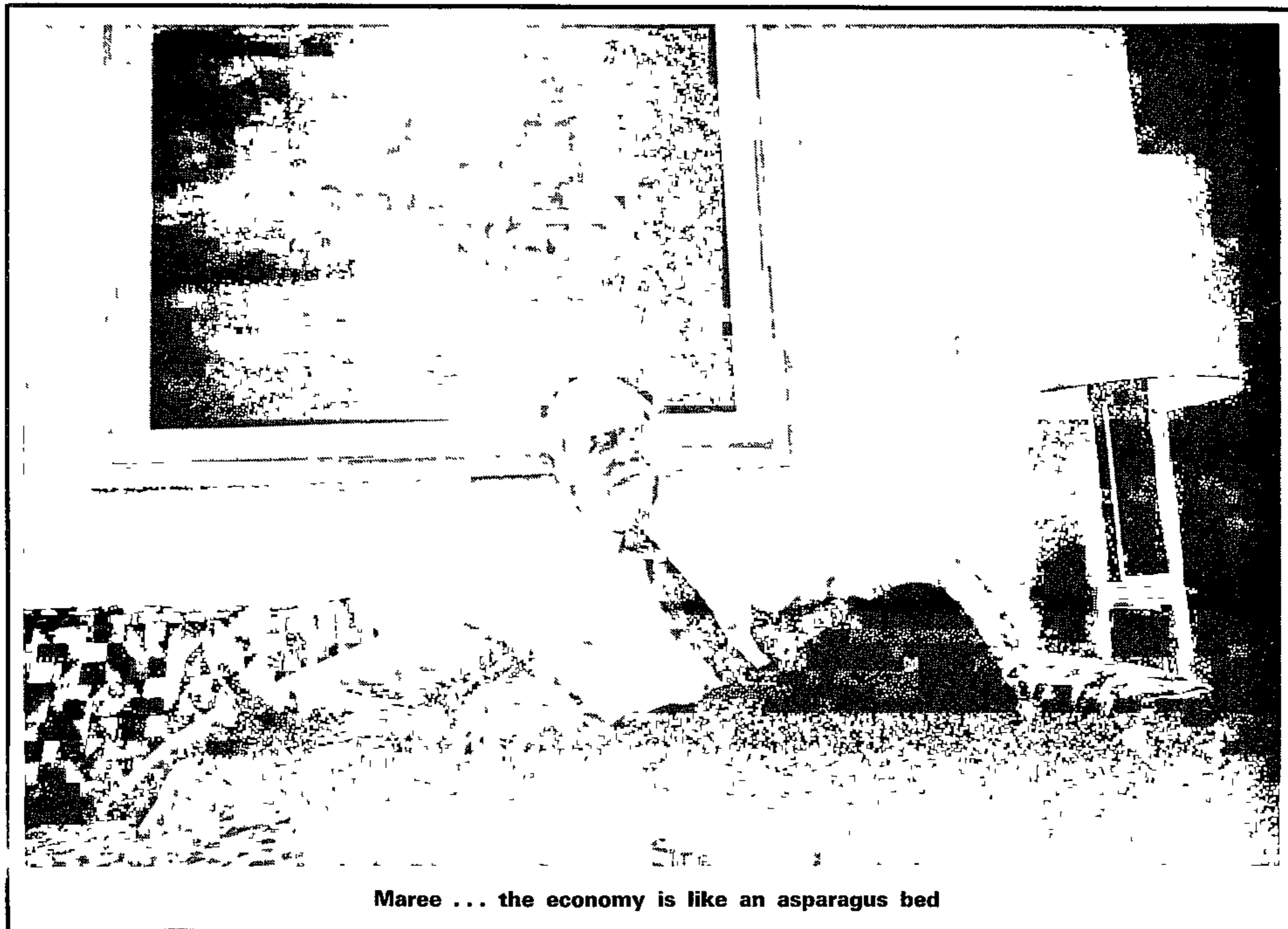
Probably rightly, he thinks he got the award for his successful translation of private sector management principles to a public corporation.

Maree achieved this by employing principles of efficient management like "goal-setting and the creation of a team whose members all faced in the same direction." These were lessons he learnt from a business career which included three years on the JSE, a stint as MD of Union Free State Mining and Calan before being appointed chairman of Rand Mine Properties. He subsequently became responsible for all

Barlow's property interests — a period during which he was also able to indulge his passion for gardening while supervising the development of Barlow Park.

Though cross-pollination between the private and public sectors has become more common in recent years, Maree's appointment broke new ground in the heady post-Carlton Conference days. While recognising that today top management's resources are so stretched that an interchange of skills between the two sectors is problematic, Maree believes it's a principle that should still be encouraged.

"In SA, there's one manager for every 50 workers whereas in developed Western countries the ratio is 1:10. And SA's problems can only get worse as the white population from which we draw our management cadre isn't growing, and the rest of the population is," he says. "That's why I think it's essential to draw blacks into management in both the private and public sectors — presently there are no black managers in public corporations."



Maree ... the economy is like an asparagus bed

254 FM 22/2/85

"One of the most important tasks facing SA management," he adds, "is the development of a management philosophy which accounts for black culture. Blacks have a culturally-determined lack of performance or achievement drive which we as managers must overcome."

"It's important for European managers to learn about black culture and find methods of understanding the black man, particularly as our economic future is dependent on solving black productivity problems."

SA's low productivity rate, he maintains, is one of the major reasons for high inflation and the weak rand. It's these factors which make him pessimistic about the possibilities of bringing down inflation to the level of SA's trading partners.

As Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into Iscor, Maree spends a good deal of time wheeling and dealing on his car phone while commuting between Johannesburg and Pretoria. When he's not tending his three acres in Hyde Park, he's probably discussing business on the undulating fairways at the River Club, of which he is president.

An ardent admirer of P W Botha, Maree is perfectly comfortable with the current pace of political change. However, he feels government's immediate economic priority must be to balance the Budget properly.

He's absolutely adamant the Defence Budget should not be cut. "If change is to take place by consensus then we'd better see that we can protect our rich country by bringing about change without outside interference," he says.

"All the same we can't keep borrowing money to finance expenditure. With increasing exports and the improved balance of payments, the seeds are already being sown," he says. "The economy is like an asparagus bed with lots of changes under the surface and suddenly without warning the shoots push through."

JOANNE RAPHAEL Comic capers

If the idea of a Zulu-speaking Spiderman, an Afrikaans-speaking Batman and a Xhosa-speaking Archie seems crazy — then sit tight, there's more. Joanne Raphael has given Superman, and many other comic book characters, multi-lingual capacities in five African languages, as well as Afrikaans and English.

Raphael (28) dreamed up the notion in June last year and wasted no time about relaying the news to the giant US-owned comic book companies — DC, Marvel and Archie. They were interested, and with reason: by translating the comics into the vernacular, Raphael proposed to capture a 3,1m black market in southern Africa as well as a target market of 400 000 whites. In addition, with printing and publishing rights, the price of the comic book could be

cut by 75%

She then disclosed her scheme to Metro Cash and Carry, which agreed to distribute the comics and finance the research for the venture, known as Americom. With the aid of her two partners, publishers and printers Brian Segel and Keith Kowitz and translator Grant Shakoane, Raphael has 11 titles ready to launch in May and orders for 600 000. There are 60 other titles on the drawing-board.

That she is a fast mover and often ahead of her time is borne out by her background. Raphael matriculated at 15 and went to UCT at 16, where she studied law. She worked at Greatermans as sales promotions and advertising manager, after which she owned and operated a restaurant in Cape Town.

Raphael came to Johannesburg last year, twiddling her thumbs and looking for a challenge. After Cape Town, she finds Johannesburg "exciting, inspiring, vibrant. In comparison, Cape Town is like an illusion — there is this beautiful image of a castle

and the sea, but behind it there is nothing."

Raphael says she always knew she would go into publishing. That her work is pitched mainly at the black market has a certain inevitability, as her father retails to blacks in Springs, where Raphael was brought up. As a child, she often helped out in one of the family stores, which she believes has given her "a feel" for the African market.

The feel, she says, goes beyond the commercial spirit of the venture. Raphael believes that translating popular characters' adventures into simple language will encourage literacy among blacks. Nor is there any harm in the fact that the comic book heroes are always "good guys" concerned with personal rectitude and upholding the moral values of the Western world. But can a black child relate to these whiter-than-white heroes? Oh, yes, says Raphael. Superman, Batman and Spiderman have already been screened on TV2, and Bop-TV has bought the rights for further screening, proving that the characters are potentially as popular among blacks as whites.



Raphael ... a Zulu Spiderman, an Afrikaans Batman

Arms embargo: the high price South Africa has to pay

(254)

WASHINGTON — While the arms embargo has failed to deny South Africa many weapons it has been effective in some ways, say opinions published in Washington.

The embargo is said to have shown that South Africa can be made to pay a prohibitively high price to achieve strategic goals.

This belief is attributed to Western diplomats and other informed analysts by *Washington Post* correspondent Glenn Frankel in a report from Simonstown.

He writes. "The lesson of the embargo, they contend, is that while no sanction can prevent South Africa from achieving its strategic goals, it can force it to pay a prohibitively high price."

Mr Frankel contrasts this view with the common perception by South Africa and its international critics that the arms embargo has been a dramatic failure, merely making South Africa the 10th largest weapons maker.

He says the effectiveness of the arms embargo has assumed greater significance recently as Western critics of apartheid

The Star Bureau

push for new economic sanctions against South Africa.

"As the only form of mandatory sanctions currently in force against South Africa," he adds, "the arms embargo offers the best evidence on the consequences, intentional or otherwise, that other prohibitions might have."

"In the view of many independent analysts, South Africa has mastered the manufacture of artillery, small arms, missiles, electronics and communications equipment."

"But it has lagged behind in such key fields as aircraft, tanks and other armoured vehicles."

"As a visit to Simonstown makes clear, the embargo has also helped transform South Africa's ocean-going Navy into little more than a coastal protection and surveillance unit."

"These deficiencies, although publicly dismissed as unimportant by officials here, are said to be causing great concern among South African military planners."

"Their seriousness was made clear during last year's successful

military foray into southern Angola.
"During the month-long campaign, South African soldiers faced Angolan troops using Soviet-built T-55 tanks, Mig-23 jets and SA-8 and SA-9 anti-aircraft missiles.

"Each of these weapons, analysts here contend, proved equal or superior to their South African equivalents.

"The analysts say it was only the superior training and motivation of South African military personnel that carried the day."

Mr Frankel quotes an unidentified defence analyst in Pretoria as saying: "In the past the South African Defence Force has been just as good as it has to be, but that's an uncomfortable position to be in."

The analyst added that the lesson of the Angola operation was that they couldn't match the Soviet build-up that could occur in front-line states like Angola, and it scared the hell out of them

Mr Frankel says South African officials insist their arms industry is capable of meeting any challenge.

An official is quoted as saying: "South Africa is aware of the situation and we will adapt to changing circumstances
"If we find some of our weaponry is obsolete we will come up with something else."

Mr Frankel says any evaluation of the arms embargo's effectiveness is difficult and speculative because of the secrecy shrouding South Africa's arms industry

He adds that South Africa's opponents contend that the key element in the growth of that industry has been foreign violations of the arms embargo, such as the acquisition of 100 British-built Centurion tanks from which to build the Olifant tanks

Mr Frankel says analysts in South Africa who defend the embargo contend that South Africa's illegal and grey-area purchases of arms or related equipment have proved very expensive

He adds that informed estimates are that mark-ups for arms bought on the international black market range between 20 and 100 percent

What was the average number of passengers per South African Airways flight from (a) Johannesburg to Houston and (b) Houston to Johannesburg during the period 1 July 1984 to 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (a) 147
- (b) 154

Technikons' students

178 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education

How many (a) full-time and (b) part-time students were enrolled at technikons in 1984 as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(a) The hon member is referred to Table 7, page 235 of the 1984 Annual Report of the Department

(b) None

Hansard Q. Col. 235
25/2/85

179 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education

(a) How many Black pupils at schools on the Witwatersrand wrote Std 10 examinations in 1984 or during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many of these pupils obtained matriculation exemption?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

- (a) 6 574
- (b) 486

Hansard
First-year students
Q. Col. 235
181 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education
25/2/85

HoA

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other specified first-year students were registered at each university falling under the control of his Department in 1984?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Fort Hare	5	5	1	1 291	—
The North	—	2	—	1 841	—
Zululand	—	2	—	1 534	—
Medunsa	—	—	—	254	—
Vista	—	11	—	4 837	—

Hansard
Cahora Bassa scheme
Q. Col. 236
187 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

(1) Whether the Republic concluded an agreement in regard to the Cahora Bassa scheme on or around 2 May 1984, if so,

(2) whether the Cahora Bassa scheme has supplied any electricity to the Republic since this agreement was concluded, if so, (a) on what date did the supply thereof commence and (b) (i) what total amount of electricity has been supplied to the Republic since and (ii) what percentage of the Republic's electricity consumption in the corresponding period does this amount of electricity represent,

(3) whether any amounts have been paid to (a) Portugal and (b) Mozambique in respect of (i) electricity supplied and (ii) the use of powerlines and installations, if so, what amounts in each case?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes

(a) The supply was partially restored at 02h16 on 27 January 1985 and was interrupted at 12h06 on 8 February 1985.

HoA

training of nurses; if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what additional number of nurses will be accommodated in these facilities?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (1) Shortage of nurses is a relative concept and it is therefore not possible to give a meaningful figure in this regard
- (2) Nursing training is only partly the responsibility of the Department of Health and Welfare.

Within the Department of Health and Welfare the training of nurses will be slightly increased

(a) as soon as present negotiations with Provincial Hospital Departments regarding the new nursing curriculum and sharing of training facilities have been finalized,

(b) numbers not available at this stage

Hansard Q. Col. 238
Cadet detachments 25/2/85

286 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

How many (a) cadet detachments and (b) persons attached to these detachments were there in the Republic as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) 653

(b) 2 885 officers and 178 240 cadets

Hansard
Notifiable diseases
25/2/85

316 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

How many cases of each notifiable disease were notified in respect of each race group in 1984?

HoA

(b) (i) 152,5 GWh.

(ii) 4 per cent of the electricity sent out by Escom. The figure for the Republic as a whole is not known.

(3) No

Hansard
Joint Matriculation Board
Q. Col. 237
25/2/85
200 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Education

(a) How many (i) Black, (ii) White, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Indian (aa) private and (bb) other candidates wrote the matriculation examinations of the Joint Matriculation Board in 1984 and (b) how many such candidates (i) passed and (ii) failed their examinations?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

	Black	White	Coloured	Indian
(a)	1 337	1 245	81	45

No separate statistics are available in respect of private and other candidates

	Black	White	Coloured	Indian
(b) (i)	200	1 156	63	26
(ii)	1 137	89	18	19

The above statistics only pertain to candidates who wrote examinations in six or more subjects

Hansard
Nurses
Q. Col. 237
25/2/85

226 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) Whether there is a shortage of nurses in the Republic, if so, what was this shortage as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) whether his Department intends to increase the facilities available for the

HoA

Wool Board

*40 Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

- (1) Whether the Wool Board negotiated an overseas loan in 1984, if so, (a) for what amount, (b) what would be the potential loss if the loan were to be repaid at the present exchange rate and (c) when is it due to be repaid,
- (2) whether this loan can be rolled over, if not, why not;
- (3) whether provision is being made to finance part or all of the loss from the deferred payment ("agterskot") of 1985, if so, what amount,
- (4) whether provision is being made to finance part or all of the loss from the stabilization fund, if so,
- (5) whether an increase in the stabilization fund levy is being contemplated, if so, what is the nature of the increase?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

- (1) No. (2), (3), (4) and (5) Fall away.

Cigarette advertising on television

*41. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether any agreement was reached between the SABC and the tobacco industry regarding cigarette advertising on television, if so, (a) (i) when and (ii) why was this agreement concluded and (b) what were the terms of the agreement;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) No Prior to the introduction of ad-

vertisements on television on 1 January 1978, the tobacco industry informed the SABC that it would not advertise on television.

- (a)(i) and (ii) and (b) fall away

- (2) No

(259) *Answer*
National Key Points
Q. Col. 280 26/2/85
*42 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) (a) How many National Key Points have been declared in terms of section 2 of the National Key Points Act, No 102 of 1980, and (b) what total amount has been paid out to the owners of National Key Points as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,
- (2) whether any of these National Key Points have been subject to attacks; if so, (a) which Key Points and (b) what was the nature of these attacks?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) (a) 337.
- (b) To date no financial aid, provided for in section 11(1)(d) of the National Key Points Act, has been rendered to owners of National Key Points.

- (2) Yes

- (a) For security reasons it is not considered expedient to divulge the names of National Key Points I am, however, prepared to supply the names of the key points in question to the honourable member on a confidential basis
- (b) The planting of limpet mines and stand off bombardments

Own Affairs

Chairman of the Ministers' Council

Draft legislation

*1 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Chairman of the Minister's Council +

- (1) whether draft legislation in respect of own affairs is being prepared for the current session of the House of Assembly; if not, why not; if so, (a) in respect of which matters and (b) when is it anticipated that each of these bills will be introduced;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

+The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL:

1. The Administration House of Assembly came into existence on 3 September of last year. However, decid-

(a)
Additional Appropriation Bill of the Administration House of Assembly
Educational Services Amendment Bill
South African Teachers' Council for Whites Amendment Bill
Appropriation Bill of the Administration House of Assembly
Development and Housing Bill
Rent Control Amendment Bill

(b)
28 February 1985

11 March 1985

11 March 1985

25 March 1985

Before Easter recess
After Easter recess

The Part Appropriation Bill of the Administration House of Assembly was already introduced on 19 February 1985

- (2) No

+Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon Chairman of the Ministers' Council, I should like to ask him whether he considers his reply to be complete execution of the right of self-determination of Whites under the new dispensation [Interjections]

+The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL Mr Speaker, the answer is yes. The hon member must remember that in terms of the rules of the Cabinet all legis-

ed success has been achieved in establishing an organization which to a great extent, is functioning effectively within such a short period. A great deal of attention has been required in attending to problem areas with the result that there has been little real progress in the areas already identified as possible needs for legislation. The stage has been reached, however, where those areas already identified are being examined intensively and legislation prepared. It should be found necessary in addition to this thorough attention being devoted to certain questions pertaining to the difference between own and general affairs. The inquiry into the transfer of provincial functions has also not been concluded. Nevertheless the following bills concerning own affairs have already been prepared or are in the process of being prepared for introduction during the course of this session on the expected dates as indicated:

lation to be introduced during a session that be handed in to the Cabinet before the end of October

Ministers

Groot Constantia Control Board

*1 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

- (1) (a) (i) Who are the members of the Groot Constantia Control Board and (ii) in what town or suburb does each

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (a) R77 736 565—up to 31 October 1984.
 (b) Draw prizes and interest amounting to R10 468 700,00 and R10 228 059,28 respectively were paid out during the period 1 March 1983 to 31 October 1983

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon Minister of Finance, can we then assume that the actual reason for discontinuing the bonus obligation scheme is the relative small difference between the answer on the (a) and (b) parts?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, if the hon member has any further questions, he can Table them

254 Hansard Q 61 252
 Members killed/wounded *26/2/85*
 *10. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

How many members of the South African Defence Force were (a) killed and (b) wounded in 1984?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (a) 123 members were killed in military operations and training exercises
 (b) The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition is referred to the reply to part (b) of the written question number 167 of 2 February 1984.

255 Hansard Q 61 252
 Surplus foods *26/2/85*
 *11 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics

Whether his Department is notified of surplus foods available for distribution amongst welfare organizations; if so, what are the particulars of the procedure followed in this regard?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

No No person or body is obliged to notify the Department of surplus food products. Where controlled foodstuffs are involved, the agricultural marketing boards contact welfare organizations directly

Surplus foods

*12. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether his Department is notified of surplus foods available for distribution amongst welfare organizations; if so, what are the particulars of the procedure followed in this regard?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

No The respective Agricultural Marketing Boards are responsible for surplus disposals and, where necessary, communicate directly with welfare organizations

Surplus fruit/milk

*13 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether any surplus (a) fruit and (b) milk from foreign countries, was dumped in the Republic of South Africa during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available, if so, (i) on what dates, (ii) in which areas of the Republic and (iii) why?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(a) and (b) Section 56 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964 (Act 91 of 1964) provides, among others, that imported goods are deemed to have been dumped if—

“their export price to the Republic is less than the price at which identical or comparable goods are being sold in the ordinary course of trade in any market

in the territory of origin of such imported goods.”

During the past twelve months the Board of Trade and Industries did not receive any application for action against dumping in respect of either fruit or milk

(1), (ii) and (iii) Fall away
Hansard Q 61 254
 South West Africa: capital/revenue accounts *26/2/85*
 *14 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the South African Transport Services keep separate (a) capital and (b) revenue accounts for their operations in the territory of South West Africa, if not in what manner are profits and losses on specific services in this territory calculated?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER (for the Minister of Transport Affairs)

(a) and (b) No Services in South West Africa are operated as an integral part of SA Transport Services. The profits and losses are calculated scientifically and are based on modern and widely recognized accounting practice and principles

International airline: agreement

*15 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether the South African Airways have reached an agreement with an international airline, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Transport Services for the purpose of the Minister's reply regarding passengers from Cape Town making use of the services of this airline by travelling as far as Harare; if so, (a) what are the terms of this agreement and (b) why was it entered into;

(2) whether any similar agreements have been entered into with any other international airlines, if so, (a) with

274) Star, 1/3/85

2 face rap on export of weapons

KANSAS CITY — A Kansas City couple have been charged with exporting high-technology weapons and electronic gear to Japan, West Germany and South Africa without government licences

Mr Werner Ernest Gregg, owner of Gregg International, and his wife, Roswitha, are charged with international arms trafficking, high-technology espionage and tax evasion

If convicted on all counts, each defendant would face up to 52 years in prison and a fine of R433 000

"This is one of the more significant cases of its kind because it involves sophisticated military and industrial technology worth a great deal of money," said assistant US attorney Mr John Osgood — Sapa-Associated Press

Armcor retrenches 620 staff

(3/8) Pretoria Bureau Star

Armcor had been forced to re-trench staff because of the general cut in State spending, a spokesman, Mr Johan Adler, said

Today it is retrenching 620 employees from the Lenz factory of its Naschem subsidiary

"The State is one of our biggest buyers, so when it cuts back its spending, we have to suffer," Mr Adler said

Some Armcor products were "selling like hot cakes", while others were not doing so well

Fifty of the Naschem workers aged over 55 had been placed on early retirement

To keep the number affected as low as possible, Naschem had tried to place as many employees as possible elsewhere

No breadwinner aged between 45 and 55 would be affected and arrangements had been made with regard to housing commitments and pension benefits

Depending on years of service completed, up to four months' salary and benefits would be paid out in advance to those retrenched Employees retiring at 55 would be paid out as if they had retired at 60

Between 1982 and 1984 Armcor reduced its staff of more than 30 000 to 23 000 The move affected more than 800 factories, some of which had to close down

ARCUS 1/3/85 (254)

Armcor forced to cut staff

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — In spite of a string of marketing successes overseas, arms manufacturer Armcor has been forced to retrench staff because the South African Defence Force is spending less

The cut in State spending was the main reason for retrenchments, said Armcor spokesman Mr Johan Adler

He said "Naturally we will continue to market our products overseas where we have had numerous successes which cannot be disclosed to the media

"Armcor is a private company, existing without a State subsidy, and of course if the State — one of our main buyers — cuts back its spending, we have to suffer"

He said Armcor consisted of diverse enterprises, some of which were putting out products which

"sold like hot cakes" while others were not doing well during the recession

However, he said it would not be possible to say which products or departments would be affected

Sapa reports that the Armcor subsidiary, Naschem, is cutting the workforce at its Lenz factory outside Johannesburg by more than 600

The Lenz factory is a filling plant for heavy ammunition

To keep the number as low as possible "a number of employees" were placed elsewhere in the group, Armcor said

Depending on years of service, up to four months' salary and benefits will be paid to retrenched workers

Industrial sources in Johannesburg said the reduction was likely to have a ripple effect on suppliers of components

Mercury 1/3/85 (254)

Economy forces Armcor to retrench 620

Mercury Reporter

ARMSCOR will retrench more than 600 employees today for 'economic reasons'

In a statement yesterday it was announced that the 620 workers affected were employees at the Lenz factory of its subsidiary Naschem, just outside Johannesburg

Fifty employees over the age of 55 will be placed on early retirement — with full benefits as if they had retired at 60 — today and the other 570 will be told their services are terminated

'The measure is a direct result of a sharp decline in the demand for the company's products, the Government's reduction in spending, and a change in their arms requirements,' it said

It was emphasised that several employees were placed in different positions within the group and that the firm would try to help those affected 'as far as possible'

'Depending on the number of years' service com-

pleted, up to four months' salary and benefits including leave credits and bonuses will be paid out in advance.

'Arrangements have also been made with housing commitments and pension benefits'

According to the statement, no breadwinner between the ages of 45 and 55 is affected

'At all times the employees of the company were informed about the situation,' it said

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SA not backing rebels — Malan

W/E ARGUS 2/3/85 (254) ~~254~~

By TOS WENTZEL

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, today rejected all suggestions that elements in the Defence Force could still be supporting the Renamo rebel movement in Mozambique in spite of the Nkomati Accord.

He also strongly objected to what he said were aspersions being cast on unnamed heads of the SADF by allegations that they were deliberately obstructing the Government's peace initiatives.

Opening the Cape Show, at Goodwood today, General Malan said there should be no uncertainty that the SADF held itself to the spirit and letter of the agreement.

Although General Malan did not refer directly to suggestions that there may still be some South African military help to Renamo, his remarks were a clear refutation of these allegations.

One of the provisions of the Nkomati Accord is that Mozambique and South Africa will not support rebel movements in the other country from their own territory.

New horizons

The Minister said the peace initiatives had opened new horizons for the entire southern African region and the SADF supported these wholeheartedly because peace was its overriding objective.



General Magnus Malan

Although the accord was a severe blow to the South African Communist Party and its chief instrument the African National Congress, there should be no illusions that South Africa's enemies had ceased their campaigns. These were economic, physical and psychological.

"There is therefore no reason to be complacent. Bearing in mind the objectives of our enemies, it would be premature to scale down a strong military power equipped and orientated to defending South African people against aggression and unruliness.

"Ours is not aggressive war machine, no tool of an imperialist or colonialist regime, it is purely a prepared defence force."

In the new dispensation the Defence Force could in fact be a binding force running through all levels of society, General Malan said.

squeeze

Memo 2/2/85
**1 000 SADF
rifles
are missing** (254)

Military Correspondent
MORE than 1 000 R-1 and R-4 rifles have been reported missing from the South African Defence Force

'A Defence Force spokesman revealed yesterday that this represented an amount of more than R1 000 000

The spokesman said. 'There is no doubt that some weapons are not accounted for because of administrative procedures

'A study of the whole question of weapons was started about two years ago. The aim is to end up with a central computerised weapons register which will contain the history of each weapon,' the spokesman said

'A weapon could have been issued to a member of a commando in one area who is later transferred in his civilian occupation. Instead of

handing in his weapon, he takes it with him to a new unit. The original unit then reports the weapon as missing.

'All these cases have to be followed up on an individual basis, which is time-consuming,' the spokesman said

Weapons were strictly controlled items in the Defence Force and were issued to members on signature and handed back on signature

In addition, every member of the SADF who is in possession of a weapon also has to have a valid permit issued by the SADF.

These permits are renewed every year and the member has to produce the weapon when renewing the permit.

'It must also be remembered that the individual to whom the weapon is issued remains personally responsible for it,' the spokesman said

- (2) whether his Department informs welfare organizations of such surpluses, if so, in what manner?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (1) No
(2) Falls away

Teachers: productivity

*9 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether the Commission for Administration has proposed any measures to promote the productivity of teachers, if not, why not, if so, (a) what is the nature of these measures and (b) in what manner is it proposed that these measures be implemented?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (a) The Commission for Administration did not propose measures aimed specifically at increasing the productivity of teachers. However, like all other sectors of the central and provincial government services, education is included in the comprehensive programme for increasing productivity which was announced by way of a press statement on 6 December 1984. The purpose of the programme is to strive to increase productivity over a period of time with 8% as the target. Departments were requested to investigate all possibilities and to make proposals aimed at promoting productivity which naturally also applied to those departments responsible for education.
- (b) The hon member is referred to the statement made by the State President Mr Speaker, I might add that, what may be intended in education, will be done in close co-operation with organized teachers' associations.

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he

HeA

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes, the Attorney-General has on 4 March 1985 instructed that an inquiry be held by the magistrate, Beaufort West

(2) Yes

Handwritten: 254
Ruitersweg
Go 61 397 5/3/85
*12 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether steps have been taken to ensure that the two senior officers of the South African Defence Force carrying out the investigation referred to in his reply to Question No 8 on 12 February 1984 are not members of the Ruitersweg or any other related secret organization, if not, why not, if so, what steps,

- (2) whether the South African Defence Force security clearance system includes a method of ascertaining whether members whose duties require security clearance are members of the Ruitersweg or any other secret organizations, if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No The two officers have been security cleared

- (2) Only when an organization's activities constitute a danger to the State, can membership of such an organization influence a member's security clearance

Mr P R C ROGERS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he not think it a strange situation when investigating an organization such as this, the investigating officers themselves may be members of that organization? The second part of the reply to this question indicates that they do not in fact have security clearance in respect of membership of such secret organizations. How does he know that those

HeA

officers themselves are not inquiring into an organization which they are a part of?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Sir, I have told the hon member that with regard to persons who are members of these kinds of organizations, security clearance is only undertaken if such an organization constitutes a danger to the State. There are many such cultural organizations in our country [Interjections] There are in fact hon members on the opposite side who are members of the Sons of England, the Round Table, the Rapportryers and the Broederbond [Interjections]

†Mr SPEAKER Order!

†The DEPUTY MINISTER If such an organization constitutes a danger to the State, attention is given to them. That is my answer to the hon member.

Mr P R C ROGERS Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to refer to his reply to the original question as to whether this incident was being investigated. It was in respect of members of the Ruitersweg having access to classified SADF personnel computers. The hon Deputy Minister indicated in his reply that two senior investigating officers had been appointed. What we on these benches would like to know is whether those senior investigating officers are fit to conduct that investigation in view of the fact that they might be members of that organization which is making use of those computers. It is ludicrous to tell us that they are not because there is no security clearance required unless the organization represents a danger.

Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon member must cut his question short. I cannot allow speeches.

Mr G B D McINTOSH Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, will he tell us whether he is a member of the Ruitersweg or not? [Interjections]

The DEPUTY MINISTER Sir I am prepared to answer. I am not a member of the Ruitersweg. Will that hon member tell me

HeA

many teachers will be required to be trained between now and the year 2000 in order to accommodate the natural growth of the White community,

- (2) whether there is a shortage of White teachers at present, if so, how many teachers will have to be trained during the same period to overcome such shortages as might persist?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) The Department of Education and Culture itself does not determine the future need for teachers. These projections are however continually researched by each provincial education department individually in order to determine its future needs for teachers

- (2) Falls away

For written reply

General Affairs

Eastern Cape: automatic telephone exchanges

276 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Communications

- (1) Which areas within the magisterial districts of (a) East London, (b) King William's Town, (c) Komga, (d) Stutterheim, (e) Cathcart and (f) Queenstown remain to be supplied with automatic telephone exchanges,

- (2) on what dates is it anticipated that automatic exchanges will be introduced in each of these areas?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (1) (a) None,
(b) none,
(c) Komga, Moorplaas and Kei Mouth,

- (d) Sutterheim, Toise, Dohne, Mgwali and Bolo Reserve,

- (e) Cathcart, Thomas River and Hogsback, and

- (f) Waverley,

- (2) (a) and (b) fall away,

- (c) dates have not yet been determined,

- (d) during the latter half of 1986, and

- (e) and (f) dates have not yet been determined

(254) Howard Q 61 440
Number of persons serving in Defence Force

284 The Leader of the Official Opposition asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether he will furnish the House with particulars of the number of persons in each race group who are serving in the South African Defence Force at present, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant particulars,

- (2) how many (a) Indian and (b) Coloured persons volunteered for national service in the South African Defence Force in 1984,

- (3) how many of these volunteers in each category could be accommodated,

- (4) whether facilities for the accommodation of these volunteers were expanded in 1984, if so, (a) in what manner and (b) what additional number of volunteers can be accommodated in each case,

- (5) whether these facilities are to be expanded further, if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No Because it will divulge the total strength of the SA Defence Force

which is regarded as confidential information

- (2) (a) 1 450

- (b) 4 080

- (3) (a) 153

- (b) 1 550

- (4) Yes, only in the case of Coloureds

- (a) By the reallocation of accommodation

- (b) 297 more volunteers could be accommodated in 1985

- (5) (a) and (b) It is planned to further increase the intake of Coloureds from the beginning of 1986 provided that suitable accommodation can be found in time and be adapted to the requirements of a military unit

No extension of the facilities for Indian volunteers is envisaged. The intake of Indians will, however, be increased to two intakes per year from July 1985. The existing facilities in Durban are adequate for this increase

Persons failing to do military service

285 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

- How many persons were, in 1984, (a) charged with and (b) convicted of (i) failing to report for military service, (ii) failing to serve after having reported and (iii) refusing to serve on conscientious grounds?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Statistics with regard to civilian trials and summary trials by military trial officers are not readily available. To obtain these figures will be time consuming and expensive. Particulars are therefore only

supplied in respect of trials by courts martial

- (a) (i) 7.

- (ii) 0

- (iii) 1 (Section 126A of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No 44 of 1957) only penalizes refusal and does not distinguish between refusal on conscientious or other grounds)

- (b) (i) 7

- (ii) 0

- (iii) 1

Zimbabwe: petrol

322 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

- (1) Whether any petrol originating from oil companies in the Republic of South Africa is supplied to Zimbabwe, if so, (a) by which oil companies and (b) why,

- (2) whether such petrol is sold to (a) the Zimbabwean Government, (b) any Zimbabwean Government agency and (c) any commercial distributors in that country, if so, at what price per litre for (i) 93 and (ii) 98 octane petrol?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes.

- (a) Any local oil company can offer petrol on condition that such petrol is produced from crude-oil obtained by the companies themselves and in respect of which no financial assistance from the Equalization Fund was provided or, in the case of crude where such assistance was rendered on condition that such

(3) (a) Figures for 1975 are not available

(b) Langa 25 500
Guguletu 76 312
Nyanga 23 978
on 31 December 1984

Hansford Q. 601. 423
Teachers: number/shortage
5/3/85

*43 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether his Department has undertaken a study concerning the number of teachers required for Black schools, if not, why not, if so, how many teachers in each race group will be required to be trained between now and the year 2000 in order to accommodate the natural growth of the Black community.

(2) whether there is a shortage of Black teachers at present, if so, how many Black teachers will have to be trained in the same period to overcome such shortages as might persist?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) Yes Projections and regular revision of projections in regard to the number of teachers required are part and parcel of the planning functions of the Department

Based on the most recent projection made for the ten year period 1982-1992 and taking into account the actual number of teachers trained at Colleges of Education of this Department and Universities for Blacks from 1982 to 1984 it is estimated that 27 275 additional primary and 12 545 additional secondary school teachers are required for schools of this Department for the period 1985-1992

These projections are based on a target pupil-teacher ratio of 35:1 in primary and 30:1 in secondary schools and is based on the assumption that an average annual growth

rate of 2,2% in regard to primary school pupils and 7,3% in regard to secondary school pupils will prevail. In the projections provision is also made for the loss of teachers as a result of deaths, resignations and retirements. It is also assumed that all teachers required will have at least 3 years post-Std 10 training. The projections also makes provision for the upgrading of all teachers in service who are unqualified or underqualified (below Category C).

The projections are relevant to Black teachers only because it is assumed that the needs must be met by departmental Colleges of Education and Universities for Blacks Teachers of other race groups joining the service of the Department would have a favourable influence on the provision of teachers

The Department is at present finalizing projections for the next ten year period up to the year 2002 in consultation with the Department of National Education.

(2) Yes, if a pupil-teacher ratio of 35:1 in primary schools and 30:1 in secondary schools is taken as target and compared with the actual average ratios of 41,79:1 and 32,83:1 in 1984

The answer to the second part of this question is included in the answer to 1 above.

254 Hansford
National servicemen: suicide
Q. 601. 424 5/3/85
*44 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Defence

(1) How many national servicemen (a) committed suicide and (b) attempted to commit suicide during the latest specified period for which figures are available;

(2) whether the South African Defence Force have taken cognizance of any trends in the statistics pertaining to suicides which would indicate an increase or decrease in these incidents, if so, what is the nature of the trend?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

(1) Figures for the half year July to December 1984 are as follows

(a) 10
(b) 67

(2) Yes, a comparison of the figures for the periods July to December 1983 and January to June 1984 revealed the following trends

- An increase in the occurrence of fatal cases
- A decrease in the occurrence of attempted suicide
- An increased occurrence of attempted suicide shortly after a new intake of national servicemen

In consultation with a civilian authority it appears that there is no marked difference in the occurrence of suicide *per capita* of the population of the whole RSA and that of the SA Defence Force in the age group 17 to 21 years

La Mercy International Airport

*45 Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(a) What is the latest (i) estimate of the amount required to complete the planned La Mercy International Airport and (ii) anticipated date of completion of this project and (b) when was this project initiated?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(a) (i) R168 million.

(ii) 1995

(b) 1969

Q. 601. 426 5/3/85
*46 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was detained as a suspected illegal immigrant by any member of the South African Police in 1983 or 1984; if so, (a) when, (b) in terms of what statutory provision (c) where was he (i) arrested and (ii) held during his detention, (d) for how long was he detained and (e) what is the name of this person,

(2) whether this person was in possession of a South African reference book when detained, if so,

(3) whether this document has since been returned to him, if not, why not, if so, when;

(4) whether he was required to work on any farms during his detention, if so, (a) why, (b) to whom did these farms belong in each case and (c) where are these farms located;

(5) whether this case was investigated, if not, why not, if so, (a) who was in charge of the investigation and (b) what were the findings;

(6) whether this person's family was informed of his detention, if not, why not, if so, when;

(7) whether he was charged, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what were the charges,

(8) whether he was allowed access to his lawyers, if not, why not, if so, on what dates,

(9) whether he was brought to trial, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) with what result,

(10) whether he has been deported or repatriated, if so, (a) why, (b) when

Men to register for 'Dad's Army'

Post Reporter

ALL white males between the ages of 18 and 54 in the Kirkwood, Humansdorp/Hankey, Cradock and Somerset magisterial districts will have to register for the Commando Force between July 30 and August 3

This was disclosed today in a Press release from Eastern Province Command

The statement stresses that the "registration process is not to be confused with a call-up for service"

The statement says in terms of the Defence Amendment Act of 1982, provision is made for the "registration and engagement of members of the National and Controlled Reserves for service in the part-time forces, in this instance the Commando Forces"

It adds "Registration points will be established and manned by the various Commando Units in the areas under their jurisdiction. Details and the whereabouts of the registration points will be notified to the public by the Commando Unit concerned"

"Following a process of selection, about 400 members will be engaged for utilisation by certain Commando Units in EP Command"

"This selection process will take place with due consideration of the local Commando Unit's manpower requirements as well as the requirements of the individual and employer"

"The group selected for engagement will be liable to undergo 12 days training during their first year of service with their local Commando Unit"

"This period of training will be sub-divided, the first period of service will be for a six-day training camp during February/March 1986"

"Further engagements for service will take place annually within the aforementioned areas up to and including the years 1990/91"

Reply to De Hoop complaint

Chief Reporter

IN reply to specific complaints about "unfairness" in the expropriation of their properties by residents in the De Hoop area, the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs yesterday referred the Cape Times to a statement by the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr B H Wilkens

In this, Mr Wilkens said it appeared that people were "ignorant of the procedure which is followed with regard to the determination of prices and the process by which property is acquired for government purposes

"As in normal practice, expert private valuers were appointed to undertake the necessary valuations for the De Hoop project

Imperative

"These valuers, who operate independently, did intensive market research and submitted valuation reports, taking into consideration recent sales and ruling market prices. The fully motivated reports were submitted to the Community Development Board for consideration and a decision regarding the offers

"It is the objective throughout to come to an agreement by negotiation with the owners regarding the price. In cases where property is urgently required or where it would appear that an agreement would not readily be reached and it is imperative that the State has possession

of the property at a specific point of time, expropriation is resorted to

"I wish to stress that negotiations continue in the normal manner even after expropriation has taken place

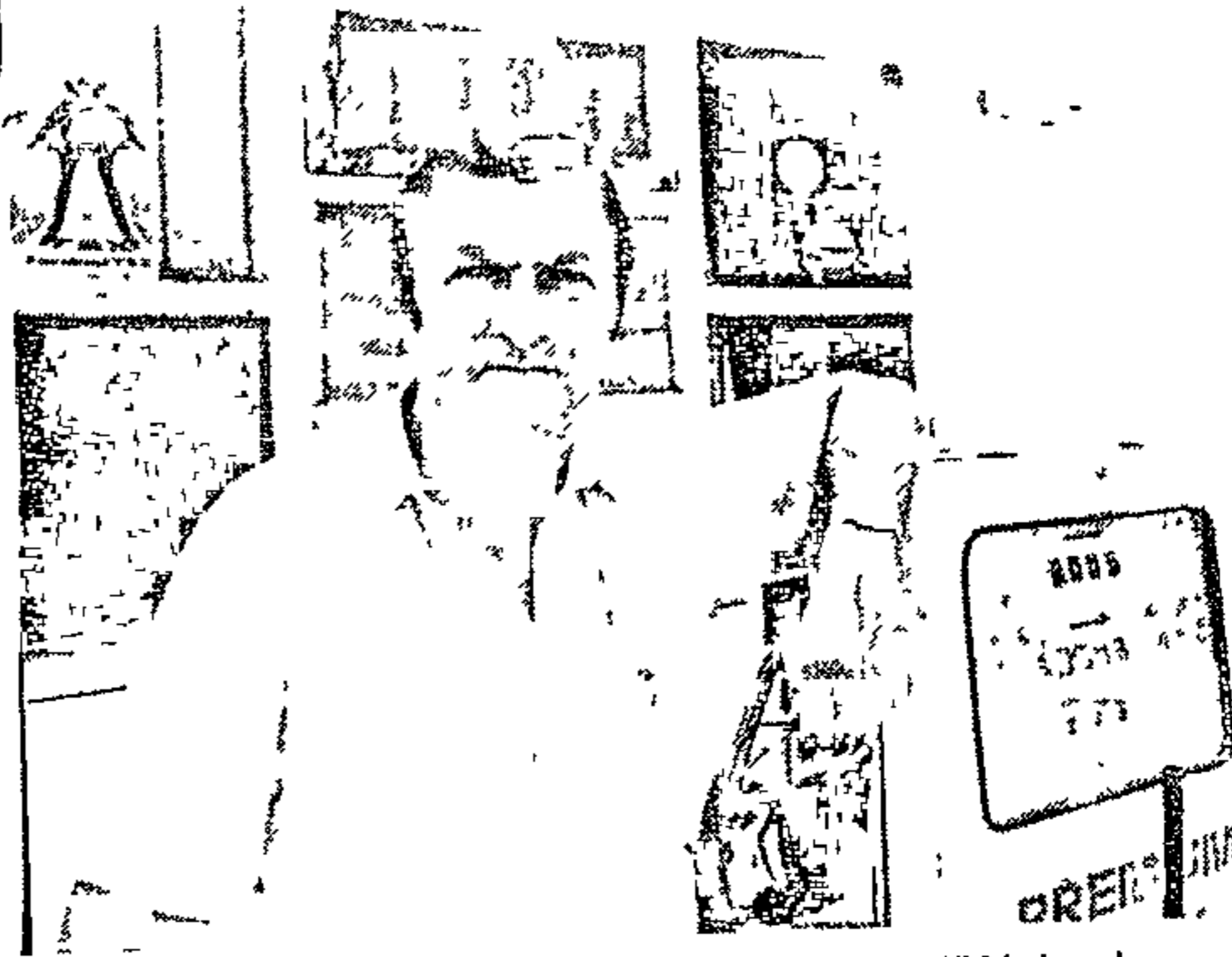
"There is great understanding of the situation that some owners are dissatisfied with the prices offered them, and therefore the door is always open for negotiation. This process takes place on a personal basis between the parties concerned

"This is indeed the only and established line of action. Any owner who is of the opinion that he has not been offered a reasonable price for his property is welcome to submit factual motivation as to why his property is worth more, and I gladly give the assurance that such motivation will be considered carefully

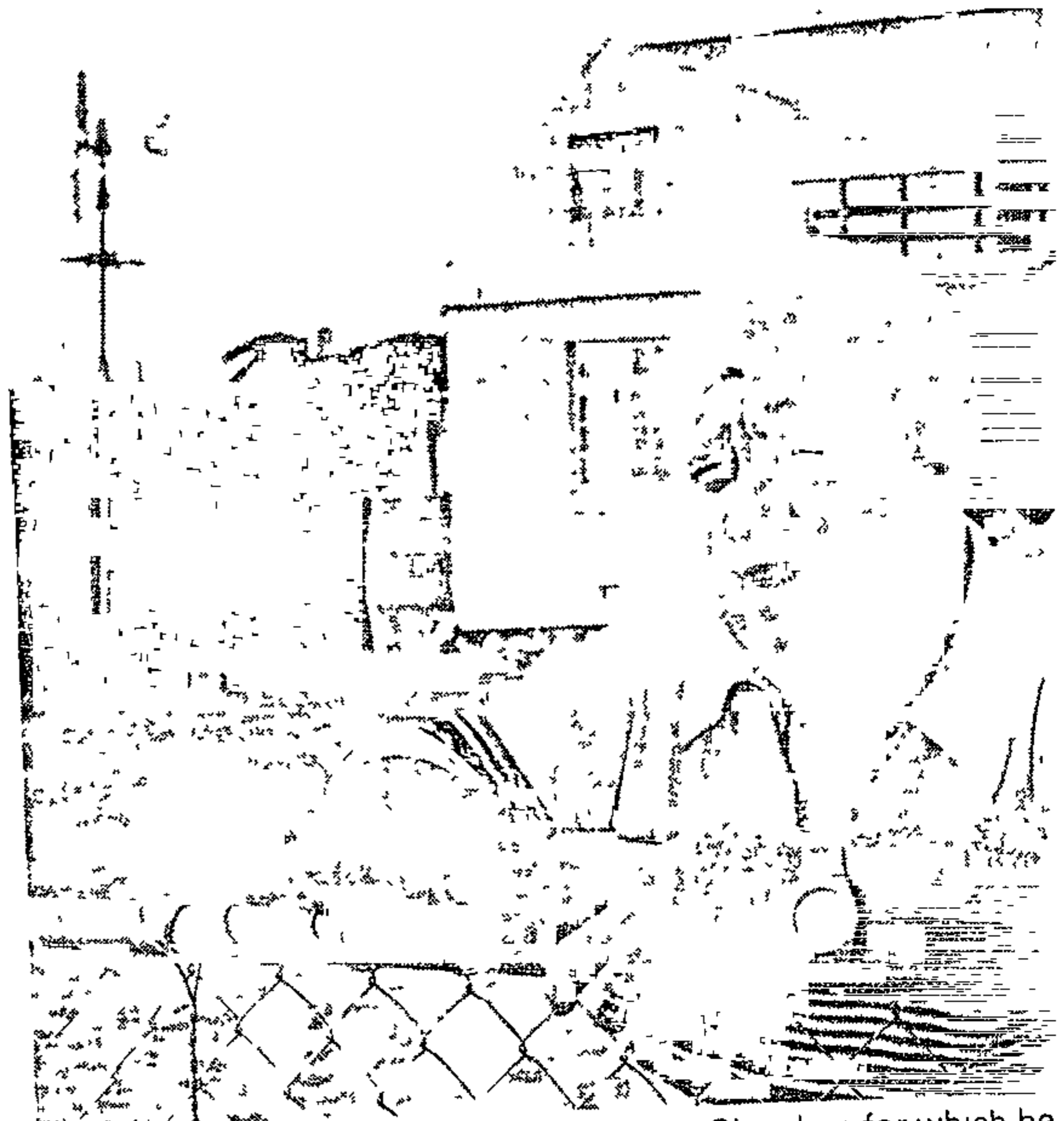
"I firmly believe this is the correct and only manner to deal with the matter rather than trying to find a solution for the problems by means of the press"

● The office of the Director-General of Public Works and Land Affairs, in replying to complaints at Skipskop that the position of coloured families there had not been clarified, said this was a matter to be dealt with by the Regional Director of the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture

"It has been ascertained from that official that the matter is receiving his attention," the reply added



Mr Hennie Groenewald of Skipskop. "We're being victimized! The offer they have made me for my farm of 377 ha works out at R180 a hectare, and the worst ground in this area is worth at least R500 a hectare"



Mr Willy Norman outside his property in Skipskop for which he property on 0,2 ha is worth "

Anger over 'unfair' treatment of De Hoop land

254
9/3/85

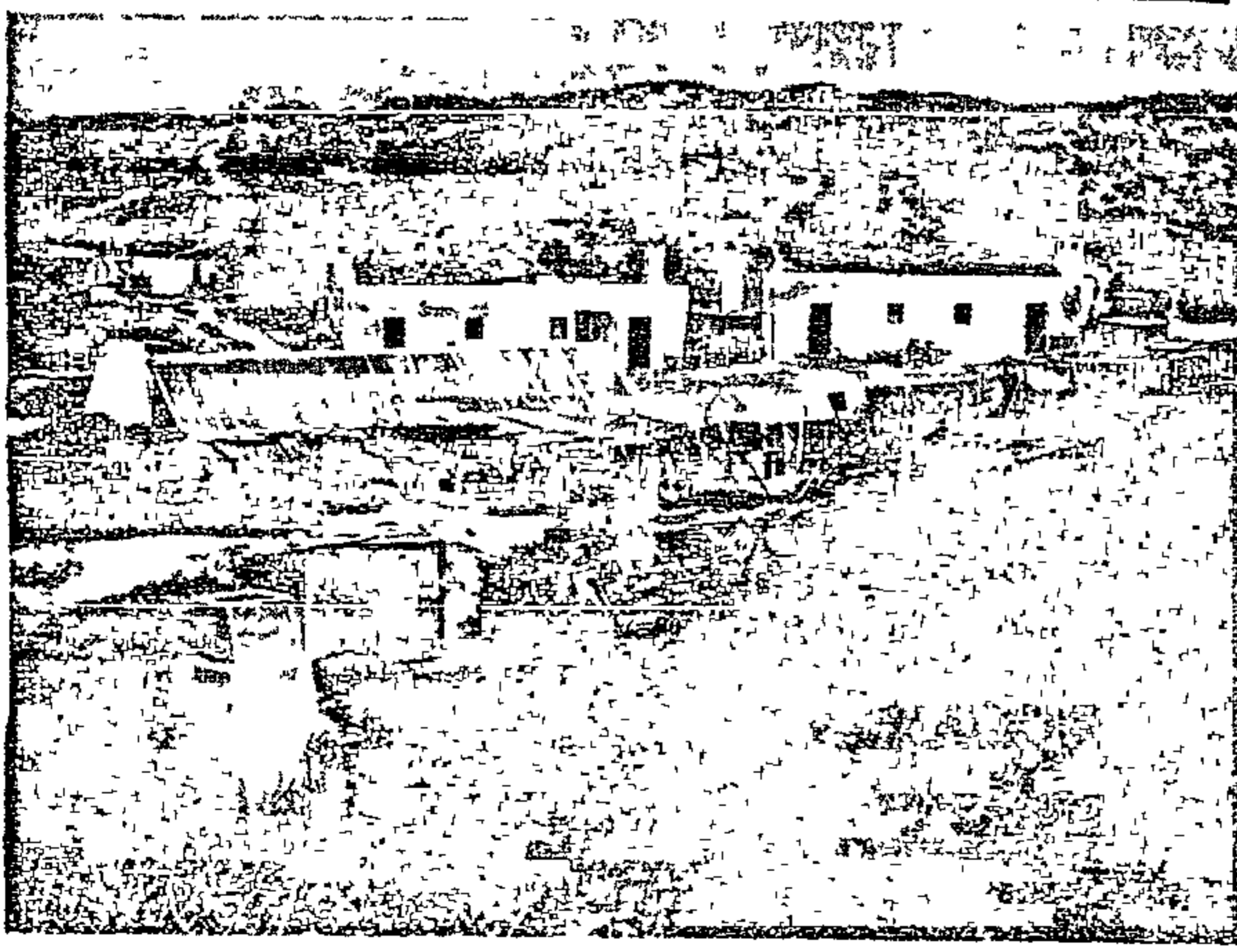
Cape Times

By ROGER ...
Chief Re



ABOVE: Mr and Mrs Willem Nefdt have been offered R27 500 for their five-bedroomed house, plus R8 880 for one hectare of ground **BELOW.** The payout offered for this 3,3 ha piece of undeveloped land, containing uninhabitable buildings, was R227 000 — or about R69 000 a ha

Pictures Ivor Markman



ANGER is mounting among home-
being cleared for an Armscor missile
inconsistent and unfair" treatment
ation of their properties.

The Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr B H Wilkens concedes that "there is great understanding of the situation that some owners are dissatisfied with the prices offered them

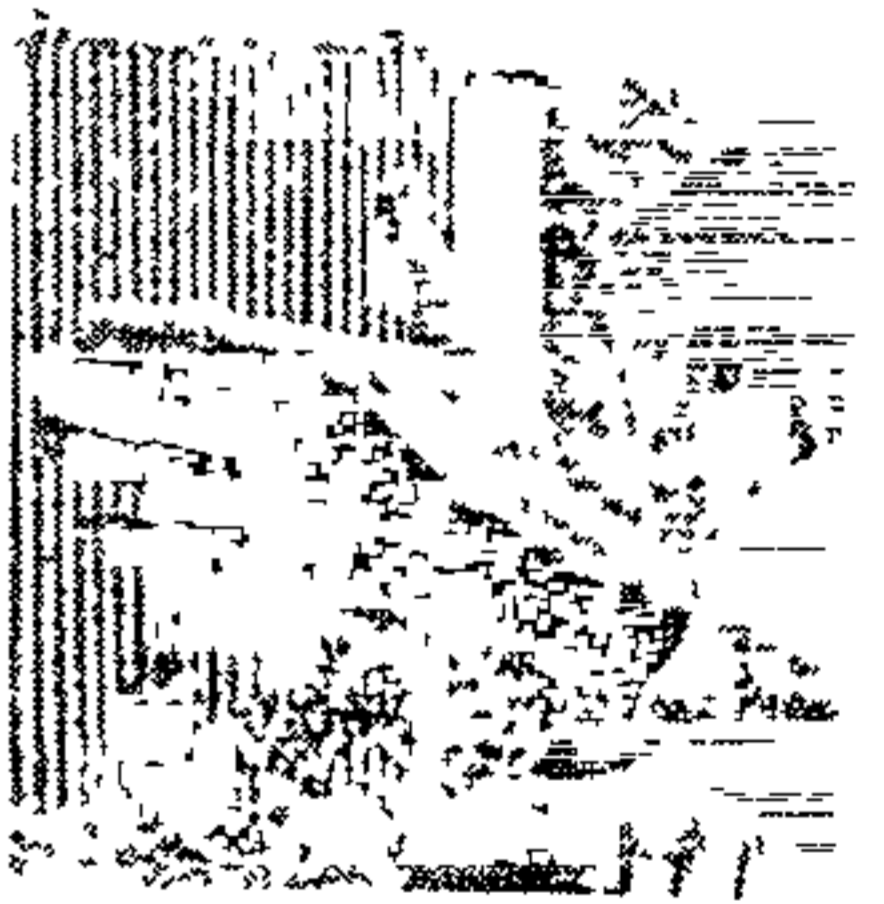
storey house he rebuilt in 1980 Mr Norman said "My wife and I put everything we had into this place, this was our retirement home, in a

"Therefore the door is always open for negotiation"

Mr Wilkens's statement was sent to the Cape Times yesterday after specific complaints from De Hoop had been referred by this newspaper to the Director-General of Public Works and Land Affairs

Individual complaints referred to were not dealt with in the official reply

Reply to De Hoop more pictures,



'Shocking'

Property owners in the De Hoop area have told the Cape Times they must be out of their homes by the end of this month. But a number of them, including pensioners, complain that payouts offered by the government will not enable them to buy a plot of land, let alone a new home

Mr Bob Harman has been highest prices for unde agree that some people unfairly,"

Mr Willy Norman, 64, a resident of Skipskop near Bredasdorp, told me on a visit to the area last week "The way we have been handled is shocking, to say the least — and the worst of it is that we appear to have no redress"

quiet, out-of-the-way area we chose above all others

"We have to be out this month, on compensation offered on a take-it-or-leave-it basis"

"Now, we've got to start all over again somewhere else with insufficient means to find a place comparable with this one. We all feel that if it is in the national interest that we should move out of here, we must accept that — but then surely it is up to the government to ensure that we are fairly compensated"

Pointing to the double-

Mr Norman and other De Hoop residents say they have been "pushed from pillar to post" in the expropriation process

Too over 'unfair'

De Hoop land deals

Cape Times 9/3/85
 By ROGER WILLIAMS
 Chief Reporter

ANGER is mounting among home-owners in the De Hoop area, now being cleared for an Armscor missile-testing range, over the "shabby, inconsistent and unfair" treatment they have received in the expropriation of their properties.

The Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr B H Wilkens concedes that "there is great understanding of the situation that some owners are dissatisfied with the prices offered them

"Therefore the door is always open for negotiation"

Mr Wilkens's statement was sent to the Cape Times yesterday after specific complaints from De Hoop had been referred by this newspaper to the Director-General of Public Works and Land Affairs

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'Shocking'

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"We have to be out this month, on compensation offered on a take-it-or-leave-it basis"

Pointing to the double-

storey house he rebuilt in 1980 Mr Norman said "My wife and I put everything we had into this place, this was our retirement home, in a

They say no accepted "norm", or yardstick appears to have been used in the valuations in the area and that widely-varying prices have been

a new home for that?" Mrs Du Toit asked

In the small community at Skipskop, where most residents are pensioners, I was introduced to one dissatisfied property owner after another

Mr Hennie Groenewald, 38, who owns farmland and holiday shacks, said "My grandfather was a founder of the settlement at Skipskop Everything I have is here, and what the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs is prepared to pay me out will not enable me to buy anything comparable elsewhere

"And no-one has been able to tell me what is going to happen to the coloured families who have been working for us"

Uninhabited

As an example of the department's "inconsistency" in its property payouts, I was shown a 3,3-hectare piece of land behind the dunes with three uninhabitable structures on it for which, I was told, the payout was R227 000, or R69 000 a hectare, while owners of developed sea-front properties have been made offers that in effect are less than R9 000 a hectare

The owner of the 3,3ha site, Mr Bob Harman, a former Cape Town restaurateur, while declining to give his reaction to the payout for his own property, conceded that other owners had been unfairly treated"

Reply to De Hoop complaint, more pictures, page 11



Mr Bob Harman has been offered one of the highest prices for undeveloped property "I agree that some people have been treated unfairly," he says

quiet, out-of-the-way area we chose above all others.

"Now, we've got to start all over again somewhere else with insufficient means to find a place comparable with this one We all feel that if it is in the national interest that we should move out of here, we must accept that — but then surely it is up to the government to ensure that we are fairly compensated"

Mr Norman and other De Hoop residents say they have been "pushed from pillar to post" in the expropriation process

offered for properties of comparable size and situation They also say their properties were not properly surveyed for valuation but were merely "paced out" for size

In several cases, the payout offered for sea side properties is less than R30 000 A despondent Mr and Mrs Danie du Toit told me at Skipskop they had been offered R26 000 for their four-plot house with three bedrooms and its own water supply — and a four-car garage

"Where on earth are we going to be able to get

been offered R27 500 880 for one hectare of or this 3,3 ha piece of habitable buildings, was 000 a ha

Pictures Ivor Markman



- (2) (a) how many racially mixed registered trade unions were there at that date and (b) how many, (i) White, (ii) Coloured and Asian and (iii) Black members did each such trade union have?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) (a) 56
(b) 35
(c) 23
(2) (a) 78
(b) Information concerning total membership of such unions is not available for 1984, since unions are required to furnish information not later than 31 March in terms of the Labour Relations Act Figures for 1983 are contained in Department of Manpower's Annual Report for 1983. Information in respect of individual unions is treated as confidential in order to maintain mutual trust between individual unions and the Department

Note The figures are as at 31 December 1984

- Hansard Q. 601.487*
11/3/85
500 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

How many community health centres (a) were there in each province as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) were built in each province during each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (a) Transvaal 2
Orange Free State 5
Natal 2
Cape 6

- (b) from 1982 to 1984

Transvaal 2
Orange Free State 2
Natal: 2
Cape 1

Congo fever

501 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

- (1) How many (a)(i) suspected and (ii) confirmed cases of and (b) deaths from Congo fever were there in 1984,
(2) what steps were taken in the (a) first and (b) last six months of 1984 to combat this disease,
(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (1) (a) (i) 108 suspected cases
(ii) 15 confirmed cases
(b) 3 deaths in 1984

(2) (a) and (b)

(i) surveillance

(ii) Dissemination of information to medical/paramedical personnel and general public

(iii) in process of standardization of guidelines to deal with patients

(3) No

Airports: thefts of motorcars

510 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

How many thefts of motorcars from the official parking areas at the (a) Jan Smuts,

- (b) D F Malan and (c) Louis Botha airports were reported in 1984?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (a) 70 of which 20 were recovered

(b) 10

- (c) 3 The above figures are in respect of the official parking areas only which are those areas controlled by car parking concessionaires. For the sake of completeness it is mentioned that in the case of D F Malan Airport further

their thefts were reported namely 1 from a position in front of the departure hall and 24 from the parking area occupied by the car hire firms

Blue Train

521 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

How many passengers travelled on each journey of the Blue Train in each direction in respect of the last week of (a) March 1984 and (b) September 1984?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

	Pretoria—Cape Town	Cape Town—Pretoria
(a)	33	82
	64	49
	33	49
	65	65
	85	91
	96	96

- (b) 24 September 1984
26 September 1984

Hansard
Technicians/artisans
Q. 601.489 11/3/85
531 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

How many (a) technicians and (b) artisans were employed by his Department as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) 5 296, and

(b) 852,
as at 31 January 1985.

Note The above figures do not include telecom electricians not staff in training

Hansard
Pelagic fish
Q. 601.489 11/3/85
538 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism.

How many tonnes of (a) anchovy and pilchard and (b) non-quota pelagic fish were landed during the 1984 fishing season or during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

(a) 296 245 tonnes

(b) 50 373 tonnes.

Hansard Q. 601.490
11/3/85
568 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any persons serving sentences for refusing to do military service were held in solitary confinement in 1984, 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.

Alexandra Township

*3 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 27 on 5 February 1985 and in particular to subparagraph (b) 3 of his reply, (a) when is it planned that the relocation of the said 236 families will take place and (b)(i) to what alternative accommodation and (ii) where will these families be moved, (2) whether the relocation is taking place with the consent of the (a) Alexandra Town Council and (b) families concerned if not why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION

- (1) (a) Within approximately two months. (b) (i) To temporary housing in Alexandra (ii) To permanent housing at present under construction in Alexandra

X (2) (a) and (b) yes *Housing Sebokeng Q 61/493 12/3/85* Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any (a) complaints and/or (b) charges were laid against any members of the South African Police at the Sebokeng police station in 1984, if so, (i) how many, (ii) what was the nature of the charges or complaints and (iii) when were they laid,

- (2) whether these complaints or charges were investigated, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) with what result, (3) whether any steps have been taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, what steps,

Note Sebokeng police station, which is manned by 152 members of all ranks, serves a population of about 233 509 persons. During 1984 9 763 complaints were lodged with this station. The percentage lodged against members of the Force thus comprises less than 0.88% of the total number of complaints. It is to be noted that for the last six months of 1984 a particular severe unrest situation existed in this area

- (2) whether any of them have served previous sentences of solitary confinement, if so, (a) how many (b) for what (i) reason, and (ii) period, in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (1) No (2) Falls away

Firearms

569 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

- (a) How many firearms issued to South African Defence Force personnel were reported missing in 1984 and (b) how many such firearms (i) had been recovered and (ii) were still missing as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (a) 441 (b) Up to 5 March 1985 (i) 153 (ii) 288

X *Ministers Hays and Q. 61/492 12/3/85* Alexandria Township

TUESDAY, 12 MARCH 1985

†Indicates translated version For oral reply

General Affairs State President Interviews with ANC

*1 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the State President †

	Actual value for period 1/1/84-30/11/84	Projected value for period 1/1/84-31/12/84
KaNgwane	R19 645 000	R21 431 000
Gazankulu	R2 900 000	R3 164 000
KwaNdebele	Nil	Nil
Qwaqwa	Nil	Nil

The values indicated are for base minerals and precious metals except platinum, as supplied by the Mineral Bureau, Johannesburg

Television advertising

328 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- What was the total amount spent by the
- South African Transport Services and
 - South African Airways on television advertising during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, to promote (i) certain specified services and (ii) concessions offered by the (aa) South African Transport Services and (bb) South African Airways?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

1 January to 31 December 1984

- (i) (aa) R885 000 to promote freight and passenger services
- (ii) (aa) R221 000 to promote passenger concessions
- (i) (bb) R517 000 to promote passenger and freight services overseas

(ii) (bb) Nil

Hansard Q. 61 475
Community councils: staff 11/3/85

335 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- How many persons were employed by the Eastern Cape Development Board

ter of Co-operation, Development and Education

274 Non-combatant units 11/3/85
Q. 601.477
375 Mr P R CROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

- With reference to his reply to Question No 349 on 16 March 1983, how many persons belonging to certain identified church denominations were allotted to non-combatant units by the Registering Officer of the South African Defence Force in 1984,

- whether statistics are now being kept of (a) persons other than those belonging to identified denominations who wish to serve in a non-combatant capacity and have requested the Registering Officer of the South African Defence Force to serve thus and (b) persons who requested their commanding Officers on reporting for duty to serve as non-combatants and are employed as such within their units, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many are there in each of these categories and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) 441

- (a) No The extent of such requests at present so small that it is not as yet of particular significance for the SA Defence Force To obtain the statistics the files of all National Servicemen who commenced service in 1984 will have to be scrutinized This will be a time consuming and expensive undertaking in terms of man hours which is not considered justified

- (b) Yes According to a survey undertaken at units there were only 24 such requests from the January and July 1984 intakes

Consolidation

382 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister

Whether he will furnish the House with details of the recommendations made by the Commission for Co-operation and Development in regard to consolidation proposals, if not, why not, if so, (a) what total area of land in each province was recommended by the said commission for purposes of consolidation in 1984 (b) which national state or independent Black state has this land been allocated in each case, (c) how many White farming units will be involved in these proposals and (d) what is the estimated cost of executing these recommendations?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

No The recommendations of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in regard to the consolidation of the independent states and the national states are submitted to Cabinet

The Government's final decisions are Tabled in Parliament

(a)—(b) Fall away

Commissions/departmental committees

406 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism

- How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the Department of Environment Affairs in 1984,

- whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

- Whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

	Actual value for period 1/1/84-30/11/84	Projected value for period 1/1/84-31/12/84
KaNgwane	R19 645 000	R21 431 000
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The values indicated are for base minerals and precious metals except platinum, as supplied by the Mineral Bureau, Johannesburg

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1 January to 31 December 1984

- (a) (i) (aa) R885 000 to promote freight and passenger services
- (ii) (aa) R221 000 to promote passenger concessions
- (b) (i) (bb) R517 000 to promote passenger and freight services overseas
- (ii) (bb) Nil

Hansen Q. 61. 475
Community councils: staff 11/3/85
335 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (a) How many persons were employed by the Eastern Cape Development Board

Hansen

ter of Co-operation, Development and Education

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Q. 61. 477
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- (2) whether statistics are now being kept of (a) persons other than those belonging to identified denominations who wish to serve in a non-combatant capacity and have requested the Registering Officer of the South African Defence Force to serve thus and (b) persons who requested their commanding Officers on reporting for duty to serve as non-combatants and are employed as such within their units, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many are there in each of these categories and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

(1) 441

- (2) (a) No The extent of such requests is at present so small that it is not as yet of particular significance for the SA Defence Force To obtain the statistics, the files of all National Servicemen who commenced service in 1984 will have to be scrutinized This will be a time consuming and expensive undertaking in terms of man hours which is not considered justified
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The Government's final decisions are Tabled in Parliament

(a)—(b) Fall away.

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- (2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,
- (3) Whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

- (2) (a) how many racially mixed registered trade unions were there at that date and (b) how many, (i) White, (ii) Coloured and Asian and (iii) Black members did each such trade union have?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) (a) 56
(b) 35
(c) 23
(2) (a) 78
(b) Information concerning total membership of such unions is not available for 1984, since unions are required to furnish information not later than 31 March in terms of the Labour Relations Act Figures for 1983 are contained in Department of Manpower's Annual Report for 1983 Information in respect of individual unions is treated as confidential in order to maintain mutual trust between individual unions and the Department

Note: The figures are as at 31 December 1984.

Hansford
Community health centres
11/3/85
500 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare.

How many community health centres (a) were there in each province as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) were built in each province during each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (a) Transvaal 2
Orange Free State: 5
Natal 2
Cape: 6

- (b) D F Malan and (c) Louis Botha airports were reported in 1984?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (a) 70 of which 20 were recovered

(b) 10

- (c) 3 The above figures are in respect of the official parking areas only which are those areas controlled by car parking concessionaires For the sake of completeness it is mentioned that in the case of D F Malan Airport further

ther thefts were reported namely 1 from a position in front of the departure hall and 24 from the parking area occupied by the care hire firms

Blue Train

521 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

How many passengers travelled on each journey of the Blue Train in each direction in respect of the last week of (a) March 1984 and (b) September 1984?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Pretoria—Cape Town Cape Town—Pretoria

33	82
64	49
33	49
65	65

85	90
96	96

How many tonnes of (a) anchovy and pilchard and (b) non-quota pelagic fish were landed during the 1984 fishing season or during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

(a) 296 245 tonnes

(b) 50 373 tonnes

Hansford
Solitary confinement 11/3/85
568 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any persons serving sentences for refusing to do military service were held in solitary confinement in 1984, 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.

- (b) from 1982 to 1984

Transvaal 2
Orange Free State: 2
Natal 2
Cape: 1

Congo fever

501 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

- (1) How many (a)(i) suspected and (ii) confirmed cases of and (b) deaths from Congo fever were there in 1984,
(2) what steps were taken in the (a) first and (b) last six months of 1984 to combat this disease,
(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (1) (a) (i) 108 suspected cases

(ii) 15 confirmed cases

(b) 3 deaths in 1984

- (2) (a) and (b)

(i) surveillance

(ii) Dissemination of information to medical/paramedical personnel and general public

(iii) in process of standardization of guidelines to deal with patients

- (3) No

Airports: thefts of motorcars

510 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

How many thefts of motorcars from the official parking areas at the (a) Jan Smuts,

- (2) whether any of them have served previous sentences of solitary confinement, if so, (a) how many (b) for what (i) reason, and (ii) period, in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No.
(2) Falls away

Firearms

569 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence.

- (a) How many firearms issued to South African Defence Force personnel were reported missing in 1984 and (b) how many such firearms (i) had been recovered and (ii) were still missing as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (a) 441.

- (b) Up to 5 March 1985

(i) 153

(ii) 288.

TUESDAY, 12 MARCH 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply

General Affairs.

State President

Interviews with ANC

- *1. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the State President.†

- (1) Whether (a) members of the Cabinet, (b) Government officials and/or other persons recently conducted interviews with the ANC abroad, if so, (i) who and (ii) when,

- (2) whether the persons concerned were accompanied by members of the House of Assembly; if so, which members of the House of Assembly accompanied them?

†The STATE PRESIDENT

- (1) No

- (2) I have no knowledge of members of the House of Assembly who have held such discussions. I refer the hon member further to repeated statements I have recently made in this regard.

Ministers

Hammond Q. 601 492
Alexandra Township
12/3/85

*1 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

- (1) With reference to the reply of the then Minister of Co-operation and Development to Question No 8 on 28 March 1984, what progress has been made in the allocation of a site for a post office in Alexandra Township,

- (2) whether any delay is being experienced in this regard; if so, what is the cause of the delay;

- (3) whether any steps are being taken to expedite the allocation of this site, if not, why not, if so, what steps?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION

- (1) A layout of the central business district of Alexandra within which provision has been made for a permanent site for a post office has been submitted to the Alexandra Town Council for approval

- (2) and (3) Fall away

Alexandra Township

*3. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 27 on 5 February 1985 and in particular to subparagraph (b) 3 of his reply, (a) when is it planned that the relocation of the said 236 families will take place and (b)(i) to what alternative accommodation and (ii) where will these families be moved;

- (2) whether the relocation is taking place with the consent of the (a) Alexandra Town Council and (b) families concerned, if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION.

- (1) (a) Within approximately two months

- (b) (i) To temporary housing in Alexandra

- (ii) To permanent housing at present under construction in Alexandra

- (2) (a) and (b) yes

Housing
Sebokeng Q. 601.493 12/3/85
*4 M P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any (a) complaints and/or (b) charges were laid against any members of the South African Police at the Sebokeng police station in 1984, if so, (i) how many, (ii) what was the nature of the charges or complaints and (iii) when were they laid,

- (2) whether these complaints or charges were investigated, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) with what result,

- (3) whether any steps have been taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, what steps,

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

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

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

(i) 86

- (ii) The complaints/charges varied from serious to non-serious offences of which common assault, malicious damage to property and negligent or reckless driving were in the majority

(iii) From January to December 1984

(2) Yes

- (a) Immediately after a complaint was lodged

- (b) In 29 cases the Attorney-general declined to prosecute, while in 5 cases his decision is still being awaited. One member was charged and acquitted, while 7 cases are pending. The investigation of 26 cases have not yet been concluded and in one case an inquest is still to be held. The remainder of the cases have been disposed of as unfounded or undetected

(3) Yes, as indicated in para 2 (b)

(4) No

Note Sebokeng police station, which is manned by 152 members of all ranks, serves a population of about 233 509 persons. During 1984 9 763 complaints were lodged with this station. The percentage lodged against members of the Force thus comprises less than 0,88% of the total number of complaints. It is to be noted that for the last six months of 1984 a particular severe unrest situation existed in this area

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(i) Dagga	2 035 044 Kg	(b) Calculated at the current smuggling price of approximately R1 000 per kilogram, the estimated value is R2 035 044 000
(ii) LSD	2 242 units	R22 420
(iii) Heroin	None	
(iv) Cocaine	610 gram	R152 500
(v) Mandrax	373 338 tablets	R1 866 690
(vi) Other		
Opium Tablets	75 gram 26 754	R15 000 R133 770

Talks with representatives of Swaziland Government

497 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether he or any members of his Department held talks with representatives of the Swaziland Government on or about 29 October 1984, if so, (a) what was the purport of the talks and (b) where were they held,
- (2) whether any decisions were reached during the course of these talks, if so, what decisions,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes On 29 October 1984 I met with a delegation led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Swaziland
 - (a) To discuss a specific sensitive issue in addition to other matters of common concern in the Southern African Region.
 - (b) The State Guest House, Pretoria

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

January to December 1984

(a)	Cape Province	47
	Natal	13
	Orange Free State	13
	Transvaal	45
(b)	Western Cape	15

254 *Handwritten: Howard Q.61 598*
National servicemen *12/3/85*
654 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

Whether any national servicemen sentenced to detention barracks since 1 December 1984 (a) were and (b) are being held in solitary confinement, if so, (i) how many in each category, (ii) what was the nature of their offences and (iii) what are the periods of solitary confinement in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (a) Yes
 - (i) 3
 - (ii) Contravention of Detention Barracks Regulations, Chapter 3 Regulation 20, in that they had a prohibited article in their possession
 - (iii) One member sentenced to 7 days solitary confinement Two members sentenced to 10 days solitary confinement
- (b) None

Social workers

658 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

- (1) How many social workers were registered in the magisterial district of Johannesburg as at the latest specified date for which figures are available.

(b) 317 500 km

- (c) Samul 50
 - (i) R2 205
 - (ii) R75,05
- (2) (a) R3 791
- (b) R272 460

Bonus bond prize money

577 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

R5 003 350 as at 28 February 1985

Gold

579 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

What quantity of gold was made available in the Republic in 1984 to (a) jewelers and (b) other concerns for manufacturing purposes?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (a) 740,780 9 kg fine gold,
(23 816 64 ozs fine gold),
- (b) 1 424,249 9 kg fine gold,
(45 790,66 ozs fine gold)

Incest

589 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order

What are the latest available statistics in respect of cases of incest in (a) each province of the Republic and (b) the Western Cape during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

Province	Section 10(1)(a)	Section 10(1)(b)	Section 10(1)(c)	Total
Orange Free State	180 030	63 618	123 585	367 233
Cape	329 352	137 360	481 727	948 439
Natal	61 216	2 054	36 693	99 963
West Rand	*	*	*	1 495 513
West Transvaal	*	*	*	124 500
Central Transvaal	*	*	*	108 518
Highveld	*	1 312	1 024	2 336
Rest of Transvaal	276 634	200 437	264 614	741 685
Total for Transvaal				2 472 552
TOTAL	847 232	404 781	907 643	3 888 187

*Not available

Total as at 31 December 1984

Hewson Q. 61. 567
Standard 10 examinations

277 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) How many Black pupils at schools in the (i) East London, (ii) Cathcart, (iii) Queenstown, (iv) King William's Town, (v) Komga and (vi) Stutterheim area entered for the Standard 10 examinations in

(a)	Entered	Actually wrote
(i) East-London	199	186
(ii) Cathcart	No senior secondary schools	
(iii) Queenstown	87	20
(iv) King William's Town	No senior secondary schools	
(v) Komga	No senior secondary schools	
(vi) Stutterheim	No senior secondary schools	
(b)		
(i) East-London	101	85
Queenstown	1	19
(ii) East-London	49	17
Queenstown	0	0

HoA

(3) whether he is contemplating introducing any (a) financial or (b) other incentives for persons who render voluntary service if so, what incentives, if not why not?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1)	(a)	(aa)	(bb)
(1)	4 707	4 707	25 948
(b)	531	531	1 750
(c)	3	3	910
(d)	13	13	431

These figures do not include White women, Coloureds, and Indians who perform continuous voluntary service

(2) Yes, only in the SA Army and the SA Medical Service Members who have performed five years and more satisfactory voluntary service wear a badge on the right chest with their uniforms

(3) (a) and (b) No, for financial considerations

Hewson Q. 61. 569
National Senior Certificate examination

341 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many Blacks who entered for the National Senior Certificate examination in 1984 wrote the said examination in that year,

(2) how many of those who wrote the examination (a) passed, (b) failed and (c) obtained matriculation exemption,

(3) when did the last pupils receive their final results?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

The honourable member is referred to Question 42 and the follow-on question on Question 16

HoA

- (2) Yes Three.
(3) No.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

The hon member puts questions on the Question Paper and then he disappears; he is not even here to listen to the replies to them

Handwritten: Koevoet: deaths in detention
Q. Col. 503 12/3/85
*15 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order.

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, died while in the custody of Koevoet in South West Africa/Namibia in or about November 1982, if so, (a) when (i) was he taken into custody and (ii) did he die and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding his death,
- (2) whether any inquest was held into the death of this person, if not, why not, if so what were the findings,
- (3) whether an investigation was held into the death of this person, if not, why not, if so, (a) who was in charge of the investigation and (b) what were the findings,
- (4) whether any persons have been (a) arrested, (b) charged and (c) tried as a result of this investigation, if not, why not, if so, (i) who, and (ii) what was the outcome, in each case,
- (5) whether any other persons have died while in the custody of Koevoet, if so, (a) what are the names of such persons, (b) when did they die and (c) what was the cause of death in each case,
- (6) whether any persons were (a) charged and (b) convicted in connection with these deaths, if so, (i) who, and (ii) what was the sentence, in each case.

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (1) Yes.
(a) (i) and (ii) On 18 November 1982
(b) The death of the deceased whilst in police detention in terms of Proclamation A G 9 of 1977, has already been settled in the Supreme Court during January 1985 by way of a civil action.

(2) and (3) A possible criminal prosecution was investigated by a member of the detective branch of the South West African Police, and the docket referred to the Attorney-general of South West Africa, who instructed that an inquest be held, which was concluded on 11 November 1983. The magistrate found that the death of the deceased was caused by "hoofbeserings en aspirasie veroorsaak deur die handelng of versuum van lede van Koevoet wat nie by name geidentifiseer kon word nie". This finding has been referred to the Attorney-general whose decision is still being awaited

(4) (a), (b) and (c) No, the decision of the Attorney-general is still being awaited

(5) Yes, one

(a) Kaduma Katanga

(b) On 18 November 1982

(c) According to the finding of the post-mortem the cause of death is "Beserings met inwendige bloeding as gevolg van 'n hou met 'n stomp voorwerp".

(6) (a) Yes A sergeant of the South African Police, a special sergeant and two special constables

of the South West African Police

- (b) (i) and (ii) The special sergeant and one special constable were found guilty of common assault and sentence to a fine of R30 or 10 days imprisonment and R60 or R20 days imprisonment, respectively

Handwritten: No
Howard Q. Col. 505
National service: call-up papers
12/3/85

*16 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Defence.

Whether there was any delay in the dispatch of call-up papers for the January 1985 intake, if so, (a) how many servicemen were affected and (b) when were their documents despatched?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

(a) 2 853

(b) Approximately 15 December 1984

The late notification was the result of a personnel audit after completion of the allotments for the 1985-intake which revealed that a number of persons had not been allotted. Because some of them had previously been granted deferment it was firstly necessary to establish whether all of them were still liable for national service. This resulted in a delay in the allotment of those who were still eligible for service

†Mr W V RAW Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, has the call-up date in any way been postponed as a result of the late notices?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE. Mr Speaker, not as far as I know, but ample time was allowed for reporting, and where it happened that they could not

report on the specific date, action was not taken against them

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, have steps been taken to ensure that similar incidents do not recur?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, what happened in this case was that many of these persons had previously been granted deferment, and after the allotments had been done we found that there were quite a number whose names came up but of whom we did not know. Rather than to allot the people incorrectly, we investigated to ensure that a similar thing does not recur. Hence I can tell the hon member that where initially there were 13 000 of these people, we had found 6 000 of them who had already been granted deferment or who had been allotted to other units or services where they will do their national service. Of the remaining 7 000, 2 853 had been allotted to the January intake and the rest to the 1985 intake.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Simply say yes

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Thus we have already taken steps to prevent a recurrence of this

†Mr SPEAKER Order! When the hon member for Jeppe asks a supplementary question he must allow the hon the Deputy Minister to reply to it as he wishes

Orange Free state: seeding of rain clouds

*17 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether the seeding of rain clouds to precipitate rainfall has been undertaken in any areas of the Orange Free State, if so, (a) in what areas, (b) for how long and (c) with what result,

(2) whether there has been any consequential effect on rainfall in other areas of the Orange Free State, if so, what effect,

254

De Hoop land: Munnik offers negotiations

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

DE HOOP landowners who were dissatisfied with the prices offered for their properties were "welcome to submit factual information to motivate a higher compensation", the Minister of Public Works, Dr L A P A Munnik, said yesterday. The minister's statement comes in the wake of mounting anger among home-owners in

the De Hoop area — currently being evacuated to make way for an Armscor missile-testing range — over the "shabby, inconsistent and unfair" treatment they have received in the expropriation of their properties.

Dr Munnik yesterday acknowledged that he had received representations from landowners in the area complaining that prices offered were too low and that "only a few owners have thus far

accepted offers"

Replying to a written question from Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg), he said negotiations regarding prices were "constantly conducted on a confidential basis" with each individual owner.

Some owners had applied to the courts for determination of compensation but "even there, negotiation will still be the course to be followed".

Dr Munnik said 64

properties had already been acquired through negotiation or expropriation in the area. A further 24 needed to be acquired for the Defence Force missile site.

However, "in the light of circumstances" it was not possible to indicate what price had been paid per hectare for properties acquired so far.

Dr Munnik emphasized that representation regarding prices which were offered "are dealt

with on a basis that it is, throughout, the aim to come to an agreement regarding the price with the owner — and he is welcome to submit factual information to motivate a higher compensation.

"Such motivations are considered most carefully and all aspects which may influence the price are taken into consideration."

Dr Munnik said he had also received other re-

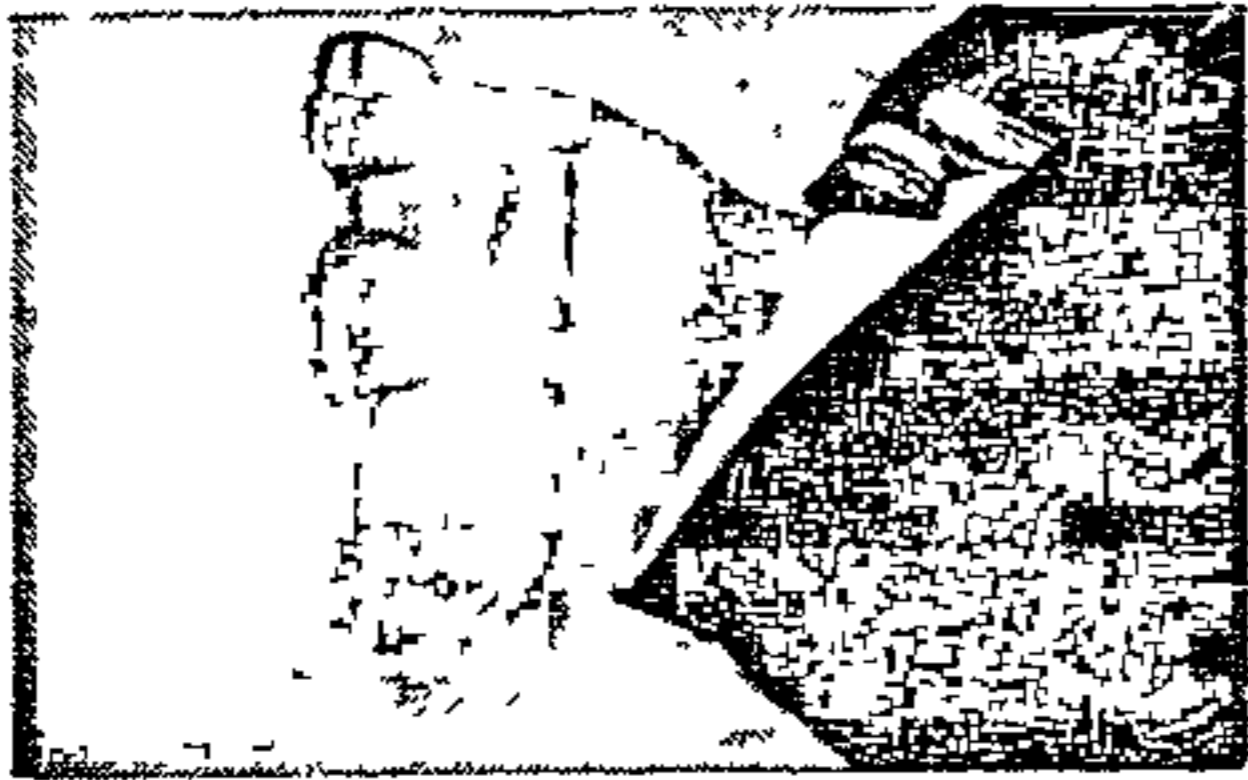
presentations from landowners in the area for

• The acquisition land to be abandoned

• A right of access entry to be granted to owners after the land has been acquired

• Owners to be allowed to continue to stay on land after it has been chased until such time it is used.

These matters he said, did not fall under jurisdiction



Dr Munnik

Friday March 12 1985

Star

Soldier is ²⁵⁴ crushed under tons of gravel

Pretoria Correspondent

A soldier's body lay crushed under 30 tons of gravel for about 18 hours before Defence Force authorities realised he had died while marching with a column of men near the Sesmyl Spruit south of Pretoria last week.

Corporal Deon van Niekerk (20), of Horison, Roodepoort, was killed when a truck carrying gravel went out of control.

It left the road as it came up behind the group of men marching between the road and a fence.

The group scattered, but Corporal van Niekerk, who was carrying a red warning flag and was closer to the road, was not quick enough and was buried by the stones.

When the column re-formed, nobody noticed he was not in his position at the rear.

It was only when he was not on parade the next morning that it was suspected he could have been buried under the gravel.

His body was found a short while later. The SADF confirmed his death and said the police were investigating the matter.

- (2) Yes Three
- (3) No
- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

The hon member puts questions on the Question Paper and then he disappears, he is not even here to listen to the replies to them

Hans and
Koevoet: deaths in detention
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- (2) whether any inquest was held into the death of this person, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings,
- (3) whether an investigation was held into the death of this person, if not, why not; if so, (a) who was in charge of the investigation and (b) what were the findings;
- (4) whether any persons have been (a) arrested, (b) charged and (c) tried as a result of this investigation, if not, why not, if so, (i) who, and (ii) what was the outcome, in each case,
- (5) whether any other persons have died while in the custody of Koevoet, if so, (a) what are the names of such persons, (b) when did they die and (c) what was the cause of death in each case;
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The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
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- (b) The death of the deceased whilst in police detention in terms of Proclamation A G 9 of 1977, has already been settled in the Supreme Court during January 1985 by way of a civil action

(2) and (3) A possible criminal prosecution was investigated by a member of the detective branch of the South West African Police, and the docket referred to the Attorney-general of South West Africa, who instructed that an inquest be held, which was concluded on 11 November 1983. The magistrate found that the death of the deceased was caused by "hoofbeserings en aspirasie veroorsaak deur die handelng of versum van lede van Koevoet wat nie by name geidentifiseer kon word nie". This finding has been referred to the Attorney-general whose decision is still being awaited

- (4) (a), (b) and (c) No, the decision of the Attorney-general is still being awaited
- (5) Yes, one.
 - (a) Kaduma Katanga
 - (b) On 18 November 1982.
 - (c) According to the finding of the post-mortem the cause of death is "Beserings met inwendige bloeding as gevolg van 'n houmet 'n stomp voorwerp"
- (6) (a) Yes A sergeant of the South African Police, a special sergeant and two special constables



of the South West African Police report on the specific date, action was not taken against them

- (b) (i) and (ii) The special sergeant and one special constable were found guilty of common assault and sentence to a fine of R30 or 10 days imprisonment and R60 or R20 days imprisonment, respectively

(7) No
234 *Hans and*
Q. Co. 505
 National service' call-up papers
12/3/85
 *16. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Defence

Whether there was any delay in the despatch of call-up papers for the January 1985 intake, if so, (a) how many servicemen were affected and (b) when were their documents despatched?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- Yes
- (a) 2 853
- (b) Approximately 15 December 1984

The late notification was the result of a personnel audit after completion of the allotments for the 1985-intake which revealed that a number of persons had not been allotted. Because some of them had previously been granted deferment it was firstly necessary to establish whether all of them were still liable for national service. This resulted in a delay in the allotment of those who were still eligible for service.

†Mr W V RAW. Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, has the call-up date in any way been postponed as a result of the late notices?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE Mr Speaker, not as far as I know, but ample time was allowed for reporting, and where it happened that they could not



†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, have steps been taken to ensure that similar incidents do not recur?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, what happened in this case was that many of these persons had previously been granted deferment, and after the allotments had been done we found that there were quite a number whose names came up but of whom we did not know. Rather than to allot the people incorrectly, we investigated to ensure that a similar thing does not recur. Hence I can tell the hon member that where initially there were 13 000 of these people, we had found 6 000 of them who had already been granted deferment or who had been allotted to other units or services where they will do their national service. Of the remaining 7 000, 2 853 had been allotted to the January intake and the rest to the July 1985 intake

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Simply say yes

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Thus we have already taken steps to prevent a recurrence of this

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Orange Free state: seeding of rain clouds

*17 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether the seeding of rain clouds to precipitate rainfall has been undertaken in any areas of the Orange Free State, if so, (a) in what areas, (b) for how long and (c) with what result,
- (2) whether there has been any consequential effect on rainfall in other areas of the Orange Free State, if so, what effect,

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE Mr Speaker, not as far as I know, but ample time was allowed for reporting, and where it happened that they could not

Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

Province	Section 10(1)(a)	Section 10(1)(b)	Section 10(1)(c)	Total
Orange Free State	180 030	63 618	123 585	367 233
Cape	329 352	137 360	481 727	948 439
Natal	61 216	2 054	36 693	99 963
West Rand	*	*	*	1 495 513
West Transvaal	*	*	*	124 500
Central Transvaal	*	*	*	108 518
Highveld	*	1 312	1 024	2 336
Rest of Transvaal	276 634	200 437	264 614	741 685
TOTAL	847 232	404 781	907 643	3 888 187

*Not available

Total as at 31 December 1984

Hansard Q. 601. 567
Standard 10 examinations

277 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(a) How many Black pupils at schools in the (i) East London, (ii) Cathcart, (iii) Queenstown, (iv) King William's Town, (v) Komga and (vi) Stutterheim area entered for the Standard 10 examinations in

(a)	Entered	Actually wrote
(i) East-London	199	186
(ii) Cathcart	No senior secondary schools	20
(iii) Queenstown	87	
(iv) King William's Town	No senior secondary schools	
(v) Komga	No senior secondary schools	
(vi) Stutterheim	No senior secondary schools	

(b)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
East-London	101	85	17
Queenstown	1	19	0

(c)	(i)	(ii)
East-London	49	0
Queenstown	0	22

331 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) How many national servicemen called up for their initial training in (a) 1984 and (b) January 1985 failed to report for duty,
- (2) how many of those who failed to report in 1984 were (a) traced and (b) charged,
- (3) in terms of what statutory provisions were they charged?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) 1 596
(b) 7 589
- (2) (a) 859
(b) 859.

(3) Sec 64(2) read with Sec 127(c) of the Defence Act (Act No 44 of 1957) in the case of members who failed to advise their change of address.

Sec 126A(1) of the Defence Act (Act No 44 of 1957) in the case of members who for any other reason except change of address, failed to report

Voluntary service

338 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Asians and (d) Blacks were rendering voluntary service in the (aa) Citizen Force and (bb) Commandos as at 31 December 1984,
- (2) whether persons rendering voluntary service have any distinctive dress or badge signifying that they are rendering such service; if so, what is the nature of such dress or badge,

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

The honourable member is referred to Question 42 and the follow-on question on Question 16

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) 4 707
(b) 531
(c) 3
(d) 13
- (aa) 25 948
(bb) 1 750
910
431

These figures do not include White women, Coloureds, and Indians who perform continuous voluntary service

(2) Yes, only in the SA Army and the SA Medical Service Members who have performed five years and more satisfactory voluntary service wear a badge on the right chest with their uniforms

(3) (a) and (b) No, for financial considerations

National Senior Certificate examination

341 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many Blacks who entered for the National Senior Certificate examination in 1984 wrote the said examination in that year,

(2) how many of those who wrote the examination (a) passed, (b) failed and (c) obtained matriculation exemption,

(3) when did the last pupils receive their final results?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(i) Dagga	2 035 044 Kg	(a)	Calculated at the current smuggling price of approximately R1 000 per kilogram, the estimated value is R2 035 044 000.	(b)
(ii) LSD	2 242 units		R22 420	
(iii) Heroin	None			
(iv) Cocaine	610 gram		R152 500	
(v) Mandrax	373 338 tablets		R1 866 690	
(vi) Other				
Opium Tablets...	75 gram		R15 000	
	26 754		R133 770	

Talks with representatives of Swaziland Government

497 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether he or any members of his Department held talks with representatives of the Swaziland Government on or about 29 October 1984; if so, (a) what was the purport of the talks and (b) where were they held,
- (2) whether any decisions were reached during the course of these talks, if so, what decisions,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes On 29 October 1984 I met with a delegation led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Swaziland

- (a) To discuss a specific sensitive issue in addition to other matters of common concern in the Southern African Region
- (b) The State Guest House, Pretoria

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(b) 317 500 km	January to December 1984
(c) Samil 50	
(i) R2 205	(a) Cape Province 47
(ii) R75,05	Natal 13
	Orange Free State 13
	Transvaal 45
(2) (a) R3 791	(b) Western Cape 15
(b) R272 460	

Bonus bond prize money

577 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

R5 003 350 as at 28 February 1985

Gold

579 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

What quantity of gold was made available in the Republic in 1984 to (a) jewelers and (b) other concerns for manufacturing purposes?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (a) 740,780 9 kg fine gold,
(23 816,64 ozs fine gold),
- (b) 1 424,249 9 kg fine gold,
(45 790,66 ozs fine gold)

Incest

589 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order

What are the latest available statistics in respect of cases of incest in (a) each province of the Republic and (b) the Western Cape during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

254 Howard Q 61 598
National servicemen 2/3/85

654 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

Whether any national servicemen sentenced to detention barracks since 1 December 1984 (a) were and (b) are being held in solitary confinement, if so, (i) how many in each category, (ii) what was the nature of their offences and (iii) what are the periods of solitary confinement in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) Yes

(1) 3

(ii) Contravention of Detention Barracks Regulations, Chapter 3 Regulation 20, in that they had a prohibited article in their possession

(iii) One member sentenced to 7 days solitary confinement Two members sentenced to 10 days solitary confinement

(b) None

Social workers

658 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) How many social workers were registered in the magisterial district of Johannesburg as at the latest specified date for which figures are available

...res proceeds of ...

Cappe Times

FOUNDED 1876 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1985 30c

Garlicks CITY CAVENDISH SQ.
Men's Tailored JACKETS
 by 'Durburg'

Jackets with zip-out lining from	R109,99
Waterproof jackets from	R109,99
Washable suede jackets from	R369,99
in natural shades (92 cm — 117 cm)	

Cappe Times 13/3/85

De Hoop farmers begin legal action

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

AT LEAST five farmers in the De Hoop area who say they have been offered "ridiculously low" prices for farmland in the proposed Armscor missile-testing range, have instituted legal action against the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs.

One of them, Mr Julian

Pratt of Swellendam, said yesterday "We have been left with no option but to go to law in this matter. In fact we have been told by the department that if we don't want to accept what they are offering us, we will have to fight it out in the courts."

"Only a few farmers have accepted the prices offered for land needed by Armscor, but in most cases the amounts offered are quite

ridiculous. They are way below the market price and if we accepted them, we would come out the losers

"I think it is quite wrong that we should be forced into the position of having to resort to litigation, with the costs this will involve — but what else can we do if we want a fair deal?"

Mr Pratt said he knew of at least four other farmers who like himself had already is-

sued summons on the department or were in the process of doing so after having their appeals for "fair compensation" turned down.

He added that he had been offered R153 a hectare for about 300ha of farmland he owned between Bredasdorp and Waenhuiskrans (Arnlston), which was wanted for construction of an airfield

"I sold the rest of the farm

— about 700ha — at the end of last year, for R1 400 a hectare, so to offer me R153 a ha for the part they want is absolutely ridiculous. How could I accept it, knowing that it is well below the market price and that I could have got a lot more if I had been able to sell the farm as a whole?"

In Parliament on Monday the Minister of Communication and Public Works, Dr LA

P A Munnik, said De Hoop landowners who were dissatisfied with the prices offered for their properties were "welcome to submit further information to motivate a higher compensation".

He added that such motivations were "considered most carefully" and that all factors that might influence the price were taken into consideration.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) (i) 96, and
(ii), (iii) and (iv) none, and
(b) motor mechanic (55), diesel mechanic (15), carpenter (12), painter/decorator (5), plumber (6), and welder (3),

As at 28 February 1985

Handwritten: *Handwritten:* *Handwritten:*
578 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

What (a) total quantity of milk-powder was (i) exported and (ii) imported from 1 December 1983 to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) was the value of the milk-powder (i) exported and (ii) imported during that period?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

The export and import statistics in respect of milk-powder for the period 1 December 1983 to 30 November 1984 are as follows

- (a) (i) 11 982 980 kg,
(ii) 5 626 486 kg,
(b) (i) R10 691 859,
(ii) R4 709 808

Publications: cost

600 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

What was the total cost of all the publications which were published by the various Departments of State in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

The expenditure-item "publications" forms an integral part of the standard item "Stores and livestock" of the standardized item structure on the various votes of State Departments. Details of actual expenditure on publications can, therefore, only be furnished by individual Departments

Lenasia/Soweto, telephones

612 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

How many telephones were installed in 1984 in Lenasia and Soweto, respectively, for (a) private and (b) business purposes?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

Lenasia	(a)	(b)
Soweto	386	204
	26 845	2 107

Note The information furnished is in respect of main services only and includes transfers. The available statistics of telephones other than main services do not distinguish between services for private and business purposes

Mitchell's Plain: telephones

613 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

How many public telephones were there in Mitchell's Plain as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

113

Recruitment of personnel

615 Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Communications

What amount was spent in the 1983-84

financial year on (a) advertising and (b) publicity for the recruitment of personnel for the Post Office?

E-M1 10 Feb 1981
E-M2 2 April 1984
E-M4 15 Aug 1984
E-A12 9 Oct 1984
E-M5 8 Dec 1984
F-A13 15 Jan 1985

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) R14 750,00, and
(b) R137 750,00

(2) Not known as the only well has not been completely tested

Gas

Gas

629 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

(1) (a) How many holes have produced gas off Mossel Bay, (b) what was the tested volume for each of these holes and (c) when were these holes drilled in each case,

(2) what volume of gas had been discovered off the coast of South West Africa as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

(1) (a) 14

(b) As a result of existing involvement of the private sector and possible further private sector participation Soekor is under obligation not to make public information regarding tested volumes. Of the 14 wells, 9 are classified as potentially commercial gas producers and 1 as a non-commercial gas producer while in 4 gas shows have been encountered

(c) Well	Date completed
F-A2	10 Jan 1981
F-A5	12 Apr 1981
F-A6	15 Jul 1981
F-A4	17 Aug 1981
F-A3	2 Nov 1981
F-A8	13 Jan 1982
F-A9	15 May 1982
F-A10	27 Nov 1983

630 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Whether any body or organization has been appointed to investigate the viability of the gas finds off Mossel Bay, if not, why not, if so, (a) who has been appointed to conduct, and (b) what is the estimated costs of, this investigation?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

Yes

(a) For the investigation regarding the exploitation and conversion of the Gas, Foster Wheeler Energy and Banteman Engineering were appointed jointly for the onshore plant and infrastructure, and Emso, a company jointly owned by Engineering Management Services and John Brown Engineers and Constructors for the offshore installations

(b) R2 228 000 million

Handwritten: *Handwritten:* *Handwritten:*
National servicemen: detention
653 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

(a) How many national servicemen were in detention barracks as at 1 December 1984 and (b)(i) for what periods and (ii) on what charges had they been sentenced in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) 378

(b) (i) and (ii)

Absent without leave
47 members for 14 days
22 members for 21 days
1 member for 30 days
6 members for 35 days
3 members for 40 days
10 members for 42 days
1 member for 47 days
1 member for 52 days
1 member for 59 days
24 members for 60 days
1 member for 80 days
2 members for 90 days
3 members for 120 days

Assaulting superior officer
8 members for 14 days
2 members for 21 days

Negligently losing kit, equipment,
arms, etc

4 members for 14 days
3 members for 21 days

False statements in official documents
5 members for 21 days

Failing to report for or to render military service on account of the religious tenets of his church

234 members for 3 years
Homosexual & Cal 780
Importation of meat
19/13/85

655 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Finance

(1) What was the (a) quantity and (b) value of the (i) tinned, (ii) processed, (iii) cured and (iv) spiced meat that was imported into the Republic in the latest specified year for which figures are available,

(2) what was the country of origin in each case?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

The import statistics can unfortunately not be furnished in the format as requested. Import Statistics of meat according to the classifications in the Customs and Excise Tariff are however furnished for the period 1 December 1983 to 30 November 1984

Description	Country of Origin	Quantity kg	Value R
Meat and edible meat offals, salted, in brine, dried or smoked Ham	W Germany	2 394	18 790
	France	22 947	186 809
	Switzerland	3 920	29 941
	Spain	1 808	15 176
	Italy	1 845	28 798
	Other unspecified countries	8 739	22 751
	Denmark	37 367	108 814
	Other unspecified countries	12 504	33 917
	Denmark	13 252	35 301
	France	3 330	20 395
Other meat of swine	Other unspecified countries	3 915	22 732
Other	Unspecified countries	295	1 608
	Denmark	25 791	38 112
Sausages and the like of meat, meat offal or animal blood	W Germany	6 295	22 467
	Denmark		
Pastes	Unspecified countries		
	Denmark		
Other in airtight metal containers	W Germany		
	Denmark		

Description	Country of Origin	Quantity kg	Value R
Other	France	3 090	13 317
	Spain	3 580	16 910
	Italy	17 635	51 009
	New Zealand	17 086	46 651
	Other unspecified countries	356	2 347
	W Germany	12 858	87 923
	France	27 070	187 778
	Austria	3 390	26 101
	Italy	35 718	98 471
	Other unspecified countries	965	6 164
Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal	Denmark	469 937	1 672 216
	Netherlands	150 738	519 928
	W Germany	17 410	63 834
	France	33 041	284 103
	Italy	3 663	19 089
	Other unspecified countries	9 281	43 696
	Denmark	9 186	41 155
	Belgium	8 383	53 157
	W Germany	2 411	12 290
	France	35 223	136 368
Beef in airtight metal containers	Switzerland	2 238	14 258
	W Germany	1 488	2 499
	Brazil	11 290	27 649
	Israel	1 021	1 764
	Other unspecified countries	3 277	9 785
	Denmark	1 445 010	3 865 228
	UK	15 715	48 294
	Belgium	1 386	5 073
	Netherlands	16 232	67 925
	W Germany	16 348	45 158
Other in airtight metal containers	France	2 151	12 523
	Switzerland	9 779	20 802
	Italy	2 505	5 837
	Brazil	2 448	13 887
	Hong Kong	1 176	3 393
	Taiwan	2 928	11 129
	New Zealand	15 438	47 717
	Other unspecified countries	149 185	243 627
	Sweden	7 043	45 892
	Denmark	127 942	456 370
Other	UK	77 652	291 223
	Belgium	8 966	58 792
	W Germany	2 947	7 304
	France	7 621	38 380
	Austria	620	9 156
	Italy	5 489	20 025
	USA	22 795	133 179
	Israel	9 578	34 730
	Other unspecified countries	36 131	85 138

Tuynhuys comprise and (b) of what (i) amounts and (ii) items is the above-mentioned amount made up?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

Yes

(a) (i) and (ii) General builder's work and restoration of the building to provide a functional office complex for the State President and his personnel with facilities such as a committee room, a Cabinet room as well as a press conference room. The existing banquet hall has been enlarged to meet present day requirements. Structural defects came to the fore when the centuries-old internal structures were exposed and had to be rectified to ensure the preservation of the building. For example, rotten wooden floors and ceilings had to be replaced with steel columns and concrete. Due to the age of the structure and services the facilities had to be upgraded completely to comply with modern requirements. Thus the complete rewiring and upgrading of the electrical system of the complex as well as essential mechanical installations were undertaken

(b) (i) R (ii)

1 580 000	Building work and restoration
750 000	Essential security installations
500 000	Enlargement of banquet hall
420 000	Electrical and mechanical work
70 000	Purpose-made furniture
30 000	Recording equipment

Hansard Q. 601-771
Resignations 19/3/85

532 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

(a) How many employees in his Department resigned in 1984 and (b) how many

HoA

such employees were (i) technicians and (ii) postmen?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) 7 285, and

(b) (i) 244, and

(ii) 398

(254) Hansard Q. 601-772
School cadets 19/3/85

549 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether all (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black male pupils between the ages of 12 and 17 years are required to undergo training as cadets, if not, why not,

(2) whether any alternative programmes to cadet training are offered, if so, (a) what is the nature of these alternative programmes and (b) at which schools are they offered,

(3) whether any pupil or parent may refuse participation in school cadets, if not, why not, if so, (a) under what circumstances and (b) what procedure must be followed to gain exemption from cadet training,

(4) how many schools in each province (a) do and (b) do not have cadet detachments,

(5) how many (a) male and (b) female pupils are undergoing cadet training in White schools in each province,

(6) whether the Defence Force is responsible for the final discipline of school cadets, if so, which member of the Defence Force is responsible, if not, who is responsible,

(7) how many cadet officers involved in the training of cadets are there in each province,

(8) whether any weekend camps for ca-

HoA

cadets (a) were held in 1984 and (b) will be held in 1985, if so, how many in each province in each such year,

(9) whether any schools with cadet detachments do not have shooting ranges, if so, how many in each province?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) Although sec 57 of the Defence Act (Act No 44 of 1957) stipulates that "every person", domiciled in the Republic, if he is a scholar or student at a school or other educational institution, may be required, between his twelfth and seventeenth year, to undergo training as a cadet under specified conditions the principle is maintained that it is the prerogative of each population group to decide on cadet training

(2) At present cadet training has only been instituted for boys at White schools

(3) No, not by the SA Defence Force

(4) Only a parent/guardian may object in writing against the cadet training of his son

(a) The objection can be raised on the grounds of religious convictions or medical reasons

(b) Objections should be addressed to the Principal with whom the decision rests

Transvaal	(a)	(b)
Natal	262	22
Orange Free State	69	1
Cape Province	90	0
	237	12

(a)	Transvaal	105 130
	Natal	25 021
	Orange Free State	15 349
	Cape Province	47 754

(b) Cadets for girls is not compulsory Schools which permit girls

HoA

to take part in cadet activities do so on their own initiative. The SA Defence Force does not provide uniforms or equipment but does on request, assist in the training and adjudication of drill competitions for girls

(6) No In terms of the Cadet Regulations the senior person to be an officer, non-commissioned officer or designated cadet present at a parade or meeting of cadets is responsible for the maintenance of discipline. Cadet training is an extra-curricular school activity and as such falls under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Principal

During a camp or bivouac held out of school context the commander of the camp or bivouac is responsible for the maintenance of discipline

(7)	Transvaal	1 201
	Natal	214
	Orange Free State	593
	Cape Province	934

(8) Yes

	(a)	(b)
Transvaal	122	148
Natal	50	59
Orange Free State	38	40
Cape Province	151	175

(9) Yes

Transvaal	54
Natal	12
Orange Free State	11
Cape Province	59

(133) Hansard Q. 601-774
Apprentices 19/3/85

563 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

(a) How many (i) White (ii) Asian (iii) Coloured and (iv) Black apprentices were indentured to his Department and (b) in which trades were they indentured, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

HoA

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) (i) 96, and
(ii), (iii) and (iv) none, and
(b) motor mechanic (55),
diesel mechanic (15),
carpenter (12),
painter/decorator (5),
plumber (6), and
welder (3).

As at 28 February 1985

James

Milk-powder

578 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

What (a) total quantity of milk-powder was (i) exported and (ii) imported from 1 December 1983 to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) was the value of the milk-powder (i) exported and (ii) imported during that period?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

The export and import statistics in respect of milk-powder for the period 1 December 1983 to 30 November 1984 are as follows

- (a) (i) 11 982 980 kg,
(ii) 5 626 486 kg,
(b) (i) R10 691 859,
(ii) R4 709 808

Publications' cost

600 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

What was the total cost of all the publications which were published by the various Departments of State in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

The expenditure-item "publications" forms an integral part of the standard item: "Stores and livestock" of the standardized item structure on the various votes of State Departments. Details of actual expenditure on publications can, therefore, only be furnished by individual Departments

Lenasia/Soweto: telephones

612 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

How many telephones were installed in 1984 in Lenasia and Soweto, respectively, for (a) private and (b) business purposes?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

	(a)	(b)
Lenasia	386	204
Soweto	26 845	2 107

Note The information furnished is in respect of main services only and includes transfers. The available statistics of telephones other than main services do not distinguish between services for private and business purposes

Mitchell's Plain: telephones

613 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

How many public telephones were there in Mitchell's Plain as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

113

Recruitment of personnel

615 Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Communications

What amount was spent in the 1983-84

financial year on (a) advertising and (b) publicity for the recruitment of personnel for the Post Office?

E-M1 10 Feb 1981
E-M2 2 April 1984
E-M4 15 Aug 1984
E-A12 9 Oct 1984
E-M5 8 Dec 1984
F-A13 15 Jan 1985

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (a) R14 750,00, and
(b) R137 750,00

Gas

Gas

629 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

(1) (a) How many holes have produced gas off Mossel Bay, (b) what was the tested volume for each of these holes and (c) when were these holes drilled in each case,

(2) what volume of gas had been discovered off the coast of South West Africa as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

(1) (a) 14

(b) As a result of existing involvement of the private sector and possible further private sector participation Soekor is under obligation not to make public information regarding tested volumes. Of the 14 wells, 9 are classified as potentially commercial gas producers and 1 as a non-commercial gas producer while in 4 gas shows have been encountered

(c) Well	Date completed
F-A2	10 Jan 1981
F-A5	12 Apr 1981
F-A6	15 Jul 1981
F-A4	17 Aug 1981
F-A3	2 Nov 1981
F-A8	13 Jan 1982
F-A9	15 May 1982
F-A10	27 Nov 1983

630 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Whether any body or organization has been appointed to investigate the viability of the gas finds off Mossel Bay, if not, why not if so, (a) who has been appointed to conduct, and (b) what is the estimated costs of, this investigation?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

Yes

(a) For the investigation regarding the exploitation and conversion of the Gas Foster Wheeler Enceve and Banteman Engineering were appointed jointly for the onshore plant and infrastructure and Emso a company jointly owned by Engineering Management Services and John Brown Engineers and Constructors for the offshore installations

(b) R2 228 000 million

(28) Howard
National servicemen's detention
19/3/85
653 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

(a) How many national servicemen were in detention barracks as at 1 December 1984 and (b)(i) for what periods and (ii) on what charges had they been sentenced in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

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4 members for 14 days
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False statements in official documents
5 members for 21 days

failing to report for or to render military service on account of the religious tenets of his church

234 members for 3 years
B. J. Housland C. Col 780
Importation of meat 19/3/85
655 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Finance

(1) What was the (a) quantity and (b) value of the (i) tinned, (ii) processed, (iii) cured and (iv) spiced meat that was imported into the Republic in the latest specified year for which figures are available.

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HoA

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	Taiwan	2 928	11 129
	New Zealand	15 438	47 717
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	Austria	620	9 156
	Italy	5 489	20 025
	USA	22 795	133 179
	Israel	9 578	34 730
	Other unspecified countries	36 131	85 138

(4) (a) Yes

(b) No, because the alleged assailants were known to the complainants

(i) On 9 November 1983 and on 3 April 1984

(ii) The Commissioners Court at Germiston and at the offices of the Administration Board at Katlehong

(iii) On 9 November 1983, 12 members of the East Rand Administration Board were pointed out, while another member of the Board was pointed out on 3 April 1984

(5) (a) and (b) No, because the Attorney-general declined to prosecute any one

(6) Yes

(a) A journalist

Yes

SA Army
SA Air Force
SA Navy
Staff Divisions

(a)

1
1
1
2

(d) R697 as at 14 March 1985

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is it the intention of the department to renew these subscriptions?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, we will review the situation when the subscriptions expire

Training facilities for women

*30 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

HoA

ment in the SA Defence Force for the exclusive training of women. Women receive basic and subject training at 21 training establishments of the Arms of the Service, staff divisions and supporting services. These training establishments are spread throughout the country

254
Hewson Q. 60/741
Northern border: wall/electrified fence
19/3/85

*31 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether his Department is involved in the (a) design, (b) planning, (c) construction and/or (d) financing of a wall and electrified fence on the northern border of the Republic, if so, (i) what is the nature of this involvement in each case, (ii) when (aa) did construction begin and (bb) is it due to be completed, (iii) where does the wall (aa) begin and (bb) end, (iv) what is the voltage carried by the fence, (v) why was it decided to construct (aa) a wall and (bb) an electrified fence and (vi) what is the total cost involved.

(2) whether the construction of the (a) wall and (b) fence was put out to tender, if not, why not, if so, who was the successful tenderer in each case.

(3) whether the local population has been warned of the fence being electrified, if not, why not if so, in what manner.

(4) whether any steps have been taken to warn citizens of countries on the opposite side of the fence of the (a) electrification of the fence and (b) implications thereof, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when.

(5) whether his Department has conducted any tests or caused such tests to be conducted to establish the effects on human beings of the voltage carried by the fence, if not, why not, if so, (a) what tests and (b) with what results.

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) Yes

(i) It is a military project in which the SA Defence Force is fully involved

(ii) (aa) 29 September 1984

(bb) According to an estimate by 28 March 1985

(iii) (aa) Beit Bridge

(bb) Sand River

(iv) The voltage can be continuous or pulsating up to 3 000 volts

(v) (aa) and (bb) The Wall and fence are an integrated experiment with border barrier systems to facilitate more effective border control where necessary

(vi) 2.5 million rand

(2) (a) and (b) Yes

(a) Concor (Pty) Ltd

(b) Eclair (Pty) Ltd

(3) Yes. Verbal briefings were given to all farmers over whose property the barrier fence runs. They signed a certificate in which they acknowledge that they had taken cognizance of the electrified barrier fence and that they undertook to inform their employees and the families of these people. Similar briefings were given to the management of the Messina Copper Mine, the Municipality of Messina, the Section Veterinary Services and the local Development Board. The incumbent officials involved gave written undertakings on behalf of these organizations that they had taken cognizance and would inform their employees.

Illustrated warning signs against the risk of loss of life, with the word "Danger" in Afrikaans, English and the Venda language appear all along the barrier fence on both sides. The warning signs are visible from both sides at intervals of 50 metres.

(4) (a) and (b) Yes. The Government of Zimbabwe was informed of the fence through the Trade Mission of the RSA. That government confirmed on 27 February 1985 that they had taken cognizance thereof.

(5) No. It is not practical. I want to point out that the problem here is that the Defence Force has not as yet succeeded in obtaining a volunteer to test the effect of the voltage carried, on a human being. [Interjections.] In view of the fact that the hon. the Leader of the Official Opposition displays such a lively interest in the project, I should like to ask him whether he would consider presenting himself for such an experiment, and if not, whether he would care to nominate one of his party, perhaps one of his problem children, for such a test.

(6) No

Hansard Q. 601 743
Telephone tapping 19/3/85
*32 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether the telephone of a certain police officer, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was tapped, if so,

(2) whether such tapping occurred in terms of (a) the provisions of (i) section 118A and/or (ii) section 118 of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, and/or (b) any other statutory provision, if so, (aa) what other specified provision and (bb) by whom was the tapping authorized,

(3) whether, in obtaining authority under

HoA

Uitenhage: telephone exchange equipment

*33 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether any South African Transport Services telephone exchange equipment was replaced in Uitenhage in the 1983-84 financial year, if so, (a) why and (b) at what total cost?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

Yes

(a) In order to cope with the increasing demand for new telephones as a result of the development of the new mechanical workshop complex at Cuyler Manor, the obsolete telephone exchange was replaced with a modern one.

(b) R559 000

Hansard Q. 601 745
Telephone tapping 19/3/85
*34 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether he or any member of the South African Police authorized the tapping of any telephones during the latest specified three years for which figures are available, if so, (a) who gave the authorization and (b) in respect of how many telephones was authorization given,

(2) whether all of these cases were considered to be in the interest of the maintenance of State security, if not, (a) how many cases were not considered to be such, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the other cases and (c) on what grounds was the telephone tapping authorized in each case,

(3) what is the procedure followed by the South African Police in deciding which telephones should be tapped

HoA

and (b) who is authorized to give permission to tap telephones

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No

(2) Falls away

(3) (a) The person designate in terms of section 118A(2)(a) of the Post Office Act, No 64 of 1972, that is the Commissioner the Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner or the Chief Deputy Commissioner submits a written request to the functionary wherein it is certified that the interception is necessary for the maintenance of the security of the Republic

(b) The functionary intends in section 118A of Act No 64 of 1972

(4) If authority has been granted in terms of section 118A and the police became aware that a serious crime was committed they are compelled to act in this regard

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Speaker arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply I want to ask whether he is aware of the fact that there is uncertainty as to whether all telephone tapping is related to matters concerning state security. The reply of the hon Deputy Minister seems to create the impression that there is no telephone tapping after all in cases not related to state security

†The DEPUTY MINISTER I am not aware of any uncertainty but I will investigate the matter and we can debate it thoroughly in our Vote

Mr P H P GASTROW Mr Speaker arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, will he give us an indication whether or not it is the practice of the Police also deliberately to make use of telephone tapping in

Tuynhuys comprise and (b) of what (i) amounts and (ii) items is the above-mentioned amount made up?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

Yes

(4) (i) and (ii) General builder's work and restoration of the building to provide a functional office complex for the State President and his personnel with facilities such as a committee room, a Cabinet room as well as a press conference room. The existing banquet hall has been enlarged to meet present day requirements. Structural defects came to the fore when the centuries-old internal structures were exposed and had to be rectified to ensure the preservation of the building. For example, rotten wooden floors and ceilings had to be replaced with steel columns and concrete. Due to the age of the structure and services the facilities had to be upgraded completely to comply with modern requirements. Thus the complete rewiring and upgrading of the electrical system of the complex as well as essential mechanical installations were undertaken.

(b) (i) R

1 580 000 Building work and restoration
750 000 Essential security installations
500 000 Enlargement of banquet hall
420 000 Electrical and mechanical work
70 000 Purpose-made furniture
30 000 Recording equipment

Hansford Q. 6.1 771
Resignations *19/3/85*

532 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

(a) How many employees in his Department resigned in 1984 and (b) how many

such employees were (i) technicians and (ii) postmen?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) 7 285, and
(b) (i) 244, and

(ii) 398

254 Hansford Q. 6.1.72
School cadets *19/3/85*

549 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether all (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black male pupils between the ages of 12 and 17 years are required to undergo training as cadets, if not, why not,

(2) whether any alternative programmes to cadet training are offered, if so, (a) what is the nature of these alternative programmes and (b) at which schools are they offered,

(3) whether any pupil or parent may refuse participation in school cadets, if not, why not, if so, (a) under what circumstances and (b) what procedure must be followed to gain exemption from cadet training,

(4) how many schools in each province (a) do and (b) do not have cadet detachments,

(5) how many (a) male and (b) female pupils are undergoing cadet training in White schools in each province,

(6) whether the Defence Force is responsible for the final discipline of school cadets, if so, which member of the Defence Force is responsible, if not, who is responsible,

(7) how many cadet officers involved in the training of cadets are there in each province,

(8) whether any weekend camps for ca-

cadets (a) were held in 1984 and (b) will be held in 1985, if so, how many in each province in each such year,

(9) whether any schools with cadet detachments do not have shooting ranges, if so, how many in each province?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) Although sec 57 of the Defence Act (Act No 44 of 1957) stipulates that "every person", domiciled in the Republic, if he is a scholar or student at a school or other educational institution, may be required, between his twelfth and seventeenth year, to undergo training as a cadet under specified conditions the principle is maintained that it is the prerogative of each population group to decide on cadet training

At present cadet training has only been instituted for boys at White schools

(2) No, not by the SA Defence Force

(3) Only a parent/guardian may object in writing against the cadet training of his son

(a) The objection can be raised on the grounds of religious convictions or medical reasons

(b) Objections should be addressed to the Principal with whom the decision rests

(4)

	(a)	(b)
Transvaal	262	22
Natal	69	1
Orange Free State	90	0
Cape Province	237	12

(5) (a)

	(a)	(b)
Transvaal	105 130	
Natal	25 021	
Orange Free State	15 349	
Cape Province	47 754	

(b) Cadets for girls is not compulsory. Schools which permit girls

(6) No In terms of the Cadet Regulations the senior person, be he an officer, non-commissioned officer or designated cadet present at a parade or meeting of cadets is responsible for the maintenance of discipline. Cadet training is an extra-curricular school activity and as such falls under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Principal

During a camp or bivouac held out of school context the commander of the camp or bivouac is responsible for the maintenance of discipline

(7)

	(a)	(b)
Transvaal	1	201
Natal		214
Orange Free State		593
Cape Province		934

(8) Yes

Transvaal

	(a)	(b)
Natal	122	148
Orange Free State	50	59
Cape Province	38	40
	151	175

(9) Yes

Transvaal 54
Natal 12
Orange Free State 11
Cape Province 59

Hansford Q. 6.1 774
Apprentices *19/3/85*
563 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

(a) How many (i) White, (ii) Asian, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Black apprentices were indentured to his Department, and (b) in which trades were they indentured, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

(4) (a) Yes
 (b) Malicious damage to property

(7) No property was confiscated

(8) No

(i) On 9 November 1983 and on 3 April 1984

Subscription to certain newsletter

(ii) The Commissioners Court at Germiston and at the offices of the Administration Board at Katlehong

*29 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence

(iii) On 9 November 1983, 12 members of the East Rand Administration Board were pointed out, while another member of the Board was pointed out on 3 April 1984

Whether the South African Defence force or any group or organization attached to the Defence Force subscribes or subscribed to a certain newsletter, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) how many copies are received, (b) on what dates were these subscriptions taken out, (c) when do these subscriptions expire and (d) what was the total cost involved as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

(5) (a) and (b) No, because the Attorney-general declined to prosecute any one

(6) Yes

(a) A journalist

Yes

SA Army	(a)	(c)
1	August 1984	July 1985
SA Air Force	1	August 1985
1	May 1984	December 1985
SA Navy	1	January 1984
2	March 1983	February 1986
Staff Divisions		

(d) R697 as at 14 March 1985

Whether the South African Defence Force provides any Defence Force training facilities for women other than those at the South African Women's Army College at George, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many, (b) where are they situated, (c) when was each established and (d) to which arm of the South African Defence Force is each attached?

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is it the intention of the department to renew these subscriptions?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, we will review the situation when the subscriptions expire

Training facilities for women

*30 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

Except for the SA Army Women's College there is no other training establishments

ment in the SA Defence Force for the exclusive training of women Women receive basic and subject training at 21 training establishments of the Arms of the Service, staff divisions and supporting services. These training establishments are spread throughout the country

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(i) (a), (b), (c) and (d) Yes

254 Howard Q. 6. 1. 741

Northern border: wall/electrified fence 19/3/85

*31 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether his Department is involved in the (a) design, (b) planning, (c) construction and/or (d) financing of a wall and electrified fence on the northern border of the Republic, if so, (i) what is the nature of this involvement in each case, (ii) when (aa) did construction begin and (bb) is it due to be completed, (iii) where does the wall (aa) begin and (bb) end, (iv) what is the voltage carried by the fence, (v) why was it decided to construct (aa) a wall and (bb) an electrified fence and (vi) what is the total cost involved,

(2) whether the construction of the (a) wall and (b) fence was put out to tender, if not, why not, if so, who was the successful tenderer in each case,

(3) whether the local population has been warned of the fence being electrified, if not, why not, if so, in what manner,

(4) whether any steps have been taken to warn citizens of countries on the opposite side of the fence of the (a) electrification of the fence and (b) implications thereof, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when,

(5) whether his Department has conducted any tests or caused such tests to be conducted to establish the effects on human beings of the voltage carried by the fence, if not, why not, if so, (a) what tests and (b) with what results,

(vi) 2,5 million rand

(2) (a) and (b) Yes

(a) Concor (Pty) Ltd

(b) Eclair (Pty) Ltd

(3) Yes Verbal briefings were given to all farmers over whose property the barrier fence runs They signed a certificate in which they acknowledge that they had taken cognizance of the electrified barrier fence and that they undertook to inform their employees and the families of these people Similar briefings were given to the management of the Messina Copper Mine, the Municipality of Messina, the Section Veterinary Services and the local Development Board The encumbent officials involved gave written undertakings on behalf of these organizations that they had taken cognizance and would inform their employees

Illustrated warning signs against the risk of loss of life, with the word "Danger" in Afrikaans, English and the Venda language appear all along the barrier fence on both sides. The warning signs are visible from both sides at intervals of 50 metres

(4) (a) and (b) Yes The Government of Zimbabwe was informed of the fence through the Trade Mission of the RSA. That government confirmed on 27 February 1985 that they had taken cognizance thereof

(5) No It is not practical I want to point out that the problem here is that the Defence Force has not as yet succeeded in obtaining a volunteer to test the effect of the voltage carried, on a human being [Interjections] In view of the fact that the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition displays such a lively interest in the project, I should like to ask him whether he would consider presenting himself for such an experiment, and if not, whether he would care to nominate one of his party, perhaps one of his problem children, for such a test

(6) No

Hansard Q 601743
Telephone tapping
19/3/85
*32 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order.

(1) Whether the telephone of a certain police officer, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was tapped, if so,

(2) whether such tapping occurred in terms of (a) the provisions of (i) section 118A and/or (ii) section 118 of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, and/or (b) any other statutory provision, if so, (aa) what other specified provision and (bb) by whom was the tapping authorized,

(3) whether, in obtaining authority under

the Post Office Act, the reasons advanced for such tapping related to its being in the interests of State security, if not, (a) why not and (b) what reasons were advanced,

(4) whether the police officer concerned has been charged with any offences, if so, with what offences,

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(2) (a) (i) Yes

(ii) No

(b) (aa) No

(bb) The functionary as referred to in section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958

(3) Yes (a) and (b) Fall away

(4) Yes, 31 charges of alleged bribery and fraud concerning the issuing of fire-arm licences, alleged fraud concerning the ownership of vehicles reported stolen, defeating the ends of justice and conspiracy to commit a crime

(5) No, but in my reply to the hon Leader of the Official Opposition's question No 34 I will make a statement on the matter

Mr P H P GASTROW Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether he considers that any of those offences with which the police officers have been charged can possibly be construed as having anything to do with State security?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I ask the hon member to table that question

Uitenhage: telephone exchange equipment

*33 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether any South African Transport Services telephone exchange equipment was replaced in Uitenhage in the 1983-84 financial year, if so, (a) why and (b) at what total cost?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

Yes

(a) In order to cope with the increasing demand for new telephones as a result of the development of the new mechanical workshop complex at Cuyler Manor, the obsolete telephone exchange was replaced with a modern one

(b) R559 000

Hansard Q 601745
Telephone tapping
19/3/85
*34 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether he or any member of the South African Police authorized the tapping of any telephones during the latest specified three years for which figures are available, if so, (a) who gave the authorization and (b) in respect of how many telephones was authorization given,

(2) whether all of these cases were considered to be in the interest of the maintenance of State security, if not, (a) how many cases were not considered to be such, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the other cases and (c) on what grounds was the telephone tapping authorized in each case,

(3) what is the procedure followed by the South African Police in deciding which telephones should be tapped

and (b) who is authorized to give permission to tap telephones,

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No

(2) Falls away

(3) (a) The person designate in terms of section 118A(2)(a) of the Post Office Act, No 64 of 1972, that is the Commissioner, the Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner or the Chief Deputy Commissioner, submits a written request to the functionary wherein it is certified that the interception is necessary for the maintenance of the security of the Republic

(b) The functionary intends in section 118A of Act No 64 of 1972

(4) If authority has been granted in terms of section 118A, and the police became aware that a serious crime was committed, they are compelled to act in this regard

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to ask whether he is aware of the fact that there is uncertainty as to whether all telephone tapping is related to matters concerning state security. The reply of the hon Deputy Minister seems to create the impression that there is no telephone tapping after all in cases not related to state security

†The DEPUTY MINISTER I am not aware of any uncertainty, but I will investigate the matter, and we can debate it thoroughly in our Vote

Mr P H P GASTROW Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, will he give us an indication whether or not it is the practice of the Police also deliberately to make use of telephone tapping in

(254) D. Dispatch 20/3/85

SADF registration in EL due — Marais

EAST LONDON — Military registration of men in the rural areas around East London was to be expected in due course, the Deputy Chief of the Army, Major-General D R Marais, said here yesterday

Speaking at a parade to mark the official opening of East London Commando's new headquarters in Southernwood, General Marais said increasing demands made on the unit had placed an increasing burden on members and their families to the extent that positions now held by members in the unit amounted to a second career which took up a large amount of their free time.

"Demands must inevitably be made on those able-bodied men of the

community who have previously been less committed to the defence of their home area, in order to lighten the burden of the commando

"By offering their services voluntarily, these members of the community will be serving their and their families' own best interests in the long term

"Registration of all able-bodied men in the activated areas of Natal and Transvaal has been completed. Similarly, the registration of men in the rural areas around East London must be expected in due course," General Marais said

A general registration in commando areas of the Border and Eastern Cape was completed last year, but this did not in-

clude the East London area

General Marais said military history had shown that people in the Border area had always taken the initiative in the defence of their home areas and had always been willing to meet their obligations. "We believe this will continue to be the case in future"

He said the overall Group 8 commando structure and specifically East London Commando played an important role in the area

"The fact that this is a border area places a great responsibility on the unit to ensure the protection and support of the community by way of effective and responsible actions supported by a strong infrastructure"

General Marais said the history of East London Commando and the development of the commando organisation in East London illustrated the fact that an army, like society, could not stand still but had to continue to evolve in a dynamic fashion

He said the East London community had demonstrated its ability to co-operate effectively. The new headquarters building was established by renovating an existing building instead of building a new one at great cost

The parade which marked the opening took place at no cost to the state because members of the commando had agreed to participate without receiving any financial compensation, General Marais said —
DDR

CAPC TALKS 20/3/85
R2,5m fence,
wall on border

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — A wall and high voltage electrified fence is being built along the South African border with Zimbabwe near Beit Bridge at a cost of R2,5-million, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, revealed in Parliament yesterday

In reply to a question by the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, read on his behalf by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adrian Vlok, General Malan said the construction of the wall and fence was a military project in which the Defence Force was fully involved

Construction started on September 24 last year and was expected to be finished on March 28 this year. It extended from Beit Bridge to the Sand River (about 20 km)

The voltage in the fence could be continuous or pulsating up to 3 000 volts

The wall and the fence were an integrated experiment with border barrier systems to facilitate more effective border control where necessary

The Government of Zimbabwe had been informed of the barrier through the South African trade mission in Zimbabwe and confirmed on February 27 this year that it had taken cognizance of the barrier, General Malan said

20/3/85 (254)

Two are classified objectors

By J S MOJAPELO

A CAPE TOWN lance corporal, who won the Pro-Patria Medal while doing his active military service, and a Natal theology student who has also served in the SADF, were both classified as religious objectors by a board in Pretoria yesterday.

Lance Corporal Simon Paul Sephton, 26, has been allowed to render military service in the Army by performing prescribed maintenance tasks of a non-combatant nature.

The other recognised objector, Mr Willem Jose Schalk Jardine, 22, was further granted an exemption, pending the decision of the exemption board, to continue with his studies.

Mr Jardine will now render community service, to be completed during a single continuous period of service, which is 1½ times as long as ordinary service.

The classification was carried out by a seven-man board, under Mr Justice M T Steyn.

In the case of both men, Mr Justice Steyn said it was clear that their religious convictions merited exemption from combatant status.

SA has survived two wars without conscription

254

CAH Times
21/3/85

I AM not speaking as a pacifist. Military force has a place in the affairs of men and to me the reality is to recognize that fact.

But while the existence of the military is necessary it is vital always to bear in mind that it is no more than a shield to safeguard, or permit, the development of all that is good and important in the strivings of men, including things of the spirit, of the intellect, things which promote human rights including safety of the person and property, the pursuit of well-being, access to justice and the exercise of conscience.

The military has a role to play, a purpose to fulfil for the safety and benefit of all people in the country that it serves. That is its role. The military is not an end unto itself, and as a one-time trained soldier I hope I have always recognized this. All soldiers should.

There are other principles that underpin my attitude towards conscription for military service. These are of general, and not merely South African, application.

Volunteer-based

I accept that a country has a right to possess security forces in quantity and training sufficient to defend itself against external aggression and to support the police in emergency situations in the maintenance of internal order, although I also see it as the concomitant duty of a country's government to adopt policies which aim at justice and fairness for all, internally and externally, and thereby minimize the chances of violent conflict and the need to use its military forces.

Furthermore, those military forces while justifiable, could often be volunteer-based and not dependent on conscription.

It is unacceptable to me for a government not based on the choice or approval of the majority of the people, in other words a minority government, to compel people, even those who do have a vote, to become part of the military forces of the country.

I am not, in stating this principle, insisting that before conscription of all or part of the people is acceptable, there must necessarily be a government chosen on a "one man, one vote" common franchise system. In populations made up of diverse ethnic groups there are a number of ways, federal and other, by which a government can be chosen with all participating and with majority support.

Merit and morality

And why do I argue that even those who do have a say in the choice of a minority government should not be forced into compulsory military service? Because in the circumstances of minority government:

□ It is doubly important that the merit and morality of what it stands for should be good enough to attract volunteers to man its security forces, if the merit and morality cannot attract volunteer support the policies and, indeed, the government do not deserve to survive, and

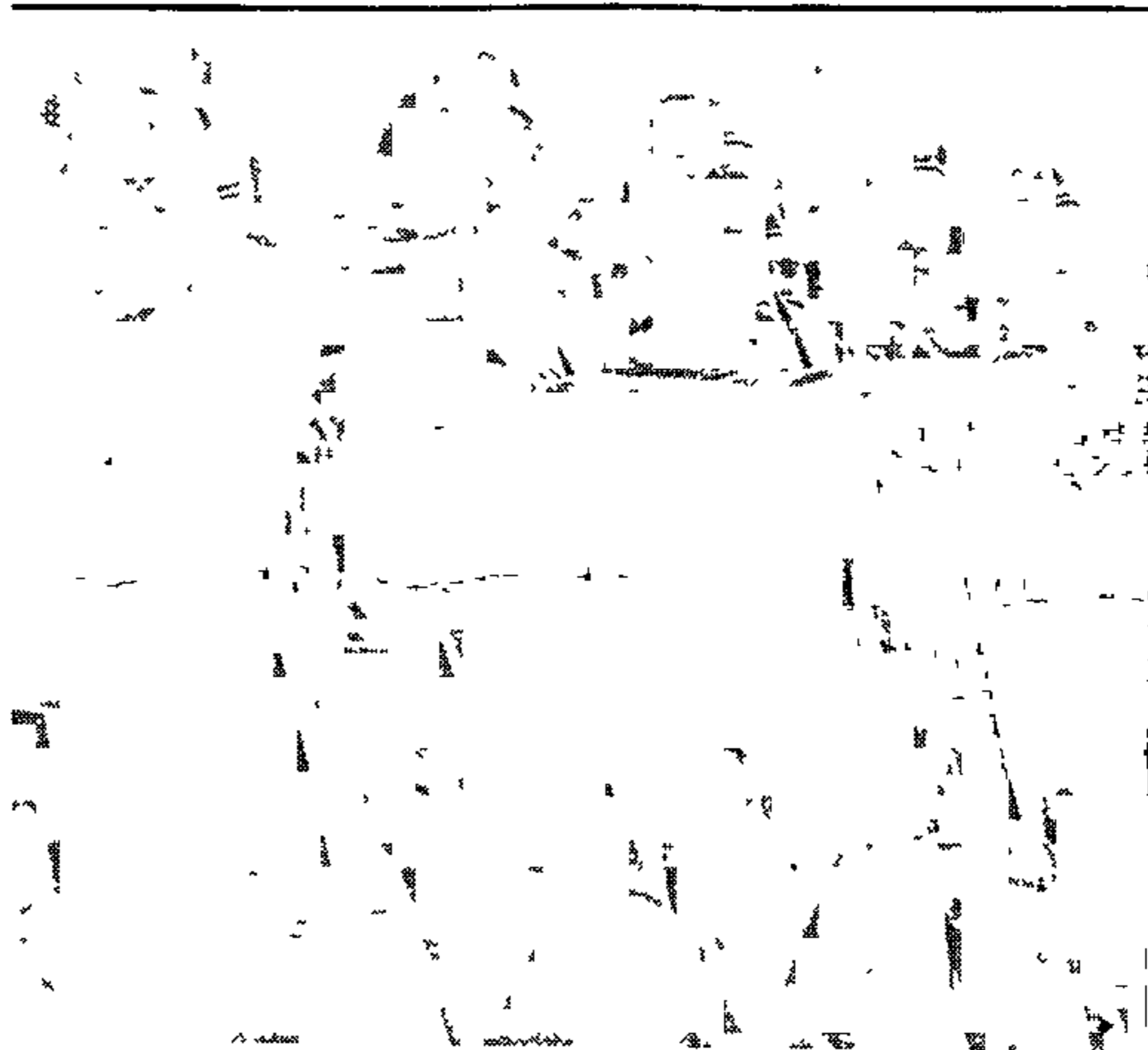
□ It is inevitable that significant, possibly substantial, numbers of the minority governing group do not approve of the government's philosophy towards the majority and should not be compelled, as sometimes happens, to impose it, where it is not welcome, by force of arms, and

□ It is wrong for a government not based on the choice or approval of the majority of the people to spend vast sums of money, drawn from all taxpayers, into putting all the young men of the minority group or groups under military training and under arms, and

□ It is highly likely to be resented by the majority group or race relations, and

□ It is reinforcing a racial

SIR RICHARD LUYT, a volunteer who served for five years in World War II, puts the case against conscription in South African conditions and argues in favour of a professional and voluntary army drawn from all population groups. This is an abridged version of Sir Richard's address to the national conference of the Black Sash in Port Elizabeth.



Soldiers in the South African army — call for a volunteer force

pattern in the military forces which is unhealthy for the future (more of this anon).

It may be thought to be morally wrong to impose conscription on other groups who have no say in the choice of the government. To that argument I would say the answer is obvious and is not the confining of conscription to one group, or indeed the maintenance of conscription at all.

I concede that there can be circumstances where compulsory military service is justified, usually in a homogeneous or near-homogeneous society, and certainly only where all citizens have a hand in choosing or approving their government, where there is some potential danger and where alternative forms of national service are reasonably available to those who cannot accept being part of the military machine on established grounds of conscience or religion. But in my view the reasons for conscription and its application need to be very sound and widely accepted before it can be justified.

Conscription creates painful moral dilemmas, it is expensive, it is unpopular, it disrupts the economic and social life of individuals and of the community and it doesn't provide the most efficient military force, perhaps worst of all, it generates a militaristic attitude and atmosphere in society which is not conducive to a constructive and peaceful approach to the settlement of problems.

Of course, there are certain benefits to be derived from military training, and thus from conscription. Some of the discipline is healthy, there is physical fitness and bearing, team spirit, camaraderie and loyalty. But these can be obtained outside of compulsory military service and without its disadvantages.

A final principle underlying my attitude towards conscription is that the military force of a country should be drawn from all the communities or ethnic groups that make up the total population, and that this can and should be achieved on the basis of volunteers.

Indeed, special care should be taken at all times to ensure that the security forces of a country are reflective in their composition of all sections of

the total populace, otherwise it is difficult to engender and maintain confidence in them in the public mind and heart.

I see the ideal military force to consist of a substantial element of professionals, i.e. career soldiers, supported by part-time volunteer national servicemen, to make up whatever total numbers are required at any time, and both sections of this ideal military force should reflect the ethnic composition of the total populace, or at least be moving purposefully towards such reflection.

The respected publication of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, "The Military Balance", tells us in its 1984/85 issue that South Africa currently has an army of approximately 67 000 persons, an air force of 10 000 and a navy of 6 000.

Racial imbalance

The air force and navy are already predominantly made up of professionals with a minority of conscripts, but the army has 50 000 conscripts or 74 percent of its strength, and of course these conscripts are all whites.

If the professional element in our army were to be increased, at the same time redressing the racial imbalance, and the reduced non-professional requirements converted from white conscripts to volunteers of all race groups, we would in nearly all respects be on a healthier way forward and, in particular, be relieved of the great conscription incubus.

Assuming there are needed at most 40 000 volunteers (and I would hope it could soon be much less) from our total population of about 28 million, there must be something very wrong somewhere if this number fails to offer themselves and if those offering are not suitable.

Maybe it is the emoluments and conditions of service that need reviewing but maybe it is public disapproval of the purposes for which our army is used, e.g. Namibia and African townships, that would have to be given further consideration.

It can be argued, and often is, that our adverse education system, for blacks particularly, and our pressing demand in other sectors for schooled man-

power, will make it impossible to find enough suitable volunteers for our military forces.

Against this, however, can be argued that an early ending to the Namibian problem — surely mainly in our hands — and political moves to reduce internal unrest could reduce the need for our present large army. And let us not forget the vast voluntary enlistment of blacks into the East and West African forces during World War II, and what efficient and reliable soldiers they made.

Yet while there are arguments against ending white conscription soon which need to be met, as I believe they can, they all seem to be given a totally wrong position in the importance ratings compared with what conscription of whites deserves and requires.

World wars

This conscription, with exemption only for religious objectors is, in our troubled and highly contentious South Africa, a denial to those conscripted of the right to exercise freedom of conscience as to whether or not to serve in the SADF. And this in a society where the contentious issues often go to the very roots of a man's moral standards of life. A draconian prison sentence follows if he refuses to serve and cannot establish an acceptable religious objection. And how agonized are the many who decide that military service is at least less dreadful than six years in prison!

Is it surprising that one sees so much manoeuvring among conscripts for soft or non-combatant jobs?

And remember that South Africa went through two world wars without conscription, when the views and feelings of our many dissidents were respected, and when the military forces relied for their successful volunteer support on the worthiness of the cause in which they were campaigning.

Adverse image

What conclusions must one draw from this? And can our apartheid way of life, our policy towards Namibia, be maintained only by employing the maximum white military enforcement possible? If this is so, our future is indeed bleak.

If not so, why is white conscription with all its controversy at home and its adverse image abroad maintained? What other reasons can there be? Think of the price we have lost some thousands of young white South Africans, often of our best, who have on grounds of principle emigrated rather than serve in the SADF in our circumstances. There are others failing to report for service, there are those whose service is grudging, resentful and thus surely unsatisfactory.

And there is the well-known question of the games-playing servicemen compared with the different treatment of the non-games player. I never cease to be amazed at the ease with which talented sportsmen obtain postings where sports opportunities are best and where sporting appearances seldom seem to be blocked by such matters as service on the distant border.

The increasing involvement of the army and thus of national servicemen in security duties in African townships is further cause for anxiety. These duties often stem from the implementation of highly controversial policies, of which the very morality is questioned by many.

Men should not be forced to be thus involved. Ponder also the implications where young whites and blacks have been happily and constructively at school or university together in contented friendship, and later the one, armed, uniformed and representing unpopular policy and authority, invades the township of the other.

Decorated soldier: I refuse to fight in the SADF

254 D. R. Sephton
22/3/75

JOHANNESBURG — A Cape Town Lance Corporal, who won the Pro Patria Medal while doing his active military service, has been classified as a religious objector by a board in Pretoria.

Mr Simon Sephton, 26, will now be allowed to do military service by performing prescribed maintenance tasks of a non-combatant nature in the defence force.

The classification was done by a seven-man board under Mr Justice Steyn.

Mr Sephton, a graduate of the University of Cape Town and member of the Church of the Pro-

vince of South Africa, completed his basic military training first and then applied for noncombatant status.

He said in his application that he was unwilling to serve in any armed capacity or any capacity required for the maintenance of any armed force anywhere.

According to the Geneva Convention he was prepared to serve the SADF only in a medical or chaplain position, he added.

Mr Sephton said his Christian convictions had undergone a degree of change and a great deal of growth.

"I now feel utterly convinced that I should not in conscience be a combatant soldier in the SADF," he said.

Mr Sephton, who is employed by a company which publishes law books, completed his basic military training in 1976-77 and completed two one-month camping duties. He lodged his application for classification to the board on January 10 this year.

Another person classified this week as a religious objector by the board in Pretoria is a University of Natal theology student.

He was also granted exemption to continue with his studies and will now render community service, to be completed during a single continuous period of service, which is 1½ times as long as ordinary service.

Mr W Jardine spent two years training as a Catholic priest before abandoning his studies. He did his military service at Voortrekkerhoogte and Bloemfontein, but carried no arms and received no training in arms. — DDC

Cape Times, 22/3/85 254

Malan reacts to Luyt talk

PRETORIA — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday that calls for an end to compulsory military conscription in South Africa should be addressed to the government commission studying the matter.

Reacting to an anti-draft speech made by Sir Richard Luyt, a former

principal of the University of Cape Town, in Port Elizabeth last week, General Malan said: "It is a pity that he chose to air his theories to the Black Sash and not to the (Geldenhuys) committee."

General Malan said Sir Richard, himself a soldier of World War II, would be formally invited to express his views

on conscription.

"I am convinced that the comparison made between the two previous world wars and the terrorist campaign on home ground could lead to many stimulating thoughts," the minister said, adding, however, that any views expressed should be "purely military and not have a political goal". — Sapa

(254) D. Dispatch 28/3/85
EL Commando's new HQ

EAST LONDON — The new King Street headquarters of East London Commando will be officially opened tomorrow afternoon

The commando, first established in May 1948, was with the general reorganisation of the SA Army in 1962, formed into a new style commando unit under the command of Commandant Bertie van Heerden

Border Command,

with its base at the Drill Hall, was formed more or less at the same time under the leadership of Commandant D H Ranger and eventually amalgamated with EL Commando in 1971

Since then, between 1976 and 1980, the East London Commando has sent a composite company to the operational area annually

With the shortage of volunteers to the unit, this has led to the alloca-

tion of national servicemen, making up 80 per cent of the strength with the infrastructure consisting of volunteers

The history of EL Commando is made up of a number of outstanding commanding officers, these being Commandants Bertie van Heerden, "Buddy" Davis, Bob Thielscher, M H Opperman, and the present commanding officer, Commandant Don Wilkens. — DDR

(254)

Why Republic should abandon a policy of forced military service

MILITARY force has a place in the affairs of men and to me the reality is to recognise that fact I speak therefore as one with such recognition

But while the existence of the military is necessary, it is vital always to bear in mind that it is no more than a shield to safeguard, or permit the development of, all that is good and important in the strivings of men, including things of the spirit, of the intellect, things which promote human rights including safety of the person and property, the pursuit of well-being, access to justice and the exercise of conscience.

The military has a role to play, a purpose to fulfil for the safety and benefit of all people in the country that it serves That is its role The military is not an end unto itself, and as a one-time trained soldier I hope I have always recognised this. All soldiers should

I accept that a country has a right to possess security forces in quantity and training sufficient to defend itself against external aggression and to support the police in emergency situations in the maintenance of internal order, although I

also see it as the concomitant duty of a country's government to adopt policies which aim at justice and fairness for all, internally and externally, and thereby minimise the chances of violent conflict and the need to use its military forces

Furthermore, those military forces, while justifiable, could often be volunteer-based and not dependent on conscription

Secondly, it is unacceptable to me for a government not based on the choice or approval of the majority of the people, in other words a minority government, to compel people, even those who do have a vote, to become part of the military forces of the country

I am not, in stating this principle, insisting that before conscription of all or part of the people is acceptable, there must necessarily be a government chosen on a "one man one vote" common franchise system In populations made up of diverse ethnic groups there are a number of ways, federal and other, by which a government can be chosen with all participating and with majority support

And why do I argue that even those who do have a say in the choice of a minority



South Africa should abandon its policy of military conscription, Sir RICHARD LUYT, former principal of the University of Cape Town, said in his opening address to the national conference of the Black Sash in Port Elizabeth last week. He explains why in this extract from his speech.

government should not be forced into compulsory military service? Because in the circumstances of minority government —

- It is doubly important that the merit and morality of what it stands for should be good enough to attract volunteers to man its security forces, if the merit and morality cannot attract volunteer support the policies and, indeed, the government do not deserve to survive

- It is inevitable that significant, possibly substantial, numbers of the minority governing group do not approve of the government's philosophy towards the majority and should not be compelled, as sometimes happens, to impose it, where it is not welcome, by force of arms

- It is wrong for a government not based on the choice or approval of the majority of the people to spend vast sums of money, drawn from all taxpayers, into putting all the young men of a minority group or groups under military training and under arms

- It is highly likely to be resented by the majority group or groups and to be damaging to race relations

- It is reinforcing a racial pattern in the

military forces which is unhealthy for the future.

It may be thought to be morally wrong to impose conscription on other groups who have no say in the choice of the government To that argument I would say the answer is obvious and is not the confining of conscription to one group, or indeed the maintenance of conscription at all

Thirdly, I concede that there can be circumstances where compulsory military service is justified, usually in a homogeneous or near-homogenous society, and certainly only where all citizens have a hand in choosing or approving their government, where there is some potential danger and where alternative forms of national service are reasonably available to those who cannot accept being part of the military machine on established grounds of conscience or religion.

But in my view the reasons for conscription and its application need to be very sound and widely accepted before it can be justified

Conscription creates painful moral dilemmas, it is expensive, it is unpopular, it disrupts the economic and social life of

individuals and of the community and it doesn't provide the most efficient military force; perhaps worst of all, it generates a militaristic attitude and atmosphere in society which is not conducive to a constructive and peaceful approach to the settlement of problems.

Of course, there are certain benefits to be derived from military training, and thus from conscription Some of the discipline is healthy; there is physical fitness and bearing, team spirit, camaraderie and loyalty But these can be obtained outside of compulsory military service and without its disadvantages.

A fourth and final principle underlying my attitude towards conscription is that the military force of a country should be drawn from all the communities or ethnic groups that make up the total population, and that this can and should be achieved on the basis of volunteers Indeed, special care should be taken at all times to ensure that the security forces of a country are reflective in their composition of all sections of the total populace, otherwise it is difficult to engender and maintain confidence in them in the public's mind

We have spy satellite over SA — US senator

(241) *ju* *29/3/85*
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The US has placed a spy satellite in fixed orbit over South Africa to detect any nuclear missiles launched from the Soviet Union says US senator, Mr Barry Goldwater.

The conservative Republican senator made a guarded reference to the satellite in a debate this week on the controversial MX missile programme.

He said he could not be more specific because of security considerations.

Discussing the need for detecting the launching of Soviet missiles aimed at targets in the United States, Europe or elsewhere, Senator Goldwater said "There are several things I would like to talk about but I cannot I will just fringe on them"

"We do have a satellite over South Africa or thereabouts that can tell us through infra-red detection of any light-off of any missile in the Soviet Union.

"That light-off would be detected within a matter of 20 seconds after ignition We would know that something had happened"

Attempts to get Senator Goldwater to elaborate on his statement were unsuccessful And no comment could be obtained from the Pentagon

in infant colic and in infants under six months of age is currently being investigated by the Council and a decision in this regard is to be taken at its meeting on 19 April 1985

Henmond
 Institutions/centres for disabled persons
 Col. 827 25/3/85

642 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) Whether his Department has statistics on (a) institutions for disabled persons and (b) handicraft centres in the national states, if not, why not, so,
- (2) how many (a) institutions for the (i) blind (ii) deaf and (iii) physically disabled and (b) handicraft centres are there in (aa) KwaZulu, (bb) Qwaqwa, (cc) Lebowa (dd) Gazankulu and (ee) kaNgwane at present,

- (3) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (1) (a) Yes, in respect of schools only

- (b) No, because handicraft centres are not controlled by the Education Departments

- (2) (a) (i) 2 schools

- (ii) 2 schools

- (iii) 1 school

- (bb) (i) 1 school

- (ii) 1 school

- (iii) None

- (cc) (i) None

- (ii) None

- (iii) 1 school

- (dd) (i) None

- (ii) 1 school

- (iii) 1 school

- (ee) (i), (ii) and (iii) None

- (b) Not applicable

- (3) Figures are as on 1 March 1984

KwaZulu has four schools of which one caters for both deaf and blind pupils

Qwaqwa has only one school which caters for both deaf and blind pupils Gazankulu has only one school which caters for both deaf and physically disabled pupils

Henmond
 Pinetown/New Germany: strikes
 G. 601.824 25/3/85
 661 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) Whether any legal and/or illegal strikes occurred in the Pinetown/New Germany industrial area in the latest specified year for which figures are available, if so, how many (a) legal and (b) illegal strikes,

- (2) whether the South African Police were called in respect of any of these strikes, if so, (a) on how many occasions, (b) how many persons were involved in (i) legal and (ii) illegal strikes in each race group in this area and (c) what were the causes of these strikes?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) According to the records of the Department of Manpower there were no legal strikes in the Pinetown/New Germany industrial area during 1984

- (a) Falls away

- (b) 29

- (2) The Department of Manpower is not aware of and does not keep a record

of Police involvement in strike action

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

Footnote. In regard to 1(b) above, the position is as follows

Workers involved

Whites

Coloureds

Asians

Members of the Black Population group

Reasons

Wages

Disciplinary measures

Conditions of employment

Other reasons (Retrenchment)

2

11

5

11

None

48

746

4464

11

5

11

2

11

5

11

2

11

5

11

2

11

5

11

2

11

5

11

2

11

5

11

2

—To prepare them more fully to play a leading rôle in the South African community

- (c) 1971

- 1972

- 1973

- 1974

- 1975

- 1976

- 1977

- 1978

- 1979

- 1980

- 1981

- 1982

- 1983

- 1984

- 1985

Note Between 1978 and 1983 there were two intakes per year

- (d) It consists of practical and theoretical training in the following subjects

Squad drill, marksmanship and field craft, first aid, military traditions and customs, personnel, stores and pay administration, telecommunications, fundamentals of civil defence, fire fighting, self defence, physical training and leadership training

South African Army Women's College

669 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) (a) What was the staff establishment of the South African Army Women's College at George as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) in respect of what posts are these figures given,

- (2) whether all the members of the college staff are uniformed members of the South African Defence Force, if not, (a) why not, (b) how many (i) are and (ii) are not uniformed members of the Defence Force and (c) (i) what categories of posts are filled by persons not in uniform and (ii) how

- (a) In 1977 as a development of the Civil Defence College which was established in 1970

- (b) The reason for the establishment of the Civil Defence College was to train young women as future leaders in Civil Defence and to motivate them to perform community service

When the SA Army College was established the rôle was changed to train young women

—In military skills with a view to attestation in the Permanent Force and the Citizen Force and Commandos.

many such persons are serving in each of these categories, if so.

Note Two posts are at present vacant on the authorized staff establishment

- (3) whether this college employs any other persons who are not members of the Defence Force, if so, (a) how many and (b) in what posts?

- (3) (a) and (b) Fall away

South African Army Women's College

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

As on 31 January 1985

670 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) (a) 13
35
85
(b) Officers
Other rank
Civilians

(a) What total amount was budgeted for the South African Army Women's College in George in the latest financial year for which figures are available and (b) (i) on what specified items was this money spent and (ii) what amount was spent per item?

- (2) (a) Certain personnel in every unit, due to the nature of their tasks, do not require military training or discipline. There is usually also a high turn over with regard to such personnel

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) Financial year 1983-84
R1 805 907

- (i) Personnel R1 676 409
—Salaries and wages
—Allowances
—Bonuses, etc

- (ii) Administration R16 000
—Substance and travel allowance
—Train and air transport other than departmental transport, etc

- Logistics R113 498
—Weapons and ammunition
—Fuel, oil and lubricants
—Clothing
—Furniture
—Spares
—Vehicles
—Training aids
—Rations
—Cleaning materials, etc

South African Army Women's College

672 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) (a) For what period are women at the South African Army Women's College in George required to volunteer

for service in the South African Defence Force and (b) what (i) was the salary structure and (ii) were the other specified benefits applicable to these trainees as at the latest specified date for which figures are available.

plicable to National Servicemen

- (2) Yes

- (a) By means of purchase with the permission of her parent/guardian on payment of purchase money of R100

- (b) There is no minimum period of service prescribed

- (3) (a) 15% since 1980 Some of them were students at the College before 1980 and joined the Permanent Force after 1980 after they had undergone tertiary education

- (b) Personnel clerks
Stores clerks

Telecommunication operators
Technical draughtsmen and photographers
Air Traffic Controllers
Physical Training instructors
Intelligence clerks
Nurses
Social workers
Finance clerks
Regimental instructors

A number of these members have also been promoted to the officer ranks

South African Army Women's College

673 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) (a) For what period are women at the South African Army Women's College in George required to attest with the South African Defence Force and (b) what (i) was the salary structure and (ii) were the other specified benefits applicable to these trainees as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

- (2) whether these trainees are allowed to leave the Force before the expiry of

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) One Year

- (b) (i) A Student's basic military pay is the same as that of a National Serviceman i.e. R5,19 per day. A supplementary allowance for a degree/diploma is, as is the case with national Servicemen, paid as follows:

- 3 years study—50 cents per day
4 years study—R1,00 per day
5 years study—R2,00 per day

- (ii) As on 15 March 1985 Free accommodation, uniform, medical- and dental services, transport by train during one seven day-leave period and the attendance of SA Defence Force, provincial and national sports meetings and benefits such as travelling concessions ap-

Natal

White 1 (December 1984)
Coloured 1 (December 1983)
Asian 1 (March 1984)

Black 23 (4 in December 1983, 1 in January 1984, 4 in February 1984, 1 in March 1984, 5 in April 1984, 3 in May 1984, 2 in June 1984, 1 in July 1984, 1 in August 1984, 1 in October 1984)

OFS

White 0
Coloured 0
Asian 0

Black 2 (1 in December 1983, 1 in July 1984)

Transvaal

White 1 (September 1984)
Coloured 1 (December 1983)
Asian 0

Black 11 (1 in December 1983, 3 in January 1984, 1 in April 1984, 2 in May 1984, 1 in October 1984, 2 in November 1984, 1 in December 1984)

(b) Deaths in all Provinces during the period December 1983 to December 1984 0

(2) Yes

(2) (a) health education

(b) continuation of an effective comprehensive immunization programme

(c) surveillance

Hannand 02.601 811
Family planning section: staff complement 25/3/85

565 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) (a) What is the staff complement of the family planning section of his Department and (b) how many posts in this section are vacant at present,

(2) whether any steps are being taken to fill these vacancies, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be filled?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) (a) 2 349

(b) 598 posts as at 28 2 85

HoA

(1) Whether a viewing site is being developed at the Tsitsikamma Toll Road, if so (a) what is the total estimated cost involved and (b) what company is constructing it,

(2) whether tenders were called for the construction of the viewing site, if not, why not, if so, (a) who were the tenderers and (b) what was the tender price of each such company

(3) whether the lowest tender was accepted, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) A rest area including a viewing site, picnic facilities, and ablution block, internal roads and parking areas, a tourist information centre and the caretakers accommodation is under construction at the Tsitsikamma Toll Road

(a) R3.7 million

(b) Messrs L T A Earthworks (South)

(2) (a), (b) and (3)

No In view of the circumstances set-out below the work was performed as a supplementary brief to an existing contract in respect of which tenders were invited. Factors taken into account by the National Transport Commission in not inviting tenders for this part of the work were as follows

(1) The remoteness of the site,

(ii) To limit construction costs. The contractor was already working on the road adjacent to the rest area, and

(iii) The undesirability of engaging more than one contractor to carry out work on a small site

Tenders were, however, called for by L T A Earthworks (South) in respect of

the construction of facilities at the rest area including electrical installations and power supply units

Buildings R million

(i) LTA Building (Eastern Province) 1,55

(ii) B and E Construction 1,61

(iii) Andrew Hannah and son 1,64

As the tendered prices were all considered to be too high the work was undertaken by L T A Earthworks (South) with the assistance of a masonry sub-contractor, Eastern Cape Contracting Services, at a total cost of R880 000

Electrical installations R

(i) Elimec Industrial 396 427

(ii) Crown House Engineering 425 074

(iii) Smith and Weldrich 420 241

The lowest tender namely that of Elimec Industrial was accepted

Power supply units R

(i) Meisner 85 000

(ii) V and R Engineering 93 245

The lowest tender namely that of Meisner was accepted

274 *Hannand*
Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare
25/3/85

(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 1984?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(a) There are currently 12 252 Military pensions in payment

(b) R26 816 603

HoA

Natal
White 1 (December 1984)
Coloured 1 (December 1983)
Asian 1 (March 1984)
Black 23 (4 in December 1983, 1 in January 1984, 4 in February 1984, 1 in March 1984, 5 in April 1984, 3 in May 1984, 2 in June 1984, 1 in July 1984, 1 in August 1984, 1 in October 1984)

OFS
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Coloured 0
Asian 0
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Transvaal.
White 1 (September 1984)
Coloured 1 (December 1983)
Asian 0
Black 11 (1 in December 1983, 3 in January 1984, 1 in April 1984, 2 in May 1984, 1 in October 1984, 2 in November 1984, 1 in December 1984)

- (b) Deaths in all Provinces during the period December 1983 to December 1984 0 (2) Yes
- (2) (a) health education (a) suitable applicants are being recruited on an ongoing staff recruitment basis
(b) continuation of an effective comprehensive immunization programme (b) when suitable applicants become available, and with allowance for present financial constraints
(c) surveillance

Hannand 02.601.811
Family planning section staff complement 25/3/85

565 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

- (1) (a) What is the staff complement of the family planning section of his Department and (b) how many posts in this section are vacant at present,

- (2) whether any steps are being taken to fill these vacancies, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be filled?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (1) (a) 2 349

- (b) 598 posts as at 28 2 85

Tsitsikamma Toll Road

584 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether a viewing site is being developed at the Tsitsikamma Toll Road, if so (a) what is the total estimated cost involved and (b) what company is constructing it,

- (2) whether tenders were called for the construction of the viewing site, if not, why not, if so, (a) who were the tenderers and (b) what was the tender price of each such company

- (3) whether the lowest tender was accepted, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT, AFFAIRS

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Hannand
25/3/85
Military disability pensions
594 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 1984?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (a) There are currently 12 252 Military pensions in payment

- (b) R26 816 603

(viii) Hawkers and exploitation of children

(ix) Illegal hawking and related matters

(x) Conservation of water

(xi) Traffic control and related matters

(xii) Industrial and economic situation

(xiii) Exchange of ideas in educational fields

(xiv) Joint projects between RSA and Ciskei farmers

Venda
The following matters have been discussed

(i) General border problems such as damage to and maintenance of international fences—cattle and food thefts

(ii) Payment and general well-being of farm labourers

(iii) Recruiting and registering of labourers

(iv) School and transport facilities of labourers' children

(v) Controlling of cattle on public roads and impounding of animals

(vi) Housing for Venda nationals on RSA farms

(vii) Taxation of Venda nationals on RSA farms

(viii) Selling of produce and cattle to Venda hawkers (proper control measures)

(ix) Controlling of cattle movements

(x) Communication channels be-

tween RSA farmers and Venda nationals (especially with Venda Chiefs)

(xi) Upkeep and the opening of certain roads

(xii) Adherence to traffic regulations on common public roads

(xiii) Formal training of farm labourers

(xiv) Joint ventures in Agronomy

(xv) Unemployment problems

(3) Yes, where the other states concerned agree (a), (b) and (c) Until further progress is made it is not possible to provide the information requested

(4) This is indeed what I envisaged with the cross-border committees

In addition attention should be drawn to the Regional Liaison Committees established at the 1982 Summit Meeting by the SATBVC states which provide a ready made frame work for improving relations through regional consultations

Regional Liaison Committees have been established in Regions B C H (RSA-Bophuthatswana), Region D (RSA-Ciskei) and the southern part of Transkei, Region E (RSA and northern part of Transkei), Region G (RSA-Venda)
9 Meetings of the RLC's took place in 1983 and 23 meetings took place in 1984

New Questions

Constitutional Committees: Needs and Demands of the Griquas

*1 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether the Cabinet has considered the report of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council on

the Needs and Demands of the Griquas, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the report will receive Cabinet consideration, if so,

(2) whether a decision has been taken on the matter, if so, what was the decision?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning)

(1) Yes

(2) No As the report deals with aspects concerning own as well as general matters, and different government institutions are involved, consideration of the report has not yet been completed

Rietvlei settlement area

*2 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether the Rietvlei settlement area, situated in the Umzimkulu area, has been declared a location under the administration of the Transkei Government, if so, when was it so declared,

(2) whether it is the intention to move the (a) Coloured and (b) Griqua communities living in this area, if so, (a) where to and (b) when?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education)

The farm Rietvlei is situated in the Republic of Transkei. Consequently the information requested is not available

Soekor

*3 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Whether any oil and/or gas has been

found by Soekor in the vicinity of Port Elizabeth, if so, (a) where, (b) when and (c) what quantity of (i) oil and (ii) gas was found?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

No (a), (b) and (c) Fall away

254 Hansend Q. 601-846
Exercise Thunder Charot 26/3/85

*4 The Leader of the Official Opposition asked the Minister of Defence

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 1 on 12 February 1985, (a) what was the direct cost to the State of Exercise Thunder Chantot, excluding anticipated or normal expenditure for that period, and (b) what items are included in this calculation,

(2) whether the cost analysis for the repair of vehicles and equipment has been completed, if so, what was the total cost of these items?

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

(1) (a) R4 302 347

(b) This cost represents that percentage of the following items which are considered the direct costs of Exercise Thunder Chantot

—Daily allowances and rations of Permanent Force members

—Printing and publications

—Travelling and catering costs for guests

—Fuel, oil and lubricants

—Deployment of SA Air Force elements

—Ammunition

—Transport of personnel and equipment

The balance of the total cost of the exercise, i.e. R24 668 315, would in any event have been spent on the yearly training exercises of the participating units

(2) Yes R375 000

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

*5 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What is the (a) estimated and (b) actual toll revenue earned in respect of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project during the latest specified period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

The required information in respect of the period 8 June 1984 to 28 February 1985 is as follows

- (a) R543 142,00
(b) R692 180,74

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask if those are the net proceeds to the department after the remuneration of the people who collect the money has been deducted?

The MINISTER Yes, those are the net proceeds. The hon member does not like hearing this because we are showing a profit and he has been saying all along that it will not show a profit. However, it is a marvelous success—it is better than farming!

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether it is not a very pleasant surprise for him to be right for a change? [Interjections]

Dr A L BORAINÉ Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him if he intends to hold another expensive party?

HoA

section with this council; if so, (i) which (aa) person and/or (bb) body and (ii) who are the members of this body?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) No

(a) to (e) Fall away

(i) The prescribed procedure for the constitution of the Council has not been completed yet

(ii) In the near future

(2) No, not yet. Nominations will, however, be requested from the organized profession in terms of the Act. Consultation will take place with the Education Ministers of all population groups and with such other organizations as identified after consultation with these Ministers

(a) and (b) Fall away

(3) (a) No

(b) Yes (i)(aa) The Director-General of National Education (bb) and (ii) Fall away

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he tell the House whether he intends consulting in this connection with the Ministers of Education and Culture of the national states?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, there is constant communication between the hon the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education and those Ministers. I shall consult with the hon the Minister and through him there will definitely be consultations with them.

How and
Proposed Proclamations R.3/R.4/R.5 of 1968
G. Co. 1 249 26/3/85
*7 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

HoA

(1) Whether Proclamations R.3, R.4 and R.5 of 1968 are still in force, if so,

(2) whether he intends taking any steps in respect of these proclamations, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning)

(1) Yes

(2) Yes

(a) Amendment of the proclamations to repeal the restrictions on the appointment of non-White managers in White areas

(b) as soon as an amendment to the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), which is envisaged during this Session of Parliament and which will allow for White managers to be appointed in Black areas, has been passed

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, is he not aware that the recommendations to repeal these proclamations were made to and accepted by the Government a number of years ago? May I ask him further whether he is prepared to give the House a guarantee that he will get rid of these racial proclamations as soon as possible in fact, before the end of this session?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I received the answer to the original question precisely one minute before the commencement of this sitting to read it on behalf of the hon the Minister. I do not know exactly what Proclamations R.3, R.4 and R.5 refer to, but I should like to refer the hon member to the answer which I have given him in which it is stated clearly that the repeal thereof is under consideration. He should only have listened to the answer, then he would not have asked the supplementary question

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker,

- (viii) Hawkers and exploitation of children
- (ix) Illegal hawking and related matters
- (x) Conservation of water
- (xi) Traffic control and related matters
- (xii) Industrial and economic situation
- (xiii) Exchange of ideas in educational fields
- (xiv) Joint projects between RSA and Ciskei farmers
- Venda*
The following matters have been discussed
- (i) General border problems such as damage to and maintenance of international fences—cattle and food thefts
- (ii) Payment and general well-being of farm labourers
- (iii) Recruiting and registering of labourers
- (iv) School and transport facilities of labourers' children
- (v) Controlling of cattle on public roads and impounding of animals
- (vi) Housing for Venda nationals on RSA farms
- (vii) Taxation of Venda nationals on RSA farms
- (viii) Selling of produce and cattle to Venda hawkers (proper control measures)
- (ix) Controlling of cattle movements
- (x) Communication channels be-
- tween RSA farmers and Venda nationals (especially with Venda Chiefs)
- (xi) Upkeep and the opening of certain roads
- (xii) Adherence to traffic regulations on common public roads
- (xiii) Formal training of farm labourers
- (xiv) Joint ventures in Agronomy
- (xv) Unemployment problems
- (3) Yes, where the other states concerned agree (a), (b) and (c) Until further progress is made it is not possible to provide the information requested
- (4) This is indeed what I envisaged with the cross-border committees
In addition attention should be drawn to the Regional Liaison Committees established at the 1982 Summit Meeting by the SATBVC states which provide a ready made frame work for improving relations through regional consultations
Regional Liaison Committees have been established in Regions B C H (RSA-Bophuthatswana), Region D (RSA-Ciskei) and the southern part of Transkei, Region E (RSA and northern part of Transkei), Region G (RSA-Venda)
9 Meetings of the RLC's took place in 1983 and 23 meetings took place in 1984

New Questions

Constitutional Committees: Needs and Demands of the Griquas

- *1 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning
- (1) Whether the Cabinet has considered the report of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council on

the Needs and Demands of the Griquas, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the report will receive Cabinet consideration, if so.

- (2) whether a decision has been taken on the matter, if so, what was the decision?—

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning)

- (1) Yes
- (2) No As the report deals with aspects concerning own as well as general matters, and different government institutions are involved, consideration of the report has not yet been completed

Rietvlei settlement area

*2 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) Whether the Rietvlei settlement area, situated in the Umzimkulu area, has been declared a location under the administration of the Transkei Government, if so, when was it so declared,
- (2) whether it is the intention to move the (a) Coloured and (b) Griqua communities living in this area, if so, (a) where to and (b) when?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education).

The farm Rietvlei is situated in the Republic of Transkei. Consequently the information requested is not available

Soekor

*3 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Whether any oil and/or gas has been

found by Soekor in the vicinity of Port Elizabeth, if so, (a) where, (b) when and (c) what quantity of (i) oil and (ii) gas was found?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

No (a), (b) and (c) Fall away

(254) Hansard Q.61-846
Exercise Thunder Charriot 26/3/85

*4 The Leader of the Official Opposition asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 1 on 12 February 1985, (a) what was the direct cost to the State of Exercise Thunder Charriot, excluding anticipated or normal expenditure for that period, and (b) what items are included in this calculation,
- (2) whether the cost analysis for the repair of vehicles and equipment has been completed, if so, what was the total cost of these items?

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

- (1) (a) R4 302 347
- (b) This cost represents that percentage of the following items which are considered the direct costs of Exercise Thunder Charriot

—Daily allowances and rations of Permanent Force members

—Printing and publications

—Travelling and catering costs for guests

—Fuel, oil and lubricants

—Deployment of SA Air Force elements

—Ammunition

—Transport of personnel and equipment

The balance of the total cost of the exercise, i.e. R24 668 315, would in any event have been spent on the yearly training exercises of the participating units

(2) Yes R375 000.

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

*5 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Transport Affairs.

What is the (a) estimated and (b) actual toll revenue earned in respect of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project during the latest specified period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

The required information in respect of the period 8 June 1984 to 28 February 1985 is as follows

(a) R543 142,00

(b) R692 180,74

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask if those are the net proceeds to the department after the remuneration of the people who collect the money has been deducted?

The MINISTER. Yes, those are the net proceeds. The hon member does not like hearing this because we are showing a profit and he has been saying all along that it will not show a profit. However, it is a marvelous success—it is better than farming!

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether it is not a very pleasant surprise for him to be right for a change? [Interjections]

Dr A L BORAINÉ Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him if he intends to hold another expensive party?

The MINISTER. At the opening of the Du Toit's Kloof Tunnel in three years' time we are going to throw a wonderful party, and we are not going to invite one hon member of the Official Opposition! [Interjections]

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, may I firstly ask him whether that is going to be a tunnel party? However, secondly, can he tell us if the amount of money that was spent on the viewing site at the toll road, which was R3,7 million, is to be paid for out of the proceeds of the toll road?

The MINISTER. No, the R3,7 million goes towards improving the scenery there, to make it possible for cars to park there and possibly for people to braai a piece of meat. This is being paid for out of National Transport Commission funds, not out of the proceeds of the toll road.

Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, we can give him the assurance that in three years' time when he is in opposition we will invite him!

South African Council for Education

*6 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

(1) Whether he has established a South African Council for Education as provided for in the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, No 76 of 1984, if so, (a) when, (b) who are the members of this council, (c) which organizations do they represent, (d) who is the chairman of the council and (e) on how many occasions has the council met, if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that the council will be constituted,

(2) whether he has consulted any organizations in this connection, if not, why not, if so, (a) which organizations and (b) when,

(3) whether any (a) body and/or (b) person is currently advising him in con-

nection with this council, if so, (i) which (aa) person and/or (bb) body and (ii) who are the members of this body?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) No

(a) to (e) Fall away

(1) The prescribed procedure for the constitution of the Council has not been completed yet

(ii) In the near future

(2) No, not yet. Nominations will, however, be requested from the organized profession in terms of the Act. Consultation will take place with the Education Ministers of all population groups and with such other organizations as identified after consultation with these Ministers

(a) and (b) Fall away

(3) (a) No

(b) Yes (i)(aa) The Director-General of National Education (bb) and (ii) Fall away

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he tell the House whether he intends consulting in this connection with the Ministers of Education and Culture of the national states?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, there is constant communication between the hon the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education and those Ministers. I shall consult with the hon the Minister and through him there will definitely be consultations with them.

from end
 R 3/R 4/R 5 of 1968
 6.6.1 249 26/3/85

*7 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether Proclamations R 3, R 4 and R 5 of 1968 are still in force, if so,

(2) whether he intends taking any steps in respect of these proclamations, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning)

(1) Yes

(2) Yes

(a) Amendment of the proclamations to repeal the restrictions on the appointment of non-White managers in White areas,

(b) as soon as an amendment to the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), which is envisaged during this Session of Parliament and which will allow for White managers to be appointed in Black areas, has been passed

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, is he not aware that the recommendations to repeal these proclamations were made to and accepted by the Government a number of years ago? May I ask him further whether he is prepared to give the House a guarantee that he will get rid of these racial proclamations as soon as possible, in fact, before the end of this session?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I received the answer to the original question precisely one minute before the commencement of this sitting to read it on behalf of the hon the Minister. I do not know exactly what Proclamations R 3, R 4 and R 5 refer to, but I should like to refer the hon member to the answer which I have given him in which it is stated clearly that the repeal thereof is under consideration. He should only have listened to the answer, then he would not have asked the supplementary question.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker,

in infant colic and in infants under six months of age is currently being investigated by the Council and a decision in this regard is to be taken at its meeting on 19 April 1985

Hemond
 Institutions/centres for disabled persons
 Col. 823 25/3/85
 642 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) Whether his Department has statistics on (a) institutions for disabled persons and (b) handcraft centres in the national states, if not, why not, if so,
- (2) how many (a) institutions for the (i) blind, (ii) deaf and (iii) physically disabled and (b) handcraft centres are there in (aa) KwaZulu, (bb) Qwaqwa, (cc) Lebowa, (dd) Gazankulu and (ee) KaNgwane at present,
- (3) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (1) (a) Yes, in respect of schools only
- (b) No, because handcraft centres are not controlled by the Education Departments
- (2) (a) (aa) (i) 2 schools
 (ii) 2 schools
 (iii) 1 school
- (bb) (i) 1 school
 (ii) 1 school
 (iii) None
- (cc) (i) None
 (ii) None
 (iii) 1 school

- (dd) (i) None
 (ii) 1 school
 (iii) 1 school

(ee) (i), (ii) and (iii) None

(b) Not applicable

(3) Figures are as on 1 March 1984

KwaZulu has four schools of which one caters for both death and blind pupils

Qwaqwa has only one school which caters for both deaf and blind pupils Gazankulu has only one school which caters for both death and physically disabled pupils

Hemond
 Pinetown/New Germany: strikes
 S. Col. 824 25/3/85
 661 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) Whether any legal and/or illegal strikes occurred in the Pinetown/New Germany industrial area in the latest specified year for which figures are available, if so, (a) on how many occasions, (b) how many persons were involved in (i) legal and (ii) illegal strikes in each race group in this area and (c) what were the causes of these strikes?
- (2) whether the South African Police were called in respect of any of these strikes, if so, (a) on how many occasions, (b) how many persons were involved in (i) legal and (ii) illegal strikes in each race group in this area and (c) what were the causes of these strikes?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) According to the records of the Department of Manpower there were no legal strikes in the Pinetown/New Germany industrial area during 1984
- (a) Falls away
 (b) 29
- (2) The Department of Manpower is not aware of and does not keep a record

of Police involvement in strike action

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

Footnote In regard to 1(b) above, the position is as follows

Workers involved
 Whites None
 Coloureds 48
 Asians 746
 Members of the Black Population group 4464

Reasons
 Wages 11
 Disciplinary measures 5
 Conditions of employment 11
 Other reasons (Retrenchment) 2

X
 25/3/85
Hemond
 South African Army Women's College
 25/3/85
 668 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence.

(a) When was the South African Army Women's College in George established, (b) what were the reasons for establishing the college at that time, (c) how many trainees were based at the college in each specified year since its establishment up to the latest specified year for which figures are available and (d) what is the nature of the training given at this college?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (a) In 1977 as a development of the Civil Defence College which was established in 1970
- (b) The reason for the establishment of the Civil Defence College was to train young women as future leaders in Civil Defence and to motivate them to perform community service
 When the SA Army College was established the rôle was changed to train young women
 —In military skills with a view to attestation in the Permanent Force and the Citizen Force and Commandos.

—To prepare them more fully to play a leading rôle in the South African community

(c)

1971	128
1972	137
1973	146
1974	152
1975	147
1976	150
1977	151
1978	229
1979	232
1980	222
1981	309
1982	309
1983	330
1984	166
1985	211

Note Between 1978 and 1983 there were two intakes per year

(d) It consists of practical and theoretical training in the following subjects

Squad drill, marksmanship and field craft, first aid, military traditions and customs, personnel, stores and pay administration, telecommunications, fundamentals of civil defence, fire fighting, self defence, physical training and leadership training

South African Army Women's College

669 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) (a) What was the staff establishment of the South African Army Women's College at George as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) in respect of what posts are these figures given,
- (2) whether all the members of the college staff are uniformed members of the South African Defence Force, if not, (a) why not, (b) how many (i) are and (ii) are not uniformed members of the Defence Force and (c) (i) what categories of posts are filled by persons not in uniform and (ii) how

(3) How many such persons are serving in each of these categories, if so,

Note Two posts are at present vacant on the authorized staff establishment

(3) whether this college employs any other persons who are not members of the Defence Force, if so, (a) how many and (b) in what posts?

(3) (a) and (b) Fall away

South African Army Women's College

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

670 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

As on 31 January 1985

(1) (a) 13
35
85
(b) Officers
Other ranks
Civilians

(2) No
(a) Certain personnel in every unit, due to the nature of their tasks, do not require military training or need to fall under military discipline. There is usually also a high turn over with regard to such personnel

(a) What total amount was budgeted for the South African Army Women's College in George in the latest financial year for which figures are available and (b) (i) on what specified items was this money spent and (ii) what amount was spent per item?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) Financial year 1983-84
R1 805 907

(i) Personnel R1 676 409
—Salaries and wages
—Allowances
—Bonusses, etc

(ii) Administration R16 000
—Subsistence and travel allowance
—Train and air transport other than departmental transport, etc

(c) (i) Registry clerks 2
Typists 2
Switch Board operator 1
Secretary 1
Funds and Institutions clerk 1
Ration clerk 1
Laundry personnel 18
Seamstresses 2
Cooks 4
Ledger clerk 1
Librarian 1
Barrack clerk 1
Messenger 1
Mess labourers 12
Waiters 2
Gardeners 10
Cleaners 10
Guards 5
Boiler attendant 1
Handy-men 4
Team Leader 1
Magazine assistant 1
Supervisor 1

Logistics R113 498
—Weapons and ammunition
—Fuel, oil and lubricants
—Clothing
—Furniture
—Spares
—Vehicles
—Training aids
—Rations
—Cleaning materials, etc

South African Army Women's College

672 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(1) (a) For what period are women at the South African Army Women's College in George required to volunteer

for service in the South African Defence Force and (b) what (i) was the salary structure and (ii) were the other specified benefits applicable to these trainees as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

pliable to National Servicemen

(2) Yes

(a) By means of purchase with the permission of her parent/guardian on payment of purchase money of R100

(b) There is no minimum period of service prescribed

(3) (a) 15% since 1980 Some of them were students at the College before 1980 and joined the Permanent Force after 1980 after they had undergone tertiary education

(b) Personnel clerks
Stores clerks

Telecommunication operators
Technical draughtsmen and photographers
Air Traffic Controllers
Physical Training instructors
Intelligence clerks
Nurses

Social workers
Finance clerks
Regimental instructors

A number of these members have also been promoted to the officer ranks

South African Army Women's College

673 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(1) (a) For what period are women at the South African Army Women's College in George required to attest with the South African Defence Force and (b) what (i) was the salary structure and (ii) were the other specified benefits applicable to these trainees as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) whether these trainees are allowed to leave the Force before the expiry of

Two face death penalty for aiding enemy

Greece accuses South African envoy of spy scandal involvement

254 s/kw
26/3/85

The Star's Foreign
News Service

ATHENS — A senior South African diplomat in Greece has been accused of involvement in a spy scandal between Greece and Turkey.

Two Greeks have been charged formally with "supporting the military forces of the enemy" and face a possible death penalty

But the South African, apparently the military attache at the embassy in Athens, has not been publicly identified and both Greek and South African officials have declined to comment.

A court announcement said the Greeks were Mr Michalis Demertzis (42) and Mr George Olympos (33)

CHARGE SHEET

According to the terse two-paragraph charge sheet the men "from 1984 to the present carried out contacts with Turkish military and political officials, whom they brought into contact with the military attache of the South African Embassy in Athens"

The accused "aimed at collecting material on Greek military hardware and on nuclear energy"

The charge sheet does not identify the military attache and provides no further details of his alleged role

The investigating magistrate, as well as Athens police, also declined further comment

A recorded message for callers to the South African Embassy explained that the premises were closed for Greece's Independence Day national holiday

The Greek Foreign Ministry's Diplomatic Corps

list identifies the military attache as Colonel G I Potgieter

There was no reply from his home or that of the ambassador, Mr Peter Viljoen. It was not possible to determine whether the military attache was still in the country or what dimensions the diplomatic incident had taken on

The Greek Socialist Government has always opposed South Africa's racial policies but relations have been cordial on a bilateral level.

Mr Olympos is still at large and the testimony of Mr Demertzis does not provide any more enlightenment on the military attache's possible role

Mr Demertzis said he went to Turkey several times to arrange for the importation of vegetables.

He was approached there by Mr Olympos and "threatened that my life would be at stake if I did not co-operate with the Turks and the South African military attache"

He said that from the start he reported it all to Greek intelligence.

INVESTIGATING REPORT

The Star's Political Correspondent reports from Cape Town that the Department of Foreign Affairs is investigating the allegation against the military attache.

A spokesman for the department said today that South Africa had no knowledge of the allegation and inquiries were still being made in the South African Embassy in Athens

It is understood that a response to South African requests for more information has been delayed by the national holiday.

CAPT Traps 28/3/85 254

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG —
The Progressive Federal
Party will put further
questions in Parliament
following reports which
claim a plan is underway
to throw up a deadly ring
of steel along South Afri-
ca's northern borders

Reports published in
London claim that a high-
voltage barrier might
eventually stretch from
Angola on the west coast
to Mozambique on the
eastern seaboard.

Mr Philip Myburgh, Op-

position spokesman on
defence, said at the week-
end that such a plan
would be "absolute mad-
ness"

Plans disclosed recent-
ly include:

- Restricted air space
on the border area be-
tween South Africa and
Mozambique in the East-
ern Transvaal. This was
announced last week by

the Minister of Defence,
General Magnus Malan,
who said the border area
had been declared a spe-
cial restricted air space
to prevent logistic sup-
port to MNR rebels in
Mozambique.

- A deadly high-volt-
age wall with rolls of
tough barbed wire,
stretching for 15km
along the Limpopo River

from Beit Bridge to the
Sand River to be ex-
tended — "if successful"
— towards Botswana and
east to the Kruger Park.
This was revealed in a
recent article in the Jo-
hannesburg Sunday Ex-
press.

- Alleged plans include
the erection of an
electrified fence along
the border between SWA-
/Namibia and Angola —

similar to the one being
built between South
Africa and Zimbabwe.
This was a claim made in
London last week by the
Angolan News Service.

Replying to questions
put in Parliament last
week by the PFP leader,
Dr Van Zyl Slabbert,
General Malan said the
fence being built along a
15km stretch of the Zim-
babwe border was "an in-

tegrated experiment
with border control sys-
tems".

The total cost of the
fence and wall would be
R2 500 000, he said.

Fences and walls were
not the way to bring a
peaceful resolution to
the problems and differ-
ences between States in
Southern Africa, Mr My-
burgh said. More, not less
communication was

'A deadly ring of steel' around SA?

needed

According to the Ango-
lan News Service (An-
gop), South Africa is
building an electrified
fence along the Angolan
border.

Military sources in
Windhoek have denied
that electric fencing was
being established on the
northern border of SWA-
/Namibia. Because of the
length of the border,
such an undertaking
would be impractical and
the cost would be too ex-
orbitant.

254

OPERATION

BREADROLL

SADF distributes food to 2 500 EL squatters



Rifleman Rob Schmidt, who is stationed at Group 8 Headquarters, shaking hands with one of the children from the Park-

EAST LONDON — The SADF's local civic affairs unit has initiated a unique project — Operation Breadroll — distributing surplus foodstuffs and aid to the poorer sections of Parkside, Duncan Village and Cambridge Location

The officer-in-charge of the civic affairs unit, Maj Ted Brassell, said the army received donations of foodstuffs that were not suitable for shop display, but were still safe for human consumption from local supermarkets and these were distributed to selected areas

"With the present economic situation and unemployment being rife, there is a desperate need for a project of this nature. By distributing food to these areas, the army is in some way making a positive move to helping relieve the situation," he said

He added that since the start of Operation Breadroll a month ago, it was estimated that about 2 500 people had been fed, with about R1 000 worth of food being handed out.

"Our main recipients are mothers and small children. The way in which the food is given out is by driving into a selected area, finding a central point and distri-

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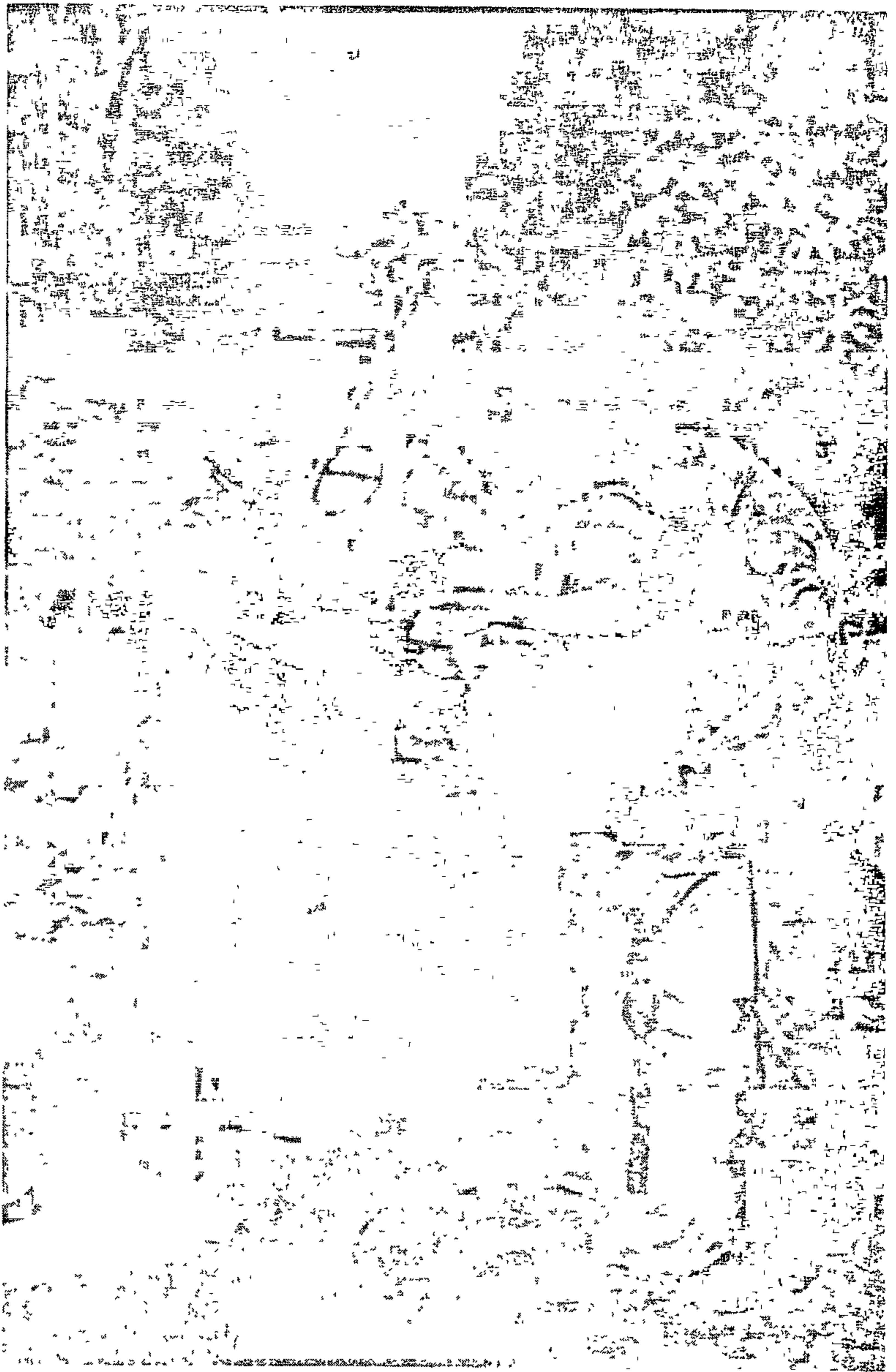
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Major Brassell said the project had another advantage in that by talking to the people when handing out food, the army could find out what problems the people of a certain area were experiencing and then try to help them in some way

“The project got off the ground when we began working with other local social work and religious groups in the Parkside and Second Creek squatter communities. However, because of the number of civic groups confined to such a small area, we felt we could be more effective with our aid if we expanded our operations to other areas

“This does not mean we have turned our back on Parkside. If at any stage they do require assistance from us, we

‘There is a desperate need for a project of this nature’



Lt M. Adendorff, co-ordinating officer of Operation Breadroll, hands out bread to the father of two children. He and his family have been living in the bush at the Second Creek municipal rubbish dump for the last 14 months.

Call for squatting area

EAST LONDON — The city council has been asked to set aside an area for controlled squatting

said the situation in the bush was still pathetic and they were waiting for the council to respond to the appeal for an area to be set aside

cannot just continue ameliorating the situation Afesis wants to get to the root cause of the problem

would be problems when basic services were laid on because people squatting in other areas would want to come to the Parkside

of this nature?

will only be too happy to help them," Maj Brassell said

Lieut M Adendorff, Operation Breadroll's co-ordinating officer, said so far the project had been extremely successful, but there were plans to make it an ongoing venture, offering both medical assistance and water at a later stage

"The personnel I have working on the project have got so caught up with the work and the people that they often work after hours either collecting foodstuffs, distributing foodstuffs or just talking to the people."

Lt Adendorff said problems had been experienced since the project's inception "These were all very minor with the main one the fact the crowds get a bit over-enthusiastic at times

"But on the whole, I feel Operation Breadroll, with the assistance of local supermarkets, is going to be an ongoing thing," he said — DDR

EAST LONDON — The city council has been asked to set aside an area for controlled squatting.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Rev Eddie Leeuw, of Afesis, who mooted the idea at a meeting of his welfare organisation with the Department of Social Welfare, the health department and municipal officials

The chairman of the action committee, Mr Donald Card, confirmed that they had received the motivation and that further meetings would be convened to discuss the issue

He said the question of an area for controlled squatting, where certain services were laid on, was not new to the city as it had been done in Mpu-ku Street in Duncan Village.

The issue of squatters in the Parkside bush drew widespread attention recently following press reports that squatters were eating cats and children were being buried in shallow graves in the area.

The allegations were denied in some quarters, but the Border MP in the House of Representatives, Mr Peter Mopp, and a voluntary welfare worker, Mr Henry Kroutz, said they had witnessed the incidents.

World Vision has since been sponsoring food parcels which are delivered to 90 families weekly through the offices of Afesis

Yesterday Mr Leeuw

said the situation in the bush was still pathetic and they were waiting for the council to respond to the appeal for an area to be set aside for controlled squatting.

"The people are out there in the open without any structures. We need about 200 blankets and cooking utensils

"The food we are giving does help to a certain degree, but I feel we

cannot just continue ameliorating the situation. Afesis wants to get to the root cause of the problem.

"The people have told us their requirements and we can see that they are badly in need of basic services which we hope can be laid on in the area set aside for controlled squatting."

Mr Leeuw said they also realised that there

would be problems when basic services were laid on because people squatting in other areas would want to come to the Parkside bush to take advantage of the facilities

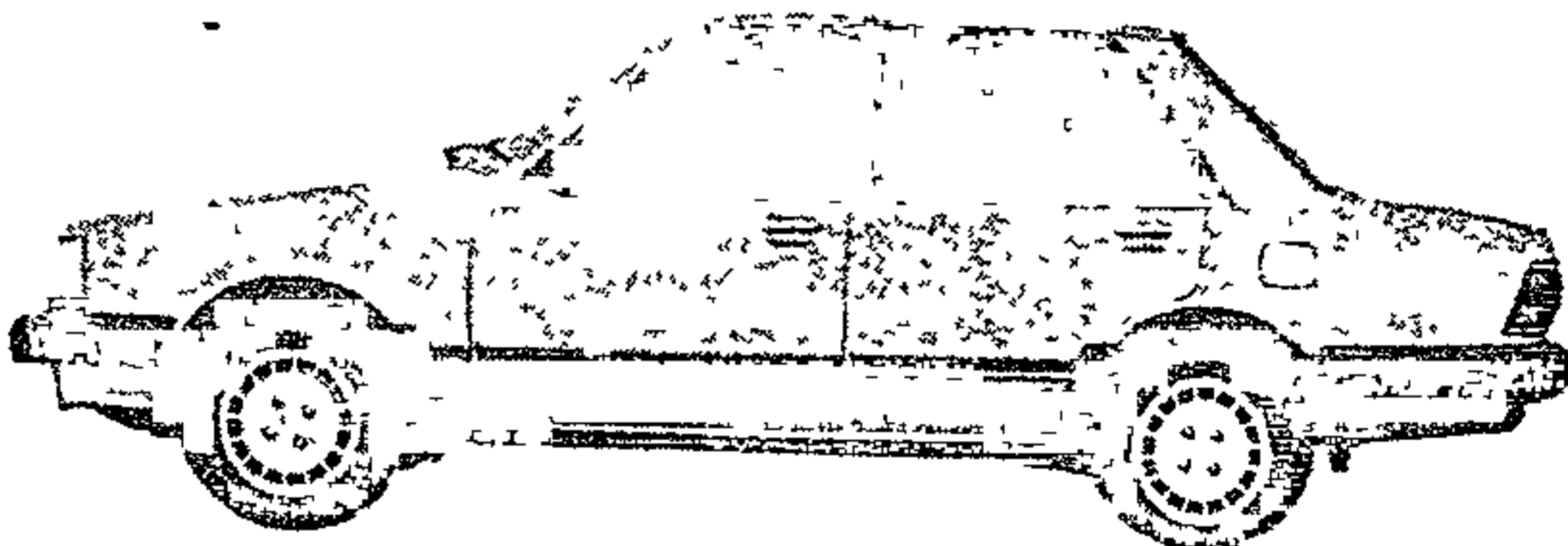
"We feel that we will have to meet the other authorities on how this problem will be solved if an area is set aside for controlled squatting" — DDR

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Part of things are two the Parkside squatter is situated below the swimming pool.

out is by driving into a selected area, finding a central point and distri-

a project of this nature?

will only be too happy to help them," Maj Brassell said

Lieut M Adendorff, Operation Breadroll's co-ordinating officer, said so far the project had been extremely successful, but there were plans to make it an ongoing venture, offering both medical assistance and water at a later stage

"The personnel I have working on the project have got so caught up with the work and the people that they often work after hours either collecting foodstuffs, distributing foodstuffs or just talking to the people."

Lt Adendorff said problems had been experienced since the project's inception "These were all very minor with the main one the fact the crowds get a bit over-enthusiastic at times.

"But on the whole, I feel Operation Breadroll, with the assistance of local supermarkets, is going to be an ongoing thing," he said. — DDR.

What Operation Breadroll is all about — Scout Ferdinand le Grange, of the local civic affairs unit of the SADF, hands out bread at the Second Creek squatter community.

Call for squatting an

EAST LONDON — The city council has been asked to set aside an area for controlled squatting

This was confirmed yesterday by the Rev Eddie Leeuw, of Afesis, who mooted the idea at a meeting of his welfare organisation with the Department of Social Welfare, the health department and municipal officials

The chairman of the action committee, Mr Donald Card, confirmed that they had received the motivation and that further meetings would be convened to discuss the issue

He said the question of an area for controlled squatting, where certain services were laid on, was not new to the city as it had been done in Mpu-ku Street in Duncan Village

The issue of squatters in the Parkside bush drew widespread attention recently following press reports that squatters were eating cats and children were being buried in shallow graves in the area

The allegations were denied in some quarters, but the Border MP in the House of Representatives, Mr Peter Mopp, and a voluntary welfare worker, Mr Henry Kroutz, said they had witnessed the incidents

World Vision has since been sponsoring food parcels which are delivered to 90 families weekly through the offices of Afesis

Yesterday Mr Leeuw

said the situation in the bush was still pathetic and they were waiting for the council to respond to the appeal for an area to be set aside for controlled squatting.

"The people are out there in the open without any structures We need about 200 blankets and cooking utensils

"The food we are giving does help to a certain degree, but I feel we

cannot just continue ameliorating the situation. Afesis wants to get to the root cause of the problem.

"The people have told us their requirements, and we can see that they are badly in need of basic services which we hope can be laid on in the area set aside for controlled squatting"

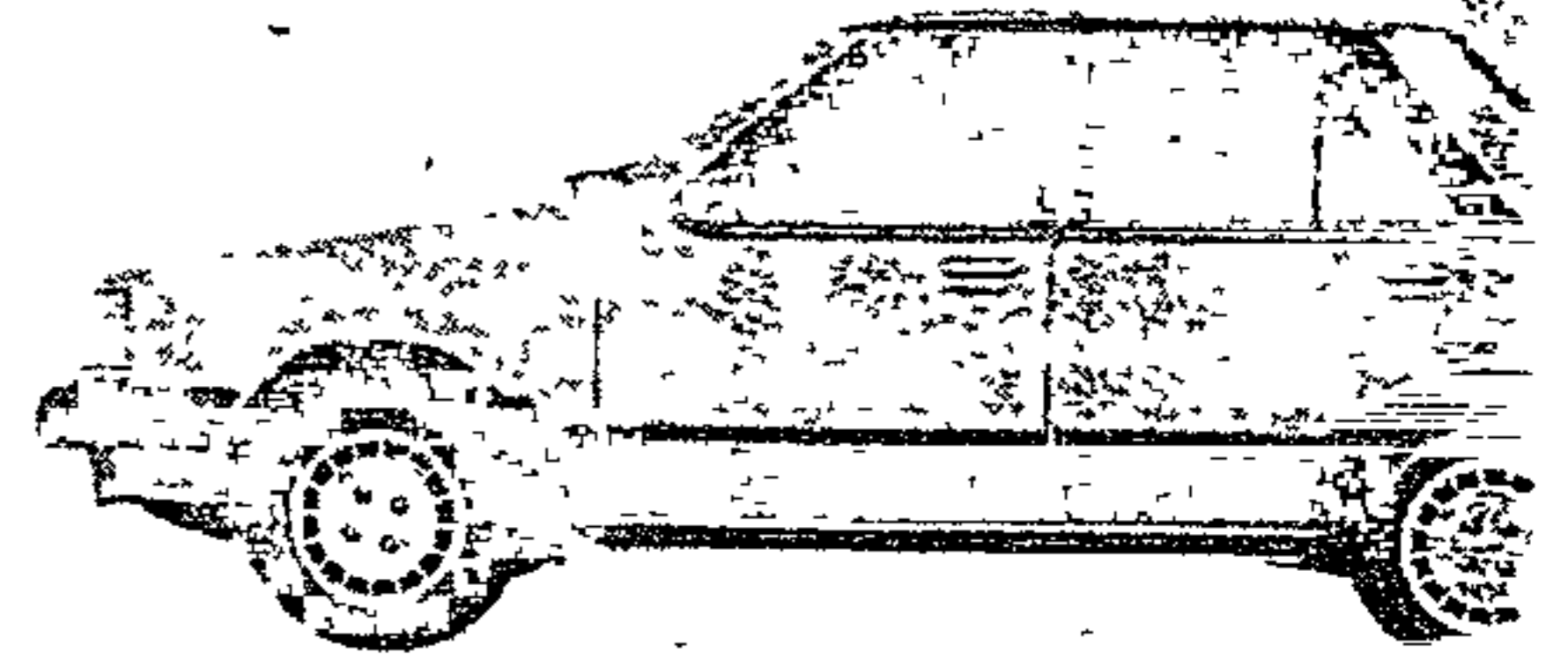
Mr Leeuw said they also realised that there

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Caught up in the spirit of things are two of the residents of the Parkside squatter community which is situated below the bath by swimming pool.

Greek spy scandal: new claims

The Star's Foreign News Service

24

ATHENS — New allegations involving South African military attache Colonel G I Potgieter in Greece's growing espionage scandal were made as one of the men involved was jailed pending a trial

Mr Michalis Demertzis faces charges of espionage which carry the death penalty in Greece.

Mr Demertzis, whose alleged accomplice is still at large, claimed in pre-trial evidence that the military attache was implicated in financial and business transactions between the alleged Greek and Turkish agents.

A spokesman for the South African Embassy refused to comment but Mr Demertzis claimed to have met the attache in Greece and Turkey.

He said he began making trips to Turkey last year to negotiate the importation of Turkish products and while there met the second of the accused, Mr George Olympios (33).

The latter, in turn, put Mr Demertzis and Colonel Potgieter in contact with Turkish political and military officials.

According to Mr Demertzis's testimony, the Turkish merchants sought R100 000 as a reward for putting them all in touch with Turkish officials.

The Greeks asked Colonel Potgieter to pay this, but he refused.

see p 1

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NEWS

The Star Bureau

(254) ~~254~~ Stan 20/3/85

'SA mooted invasion of Luanda in '83'

LONDON — *The Economist* of London, the highly respected news magazine, claims that in 1983 South African military Intelligence wanted to invade Luanda and put Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi in power.

Political editor Simon Jenkins says a second "even wilder" operation was also mooted "in case the Russians shipped the Cubans from Luanda to open a second front in Mozambique".

This involved a sudden strike into Maputo in collusion with the MNR (the Mozambique Na-

tional Resistance movement)

"A furious running argument is known to have broken out in the State Security Council between the hawks and the Chief of the Army, General Jannie Geldenhuy, over the operational feasibility — indeed the sanity — of this plan," says Jenkins.

He adds "Geldenhuy is believed to have threatened to resign and take the political platform against his colleagues Mr P W Botha, who normally sides

with the hawks, this time opted for Geldenhuy and caution

"Operation Askari, launched with 10 000 troops on December 6 1983, had as an operational objective the capture of the provincial military headquarters at Lubango. At some stage in its planning it was also seen as a possible basis for a full assault on Luanda.

"Soviet satellite reconnaissance monitored the manoeuvres leading to Askari Russian

diplomats at the United Nations bluntly warned South Africa's Ambassador to the United Nations that any attempt by a South African column to challenge Cuban defence positions would not be tolerated."

Jenkins also made the point that Unita was now threatening the Cabinda oil enclave

"America buys \$600 million (about R1 200 million) of Cabinda's oil each year. Gulf Oil,

which operates Cabinda, is thus effectively financing the (ruling) MPLA to pay the Cubans to protect its installations against capitalist-backed guerrillas

"There is no end to the ironies of modern Africa," says Jenkins

"The (Cuban) policy is cheap. The Cubans are in effect paid for by the West through its trade. The longer the Cubans stay, the more likely the collapse of linkage and a bloody

Confront economic

2574
ster
30/3/85

apartheid, says journal

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Incompetent politicians, not evil communists, are the recruiting sergeants of rebellion.

This, according to *The Economist* news magazine, is the lesson Afrikaners have to learn. But disinvestment will not work, it says. The answer lies in reapplying constructive engagement.

And this should be made more

“intrusive” to confront economic apartheid directly.

In an indication of international concern at events in South Africa, *The Economist* this week devotes its main editorial and 16 pages to South Africa.

The editorial says the Uitenhage shootings should remind the world that “South Africa’s security machine is not the shield behind which reform is being expedited”.

Instead, “it is an ever-higher

stockade, lulling Afrikaners into a belief that real reform can be postponed”.

It adds “South Africa is still unlikely to erupt into full-scale civil war. Those who react to every riot and act of repression by predicting holocaust are wrong. They tease black South Africans with a false dawn and distort Western policies intended to confront apartheid.”

“The latest distortion is the current disinvestment and sanc-

tions campaign in America. “Sanctions would probably strengthen the isolationist strain in Afrikanerdom and its conviction that it stands alone against an ungodly world. It would not break the economy, though it would make life a little harder.”

The Economist said it disagreed with sanctions. “It’s hard to argue that constructive engagement, pursued by the American Government since 1981, has achieved very

Will constructive engagement fail?

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Boycott, ostracism and public dissociation are the enemies of freedom in South Africa, concludes *The Economist* in a major analysis of US-South African relations.

Political Editor Simon Jenkins says constructive engagement is about to fail, but believes it should be redefined and made more effective.

He argues that this year it is Dr Chester Crocker, rather than Afrikanerdom, who appears trapped in a laager.

Analysing the conflict in Namibia, Angola and Mozambique he says “Who knows if the crude *realpolitik* of southern Africa might not have resolved some of this mess had America not chosen to raise expectations but simply stayed away”.

The cover story, headlined “Fighting Apartheid”, says Dr Chester Crocker has over-promised and under-delivered.

“The version which Mr Crocker brought to Africa is riddled with contradictions. Half his crusade, to rid southern Africa of Russian influence, requires victory for Pax Pretoriana as the force for anti-communist stability in the region.

“The other half, undermining apartheid in South Africa, involves destabilising the stabiliser.”

“The fact of Mr Crocker’s mission has made it harder for the Russians to withdraw from Angola and is probably making it harder for Mr P. W. Botha to confront his right wing over apartheid

much. Its ineffectiveness has disillusioned South African blacks. It has comforted the whites, who believe America under President Reagan will always accept apartheid so long as it can be presented as a bulwark against communism.

“Yet it was the overselling of constructive engagement by the Reagan Administration that was wrong, not the concept.”

“All the posturings at the United Nations, on Massachusetts Avenue, or in Trafalgar Square have not done half as much for black advancement as the steady industrialisation of South Africa, much of it through foreign capital and foreign managerial contact.”

“Such engagement should now be made more intrusive, not neutered by the empty gesture of disinvestment.”

“The Sullivan and EEC codes of good employment can be extended to cover all foreign employers in South Africa. If need be, the companies can be denied government contracts back home.”

“The aim should be a direct confrontation with economic apartheid: the controls on labour mobility, on black promotion and on housing location.”

“The aim is to give blacks the economic confidence to force political concessions out of the Government. This is the proper way to confront apartheid — not just walk away from it.”

US ‘urged’ PW to sign

peace accord

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa, opted for the Nkomati Accord only after America persuaded police chief General Joha Coetzee that the ANC really would leave, *The Economist* has reported.

Political Editor Simon Jenkins says it was this “significant defection to the cause of settlement that finally converted a sceptical Mr P. W. Botha to try it”.

The settlement, he adds, was tough for Machel and tough for Pretoria’s generals.

“Mr Botha summoned General Constand Viljoen and made him personally responsible for seeing that arms to the guerrillas ceased.”

Jenkins says rumours of a left-wing coup against President Machel are rife. South Africa is believed to have offered him an extraordinary guarantee of personal protection against threats from left and right.

Dr Chester Crocker is said to have flown to Cape Town in February this year to tell the South Africans to help President Machel more.

South Africa is understood to have offered to lend Maputo to surveillance equipment to trace the source of alleged supply flights providing rebels with arms.

Minister in forced down plane?

254

1/4/85 Star

HARARE — The Air Force of Zimbabwe aircraft forced to land at the Hoedspruit airbase by a SAAF Mirage interceptor is understood to have been carrying football supporters to Swaziland for a match between the Zimbabwe Army and an Mbabane club.

Earlier reports said that the Zimbabwean Casa 212 transport plane was carrying the team, known as the "Black Rhinos", when it strayed into South African airspace near the Mozambique border.

It is believed a number of top officials of the Zimbabwe Football Association and high-level supporters, including Health Minister Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, were on board the aircraft.

NO COMMENT

There are also unsubstantiated rumours that the Army Commander, General Rex Nhongo, was a passenger.

There has so far been no comment on the incident from official sources here.

The aircraft was allowed to continue its flight from Hoedspruit after the pilots explained to the South Africans that they had strayed off course into South Africa.

The Spanish-made Casa aircraft are used for troop and supply transport, and are frequently used for VIP trips.

The Star's Pretoria Bureau reports the plane was intercepted over the North-Eastern Transvaal, according to the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen.

General Viljoen said the Zimbabwean aircraft had entered South African airspace without authority and it was therefore escorted to Hoedspruit.

CLAMPDOWN

However, the aircraft was allowed to proceed after the pilots made a statement to the effect that they were travelling from Harare to Swaziland via Maputo when they wandered off course in cloudy weather.

General Viljoen said the interception was a result of increased control over Eastern Transvaal airspace following complaints of unauthorised Mozambican air traffic.

The South African-Mozambican border area was recently declared a "special restricted airspace" by the South African Government in an attempt to curtail illegal activities in the area — including the provision of help to rebel movements.

Unrest: ^{AP 245} 11/4/85 Concern over use of troops in ²⁵⁴ townships

Political Staff ²⁵⁴

CONCERN about the deployment of troops to help police in Eastern and Northern Cape black townships has been expressed by a defence spokesman of the official Opposition in the Assembly.

Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Constantia) said today that if the Minister of Law and Order and his senior officers could not cope with their function to protect lives and properties in black townships, then they should admit they could no longer do their job.

Only under such exceptional circumstances should the Defence Force be called in to help, Mr Myburgh said.

Earlier today the Deputy-Minister of Defence and of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, confirmed that Defence Force troops were being used to help police to restore order in certain black townships. He emphasised that the Defence Force was not carrying out police duties but was acting in a supportive role.

UNSPECIFIED

Mr Vlok would not specify in which areas troops were being used.

But reports from Kimberley said soldiers had been in the local black township since Saturday, but that the weekend was quiet following stone throwing and other incidents there last week.

Mr Myburgh said today he saw the role of Defence Force troops in the present situation as "policing activities".

This was a matter for concern as it was not the function of the SADF to be called up to become involved in "policing matters" in an internal unrest situation, particularly where the cause of unrest was directly attributable to political agitation.

Such agitation could be traced to the Government's inability or unwillingness to meet legitimate political aspirations of South Africans.

"The last thing I want to see now is that the SADF uses white conscripted youths to be drawn into a political dispute," Mr Myburgh said.

The fact that the SADF had once again been called in showed that the Minister of Law and Order was unable to fulfil his duty.

The leader of the Labour Party and chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said his party's viewpoint was that in situations where Defence Force troops were needed to support the police in order to ensure peace and security "one can have no objection".

POLARISATION

Mr Hendrickse said he was concerned about increasing polarisation between black and coloured people in the Uitenhage area. Such polarisation should be avoided at all costs.

He appealed to people on both sides to be calm and to help towards preventing such polarisation.

Mr Hendrickse said that on the black side there was a younger element with no political motivation. It was unfortunate that this element was exploiting the situation for personal gain.

The Argus Port Elizabeth Bureau reports that the funeral of four victims of unrest attended by more than 50 000 mourners went off without incident yesterday — but afterwards youths stoned police and a man was killed.

The police used tearsmoke, rubber bullets and shotguns to disperse the groups.

A man was later taken to Livingstone Hospital, where he was declared dead on arrival.

Yesterday army personnel and police manned roadblocks on the outskirts of the Port Elizabeth townships.

Unrest spread to Grahamstown, where a furniture van was stoned and stopped by youths a kilometre outside the city.

● Pictures, Page 3.

SADF roadblocks

CAPE TOWN 1/4/85
Crime Reporter

POLICE and Defence Force roadblocks were set up around the Peninsula at the weekend as part of an on-going operation which started on Thursday

One is known to have been mounted on the N2 and another on the West Coast road

Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, said yesterday the roadblocks were part of a crime prevention exercise. He was not prepared to say how many had been set up

Confirmation of the use of the military in the operation came as Rapport reported that the army would be used to support the police on a regional basis to "restore law and order in areas of unrest"

Captain Calitz said the roadblocks, which he said were routine, were set up from 6pm on Thursday. They were not static but were moved from one spot to another from time to time

He said he would not be able to say how many people had been arrested, or on what charges, until this morning

He also said the Defence Force was operating in a "supportive role".

Troops in Eastern Cape townships

CAPT TINTS
1/4/85

CAPT TINTS 1/4/85
From page 254

254
254

Political Staff

THE Defence Force announced yesterday that troops had been deployed in Eastern Cape townships and that "army elements" were assisting the police in the Eastern Cape in the wake of recent unrest in the area.

The deployment of SADF troops in Eastern Cape townships is seen as the second wave of action after the warning of the State President, Mr PW Botha of a crack-down on unrest.

It is understood the troops will remain in the area for as long as they are needed.

Addressing a joint sitting of Parliament last Wednesday, Mr Botha said he had already given instructions "for appropriate steps to be taken to restore and maintain law and order".

Crackdown

Interpreted as a warning of an imminent crack-down, it was followed two days later by a ban on 29 organizations from holding meetings in 18 magisterial districts, 16 in the Eastern Cape.

Troops were used in a "support" capacity at Sebokeng in September last year.

Asked yesterday about the extent of SADF involvement in Eastern Cape townships, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer in the Eastern Cape, said government policy about using the



Police watch as mourners make their way home after the funerals of four unrest victims in Zwide yesterday.

SADF had been spelt out on several occasions by Ministers and the police had "nothing to add".

● The Cape Times correspondent reports from Port Elizabeth that tear-smoke, rubber bullets and shotguns were used yesterday to disperse thousands of people returning from the funerals in Zwide of four unrest victims.

Colonel Van Rooyen said several groups of between 300 and 400 people had formed after the funerals.

"On several occasions they stoned police vehicles. They were dispersed when police used tear-smoke, rubber bu-

lets and shotguns. No injuries have been reported."

Witnesses told Sapa that one man was killed and 10 people were injured when police opened fire after the funerals.

The confrontation took place as mourners left Zwide cemetery, local sources said.

Witnesses said one man was wounded and later died in a township house.

A spokesman for the police directorate in Pretoria had no knowledge of the fatality.

Thousands of mourners attended the funerals of Mr Sikhumbuzo Xa-

tasi, 48, who was burnt to death, Mr Ndumiso Mpendu, 53, who was shot dead, Mr Amos Duruwo, 26, and nine year-old Zithobele Mabona, who died in unrest.

Several political organizations were represented at the emotional ly-charged service in the Zwide Roman Catholic Church hall, which was marked by speeches and the singing of freedom songs.

Thousands of mourners who could not be accommodated in the hall massed in the adjacent Njoli Road, dancing and singing freedom songs.

The United Democratic Front regional president, Mr Edgar Ngovi, condemned the SADF involvement in the townships which he said was aimed at protecting apartheid.

Mr Thobile Mhlahlo, vice-president of the Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), said people had had enough of shootings.

The procession from the church to Zwide

cemetery, about four kilometres away, was led by leaders of UDF affiliates who marched behind the hearses followed by thousands of marchers waving banners proclaiming "Release Mandela", "Away with Kayamandi Town Council" and "We want freedom and not to be killed".

The four bodies were buried side by side as the anthem 'Nkosi sikelel' i Africa' was sung.

Chaos broke out when chanting crowds of mourners returning from the cemetery were confronted near Dan Qege stadium by contingents of police who fired tear-gas to disperse them.

The crowds regrouped afterwards and marched to Njoli bus terminus where police fired rubber bullets and tear-gas.

● Two riot victims were also buried in Kwanobuhle in Uitenhage yesterday, without incident.

● Rioting continued in the townships of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Kirkwood and Despatch over the weekend. Several incidents of stone-throwing and arson were reported.

However, when asked for details about unrest in the Eastern Cape yesterday, Colonel Van Rooyen said police were not going "to give a breakdown" of unrest incidents in future.

He said a four-year-old child had burnt to death when his home in one of Port Elizabeth's townships was petrol-bombed on Friday night.

He identified the child as Tolani Madikana and said his mother was the secretary of a local town councillor. The woman fled the scene, he said.

According to Colonel Van Rooyen, several He said several arrests were made in connection with weekend violence.

SADF assists the police in major unrest areas

Stones, birdshot and Cape townials

1/4/85

Handwritten notes: BSA, BSA, BSA



The shell of Mr Alec Roberts' motorboat, which

PORT ELIZABETH.

Ship amongst the families of those killed and injured in the recent disturbances in South Africa

Meanwhile, the conservative Sunday Telegraph newspaper yesterday took issue with "revolutionary blacks" and "reactionary whites" in SA who were frustrating the programmes of reform initiated by President P W Botha's government.

Referring to the killings of black councillors and members of their families in townships, an editorial in the newspaper said "The ugly truth is that there are wicked and violent men at work in the African townships, not all of them in the South African Police"

A likely reason for the violence by the "black revolutionaries" was that they realised that Mr Botha had in mind "an accommodation which really might be acceptable to many blacks", the newspaper said

Referring to Rightwing opposition to Government reforms, the editorial said there were reactionaries in the bureaucracy and the police force, "the latter being no keener on reform than the former"

It asked "Why are reforms so often dismissed as trivial and meaningless provoking, as much from white reactionaries as black revolutionaries, such extreme revision?"

And in Kwazakhele, Port Elizabeth, rubber bullets when their vehicles were stoned after the funerals of three unrest victims, a police spokesman said last night.

No injuries were reported to police, he said. But witnesses claimed several people had been injured in the confrontations, reports SABA.

The police spokesman said there were "no incidents" during the burials, which were attended by about 12 000 mourners.

However, a businessman, Mr Alec Roberts, was ambushed outside Port Elizabeth as he was hauling his motorboat behind a pickup truck, police said.

They said the truck and boat were set alight, and Mr Roberts was forced to flee on foot into nearby fields. He was in a Port Elizabeth hospital yesterday with leg burns.

A spokesman for the SA Defence Force said yesterday troops had been deployed in Eastern Cape townships and army groups were assisting police.

"Police monitored the situation and never interfered at funerals as such," he said.

However, crowds of 300 to 400 people later gathered in the township and "stoned police when we came across them".

He said there were no incidents at funerals in Kimberley.

Witnesses reported a strong police and army presence at funerals in Uitenhage. Police guarded government buildings and manned a roadblock on the highway linking the area with Port Elizabeth, they said.

Journalists were barred from entering the townships.

Eye-witnesses said a chanting crowd was approaching the Kwazakhele bus terminal when police in armoured personnel carriers opened fire during stone-throwing incidents.

The army and police manned key intersections near the sites of the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage funerals, witnesses said. In Uitenhage police reservists toting shotguns and carrying sidearms lined the streets as vehicles ferried mourners from the burial area to the township.

The Soviet Union yesterday blamed the United States and other Western governments for "the crimes of the racist regime in South Africa", and demanded effective action from all states to abolish apartheid.

The official news agency Tass said in a statement - a seldom-used form believed to reflect top-level Kremlin policy - that recent riots in South Africa attested to a "deep crisis" in the country.

Tass said the violence in SA and the arrest on "trumped-up charges of high treason" of United Democratic Front leaders indicated any reforms pursued by Pretoria had not eased the lot of blacks.

"The essence of the system of apartheid remains unchanged and runs counter to the basic interest of masses of people," Tass said.

The Rand Daily Mail's London Bureau reports that three British charities have donated R36 000 towards the Uitenhage Emergency Fund launched by the South African Council of Churches.

Yesterday an advertisement was placed in The Observer newspaper calling on people to contribute towards the fund. Oxtam, Christian Aid and CAFOD have already donated R12 000 each.

The advertisement said the fund was launched to relieve the suffering and hard-

AK645 114183 (254)

The cash crunch could re-shape SA's defence

DR SIMON BAYNHAM of the Department of Political Studies at the University of Cape Town analyses the SADF's problems in the light of spending cutbacks

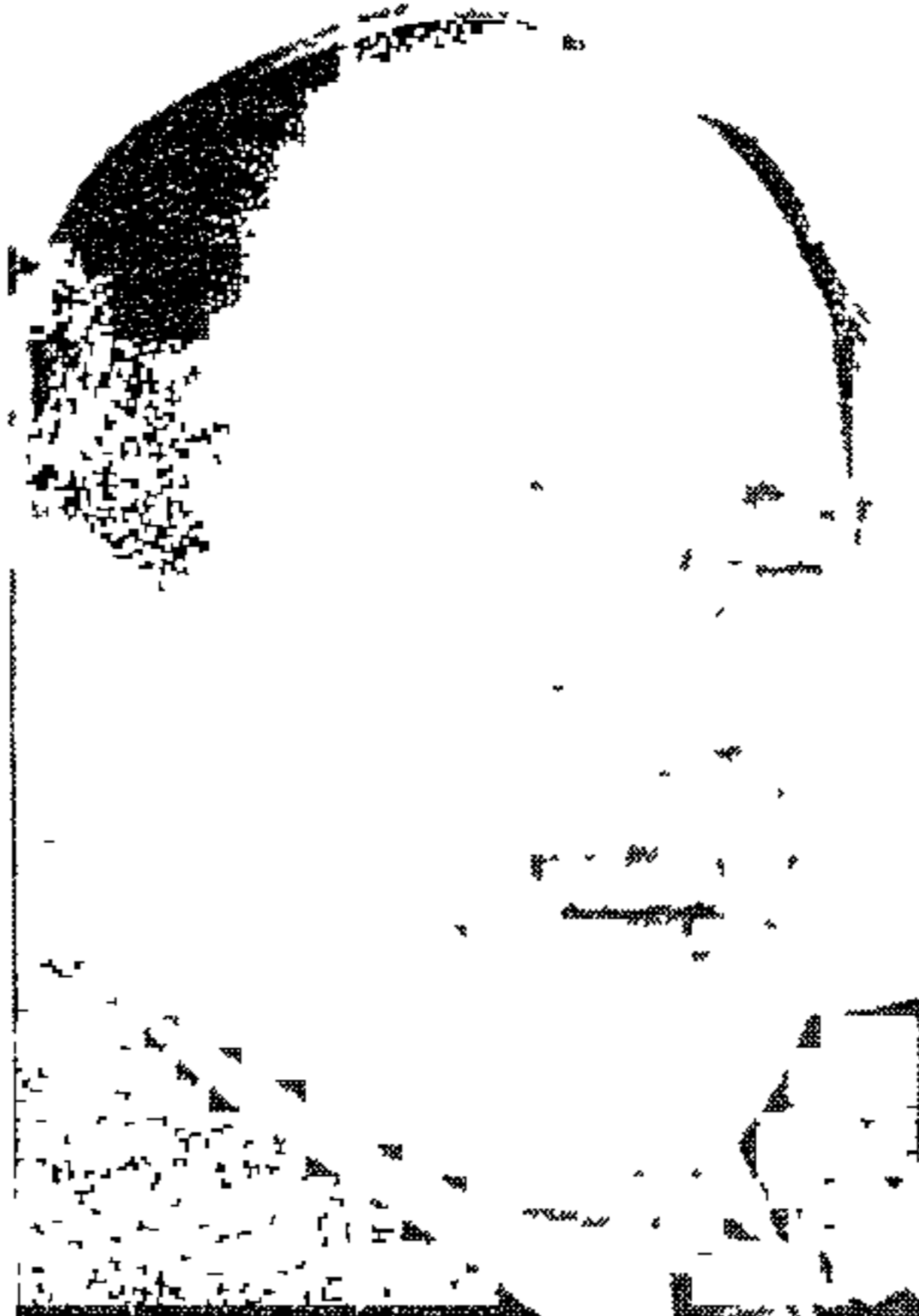
ALTHOUGH far from unanimous, there is a considerable body of opinion in Parliament, in the Press, in Government departments competing for funds, and among taxpayers, for extra cuts in defence expenditure

This sentiment has not been stemmed by the Budget announcement by the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, of what amounts to an eight percent reduction in military spending for 1985-1986

Yet how are further cuts to be achieved when the real cost of purchasing and developing major weapons — such as long-range artillery and fighter-interceptor squadrons — is currently escalating at almost 10 percent a year?

Quite simply, the arithmetic does not add up. South Africa's tax base is no longer able to underpin the present levels of public spending — and that includes expenditure on defence

There is a further problem, too. The financial and strategic plan to which the Ministers of Finance and Defence are working is based on an earlier assumption that inflation in the coming year would remain below 12 percent. If these estimates prove too low (as now appears inevitable), then the cash available under current Government spending plans will buy even less than earlier envisaged



The Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan

This can be effected by the depletion of personnel by natural wastage on top of similar savings resulting from recruitment restraint. In fact, according to the latest edition of "The Military Balance", issued annually by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, South Africa's full-time defence force has shrunk by over 9 000 in two years

Savings can also be sought in other ways. By freezing non-essential capital projects and development programmes, delaying and/or reducing purchases of combat weapons and other equipment, by limiting to the minimum border call ups, and trimming the vast quantities of fuel consumed by the fighting services in aircraft training exercises, anti-submarine frigates and heavily armoured vehicles. Some cuts in these areas have already been implemented

However, there seems very little point in criticising the cost of major exercises such as 1984's "Thunder Chariot" (provisionally estimated to have cost R25-million) since all armies need to train. In any case, much of the money would have been gobbled up anyway on salaries, rations, fuel, ordnance, etc, in the course of normal annual training of the participating units

There is also the controversial "macro-question" of taking steps to create a larger permanent force which, in the words of Mr Harry Schwarz, one-time PFP spokesman on defence who led the fight in his party against ending conscription, would be "cheaper and more cost-effective in the long run than the effect on our economy of calling up large numbers of troops"

To date a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis, in both economic and socio-political terms, has not been conducted into the present Citizen Force system, but many experts believe that the cost to the economy and to the conscripts — in terms of business upheaval and career disruption — is greater than would be the case if an all-volunteer force (such as in the United States, Australia and Britain) was established

No country's soldiers can claim total insulation from what is happening to the national economy. No defence chiefs can be wholly free of the constraints that should be laid on all spenders of taxpayer's money

All this implies that the military establishment must recognise, with discomfort, that their requests to spend more will mean other public services having to spend less

However, embarrassment in that direction must be measured against the other embarrassment which would be involved in the draconian slashing of defence appropriations. The delicate regional balance of power and the political fluidity and upheavals within South Africa suggests that this is not the moment to imperil the SADF's operational capabilities

other countries resulting in a fall of both fixed and variable costs, per aircraft for instance

However, this avenue represents no easy route for South Africa, which is virtually friendless in the world. The result has been co-operation with other 'pariahs' or semi-outcasts of the international community, such as Chile and Israel

Ironically, as President P W Botha admitted during the recent ABC television series on South Africa, there can be no doubt that the UN arms embargo has been instrumental in the build-up of a large armaments industry here which can supply almost all the state's military needs — and which is now successfully seeking foreign markets

For instance, South Africa has now become a world leader in military explosives and the production of mine-resistant vehicles (such as Buffels, Rhinos and Hippos), which she exports to several countries

A unique new air-to-air missile system, the Kukri, which can destroy an aircraft flying at twice the speed of sound, has also been developed by an Armscor subsidiary. The Kukri system has been sold to Chile

Given the military success of the counter-insurgency campaign against Swapo in SWA/Namibia, it is very unlikely that this sector will be pruned in any way. In an event, the operational spending in such a war is small relative to the costs of setting up the defence infra-structure, training, and the maintenance of military preparedness

While many critics of the SADF will not want to hear this, the cost of peace is almost as high as the cost of war

Instead, the Government is much more likely to seek cuts in the "tail" of defence as part of an overall programme of public expenditure cutbacks

Some major structural decisions need to be made about how large a defence effort is compatible with the Government's overall financial strategy and about what kind of provision makes sense

Clearly these questions are intimately linked to perceptions about the state of international tensions in the African sub-continent and assessments of the domestic security situation. Defence economics cannot be considered in isolation from the political context within which defence decisions are made

Thus if the Defence Ministry is likely to be required to come up before very long with additional proposals to reduce its slice of the cake, what should it be doing now to prepare itself?

The short answer is ascertaining where its real priorities lie

In the present uncertain political and economic climate, this is no easy task since there is no immediate sign of a settlement in SWA/Namibia (let alone in South Africa itself) and relations with neighbouring states are still wobbly

To start with, there is an urgent need for greater public scrutiny and control. A recent committee on public accounts spoke of "stock deficiencies and unchecked expenditure amounting to R50-million"

There can be little doubt that this is the tip of the iceberg and the solution lies in greater self-imposed accountability from within the SADF on the one hand and up-graded financial monitoring from our Parliamentary watchdogs on the other

Next, and obviously related to the above, is a requirement to introduce new measures to improve cost effectiveness. At its simplest, this means minimum outlay for maximum effect

Escalating procurement costs can be reduced through collaboration with

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ECC forced to remove 'civil war' posters

THE End Conscription Committee has been forced to remove the words "civil war" from posters advertising a protest meeting against police action in Uitenhage.

Cape Town municipal officials refused to grant the ECC permission to put up the posters on the grounds that the civil war reference might cause offence to sections of the public and lead to friction in some groups, a spokesman for the organisation said.

The Black Sash, one of 16 organisations represented on the ECC, was "dismayed at the development", chairman of the Western Cape region of the movement, Mrs Mary Burton, said.

"We believe the original poster conveyed the necessary information as required by municipal regulations.

"Reference to 'civil war' is becoming increasingly current and the distress caused to some people by the words themselves is not comparable to the distress of people actually involved in the violent conflict," she said.

The meeting, in the Claremont Civic Centre at 8pm today, has been called by the ECC to protest against the situation in the Eastern Cape.

Posters headed "Civil War Protest" were taken to the municipality for approval to be posted around the city. After officials expressed reservations about the wording, the posters were amended but permission was still not granted, Mrs Burton said.

She said she was told posters were intended to advertise events, not to make statements which "might be objectionable, particularly in these times".

"It was suggested that if the words 'civil war' were deleted permission would be favourable considered," she said.

Move on 'civil war' poster

CAPE TOWN — The End Conscription Committee (ECC) has removed the words "civil war" from posters advertising a protest meeting about police action in Langa, near Uitenhage

Cape Town municipal officials refused permission for the ECC to put up the posters on the grounds that the civil war reference might cause offence to sections of the public and lead to friction, said a spokesman for the organisation

Mrs Mary Burnett, chairperson of the Western Cape region of the Black Sash, which is represented on the ECC, said the organisation was "dismayed at the development"

"Reference to 'civil war' is becoming increasingly current and the distress caused to some people by the words is not comparable to the distress of people involved in the violent conflict," she said

The meeting will be held at the Claremont Civic Centre at 8pm today — Sapa

Evidence on shootings contradicts Le Grange

From Page 1

Lt Fouche then insisted that "stones rained down on us"

The chairman of the one-man commission, Mr Justice Donald Kannemeyer, asked how this was possible, given the distance at which the stones were found

"I can only say as I testified earlier that the stones ricocheted," Lt Fouche said

Mr Justice Kannemeyer Can you really say all the stones bounced away? The photograph shows a clear road

Lt Fouche I can only explain it by saying the stones must have ricocheted

He said none of the policemen was hurt and no stones had landed inside the Casspirs

Mr Trengove asked why Lt Fouche could not have confronted the crowd at a turnoff about 300m further down the road, which would still have left about a kilo-

metre to the white suburbs Lt Fouche It was my prerogative to decide where to stop

The officer also told the commission of inquiry he did not know who his immediate commanding officer was on the day in question

He said he also did not know who had taken the decision on what equipment should be issued to his men

The police were busy erecting a temporary base in Uitenhage at the time because of the escalating violence in the area

Lt Fouche I don't know who was in command at that point If I needed command, I would contact radio control

He told the commission the police at that stage "operated on our own"

Mr Trengove So you didn't know under whose immediate command you fell?

Lt Fouche No Mr Trengove When did you first find out?

Lt Fouche When Major Blignaut was appointed of-

ficer commanding at the temporary base on Friday (the day after the shooting)

Mr Trengove Who decided on what equipment you were issued with?

Lt Fouche I don't know We drew our weapons from the quartermaster, but I don't know who gave the command

Asked by Mr Chris Jansen, SC, for the Minister of Law and Order, what his thoughts were before giving the order to open fire, Lt Fouche said "I believed my men and I would definitely be overrun and killed if I didn't give the order to fire"

Mr Jansen handed to the commission copies of the notebook which, according to evidence, was carried by the leader of the crowd

Among the quotes in the book were "Africa for the Africans", "Africa our fatherland, we shall fight for you" and "The lion of Juda will one day break the chains of oppression"

The hearing continues today — Sapa

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CAPE TIMES 2/4/85
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No details on police roadblock round-up

Crime Reporter

POLICE yesterday were unable to release details of people arrested in a series of roadblocks around the Peninsula over the weekend.

The army assisted during the "crime prevention exercise" The roadblocks were first set up last Thursday

Local police said they did not have arrest statistics at their disposal and referred press inquiries to the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria

A spokesman for the department, who had been sent telexed questions on the roadblocks

earlier in the day, said yesterday afternoon that he had been unable to obtain the full arrest statistics

● Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, said the Steenberg police and members of the traffic department had set up a series of roadblocks at the weekend He said there was no connection between the Steenberg roadblocks and the crime prevention exercise

As a result of the roadblocks, 77 people had been arrested for driving under the influence of liquor

254 Star 3/4/85

Export of aircraft to SA may be disallowed

LONDON — The British Government may have changed its mind on whether to allow the export of a revolutionary new aircraft to South Africa.

In a letter to the Anti-Apartheid Movement, the Foreign Office Minister of State, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, said the Government was "examining the licensing of the (new Edgley) Optica and of the equipment of which it might be fitted".

But Mr Bill Purbrick, marketing director of Edgley Aircraft, insisted the firm had clearance to sell the aircraft to South Africa.

The Optica is ideal for police surveillance work.

Neither Edgley nor the SA importers, National Airways Corporation, could confirm the contract had been cancelled. — The Star Bureau.

SA 'spy' wanted to exchange data on terrorist activity

254

The Star's Foreign News Service

ATHENS — The South African military attache suspected of spying was seeking information on communist-trained terrorists active in Southern Africa, court sources said here.

They said the attache, Colonel Gerald Ignatius Potgieter, was using Greeks to

get in touch with Turkish officials

He was offering, in return, information on Kurds and Syrians acting against Turkey.

Colonel Potgieter, in Athens since 1981, has made no comment on the case so far and has yet to be questioned by the investigating magistrate.

The case received wide

publicity in the Greek media after a Greek merchant, Mr Michalis Demertzis (42), was arrested.

The sources said Greek intelligence intervened once it had determined that Mr George Olympios (33), apparently the key figure in the three-way operation, may have been acting as a double agent and was receiving payments from South Africa and

Turkey

Mr Olympios is serving with the Greek Embassy in Czechoslovakia.

Court documents indicate that Colonel Potgieter "wanted to meet with Turkish officials to exchange information on the terrorists being trained in communist countries and who are active in Southern Africa. In return he

was willing to offer information obtained from Israeli intelligence on the activities of Syrian and Kurd separatists in Turkey."

It said Colonel Potgieter was particularly interested in "information as to the shipment of arms from eastern Europe for the support of rebel forces fighting the South African regime".

The two Greeks have been

charged with "assisting the forces of the enemy" and of endangering peace between Greece and Turkey.

It is unclear whether Colonel Potgieter, who has visited Turkey several times, has committed any offence that could lead to his expulsion from Greece. But there has been media speculation that Pretoria might decide to recall him.

Cape Times 3/4/85

UDF warns on civil war

Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA would be engulfed in a civil war by the end of 1986, the United Democratic Front's Western Cape secretary, Mr Trevor Manuel, said last night

Speaking to about 300 people at the End Conscription Committee's civil-war protest meeting at Claremont Civic Hall, Mr Manuel expressed the opinion that the violence in the Eastern Cape, of which the events at Langa on March 21 had been only the "tip of the iceberg", would soon spread to other parts of the country

Welkom and Kroonstad would be the next areas of unrest, Mr Manuel predicted

He blamed the establishment of black community councils — "essentially shifting the terrain of conflict from a black/white confrontation to a black/black confrontation" — as a cause of much of the unrest.

"And so the situation of unrest in the Eastern Cape will shift to other parts of the country. By the end of next year all of our country will be engulfed in civil war."

Reacting to President P W Botha's "state of the nation" security address in Parliament, Mr Manuel said the "unrest situations — often with heavy political-overtones" had been created by State "over-reaction" to the voicing of grievances — "usually small economic grievances".

"Conflict and confrontation is inherent in apartheid and, given the economic situation, the conflict will escalate"

Commenting on the presence of troops in Uitenhage and, in particular, addressing white youths faced with national service, he said "There is no middle road. You either stand for justice or stand against it"

Earlier, both The Argus and Cape Times newspapers were attacked by the chairman of the End Conscription Committee, Mr Michael Evans

He said that, like Cape Town City Council, which had refused permission for posters with the "Civil War Protest" legend to be put up, The Argus had entirely rejected advertising for the meeting, while the Cape Times insisted that the advertisement be watered down

Staff Reporter
POSTERS advertising an
End Conscription Com-
mittee (ECC) public
meeting which carried
the words "Civil War Pro-
test" were last week re-
jected by the City Council
on the grounds that they
were objectionable.
The posters were even-
tually put up on Sunday
afternoon, simply adver-
tising a protest meeting
held at the Claremont
Civic Centre at 8pm last
night.
Mr Michael Evans,
Western Cape chairman
of the ECC, said a sample

poster, reading "Civil
War Protest" and giving
the time and place of the
meeting, had been sub-
mitted to the City Council
on Thursday last week.
He said this was reject-
ed and a second poster
submitted, reading "Civil
War? Protest Meeting"
had also been rejected,
although the ECC felt
they had dealt with Coun-
cil's original objections

that the poster was objec-
tionable and that it was
not clear that a meeting
was being advertised.

A spokesman for the
City Engineers depart-
ment, which dealt with
the matter, confirmed
that these two posters
had not been approved.

He said "The regula-
tion, dating from 1959,
which controls the put-

ting up of posters reads,
in part 'No person shall
exhibit in any place to
which the public has ac-
cess or shall expose to
public view any adver-
tisement, placard, poster,
engraving, picture, draw-
ing, print or photograph
of an indecent, obscene,
repulsive, revolting or
objectionable character,
or of a nature calculated
to produce a pernicious

or injurious effect on the
public or any particular
class of person'

"In this case, the post-
ers were deemed to fall
under the objectionable
category and we did not
authorize them. Also, in
the case of the first post-
er it was not completely
clear that a meeting was
being announced," he
said.

"A poster is allowed to
announce meetings, and
to give the time and
place, but it should be
reasonably bland in char-
acter."

Mr Evans, however,
said the ECC did not feel
the original poster was
objectionable in the light
of the evidence now be-
fore the Kannemeyer
Commission.

He said the ECC meet-

ing was held in response
to the recent shootings at
Uitenhage and the grow-
ing condition of crisis in
the country.

The ECC would present
its perspective on the
current situation in
South Africa and offer
suggestions as to how the
conflict in the country
might be resolved.

Speakers included Mr
Trevor Manuel, Western
Cape secretary of the
United Democratic
Front, and Mr Laurie Na-
than, national organizer
of the ECC.

Council ban on posters

Cape Times 3/4/85

254

Row over export of planes to SA

4/4/85
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London Bureau

LONDON — Two departments of the British Government were at loggerheads yesterday over a contract to supply a new British surveillance aircraft to South Africa.

There were strong indications that if the row was not resolved the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, could become personally involved.

The row erupted over a contract for the supply of the revolutionary Edgley Optica aircraft — known as the Bug-Eye because of a protruding perspex cabin with all-round vision ideal for police or military surveillance work.

The Optica is a cross between a helicopter and a fixed-wing plane ideal for tracking guerrillas or urban crowd control.

The British manufacturers — Edgley Optica — have signed a contract with the South African firm — National Airways Corporation — for the supply of an unspecified number of the aircraft.

Last night the marketing manager of the firm, Mr Bill Purbrick, said his company had Government clearance for the deal.

But Foreign Office Minister Malcolm Rifkind dropped a bombshell when he told the London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement in a letter released yesterday that a contract for the supply of the aircraft to a South African company had been cancelled.

"I now understand the

contract which manufacturers had negotiated for the supply to South Africa of a number of these aircraft has been cancelled and there is no immediate prospect of Opticas being supplied to that country."

Mr Rifkind's remarks have led to speculation in the British media that the Government has decided to block the deal because of the recent shootings by police in the Eastern Cape.

But a spokesman for the Department of Trade and Industry — responsible for issuing export licences for police equipment defined as "para-military" in terms of the United Nations arms embargo — denied yesterday that the contract had been cancelled.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Mr Rifkind had "understood" from the Department of Trade and Industry that the contract had been cancelled.

Mr Mike Terry, the AAM secretary, said that he had been in urgent communication with the Foreign Office over what appeared to be misleading information from the Government about the state of the Optica contract.

"Although we have our differences with the Government we set great store by the word of its Ministers and unless we receive a satisfactory explanation and assurance from the Government that the deal will not go through we intend to take this matter straight to the Prime Minister," Mr Terry said.



The Optica . . . it can stay airborne for up to nine hours.

Flying into a rumpus

LONDON — An extraordinary rumpus has erupted in Britain over the sale to South Africa of aircraft suitable for use by police

It has the Foreign Office and the Department of Trade and Industries at each other's throats

And it involves the Anti-Apartheid Movement, and multi-national Lonrho, which has interests all over black Africa

The rumpus concerns a revolutionary new type of surveillance aircraft, the Edgley Optica.

The aircraft is a cross between a helicopter and a fixed-wing aeroplane.

It is marketed as especially suitable for police use

A contract was signed in the 1980s between the British manufacturer and National Airways Corporation in Johannesburg, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lonrho.

The Star Bureau

The Anti-Apartheid Movement complained in a letter to Foreign Office Minister Mr Malcolm Rifkind that the sale breached the arms embargo

Mr Rifkind wrote back saying the original contract had been cancelled and added that the Government was reviewing whether the aircraft would need an export licence.

But senior directors of both companies involved refused to confirm that the deal was off

The Foreign Office then said Mr Rifkind's information had been supplied by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Trade and Industry were miffed and complained that the Minister had revealed they had passed on commercially confidential details

Labour MP Bob Hughes, chairman of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, is angry that Mr Rifkind may have given incorrect information

In yet another development, Lonrho spokesman Mr Paul Spicer overruled the financial director of National Airways Corporation, Mr Brian Frankel, saying there was no contract and no agreement

Mr Spicer added that he was speaking on authorisation from the highest level.

But he would not say whether the Corporation's franchise for the aircraft had been cancelled.

Edgley Aircraft marketing director Mr Bill Purbrick is due to discuss that with National Airways Corporation in Johannesburg next month

The cash crunch may reshape S Africa's defences

Although far from unanimous, there is a considerable body of opinion in Parliament, in the Press, in government departments competing for funds, and among taxpayers, for extra cuts in defence expenditure.

This sentiment has not been stemmed by the Budget announcement by the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, of what amounts to an eight percent reduction in military spending for 1985-1986

Yet how are further cuts to be achieved when the real cost of purchasing and developing major weapons — such as long-range artillery and fighter-interceptor squadrons — is currently escalating at almost 10 percent a year?

Quite simply, the arithmetic does not add up. South Africa's tax base is no longer able to underpin the present levels of public spending — and that includes expenditure on defence

There is a further problem, too. The financial and strategic plan to which the Ministers of Finance and Defence are working is based on an earlier assumption that inflation in the coming year would remain below 12 percent. If these estimates prove too low (as now appears inevitable), then the cash available under current Government spending plans will buy even less than earlier envisaged

Some major structural decisions need to be made about how large a defence effort is compatible with the Government's overall financial strategy and about what kind of provision makes sense

Clearly, these questions are intimately linked to perceptions about the state of international tensions in the African sub-continent and assessments of the domestic security situation. Defence economics cannot be considered in isolation from the political context within which defence decisions are made

Thus, if the Defence Ministry is likely to be required to come up before every long with additional proposals to reduce its slice of the cake, what should it be doing now to prepare itself?

The short answer is ascertaining where its real priorities lie.

In the present uncertain political and economic climate, this is no easy task since there is no immediate sign of a settlement in SWA/Namibia (let alone in South Africa, itself) and relations with neighbouring states are still wobbly.

To start with, there is an urgent



Defence Minister, Magnus Malan . . . sorting out priorities

need for greater public scrutiny and control. A recent committee on public accounts spoke of "stock deficiencies and unchecked expenditure amounting to R50 million"

There can be little doubt that this is the tip of the iceberg and the solution lies in greater self-imposed accountability from within the SADF on the one hand and upgraded financial monitoring from our parliamentary watchdogs on the other

Next, and obviously related to the above, is a requirement to introduce new measures to improve cost effectiveness. At its simplest, this means minimum outlay for maximum effect.

Escalating procurement costs can be reduced through collaboration with other countries, resulting in a fall of both fixed and variable costs, per aircraft for instance

However, this avenue represents no easy route for South Africa, which is virtually friendless in the world. The result has been co-operation with other "pariahs" or semi-outcasts of the international community, such as Chile and Israel

Ironically, as President Botha admitted during the recent ABC television series on South Africa, there can be no doubt that the UN arms embargo has been instrumental in the build-up of a large armaments industry here which can supply almost all the State's military needs — and which is now successfully seeking foreign markets

For instance, South Africa has now become a world leader in military explosives and the production

Dr Simon Baynham of the Department of Political Studies at the University of Cape Town analyses the SADF's problems in the light of spending cutbacks.

of mine-resistant vehicles (such as Buffels, Rhinos and Hippos), which she exports to several countries

A unique new air-to-air missile system, the Kukri, which can destroy an aircraft flying at twice the speed of sound, has also been developed by an Armscor subsidiary. The Kukri system has been sold to Chile

Given the military success of the counter-insurgency campaign against Swapo in SWA/Namibia, it is unlikely that this sector will be pruned in any way. In any event, the operational spending in such a war is small relative to the costs of setting up the defence infrastructure, training, and the maintenance of military preparedness

While many critics of the SADF will not want to hear this, the cost of peace is almost as high as the cost of war

Instead, the Government is much more likely to seek cuts in the "tail" of defence as part of an overall programme of public expenditure cutbacks

This can be effected by the depletion of personnel by natural wastage on top of similar savings resulting from recruitment restraint. In fact, according to the latest edition of *"The Military Balance"*, issued annually by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, South Africa's fulltime defence force has shrunk by over 9 000 in two years

Savings can also be sought in other ways by freezing non-essential capital projects and development programmes, delaying and/or reducing purchases of combat weapons and other equipment, by limiting to the minimum border callups, and trimming the vast quantities of fuel consumed by the fighting services in aircraft training exercises, anti-submarine frigates and heavily armoured vehicles. Some cuts in these areas have already been implemented

However, there seems very little point in criticising the cost of major

exercises such as 1984's "Thunder Chariot" (provisionally estimated to have cost R25 million) since all armies need to train. In any case, much of the money would have been gobbled up anyway on salaries, rations, fuel, ordnance, etc, in the course of normal annual training of the participating units

There is also the controversial "macro-question" of taking steps to create a larger permanent force which, in the words of Mr Harry Schwarz, one-time PFP spokesman on defence who led the fight in his party against ending conscription, would be "cheaper and more cost effective in the long run than the effect on our economy of calling large numbers of troops"

To date, a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis, in both economic and socio-political terms, has not been conducted into the present Citizen Force system, but many experts believe that the cost to the economy and to the conscripts — in terms of business upheaval and career disruption — is greater than would be the case than if an all-volunteer force (such as in the United States, Australia and Britain) was established

No country's soldiers can claim total insulation from what is happening to the national economy. No defence chiefs can be wholly free of the constraints that should be laid on all spenders of taxpayers' money

All this implies that the military establishment must recognise, with discomfort, that their requests to spend more will mean other public services having to spend less.

However, embarrassment in that direction must be measured against the other embarrassment which would be involved in the draconian slashing of defence appropriations. The delicate regional balance of power and the political fluidity and upheavals within South Africa, suggests that this is not the moment to imperil the SADF's operational capabilities

Viljoen: PF, CF in same team

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Capt Tim S/4/85

Defence Correspondent

DISCRIMINATION against national servicemen and other non-regulars by some members of the Permanent Force is to stop forthwith. That is the word from South Africa's top soldier, General Constand Viljoen.

In his regular column in the latest issue of the magazine Paratus — which is widely read by both full-time and part-time service people — the Chief of the Defence Force has issued a call to "wipe out this monstrosity".

He says it is totally unacceptable that some PF personnel should look down on national servicemen and part-time members and discriminate against them.

General Viljoen prides himself on understanding the non-regular forces and regards internal attitudes as a matter of cardinal importance.

He says that from his own observations and statements made to him "it has become clear to me that one element of the Defence Force regards itself as more important than the other. The harmony is not as good as I would wish it to be."

"I have been told that some Permanent Force elements look down on national servicemen, and also that Citizen Force elements are sometimes jokingly referred to as 'campers', and that various other elements in turn attempt to rate themselves higher than the Commando Force."

"I could not believe my ears when I was told that it was the practice in some units to have facilities in messes and ablution blocks divided according to the various elements of the Defence Force instead of by rank, regardless of the element to which the member belonged."

Sentry duty

"It is unacceptable for national servicemen and members of the Permanent Force in the same rank groups to have separate facilities. Possibly the Permanent Force (members) believe that they are entitled to more and better because of their permanent nature — even at the cost of the national servicemen in the full-time force."

"And this is not just as regards facilities, but also as regards duties such as sentry and weekend duties, where we discriminate against part-time members."

"This principle is wrong, because we are all members of the same team."

"The Permanent Force is important, but the other elements fill just as much of an irreplaceable role in our Defence Force."

"The Permanent Force can do little without the national service force, because we fight and die together. One has only to look at the casualties — each make their sacrifices."

"Without the large Citizen Force contribution and the good team-work of national servicemen and the Permanent Force, we would not have been able to show South Africa's fist during Exercise Thunder Chariot."

"Can the handful of Permanent Force personnel handle the area protection function of the omnipresent Commando Force? The answer is no, not at all!"

"Thus every grouping has its role to play, and thus we complement each other. If this is so, we must realize that we are serving in one team. Those of us who do not acknowledge the value of other full-fledged members of the team display ignorance about our whole defence system — an ignorance which must be corrected in the national interest."

"Wipe out this monstrosity — stand together, live together, fight together in one team with one purpose."

SADF and ²²⁸ 254
CARE units 5/4/85
Railway Police
to assist SAP

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Police, the Defence Force and the SA Railway Police are to combine to maintain internal safety in the prevailing conditions of unrest, the Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr A J Vlok, announced yesterday

The minister said a number of steps had been taken to carry out the instructions of the State President, Mr P W Botha, to maintain law and order.

“The SAP, the SADF and the SA Railway Police will combine in order that law and order can be restored in areas affected and to maintain internal safety

“The SADF will be used to support the SAP in incidents such as roadblocks, cordons, protections, escort duties and such other situations as circumstances may demand. The SADF will not be involved in normal policing duties,” the statement said

“All information about the unrest situation will be channelled through the public relations division of the SAP and from there it will be made available to the media through regular news conferences and press releases

“It is emphasized that the authority of the State will be maintained

“Radical revolutionary practices of intimidation and even murder of law-abiding citizens, especially those of the black communities who have indicated a willingness to go ahead with the government reform initiatives, will under all circumstances be combated.

“The above-mentioned steps are being instituted by the government to make it possible for everybody in South Africa to determine their own future under peaceful circumstances, but I once again seriously appeal to all law-abiding citizens of the Republic of South African to support the services involved in this action in the execution of their duties under difficult circumstances so that law and order can be maintained to the benefit of all,” the statement said — Sapa

OWN TIMES 2/14/85

Maputo holds 2 'SADF' soldiers

JOHANNESBURG. — Two men whom Mozambique authorities claim are South African soldiers were captured while operating with rebel guerillas, the Sunday Star reported

The South African Defence Force has denied any of its personnel are operating in or have been captured in Mozambique

One of the men — said to be a lieutenant — was reportedly picked up late in December near a bridge on the Maputo-Transvaal railway line, which has been sabotaged frequently by the Mozambique resistance. He and a black guerilla caught with him are said to have tried to pass themselves off as members of the African National Congress

The Mozambican Government has advised Pretoria officially that the men are being held

An SADF spokesman said yesterday that unless the prisoners were "draft-dodgers or someone similar, it is impossible that Mozambique could have captured any South African soldiers"

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs would only say last night that all breaches of the Nkomati Accord were dealt with by the Joint Security Commission which sits regularly

The commission last met on March 14, shortly before the first anniversary of the accord, when these alleged breaches would have been discussed if they had occurred — Own Correspondent and Sapa

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10/27/85 (254)

Kiwi planes

'in SAAF'COM

FIVE former Royal New Zealand Air Force aircraft, marked for commercial use on delivery, are now in service with the South African Air Force.

The New Zealand aviation magazine, Wings, says the Douglas C47 Dakotas were sold as surplus in 1978.

● A South African Defence Force spokesman said last night that it was not SADF policy to comment on the sales or acquisition of arms or equipment.

[Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side]

(1) How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other students were registered in 1985 at each technikon falling under the control of his Department.

(2) In respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Only the Technikon Northern Transvaal falls under this Department.

- (1) (a) None
- (b) None
- (c) None
- (d) 1 123
- (e) None

(2) 14 March 1985

Wool Board

734 Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics

(1) Whether the Wool Board negotiated any overseas loans during the latest specified period of three years for which figures are available, if so, (a) when, (b) for what amount in each case, (c) what would be the potential loss if these loans were to be repaid at the present exchange rate and (d) when are they due to be repaid.

(2) whether these loans can be rolled over, if not, why not;

(3) whether provision is being made to finance part of all of the loss from any deferred payment ("agterskot"), if so, what amount;

(4) whether provision is being made to finance part or all of the loss from the stabilization fund, if so, what amount.

(5) whether an increase in the stabilization fund levy is being contemplated, if so, what is the nature of the increase?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(1) Yes

(a) (b)

Dollars (USA)

- 26 October 1982 million 86,5
- 10 November 1982 86,5
- 6 December 1982 45,5
- 17 November 1983 30,0

(c) If these loans were to be repaid at an exchange rate of R1 = 0,54 Dollar (USA) the potential loss would amount to approximately R178 million

(d) In accordance with the agreement between the S A Wool Board and the commercial banks concerned, the loans are renewable or renewable on 31 October 1987

(2) Yes

(3), (4) and (5) No

Bel Ombre

737 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) What total number of trains (a) arrive and (b) depart from the Bel Ombre station on each working day,

(2) whether any trains arrived late at this station in January 1985, if so, (a) how many, (b) what was the (i) longest and (ii) average delay for that month

and (c) what were the causes in each case? The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

(1) Mondays to Fridays (a) 39 (b) 38

Saturdays 24 25

(2) Yes

(a) 154

(b) (i) 61 minutes

(ii) 17 minutes

(c) Defective signalling 66

Mechanical problems with train sets 69

Derailments 3

Crossing delays at Hercules 8

Track maintenance 4

Electric power failures 3

Train personnel late for duty 1

(b) 1

(c) 277

Note The figures are as at 28 February 1985

Community service: sentences

745 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any persons have been sentenced by magistrates as a result of a refusal to render community service in terms of section 72(2)(a) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, if so, (a) how many persons had been sentenced as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) to what period of detention had each

254
Harms and
 Q. Co. 1013 7/4/85
 744 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Manpower

Whether any persons had been classified as conscientious objectors by a board appointed in terms of section 72D of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, if so, how many had been so classified under (a) section (1) (a) (i); (b) section (1) (a) (ii) and (c) section (1) (a) (iii)?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

Yes

(a) 48

been sentenced and (c) where are the detentions being served,

- (2) whether any of these persons have been given a suspended sentence, if not, why not, if so, how many as at the above date?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. Statistics of this nature have not been kept by the Department up till now. The keeping of statistics in general is at present the subject of an investigation.

Community service

746 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) Whether any persons have been committed to render community service under section 72E(4) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, under orders issued by his Department, if so, (a) how many persons have been so committed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what periods of community service had they been ordered to render in each case and (c) in which Departments or institutions had these persons been ordered to render service,

- (2) whether any of the persons committed to render community service have refused to do so, if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what action was taken in respect of these persons as a result?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) Yes

(a) 11 as at 20 March 1985

(b) 2 175 days each

(c) 6 in the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs
1 in the Department of Environ-

ment Affairs and Tourism
1 in the Department of Posts and Telecommunications
3 in the Natal Provincial Administration

- (2) Yes

(a) 162 as at 20 March 1985

(b) Steps to prosecute them in terms of Section 72I(2)(a) of Act 44 of 1957 have been taken

Hansen and Curfew regulations
749 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many persons in the Republic were arrested in 1984 for offences in terms of curfew regulations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

11 688 Persons
Hansen and
Nelspruit police district. illegal immigrants
751 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) (a) How many persons were being held at police stations in the Nelspruit police district on suspicion of being illegal immigrants on 31 December 1984 and (b) for what specified period was each detained,

- (2) whether any of these persons were in possession of South African reference books when detained, if so, how many,

- (3) whether any of these suspected illegal immigrants have since been deported or repatriated, if so, to which country was each (a) deported and/or (b) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) 228

what were the circumstances surrounding this admission?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) He was released on his own cognizance pending the investigation of a case of fraud and aiding illegal immigrants against an official of the Department of Co-operation and Development whereafter he was used as a state witness

(b) The case was in fact investigated before his repatriation

- (2) It was determined by means of the investigation referred to in para (1)

(3) (a), (b) and (c) No

(4) and (5) Fall away

(6) Yes

(a) On 4 October 1984

(b) He made a sworn statement to that effect

Hansen and
Eastern Cape: riots
9/4/85
764 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any civilians have been killed or injured during riots in the Eastern Cape since August 1984, if so, how many had been (a) killed and (b) injured as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) how many such civilians were (a) killed and (b) injured as a result of gunshot wounds?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes

(a) 68

(1) How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other students were registered in 1985 at each technikon falling under the control of his Department,

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Only the Technikon Northern Transvaal falls under this Department

- (1) (a) None
(b) None
(c) None
(d) 1 123
(e) None

(2) 14 March 1985

Wool Board

734 Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics

(1) Whether the Wool Board negotiated any overseas loans during the latest specified period of three years for which figures are available, if so, (a) when, (b) for what amount in each case, (c) what would be the potential loss if these loans were to be repaid at the present exchange rate and (d) when are they due to be repaid,

(2) whether these loans can be rolled over, if not, why not,

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(a)

(b)

Dollars (USA)

million

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(c) If these loans were to be repaid at an exchange rate of R1 = 0,54 Dollar (USA) the potential loss would amount to approximately R178 million

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and (c) what were the causes in each case?

(1)

Mondays to Fridays

Saturdays

Yes

(a)

154

(b) (i) 61 minutes

(ii) 17 minutes

(c)

Defective signalling

Mechanical problems with train sets

Derailments

Crossing delays at Hercules

Track maintenance

Electric power failures

Train personnel late for duty

(b) 1

(c) 277

Note The figures are as at 28 February 1985

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The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a)

39

24

(b)

38

25

been sentenced and (c) where are the detentions being served,

- (2) whether any of these persons have been given a suspended sentence, if not, why not, if so, how many as at the above date?

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The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

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Hansen and Nelson Mandela District: illegal immigrants
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- (1) (a) How many persons were being held at police stations in the Nelson Mandela District on suspicion of being illegal immigrants on 31 December 1984 and (b) for what specified period was each detained,

- (2) whether any of these persons were in possession of South African reference books when detained, if so, how many,

- (3) whether any of these suspected illegal immigrants have since been deported or repatriated, if so, to which country was each (a) deported and/or (b) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

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9/4/85

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- (2) how many such civilians were (a) killed and (b) injured as a result of gunshot wounds?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes

- (a) 68

10/4/85

The Star Wednesday

Mozambican officials confirm SA 'soldiers' held

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Mozambican officials have confirmed that authorities in Maputo are holding two alleged South African soldiers seized in February near a sabotaged bridge close to the capital, it is reported here

In a dispatch from Maputo, the Noticias de Portugal news agency yesterday quoted unnamed military and security ministry sources as saying investigations were under way to clarify the incident, which presented some questions and doubts

DESERTERS

They said Mozambican authorities had informed Pretoria immediately after the capture of the two white men in mid-February and the incident was being discussed in the joint security commission set up under the Nkomati Accord

The agency quoted its sources, who asked not to be identified, as saying the men identified themselves as a lieutenant and a soldier of unspecified rank who deserted the

SADF and crossed into Mozambique to join the African National Congress

The identities of the two men, who are being held under "special house arrest," have not been disclosed, the agency said

It quoted one source as saying the alleged lieutenant appeared to be "mentally deranged"

Authorities in Pretoria have denied the two men are members of the SADF.

The agency's sources, who did not give precise details of the incident, said the South Africans were seized with a Mozambican guide next to a railroad bridge near Moamba, about 25 km from the border

"As far as Mozambique's military authorities are concerned, the three men were apprehended while on a sabotage mission against the railway," the agency said

Asked to comment on the claims, the Defence Force said that unless the men were draft dodgers or similar fugitives, Mozambique could not have captured any South African soldiers because no South Africans were deployed in Mozambique

~~277~~ (1000) 254

S. Post 13/4/85

'We're here to help' is SADF's approach to township residents

By JANE CONYNGHAM
SINCE South African Defence Force troops had been in operation in Eastern Cape townships, they had aimed to reassure residents that they wished to protect and help them.

Asked to comment following reports of SADF troops chatting and playing soccer with township residents, Captain Flip Klopper, liaison officer for Eastern Province Command, told Weekend Post that while SADF members mixed and played soccer with the township residents on their own initiative, it had always been the SADF's policy to establish friendly relations between themselves and the people

He said he thought the campaign had brought about positive results

Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said the police had always tried to establish friendly relations and win the confidence of township residents

"There are no hard feelings between the police and township residents and we are there to help them where we can."

He said it was only the troublemakers who disliked the police

"Most of the township people are law-abiding and want us to be present in the townships to protect them

against rioters and troublemakers," he said

He said the police and SADF had started a pamphlet campaign to try to calm the unrest situation and although youngsters often came forward to ask for the pamphlets, it was difficult to say whether the campaign was proving effective, he said

Mr Dennis Neer, secretary-general of the Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa), said he did not think township residents saw any difference between the SADF and police force — they were both seen as armed Government troops

"Uneducated people, es-

pecially, don't know the difference between the two forces, and simply regard the SADF as armed policemen with different uniforms," he said

Mr Edgar Ngoyi, Eastern Cape branch president of the United Democratic Front, said township residents were encouraged by the fact that there had been no shooting by the SADF so far, however they were still frightened and suspicious of the troops and were 'watching and waiting' to see what happened.

Some township residents regarded pamphlets handed out by troops as "yet another propaganda tactic", the UDF spokesman said

SADF in E Cape villages

W/E ARGUS 13/4/85

254

By JON OWELANE
Weekend Argus
Correspondent

UITENHAGE. — The army presence in the riot-torn townships of the Eastern Cape is very much in evidence

A drive around Port Elizabeth's townships of New Brighton, Zwide and Kwazakhele this week showed that soldiers are doing a great deal

It is the same in KwaNobuhle township, Uitenhage, where at least 27 victims of the rioting are being buried today. The soldiers have pitched tents at entrances to the townships, where they and members of the SAP are also manning road-blocks

In KwaNobuhle barbed wire has been rolled along a stretch of the main road linking the township with Uitenhage, and armed soldiers and riot police search people entering and leaving the township

In New Brighton, a number of heavily-armed soldiers stood guard at a bottle store owned

by the Eastern Cape Administration Board. Many more drove around in vehicles bearing army registration plates

On Thursday delivery trucks entered Port Elizabeth's townships for the first time in several weeks. They were escorted to shops and other businesses by armed police in uniform. In Uitenhage buses still go only as far as the entrances to the townships.

Council resigns

Meanwhile yet another community council in the area has collapsed. Members of the KwaNomzamo Community Council in Humansdorp have resigned en bloc. It is the third council to fall in recent weeks, coming after the collapse of the KwaNobuhle Town Council in Uitenhage and the Ilungehlile Village Council in Cradock

Several members of the Kayamandi Town Council in the Port Elizabeth townships have resigned also and indications are that more could follow

Several security men employed by the council to guard the homes of councillors have resigned their jobs and at least one driver employed by the council has also quit.

Mob executions by burning continue. A man was killed in this manner on Wednesday after he allegedly set fire to the home of an acquaintance.

No black police

For two weeks now not a single black policeman is reported to have been seen on duty in the Uitenhage townships. All local black police were evacuated with their families the night following the shootings of "bloody Thursday" when police opened fire on a crowd of people in Langa, killing 19

Organisers of the mass funeral of riot victims have called upon black communities to stay away from Uitenhage all day.

Man dies of Congo fever

MARITZBURG. — A man has died of Congo fever at Edendale Hospital near Maritzburg — the first confirmed fatality from the disease in Natal or Kwazulu.

This was announced today by the Kwazulu Minister of Health, Dr Frank Mdlalose

However, doctors have been quick to reassure the public that no other cases have been discovered.

They said 46 people were being monitored.

Mr Vincent Nthalane, 30, died of the disease 11 days ago. He was its fifth victim in South Africa. Sapa.

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RDM 13/4/85
Union
dispute
with
SADF

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKÉRK
A PRETORIA-BASED trade union, the National General Workers' Union, has declared a dispute with the South African Defence Force (SADF) over its refusal to recognise the union at Military Headquarters, Voortrekkerhoogte, in Pretoria

This is the first time that an emerging union has applied to the SADF for recognition — and could be another test of the Government's willingness to implement the new labour dispensation among its own employees

Mr Donsie Khumalo, general secretary of the NGWU, said they had declared the dispute after writing several letters to the SADF since last December requesting a meeting with SADF management

He said the union had organised about 300 black workers employed at Voortrekkerhoogte and they were demanding the right to be represented by the NGWU

Colonel D.L. de Kock, a spokesman for the SADF's personnel section, said he had referred Mr Khumalo to the Commission for Administration, the body which determines the service conditions of workers employed in the public service

A spokesman for the commission yesterday denied, however, that it had anything to do with the recognition of trade unions, and said the matter should be referred to the Department of Manpower

Mr Khumalo said the workers had had a meeting to discuss the Commission for Administration, and decided they wanted nothing to do with it because it had never "articulated their aspirations"

QUESTIONS

PARLIAMENT — There were 529 strikes and work stoppages involving more than 83 000 employees which caused a loss of 3 146 826 man hours between November 1983 and December 1984, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday in reply to Mr J.J.B. van Zyl (CP, Sunnyside) — Sapa

Immigrant males to be called up for initial SADF training period

by
Gary van Staden,
Political Reporter

234 Stan 13/4/85

All immigrant males liable for national service under provisions of the South African Citizenship Amendment Act of 1984 will be called up for their initial training period this year, a spokesman for the SA Defence Force said yesterday.

He added that 119 new South Africans were part of the January intake at military camps this year and that the rest would be included in the July and January 1986 intakes.

"It is not possible to say how many immigrants will report for duty in July as many have applied for exemption and/or deferment and this will obviously affect the final figure," he added.

Those immigrant males who receive call-up papers for July 1985 or January 1986 and whose personal circumstances place them in a difficult position with regard to serving the two years, must approach the exemption board and not the commanding officer of the unit to which they have been posted.

According to a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs a total of 1 355 immigrants signed declarations stating they did not wish to become South African citizens.

Of these 1 122 were male and only 233 female. The reasons for not wishing to become South African citizens included the military training aspect and many such declarations were signed on behalf of minors by their parents.

The minors will be given the opportunity of deciding for themselves once they reach the age of 21.

The Home Affairs spokesman said that each case of rejecting South African citizenship was examined on merit before any action was taken. Parliament was told last week that 30 people have so far been deported for refusing citizenship.

All the immigrants who refused citizenship have had to apply for residence and work permits to remain in the country.

"The basic requirement for the issue of a work permit is whether or not a South African citizen or permanent resident could perform the work concerned," the spokesman added.

"Other factors are whether the person concerned has contractual obligations or is enrolled at an institution for higher education."

The spokesman said that it was not possible to formulate an exact framework for the criteria used to decide whether a person who refused SA citizenship could remain in the country.

209

254

17/4/85

Tracker killed in SWA

A BUSHMAN tracker who was a member of the security forces in the SWA war zone has been killed in a skirmish with Swapo guerrillas. Another 14 guerrillas have also been killed since April 5, the security forces claimed.

Troops play ball in PE townships

Cape Times 11/4/85 BTB

256

3448

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH — Members of the South African Defence Force have patrolled the troubled Port Elizabeth black townships on foot since Monday, and in many cases they were seen talking to residents — mainly youths. On two occasions they were seen playing soccer with township youths.

While some residents were apprehensive about the presence of the SADF in the townships, youths who usually scut-

tled at the sight of a police vehicle had no hesitation in approaching SADF vehicles. Hundreds of people lined the streets, mainly in New Brighton, as armed SADF men patrolled the area on foot yesterday. The men joined youths in a soccer game behind the Great Centenary Hall and at Embizweni Square yesterday.

A group of youths we found talking to SADF men near the Embizweni Shopping Centre, Mendi Road, New Brighton,

told us they were trying to prove the sincerity of messages on pink cards which were distributed by the men in the townships.

The cards depicted policemen and bore the message: "I am your friend, I do not want to shoot you."

One of the youths said the men had quizzed them about the causes of unrest in the African townships.

that their role was different to that of the police in the townships and that they were not going to be arrested, they briefed the soldiers on what had led to civil unrest.

When asked what they had told the men, one of the youths replied, "We told them that we also wanted to have what they had from childhood up."

A contingent of community leaders from Uitenhage's Kwanobuhle Township yesterday met senior SADF members

— after the SADF had requested by loudhailer to meet them — to put forward demands regarding Saturday's funerals of those shot at Langa last month.

The contingent requested the SADF to:

- Refrain from using roadblocks at the township entrances during the funerals
- Not to interfere with any transport arrangements during the funerals.
- To withdraw from the area during the funerals.

- (1) Whether he, his Department or any member of his Department has had any summonses served upon them by owners of property in the De Hoop area due to be expropriated for Arm-scor, if so, (a) on behalf of how many property owners, (b) when and (c) what was the reason for the summonses in each case.
- (2) whether he intends to take any action as a result of these summonses, if so what action.
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) YES
 - (a) Five
 - (b) 21 December 1984, 8 February 1985, 18 March 1985 (two cases) and 25 March 1985

(c) Because the compensation offered by the State is not acceptable to those expropriated and application can thus be made to a competent court for the determination thereof

(2) YES The reference thereof, as is customary, to the State-Attorney for the necessary attention

(3) NO
Hansard Q-601.1075
Wall/fence on northern border

*5 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 19 March 1985 (a) he and/or (b) any member of his staff held any talks with (i) the Department of Home Affairs and (ii) any other specified Government Department or body regarding the wall and fence being constructed on the

northern border of the Republic, if not, why not, if so, (aa) when, and (bb) what was discussed, in each case.

- (2) (a) why is the construction of a border fence considered to be a military project (b) who took the decision to build this wall and fence and (c) from what account was the money allocated to construct this wall and fence.
- (3) (a) why was a current of 3 000 volts chosen for the electrified fence and (b) who took the decision regarding this voltage.
- (4) whether the successful tenderers submitted the lowest tenders for the construction of the wall and fence, if not, (a) who submitted the lowest tenders and (b) what was the amount of the tender in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) and (b) No, it was not considered necessary to hold talks as it is an exclusive Defence project which does not adversely affect the activities of the Department of Home Affairs or other departments or bodies at the border concerned, e.g. at border posts
 - (aa) and (bb) fall away

(2) (a) It forms part of a military experiment with border barrier systems in an area where the SA Defence Force has the primary responsibility to counter insurgency

(b) The Chief of the SA Defence Force

(c) The Special Defence Account

- (3) (a) To give credibility to the deterrent effect of the barrier system
- (b) The project team on the recommendation of the consulting engineers

(4) In the case of the wall, yes and in the case of the fence, no

- (a) Gfia-Inter (Pty) Ltd
- (b) R1 747 371 The tender of Gfia-Inter could not be accepted as the stipulated specifications could not be met. Authority was obtained from the State Tender Board to negotiate with the successful tenderer, Eclair (Pty) Ltd, during the tender period. During discussions this firm reduced the amount of its tender to R1 710 700

*Mr S S VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply I should just like to ask him whether the Government by any change consulted experts from East Germany on this matter? [Interjections]

Hansard
Q-601.1077
Telephone tapping 16/4/85
*6 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Communications

(1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 35 on 19 March 1985, any officials in his Department, other than he himself, have been given the authority to authorize the tapping of telephones, if so, (a) what positions do such persons occupy in his Department and (b) why were they given this authority.

(2) whether his Department requires, in respect of each case, (a) physical evidence and/or (b) written assurances to the effect that telephone tapping is necessary for the maintenance of State security if so where (i) is such evidence and/or (ii) are these assurances kept if not, why not.

(3) whether verbal assurances that telephone tapping is necessary for the maintenance of State security are considered to be sufficient grounds, if not, in what manner does he satisfy

himself that there are grounds for intercepting telephone calls, if so why

- (4) whether he will take any steps to require more concrete evidence and/or assurances regarding the threat to the maintenance of State security in regard to each case if not why not if so (a) what steps and (b) when
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (1) Yes to one official.
 - (a) the position of Deputy Postmaster General Marketing and Auxiliary Services and
 - (b) the function in question has been delegated to the officer concerned in terms of section 118A (1) (a) of the Post Office Act in his capacity as officer responsible for security matters in the Department

(2) and (3) in terms of section 118A (5) of the Post Office Act a verbal request is permissible on condition that such a request is followed up by a written request as soon as possible thereafter. Irrespective of whether they are made verbally or in writing, requests must be fully motivated to enable the functionary to determine whether sufficient grounds exist to justify the interception in the interests of State security. The applications and motivations are retained by the functionary

(4) no because the existing requirements are considered to be adequate

(5) no

Telephone tapping

*7 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order

Pik talks of maximum political advantage

Angola pull-out is 'a calculated risk'

294
Star
By David Braun, 16/4/85
Political Correspondent

Cape Town

South Africa's unilateral decision to withdraw its troops from southern Angola is a calculated security risk designed to create maximum political advantage, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

The announcement yesterday of the withdrawal is the first in a series of new initiatives by South Africa to break the regional impasse.

On Thursday, President Botha is expected to announce in Parliament his decision on the request by the South West African Multi-Party Conference that South Africa agree to the territory being granted interim self-government.

Observers expect Mr Botha to agree to the request. This will increase international pressure for United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 — full independence for Namibia — to be implemented.

Propaganda onslaught

The unilateral withdrawal of South African forces from Angola this week has apparently caught the Angolans by surprise.

There have been indications that the MPLA Government was planning to make the continued occupation of part of its country a major issue at the UN.

By seizing the initiative in spite of failing to secure a satisfactory cessation of Swapo hostilities along the Namibia border, South Africa hopes to pre-empt any possible propaganda onslaught over its continued presence in Angola.

It further hopes to shift the pressure on to Angola by making the continued Cuban presence the sole remaining stumbling block to implementation of Resolution 435.

As a further spin-off, South Africa hopes withdrawal of forces would morally oblige Angola to control Swapo in the interests of regional peace.

South Africa has made it clear that its security forces will not hesitate to take whatever action is necessary if Swapo steps up its cross-border violence.

Cuban withdrawal

The situation in Namibia now is that an independence settlement must be linked with Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

The South African withdrawal will make it easier for Western powers, particularly the United States, to exert pressure on this point.

It is not clear what the role of the Joint Monitoring Commission, set up by Angola and South Africa to oversee the disengagement of foreign forces north of the Namibia/Angola border, will be now.

A solution still has to be found to ensure the security of the Ruacana/Calueque water project, which straddles the border and supplies much of Namibia's electricity.

A successor organisation to the JMC, which has proved to be a useful communication mechanism between the Angolan and South African governments, might be considered.

The Star's London Bureau reports that Mrs Thatcher's Government has expressed its concern to South Africa over the Multi-Party Conference's proposals for a transitional government in Namibia.

Fears of UDI

It is understood a message has been passed to the South African Government making it clear that Britain believes such a transitional government would have no validity in terms of Resolution 435. It is possible the German and Canadian governments will take a similar line.

Britain and its allies fear endorsement of the Multi-Party Conference proposal by South Africa might be a move towards a unilateral declaration of independence for Namibia — and rejection of the UN plan for internationally-acceptable independence.

The conference's proposals were handed to President Botha earlier this month. At the time a conference spokesman claimed the creation of a transitional government would not conflict with Resolution 435.

The Star's Washington Bureau reports that the US Government has cautiously welcomed Mr Pik Botha's statement that the disengagement of South African troops will be complete by the end of week.

It comes at a time when the US has stepped up efforts to try to get the Namibia settlement issue and the Cuban troops dispute resolved.

The announcement has also been welcomed by Britain, reports The Star's London Bureau.

254
Cape Times 16/4/85

SADF to quit Angola soon

SOUTH AFRICA will withdraw its remaining military forces from southern Angola by the end of this week, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

He issued a statement saying that the movement of troops would commence as soon as possible despite Swapo's continued activities.

Swapo's main infiltration attempt had been repulsed and it had suffered heavy losses.

"The security of the people of SWA/Namibia will, if necessary, be assured from SWA/Namibia," he said.

Mr Botha said he hoped the gesture would contribute towards peace in the region and facilitate the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola.

There was to have been a ministerial meeting between Angola and South Africa to decide a final date for the Joint Monitoring Commission to move to the SWA/Namibian border, and at which an agreement would have been reached on security arrangements after the JMC had completed its task.

A final date for disengagement had been thwarted by Swapo's rainy season offensive. The rainy season was now drawing to an end — Sapa

Mob kills man in township rioting

Cape Times 16/4/85 (254)

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A 38-year-old man died in hospital at Cradock yesterday after a group of about 150 people he tried to dissuade from stoning a police vehicle in the township attacked him with iron rods, knives, rocks and other weapons

According to a spokesman for the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria, the man was attacked by the group after he tried to talk them out of throwing stones at a police vehicle. He was taken to hospital, where he later died.

The spokesman said incidents of unrest continued in the Eastern Cape yesterday with seven incidents of stone-throwing being reported from the Cradock township. In all of these police used tearsmoke to disperse crowds.

During one incident a policeman was slightly injured. Police also arrested an 18-year-old man for public violence in the township yesterday.

Also at Cradock, the house of a black policeman was stoned by about 300 people.

Police used tearsmoke, rubber bullets and shotguns to disperse a crowd

of about 100 who stoned and petrol-bombed a police vehicle in the Port Elizabeth township of Kwazakele yesterday. No injuries were reported and no arrests were made.

At Langa, Uitenhage, a police vehicle was stoned as police attempted to stop people looting a delivery vehicle. The mob dispersed when police fired tearsmoke.

At Tinus township, Fort Beaufort, police fired shotguns to disperse mobs who petrol-bombed two private houses. According to the police spokesman, one of the houses was totally gutted in the incident. No injuries were reported and no arrests were made.

At Kwathema on the East Rand, a joint police/military patrol was stoned, and police used tearsmoke to disperse the crowd. There were no reported injuries or arrests.

At White City, Jabavu, Soweto, a beer hall was looted and a post office vehicle was gutted by fire after being set alight.

Two members of the local development board were "slightly injured" when board offices were stoned. Police did not intervene and there were no arrests.

Pik acts to 'enhance SWA peace'

SA troops to quit Angola this week

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.

SOUTH AFRICAN troops will be withdrawn from southern Angola by the end of the week in what appears to be the start of a major new initiative to achieve an interim settlement in SWA.

The pullout was announced in Cape Town last night by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who said it would "enhance the prospects for peace in the region" and "be conducive to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola".

The move is closely linked to three other developments which could have far-reaching implications for a Namibian settlement.

- The reconvening in Windhoek yesterday of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) at which plans for a transitional government for SWA are expected to be finalised.

- Strong messages yesterday from the Western contact group to the South African Government that it would not condone any deviation from UN Security Council Resolution 435 as a settlement plan.

- An important statement on United States policy on Southern Africa expected in Washington today from the US Secretary of State, Mr George Schultz.

Mr Botha's statement last night said South African troops would be withdrawn from Angola in spite of continued Swapo guerrilla activity in the region.

But he warned that, if necessary, the security of the people of SWA would be safeguarded from the territory.

"The security forces will not hesitate to take whatever action may be necessary should Swapo step up its cross-border violence," he said.

Mr Botha said the decision to withdraw would "open the way for the realisation of one of the Lusaka Agree-

ment's main objectives, namely the peaceful resolution of the problems of the region, including the question of independence for SWA/Namibia".

The final pullout was due to have been completed late last year after a ministerial meeting between Angola and South Africa.

But the meeting did not take place due to various difficulties and the Joint Monitoring Commission comprising South African and Angolan officials remained based about 30km inside Angola.

Mr Botha said last night that continued Swapo activity in the region was the main reason for the delay in withdrawal.

But as the MPC met in Windhoek, and the prospects of the South African Government accepting the plan for an MPC "transitional government" continued to grow, the Government's relations with the Western contact group appeared to be heading for a crisis.

It is reliably understood that the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, Canada and West Germany had separate meetings with senior Foreign Affairs officials in Cape Town yesterday to reaffirm the commitment of their governments to UN Security Council Resolution 435 as the only acceptable basis for SWA independence.

They are also understood to have told the South Africans that their governments could not accept any deviation from Resolution 435 as a settlement plan.

The US in particular is understood to be concerned about losing its initiative in the settlement drive.

Cape men must sign for a spell in Dad's Army

Defence Reporter

A MAJOR Dad's Army registration campaign, code-named Operation Buttermilk, and aimed at men up to 55 years of age who have never done military service has been launched in Stellenbosch, Somerset West and the Strand.

The campaign will make all white men between 18 and 55 who are South African citizens and live permanently in the magisterial districts of Stellenbosch, Somerset West and the Strand liable for military service with commando units.

Brigadier Yvo de Bruyn, officer commanding Western Province Command, said the step had been taken in view of the magnitude of the country's military responsibilities

KEY POINTS

He declined to confirm that the move had been taken because of the widespread unrest in the country but said there were many national key points in these areas which needed protection.

"We are attempting to increase the strength of the commando units to fulfil the obligations they undertake," he said.

All white men who fall into this category must register between May 6 and May 11 at the following venues:

Stellenbosch, Commando Headquarters, Hammanshand Street; Somerset West, Magistrate's Court; Strand, Company Headquarters, Wesley Street; Gordon's Bay, municipal caravan park offices

12 DAYS

Once registration is completed the men will be trained, possibly in September.

The training period will be 12 days initially with an annual commitment, Brigadier de Bruyn said.

"Although all white males between the specified age groups must register, this does not mean that they will necessarily be called up for training," he said.

Priority will be given to men who have never had military commitment.

Failure to register is punishable by law, Brigadier de Bruyn warned.

WHEELCHAIRS

Further information may be obtained by contacting ☎ 02231 72382 or ☎ 021 45 8711.

● Farmers, doctors, attorneys and even several recruits in wheelchairs and on crutches turned up to register with Defence Force units in the Northern Transvaal this week.

A Defence Force spokesman said men in these districts who had not yet been militarily trained could expect to receive their call-up instructions within a few weeks and could register until April 20. — Sapa.

'Human torch' dies after Cape mob sets him alight

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — A man from Addo near Uitenhage died after being turned into a human torch by a mob of youths who sprayed him with petrol and set him alight

Another man died in hospital of injuries received two days ago when an off-duty policeman fired on a group attacking his home

These were the most serious of recent incidents of unrest in the Eastern Cape, according to a spokesman for the police Di-

rectorate of Public Relations in Pretoria

In the industrial area of Struandale, near New Brighton township, a woman was slightly hurt when a petrol bomb thrown at her car exploded

The spokesman reported stone-throwing and arson in townships outside Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Addo, Cookhouse and Kirkwood

At Kwanobuhle outside Uitenhage a post office and community hall were badly damaged by fire while in Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, a house was destroyed by petrol bombs

A policeman and a member of the Defence Force were injured in stoning incidents

In Blekkiesdorp township, just outside Uitenhage, a van was looted and set alight. Soldiers and riot police arrived and gunfire was heard as far off as Langa

The coloured townships of Gamble and Rosedale also experienced unrest yesterday when youths attacked vehicles

It has also been confirmed that Mr Nantayi Kwaza, 28, was struck by a police bullet when shots were fired at people attacking vehicles and a supermarket

He died a short time later but friends said Mr Kwaza was hit while on an errand and was not part of the mob

A Kwazakele near Port Elizabeth, a man is in a serious condition after being soaked in petrol and set on fire yesterday. The man was saved by police

In Motherwell, another Port Elizabeth township, a black policeman was left for dead by a mob. Police took him to hospital

In Kwathema in the Transvaal, the house of the Mayor, the Rev J Mzamane, and that of a policeman were set alight yesterday

Youths also stoned the Labana Mothlabi High School, where classes were yesterday suspended until Friday

CAPT Tim's 17/4/85
254

De Hoop: Govt gets summonses

By BARRY STREEK

SUMMONSES have been served on the government by five owners of properties in the De Hoop area, which is due to be expropriated by Armscor, the Minister of Public Works, Dr Lapa Munnik, said yesterday.

He said the actions had been taken "because the compensation offered by the State is not acceptable to those expropriated."

Dr Munnik said in reply to a question tabled by Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP, Wynberg) that the summonses had been referred to the State Attorney for his attention.

He also said in reply to another question by Mr Myburgh that neither his

department nor the former Department of Community Development had appointed any committees of inquiry to investigate complaints by the De Hoop property owners regarding the expropriation of their properties.

Dr Munnik declined to make a statement about the matter.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adriaan Volk, said in reply to another question by Mr Myburgh that all planning, surveying and designing of the Overberg Testing Range at De Hoop had been completed and construction work had begun with stores, administrative building, staff quarters, sick bay, water and power installations.



Birdshot used to disperse pupils

Mall Reporters

TEARGAS, birdshot and rubber bullets were used to disperse 200 high school pupils in Alexandra township yesterday as they marched to the Alexandra Magistrate's Court to demand the release of a colleague

A police spokesman confirmed that 200 youths were dispersed as they marched past the Pan shopping complex to the Magistrate's court and police station yesterday morning

They pupils were demanding the release of Henry Vusi Nkosi, who was allegedly detained on the

eve of the Easter holidays According to the prosecutor at the Alexandra Magistrate's Court, Mr H P McMahon, the youths were apparently not aware that Henry's case had been transferred to the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court

By late yesterday, police, assisted by members of the South African Defence Force were still patrolling the township Roadblocks were manned at all main entrances

Sandton traffic officers diverted white motorists entering Wynberg and Alexandra Some motorists

parked their cars on the outskirts and walked to their firms beyond the detours

An ice cream truck was stopped and looted by youths near the bus terminus in 15th Avenue, but no damage was reported

For the past two weeks, commuters have had to walk considerable distances to board buses on the outskirts of the township

A spokesman for Puico said yesterday the company had to withdraw buses from entering the township because of stonings

"We are watching the situation and getting advice

from the police on when it will be safe to resume normal service", the spokesman said

Meanwhile, the home of the mayor of KwaThema, near Springs, Reverend Joe Mzamane, and another belonging to a Security Policeman were set alight by a group of youths yesterday

And in another incident, a truck belonging to the East Rand Development Board (Eradebo) was also set alight

A group of pupils marched from Laban Motlhaba High School where they were allegedly demanding the removal of a white principal

Police dispersed the youths and there was no further police action

According to one of the pupils, the principal "is rowdy and arrogant and took a long time to respond to our problems"

A spokesman for the Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria yesterday said the incidents had not yet been reported to them

**SOUTH AFRICAN JEWISH BOARD OF DEPUTIES
AND
S A NATIONAL YAD VASHEM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION**

**THE ANNUAL CEREMONY
IN MEMORY OF
THE SIX MILLION MARTYRS
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
MARTYRS MONUMENT
WEST PARK CEMETERY**

**ON THURSDAY, 18TH APRIL, 1985
AT 3.30 PM.**

Presiding Dr H Fabian, Chairman, Transvaal Council S A Jewish Board of Deputies

Speakers Professor M Katz National Chairman, S A Jewish Board of Deputies (In English), Mrs L Leibowitz (In Yiddish)

Cantor S Guber, Northern Suburbs Hebrew Congregation

Choir Choristers from various synagogue choirs, under the direction of Mr L Himmelstein

TRANSPORT A special bus will leave from Rotunda Vanderbijl Square at 2 30 pm with extra stops at President Street between Rissik and Loveday Street Cor Edith Cavell and Kotze Street Hillbrow and cor Abel Road and Tudhope Avenue, Berea

MATTER OF FACT

TO CORRECT specific errors of fact, write to the Editor at P O Box 1138, Johannesburg, or telephone the Editor's secretary at 710-9111 between 9am and 5pm on weekdays

POLITICAL comment in this issue by R A Gibson, David Hazellhurst Michael Stent newsbills by Patrick Carfax headlines and sub-editing by Bryan Pearson cartoons by David Anderson, all of 171 Main Street Johannesburg

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SADF order for Cape men to register

Cape Times 18/4/85

254

Staff Reporter

THE South African Defence force has called for the registration of all males up to the age of 55 in the Stellenbosch, Strand and Somerset West area

The operation, code-named Operation Butter-milk, is aimed at men between the ages of 18 and 55 who have received no previous military training and has been decided on in view of the magnitude of the responsibility of the SADF

All white men in this category who are South African citizens and are living in the above-mentioned magisterial districts will now be liable for military service with commando units

Registration must be done between May 6 and May 11 between 7am and 7pm at the following venues Stellenbosch Commando Headquarters, Hammanshand Street Somerset West Magistrate's Court Strand Company Headquarters, Wesley Street Gordon's Bay, municipal caravan park offices

The first citizens to be called up will receive their call-up instructions in July this year. The first 12 days of training is expected to begin later this year, possibly in September, and thereafter each man will be liable to do 12 days' annual training

Those who have not received their call-up instructions by August 15 will not be called up although this does not mean that they will not be called up in future

Priority will be given to those with no previous training

Failure to register is punishable by law

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"What worries me is that if New Zealand Airlines refuses to fly the All Blacks to South Africa, will Mr Lange tell them to swim?"

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Arms to SA case; 2 plead guilty

(254)
D. Dispatch
18/4/85

BIRMINGHAM — Two Britons pleaded guilty in the magistrates' court here yesterday to charges of conspiring to export military aircraft parts illegally to South Africa

Mr Michael Swann, 34, and Mr Henry Coles, 72, will be sentenced at the end of a trial in June at which four other Britons will appear on charges of smuggling arms to South Africa.

Mr Justice Skinner ordered journalists covering yesterday's hearing not to publish their pleas.

He set the trial to start on June 5 and the case is expected to last about four weeks

The barrister prosecuting for British customs, Mr David Latham, said a month-long hearing was considered "realistic".

The four men who will go on trial are Mr Derek Salt, 60, Mr Michael Gardiner, 56, Mr Arthur Rowley, 52, and Mr Malcolm Bird, 48.

The charge against the four also names four South Africans as part of the conspiracy — Mr Hendrik Botha, Mr Stephanus de Jager, Mr William Metelerkamp and Mr Jacobus le Grange.

They were to have appeared before the court, but late last year the South African Government refused to return its citizens for the case

In a brief outline of the case, Mr Latham said it revolved round the illegal export of military equipment, including parts for guided missiles and components to be used in the manufacture of armaments — SAPA

Coventry arms trial date set for Britons

The Star's Foreign
News Service

BIRMINGHAM — The trial of four Britons accused in the Coventry arms smuggling case has been set for the whole month of June.

The four men pleaded not guilty, at a preliminary hearing yesterday, to conspiring to evade a prohibition order banning the export of strategic goods from the United Kingdom to South Africa.

Mr Derek Salt (60), Mr Michael Gardiner (56), Mr Arthur Rowley (52) and Mr Malcolm Bird (48) were all freed on bail.

The charge against the four also names four South Africans.

Mr Hendrik Botha, Mr Stéphanus de Jager, Mr William Metlerkamp, and

Mr Jacobus le Grange were to have appeared before the court, but after a major political row between London and Pretoria in October they failed to return to Britain to answer their bail.

Two other Britons pleaded guilty to the same charge at yesterday's hearing.

Michael Swann (34) and Henry Coles (72) will be sentenced at the end of the main trial.

'Hope' in Angolan pullout

From WILLEM STEENKAMP

OSHIKANGO — Yesterday's formal South African troop withdrawal from Angola was "a sign of hope" for the future — but if Swapo infiltrations into SWA/Namibia continued the Republic's forces might well be sent over the border again

This was General Constand Viljoen's message at a brief press conference held here for local and foreign journalists immediately after the withdrawal

The withdrawal marks the virtual end of the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) set up in February last year by the Lusaka Agreement, in terms of which the major part of southern Angola would be cleared of non-Angolan forces — South Africans and Swapo

General Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, "sincerely hoped" that no further cross-border operations would be necessary — but if the Angolan Government allowed Swapo to re-establish a springboard for infiltration, the SADF would always be ready to defend the people of SWA/Namibia

'Learn from mistakes of past years'

General Viljoen said it had been his "doubtful privilege" yesterday to witness the second formal withdrawal of South African troops from Angola

The first time was in 1975, but he regarded the latest move as the beginning of a new opportunity for both countries to learn from their mistakes of the past nine years and ensure that they were not repeated

"By giving up a military area we do have to give up a certain amount of military advantage"

JMC to function for next 30 days

Asked what would happen to the JMC in the next 30 days, General Viljoen said it would continue to function for that period, "and in that period we will try to finalize future peace-keeping operations, and technical details of the Calueque-Ruacana (hydro-electric) scheme. We hope the situation will be normal after that"

The only South African troops still in Angola consisted of two platoons, about 60 men, placed at the Calueque pumping station while the future of the water scheme was being sorted out

In reply to a question about how the withdrawal would affect the operations of Angola's Unita insurgents, General Viljoen said that judging by the approach of the Angolans during the JMC negotiations, they were "not very worried" about Unita.

● However, the Defence Force was part of the South African system and did not stand divorced from the diplomatic and political efforts, Sapa reports

"We now have a new opportunity in this area to further negotiations and not shooting," he said

It was an opportunity to advance the issue of a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and to promote the cause of "internal solutions" to the problems of both Angola and SWA/Namibia

CME Times
13/4/85
254

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27 in court after unrest near Dundee

NM 18/4/85 (254)

African Affairs Reporter
DUNDEE—Twenty-seven people appeared in the Glencoe Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with unrest at Thembalihle township this week.

No charges were put to them and they were remanded in custody until April 26

Meanwhile, police and the SADF were keeping a close watch on the township yesterday

Tear-gas was used at the weekend when youths ran amok and destroyed property in the township

A member of the SADF was slightly injured when he was hit by a stone on Saturday

Councillor W K Langa said the mob attacked the

Natalia Development Board offices and then marched to the local beer hall which they stoned and looted

Police were also keeping a close watch on the Sibongile township near Dundee.

Residents said they were against the R1 increase imposed by the Natalia board

Earlier this month residents had been intimidated by strangers into not paying rent.

Mr Langa said he had received anonymous telephone queries about the rent increases. He said the callers were at liberty to speak to him personally to get a full explanation, but they had not done so

When an army comes to the end of the longest day



The salute — 1 . General Constand Viljoen watches the troops go by.



The salute — 2 . . . away from Angola with an eyes-right goes some of the armoured might of South Africa.

OSHIKANGO — At precisely 10.24am yesterday a weary group of TV, radio and newspaper journalists were told by loud-hailer:

"The march past of the troops disengaging from Angola will take place in about six minutes' time ...

"After it you will take up your equipment and proceed to the Press conference which will be held in that tent and will last 15 minutes ...

"There is always the danger of landmines in this area so do not cross the road or go beyond the first little tree you see over there ..."

That was the start of the second total withdrawal from Angola by South African Defence Force troops in the past nine years.

The short and severe military man acting as Master of Ceremonies for the day took his loud-hailer and left

At 10.30 precisely there was a distant sound of

It's goodbye Stew to dusty Angola, 18/4785 broken-down trucks and all

trucks carrying drawing boards and chairs and equipment used by the Joint Monitoring Commission came past.

Broken-down trucks, broken-down trucks

A cameraman was chased from the actual Angolan border, demarcated by a flag

He had gone beyond the little tree. It was the only excitement of a hot, dusty day

Then there was the Press conference, at which nobody said anything of great significance

It took the 40-plus journalists four hours to fly there, four hours to fly back, in C 130s and Alouette helicopters.

We didn't even stay for an hour.

The entire withdrawal was a media event, staged for the media and intended to give the action the widest international coverage possible.

One can only hope that it succeeded in this limited aim

By Peter Sullivan

drums, followed by trumpets playing the theme music from the film "The Longest Day."

As the band came around the trees, it switched to "Sarie Marais" and the troops following it marched into view.

The great withdrawal was on.

We waited, hot and somewhat bemused, in a tent with open flaps next to a podium behind which five flags flew
On the podium taking the

salute was Defence Force Chief General Constand Viljoen;

flanking him were Army Chief General Jannie Geldenhuys and the new Director General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ray Killen.

The band, black soldiers, were followed by three companies of troops, also black but with white senior NCOs giving the orders

Marching troops were followed by armoured personnel carriers.

An endless line of ugly, snub-nosed vehicles, of

JOHANNESBURG(THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1985

RDM

Scant ceremony as 450 troops re-enter SWA

Last SANDF troops quit Angolan soil



Mail Correspondents

WINDHOEK.

THE last soldiers of the South African Defence Force withdrew from southern Angola into South West Africa yesterday, 13 months behind schedule, as President P W Botha met political leaders in Cape Town to discuss plans for an interim South West African government.

Four hundred and fifty men from the 911 Battalion, the 201 Battalion and various other units crossed the border into northern Namibia at Oshikango.

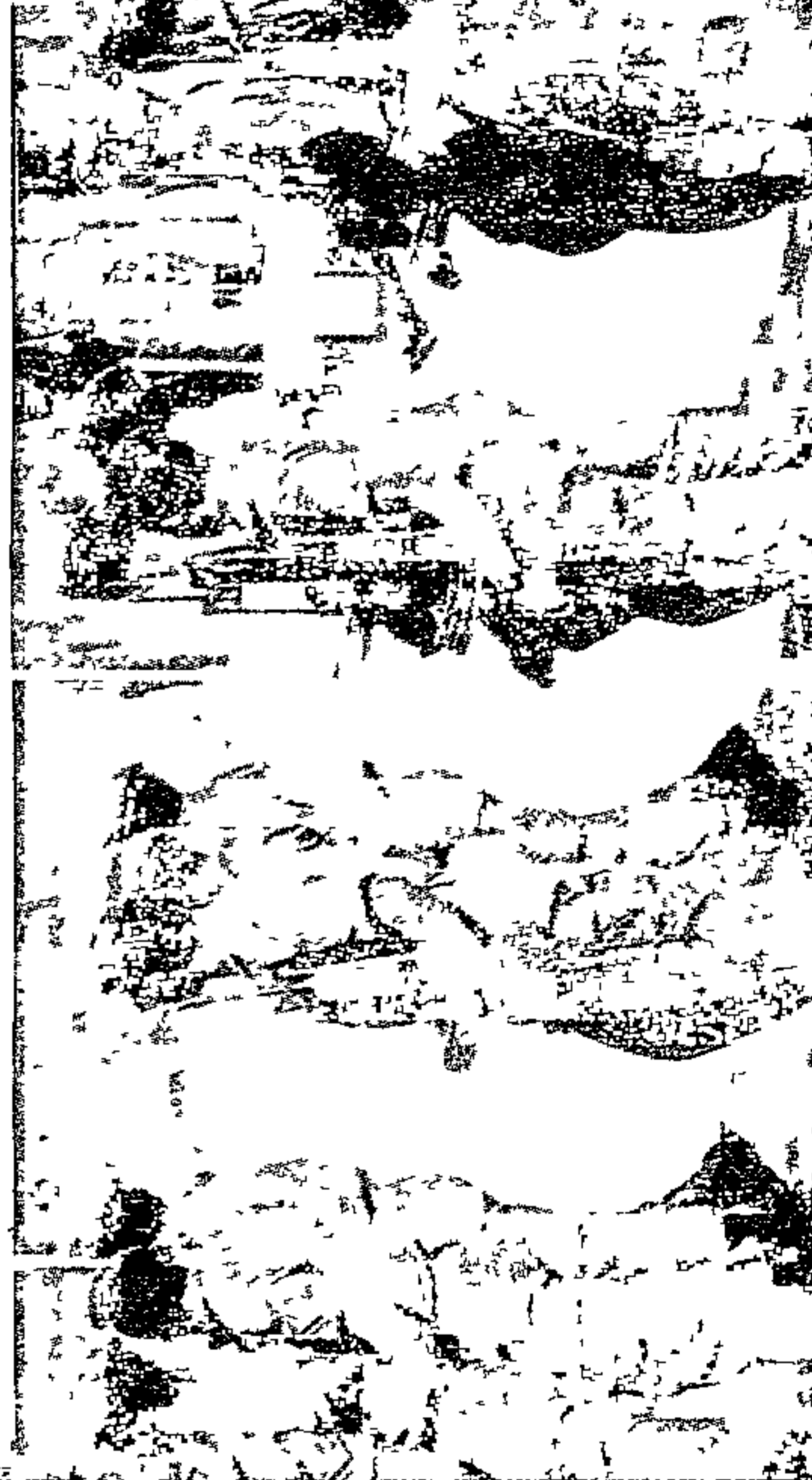
With only a few exceptions, all the troops were black. The first detachment consisted of Bushmen soldiers wearing the distinctive brown glengarry and white-breasted crow badge of 201. Behind them marched Owambo and other black soldiers drawn from various black units of the SWA Territory Force. The move completed the disengagement process agreed upon between South Africa and Angola at a conference held in Lusaka on February 16, 1984.

In terms of the tripartite agreement at the Lusaka conference, the Joint Monitoring Commission, which will be based in Oshikango, will continue to function for another thirty days to try and finalise the future peace-keeping arrangements between the Angolan and South African forces.

Yesterday's brief ceremony took place almost exactly nine years after the then Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, took the salute at Ruacana as the last South African soldiers to

the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Dan Geldenhuys, the GOC SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Mering, and the OC Sector 10, Brigadier Ioan the band struck up in the distance, its compah music flattened by the heated air, and a moment later the soldiers came marching past a large South African flag planted on the actual border a few hundred metres away to pass in review before General Viljoen's party.

It was a curiously undramatic scene despite the flags and martial music. The ceremony had a strictly workaday air to it. Gen Viljoen, who headed the ceremony and parade, said that he hoped it would not be necessary for South Africa to cross the border into Angola again. However, South Africa had the strength and determination to induce in military action again if necessary, he said. General Viljoen said the pull-out meant giving up a certain military advantage in the area.



SADF and SWA Territory Force soldiers march over the international line at the wrecked border post of Oshikango yesterday, giving an "eyes right" to General Constand Viljoen, chief of the Defence Force. This marks the second withdrawal of South African forces.

RDM
18/4/84

~~vannah — the 1975/76 —~~
cursion into Angola — went home

Various South African and Angolan military officers looked on from the shade of a marquee set up next to a beflagged dais on which stood the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen; Mr Ray Killan of

To Page 2

in Cape Town, President Botha said the political advantages of the withdrawal outweighed the security risk

Mr Botha declined to give any details of his meeting yesterday with leaders of South West Africa's moderate Multi-Party Conference (MPC), but poli

RDM
18/4/85

RDM 18/4/85

Rifkind warns Botha on SWA deal

~~SP~~
254
~~SP~~

From Page 1

tical sources said talks concerned an MPC proposal for an interim administration to prepare the way for independence from Pretoria

Mr Botha is expected to make a significant announcement concerning the administrative future of the territory when the State President's vote is debated for the first time in Parliament today

The vote will extend over two days in the House of Assembly

The MPC is an alliance of six South West African parties, including the white National Party that has ruled South Africa since 1948

Swapo, exiled by South Africa and acknowledged by the United Nations as the only legitimate representative of the South West African people, is not a member of the MPC

Last night, the British Government has once again warned South Africa that it will not recognise a new internal administration in South West Africa unless it has the support of all the people of the territory, reports John Battersby from the Mail's London Bureau

The latest warning came from Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State in the Foreign Office responsible for Africa

Mr Rifkind said during a BBC radio interview that the British Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Patrick Moberly, had made it "abundantly clear" to the Government that Britain would not recognise a new internal administration "unilaterally imposed" on the territory and that "we do not see that as a basis for progress"

"What we would like to see is South Africa's public commitment to the United Nations independence plan (Security Council resolution 435) translated into effective measures to bring Namibia to independence at an early date," he said

The Labour Party's frontbench spokesman on South Africa, Mr Donald Anderson, who also featured in the programme, added "Any solution which ignores the existence of Swapo will be still-born. The Namibia that emerges will be like the so-called independent homelands with no international recognition whatsoever"

RDM 18/11/85
Even the lame

PIETERSBURG (254) Farmers, doctors, attorneys and even several recruits in wheelchairs and on crutches turned up to register with Defence Force units in the Northern Transvaal this week. They were responding to SADF efforts to extend training to white males up to the age of 55. A spokesman said those who hadn't done training could expect call-ups soon.

SADF shooting: State wants details

AR6613 19/4/85 (254)

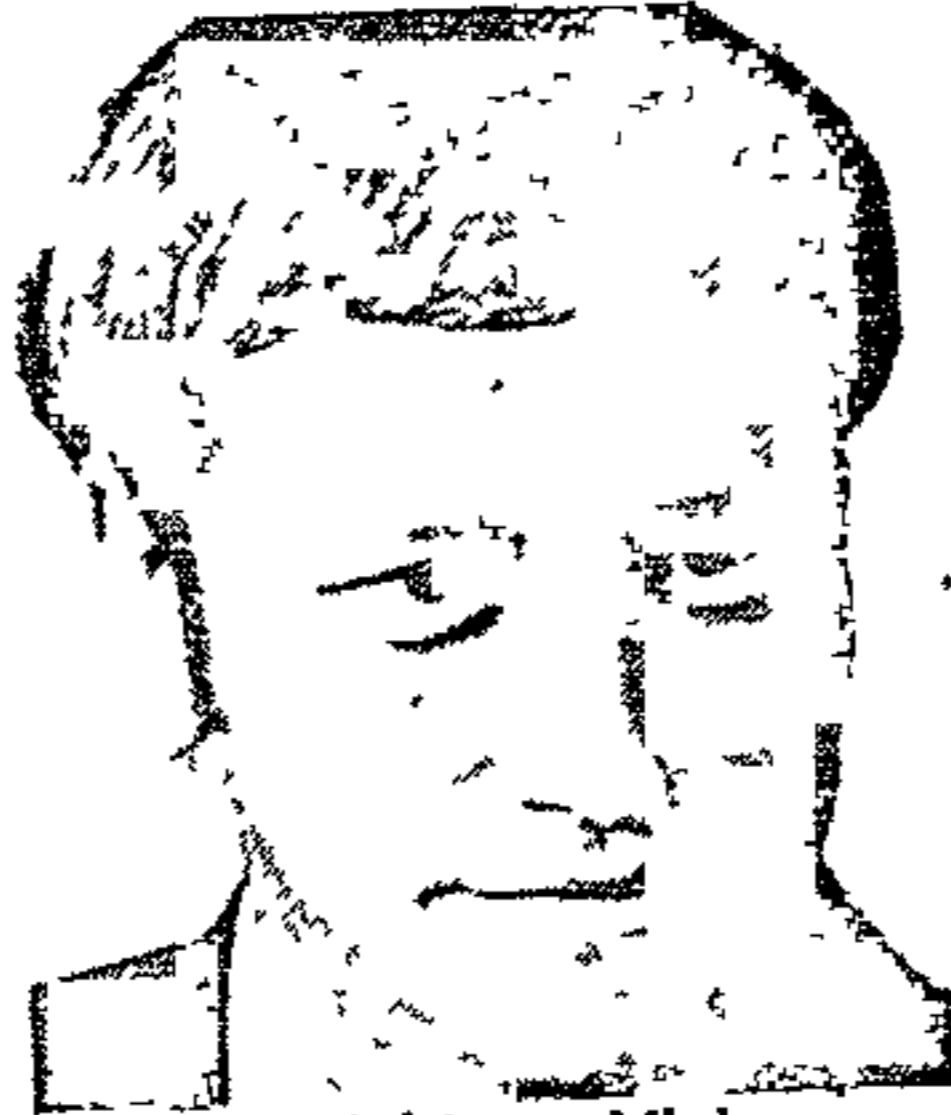
By DAVID BRAUN
Political Staff

THE deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok, today called for details of the incident in the Eastern Cape in which a Defence Force patrol opened fire on a crowd of rioting blacks

In Wednesday's incident at Langa, a 22-year-old man was fatally wounded

Mr Vlok said he had no details of the incident, but that Government policy regarding the use of troops in black townships had not changed

That policy, outlined by Mr Vlok earlier this year, is that the SADF is used only in a supporting role, such as manning roadblocks, and is not to be used in controlling unrest



Mr Adriaan Vlok

Mr Vlok today added that it was not policy to allow troops to be put into a situation where they might have to open fire

"The police are equipped with riot-control equipment, such as teargas and rubber bul-

lets, and they are the people who take direct action"

According to police today, the incident occurred when a patrol was stoned by a large crowd of blacks

"Tearsmoke was fired but this failed to disperse the attacking mob," a police spokesman said

"In self-defence the patrol then retaliated and several rifle shots were fired"

"A 22-year-old male was fatally wounded, apparently by ricochet"

The Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, today deplored the shooting, saying it could only add to the spiral of violence

Other opposition politicians have warned against the use of troops in controlling unrest

Missing national servicemen may be held in Maputo

by
Joao Santa Rita

Two national servicemen who disappeared mysteriously four-and-a-half years ago might be under arrest in Mozambique after inadvertently crossing the border with that country

Mr Percy Lew of the Randburg Round Table who has been personally involved in the search for the two men said that recent reports stating that Mozambique was holding two South African soldiers could be a link with the two missing men

"I realise that this is grabbing at straws but there is always the possibility that the two soldiers referred to in the article are the missing men," he said

The two men, Lance Corporal A Coetzee and Lance Corporal G J Dreyer, were on a private flight from Wonderboom in Pretoria to Graskop in the Eastern Transvaal when they disappeared on October 31, 1980

Despite intensive searches involving the South African Air Force and Civil Aviation auth-

orities the two men were never found

Telexes were sent to all southern African countries but none reported signs of the blue-and-white Piper 180 with registration number ZS-VVK

"They simply disappeared into thin air," said Mr Lew

He added however that 18 months after their disappearance an eyewitness said an aircraft, identified as the missing one, had landed on the road between Burgersfort and Lundenburg to obtain directions to Graskop

The occupants of the plane, recognised as the missing Lance Corporals, were given the information and were seen taking off in the direction of Graskop about 20 minutes away

"Taking into account the weather conditions, known to have prevailed that day we came up with the very serious possibility that they crossed the border between Mozambique and South Africa," said Mr Lew

The Mozambican authorities have so far not officially and publicly acknowledged that they are holding two South African soldiers

Portuguese sources said the story emanated from people linked with the Mozambican security services. These sources stated that one of the men was a mentally disturbed officer

Both the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and the SADF have denied that any defence force personnel is under arrest in Mozambique

The Star's Foreign News Service contacted the Mozambican authorities with details of the Lance Corporals who disappeared in the Eastern Transvaal but has received no reply to its inquiries

AAM claims SA military equipment plan exposed

254 by Stan
John D'Olveira 20/4/85

LONDON — The Anti-Apartheid Movement claimed yesterday that it had uncovered a complex operation to "launder" South African military equipment and to sell it to the British armed forces contrary to a United Nations embargo.

In the latest issue of the *Anti-Apartheid News*, it is also reported that a senior SA police officer recently visited the Essex police to see new radio telephones manufactured by Marconi, a British electronics company, in operation.

The AAM said that the military equipment being "laundered" was the Tellurometer, an electronic measuring device developed in South Africa in the 1950s and capable of measuring distances of up to 50 km to an accuracy of about 15 cm.

While the Tellurometer is sold mostly to civilians, it can serve the military as a highly effective range-finder.

Anti-Apartheid News said that the military version of the Tellurometer was developed jointly by the government-funded South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the subsidiary of the British electronics giant, Plessey.

It was produced at Plessey's factory at Plumstead in the Cape and it was sold through a subsidiary in London.

The newspaper claimed that the origin of the Tellurometers was carefully disguised and that orders were obtained from a number of Third World countries, on the basis of claims that the machine was manufactured in Britain.

Plessey was fined R25 000 in 1984 under the Trade Description Act for claiming a consignment of 68 Tellurometers bound for the Iraqi Ministry of Defence were wholly manufactured in the UK.

Anti-Apartheid News said it was unclear whether Britain's Ministry of Defence, which had admitted to purchasing Tellurometers, knew that it was purchasing SA equipment.

The newspaper pointed out that when Britain supported UN Resolution 558 (banning member states from buying South African military equipment) in 1984, it claimed categorically that Britain did not buy arms from South Africa.

It reported the visit of Colonel Marryatt, senior South African Police communications officer, under the headline "Killer police on the loose in Essex countryside".

NZ company withdraws large rugby sponsorship

AKG as 22/4/85 226

Argus Foreign Service

AUCKLAND — One of New Zealand's largest companies has cancelled a sponsorship of Wellington rugby as a gesture against the proposed All Blacks tour of South Africa

However, two of the largest insurance companies have announced they will continue to insure rugby property

Cable Cars Toyota, whose sponsorship to Wellington rugby was worth R30 000, has announced the withdrawal of its support to the game

Wellington rugby has already received a payment for this year so the withdrawal will become effective only after the All Blacks tour of South Africa, if the visit comes off

Insure properties

State Insurance and New Zealand Insurance announced they would continue to insure rugby properties as well as properties adjacent to rugby fields

This follows last week's announcement that Commercial Union Assurance Company was withdrawing rugby policies because it feared a repetition of payouts comparable with the R320 000 it had to pay after the 1981 Springbok's tour

A New Zealand Insurance spokesman said "We are concerned at the way in which some protestors will oppose the tour. However, we see no reason to change our policies"

At least four other insurance

companies are taking the same line

Meanwhile the Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, said today that reprisals against New Zealand sportsmen because of the All Black rugby team's decision to tour South Africa would be unjustified

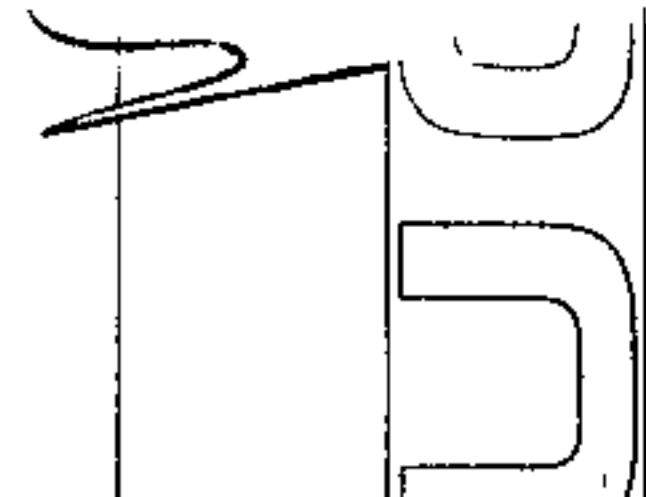
"Disappointed"

Mr Lange was commenting at a Press conference on a call from the Organisation of African Unity to exclude New Zealand from international sports competition should the tour go ahead

"There are very honourable sports organisations in New Zealand which exerted all the moral and other pressure they could, whose sportsmen and women ought not now to be excluded from international competition because of the actions of one sporting organisation which has acted against the wishes of the Parliament and Government of New Zealand"

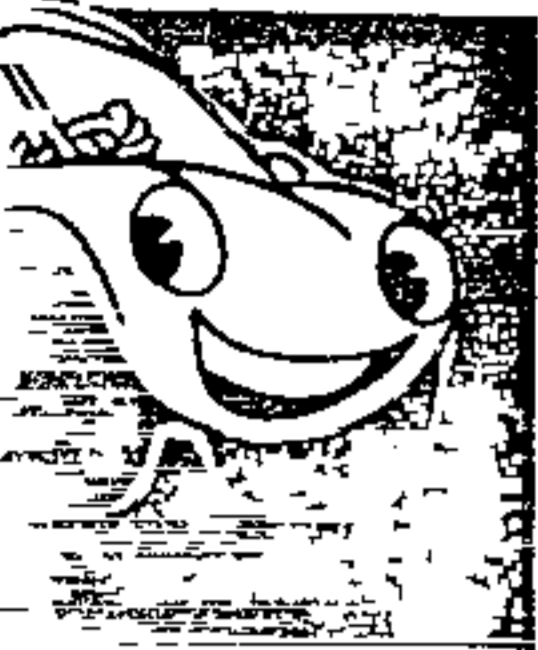
In another development today, chairman of the New Zealand Rugby Union, Mr Ces Blaney, denied a London newspaper report that a secret deal had been made at an International Rugby Board meeting in Paris

According to the report New Zealand agreed to accept a South African invitation to tour in return for South African support for a rugby world cup tournament to be played in New Zealand and Australia in 1987. —Argus Foreign Service, Sapa-Reuter and Sapa-AP



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ARGUS 22/4/88
254
**Religious
objectors get
2 175 days**

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — Two religious objectors who refused to do 2 175 days' community service in lieu of military training were each sentenced by Durban magistrate Mr G E Andrews today to 2 175 days' (nearly six years) detention.

Derek Robert Cloete, 19, of Florida Road and Andrew John Hood, 19, of Crestmore, Sol Harris Crescent, appeared separately and both pleaded guilty to contravening the Defence Amendment Act by failing to report to the Department of Manpower for community service between May 1984 and February this year, after being classified religious objectors

VIOLATE

Both said that reporting for community service in lieu of military service would violate their religious consciences

Mr Andrews asked whether they would report for community service if this were a condition of their being given suspended sentences Both men said they would not report

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NUM 22/4/85.
Lubowski
stripped
of SADF
rank 254

WINDHOEK — A Windhoek Swapo member, Mr Anton Lubowski, has been stripped of his commission in the South African Defence Force

Mr Lubowski, a member of the Windhoek Bar, held the rank of second lieutenant.

He said on Saturday he had been informed, in a telegram received on Friday, that the South African State President had decided in terms of the Defence Act to cancel his officer's rank with effect from April 12

Mr Lubowski, 33, said the telegram was a follow-up to a letter from the State President's office, sent to him last month while he was away on a visit to Geneva

The letter referred to a statement in a news report made by Mr Lubowski last May, in which he announced his Swapo membership. It told him to repudiate that statement before March 30 or lose his commission

"I was asked by a newspaper whether I would fight for Swapo or South Africa if called upon to do so

"My reply was that as a Namibian patriot I would fight for Swapo, because South Africa's military occupation of Namibia is illegal and I saw it as my duty to drive South Africa out of the country.

"I stand by that statement," he said

Mr Lubowski said he was pleased to be "rid of it, because I emphatically reject being part of the SADF"

He obtained his military rank while doing national service in 1971 after finishing school. — Sapa

Rank in SADF lost

(254) 2 Post
WINDHOEK — A Swapo member here, Mr Anton Lubowski, has been stripped of his commission in the South African Defence Force. A member of the Windhoek Bar, he held the rank of second lieutenant, which he gained doing his national service in 1971. *22/4/85*

Mr Lubowski, 33, said a telegram following a letter from the State President's office said the action was being taken under the Defence Act

It referred to a newspaper report last May about his Swapo membership and instructed him to repudiate Press statements before March 30 or lose his commission

Asked by a newspaper whether he would fight for Swapo or South Africa if called on to do so, he said. "My reply was that, as a Namibian patriot, I would fight for Swapo because South Africa's military occupation of Namibia is illegal and I saw it as my duty to drive South Africa out." — Sapa

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Objectors get 6 years

DURBAN (ZSU) *Ston 22/4/85*
Two religious objectors who refused to do 2175 days community service in lieu of military training were each sentenced today to 2175 days (nearly six years) detention

Derek Robert Cloete (19) of Florida Road and Andrew John Hood (19) of Sol Harris Crescent, Durban pleaded guilty to contravening the Defence Amendment Act by failing to report for community service, after being classified religious objectors.

Magistrate Mr G E Andrews asked whether they would report for community service if this were a condition of their being given suspended sentences. Both said they would not — Own Correspondent.

for Occupational Diseases/National Centre for Occupational Health panel; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) on whose authority and (d) what steps,

- (2) whether the steps so taken have resulted in the functions performed by this panel having been taken over by any other body, if not, why not, if so, by what body,
- (3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations concerning steps taken in respect of the functions of this body; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Health and Welfare)

- (1) A panel, as described, does not exist
- (a), (b) (c) and (d) Falls away
- (2), (3) and (4) Falls away
- Hansard*
Telephone tapping 23/4/85
Q. 601 1223
- *13 MR S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Communications

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 32 on 19 March 1985, he authorized a tapping of Major Hennie Nel's telephone, if not, who gave the necessary authorization;

(2) whether he was provided with details of the grounds for suspecting that Major Nel was a threat to the maintenance of security in the Republic, if not, (a) why not and (b) what reasons were given to him, if so, what was the nature of the security risk posed by this officer,

(3) whether Major Nel's home and office

telephones were tapped; if not, which of these telephones was tapped, if so, why was it considered necessary to tap both;

- (4) whether separate authorization is required in respect of each telephone; if not, why not, if so,
- (5) whether the tapping of both telephones was authorized by the same person; if not, who authorized the tapping of the second telephone?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1) No As already stated by the Minister of Law and Order in his reply to question No 32 on 19 March 1985 the interceptions were authorized by the functionary referred to in section 118A of the Post Office Act,

(2) no, but the functionary was,

- (a) falls away and
- (b) I am not prepared to divulge the required information, but confirm that the functionary has satisfied himself that the provisions of Section 118A of the Post Office Act have been complied with in letter and in spirit,

(3) yes, because sufficient grounds were advanced by the applicant to justify it,

(4) no, because it will serve no purpose,

(5) falls away

Hansard
Kudu gas field 23/4/85
Q. 601 1224

*14 MR D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Whether the Kudu gas field off the coast of South West Africa is to be exploited, if not, why not, if so, (a) who will exploit this field, (b) to what use will this gas be put, (c) what is the estimated yield in respect of this field and (d) who will re-

ceive the revenue derived from the exploitation of this field?

Dieldrin

*17 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS.

(a), (b) and (c) The Government has decided that all concessions in respect of the Kudu gas field must be transferred to SWAKOR. All decisions concerning the exploitation of the resources, or not, and matters incidental thereto will therefore be taken by the SWA authority

(d) Attention is drawn to the press statement of 31 January 1985 issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that whatever gas and/or oil resources there may be in SWA or off its shores, are the property of SWA and that all such resources will be developed for the benefit of SWA

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(a) Yes, specifically the East London pineapple growing area

(b) 1 March 1982 until 23 March 1984

(c) (i) and (ii) An agreement between Shell SA (Pty) Ltd the Pineapple Growers Association and the Registrar of Fertilizers, Farm Feeds Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies in terms of which

(i) a special label was used for the dieldrin on which no other directions for use appeared,

(ii) sales by the Pineapple Growers' Association were controlled (a special form was completed for each individual sale and kept for record purposes by the Pineapple Growers' Association and Shell).

(iii) the Pineapple Growers' Association undertook to ensure that sufficient dieldrin would be supplied to its members for the treatment of only the actual area under pineapple cultivation

Hansard
Northern border: fence 23/4/85
Q. 601 1225

15 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 19 March 1985, any persons have died as a result of touching the electrified fence on the northern border of the Republic, if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates, (c) what was the nationality of the persons killed and (d) what were the circumstances surrounding each death?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

Yes

(a) One person

(b) During the night of 29 to 30 March 1985

(c) Unknown.

(d) The person was killed when he attempted to cut the electrified fence

Into 'battle' — to the skirl of the bagpipes

ARGUS 23/4/85
254

The Cape Town Highlanders, South Africa's oldest kilted regiment, celebrate their 100th anniversary tomorrow. Argus Defence Reporter MARK STANSFIELD traces the history of the regiment.

THERE was the drone of armoured vehicles, thump-thump of heavy artillery and crackle of small arms fire, but one sound stuck in the minds of those witnessing the mock-battles held at the Lohatla Army Battle Training School — the skirl of bagpipes amid the din

The pipes were played by three soldiers of the Cape Town Highland Regiment as they recently rode proudly into "battle" aboard their Ratels

The Cape Town Highlanders are South Africa's oldest kilted regiment and, during the century it has served, the sounds of the unit's pipers have been heard in many parts of Europe and Africa

They hold 20 battle honours — the second highest of any South African regiment — and have grown, since being officially recognised on April 24, 1885, from a handful of ill-equipped but enthusiastic volunteers into one of the finest mechanised infantry regiments in South Africa

Battle dress

Tomorrow marks the centenary of the regiment. It was in 1885 that a handful of Scots gentlemen gathered and decided to form a kilted regiment in South Africa

Although the regiment now wears modern, conventional battle dress in the field, many of the "old" traditions still apply

When on parade all personnel — from "troopies" to the Officer Commanding — wear a traditional Scottish kilt in Gordon tartan and the skirl of bagpipes plays a major part in any gathering, just as they did a century ago

The regiment's earliest active service was in the almost forgotten Bechuanaland Campaign in the Langeberg in 1897 and the battalion served again during the South African War, in which it suffered a number of casualties during the short, sharp action at Jacobsdal



Mr Camille Rey Nel, 89, one of the oldest surviving Highlanders traced and invited to attend the centenary celebrations.

Many of the unit's members served during both the first and second world wars where they had the distinction of being the first South African infantrymen in Egypt

They also played a major part in the "invasion" of Southern Angola by SADF forces in 1975

During two periods of active service in SWA/Namibia, two Highlanders were awarded the Honoris Crux — South Africa's highest award for bravery

Since 1983, Commandant A M Marriner has commanded the regiment from its Newlands headquarters

In 1979 the unit was converted from a conventional infantry unit into a mechanised infantry unit which necessitated considerable retraining of both troops and officers

Best Pipe Band

"It took only four years after the changeover for the Cape Town Highlanders to be judged the best mechanised infantry unit in this country," said Commandant Marriner, proudly

The unit can also boast of winning the Chamber of Mines Trophy for having the best Pipe Band

Senior officers and warrant officers are all volunteers — proving the dedication and love these men have for their regiment

"Every Tuesday, without fail, senior officers and warrant officers get together — even though many of them hold senior, very high-pressure, posts in civilian life," said Commandant Marriner

A jump back in time — to 1912

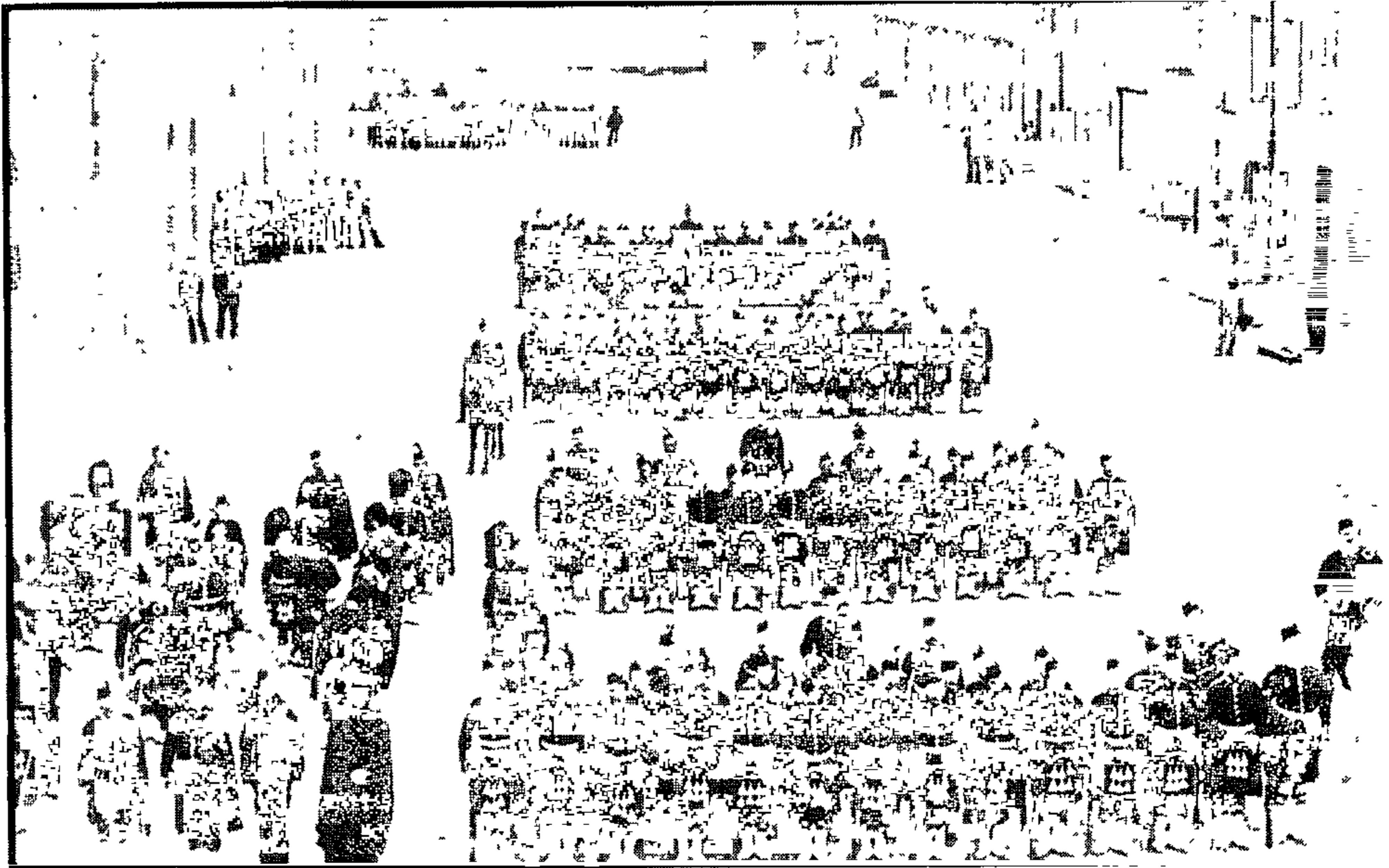
HIS faded, ice-blue eyes twinkle as he gazes at the faded photograph of Gordon-kilted soldiers, circa 1912

Mr Camille Rey Nel, 89, civilian, is spun back in time and once again becomes Private CR Nel, number 107, machine gunner, Cape Town Highland Regiment. The year is 1912

He is 16, "an adventurous lad living in Wale Street" with no specific employment and he walks down to the Grand Parade and watches the soldiers parading in their Gordon kilts

In April he became one of those kilted "smart soldiers"

Forward in time, April 1985 Camille Nel, 89, civilian, widower, of Bay View Place, Mouille Point, opens an old metal box and takes out all



1885 — Members of the Cape Town Highland Regiment attend their first church parade. To celebrate their centenary, members of the unit will copy this formation at a church parade to be held on Sunday.



1899 — Highlanders attend a camp at Tulbagh.

that is left of his army days — faded photographs and tattered papers bearing the standard of the regiment

He joined the Cape Town Highland Regiment in April 1912 and served as a volunteer for eight years before being placed on the reserve list

He served under Colonel W

Standford and attended parades every Tuesday and Friday A month's camp once a year

Mr Nel is one of the oldest surviving members of the Cape Town Highland Regiment traced and invited to attend the centenary celebrations this month

His back straightens and he becomes an inch taller as he said "My legs can't take the marching anymore"

"We all volunteered in those days It was an honour to be accepted for military service," he said

In parting he gave a message to those against conscrip-

tion "There is a war coming Learn how to protect yourself and your family When war comes you will have to fight — the end — may as well join up and learn how to

Private Nel sits down on his bed and becomes Mr Nel, widower and civilian once more

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Objectors given six years
TWO religious objectors, Derek Robert Cloete, 19, and Andrew John Hood, 19, both of Durban, who refused to do community service instead of military training were yesterday given six years detention.



Army
NM 23/4/85
objectors

(254)
sent
to jail

Court Reporter

TWO young men were each sentenced to 2175 days' detention by Mr G Andrews in the Durban Magistrate's Court yesterday when they refused to do community service instead of undergoing military training.

Before the Court were Derek Robert Cloete and Andrew John Hood, both 19

They pleaded guilty to contravening the Defence Force Act.

They told the Court they had been classified as religious objectors and had been given the option of undertaking community service instead of military training.

They had failed to obey an instruction from the Department of Manpower to report to the department and be assigned to a work programme.

Their term of work with the department would have been for 2175 days.

Mr Andrews asked if they would be prepared to undertake community service if the Court suspended their sentence.

Both said they would not, and Mr Andrews then sentenced them to the detention period.

Electified fence kills one person CAPL TWP 24/4/85
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — One person had died as a result of touching the electrified fence on South Africa's northern border, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday. Replying to a question by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, General Malan said the person, whose nationality was not known, had been killed when attempting to cut the fence during the night of March 29/30 this year.

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Governments of South Africa and Mozambique are to establish a 'joint operational centre' on the border between the two countries, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, announced yesterday

The new initiative was interpreted in political circles as an attempt to prop up the ailing Nkomati Accord, as well as a bid by Pretoria to lay the groundwork for eventual establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries

SADF

The centre, which will be permanently staffed by senior officials of several departments of both governments, will start functioning on May 1 this year at the Lebombo-Ressano border post close to where the Nkomati Accord was signed last year

Officials from the departments of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Water Affairs, the S A Police and Escom will hold regular meetings with their Mozambican counterparts at what is to be called the Nkomati Operational Centre

NM 25/4/85
Mozambique and S A to establish operational centre (254)

The centre will launch joint investigations of border problems and violations of the Nkomati Accord and will allow for on-the-spot investigations and communication on a daily basis

However, it is understood the SADF will not be part of the centre at this stage to avoid the politically sensitive issue of joint military operations

In announcing the formation of the centre in the House of Delegates yesterday, Mr Botha described it as 'a practical manifestation' of both countries' 'desire to reaffirm the Accord (of Nkomati) and to implement its provisions fully'

The Accord has come under severe strain in recent months as war waged by the rebel Renamo movement — sponsored by South Africa in pre-

Nkomati days — has threatened to bring the country to its knees

The S A Government clearly hopes the new centre will breathe new life into the shaky Accord and Mr Botha yesterday emphasised its 'symbolic and practical significance'

Extent

The centre will for the time being use the existing facilities at the Lebombo-Ressano Garcia border post, but officials from the two countries were currently planning suitable permanent buildings for the centre

During a later debate in the House of Assembly, the PFP chief spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, welcomed the establishment of the joint operating centre 'to

the extent that it cements the relationships and intentions born out of the Nkomati Accord'

However, he wanted to know whether the new initiative implied joint security operations by the SADF and Frelimo troops inside Mozambique

He noted both Mr Botha and President Botha had hinted in the past that South African troops might be sent to assist the Government of President Samora Machel

Mr Eglin warned of the 'grave risks' of becoming directly involved in a civil war 'however sympathetic one may be to one party in that war'

Mr Eglin also wanted to know what was to become of the Joint Security Commission that was set up after the Accord

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER.

(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) The statistics requested are not available

The only statistics available are for the number of occupational disease cases accepted during the past six years, which are as follows

Year	No of cases accepted
1975	5 845
1976	4 923
1977	3 160
1978	4 428
1979	3 555
1980	2 764

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) A breakdown of the figures requested under (a) into disease category, industry and province is not available

Remark Computer programmes are at present being prepared to categorize industrial diseases according to their nature and industry which will be implemented for all cases from 1 January 1986

Supplementary reply to Question 744 on Tuesday, 9 April put by Mr R M Burrows (col 1013)

254 Hous and Q. Col 1263
25/4/85
 744 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Manpower

Whether any persons had been classified as conscientious objectors by a board appointed in terms of section 72D of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, if so, how many had been so classified under (a) section (1)(a)(i), (b) section (1)(a)(ii) and (c) section (1)(a)(iii)?

East Rand Development Board

Brakpan Tsakane		
Nigel Duduza		
Bronkhorstspuit Zithobeni		
Delmas Botleng		
Cullinan Refilwa		

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER.

No (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

Remarks The question as put pertains to conscientious objectors, but if it was the intention to refer to the various categories of religious objectors provided for in Section 72D of the Defence Act, 1957, then the reply is Yes

(a)	48
(b)	1
(c)	277

Note These figures are as at 28 February 1985

FRIDAY, 26 APRIL 1985

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply

General Affairs

Q. Col. 1264
 105 Mr P G SOAL, asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of the townships falling under the control of each specified Development Board as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

Most development Boards keep population figures on the basis of a year ending on 31 March. Figures as at 31 December 1984 are not readily available. The figures are therefore given as at 31 March 1984

(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
9 111	7 789	14 260
9 131	7 594	14 045
1 560	577	1 063
2 676	2 247	3 879
943	404	822

Devon Tsepong
 Heidelberg Ratanda
 Bronkhorstspuit, Ekangala

(a)(i)	(ii)	(b)
554	452	954
4 105	2 194	6 877
496	624	1 029
26 234	21 881	42 929

Western Cape Development Board

Hermanus Zweelhle	338	332
Strand Lwandle	—	—
Ceres Nduli	379	789
Stellenbosch, Kaya Mandi	468	271
Paarl: Mbekweni	3 500	4 900
Cape Town Langa	4 493	6 050
Cape Town, Crossroads	7 455	16 068
Cape Town Nyanga	4 532	6 762
Cape Town Guguletu	17 811	33 094
Worcester: Zweetemba	2 143	4 555
Ashton Zolani	685	1 118
Robertson Nkgubelu	275	389
Cape Town Khayelitsha	671	1 819
Kuilsrivier Mfuleni	543	328
	43 293	76 075

Natalia Development Board

Greytown Enhlakahle	903	1 767
Glencoe Tembalihe	818	1 810
Dundee Sibongile	2 840	2 751
Colenso Inkanyezi	426	403
Ladysmith Steadville	2 113	2 760
Kokstad Bhongweni	1 885	1 323
Howick Zenzele	255	435
Pietermaritzburg Sobantu	3 076	5 631
Moorriver Bruntville	1 560	1 504
Matatiele Itsokolele	470	176
Cedarville Thabong	95	136
Paulpietersburg Dumbé	706	1 199
Vryheid Bhekuzulu	3 444	2 940
Amantsovo Hostel	1 335	—
Durban Thokoza Hostel	—	—
Durban Jacobs Hostel	884	—
Durban Daltonweg Hostel	1 428	—
Durban S J Smith Hostel	4 264	—
Durban Glebe Men Hostel	8 128	—
Stanger Shakaville	1 122	—
Lamontville	8 608	664
Umtinto-North Shayamoya	296	13 616
Pinetown Klaarwater	726	92
Tongaat Hambanati	2 569	2 530
Chesterville	3 794	3 004
	51 745	47 676

SA admits: We helped Renamo

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE South African Government yesterday publicly admitted for the first time that it had trained and supported Renamo, the rebel movement fighting to overthrow the Frelimo government in Mozambique

Farce

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told Parliament during the debate on his budget vote that there was "naturally" a time when South Africa had aided Renamo and it would do so again "in similar circumstances"

Mr Botha was immediately condemned for his admission by the Pro-

gressive Federal Party spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, who accused him of making a "farce" of Parliament by denying Opposition charges over the years that South Africa was destabilizing its neighbours and now admitting it.

Mr Eglin said South Africa had taken over Renamo from the Rhodesians in 1979. He warned that "the very organization you helped and nurtured" could end up destroying the Nkomati Accord and paving the way for the entry of the Soviet Union into the area.

Mr Botha justified South Africa's aid to the rebel group in the past by saying that Mozambique had become "the chief canal of ANC terrorists".

He said the Conservative Party had criticized the government for leaving Renamo in the lurch by signing the Nkomati Accord.

Earlier, Mr Botha said the establishment of the "joint operational centre" between South Africa and Mozambique

next month did not mean that there would be joint operations between the security forces of the two countries.

However, in terms of agreements already reached last year, the two governments were negotiating the manner and form in which they could act together to protect the Cahora Bassa powerlines and the railways in Mozambique against sabotage.

Mr Botha said that in terms of the Cahora Bassa agreement, South Africa and Mozambique had pledged to act together to protect the powerlines and share the costs of doing so according to a determined formula.

"What we are doing now in terms of the agreement and mutual assurances is negotiating with Mozambique to provide a protection force to protect these lines against subversion and violence."

Mr Botha said it had already been agreed that entities and organizations within Mozambique would take care of protecting the powerlines and this meant that the SATS, which had a direct interest in the railway, "has in principle to provide help to protect it."

'Risks'

Although he motivated the need for bilateral action, Mr Botha said that this should not be seen as meaning that the SADF would be deployed in Mozambique.

However, Mr Botha's statements have raised renewed fears in Opposition circles that South Africa might be considering some form of military involvement in the territory.

Earlier in the debate Mr Eglin warned of the "grave risks" of South African involvement in the Mozambique civil war "however sympathetic one may be to one party in that war".

HAMILTON RUSSELL VINEYARDS

In search of great wine



Sauvignon Blanc 1984

A dry white wine aged 12-18 months in small

Tutu granted a passport

JOHANNESBURG — A passport valid until the end of the year has been granted to the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, a spokeswoman for his office said yesterday.

The Department of Home Affairs issued the passport enabling him to travel to all countries.

It followed a letter Bishop Tutu wrote to the Minister of Home Affairs and National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, in which he indicated the "unsatisfactory situation of his having to travel on a travel document", she said — Sapa



Malan quizzed on conscription

CAPE TOWN 26/4/8
Political Reporter (254)

COLOURED and Indian representatives in Parliament had to decide for themselves whether they wanted military conscription, General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence, said yesterday.

General Malan said the government had not prescribed policy to both communities on this.

He said this in reply to Mr Desmond Lockey (LP, nominated), who asked him to outline government policy on people of colour during the committee stage debate on the Defence budget vote in the House of Representatives.

He pleaded with MPs not to prejudge the issue, adding "You will decide over conscription."

Mr Ken Lategan (LP, Hanover Park), said his party

House of Representatives

rejected military conscription until all groups participated in government, including blacks.

"The youth are not prepared to defend South Africa when discrimination and racial separation is the order of the day," Mr Lategan said.

Mr Sam Louw (LP, Rus Ter Vaal) said a situation of "dictatorial baasskap" towards coloured workers on the factory floor at Naschem — an Armscor plant near Potchefstroom — still existed.

General Malan asked Mr Louw to approach his department to investigate the complaints.

● He also assured the House that arrangements were provided for Muslims in the army after a request was made by Mr Yusuf Rhoda (DWP, Bokkeveld).

A Muslim chaplain was also to be provided and special leave arrangements were made for the month of Ramadaan (month of fasting).

CONSCRIPTION

Coloured House 'must deal with conscription'

Parliamentary Staff

ANY decision about compulsory military training for coloured people was a matter for the House of Representatives and not for him, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has said.

This was his response to a question from Mr Desmond Lockey (Labour Party, nominated) on the Government's policy on compulsory military service for people of colour.

General Malan said: "The Government does not decide beforehand. You must take the decision."

TURNED AWAY

The issue was raised during yesterday's debate on the Defence Vote in the House of Representatives.

Several speakers of the majority Labour Party complained that coloured volunteers for military service were being turned away because they could not be accommodated in the Defence Force.

Mr William Meyer (LP Robertson) appealed to the Minister to ensure accommodation was provided for such volunteers.

He also suggested that the time had come to give coloured girls an opportunity to serve in the SADF.

Earlier, Mr Kenneth Lategan (LP Hanover Park) said the La-

bour Party had been criticised on the grounds that its participation in the new constitutional system was tantamount to supporting compulsory military conscription for coloured people.

He quoted the party's leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, as saying the Labour Party rejected compulsory military service until such time as full citizenship was granted to all South Africans, including black people.

As far as the Labour Party was concerned this issue was "non-negotiable".

He suggested that less money be spent on defence and more on education, housing, pensions, and on moves "to build a united South Africa".

TOWNSHIPS

Other issues raised during the debate included the use of troops to help police during unrest in black townships, and job opportunities for coloured people in Armscor.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said there were forces in South Africa that were seeking to create disorder, chaos and instability.

The Government would use everything at its disposal to prevent such chaos. That was why the SADF was being used to help during unrest.

CAPE CORPS

AKGud 26/4/85

254

Cape Corps base for West Coast

Parliamentary Staff

THE SA Cape Corps base outside Cape Town is to be moved to the Atlantis/Mamre region on the West Coast, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has announced.

Speaking in the debate on his budget vote in the House of Representatives, he said the training area for all Western Cape units near Khayelitsha would be moved to a more suitable area.

The decision to move the Cape Corps base had been taken in view of the training requirements of this Defence Force unit and the fact that the State had to find an additional area for black people.

General Malan also announced that an area north of Yzerfontein had been earmarked as a training area for

Defence Force units in the Western Cape.

He emphasised that these moves were subject to the availability of funds and of nature conservation impact-studies which were now being undertaken.

The Cape Corps deserved a base which met all its requirements. Only when such a base could be provided would the unit be moved.

General Malan paid tribute to the Cape Corps as "one of the proudest units of the SADF".

He said he hoped his announcement would remove the concern expressed by members of the House of Representatives about the fact that coloured volunteers for military service had been turned away because of a lack of accommodation at the present Cape Corps base.

Stand on rejecting
call-up 'is correct'

KDM 26/4/85
P-514

PARLIAMENT — The Labour Party was correct in maintaining its standpoint that it rejected compulsory military conscription for coloureds until such time as all, including blacks, enjoyed total participation in the country's decision-taking process

Mr Kenneth Lategan (LP Hanover Park) said this in the Budget's Defence Vote Debate in the House of representatives yesterday

During the elections for the new Parliament, extra-parliamentary organisations had accused the LP of supporting military call-

ups with its decision to participate, but this was not so, he said

The LP's stand on conscription was justified, and it was important in gaining the support of the youth, he said

Mr Yusuf Rhoda (DWP Bokkeveld) called for provision to be made for a greater intake of young coloured men into the SADF, saying such a move would not only provide them with an income, but would keep them "off the streets and out of mischief"

26

Dad's Army for

W/E ARGUS 27/4/85 (254)

home and hearth

Thousands in W Cape to register from this week

By IRVING STEYN
Weekend Argus Reporter

WHEN the Western Cape's first Dad's Army gets down to training in September, it will learn how to shoot, the basics of communication and what Defence Headquarters calls "field craft".

After six days they should be ready for their task — the protection of the Stellenbosch Commando's operational area and the protection of "home and hearth".

From this week, thousands of white men in the Western Cape will be told they have to register — without exception — as potential members of the commando.

All liable for call-up

Pamphlets giving details of the registration of all men between 18 and 55 living in the Stellenbosch, Strand and Somerset West areas were posted to them this week.

No one is exempt from registration — between May 6 and 11 — and all will be liable for call-up for training in September if selected.

From May 6 every male taking up permanent residence in these areas will have to register with the Stellenbosch Commando.

No decision has yet been made where the training will take place, but a Defence Force spokesman said it would be within "easy travelling distance" of those areas.

Eligible until 55

Basic training will take place from Monday to Saturday. The number of trainee commandos will depend on the needs of the commando at the time as will the tasks they will eventually be allotted.

Priority will be given to men who have never performed military service.

However, if those who have registered have not been called up by the middle of August they can assume they will not be included in this year's training camp. But they will be eligible every year until they are 55.

12-day stint every year

Once trained, commandos will have to do a 12-day stint of duty every year until they are 55.

The Defence Force expects there will be personal problems preventing some people from being taken up in the commando. However, objections will be heard only when a person has been called up.

And, says the Defence Force, physical problems do not necessarily mean you are unfit for service. Every member who is called up for training will undergo a medical examination. Only if a member is declared unfit will he be exempted from training.

Another defence budget possible later this year

(254)
NM 27/4/85

IF THE external and internal threats against South Africa continued to grow at the present rate, supplementary estimates may be necessary later this year, the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, told the House of Delegates yesterday.

Speaking in the budget debate on his vote, Gen Malan said there were

strong armed forces in the countries around South Africa

There were a total of 1 642 tank units costing R1 600 million, 715 aircraft worth R3 600 million, and 332 000 troops under arms including 35 000 well-trained communists

In addition, an escalation in internal terrorism could soon lead to the SADF being used to combat it.

'If outside threats, coupled with internal revolutionary threats, continue to increase at the present rate, then there can be no cuts in the Defence Force Budget,' he said

'Even now, there is the possibility that there may have to be another budget later this year'

Later, in his reply to the debate, Gen Malan said he believed the signing of the Nkomati Accord was one of the 'biggest, boldest steps taken by this country in the past two decades'

The signing of the Accord was made possible by South Africa's military power, he said — (Sapa)

SADF, COPS ON rampage

ANGRY about the death of Zwide schoolgirl Sandra Masabalala 14, from the effects of teargas last weekend, Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage community leaders this week called for the immediate withdrawal of the SADF and police in the area.

By **MONO BADELA**

The leaders claim police in hippos and SADF members in armoured carrier vehicles were shooting people without reasons or indiscriminately, and that innocent people were being killed.

A strong delegation representing various organisations in Uitenhage and Dispatch presented a memorandum to Easter Cape Divisional Police Commissioner CA Swart, who indicated he was willing to discuss the problems with the delegation later this week.

The delegation was accompanied by Johannesburg attorney Nicholas Hayson — one of the attorneys representing the Langa families at the Kannemeyer Commission of Inquiry — and Port Elizabeth politician Molly Blackburn.

The meeting with Brig Swart and the Uitenhage Magistrate at the Uitenhage Magistrate's Court was closed to the Press, but City Press read the memorandum.

Among the leaders' complaints were:

- Wild and senseless use of teargas and shooting teargas into

homes and churches, regardless of whether there was a gathering, or regardless of the nature of the gathering

- Insulting remarks by police patrols and policemen drinking on duty

- White schoolkids being used on hippos

- Harassment at funerals and night vigils

The leaders claim the police presence in the townships "on its own, is the cause of many problems".

They also claim that untrained SADF members are used in the townships and that teargas was being used on children at school without any reason.

The death of Sandra Masabalala had been the last straw.

Her death resulted directly from the effects of teargas.

* THE ARMY will continue to be used in civil unrest because it was one of the normal roles of the defence force, says SA army chief Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys.

He said in an SABC television interview that legislation made special provision for military intervention as part of the "normal role" of the SADF.

He described criticism that military intervention gave the impression of a civil war, as the interpretation that would be given by the organisers of the unrest in an attempt to discredit the defence force.

General Geldenhuys said the defence force was there to protect people who wanted to go about their legitimate business, while the police dealt with trouble-makers.

By JIMMY MATYU

THREE people on their way to work today said they were sprayed with tearsmoke by a member of the South African Defence Force in Strand Street

Miss Nellie Ndlovu, Miss Quennie Mahloko and Mr Johnson Mpolongwana have reported the incident to the Baakens Street Police Station

They said they saw the soldier take the spray from a policeman

"We were told at Baakens Street that it was all a mistake and a minor incident. They advised Nellie to stand in the sun as the rays would help to clear the effects."

Three complain of tearsmoke attack

254 

Mr Mpolongwana said

The Evening Post approached Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer in the Eastern Cape, who referred them back to the station commander, Colonel L J Strydom

Col Strydom confirmed that three people had been to the Baakens

Street Police Station and were questioned

A statement was to be taken, but one person had asked to consult a doctor before doing so

Col Strydom said they later returned, statements were taken and the matter was being investigated. He said it appeared that two soldiers had asked the policeman what

was in the container. One of them then took the can and sprayed it in the air

The three people told the Evening Post that about 7.45am, while walking in Strand Street, they saw "a soldier take an aerosol container from a uniformed policeman"

"He sprayed directly at us. Two soldiers then ran up Rodney Street. They

were followed by a policeman

Mr Mpolongwana said that when called to return to see what they had done, the policeman explained that the soldiers had just returned from army training and did not know what was in the container. He added that when they complained, the policeman swore at them

~~254~~ 254 D. Dispatch

SADF would outclass six front-line states — expert

29/4/85

HARARE—Zimbabwe's leading military analyst has warned that in any conventional military confrontation with South Africa, the six front-line states "are simply no match for the highly integrated and standardised South African Defence Force"

But Major Michael Evans, lecturer in war studies at the University of Zimbabwe, believes that the Republic's black neighbours may soon be able to eliminate South African forces on cross-border raids by acquiring relatively low cost "precision-guided munitions" (PGM) which would negate Pretoria's present overwhelming superiority in armour and air power

Major Evans, who holds a master's degree in war studies from the University of London, is the leading academic theorist involved in training all Zimbabwe's senior military personnel. He predicted in a lecture delivered earlier this month and serialised by the Sunday

Mail newspaper, that "any change in South Africa will be a by-product of bullets and barricades"

"...like the Roman before me I am filled with a sense of foreboding and I seem to see not the Tiber but the Limpopo, the Vaal and the Orange foaming with much blood"

Paraphrasing Abraham Lincoln, Major Evans said that "ultimately, Southern Africa cannot survive half racist and half non-racist"

Either South Africa's "constellation of Southern African states" concept must triumph, or the Southern African development co-ordinating conference (SADCC) formed by the front line leaders

He said the present loose association of the front-line states is designed only for international diplomacy. The six countries lack any standardisation in ideological doctrine, training or weaponry, and any joint defence manoeuvres "might be interpreted by Pretoria

as a convenient cause belli"

But, he said, there were three areas where the front-line states could collaborate usefully

- A combined military intelligence staff modelled, ironically, on the successful South African-Portuguese-Rhodesian network run from 1964 to 1974

- A military staff-exchange programme to forge consensus among senior officers on regional security problems

- A joint defence procurement and weapons systems study group

Major Evans said the world appeared on the brink of an age of "intermediate military technology" which by 1990 might revolutionise the battlefield

"It is high time that the South Africans should taught that their helicopters, tanks and infantry fighting vehicles will in future be endangered and indeed eliminated by missile-armed infantry of the front line states during cross bor-

der raids," he said

Although "precision-guided munitions" may not be the complete answer to front-line states' defence, they were a "great alternative" to buying expensive tanks and jets such as those possessed by South Africa

Major Evans agreed with European theorists that, strategically, Pretoria is attempting to create a "shield of instability" in the front line states behind which apartheid can be perpetuated

However, the black states' strength lay in their "Africanist ideology" which contrasted with Pretoria's own internal weakness as a result of the ideological rejection of apartheid by over 80 per cent of South Africa's population

Major Evans believed no charismatic Afrikaner leader like France's General Charles de Gaulle was poised to "save the volk from racial catastrophe," but he believed a "silent dictatorship" of verligte military men

such as General Magnus Malan would inevitably gain ascendancy

"Given the stark absence of any internal political mechanisms for resolving racial conflict, the military will probably emerge as the future arbiters of power. This will symbolise the ultimate moral bankruptcy of apartheid

"It will also mark the end of the powerful psycho-political metaphor of the Afrikaner's Great Trek. The myth will die as it was born—in the wilderness and in despair"

The British-educated academic, who holds a commission in the Zimbabwe National Army's staff corps, said that although Afrikaner intellectuals argued that economic crises would force the SADCC states into an open accommodation with apartheid, front-line leaders believe time is against the Afrikaner, who will be "engulfed" by combined international and internal forces "whether he submits or defies" — DDC

SADF '12km inside Angola'

Cape Times 29/4/85 (254)
LISBON. — South African Foreign Affairs, can military units still inside southern Angola are provoking tension 12 days after the South African Government announced the disengagement of its forces, the official Angolan news agency Angop said yesterday.

The agency said regular South African Army units were stationed 12km inside the Angolan border at the towns of Caluek and Kuacana in the province of Cunene, and large contingents of anti-guerilla fighters, cavalry and police were in position along the border with SWA/Namibia.

According to Angop, the positioning of the military units was causing "great tension" in southern Cunene and "made imminent the threat of renewed aggression or invasions".

The report followed the announcement in Cape Town on April 15 that South Africa would disengage its forces from southern Angola to encourage withdrawal of an estimated 25 000 Cuban troops.

Mr Pik Botha, Minister

of Foreign Affairs, warned, however, that the government would continue to take action against Swapo guerillas operating out of southern Angola.

Asked by the Cape Times to comment on the Angop report, a spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said last night he had nothing to add to previous statements by Mr Botha and the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen.

Angop quoted Lieutenant-Colonel Salviano Sequeira, the Angolan officer with the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) set up last year to oversee the South African pullout, as saying there had been no incidents involving South African troops still inside Angola.

According to the agency, Colonel Sequeira said the main body of South African troops still in Angola belonged to the JMC. Their withdrawal was to be the subject of top-level discussions over the next few days — Sapa-AP

Gerhardt link to spy expulsions

LONDON — The expulsion of five Russians from Britain last week was directly linked to the confessions of imprisoned South African spy Dieter Gerhardt, the *Mail on Sunday* reported.

"His detailed statements led to a joint CIA-MI5 operation which uncovered a major espionage ring based in London," said the newspaper.

The *Mail on Sunday* said it had been revealed that the Russians were involved in a plot to steal Nato secrets.

"The breakthrough came from Gerhardt, a South African naval commodore jailed for life last year.

"Gerhardt, who had been in command of the West's vital Simon's Town naval base near Cape Town, was convicted of selling Nato secrets to the GRU, the military equivalent of the KGB, over a period of 20 years.

"During many hours of interrogation before and after his trial, Gerhardt revealed the existence of the London spy ring" — Sapa.

CAT Tm H 29/4/85 (254)

'Magic' week for Highlanders

Defence Correspondent

IT WAS a "magic" centenary — that was the feeling among exhausted members of the Cape Town Highlanders yesterday as a week of festivities was brought to a close by two church parades

In spite of the present stringent clamp-down on military spending, the centenary week was a resounding success and, yesterday afternoon, after six days of frantic activity, the celebrants could at last relax

The festivities started on Tuesday night with the sergeants' mess birthday dinner, followed by a mayoral reception on Wednesday evening. On Thursday evening the regiment held a full-scale dress rehearsal of Saturday morning's big parade, and on Friday night the officers' mess held its birthday dinner in the Dromedaris Room at the Good Hope Centre. Early on Saturday morning, hundreds of Highlanders massed at

the Castle. A little after 10.30am a centenary ceremony was held on the Grand Parade, featuring the largest massed pipe band Cape Town has seen in 15 years.

The Cape Town Highlanders' own band was joined by the pipes and drums of the Cape Field Artillery, bandsmen of the top-rated Pretoria Boys' High School band and various outsiders who simply could not resist the opportunity.

After the regiment's honorary colonel, Vice-Admiral James Johnson, had taken the salute, the CTH exercised its right to free entry into Cape Town by marching down Adderley Street with full ceremony and then passing in review before the Mayor, Mr Sol Kreiner, at the City Hall.

The marchers included a large contingent of bemedalled past members, some of whom had come from as far afield as Johannesburg.

On Saturday night, past and serving members attended a special centenary dinner at which the guest of honour was the State President, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Botha was presented with a set of gold cuff-links and a centenary tie by the president of the regimental association, Commandant Carr O'Brien. Mr Botha evoked a roar of approval by promising that "on suitable occasions" he would wear the tie in Parliament along with another ex-Highlander, Mr Colin Eglin of the Progressive Federal Party, who was also present.

Proposing the toast to the regiment, Mr Botha reviewed the history of the regiment and the strong Scottish tradition it had maintained, and added that members' pride in their unit "emphasizes one important facet of our unique South Africa, the richness of our diversity".

"The Cape Town Highlanders are a regiment in Scottish dress in the South African Defence Force. Yesterday, serving and past members attended a service at the regimental church, St Andrew's in Green Point. In accordance with long-standing custom, another contingent participated in a service at the Congregational Church in Kloof Street, which was founded by a Highland regiment early last century.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

TUESDAY, 30 APRIL 1985

(1), (2) and (3) The provisions whereby the services of employees of South African Transport Services can be terminated, are contained in the Conditions of Employment (South African Transport Services) Act, 1983 (Act 16 of 1983)

The staff files of ex employees dismissed prior to 1975 have been destroyed in terms of the Archives Act, 1962 (Act 6 of 1962), and the desired information is therefore not available. Particulars of persons dismissed after that date are also not readily available and it will take too much time and expense to gather the information

However, the policy in this regard is as follows

An employee who has contributed to the Pension Fund for a period of at least twenty years and is dismissed from the service or ordered to resign as a result of a disciplinary infringement other than—

- (a) fraud or dishonesty, or
- (b) deliberate mal-performance of work,

may be granted an annuity not exceeding one-half of the annuity which he could have claimed upon the date of his dismissal or resignation if his services had been dispensed with on that date as a result of a reduction in or reorganization of personnel

Employees who are dismissed or ordered to resign and do not qualify for a reduced annuity or those who are not granted such an annuity, are reimbursed with their Pension Fund contributions plus interest for each completed year in excess of 13 years they have contributed to the Fund. No such interest was paid prior to 1 January 1981

† Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

State President

254 Telephone tapping Q. Col. 1312

† The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the State President

Whether (a) he and/or (b) any member of the National Intelligence Service has authorized the tapping of any telephones in terms of section 118A of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972, if so, (i) on how many occasions, (ii) what was the rank of the person who authorized the tapping in each case and (iii) in respect of what dates is this information furnished?

† The STATE PRESIDENT.

- (1) (a) No
- (b) No.
 - (i) Lapse
 - (ii) Lapse
 - (iii) Lapse

Ministers

Question standing over from Tuesday, 9 April 1985

*29 Mr C W EGLIN—Defence—[Reply standing over]

New Questions

Bophuthatswana television service

*1 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether, with reference to his reply to

Question No 11 on 19 February 1985, the meeting with the Bophuthatswana Government to discuss the relaying of the Bophuthatswana television service to areas within the Republic has been held, if so, with what result, if not, when is it anticipated that this meeting will be held?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs held discussions with President Mangope and members of his Cabinet at Mmabatho on 7 March 1985. Technical aspects concerning the relaying of Bop TV to agreed target areas in the RSA were discussed. It was decided that representatives of the SABC and Bop TV shall have meetings on a regular basis in order to solve any problems of a technical nature which may occur. An official of the Department of Foreign Affairs has been appointed to attend the meetings in order to keep the Deputy Minister informed of the progress towards the implementation of the Television Agreement which was concluded on 25 November 1983

De Hoop missile testing range

*2 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any houses have been acquired by Armscor in the De Hoop area if so.
- (2) whether any of these houses will be used as dwellings by Armscor, if not, to what use will they be put, if so, (a) how many (i) will and (ii) will not be used as dwellings and (b) to what use will the other houses be put?

† The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes There are 57 dwellings on the properties already expropriated for the Overberg Testing Range
- (2) No Thirty will be demolished on account of their dilapidated state and

twenty-three will be used as temporary storerooms, training centres and depots by Armscor's nature conservation teams. The remaining four are not being used at present

Howson Q. Col. 1314

State-guaranteed housing loans

*3 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Public Works

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 208 on 27 March 1985, his Department has at any time kept statistics on the (a) number of persons in receipt of State-guaranteed housing loans and (b) cost to the State of such loans, if not, (i) why not and (ii) who is responsible for keeping such information, if so, in respect of what aspects of such loans are statistics kept.

- (2) whether there have recently been any changes in policy in regard to the (a) issuing, (b) administration and (c) collection of statistics on State-guaranteed housing loans, if not, who is responsible for these matters at present, if so, (i) what is the nature of the changes, (ii) why were they effected and (iii) when did they come into effect?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

- (1) The Department of Public Works and Land Affairs provides the guarantees for the housing loans of government officials who wish to make use of the 100 per cent loan scheme. The financial institutions (building societies) advance the full amount of the loan to the official concerned and the Department therefor does not provide any part of the loan. The Department is basically only involved with the furnishing of a guarantee for 20% of the purchase price and its expenditure is therefore limited to the administration of the scheme.

Furthermore, particulars of loans granted under the same scheme involving other government institutions are also obtained

(5) The Department of Transport must consult the Lake Areas Development Board in connection with the design and construction of those sections of the freeway that pass through the proclaimed lake areas."

Knysna: national road bypass system

*28. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

Whether his Department has commissioned an environmental impact assessment in regard to the proposed (a) internal bypass system and (b) external bypass system at Knysna to connect the Uniondale turnoff with the Rheenendal turnoff, if so, (i) who are the members of the body undertaking the assessment, (ii) what are the terms of reference and (iii) when is it anticipated that this body will present a report, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

No

(a) and (b), (i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away

The National Transport Commission arranges for environmental impact studies in respect of national roads, where necessary

Acus and
Q - 61.1343 30/4/85
*29 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether members of the South African Police involved in riot control have been given any instructions regarding (a) medical treatment for, and (b) the arrest of, persons injured in riot situations or in clashes with the Police, if so, (i) what instructions have they been given, (ii) who issued these instructions, (iii) in what manner are members of the Police Force informed of these instructions and

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, can I ask him whether he is aware of the fact that, be-

(iv) when were these instructions issued;

(2) whether any member or branch of the South African Police has (a) issued instructions and/or (b) made any requests to any (i) doctors, (ii) clinics and (iii) hospitals regarding persons who are injured in unrest situations and seek medical treatment, if so, (aa) what instructions or requests, (bb) why, (cc) when, (dd) which specified doctors, clinics and hospitals are involved, (ee) who issued the instructions or made the requests and (ff) what was the response in each case,

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

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Police action in this regard are prescribed by statutory provisions and by Police Standing Orders, and no specific instructions were issued

(2) I have already furnished particulars in respect of Kwanobuhle Township, Uitenhage, on 12 March 1985 and 9 April 1985, respectively in replies to questions numbers 6 and 9 of the hon member for Houghton

In view of the extent of riots in the Republic it is impracticable to endeavour to ascertain at which doctors, clinics and hospitals in each riot stricken area policemen in the investigation of crime, had instituted inquiries regarding persons who were injured during riot situations

(3) No, except to state that in the execution of their functions in terms of section 5 of the Police Act, 1958, the police are entitled to seek the co-operation of all law-abiding citizens in the investigation of any offence of alleged offence

cause of the instructions, people do not in fact report to doctors or even to hospitals because they know they are going to be placed under arrest as soon as they get to the hospitals. This means that more people die or suffer from prolonged injury than would be necessary if they were allowed to report to doctors who then would not have to call the police

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am not sure whether the hon member has now put a question or made a speech. In any case, I am not aware of the facts to which she refers

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE You are usually aware of very little!

†The SPEAKER Order!

†Mr P C CRONJÉ He is unconscious

†The SPEAKER Order! Did the hon member for Greytown say the hon the Minister is "unconscious"?

†Mr P C CRONJÉ Yes, Sir

†The SPEAKER The hon member must withdraw that and also apologize

†Mr P C CRONJÉ I withdraw that, Sir

†The SPEAKER Order! The hon member has withdrawn it, but he must now also apologize

†Mr P C CRONJÉ I am still considering it, Mr Speaker Who must I apologize to?

†The SPEAKER To the hon the Minister Through me, if you want to do it like that

†Mr P C CRONJÉ Through you I apologize to the Minister

252 *Hansard Q. 61.1345*
Wall/fence on borders 30/4/85

*30 The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence.

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 5 on 16 April 1985, the South African Defence Force or

any body attached to the Defence Force intends (a) extending the wall and electrified fence and/or (b) building a similar wall and fence on any of the other borders of the Republic, if so,

(2) (a) where will such extensions and/or further walls and electrified fences (i) begin and (ii) end, (b) for what reasons will they be built, (c) who will take or took the decision in this regard, (d) who will construct the (i) wall and (ii) fence in each case, (e) when (i) will construction begin and (ii) is it due to be completed and (f) what is the latest estimate of the cost involved?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) and (b) A decision on the extension of the present experimental fence or the erection of similar fences on other borders will be taken after the fence has been thoroughly evaluated

(2) Falls away

Implementation of recommendations of commission

*31 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any of Recommendations (a) to (e) on pages 14 and 15 of the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Desirability of Converting the Witwatersrand Local Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa into an Additional Provincial Division of the Supreme Court (RP 111-1980) have not been implemented as yet, if so, (a) which recommendations and (b) what are the reasons for the delay in implementing them?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice)

(a) Yes Recommendations (a) and (d)

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

SCORES of military and police vehicles drove slowly through Port Elizabeth's black townships today in a massive show of strength.

The vehicles formed a convoy about two kilometres long

Soon after sunrise the convoy snaked its way down Uitenhage Road, New Brighton, to begin the biggest parade of military and police vehicles seen in Port Elizabeth in years, and turned into Matieland

It then went on to Red Location, Kwazakale, Veeplaas and Zwide

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, said the convoy was an attempt to bring the unrest in the troubled townships of PE to an end

It was the wish of Parliament and all law-abiding citizens that the un-

SHOW OF STRENGTH

254 E. Post

30/4/85

rest should come to an end, he said

Law-abiding people in the townships were "sick and tired" of the unrest.

The exercise was conducted by the South African Defence Force and the South African Police, with the army in a supportive role to the police

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier Chris Swart, and the Officer Commanding East-

ern Province Command, Brigadier Joffel van der Westhuizen, drew up the blueprint for the convoy

Col Van Rooyen declined to say how many vehicles took part in the convoy or give the total complement of men who manned them

There were Caspirs (personnel carrying anti-landmine vehicles designed by the South African Police for use in the operational area and now

also used in unrest areas), Buffels (personnel carrying vehicles widely used by the South African Defence Force), Elands (a small tank mounted with a 90mm gun commonly dubbed the "Noddy car" of the SADF), Landrovers, one sneeze machine and a couple of field ambulances (Runkhals)

Most of the vehicles were Buffels carrying a full complement of 10

men plus a driver

The sides of the Buffels were lowered to show that there were men in the vehicles and that each vehicle carried a full complement of men

Usually only the tops of the men's heads stuck out

security forces don't have enough men to go round

Helicopters from the local SAAF base buzzed overhead while the convoy snaked its way through the townships

The townships looked almost normal as the autumn sunshine filtered through weakly, heralding another day in a community which is virtually



INSIDE

Weather 2; It's All Happening 9; TV/Show 18, 19; Fun Page 20; Women's World 21; Finance 22, 23; Classified 24-27; R

Police, SADF try huge show of force

176645 30/4/85
From KEN VERNON
Argus Bureau

254

PORT ELIZABETH — A "massive" contingent of police and army units today made a show of force in black townships here in an attempt to stop the continuing unrest in the area

More than 500 men in about 50 vehicles, mainly from the SADF, entered the townships at 7 30 this morning while a SAAF helicopter flew over the convoy

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, said the "massive show of force" was designed to end the unrest which has plagued the Eastern Cape for more than a year

About 100 policemen in Land Rovers and Caspurs were backed up by about 400 army personnel in Buffel armoured carriers and Eland scout cars

SHOWED NO RESPONSE

Township residents showed no response as the huge convoy trundled through the streets, and there were no incidents while a busload of reporters accompanied the force

Colonel van Rooyen said the show of force had been planned by the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Eastern Cape, Colonel Chris Swart, with the officer commanding Eastern Province Command, Brigadier CD van der Westhuizen

He said it was in everyone's interest that the unrest be brought to an end by "almost any means"

Colonel van Rooyen said he did not know if the show of force would succeed "We will just have to wait and see," he said

A spokesman for the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria says the Eastern Cape was "relatively quiet" over the past 24 hours

In New Brighton outside Port Elizabeth, the Samuel Ngongo school was damaged by arsonists and, according to police, only the arrival of an SADF patrol which extinguished the flames, saved the school from destruction

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

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Slowly of strength

254
E. Post

30/4/85

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Most of the vehicles were Buffels carrying a full complement of 10

men plus a driver.

The sides of the Buffels were lowered to show that there were men in the vehicles and that each vehicle carried a full complement of men.

Usually only the tops of the men's heads stick out.

It is believed that rumours have been doing the rounds in the townships that the Buffels are manned only by a couple of men because the

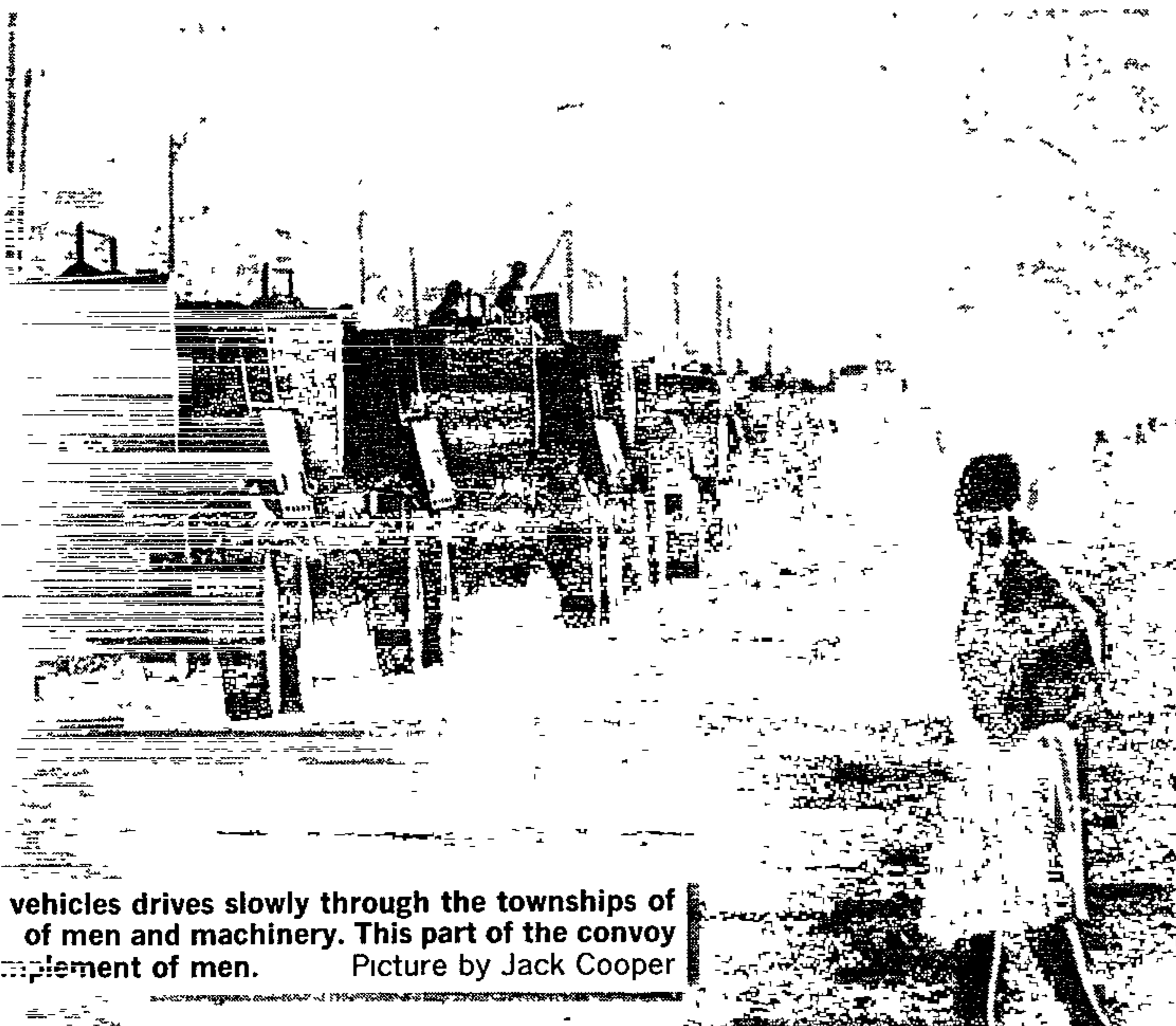
security forces don't have enough men to go round.

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Turn to Page 3

INSIDE: Weather 2 It's All Happening 9 TV Show 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100



vehicles drives slowly through the townships of men and machinery. This part of the convoy complement of men. Picture by Jack Cooper

Security forces in big show of strength

● From Page 1

under siege

Delivery vehicles lined up in New Brighton at the rendezvous point for the police escorts into the townships

Pirate taxis and mini-bus taxis plied their early morning trade as usual in the townships ferrying people to the nearest bus stops

Mothers walked their small children to school, holding them by the hands. The children stared wide-eyed as the vehicles drove past them.

Groups of people lined the sides of the roads and stood outside shops in the townships watching silently

Their expressions ranged from amusement to open hostility. Most were deadpan.

Some waved.

It was business as usual for the hawkers in the open air markets at Njoli Square in Kwa-zakele and Johnson Square in Veeplaas

Refuse lay strewn against fences and on every open space in the townships

In some parts the refuse lay ankle deep and there was a noticeable stench in the shanty townships of Veeplaas

Handwritten notes: 275, 274, E. Post, 30/4/85

Cape Times 30/4/85 (254)

De Hoop: 23 owners approach the govt

Political Staff

THE government had received representations for higher compensation from 23 property owners in the De Hoop area, the Minister of Public Works, Dr Lapa Munnik, said yesterday.

He also disclosed that the government had allocated R23 million for the expropriation of 86 properties in the De Hoop area, where an Armscor missile range is being constructed.

Dr Munnik said in reply to questions, which had been tabled by Mr

Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg), that R12 398 105 had been spent acquiring 63 properties in the De Hoop area covering 33 729,7 hectares.

Dr Munnik said the representations were at present still being considered.

This entailed consultation with the state's valuers, discussions and/or correspondence with the parties concerned or their legal representatives and where necessary further on-the-spot investigations.

254 D. Profet 30/4/85

SA troops to stay on border says Viljoen

PRETORIA — The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said yesterday South African troops would continue to be stationed along the SWA/Namibian-Angolan border and he rejected as "nonsense" Angolan press allegations that the troop presence was causing tension

Reacting to an Angolan news report at the weekend which criticised the presence of

SADF troops in the area after their withdrawal from Angola two weeks ago, General Viljoen said

"The SADF has followed its agreement with the Angolan Joint Monitoring Commission to the letter. It is absolute nonsense to allege now that the presence of the security forces on the border is causing tension

"South Africa has always taken the view that

it is its duty to protect the territorial integrity of South West Africa from Swapo terrorists"

General Viljoen said the JMC had continued functioning smoothly since the South African withdrawal from Angola.

The South African troops still stationed at Calueque would be the subject of negotiation between the two governments, General Viljoen said — SAPA

PUBLIC SECTOR - GOVT. DEFENCE.

1985

MAY — JUNE

How S Africa's striking power can be dented

NM 1/5/85
(254)

ZIMBABWE'S leading military analyst has warned that in any conventional military confrontation with South Africa the six front line states 'are simply no match for the highly integrated and standardised South African Defence Force'

But Major Michael Evans, lecturer in war studies at the University of Zimbabwe, believes that the republic's black neighbours may soon be able to eliminate South African forces on cross-border raids by acquiring relatively low cost 'Precision guided munitions' which would negate Pretoria's present overwhelming superiority in armour and air power.

Major Evans, who holds a master's degree in war studies from the University of London, is the leading academic theorist involved in training all Zimbabwe's senior military personnel. He predicted in a lecture delivered earlier this month that 'any change in South Africa will be a by-product of bullets and barricades.'

Either South Africa's 'Constellation of southern African states' concept must triumph, or the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) formed by the front line leaders

There were three areas where the front line states could collaborate usefully:

● A combined military intelligence staff modelled, ironically, on the successful South African-Portuguese-Rhodesian network, run from 1964 to 1974.



● A military staff exchange programme to forge consensus among senior officers on regional security problems

● A joint defence procurement and weapons systems study group.

Major Evans continued: 'It is high time that the South Africans should be taught that their helicopters, tanks and infantry fighting vehicles will in future be endangered, and indeed eliminated, by missile-armed infantry of the front line states during cross border raids'

The black states's

strength lay in their 'Africanist ideology' which contrasted with Pretoria's own internal weakness as a result of the ideological rejection of apartheid by more than 80 percent of South Africa's population

Major Evans believed no charismatic Afrikaner leader like France's General

Charles de Gaulle was poised to 'save the volk from racial catastrophe', but he believed a 'silent dictatorship' of verligte military men such as General Magnus Malan would inevitably gain ascendancy

Although Afrikaner intellectuals argued that economic crises would force the SADCC states into an open accommodation with apartheid, front line leaders believed time was against the Afrikaner, who would be 'engulfed' by combined international and internal forces, 'whether he submits or defies.'

Police, army convoy in show of strength

PORT ELIZABETH—A large convoy of S A Police and army vehicles paraded through Port Elizabeth's black townships twice yesterday in a show of strength designed to end unrest in the area

The convoy — 50 police and S A Defence Force vehicles many carrying a full quota of men — first entered the area at day-break. The four-hour operation was repeated about 3 p m

A Press contingent was invited to accompany the convoy part of the way as it travelled through New Brighton, Kwazakele, Zwide, Veeplaas and Soweto early yesterday morning.

Lt-Col Gerrie van Rooyen, S A Police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, who accompanied the Press, said the operation was an attempt to end unrest in the area

It was the wish of Parliament and all law-abiding citizens that the unrest should end. Law-abiding people in the townships were 'sick and tired' of the unrest, he

said

Col van Rooyen said the operation was carried out by the police, with the SADF in a supporting role. Railways Police had also assisted

The operation was planned by Brig Chris Swart, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, and Brig Joffel van der Westhuizen, Officer Commanding EP Command

Open-mouthed

People stared open-mouthed as a long line of Casspirs, Buffels, Elands and Land-Rovers packed with armed police and army personnel poured into New Brighton about 7 15 a m

A sneeze machine was clearly visible on one vehicle and several field ambulances were included in the convoy. Helicopters monitored the convoy's progress, hovering low overhead

No attempts were made to confront or ambush the convoy. Some smaller children even waved to

soldiers and policemen

Meanwhile, police report that in the Heide-moed township near Allanridge in the northern Free State, a black youth was slightly injured and arrested with nine other people when police used tear-gas, rubber bullets and quirts to disperse two 'illegal gatherings'

A black man was slightly injured in Atteridgeville, near Pretoria, yesterday morning when blacks stoned and damaged a rubbish removal truck.

Police vehicles were stoned at Kwazakele, in the Eastern Cape, Heide-moed township, Khoatlolong township near Odendaalsrus, and Joza and Fingo near Grahamstown

In all these instances police used tear-gas and rubber bullets to disperse stone-throwers, the report said

Fires extensively damaged schools at Bathurst in the Eastern Cape and at Bongweni, near Cookhouse — (Sapa)

~~274~~ 274 ~~274~~

B. Day 2/5/85

By COLIN HOWELL

BOTH the Defence Force and SA Police are satisfied that SADF soldiers called in to townships to help police combat unrest have received "more than sufficient training to cope with the situation"

This emerged when the SADF and the SAP responded to 15 questions — put in writing to their respective public relations divisions — about the training, conduct and make-up of these troops

But it was the only question answered. For the rest, the Defence Force said it had "nothing to add" to a statement by

15 questions on SADF's role in the townships

the Deputy Minister of Defence (and Law and Order), Mr Adriaan Vlok, which "clearly defined the duties which the Defence Force is to perform in their support role to the police in the present unrest situation"

"We would like to suggest that there is nothing sinister in using the De-

fence Force in support of the police in combatting the present violence"

Some of the questions put were

- Are SADF soldiers who are sent into townships given any anti-riot training by the SAP beforehand?
- If they are, how does this training compare

with that given to the SAP's anti-riot units, and what does this training entail?

- Are any SADF soldiers sent into townships without having received any such training from the SAP, with only their basic military training to fall back on?
- If this is the case, is the SAP satisfied that the soldiers are familiar enough with what unrest control is all about to prevent and combat it successfully?
- Is the SAP issuing SADF soldiers in townships with live ammunition, teargas and rubber bullets?

normal working hours and no vacancies are left by such an arrangement. Similar measures are applied throughout the country where commuter services are in operation.

Telephone directories

813 Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Communications †

- (1) (a) For how many areas does his Department have (i) telephone directories and (ii) yellow page directories printed and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,
- (2) (a) when were tenders last invited for the printing of directories, (b) what is the length of the contract periods, (c) when do the contracts expire and (d) to which firm or firms were the contracts awarded,
- (3) whether escalation clauses were included in the contracts, if not, why not, if so, what is the purport of these clauses,
- (4) (a) what is the printing cost of (i) telephone directories and (ii) yellow page directories per page and (b) what is the estimated total printing cost in respect of (i) telephone directories and (ii) yellow page directories for the 1985-86 financial year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (1) (a) (i) 20,
(ii) 5, and
(b) today's date,
- (2) (a) on 20 October 1978,
(b) 10 years,
(c) with the 1990 editions, and
(d) to Die Perskorporasie van Suid-Afrika Beperk in Johannesburg

in respect of all directories for Transvaal and Natal and to National Koerante Beperk in respect of all directories for the Cape Province and the Orange Free State,

- (3) yes, the clauses make provision for the adjustment of the contract price in respect of wage increases arising from agreements with the National Industrial Council of the Printing and Newspaper Industry of South Africa as well as increases in the cost of materials,
- (4) (a) (i) since the per page rate in respect of each individual directory is based on the number of copies to be printed a uniform printing cost per page is not available. Based on the total printing cost for the 1984-85 financial year, the average printing costs per page for the telephone and yellow page directories of that year amounted to R0,000188498 and R0,000852768, respectively, and
(b) (i) R17 469 000, and
(ii) R5 711 000

Supplementary reply to Question 670 on Monday, 25 March 1985, put by Mr P A Myburg, Col 828,

254 *Hougaard* *Q.61.1388*
South African Army Women's College
2/5/85

670 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (a) What total amount was budgeted for the South African Army Women's College in George in the latest financial year for which figures are available and (b)(i) on what specified items was this money spent and (ii) what amount was spent per item?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

This is a supplementary reply to question 670 which was replied to on 25 March 1985

- (a) Financial year 1983-84 R2 273 000
- (b) (i)
Personnel R1 528 000
—Salaries and wages
—Allowances
—Bonusses, etc
Administration R13 000
—Substance and travel allowance
—Train and air transport other than departmental transport, etc
Logistics R732 000
—Weapons and ammunition
—Fuel, oil and lubricants
—Clothing
—Furniture
—Spares
—Vehicles
—Training aids
—Rations
—Cleaning materials
—Signal equipment, etc

FRIDAY, 3 MAY 1985

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Road accidents: eyesight

817 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 10 on 6 June 1984, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has completed its research into the role played by eyesight in the causing of road accidents, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that this research will be completed, if so, what were the findings,
- (2) whether the Council recommended that the eyesight of persons holding drivers' licences be retested at regular intervals,

(3) whether the Council made any other recommendations in this regard, if so, what other recommendations;

(4) whether any action has been taken in respect of these recommendations, if not, why not, if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
(a) Falls away
(b) The research has been completed. The results are as follows—
(i) Contrary to the clinical findings of optometrists who had conducted a survey previously present results indicate that on the average a rather better standard of eyesight exists among drivers than had been anticipated initially
(ii) A progressive deterioration of visual acuity with age was found
(iii) Poor eyesight was not a major contributing factor with regard to road accidents
- (2) It has been recommended that older drivers be encouraged to undergo eye tests. The National Road Safety Council supports this recommendation but as no reliable address records exist foresees practical problems in implementing the recommendation at this stage. This aspect will, however, receive further consideration as soon as the register for drivers' licences of the Central Road Traffic Bureau is in operation
- (3) and (4) No

Johannesburg North: pollution

819 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Water Affairs

Whether his Department took any action in 1984 in regard to the pollution of rivers, streams and canals which flow through the Parliamentary constituency of Johannesburg North, if so, (a) what action, (b) in respect of which rivers,

Police, SADF exercise in Peninsula

CME-TIM
2/5/85

254

Crime Reporter

AN EXERCISE involving the SAP, Railway Police and the SADF was held in the Peninsula yesterday

Details were not released but police said afterwards that the operation was a sequel to a recent exercise in which the Peninsula was sealed off by the "various security forces"

It is understood that several hundred men took part. More than 50 vehicles, including Caspirs and Buffels, were used

Helicopter

A helicopter stationed at AFB Ysterplaat was used in a communications role. The exercise started at 8am and finished about 3pm

Brigadier G J Odendaal, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, was in command of the operation

After the exercise, Brigadier Odendaal re-

leased a statement in which he said that recently an exercise had been held to establish whether it was possible to seal off the Peninsula, not only for security reasons but also in the case of a natural disaster

The exercise had proved a success but it had shown up some problems

"Today a further exercise was held to test the co-operation between the police, railways and defence force in practical situations"

He said combined operations involving the police and the defence force were nothing strange and people had only to study history to find a number of examples

He said that while he obviously did not want to disclose further details of yesterday's exercise, he wanted to tell the public, "and that includes all population groups", that they could be assured that "we will ensure their safety"

SADF raids home: 14 held

E. Post 3/5/85
Post Reporter

AN SA Defence Force patrol last night discovered a home in Kwazakele in which petrol bombs were being made

Members of the patrol arrested 14 men — seven under the age of 18 — and took possession of 12 petrol bombs and five litres of petrol

Confirming the incident, a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said it was noticeable how youths were being encouraged to take part in violence

The continuing Eastern Cape unrest claimed two more lives yesterday

The spokesman said two men had died and three policemen had been injured in unrest

One of the men died when police fired at a group of people stoning a police truck in Kwanobuhle, Uitenhage

"While police were conducting their investigations at the scene, another mob started pelting them with stones. A shotgun round was fired to disperse the stone-throwers and another man was fatally wounded," he said

Three policemen were injured when about 70 people stoned and shot at police with catapults in De Draai Township, Jansenville, yesterday morning. The police fired tearsmoke and birdshot to disperse the mob, the SAP report said

A New Brighton house was petrol-bombed and extensively damaged by three people yesterday morning

Friday, May 3, 1985

254
**Halt to
Dad's
draft**

Staff Reporter

PROSPECTIVE members of "Dad's Army" — those national reserve members who were due to sign on as members of commando units in the Stellenbosch, Somerset West and Strand districts — can stand at ease

The registration campaign in these districts has been postponed because of the economic climate and "operational priorities", according to the South African Defence Force

The registration and rescheduling of reserve members in these districts would only begin next year, according to a communique from the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen

The SADF had originally called for all white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 55, living permanently in certain areas, to register next week and make themselves available for service within the commando units

According to the communique, the SADF policy that border areas have preference in this year's registration remains effective

Mr Linus Nahole (left) and Mr Achilles Angula

Swapo men claim they saw massacre

Staff Reporter

TWO survivors of the South African Defence Force raid on Chetequera in Southern Angola, which took place seven years ago today, yesterday said they had seen South African soldiers herding Namibian refugees on to helicopters during the raid and then pushing them out of the aircraft once they were airborne

Addressing a Namibian Students Association meeting at lunch-hour at the University of Cape Town, Swapo member Mr Achilles Angula told students South African troops had massacred nearly 1 000 Namibian women, children and old men in the raid of the same day at another Swapo refugee camp at Cassinga

Overwhelmed

"At Chetequera, which we called Vietnam, we first heard the sound of airplanes. Then suddenly we saw hundreds of armoured cars around us. And then death overwhelmed us. Death from above, death from the ground, death from everywhere"

Mr Angula, who spent the subsequent seven years as a prisoner first at Oshakati and later at Mariental, said the SADF had attacked the camp on May 4, 1978 with sophisticated weaponry including Mirage and Buccaneer aircraft and Puma helicopters. Napalm bombs were dropped on the area, he said

Both Cassinga and Chetequera were refugee camps for civilians with a small contingent of Swapo fighters there

to protect them, said Mr Angula

Mr Linus Nahole, who was captured by the SADF at Chetequera with Mr Angula, told the students about 200 were taken prisoner on the day

"On the way to the Oshakati prison camp SADF soldiers robbed us of our watches, our money, our other belongings. At Oshakati we experienced South Africa's complete disregard for international law on human rights"

Freezing

Mr Nahole said the internees were tortured repeatedly during the first three months of their imprisonment. "We were beaten with batons and sticks, even when we told the truth. Plastic bags were tied over our heads, we were blindfolded and subjected to further beatings and torture"

When the prisoners were transferred to the Mariental camp in southern Namibia the prisoners were made to sleep on the ground despite freezing winter temperatures, he said

Mr Nahole said conditions began to improve at the camp in 1981 after representatives of the International Red Cross had made a visit

A group of 55 of the Chetequera internees was released in May last year and the remaining 75 were released in October, said Mr Nahole

● A South African Defence Force spokesman, Commandant J C S Rolt, said last night that the SADF was not prepared to comment on "unfounded accusations which are merely a repetition of Swapo propaganda over many years"

Another view of SADF raid at Chetequera

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Correspondent

WHAT really happened at Chetequera, the location of a South African raid on a Swapo camp seven years ago?

Comments made last week by two Swapo Chetequera veterans who addressed a Namibian Students' Association meeting at the University of Cape Town do not accord with the known facts about the action.

One of the speakers, Mr Achilles Angula, claimed that Chetequera was a refugee camp, and that on May 4 of 1978 it was attacked by Mirage and Buccaneer fighters and Puma helicopters which dropped napalm on the area.

Aircraft

"We heard the sound of aeroplanes," he said. "Then suddenly we saw hundreds of armoured cars around us, and then death overwhelmed us. Death from above, death from the ground, death from everywhere."

In fact, the following can be said about the Chetequera action:

● No Mirage fighters or Puma helicopters were involved in the aerial attack. This was a straightforward bombing attack carried out by Canberra light bombers and Buccaneer strike fighters armed with high-explosive bombs. There is no evidence of napalm being used, although the bombs caused bushfires.

As far as I have been able to establish, the only helicopters present at Chetequera were four-man Alouette IIIs acting in support of the ground forces.

The defenders offered such fierce resistance that it took four hours to secure the base and al-

most all of the attacking vehicles were damaged.

● There is no doubt that at least some women and children were present at Chetequera during the attack. Some appeared to be dependants of the Swapo fighters, while others were believed to have been abducted by Swapo.

However, Chetequera was not a refugee camp. There is indisputable evidence — ranging from eyewitness accounts to aerial photographs which could not be faked — to show that it was a fortified base with a parade ground, some above-ground huts and three distinct systems of deep zig-zag trenches.

According to SADF intelligence, Chetequera was not only an important Swapo supply depot but also a forward headquarters.

● The SADF did not employ "hundreds" of armoured vehicles. The attacking force was an under-strength battalion group, and the actual sweep through the base was carried out by only 14 Ratel infantry fighting vehicles. A second sweep, to clear the north-western corner of the base, was carried out on foot.

Casualties

The only armoured cars directly involved were a troop of four Eland-90s which took up a position north of the base to give the Ratsels supporting fire, and then moved forward to take part in securing the area.

● Total casualties reported by the SADF were two South Africans dead and 10 wounded, while 284 insurgents were killed and about 200 captured. The SADF medical teams reported treating about 60 insurgents for serious wounds.

26 people arrested after police and military search East Cape township

Argus 6/5/85
Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Twenty-six people were under arrest for arson and public violence after a 10-hour incident-free security operation by combined police and military forces in the troubled township of Kwanobuhle near Uitenhage

SA Police, Railways Police and SADF forces sealed off the area before dawn yesterday and searched hundreds of houses in the first operation of its kind in the Eastern Cape

Mr Adriaan Vlok, Deputy Minister of Defence and Law and Order, visited the township during the exercise and spoke to officers and other security force personnel

ROADBLOCKS

Combined forces cordoned off the area, set up roadblocks and tried to restore essential services in the township

During the operation a Press

party was taken into the township in a convoy of protected buses led by an armoured vehicle

Included in the party were representatives from various Government bodies, coloured management committees, Indian management committees, Mr James Kleynhans MP for Algoa, the Mayor of Uitenhage, Mr J Kitching, and the Mayor of Despatch, Mr Theuns Barnard

At 5am yesterday troops at 10-metre intervals cordoned off the 10-kilometre perimeter of Kwanobuhle and police teams searched several homes

Military vehicles were parked at intervals along arterial roads

Troops and policemen were stationed on most corners of the busy streets and police at roadblocks were seen searching cars and taxis

Householders whose homes

were searched were asked to sign a document, written in Xhosa, saying their homes had not been damaged and that nothing had been taken

● Concern about continuing violence and counter-violence in the black townships was expressed at a weekend meeting of the federal council of the Progressive Federal Party

MEDIATE

The council also committed the party to a mediating role in an attempt to "bridge the chasm" between white and black

It expressed its deep dismay at the growing polarisation threatening to tear South Africa apart

The feeling was expressed that the party was strategically placed to play a mediating role between the Government and extra-parliamentary groups

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CAPE TIMES 6/5/85
Police pull-out sought

Own Correspondent

OUDTSHOORN — The immediate withdrawal of the police and army from the Bhonguletu township near Oudtshoorn was demanded at a rally attended by more than 2 000 people in the township last night

The rally was organized by a United Democratic Front committee composed of youth groups from Bhonguletu and Bridgetown

It follows recent unrest in Bhonguletu where about 150 pupils of the Fezekile Secondary School were detained last week.

The meeting also unanimously agreed on the following resolution "We are conscious that the police and the army are endeavouring to entice our brothers, sisters and parents into a state of violence,

"That our children and students without any substantial reason are being subjected to severe conditions in prison, and that more and more innocent children are being shot in Bhonguletu"

ARGUS 7/5/85

METROPOLITAN

254

No need to conscript if cause is 'moral'

Tygerberg Bureau

IF the cause was morally right, volunteer military recruitment would make it unnecessary to have enforced conscription, Sir Richard Luyt told a meeting at the University of Stellenbosch.

At a debate on military conscription and conscientious objection, organised by the Current Affairs Society on the campus last night, former UCT principal Sir Richard said it was up to individuals to decide if a war was morally right or wrong.

"Unreasonable"

There was "too strict an insistence" on military service in South Africa and it was unreasonable to enforce conscription in this country because of its "non-homogenous make-up", he said.

"It is wrong in principle to have a white army used in the enforcement of Government policy in South Africa."

He condemned the recent deployment of the SADF in black townships

as "doing nothing to enhance racial harmony".

An alternative to conscription, he said, was an armed force based on a professional hard-core and supplemented by volunteer part-time soldiers.

The current SADF structure was "too large", and there was "severe time-wasting" in the training of new recruits who were only temporary.

"Serve State"

Mr Justice M T Steyn, former Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, said the individual was obliged to serve the State just as the State served the individual.

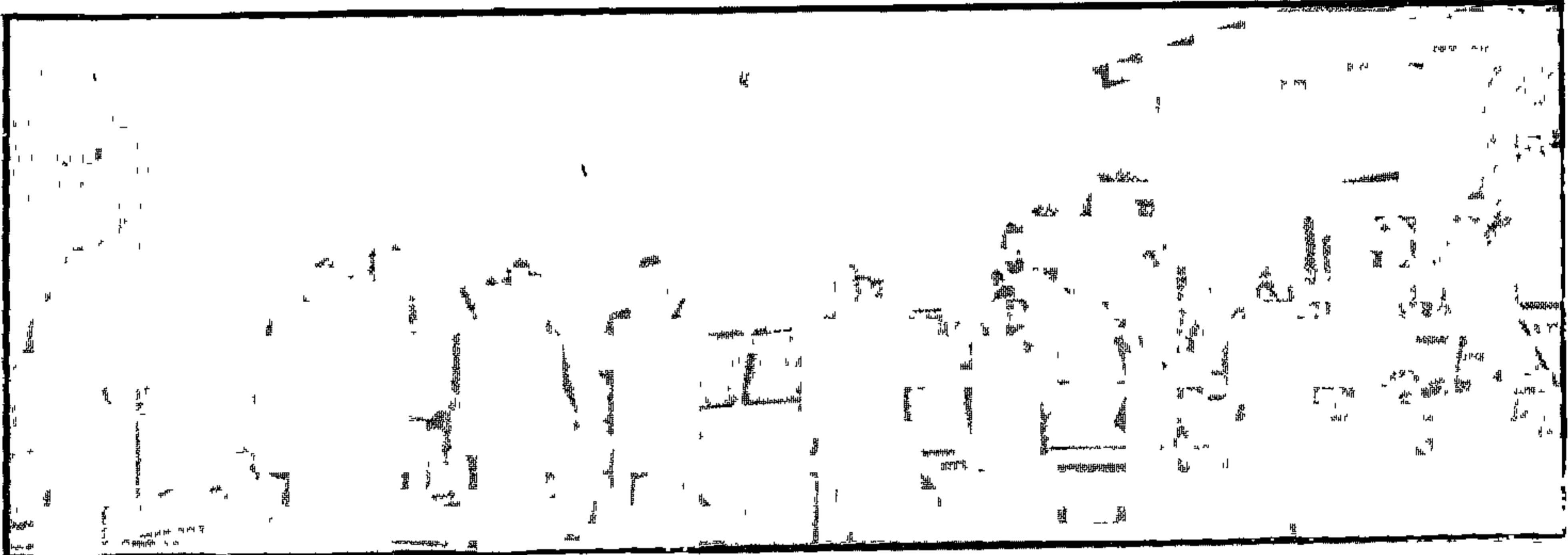
Explaining why alternative community service for religious objectors entailed six consecutive years of service — whereas military servicemen did an effective four years — Mr Justice Steyn said the period was longer because there was "less trauma" attached to community service and an absence of the "physical discomfort and potential danger" experienced by soldiers.

(254) 5/85

the conscript

Volume 2, Number 2.

NO CALL-UP FOR APARTHEID WAR



Eastern Cape: the new Border

THE EASTERN CAPE HAS COME TO BE KNOWN AS THE BORDER. Driving from Port Elizabeth to Uitenhage means passing convoys of SADF mine-proofed "Buffels", bristling with semi-automatic R1 rifles. Berets and helmets protrude from the thick armour plated vehicle top. Don't be surprised when they indicate and turn into New Brighton or Zwide African townships.

A typical Sunday afternoon on King's Beach in Port Elizabeth means watching convoys of troop carriers head off towards the townships. The occupation of Eastern Cape towns and townships threatens to become a normal state of affairs. For much of last year, the riot police laid

seige to the African communities. SADF troops first appeared officially on March 18. According to residents they arrived two weeks earlier, on March 4th.

The civil war situation involves over fifteen towns and country villages. The roots of the present conflict lie in the government imposed community council system. So far, all these councils have accomplished are increased rents and authoritarian rule. Councillors have had to resort to the SADF to help them enforce their policies. This reinforces the residents view of councillors as hated extensions of the apartheid government.

There is an escalating spiral of retrenchment, unemployment and repression by SADF and police. It seems to many that the present social order can never guarantee security and comfort in their lifetime.

The government can only impose its apartheid policies on the people by the use of military force. As long as conscripted SADF soldiers are entering the townships thinking they are "on the border, fighting terrorists", the civil war will intensify. The Eastern Cape could become our next Namibia.





'Living through a Civil War'

MOLLY BLACKBURN IS THE PFP MPC FOR WALMER, PORT ELIZABETH. She was part of the fact-finding mission sent by the PFP into Uitenhage after the Langa shootings. A CAG reporter spoke to her about her views on the Eastern Cape situation.

CAG: Could you outline the type of activities you've been involved in since the unrest started?

MOLLY: My first indepth involvement was with the community of Cradock. After this, I was called into Port Alfred where affidavits on police violence were taken. The press published these affidavits. The community then asked for maximum press coverage, to get some form of restraint on unacceptable police violence. This was followed by the Uitenhage unrest. At present, certain sections of the police seem quite undaunted by the published exposure.

Our work involves providing facilities for contact with lawyers and doctors, counselling for families in distress and a gathering place for the international press.

CAG: Have the activities of the SADF and SAP in the community affected the credibility of sympathetic white people?

MOLLY: A genuine commitment and an attempt to understand is sufficient for acceptance into the community, which is non-racial in its outlook. There is a hardening of attitude towards police in the Eastern Cape. The cry in the communities is for peace officers and not, as they see it, persecutors.

CAG: To what extent are national servicemen being used in the townships around Uitenhage?

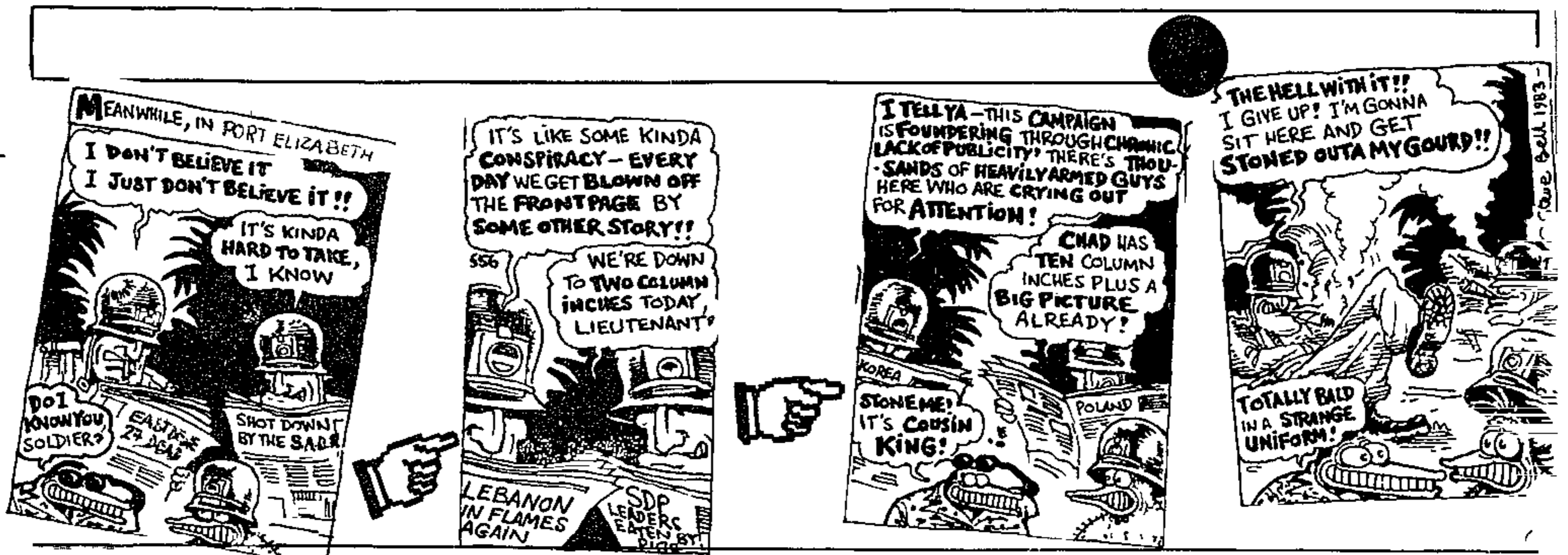
MOLLY: They are being used far more extensively than has been indicated by both the Ministers of Defence and Law and Order.

CAG: Are Koevoet being used in these townships?

MOLLY: There are strong rumours that Koevoet has and is being used, not as a group, but as select individuals.

CAG: The ECC was recently prevented by the Cape Town City Council from displaying posters advertising a meeting in Claremont. The meeting was advertised as a civil war protest meeting. In the light of your experiences, could you comment on this?

MOLLY: The majority of people in the Eastern Cape will state categorically that they are living through a civil war. The massive presence of soldiers in the Eastern Cape has generally made whites fear their worst nightmares have come true.



ECC Meeting invaded

ON THE 15th APRIL, SIXTY UNIVERSITY OF PORT ELIZABETH (UPE) STUDENTS STOPPED THE INAGURAL MEETING OF THE PE END CONSCRIPTION COMMITTEE.

Invitations had been sent to a large number of organisations to send representatives. Although the UPE SRC had been invited, no answer was received.

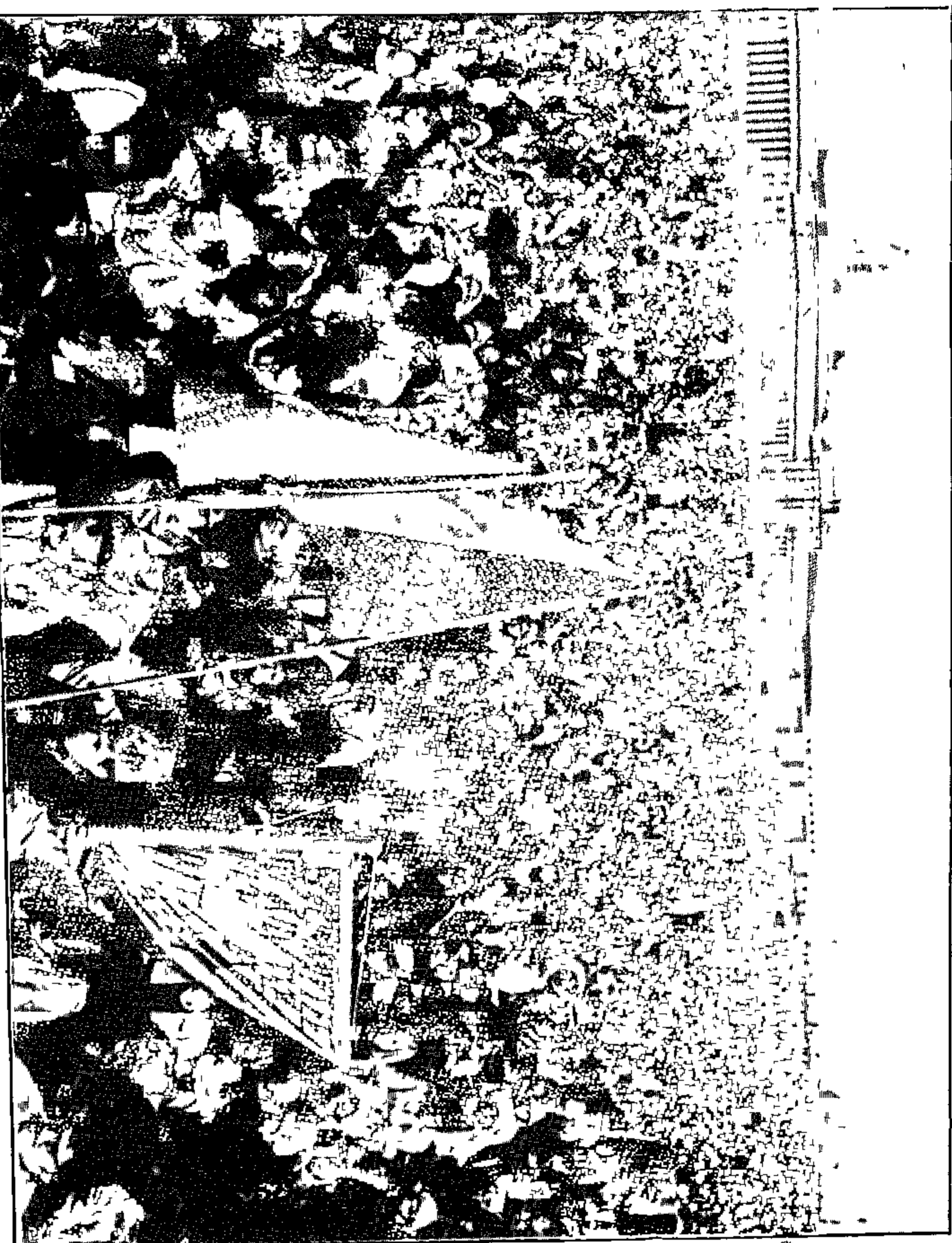
The meeting started without the UPE SRC being represented. After half an hour, it was overrun by UPE students. They heckled the speakers, tore up posters and generally behaved in a disruptive manner. After a long and furious argument (not without its racist moments), the students called for a vote on whether PE needed an ECC. The vote was 60-30 in the students favour. They then left (probably after their lock-up time).

The vote is not binding on the ECC and subsequent meetings have been very productive. The ECC executive (Janet Cherry, ex-UCT SRC, as chairperson, Rev Graham Huxtable and Sandy Stewart) have sent a strongly-worded letter of complaint to the UPE SRC.

The ECC have challenged UPE to debate them publicly on conscription.

ECC's are springing up all over the country. The PE ECC has recently been launched (invasions and all!) and now Pietermaritzburg is planning to launch an ECC.

Schoolboy LOYISO GATSI is hauled into a Buffel outside aK-wazakele school.



Crowd of 750 000 demonstrates against the draft - Nov 15, 1969.

HELL NO, WE WON'T GO

"Ten years have passed since Saigon fell to the advancing North Vietnamese army - an event which marked the humiliating finale to the American effort to hold the line in Vietnam." (Newsweek April 15)

The fall of Saigon heralded the end of the American occupation of Vietnam. An occupation which had been marked by fifteen years of intense military conflict. During America's involvement in the war, U.S. fliers dropped 7 million tons of bombs. This is more than the combined total of all the

bombs dropped in World War 2 and Korea. More than 1,9 million people were killed, including 58 022 Americans; 4,5 people were wounded and 9 million became refugees.

Defeat of U.S forces in Vietnam was inevitable. The foreign policy of the U.S was (and is) dependent on the use of force to succeed in its objectives. The Johnston and Nixon administration did not anticipate the massive peace movement which arose within America. Nor did it take into account the indomitable will of the Vietnamese people.

A North Vietnamese colonel later said that America's military power was "ultimately irrelevant." North Vietnam absorbed incredible losses, and fought on to final victory in 1975.

Over the last 2000 years Vietnam has been continually invaded with no lasting success. The French managed to stay in Vietnam from 1858 until the signing of the Geneva agreement in July 1954. They attempted to systematically destroy the national culture of the Vietnamese. The best land was taken for coffee, rice and

rubber plantations and unpaid forced labour was enforced in the name of "pre-erving local customs."

New and crippling forms of taxation were introduced. This included taxes on opium and alcohol which the French then forced the people to consume.

When the French left, American forces moved in and set up home in Saigon, South Vietnam. Although this happened in 1961, was only in 1964 that the war took off with the notorious Tonkin Gulf affair.

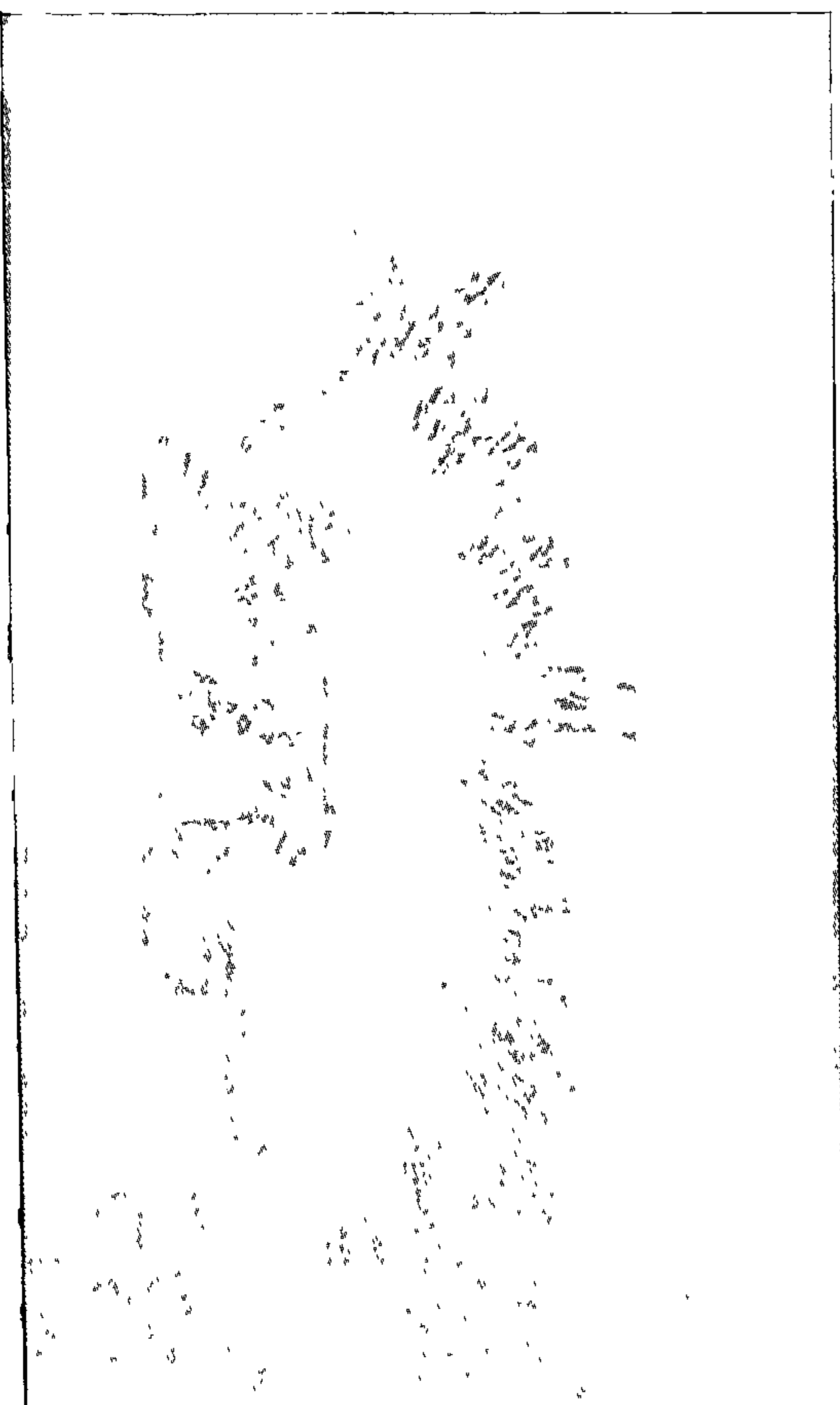
In a staged incident, two American destroyers were allegedly fired upon by North Vietnamese torpedo boats. This has never been proved. It provided the necessary excuse for massive military escalations by the U.S. over the following years.

To provide the necessary manpower the draft (selective conscription) was introduced inside America. This was a powerful stim-

ulus to the already developing peace movement. In 1965 the first international day of protest was held. Over 100,000 people from around the country participated. In comparison to what happened later it was only a murmur.

In April 1967 a massive demonstration was organised in New York.. People marched from central park to the UN buildings. 400 000 people arrived and many men burnt their draft cards. On the same day a crowd of 75 000 demonstrated in San-Francisco. This marked the beginning of widespread resistance to the draft.

Ceremonial burning of draft



cards became a feature of mass demonstrations. Slogans like "Hell no we won't go" were coined.

The anti war movement rapidly gained momentum. Violent confrontations between police and demonstrators became common.

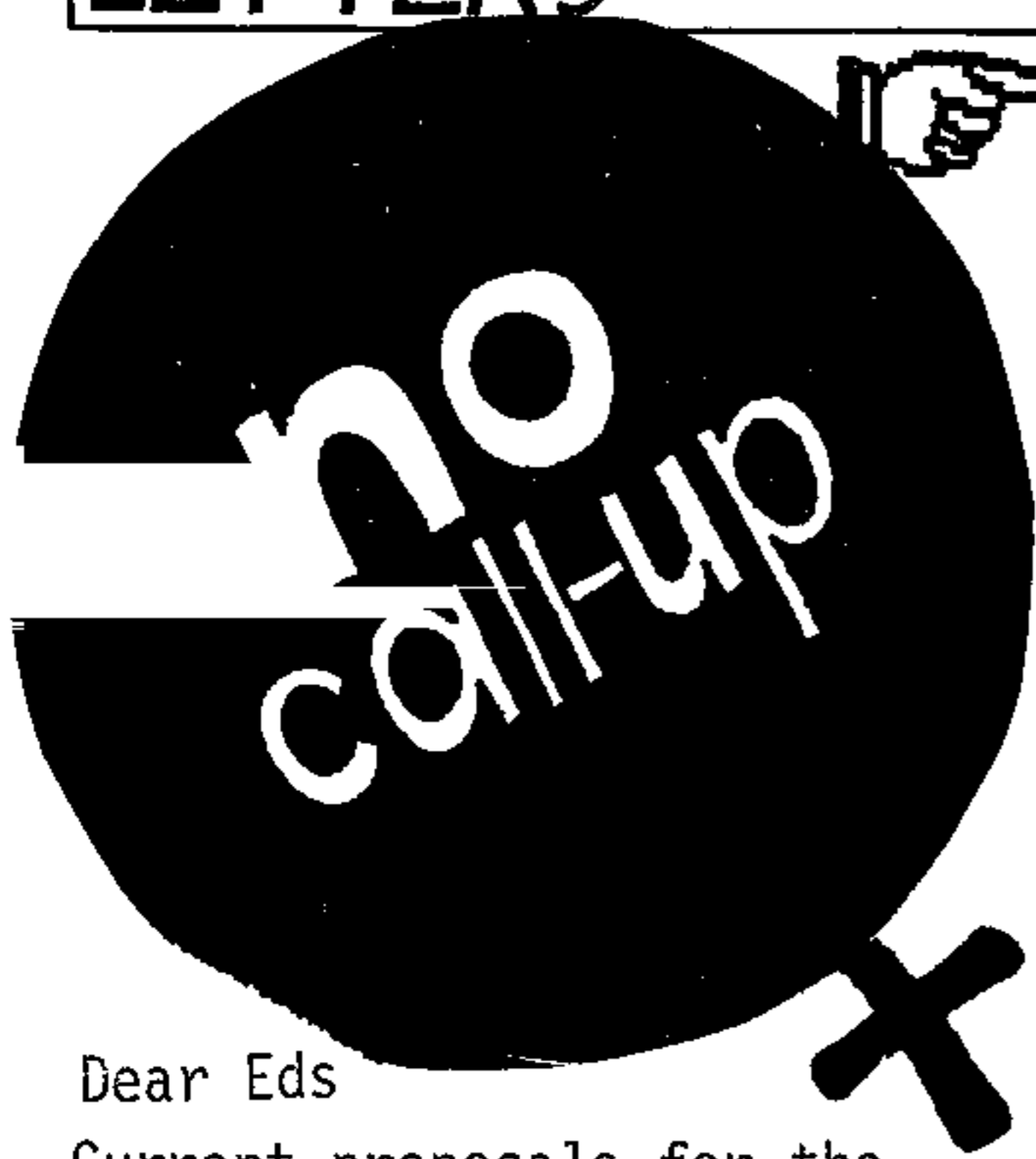
Internal resistance combined with military defeats made it impossible for U.S. troops to remain in Vietnam. Withdrawal of marines began in 1973 and the last military personnel left Saigon in 1975.

The parallels to SADF involvement beyond the borders of South Africa, particularly in Namibia, are striking. The SADF is an illegal occupying force in Namibia. White male conscripts are forced to fight in a war which can never be won.

Namibia - South Africa's Vietnam?

A white phosphorous bomb attack on a Vietnamese village (1966) It is alleged that phosphorous is used in Namibia, by the SADF.

LETTERS



Dear Sir/Madam

Noting that the SADF and the SAP are being increasingly used to counter township unrest and that the individual policemen and soldiers have to work extremely long hours, especially in the Eastern Cape, I believe that we should look at the SADF's recent alleged withdrawal from Angola in a different light.

Are these troops being withdrawn tactically to bolster a manpower shortage in a new Operational Area, the townships? Do the Nationalists, therefore, see the internal unrest as a greater threat to their continued dominance than the Russian Bear that previously lurked behind every Angolan bush.

Yours etc.
Worried Ex-NSM

note: letters to the Conscript should be sent to the SRC offices. Anyone who would like to find out more about the Conscription Action Group should contact Paula at the SRC offices.

how come...

- ...the MSM have refused to debate CAG on conscription. Haven't you got anything to say, Mark, or haven't you got anyone to say it?
- ...for every national serviceman killed, it costs the taxpayer over one million rand?
- ...University administration gave a students address to the SADF? The SADF should do its own dirty work!
- ...the Railway Police, SAP and SADF co-operated in a joint operation to "close off" the peninsula last Wednesday?
- ...In an enormous "show of strength" a 2km convoy of SADF troops and vehicle drove through New Brighton in Port Elizabeth last Tuesday?
- ...on the same day, national servicemen tear-gassed workers on Port Elizabeth station, and then ran away?

IT'S A LONG STORY

PROPAGANDA, [K] [I] =

Dear Eds

Current proposals for the role of conscription in women's lives (and vice versa), reinforce sexist stereotypes that women have identity only in relation to a specific man in their lives until he is superceded by another man.

This not only reinforces the domestic stereotype, but also fails to challenge how the military and its ideology, ie. power, both affect and perpetuate the position of women with regard to rape, wife battering, pornography, emotional blackmail, etc. Militarist ideology works from a blatant structure of hierarchy, dominance, aggression and unquestioned and unquestionable authority. All such hierarchies by definition have a lowest stratum and it is to this, that women have been relegated: the ultimate recipients of this structural violence which manifests itself in the abuse of women mentioned above.

What will it take for people to realise that reform of this patriarchal structure is just that, and that alternatives, such as feminism provides, must be given more attention?

Members of the Women's Movement

Conscripted for Civil War?

Conscription Action Group Focus Week

Ag Pleez Daddy *won't you take us to the township*

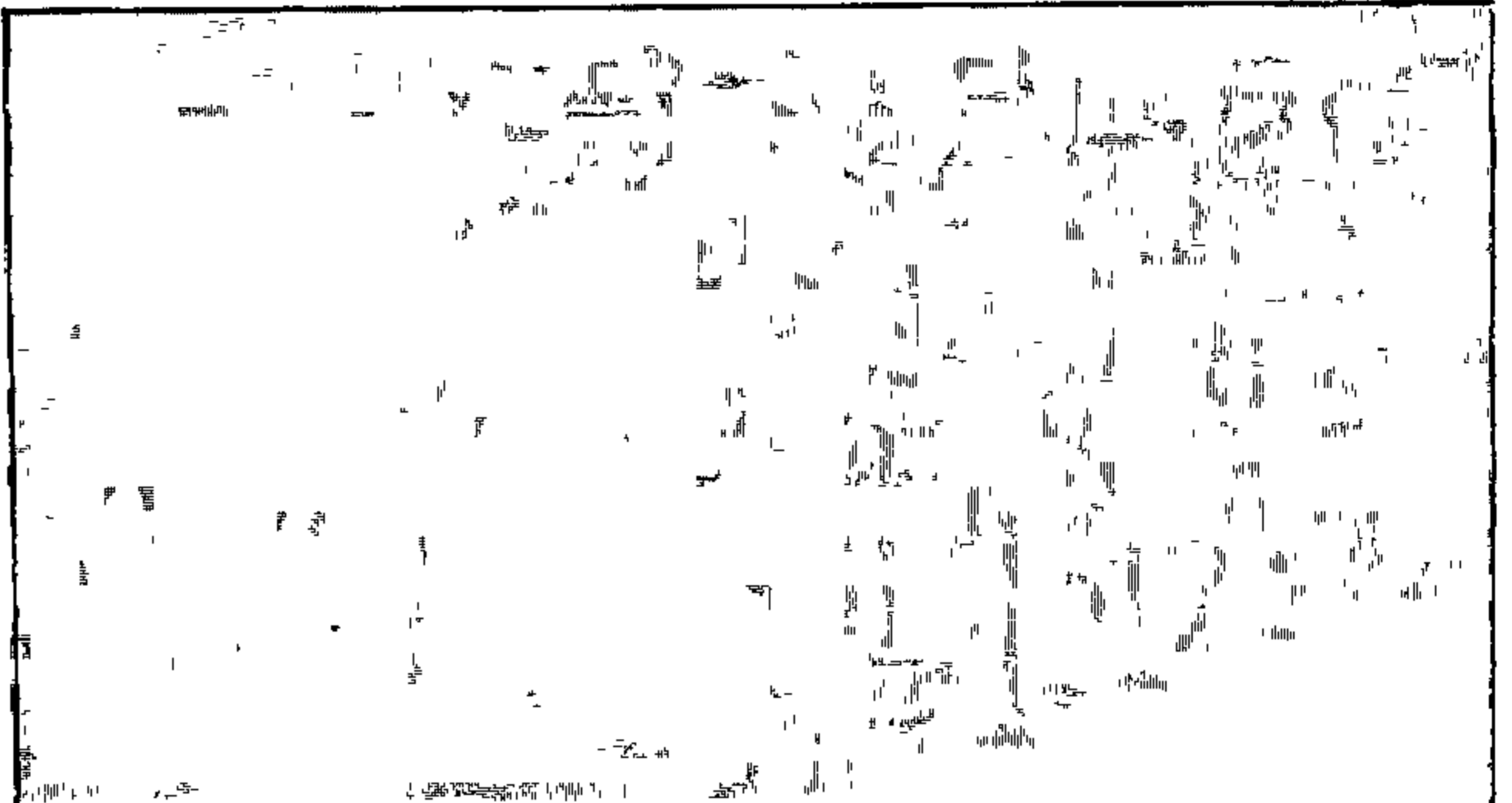
Grahamstown, 1985 - Sunday supper has always been a family meal but now (oh dear) it can't be eaten around the laden dining table. No! no! no! - the times they are achanging - Mum and kids dash off with a picnic basket to join Dad at the 1820 Settler Monument. Dad is doing night duty. He is shining a spotlight onto Fingo Village...someone has to defend apartheid, you know.

Soon we may be picnicking with our parents somewhere near Crossroads or Khayelitsha.

In 1982, General Constand Viljoen said: "They (the ANC) apparently do not have a border war in mind. They are going to fight an area war...we are going to deal with it by using area defence...People living in an area must be organised to defend themselves. They must be our first line of defence. Our full-time force must be a reaction force."

The "area War" strategy reflects the SADF's recognition of the war as a civil war, and the expansion of Dad's Army is indicative of the increasing conflict in SA.

The End Conscription Committee (ECC) states: "The ECC expresses deep concern at the decision of the SADF to call up all white males in the Stellenbosch, Strand and Somerset-West areas for commando training. Not only young men, but older men as well will be required to participate in an army which is defending apartheid."



Last month males up to the age of 55 in Stellenbosch, Strand and Somerset-west were going to have to register. This call-up was mysteriously dropped, to be reconsidered

...a mandate to kill...

"Torture has become the rule rather than the exception. There is no doubt in my mind that the use of torture in Namibia has become policy." - Father Heinrich Henning, Roman Catholic Vicar General of Namibia.

Atrocities in Namibia have been attributed largely to Koevoet, a unit of the South African Police. Koevoet (meaning "crowbar") is similar to the Selous Scouts, the killing machine of the Rhodesian Army in the 1970s. It is allegedly responsible for 80% of all violent deaths in Namibia. Koevoet's functions are said to include the systematic killing of SWAPO members. Its members often pose as guerillas in order to get into the villages.

The Bar Council of South West Africa has asked: "What are the rights of security forces such as Koevoet to kill and bury

citizens of Ovambo without informing the relatives, without an open inquiry or inquest and in their unfettered discretion? Where are the graves of people so killed and buried? Who controls Koevoet and what are these controls? What has happened to prisoners arrested or detained by Koevoet and other units of the security forces?"

The Bar Council demanded that the security forces put an end to "those special units with a mandate to kill rather than to arrest and charge before the Courts of Law."

It is inevitable that the SADF will be forced to leave Namibia. The South African government has indicated that Koevoet should remain behind as a police unit. It is clear, however, that Koevoet must be the first to be disbanded in a future free and democratic Namibia.

END CONSCRIPTION

A further highpoint of the Festival promises to be the discussion by a panel of conscientious objectors. They will speak of their motivations and experiences as objectors.

At present, ECCs throughout the country are raising and consolidating plans and ideas for the Festival. While the overall direction of the Festival will be informed by the spirit of a future peace, it will at the same time present a valuable overview of conscription, militarisation and civil war in South Africa today.

The festival, to be held over two days and three nights, looks set to be jam-packed with exciting events and inputs. Activities will focus on the role that the SADF plays in South African life, and that in Namibia. This will include aspects such as incursions of the SADF into townships around the country, the occupation of Namibia, the effect of the military on the general militarisation of life in the South African region. There will also be a concentration on opposition to the SADF and conscription, and a review of the growing peace movement in our country.

"This should significantly advance the development of the growing movement for peace in South Africa." In the context of the July call-up and the ongoing activities of the SADF in African townships, the Festival is set to have a considerable impact. With strong public support, the Festival is bound to advance the cause of a just peace in South Africa.

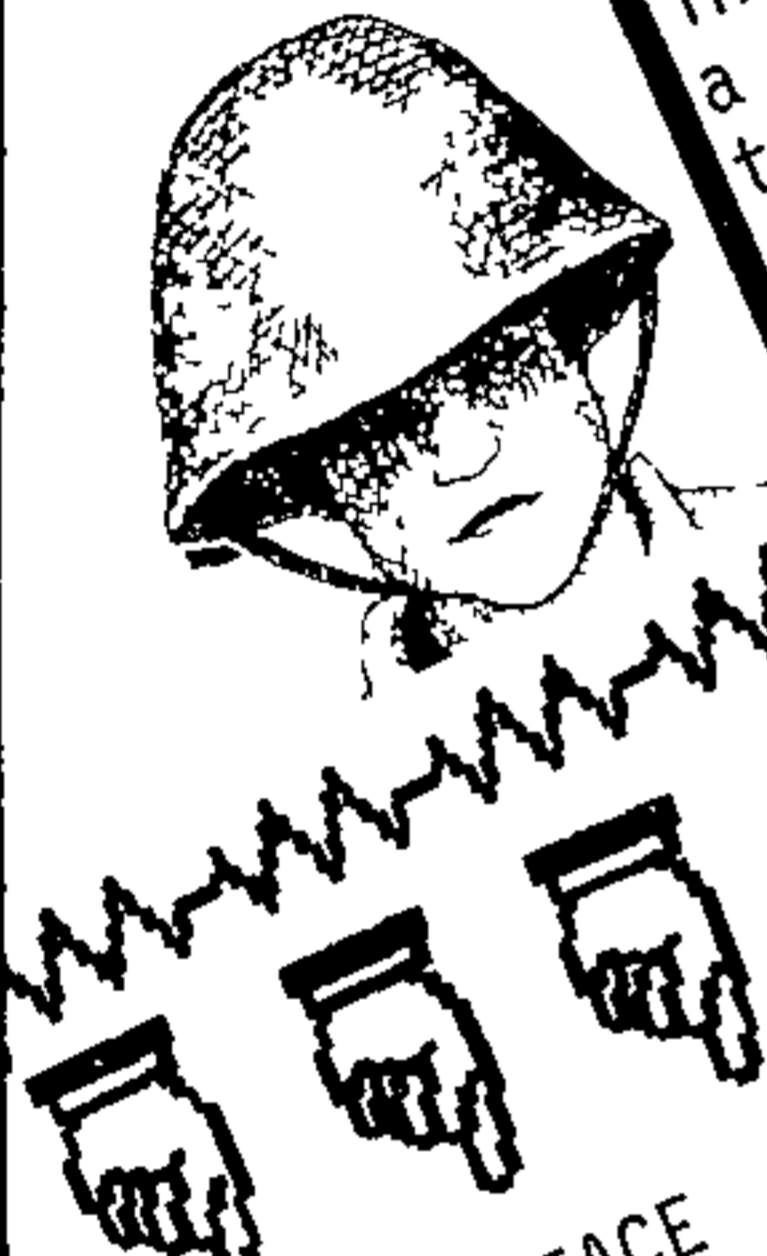
Activities will take the form of speeches, panel discussions, seminars, film, music and drama. Keynote addresses will be delivered by, amongst others, Nobel Laureate Bishop Tutu, SACC General Secretary Beyers Naude, as well as representatives of the Namibian Council of Churches, the UDF and the ECC. An invitation has been accepted by Cardinal Arns of Brazil, and Monsignor Brue Kent of the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament has been invited. According to Cardinal Arns it is hoped that the festival will make a considerable impact on the public in "reinforcing its anticipation and desire for a peaceful future for all in South Africa."

In this light the ECC sees its forthcoming Peace Festival as being of major significance. At its January National Conference near Durban, it decided to hold a National Festival in Johannesburg from 28 to 30 June this year. The proposed theme of the festival is "Stop the Festival: ECC Peace Festival".

Preparations are at a well-developed stage with ECC affiliates around South Africa drafting plans. The ECC nationally is furthermore extending contacts internationally with a host of organisations sympathetic to its work. "We foresee strong support from these groups in the form of solidarity action to coincide with the Festival," says Nathan.

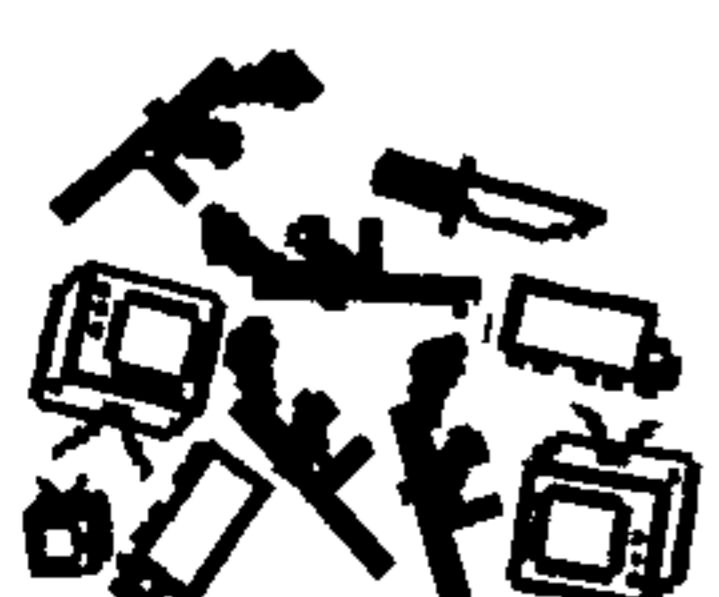
ECC

JULY PEACE FESTIVAL



FESTIVAL FOR PEACE

The growing conditions of civil strife in South Africa over the last year have made the call for peace an ever more urgent necessity. Amidst a host of appeals for peace from organisations opposed to apartheid, the ECC has added its voice. At the same time as the call to end conscription is made, it is vital that this is accompanied by a just peace in South Africa.



SADF backs down over shooting range

Municipal Reporter

THE South African Defence Force yesterday agreed the reopening of the Athlone Park shooting range would not be in the best interests of Durban's public or nature conservation.

Mr Ron Miller, National Party MP for Durban North and Deputy Minister of Home Affairs and National Education, said all parties at yesterday's high-level meeting had agreed the range should not be reopened.

The meeting was attended by Durban's Mayor Neil MacLennan, Town Clerk Gordon Haygarth, City Engineer Don Macleod, Brig MB Anderson, officer commanding

Natal Command, a representative for SADF real estate, a representative of the Department of Communication, Public Works and Land Affairs, which is in charge of State-owned land, and two representatives of private companies which own land in the Durban area.

After an inspection of the range, five possible alternative sites for a shooting range were discussed and the SADF is now investigating the suitability of these sites

'I am optimistic that we will find a suitable alternative. The SADF has undertaken to report back to me in 10 days time on its findings,' said Mr Miller.

254

254

Soweto unrest flares as army leaves Uitenhage

JOHANNESBURG — Unrest flared in Soweto early yesterday, with police using tearsmoke and rubber bullets to disperse 200 stone-throwers who attacked delivery vehicles in the sprawling township

Later, about 500 people "again used the unrest situation to commit a crime" when they stoned and robbed a van of 108 crates of milk, a Police Directorate of Public Relations report said

Tearsmoke was again used when 50 people stoned a private home and another delivery van was stoned by youths in the afternoon, the report said

The "charred and decomposing body" of a man was found yesterday in Tsakane, near Brakpan, while the homes of two policemen in the township were petrol-bombed

Meanwhile, Defence Force units withdrew from the Uitenhage

township of KwaNobuhle where 26 people were arrested during a nine-hour search

Hundreds of servicemen and police cordoned off the township about 5am on Sunday in an operation aimed at bringing about "a return to normal conditions in the area" that went off "quietly and without incident"

A Directorate report of countrywide unrest incidents from 8pm on Sunday to 8am yesterday said two men were injured and arrested after a stoning incident at Bethlehem in the OFS

It said an injured man was arrested after police fired birdshot at crowds stoning police vehicles in Duduza, near Nigel, while several policemen's homes were stoned and petrol-bombed

At De Aar in the Cape, youths stoned the house of a policeman who fired at the crowd with his pistol, the report said

At Bongeletu, in

Oudtshoorn, police fired birdshot at people who tried to burn a policeman's property, it added

Two boys aged 13 and 14 were injured when police used tearsmoke, rubber bullets and shotguns to disperse rioters, the report said. A sneeze-machine was used to disperse crowds stoning police

Barricaded

The report said tearsmoke was used when groups stoned police and petrol-bombed homes in KwaNobuhle, New Brighton, Duduza, Tsakane and Bethlehem

Police in Cradock's Michausdal coloured township used tearsmoke to disperse rioting youths who stoned passing vehicles, while at Bridgeton, near Oudtshoorn, birdshot and rubber bullets were fired at stone-throwers who barricaded the road, it said

Five houses belonging to United Democratic Front members were damaged by fire in Ham-

banathi, near Tongaat on the Natal North Coast

Other reports of stone-throwing and petrol-bombing came from Galeshewe, near Kimberley

At Hobsenville, Aberdeen, tearsmoke and rubber bullets were used to disperse a crowd at a burning school

In Adendorp, Graaff-Reinet, youths who held an "illegal gathering" and who "tried to intimidate" shoppers were dispersed with tearsmoke, rubber bullets, birdshot and quirts

At the weekend, damage amounting to R490 000 was caused when arsonists allegedly attacked two farms in the Kirkwood area of Port Elizabeth

Meanwhile, the Department of Education and Training has called a meeting this week of all black school committees in Grahamstown and Port Alfred to discuss solutions to the school boycotts in the two centres

— Sapa

Cape Times 7/5/88

Civil rights meeting

Staff Reporter

284
A CIVIL Rights League document calling for an end to conscription and a return to voluntary service in South Africa is to be launched by the league at a lunch-hour meeting, in St George's Cathedral in the City tomorrow.

The meeting has been called primarily to mark the 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascism in Europe, VE Day

The League's docu-

ment, "Movement Towards Peace", revives a call the League made first in 1970 for an end to conscription and for a broadening of conscientious objector status in South Africa, a spokesman said yesterday

"We're going further than that now, however, and are calling for the establishment of a national service of a constructive peace-making kind, such as community-orientated work," she said

The case against use of army to control rioters

NM

7/5/85

254

THE SADF's 'enemy' in the black townships is not an external Moscow-backed force of terrorists and agitators but the South African people themselves, according to the End Conscription Committee's national organiser, Mr Laurie Nathan

Since an announcement by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, of a new plan to formalise links between the SAP and the SADF the issue of conscription has been more hotly debated than ever before in South Africa

According to figures given in Parliament by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the number of national servicemen failing to report for duty rose from 1 596 last year to 7 589 in this year's January intake alone

In January this year the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok, was also made Deputy Minister of Law and Order, making him one of the most powerful figures in South Africa's security establishment

Mr le Grange said the closer co-operation between the two forces was part of a programme aimed at the optimal use of

manpower in the security field

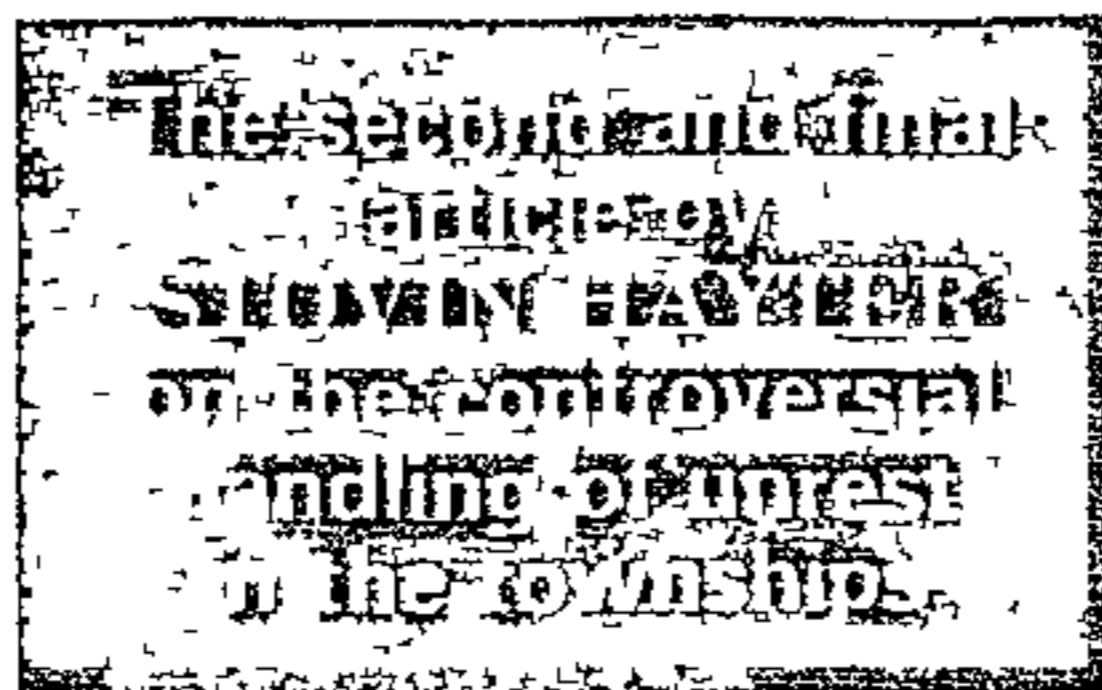
The Government argued at the time that the announcement merely formalised what had in fact been in effect for many years

The arrangement is a far cry from the situation in most other Western countries where, if troops can be

crowd fatally wounding a 22-year-old man

The actions have increasingly politicised the role of the SADF (or increasingly exposed the political role of the SADF

The End Conscription Committee, which was set up in 1983 to lobby for a change in legislation to do away with compulsory military service believes



used internally at all, they are called on to deal with specific tasks in a state of emergency and are withdrawn once these tasks are completed

Emergencies

The ongoing use of soldiers to do or support policing duties is in most Western countries associated with martial law, declared only in emergencies which threaten the survival of the country itself

Reports immediately began coming in of troops patrolling townships in the Transvaal and the Eastern Cape

In a widely publicised operation shortly afterwards about 7 000 troops and police sealed off and conducted house-to-house searches in strife-torn Vaal Triangle townships

Hundreds of people subsequently appeared in court on charges ranging from failure to produce passes to the possession of dangerous weapons, but nearly a quarter of a million people had to be subjected to humiliating searches and the invasion of their homes, and marked with red dye to show they had been 'checked', to net

National Servicemen are being used in what amounts to an undeclared civil war

In an interview with the Mercury, ECC national organiser Laurie Nathan said 'Within South Africa the defence force acts in defence of apartheid

'The Government is calling on whites to fight black South Africans who have no way of expressing legitimate grievances or having them redressed

'The solution to the escalating violence cannot lie in the use of force by the police or the army, but in the dismantling of apartheid, since this is the root cause'

Civil war

In an interview with the SABC last week the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys, described criticism that military intervention gave the impression of a civil war as the interpretation that would be given by the organisers of the unrest in a bid to discredit the defence force

He said the defence force was there to protect people who wanted to go about their legitimate business, while the police dealt with the trouble-makers

However, similar criticisms have also come from less radical



General Geldenhuys army is for protection

troversy in riot control, particularly against the background of Government policy

'Because we have compulsory racial conscription the impression created is of a white army controlling blacks who are not compelled to do military service, and it could polarise the situation because of that,' he told the Mercury

'And once you use them in a supportive capacity the temptation will always be there to move more deeply into the whole problem of unrest.'

He said that the army should only be used in such situations in a state of emergency

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News clamp

More than likely similar offences would be discovered should such an operation move through some of Durban's white suburbs one weekday night

A clampdown on news of SADF action in support of the police early in November fuelled the controversy. Opposition leaders said the public had a right to know how and where their National Servicemen sons were being used

Since the end of last year the use of soldiers in the townships has become commonplace, and the SADF's declared role of 'support' of the police has also been blurred

Deputy Defence Minister, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said earlier this year that troops would not be used in actual unrest control or be put into situations where they might have to open fire

But soldiers have on at least one occasion opened fire on a rioting

National Servicemen are being used in what amounts to an undeclared civil war

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However, similar criticisms have also come from less radical spokesmen

Mr John Kane-Berman, director of SA Institute of Race Relations, said in a statement 'The crux of the issue is the use of young white conscripts to help maintain civil order in black areas'

This leads to greater racial polarisation, willy-nilly casts the army in a political role, creates the impression that the state is at war in the townships, and implies that the police are out of their depth'

Conscription

At the end of last year the PFP's Transvaal congress, spurred on by growing concern at the implications of using national servicemen against young black South Africans in the townships, overwhelmingly approved a resolution calling for an end to conscription

PFP leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, who is also the party's defence spokesman, objected to the SADF force becoming the centre of

me policy
'Because we have compulsory racial conscription the impression created is of a white army controlling blacks who are not compelled to do military service, and it could polarise the situation because of that,' he told the Mercury

'And once you use them in a supportive capacity the temptation will always be there to move more deeply into the whole problem of unrest.'

He said that the army should only be used in such situations in a state of emergency

Question mark over NM 7/5/85 254 army's role in suppressing unrest

By Simon Hayler

MUCH of the concern and outrage expressed when the Defence Force first supported police operations to suppress unrest in the Vaal Triangle townships last October has subsided

But since then the army has come to be used almost daily in the Eastern Cape and the Transvaal

The implications of the action remain as serious as before, particularly in the light of statements by cabinet ministers and police officers

Above politics?

The combined use of the police and army in the townships has raised questions about the Defence Force's claims that it is above politics and does not serve the interests of any particular political party

Soldiers, including young white conscripts are being used to suppress unrest which arose as a result of dissatisfaction with laws which are the direct application of one party's ideological programme

The army's 'enemy' in the townships is other South Africans

The widespread concern about the action has strengthened the anti-conscription lobby and been condemned by the Official Opposition, in addition to the condemnations from more radical quarters

The chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys, said in an interview with the SABC recently that South African history was full of examples of military involvement in civil disorder and he could think of hardly any country whose mili-

tary forces were not used during civil unrest

However, the issue is not so clear-cut as that and is very different in many of the countries in the Western community which the South African Government claims to be part of

Mr W H Friedel, the German consul in Durban said that under no circumstances whatsoever could troops be used internally in the Federal Republic of West Germany

The Italian consul Mr Luciano Sembaliante said that in Italy the internal use of the army was limited to helping out in the event of natural disaster

The police and the Carabinieri, a para-military police force dealt with any internal unrest or terrorist threat, he said

A Greek Embassy spokesman in Pretoria, Mr E Carokis, said that since the removal of a military dictatorship in Greece in 1974 the army could not be used to deal with any internal unrest

The United States consul-general in Durban, Mr Harry Geisel, said 'In the USA the National Guard may be called in to quell civil disturbances, but only once a specific state of emergency has been declared by a state governor or the President'

'It would be very unusual for troops to be put under the control of the local police force,' he said

The Ohio National Guard was involved in a tragedy in which demonstrating students at the Kent State University were shot in the late 1960s

The National Guard is made up not of conscripts but of volunteers from the areas they serve in

In Norway the question does not seem to have arisen. The last time troops were called out there was during a labour disturbance in the 1930s. No one was hurt or



Mr Harry Geisel the National Guard may be called in only once a specific state of emergency has been declared

killed, but the incident provoked a political outcry

Legislation exists for troops to be called out to put down civil disturbances in the United Kingdom if the Government deems it necessary, without a state of emergency being declared, according to Mr John Hedley, the British Embassy's press secretary

This had been done in Northern Ireland, but had not taken place in mainland Britain for many decades, he said

The British Army was a small professional force and had no conscripts

The Ministers of Defence and Law and Order have said in statements that South Africa's use of troops in the townships is in accordance with Sections 3 and 4 of the Defence Act.

Section 3 (2) says 'The South African Defence Force or any portion or member thereof may (a) at

any time be employed —

- (i) on service in defence of the Republic,
- (ii) on service in the prevention or suppression of terrorism,
- (iii) on service in the prevention or suppression of internal disorder in the Republic,
- (iv) on service in the preservation of life, health or property or the maintenance of internal services, and

(b) while employed as contemplated in paragraph (a), be used on those police functions mentioned in section 5 of the Police Act, 1958, as may be prescribed

Section 5 of the Police Act defines the functions of the SAP as, *inter alia*, the preservation of the internal security of the Republic, the maintenance of law and order, the investigation of any offence or alleged offence, and the prevention of any crime

Other duties

The Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said in a statement that the SADF 'would be used to support the police in actions like road blocks, cordons, protection duties, escort duties and any other services as circumstances may dictate'

He added that the defence force would not be used for the execution of normal police services

Last month Lt T F Jefferson of the SAP public relation division in Pretoria was reported as saying that soldiers were being used in support of the police in whatever role the police commanding officer for the area required them to fulfil.

tion 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 offences was each of them in detention at that date.

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) On 3 May 1985 the position was as follows

Voortrekkerhoogte	68
Wynberg	6
Grootfontein	15
Bloemfontein	15
Simons Town	6
Kings Rest	2
Walvis Bay	17
Witwatersrand	12
	254

(b) Description of Offence

Desertion	2
Absent without leave	96
Using threatening or insulting language	2
Disobeying lawful commands or orders	1
Theft of government property	9
Using or taking article issued to another person	1
Negligent or wilful damage of government property	1
Drunkenness	3
Escape from custody	8
Aiding, abetting, inciting etc	3
Persons liable to render service in terms of Sec 22 or 44 who without good reason when called up, fails to report for such service	125
Common law offence of theft	1
Common law offence of assault	2

Black employees 10/5/85
Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) How many Black (a) regional magistrates, (b) district magistrates (c) clerks of court (d) prosecutors and (e) messengers of court are there in the (i) Republic of South Africa excluding the national states and (ii) national states

WEDNESDAY, 8 MAY 1985

of the main centres of the Republic in 1984 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984

Durban	R 1 195
Bloemfontein	*
Cape Peninsula	R20 081
Pretoria	*
Johannesburg	*
East London	R 2 660
Port Elizabeth	*
West Rand (excluding Johannesburg)	*
East Rand	*

*Commissioners' Courts which adjudicate charges in respect of reference books and influx control offences are since 1 September 1984 no longer a function of the Department of Co-operation and Development Statistics as requested by officers the past noted and provided by officers of these courts on a yearly basis. Because of the transfer of the function this arrangement ceased and the figures in respect of some centres are consequently not available

Amount spent on advertisements

871 Mr D J DALLING asked the State President

- (1) What was the total amount spent by his Office in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic,
- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The STATE PRESIDENT

- (1) Nil
- (2) Falls away

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

834 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs.

- (a) How many applications for passports and renewal of passports were received from (i) Coloureds, (ii) Indians, (iii) Blacks and (iv) Whites in 1984 and (b) how many such applications in each category were refused in that year?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a)(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) These statistics are not kept on the basis of population groups. A total of 244 284 applications for passports and renewal of passports was received in 1984

Coloureds	5
Indians	36
Blacks	43
Whites	19

Amount spent on advertisements

895. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) What was the total amount spent by the Office of the Auditor-General in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic,
- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (1) Nil
- (2) Falls away

THURSDAY, 9 MAY 1985

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Allocation of funds for housing subsidies

843 Mnr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether his Department is responsible for the original allocation of funds to State Departments for spending on personnel housing subsidies, if not, which body is responsible, if so.
- (2) whether the allocation differentiates between compulsory and voluntary subsidies, if not, why not, if so, what was the allocation to each State Department for (a) compulsory and (b) voluntary subsidies as at 1 April 1985?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (1) Yes, in accordance with directives laid down by the Commission for Administration
- (2) No, it will only result in unjustified additional administrative work on the accounting system

FRIDAY, 10 MAY 1985

+Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Persons in detention 10/5/85
The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

- (a) How many persons were in detention

ARGUS 8/5/85
Police SADF
move into
PE townships

PORT ELIZABETH — The large-scale police and SADF action in black Eastern Cape townships was today extended to Port Elizabeth's Soweto shantytown and Motherwell township

Large numbers of police, supported by military personnel, entered Soweto on foot just after 8am, while scores of police and Defence Force vehicles patrolled Motherwell

Meanwhile the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday made a lightning visit to the riot-torn areas around Port Elizabeth

Mr le Grange visited Zwide, Soweto and Langa near Port Elizabeth and Motherwell and Kwanobuhle near Uitenhage. He arrived after noon and left in the evening after consulting senior police officers and other interested parties

Today's joint SAP/SADF manoeuvre follows similar action last week in Port Elizabeth's townships of New Brighton, Zwide, Kwazekele and Veeplaas — Sapa

Cape Times
9/5/85

(254)

Student: 'SA in state of civil war in townships'

Staff Reporter

IF the past few months had shown nothing else it was that South Africa was in a state of civil war, Mr Chrispian Olvers, a medical student of the University of Cape Town and spokesman for the End Conscription Campaign, told a VE Day meeting held in the City yesterday

Speaking at the lunch-hour meeting organized by the Civil Rights League in St George's Cathedral Hall, Mr Olvers said the "operational area" in which South African soldiers inevitably did service included the country's townships in which a war was being waged against black people

"This is why we say that this war is indefensible, immoral and unjust, indeed this war is unwinnable for one cannot stop a people's quest for freedom indefinitely I and many of my friends with me, can categorically state that we shall never enter into or serve in the SADF

Destruction

"We are not afraid to fight for what we believe, and we truly desire to serve our country But we shall not be party to its destruction nor to the propagation of offensive government policies"

Mr Gerald Gordon, QC, who served as a volunteer in World War II, said he believed fascism could overtake any country where the safeguards of democracy were allowed to be broken down or withdrawn

In South Africa the seeds for fascism were laid long before the Nationalist government took over in 1948 — all the discriminatory legislation introduced after that time could be traced to discriminatory legislation under Union

"But the exception is detention without trial To that extent the Nationalist government bears the shame of having destroyed the rule of



ECC member Mr Chrispian Olvers addressing yesterday's lunch-hour VE Day meeting

Sir Richard Luyt was chairman of a VE Day meeting organized by the Civil Rights League

law," said Mr Gordon

He called on South Africans to remember five principles Democracy's best defence is a well-informed public, he who cannot remember the past is doomed to repeat it, uphold and seek true justice for all, do all you can to resist the fear of tyranny and the tyranny of fear, and pursue a way of life that does not need a conscripted army to enforce it

Mr Eric Oettle, a civil-rights campaigner and World War II serviceman said the essence of the argument in favour of

a voluntary army was that its members would know what they were fighting for

"I can see that this might not be favourable for some governments because the cause people are being asked to fight for then has to be just"

Calling for an end to conscription in South Africa, Mr Oettle said it was open to debate "whether our present rulers can claim this is a just war"

● A meeting to be held at the University of Cape Town today, called "Con-

scription for Civil War", will be addressed by Mr Nic Borain, secretary-general of Nusas, and Miss Janet Cherry chairman of the Port Elizabeth End Conscription Committee

Miss Cherry will speak on the situation in the Eastern Cape, while Mr Borain will address some of the issues confronting students, such as the fact that conscripts are being deployed in townships

The meeting will be held in the Yellow Level of the Students' Union at 12 45pm

Armcor missile range to cost R238m

By BARRY STREEK

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The new Armcor missile testing range at De Hoop was expected to cost R238-million at 1983 prices, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

He said 23 contracts for the range had been awarded since March last year. The range was expected to

be completed by 1990.

Replying to a question tabled by Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg), General Malan said the amount of R238-million had been budgeted over seven years.

This included R85-million on infrastructure — "property, buildings, roads, electrical power, water, fences, etc." — and R153-

million on "main equipment" — "tools, test equipment, instrumentation, spares, etc".

General Malan said tenders for the planning of the missile range had not been called for.

Surveying, planning and design of the testing range was "being done by a consortium of consulting engineers".

He refused to give the names of consortium firms.

Because some firms "may be prejudiced because of the nature of the project, it is not considered in their interest to divulge the composition of the consortium," he said.

However, contracts for the construction of the range had been granted to various private firms "un-

der the project management of Armcor and its consultants".

General Malan said none of these contracts had been awarded "without tenders being called for".

He gave details of 23 contracts which had been awarded so far.

They included R20.3-million for the construction of the airfield runway and

taxiways, awarded to Concor, R4-million for a site housing contract, awarded to CMGM Building (Cape), R2.8-million for the construction of the Instrument Maintenance Store Centre, also awarded to CMGM; and R14.4-million for the temporary accommodation camp for employees of the contractors, including running costs, awarded to Fedics Food Services.

Commando dies in crash

star 9/5/85
A member of the Alberton Commando was killed and two were injured when two army vehicles were involved in a collision in Katlehong, near Germiston, last night

The dead man was identified as Mr Piet Theron (24)

Mr G C Procos (25) and Mr M Weber (25), both of Alberton, were taken to hospital where they were treated for minor injuries and discharged

Mr Theron was unmarried and had served with the Alberton Commando for the past six years

Members of the Commando have been on regular stand-by in the township. — East Rand Bureau.

ARGUS 9/5/85 254

Conscription under fire at city meeting

Staff Reporter

CONSCRIPTION came under fire from speakers at a Civil Rights League VE-Day commemoration meeting in Cape Town

The well-attended lunch-hour meeting yesterday was chaired by Sir Richard Luyt, former principal of the University of Cape Town, and addressed by Mr Gerald Gordon, QC, and civil rights campaigner Mr Eric Oettle — all ex-servicemen, and Mr Crispian Olver of the End Conscription Committee

Mr Olver, a medical student, said South Africans remembered the Allied victory with pride

"We draw support and encouragement from their bra-

very, because for us living in South Africa in 1985 the struggle has not ended," he said

"We live in a racist, segregated society that in spite of its cosmetic changes is still abhorrent

"Where is our victory for democracy and civil liberty when 70 percent of our population has no access to political power and their accepted leaders languish in prison?"

"How can we celebrate peace when the Nationalist Government is arming itself for war, calling up ordinary citizens and propagating its own brand of apartheid militarism?"

Sir Richard appealed for ever greater vigilance and re-

solution to protect democracy and fundamental rights. The lesson of Hitler's Germany was that its assault on human rights could happen to any country, he said

Mr Gordon said that those who fought for democracy against the nazis and fascists returned to South Africa to find the seeds of fascism already sown, that the prototypes of Nationalist policies of 1948 were laid years before

Mr Oettle, referring to World War 2, said "In many ways the Germans did not know what they were fighting for. To fight a war your case must be just. Hitler couldn't say that and it's open to question whether our Government can say the same"



Sir Richard Luyt

Police cordon round inland townships

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

FORT BEAUFORT — Cordons of troops were thrown around the Eastern Cape townships of Fort Beaufort and Adelaide early today and police search parties moved in looking for suspects in a pre-dawn swoop.

Temporary police stations situated inside temporary security force bases were established at Tinus township near Fort Beaufort and the township at Adelaide.

In the Fort Beaufort townships of Dorrington and Tinus between 70 and 80 houses have been burnt in the recent unrest.

On a tour of the Tinus township today the Press party saw several fire-damaged schools and gutted homes.

Today's swoops were similar to the combined security forces operation at Kwanobuhle on Sunday but on a reduced scale because the townships are smaller.

A cordon of troops was thrown around the townships while police search parties were deployed inside.

During the swoop, as troops remained deployed outside, police moved from house to house in the

● Turn to Page 3

Police swoop inland

● From Page 1

townships handing out pamphlets to the residents.

One side of the pamphlet had sketches of people shopping, at school, socialising and essential services.

The reverse side depicted burning homes, uncollected rubbish, riots and intimidation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said today swoops were an attempt to restore law and order to the troubled townships which had seen damage to property and loss of life.

It is not known at this stage how many people have been arrested.

ARMSCOR

(254) FR
Local and deadly 18/57

Armcor has developed an advanced semi-automatic grenade launcher which could be highly effective in close combat situations. Its developers hope it will be successful in export markets as well.

The 40 mm grenade launcher is ideally suited for counter-insurgency warfare in relatively dense vegetation, as on SA's borders with Mozambique and Zimbabwe and in

northern Namibia.

Soldiers on foot seldom engage their adversaries at a range of more than 200 m and mostly less than 100 m, especially in dense bush. The grenade launcher is meant for targets between the maximum range of hand-thrown grenades and light mortars.

Armcor has also developed a simpler, 37 mm single-shot launcher from this for use by police in riot situations. Called the *Stopper*, it is fitted with ordinary sights and can fire rubber bullets, teargas, stun charges or flares. The maximum effective range is about 100 m. The new 40 mm launcher replaces the old American single-shot M79 grenade launcher. SA in-

fantry units are now being equipped with it. The first technical details on the new range of launchers were published in the latest edition of the *International Defence Review*.

The semi-automatic launcher enables the gunner to fire six shots at a rate of more than one per second if he finds himself in a critical

situation. It can also be very useful in conventional combat. A simpler, single-shot version is also available.

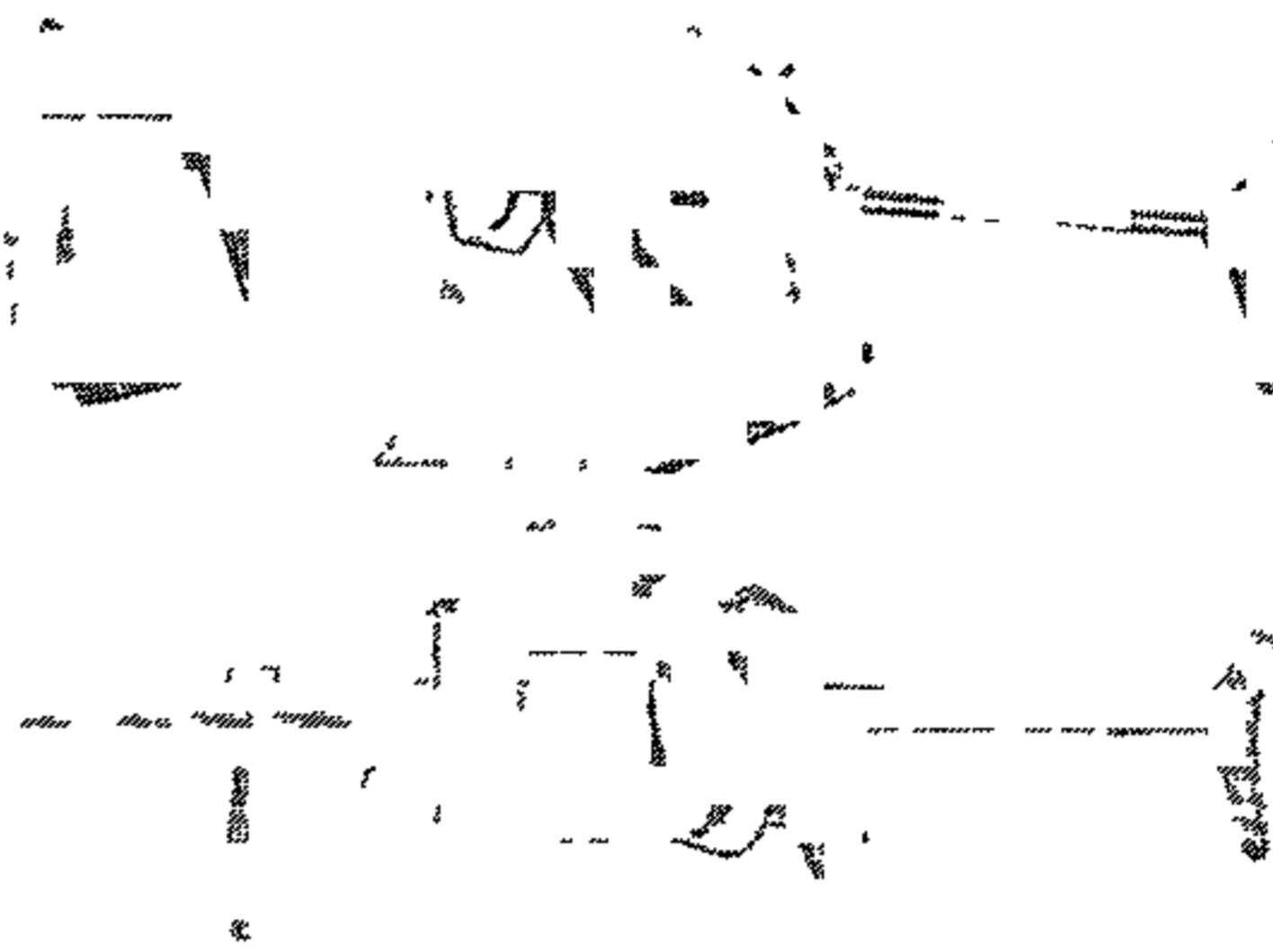
Aiming is very rapid and accurate thanks to the locally designed occluded eye gunsight (OEG) fitted on the barrel. The user fires the weapon with both eyes open: one eye has an unobstructed view of the target while the

other is presented by the OEG with a red light in the form of a thin red line on a black background. The gunner perceives the two pictures together — the red aiming reference superimposed on the target.

He has only to point the weapon and line up the top of the reference with the target to obtain a correct aim. The launch-

er's maximum effective range for pinpoint targets is 150 m and 375 m for area suppression.

It can fire anti-personnel grenades with a lethal radius of 5 m, armour-piercing projectiles, smoke grenades, flares and inert projectiles.



The 37mm Stopper (top) and the 40mm grenade launcher

Soldier dies in unrest accident

CAPE TIMES 10/5/85 ZSU

JOHANNESBURG — Five deaths were reported by police yesterday as the death toll in the Tsakane faction violence on the East Rand rose to 16, and a national serviceman was killed in a head-on crash between two army Hippos on standby to control township unrest.

A UPI reporter saw UDF supporters stab a 17-year-old youth to death in the Port Elizabeth township of New Brighton about noon yesterday.

The report said that the youth, a suspected member of the rival Azanian Peoples Organization (Azapo), was stabbed repeatedly when he tried to escape from the UDF crowd that earlier had abducted him.

Meanwhile a senior member of Azapo, Mr Mandla Mtsweni, is in hospital with serious burns after his Kwa-Thema home was petrol-bombed early yesterday.

Another executive member of the organiza-

tion, Mr Themba Solwandle, escaped serious injury when his home in New Brighton was also petrol-bombed yesterday.

Azapo's general secretary, Mr Eric Mahlati, said Mr Mtsweni, head of the national culture secretariat, was admitted to the Far East Rand Hospital yesterday.

Violence appeared to be easing in the Eastern Cape in the wake of the combined SAP/SADF "Operation clean-up" which was yesterday extended to the townships of Fort Beaufort and Adelaide.

Forty-four people were arrested — 22 at Fort Beaufort and the same number at Adelaide — in the 5am to 11am snoop, police liaison officer Lieutenant Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen said.

Most of the arrests were in connection with public violence, he said.

The three areas were cordoned off by the SADF as police moved in on foot and in vehicles and house-to-house searches were conducted "to search for people the police were looking for," Colonel Van Rooyen said.

Soweto

Unrest flared in Johannesburg's sprawling Soweto township on Wednesday night, leaving two dead, one shot by police, while a girl was burnt to death near Springs and a man was stoned to death at Welkom.

Also in Soweto, a 27-year-old man died in hospital from injuries sustained in a stoning incident on Wednesday, police reported in their noon situation report.

Eight people were injured and more than 100 arrested in incidents re-

ported on Wednesday night and yesterday.

On the East Rand 1 800 migrant workers have "moved out" of the Tsakane hostel at Brakpan after clashes with township residents left 16 people dead in five days of fighting.

The Chief Director of the East Rand Development Board, Mr Frahz Marx, said the hostel, which had been extensively damaged, "was empty this morning".

He said an agreement had been reached between the South African Police and Tsakane residents that the hostel dwellers should leave.

This week's unrest in Tsakane "cannot be seen in isolation as only a conflict between hostel inmates and township residents, but it forms part of the unrest pattern in other parts of the East Rand and other areas," Mr Marx said in a statement to Sapa.

Police yesterday reported incidents of unrest.

● In the Cape from Graaff-Reinet, New Brighton, Kwazakele and Zwide in Port Elizabeth, Brickfield near Oudtshoorn, Adelaide and Galeshewe near Kimberley.

● In Natal arsonists caused extensive damage when they set fire to three buses in the Tatane township near Kwambonambi, in northern Natal.

● In the Transvaal reports of unrest came from Zola and Tlandi in Soweto, Alexandra, Tsakane and Duduze on the East Rand, Atteridgeville near Pretoria, and Kwa-Thema.

● In the Free State reports came from Parys, Batho near Bloemfontein and Thabong near Welkom — Sapa.

Too late for classification

DEATHS

Girl killed in car smash

Sowetan 10/5/85

254

FIVE people including a young Soweto girl were killed in separate incidents of violence yesterday.

The girl died when the driver of a private vehicle which was stoned lost control. She died in the ensuing crash, a police spokesman in Pretoria said.

In another incident, a White serviceman was killed and two others injured when two army vehicles crashed head-on in Katlehong on Wednesday night.

The two Hippos were carrying members of the Alberton commando unit who were on standby to control unrest in the township. Mr Piet Theron (24) died of multiple injuries.

In Welkom's Thabong township a black man was stoned to death and tyres were set alight when a crowd of about 400 marched through the streets after a funeral.

A councillor was attacked by the same mob and stabbed 22 times. He is in hospital in a critical condition.

In two separate incidents yesterday morning at Alexandra township on the Witwatersrand, small groups of arsonists set fire to and destroyed two delivery vehicles — Sapa.

SA, Maputo to ~~24~~
have joint security

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

10/5/85
CAPE TOWN — Substantial progress was made on security issues during yesterday's top-level talks between South Africa and Mozambique in Maputo

According to South African sources an announcement on joint security arrangements to defend the power lines between Cahora Bassa and South Africa, and the road and rail links between the two countries, can be expected soon

The arrangements are not expected to include the use of troops from either side, but may instead take the form of a

special guard to defend the installations

In the official statement released in Cape Town last night, the Department of Foreign Affairs said the talks centred on matters relating to the border areas between South Africa and Mozambique, road and rail links between the two countries and the power lines from South Africa to Maputo

Other matters discussed included economic and agricultural issues

● A delegation from Mozambique under the Minister of Labour, Mr Aguiar Mazula, is in Cape Town today to hold talks with the Department of Manpower. A statement is expected later.

115/85

254

278

Para-military task force likely for Cahora Bassa line

by Peter Honey

South Africa hopes to set up a para-military task force to protect transport links and the 900 km Cahora Bassa and Maputo power lines against Mozambique National Resistance attacks.

The proposal is believed to have been the focus of attention in talks in Maputo this week between Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and top Mozambican officials.

South African officials are tightlipped about how they intend to introduce the "special guard" units, how the guards will be recruited, or who they will be.

The question of South African security assistance to Mozambique is regarded as "extremely delicate", government officials say.

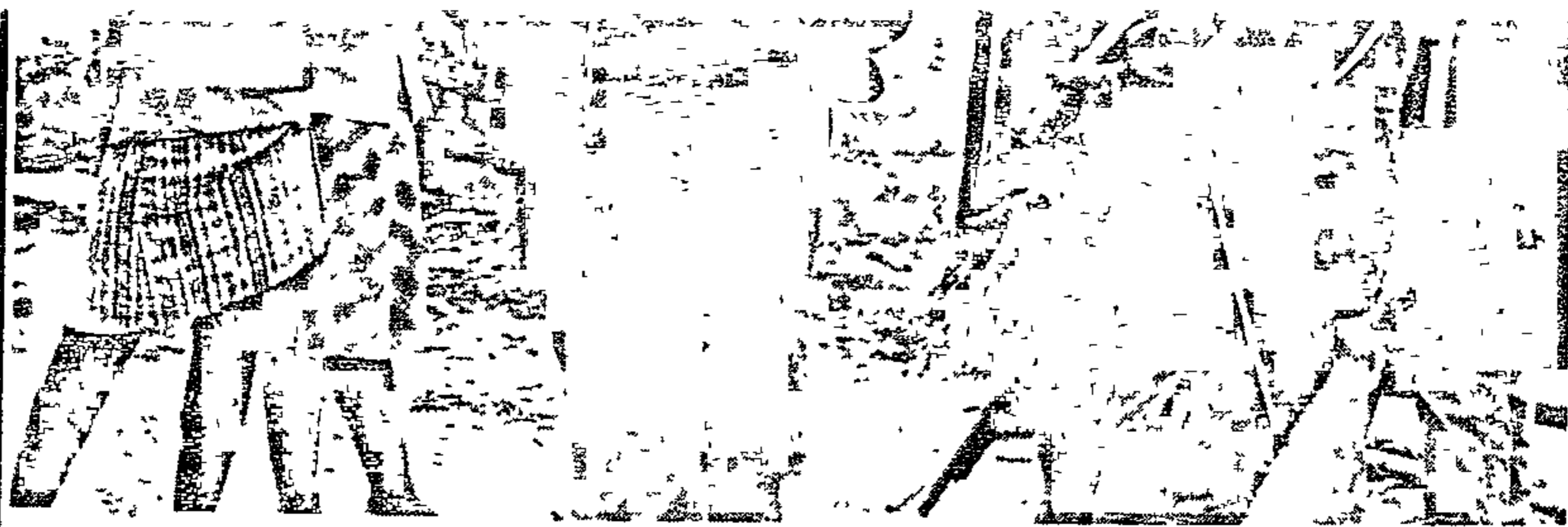
Deputy Foreign Minister

Louis Nel today declined to go into detail about the security proposal, except to say that there was "no chance" of guards being drawn from the Defence Force.

Asked about protection of the Mozambican power lines, he said the issue would have to be finalised in talks between the Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) and its Mozambican counterparts, EDM and HCB. EDM is the company responsible for that country's power network while HCB is the joint Mozambican-Portuguese interest in the Cahora Bassa scheme.

Escom's senior general manager, Mr Ian McRae, said the commission would be discussing with EDM and HCB the best means of maintaining the Mozambican power lines. Escom may have to send repair teams into that country, but that would have to be decided by the Mozambicans.

● To Page 2, Col 1



One of 12 police search groups which moved through Tinus Township, Fort Beaufort, on Thursday during a combined security forces snoop chats to a resident outside her home. In plainclothes with his back to the camera is Warrant-Officer D N NZEMELE, of Fort Beaufort. Standing next to him on his right is Sergeant A G BRANDT, of the CID at Kabega Park. WO Nzemele translated for Sgt Brandt and assisted with the handing out of pamphlets and ascertaining whether the residents had any complaints. Groups of security force members handed out pamphlets to residents in an attempt to restore peace.

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

Crime Reporter

THE current wave of unrest in the Eastern Cape has already cost the country millions of rands and the provision of security force patrols in the troubled areas is adding to the already high bill

While it is almost impossible to determine the exact cost of the unrest in rands and cents, emotionally it has caused heartache and sorrow to innocent people and their families, and taken its toll on the supporters on different sides of the political spectrum

Platteland townships have not escaped the unrest. Worst hit have been the townships of Fort Beaufort, Cradock Addo and Kirkwood, with sporadic reports of violence from Adelaide, Cookhouse and Graaff-Reinet

The security forces have evolved various strategies in an attempt to end the conflict. Concerted attempts have also been made to improve the image of the security forces

The past two weeks especially have seen major changes in police tactics in dealing with the unrest

Last week the security forces introduced their 'show of strength' tactic when a 2km-long convoy of police and military vehicles drove through the townships of Port Elizabeth in an attempt to impress upon the black communities that the security forces had the manpower and the machinery with which to keep peace.

Their 'show of strength' tactic was followed by a well-organised pre-dawn snoop on Kwanobuhle Uitenhage, on Sunday in which troops

cordoned off the sprawling township and police search teams went from house to house looking for suspects. A number of people were arrested

Members of the security forces have also started distributing pamphlets to residents in recent attempts to bring peace

On Wednesday this week police foot patrols criss-crossed the shanty town of Soweto, PE, covering each square metre of the township, which has suffered badly from the unrest. Several houses have been burnt down and people have been butchered

Residents were handed pamphlets and some members of the security forces went out of their way to create an image of goodwill. One patrol even handed out sweets to children.

On Thursday troops cordoned off the neighbouring townships of Dorrington and Tinus near Fort Beaufort while police search parties moved from house to house handing out pamphlets and looking for certain suspects

Another police attempt to restore normality was

the establishing of temporary police stations within security force bases at three more troubled townships in the Eastern Cape

On Thursday temporary police stations were established at Tinus Township outside Fort Beaufort, at Kwanobuhle near Uitenhage and at Adelaide

Recently a temporary police station was established at Zwide PE

The temporary police stations are situated inside temporary security force base camps

Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said the temporary police stations had been established to make it easier for the communities to contact the police and make complaints

During a recent visit to PE, the Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said that deliberate attempts to disrupt community life were a daily occurrence.

He said 43 schools had been destroyed by fire or otherwise damaged, a total of 78 private black residences and 29 private vehicles had been de-

stroyed and churches, libraries and shops supplying essential provisions had also been either damaged or destroyed

Children were being influenced and intimidated to boycott schools and incited to indulge in stone-throwing. The unrest situation was also exploited by those elements intent on theft, looting and blackmail.

He said no government could tolerate lawlessness of this nature

Col Van Rooyen said various elements were responsible for the unrest. These included 'a radical political and terrorist element' which believed that force and intimidation should be used to achieve its objectives, and a common criminal element, which was intent on exploiting the situation to its own advantage

He said the current discontent between United Democratic Front (UDF) and Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) factions was creating a situation conducive to violence and unrest and was being exploited by certain elements who would not like to see peace restored to the townships

Patrols: the new face of E Cape law and order

E 1 Post 11/5/85

ANGOLA

Pretoria extends its borders

On Tuesday 21 May, Angolan forces surprised an S.A.D.F. unit attempting to sabotage the Malongo Oil installations in Cabinda. When Angop, the official Angolan news agency, announced the details of the attempt, they were initially denied by the chief of the army, General Constand Viljoen. He has since then had to retract his words, to the extent of making arrangements with the Angolan authorities for the return of the bodies and the captured soldier to South Africa.

The importance of the oil installations to South Africa and Angola cannot be discounted. The installations produce up to 60 percent of Angolan reserve in foreign earnings. At present, with 50 percent of the annual budget being set aside for defence purposes due to South African intervention, they are of strategic importance. Likewise for South Africa, if its imperialist policies are to bear fruit with the installation of Jonas Savimbi as the leader of Angola, the successful sabotage of the oil installations would have been a crucial blow.

Tuesday's raid confirms persistent international rumours of South Africa's involvement with opposition forces in a bid to destabilise the Angolan government. South Africa's involvement by association with the Front for the liberation of the enclave of Cabinda (FLEC) through UNITA is the final link in the chain of internal destabilisation.

This attack occurring just 5 weeks after a massive show of military pomp and splendour, culminating in the supposed withdrawal of all South African military personnel from Angola, further re-enforces Pretoria's policy of misleading the public. This is not the first time that the South African soldiers have withdrawn from Angola only to be discovered, somewhat embarrassingly, again up to some form of military activity in Angola.

CONDEMNATION

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, speaking on behalf of the PFP, said that South Africa had no right to be militarily active in Angola. He said he was 'greatly disturbed' by reports of S.A.D.F. presence deep into Angola after the impression had been created that South Africa had withdrawn completely from Angolan soil.

Dr Slabbert said that exposure of the latest S.A.D.F. operation would 'of necessity reflect on our international credibility'.

Unfortunately, the spokespeople for the NRP and the CP did not seem to understand the implications of the incident, with Vause Raw reflecting that where there is terrorist activity, you will find the S.A.D.F. Dr W.J. Snyman from the Conservative Party commented 'it is with regret that we have learnt of the deaths of the two South Africans and the capture of the third'.

Since April 17 the S.A.D.F. has denied being in Angola and these disclosures are the first admission of continued military presence in Angola.

There has been a massive international outcry over the raid with even the United States condemning it and asking for a full explanation. The United Nations Secretary General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, condemned South Africa for 'grossly violating Angolan supremacy and for Pretoria to desist forthwith'.



ECONOMIC SABOTAGE

The Cabinda sabotage attempt and the subsequent admission by SADF chief General Viljoen gives the lie to the constant denials by the SADF of troop involvement in Angola. Are SADF troops responsible for sabotage attempts in Angola?

In August 1980, the Times of Zambia reported a blast of installations of the Sanagol oil company in the port of Leboto. The Angolan news agency claimed that South African backed guerrillas were responsible.

In December 1981, it was reported that a sabotage squad of white mercenaries under SA control had attacked Angola's only oil refinery outside Luanda. Pik Botha responded by saying that it was no longer worthwhile responding to such allegations.

Already in 1979, Basil Davidson, writing in the Guardian, stated that South Africa continues to drop sabotage teams into the hills of the Angolan high plateau (Huanda and Bié far up in the middle of Angola), as well as supplying ammunition and explosives to UNITA mercenaries still hiding there.

In an interview with the RDM in August 1983, Angolan Oil Minister Pedro van Duren certified the effect of South Africa's economic and military destabilisation in Angola, below is an extract from the interview.

'One of the main objectives of the enemy is the destruction of the basic infrastructure of our country namely the energy infrastructures.

Initially, with the active support of the South African army, the puppet bands destroyed electrical transmission systems and power pylons, but

lately, with the active participation of commandos of the South African army, they have concentrated their actions against actual hydro-electrical production centres, dams, electrical energy stations and substations.'

'Clearly, the repercussions of these actions are terrible because once the sources of electrical supply to industrial centres are destroyed, life stops, and this naturally results in an extremely difficult situation for the areas affected.'

This is a situation which we consider to be an element of permanent aggression against our people and against the energy infrastructure of our country.'

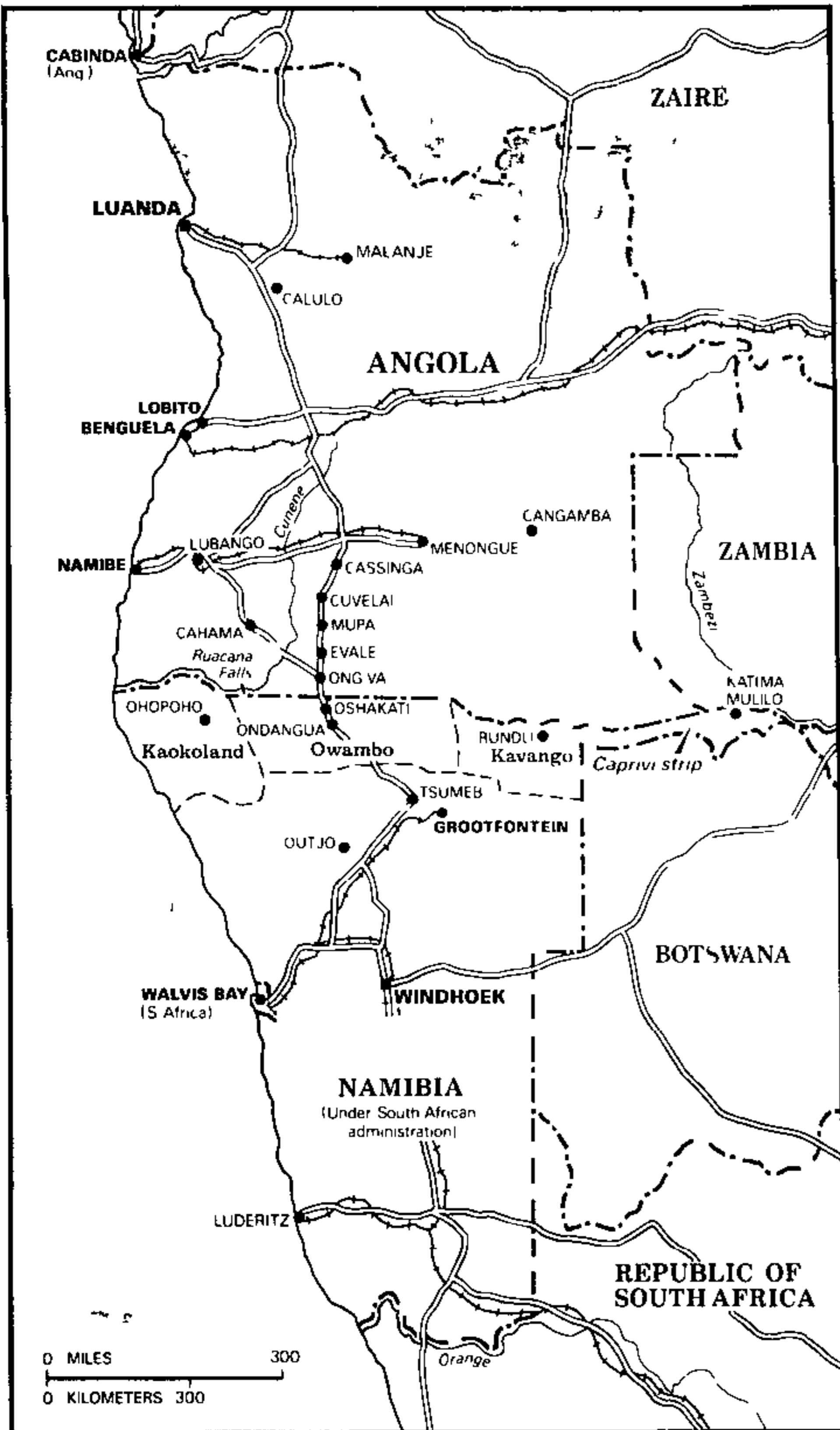
In response to claims by Angola, an SADF spokesman stated:

'It is a rehashing of the same old boring theme which has been trotted out with monotonous regularity over the past few years.

It is obvious to us that ...Angola's total inability to cope with anarchy within its borders generated this kind of rubbish which the Defence Force is expected to comment on ad nauseum.'

A similar tone has masked other SADF denials of military involvement in Angola. In the face of consistent international press coverage of SA incursions into Angola and pressure internationally, the SADF has had to retract denials and make certain admissions. What emerges from these is a picture of 10 years of undeclared war on Angola.

SADF OPERATIONS



- * 9 August 1975 Operation Savannah - South Africa launches a full scale invasion of Angola in anticipation of an MPLA victory.
- * 8 May 1978 Operation Reindeer - More than 6000 Namibian refugees killed at Cassinga. 150 survivors held for six years in a detention camp at Mariental. Released in 1984.
- * March 1979 Operation Rekstok (into Angola) and Salsram (into Namibia)
- * June 1980 Operation Sceptic ('smokeshell') - 3000 troops invade 120kms into Angola
- * July 1980: Operation Klipkop - 27 Angolan soldiers killed in an attack on the southern Angolan town of Chitido.
- * 18 March 1981: Operation Carnation - SA troops attack a SWAPO camp (Tobias Haiyef) of 200 km north of the Namibian border. Commenting on the raid, Constand Viljoen said 'SA has repeatedly warned that all terrorist bases will be located and attacked even if they are in a neighbouring country'
- * July 1981. Operation Protea - SADF troops occupy 7 southern Angolan towns in the region of Njiva. An SADF spokesman describes the claims 'blatant commu-

...propaganda. Angolan troops have 11 000 troops occupying most of Cunene province.

August 1981. Constand Viljoen says that SA troops are withdrawing after a 'limited operation' in Angola. Ministry of defence denies that South African troops are withdrawing. SADF spokesman says '...saying just another example of the mass propaganda that is being fed to the world'

Later in the year Operation Daisy - an 18 day search and destroy mission in Angola.

January 1982 Operation Super - attack on SWAPO camp north of Kaokoland

August 1982 Operation Melbos - launched to wipe out SWAPO forward operational headquarters at ...

December 1983: Operation Askari - 6000 SADF troops involved 20 days after entering Angola, Viljoen says that SA troops are engaging Angolan forces

15 January. SADF announces that 'all SA troops that took part in operation Askari over the past five weeks have returned to their respective bases.'

Angola claims that SA troops continue to occupy Cunene province in Southern Angola.

This is a picture of unrestrained violation of the sovereignty of the Republic of Angola. Much of the information has emerged by chance and the South African public remains blissfully unaware of a war being waged in their name.

WHOSE REPUBLIC, WHOSE WAR?

As news of the Cabinda affair reverberates around the world, white South Africans will be called to celebrate May 31 as Republic Day. Military parades and church services will mark 24 years as a republic

Can we celebrate a republic which

*uses SADF troops to suppress legitimate grievances in black townships

*maintains the illegal occupation of Namibia despite

international condemnation

*continues to wage war against the people of Angola

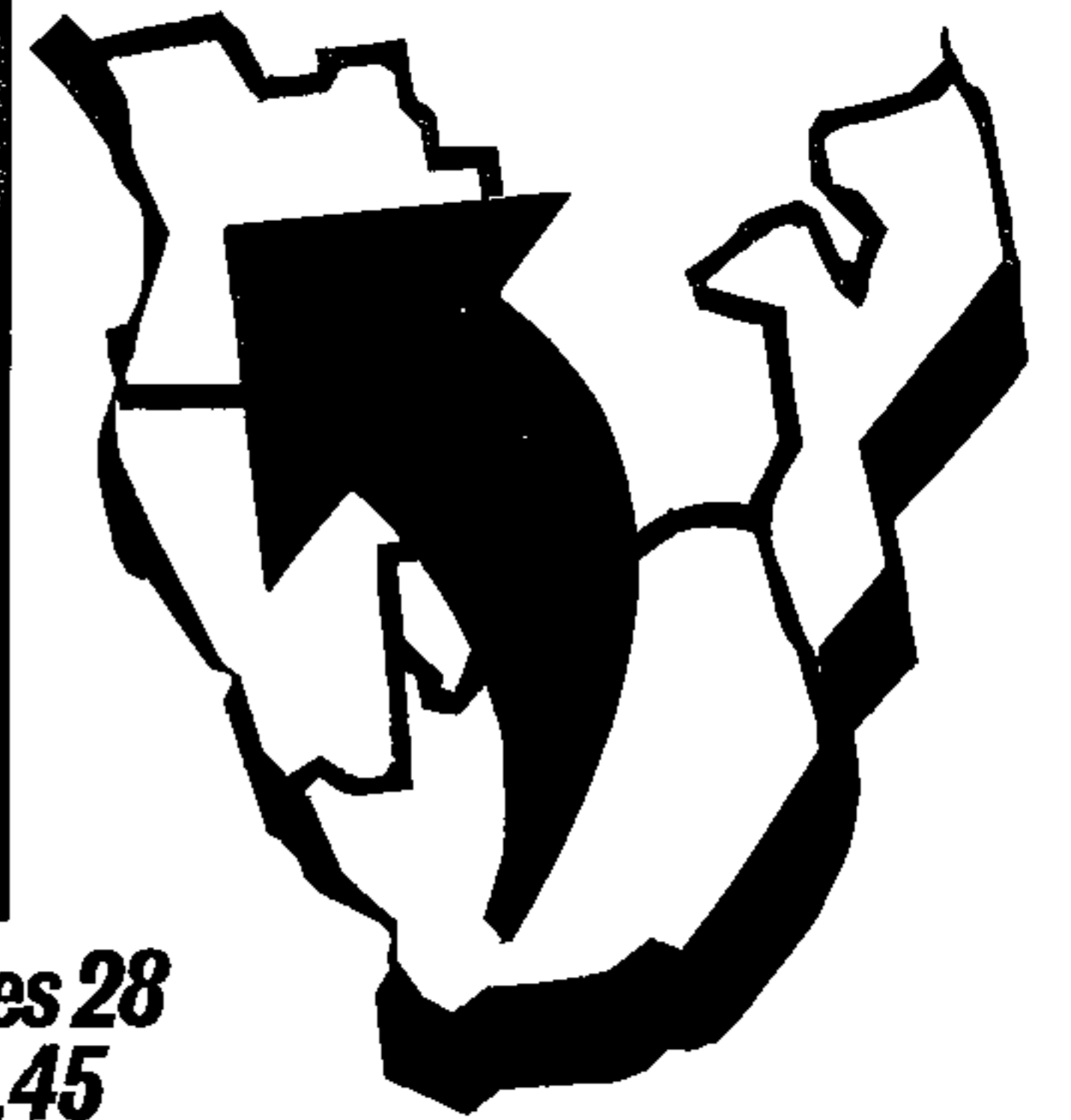
*detains and imprisons opponents of apartheid

This is a republic which conscripts young white South Africans to fight for apartheid regardless of the costs. The NUSAS theme - Student Action for Peace - calls on students to commit themselves to fighting apartheid and establishing Peace and Friendship in our country

We soldiers have only one aim in mind, and that is to serve this country. In doing so, we are dedicated instruments in the hands of the elected State President, and regard any effort not to completely execute his command as nothing but treason.

-Constand Viljoen, 30 Jan 1985

SOUTH AFRICA IN ANGOLA a history of lies

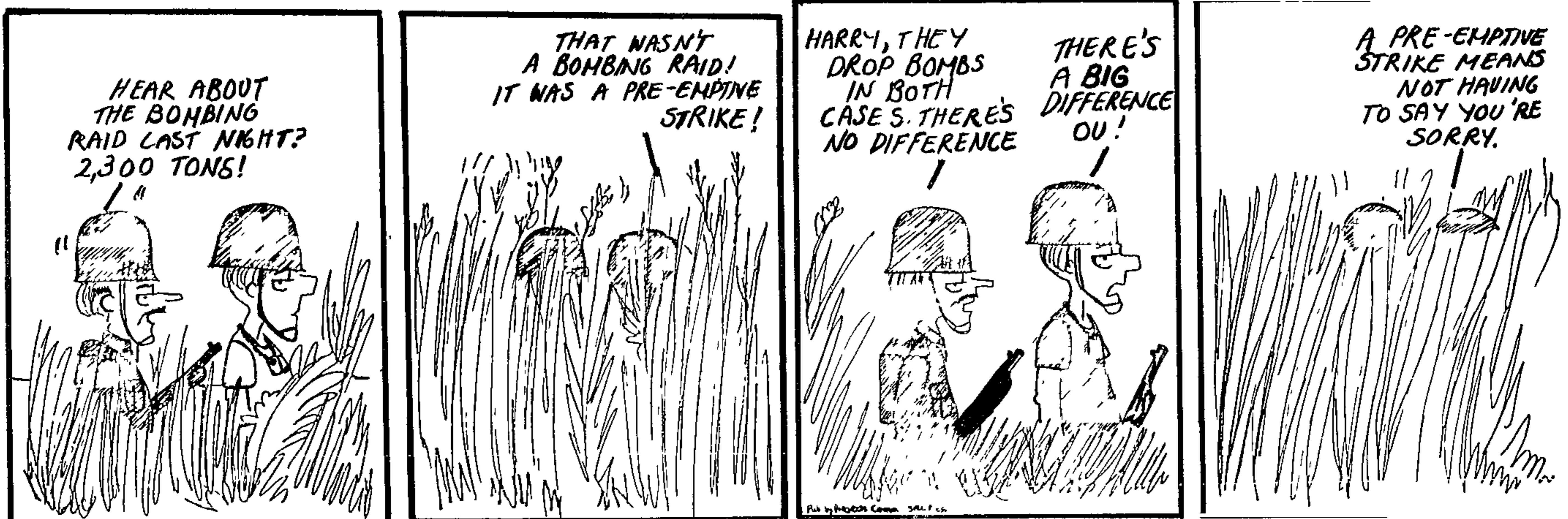


Tues 28
12.45

Leslie 3a

Keith Gottschalk UWC lecturer

NUSAS PROJECTS COMMITTEE



12/5/85

'Get your army out of Zwijde'

(27) (27) (257)

ARMY troops from seven Eastern Cape regiments and commandos are manning a temporary base in the heart of Zwijde township in Port Elizabeth.

A police spokesman says the base has been established as a further step to try to "normalise the situation in the strife-torn townships of Port Elizabeth"

A temporary police station with portable showers and toilets is

By MONG BADELA
inside the camp

The temporary base was established in Zwijde after hundreds of policemen and soldiers searched Uitenhage's troubled Kwanobuhle township, which was cordoned off during a nine-hour raid on Saturday

At least 26 people were reported to have been arrested during the raid, including Eastern Cape community leader and Release Mandela Committee chief Aubrey Mah. He is being detained under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act

The establishment of

the military base in Zwijde has been condemned by the UDF, and is rejected as a solution to the problem

Eastern Cape UDF vice-president Henry Fazi said the presence of the soldiers in the township was bound to aggravate the unrest that has gripped Eastern Cape townships since September last year

He said the only solution was to remove police and soldiers from the townships as soon as possible, and to provide shelter, food and employment for the people



A trooper demonstrates the new six-shot grenade launcher

Armcor on target with new SA grenade launcher

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

THE bush war in South West Africa has led to Armcor's development of a remarkable new grenade launcher

And, to complement the new 40mm weapon, a similar, smaller calibre single-shot weapon — more suitable for riot control and able to fire rubber bullets, flares and teargas projectiles — has been developed

Keen interest is already being shown overseas in the two weapons — intended for both South African forces and the foreign market

The 40mm launcher is the result of SADF experience gained during operations in the past 10 years in relatively thick terrain — such as on the Angolan border

The launcher comes in six-

shot semi-automatic and single-shot versions

The 37mm riot control weapon, called the Stopper, is single-shot

In a bush war, foot troops seldom engage the enemy at ranges of more than 200 or 300m. Often the vegetation prevents firing at ranges of more than 100m

The 40mm grenade launcher has been designed to cover the blind spot between the maximum range of hand-thrown grenades and the minimum range of mortars

At present SA uses the single-shot US M79 grenade launcher. It is hoped that the new six-shot South African launcher will eventually

replace the M79, a weapon which, according to experts, proved itself in Vietnam

The six-shot version can fire more than one round per second

Another advanced feature of both the single-shot and six-shot 40mm launcher is the locally designed occluded eye gunsight (OEG)

The sight, allowing for fast and accurate aiming, allows the user to use the weapon with both eyes open

While one eye watches the target, the other lines up a red light in the form of a vertical line against a black background which corresponds at 200m with a human silhouette of average height.

● It is expected that Armcor will announce further arms developments soon

'SADF would go back to Angola'

CAPE TOWN—The South African Defence Force would go back to Angola if the Angolan armed forces (Fapla) failed to contain Swapo cross-border terror raids, the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, said at the weekend.

Gen Malan had just re-

turned from a parliamentary study group visit to the operational area on the South West African-Angolan border where he and other MPs were briefed on the current security situation

'We have warned Fapla in Lusaka and now again that they must keep Swa-

po under control or we will go back into Angola to perform our task,' he said

'South West Africa's people asked us to perform this task and we cannot allow Swapo's murder gangs to resume their activities across the border'

Gen Malan said a feature of the visit had been the marked progress made in the socio-economic development of the local population, particularly the Kavangos and bushmen, as well as the Ovambos, the major tribe of the territory.

'The level of development of the local population has risen sharply and has proved their ability to be self-sufficient,' he said

This also applied to the defence needs of South West Africa

'The bushmen were a primitive group living out in the open 10 years ago and today they have acquired many skills

Better

'There are children in standard seven and their nomadic life has given way to permanence where hygiene, medicine and two Christian churches have become part of their everyday life.'

Their home life was now better than some found in other areas. The Kavangos and the Ovambos had also learnt how to help themselves.

Since the revolutionary war began 20 years ago, South Africa had gained much in military skill, while not once having its nose bloodied.

Its military commitment had also provided it with a testing ground for its weapons systems, which were constantly updated and adjusted, Gen Malan said — (Sapa)

Capt Tink 1315/85
254

Malan warns of SADF raids

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Its military commitment had also provided it with a testing ground for its weapons systems, which were constantly updated and adjusted to provide South Africa with battle-tested export weapons, of high quality, General Malan said — Sapa

Completed
10
25

Natal (254)
NM
man shot
13/5/85
on border

Mercury Reporter

A PIETERMARITZBURG national serviceman has been killed in action in the operational area

The South African Defence Force announced that Cpl Mark Antony Pond, 22, died in action against terrorists on Saturday morning

His mother, Mrs A M O'Donnell, said yesterday that Mark would have completed his national service in June.

'He had been on the border for 15 months. The last time we saw him was for a few days in March.'

Mark attended Hamilton High School in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, and came to South Africa with his family about four years ago

He was an apprentice electrician with Escom

Somebody has done
their homework

74

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Horoscope	7	TV
Racing	6	Weather
Radio	7	Women's
Sport	18-20	World Report

Capt Tink's 13/5/85
254

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ad accidents

Manenberg Avenue shortly before noon on Saturday

An unidentified man in his mid-forties was killed when struck by a car on De Waal Drive, Cape Town, near the hospital bend on Saturday evening.

An 11-year-old boy, Gert Saron, of Sneekop, Koue Bokkeveld, died on Friday morning after being struck by a motor vehicle on Cedarberg Road, near Ceres

A five-year-old girl, Predalina Mart, of Fourth Street, Fergrove, died on Friday afternoon after being struck by a vehicle on the Macassar turnoff from

thank you for past work and combining it with the hope that there will be a continued association in the future

"I think too that it is significant that the Baxter, without subsidy, should be so innovative-ly generous"

Passion at Bas-foyer stagings insible for the years he has tation, for the gover, accord- f "Indaba" oody Simon" (1981), plays and combining it with the hope that there will be a continued association in the future

SA to protect power lines against MNR

SOUTH AFRICA hopes to set up a para-military task force to protect transport links and the 900 km Cahora Bassa and Maputo power lines against MNR attacks within war-torn Mozambique.

The proposal is believed to have been the focus of attention in talks in Maputo this week between Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, and top Mozambiquan officials.

South African officials are fighting to introduce the "special guard" units, how the guards will be recruited, or who they will be.

The question of South African security assistance to Mozambique is

regarded as "extremely delicate", government officials say

Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel, on Friday declined to go into details about the security proposal, except to say that there was "no chance" of guards being drawn from the defence force

Asked about protection of the Mozambiquan power lines, he said the issue would have to be finalised in talks between the Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) and its Mozambiquan counterparts, EDM and HCB

EDM is the company responsible for that country's power network while HCB is the joint Mozambiquan-

damaged lines in Mozambique, the commission had never operated inside that country since Frelimo had come to power

McRae said he was unaware of what arrangements had been made between the South African and Frelimo governments, but should his commission be asked to help the Mozambiquans maintain the power lines, the security situation inside the country called for some form of protection for maintenance teams

It is understood that Escom has received numerous telephone calls from inactive mercenaries wanting to join the proposed guard

units
An Escom spokesman said yesterday the commission did not have any security units of the kind that would be required in Mozambique

"We don't have these kind of people. It would have to be something totally new"

South Africa has received no significant electricity supplies from Cahora Bassa for nearly two years, mainly because of MNR sabotage to the 1 400 km line, 900 km of which passes through Mozambique

If operative, Cahora Bassa could provide nearly 8 percent of South Africa's 18 000

mw peak demand. At the same time, Mozambique would receive about R80-million a year in revenue from South Africa

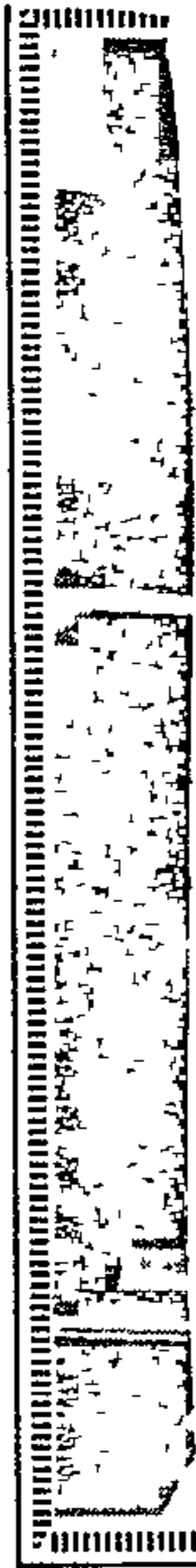
An added aggravation for that country is that wind damage to the sabotage-weakened Komatipoort-Maputo line three weeks ago has left the capital with irregular power from its local coal-fired installation

With the Koeberg nuclear power station still out of commission, and with Winteraproaching, South Africa needs the 1 400 mw Cahora Bassa power. Its hydropower would also save about 15 000 tons

of coal used in South African power stations each day, as well as vast quantities of water used for cooling.

Diplomatic sources remain cautious about the feasibility of protecting the long and vulnerable Cahora Bassa line from guerilla attacks, but they point out that on-the-spot repair teams could considerably reduce restoration time

They say, however, that South African assistance to the beleaguered Maputo government is essential to keep alive the kind of co-operation initiated with the Nkomati Accord last year



the National Intelligence Service in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic,

- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The STATE PRESIDENT

- (1) The total for 1984 amounts to R951,51

- (2) Beeld R616,32

Pretoria News R247,19
News Letter of the South African Institute for Librarianship and Information Science R88,00

TUESDAY, 14 MAY 1985

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Question standing over from Tuesday, 9 April 1985.

Hans and
Q. Col. 1475
Renamo sympathizers
14/5/85

*29 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any (a) members and/or (b) employees of the South African Defence Force are known to him or the Defence Force to be Renamo sympathizers, if so,

- (2) whether any action has been taken against such (a) members and/or (b) employees, if so, in respect of each of the above categories of person, (i) what action and (ii) against how many persons?

Force with Renamo and to reiterate our good intentions with the implementation of the stipulations and spirit of the Nkomati Accord, it has been decided to terminate the service of the 5 persons in the South African Defence Force. As a result of the reorganization of certain units it will be possible to transfer a number of Portuguese speaking members to another station to prevent any suspicion of contact with Mozambique. Orders have also been given that labourers in the employ of the Defence Force at places near the Mozambican border, who may possibly have connections with Mozambican citizens are either to be discharged or moved elsewhere in an effort to eliminate any suspicion of collaboration with Renamo.

†Mr J H HOON Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, are there any Frelimo sympathizers in the South African Defence Force?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, we investigated for a long time to ascertain whether there are any Renamo sympathizers. In the reply to the question I explained the problems with regard to sympathizers. To establish whether someone is a sympathizer, his feelings about something must first be ascertained, something which is not easy.

New Questions.

Metropolitan Black Planning Council

*1 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) Whether his Department appointed the Metropolitan Black Planning Council under the chairmanship of Mr L Rive, if not, who appointed this council, if so, (a) when, (b) what was the brief given to the council and (c) which areas were to be covered by the investigation of the council,

- (2) whether this council has completed its investigation, if not, (a) what as-

pects of the investigation have not been completed and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be completed if so,

- (3) whether his Department has received the report of this council, if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings and (ii) recommendations in respect of each particular area.

- (4) whether he has implemented or intends implementing any of the recommendations of this council, if not, why not, if so, (a) which recommendations (i) will and (ii) will not be implemented and (b) when will they be implemented

- (5) whether copies of the report will be made available to members of Parliament, if not, why not, if so, when?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (1) No, the Council was appointed by the former Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (a) On 21 October 1982

- (b) To finalize all physical planning aspects for the Black communities in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage metropolitan area and to launch financial planning aimed at the early realization of the physical goals

- (c) The existing and proposed extensions to urban Black townships in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage metropolitan area

- (2) Yes

- (a) and (b) fall away

- (3) Yes

- (a) April 1984

- (b) (i) and (ii) The Rive report is an administrative document and is not meant for general publica-

tion Members of Parliament and other interested parties are nevertheless free to approach the Department of Co-operation and Development for information regarding the contents of the report

- (4) Yes (a) (i) and (ii), and (b) The recommendations provide for the upgrading of services and living conditions of Black residents of urban Black townships in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage metropolitan area and the implementation thereof is being undertaken by the Development Board and Black Local Authorities as and when funds became available. The Government has approved that the Loan Fund for Local Authorities (established in terms of Act 67 of 1984) be authorised to borrow up to R203 million for this project

- (5) No, the remarks in respect of (3)(b)(i) and (ii) also apply here

Spouses: sexual assault

*2 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) How many cases of sexual assault by one spouse on another were reported to the South African Police during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available,
- (2) whether any persons were arrested for sexual assault on their spouses during this period, if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985

- (1) 15
(2) Yes, 9

Spouses: sexual assault

*3 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any persons have been brought to trial for sexual assault on their spouses; if so, how many persons were (a) tried and (b) convicted during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is unfortunately not readily available. The Central Statistical Service has furnished the following statistics in regard to the offence of indecent assault in general

During the period 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983, 617 persons were tried of which 477 were convicted

274 *Handwritten signature*

Renamo Movement: support

Q. Col. 1480 14/5/85

*4 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether the South African Government has at any time provided the Renamo Movement with any (a) financial and (b) other support, if so, (i) why, (ii) over what period was this assistance provided and (iii)(aa) what total amount was given to Renamo in financial support, and (bb) what other support was given to this movement by the South African Government, over this period,

- (2) whether this support has since been discontinued, if so, (a) why, (b) when was the decision taken to discontinue this support and (c) who took the decision,

- (3) whether Renamo maintained any (a) offices and (b) personnel in the Republic at any time, if so, (i) why, (ii) where and (iii) how many personnel,

- (4) whether any action was taken in respect of such (a) offices and (b) personnel following the decision to discontinue support for Renamo, if so, (i) what action (ii) when and (iii) who took this action, if not, why not,

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

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

Matters of this nature fall in the first instance within the ambit of the South African Defence Force and are part of the strategic operations of the Defence Force. In the budget debate on the Foreign Affairs vote in the House of Assembly on 25 April 1985 and in the House of Delegates on 26 April 1985 and after consultation with my colleague the Minister of Defence, such particulars and background information on this matter were given as is possible at present without damaging the interests of the country. In addition information which has a bearing on this matter was given by my colleague the Minister of Defence in his reply to Question No 29

Renamo Movement: support

*5 The Leader of the Official Opposition asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force has ever been involved in (a) the training of, and/or (b) supporting, the Renamo Movement, if so, (i) why, (ii) what was the nature of the (aa) training and/or (bb) support of Renamo, (iii) over what period was it so involved, (iv) where was such training carried out and (v) who took the decision to provide such training and/or support,

- (2) whether this (a) training and/or (b) support has since been discontinued, if not, why not, if so, (i) when, (ii) who took the decision in this regard and (iii) what was the reason for the decision to discontinue such training and/or support,

- (3) whether Renamo established any bases in the Republic, if so, (a) where, (b) on whose authority and (c) for what purpose,

- (4) whether any action has been taken in respect of (a) Renamo and (b) such

basis as a result of the decision to discontinue support, if so, (i) what action and (ii) when in each case, if not, why not,

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

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) to (5) I have nothing to add to the reply to question 4

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he inform the House why, when I first put the question here during the no-confidence debate, neither he nor the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs was prepared to furnish the same reply that we have at the moment?

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, as far as the Nkomati Accord is concerned there are two contracting parties. Certain subjects are discussed regularly, and it is not advisable at this stage to discuss these kinds of subjects and particulars out of that context because it is in nobody's interest. This is the reason why the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition has to date not yet received the reply

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, with reference to the hon the Minister's further reply why would the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs, if the Nkomati Accord is such a sensitive matter, have considered it advisable to say across the floor of the Committee during the debate on his Vote that there was this involvement and that should it be necessary in the future, they would do something like that again?

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I do not believe the hon the Minister of Defence can explain what the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs had in mind

†The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION With respect Sir, the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs indicated that he could not answer the question because it was the responsibility of the Minister of Defence

ARGUS
14/5/85
251

5 000 attend Raditsela funeral

JOHANNESBURG. — About 5 000 mourners converged on the Methodist Church in Tsakane today to bury Mr Andries Raditsela, the trade unionist who died last Monday shortly after he was released from detention.

A large contingent of the army and the police crossed paths with mourners in the narrow roads but there was no trouble before the service started.

The funeral service began shortly after 10am when the coffin carrying Mr Raditsela's body arrived at the church in a hearse.

STAYAWAY

A snap survey across the heavily industrialised Vaal Triangle today claimed that the vast majority of black workers ignored trade union appeals for a one-day stayaway to coincide with the burial of Mr Raditsela.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce reported that well above 90 percent of black labour forces had clocked in as normal at factories and offices in the PWV zone, which stretches from Johannesburg to Pretoria, south to Vereeniging and across the Witwatersrand from the East Rand to West Rand.

Thousands of Cape workers today responded to a union call for a two-hour work stoppage over the death of Mr Raditsela.

PAID TIME OFF

The majority of employers approached had agreed to staff observing the stoppage without pay, although some gave paid time off.

No incidents were reported as workers gathered for short memorial services in factories or staff canteens.

Mr Steve Woods, an industrial relations consultant, said almost all the companies he dealt with had accepted some kind of stoppage, although some would not allow the full two-hour observance. — Argus Correspondent, Sapa and Staff Reporter.

nesday, May 15, 1985

1 000 servicemen face civvy street with no job

Mercury Reporter

AS MANY as 1 000 national servicemen who return to Natal in June after their two-year stint may have no jobs to come back to

Appealing to employers to make efforts to take on returning servicemen, Maj Pieter Breytenbach, of the SADF Orientation Services, said he had found in a survey at three bases in the operational area that 31 percent of servicemen had no employment lined up

This figure was a 'dramatic increase' compared

with about 5 percent of returning servicemen who had no jobs in previous years

'I can imagine nothing more demoralising than coming back and having to pound the streets looking for a job,' Maj Breytenbach said

Liaison

'In December, in spite of the economy being as bad as it was, only the usual 5 percent or so did not have jobs. But if things carry on the way they are, the picture

could be even worse by the end of the year'

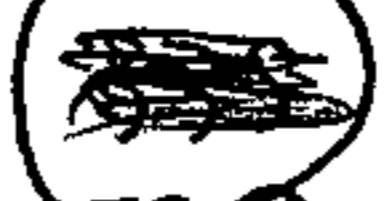
He said liaison had been established with the Durban Chamber of Commerce, the Afrikaanse Sakekamer and the Natal Chamber of Industries. These organisations had promised to try to help

But, even assuming only 25 percent of the 3 000 servicemen who would return to civvy street in Natal in June would be jobless, that meant 750 men would find themselves on the depressed job market

NM

15/5/85

254



POLITICAL REPORT

MNR 'sympathisers' must go

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — Possible supporters of the Mozambique National Resistance are being sacked from the Defence Force or transferred away from the Mozambique border.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, confirmed in the House of Assembly yesterday that individuals in the Defence Force could be sympathetic to the rebels who are trying to topple the government of President Samora Machel.

His admission came in re-

sponse to questions by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point), who wanted to know if there were such people and if action had been taken against them.

General Malan said the Government's standpoint was that no support whatsoever be given to the MNR since the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

Arising from an undertaking that was given to the Mozambican Government during talks with them on March 14, an investigation was conducted to ascertain, as far as was human-

ly possible, whether any members or employees of the South African Defence Force, be they in uniform or employed in a civilian capacity, were MNR sympathisers.

"Only in one case was adequate evidence of this found."

"In four other cases there is a suspicion that as a result of their previous Mozambican connections they may have been or are sympathisers. The investigation is continuing."

"I can, however, give the assurance once again that no evi-

dence could be found of any direct or indirect support by the Defence Force to the MNR since the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

"As a result of the re-organisation of certain units it will be possible to transfer a number of Portuguese-speaking members to another station to prevent any suspicion of contact with Mozambique."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha, admitted recently that there was a time when the South African Govern-

ment trained and supported the MNR.

Yesterday the leader of the Official Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, wanted to know more details from him. What total amount was given to the MNR in financial and other support and over what period, and did the rebel group maintain offices and personnel in South Africa at any time?

But Mr Botha declined to give the details, saying such matters were part of the strategic operations of the Defence Force

Star 15/5/85

254

Five SADF men suspected of Renamo sympathy are fired

254 (254) NM 15/5/85

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Five members of the Defence Force have been fired on suspicion of being Renamo sympathisers, Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan disclosed yesterday.

He told Parliament in reply to a question by the Opposition's spokesman on foreign affairs Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point) that it had been the Government's standpoint since the signing of the Nkomati Accord that no support should be given to the rebel Mozambican movement.

An investigation had been launched since talks with the Mozambican Government on March 14 to check as far as possible whether any members or civilian employees of the Defence Force were Renamo sympathisers.

'Only in one case was adequate evidence of this found,' said Gen Malan.

'In four other cases there is a suspicion that

as a result of their previous Mozambican connections they may have been Renamo sympathisers or are sympathisers.'

It was extremely difficult he said to prove a person's sympathy but the investigation was continuing.

'To eliminate any speculation or suspicion of possible involvement of members or employees of the SADF with Renamo, and to reiterate our good intentions with the imple-

mentation of the stipulations and spirit of the Nkomati Accord it has been decided to terminate the service of five persons,' he said.

'As a result of the reorganisation of certain units it will be possible to transfer a number of Portuguese-speaking members to another station to prevent any suspicion of contact with Mozambique.'

'Orders have also been given that labourers in the employ of the SADF at places near the

Mozambican border, who may possibly have connections with Mozambican citizens are either to be discharged or moved elsewhere in an effort to eliminate any suspicion of collaboration with Renamo.'

Gen Malan had nothing to add when asked by Opposition leader Dr F van Zyl Slabbert to say if the SADF had been involved in training Renamo and if a base had been established in South Africa for them.

Surgery exam students diagnose an Irish joke

Mercury Correspondent

DUBLIN—Final exams for 120 trainee doctors here turned into an Irish joke yesterday.

For when they were handed a surgery paper, they were also provided with the answers.

The mix-up was diagnosed amid screams of laughter among the final-year students at University College, Dublin.

Supervisors scrambled to grab back the exam papers and red-faced officials hurriedly reset the examination.

One of the students said 'I could not believe it. The test gave us a series of questions with possible answers included. And next to each one the question "True or false?"'

Officials believe the mix up occurred at a Dutch firm which printed the exam papers.

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
 — Five members of the Defence Force have been fired on suspicion of being Mozambique National Resistance sympathizers, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, disclosed yesterday

He said in reply to a question by the opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point), that it had been the government's standpoint since the signing of the Nkomati Accord that no support should be given to the rebel movement

SADF fires suspected MNR sympathizers

General Malan's disclosure follows a statement recently by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that South Africa had in fact aided the MNR, something the government had persistently denied up to then. An investigation had been launched since talks with the Mozambican Government on March 14 to check as far

as possible whether any members or civilian employees of the SADF were MNR sympathizers

"Only in one case was adequate evidence of this found," said General Malan

"In four other cases there is a suspicion that as a result of their previous Mozambican connections they may have

been MNR sympathizers or are sympathizers"

"To eliminate any speculation and or suspicion of possible involvement of members or employees of the SADF with the MNR, and to reiterate our good intentions with the implementation of the stipulations and spirit of the Nkomati Accord, it has been decided to terminate the service of five

persons," he said

"As a result of the reorganization of certain units it will be possible to transfer a number of Portuguese-speaking members to another station to prevent any suspicion of contact with Mozambique.

"Orders have also been given that labourers in the employ of the SADF at places near the Mozambican border, who may possibly have connections with Mozambican citizens, are either to be discharged or moved elsewhere in an effort to eliminate any suspicion of collaboration with the MNR," he said

Cape Corps soldier jailed

Cape Times
16/1/85

Own Correspondent

254

WINDHOEK. — A Cape Corps soldier, Stephen Joseph Joubert, 20, was found guilty in the Supreme Court this week of shooting and killing a fellow soldier and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Two years of the sentence were conditionally suspended for three years and he was declared unfit to possess a firearm for five years. The court found that Joubert shot Mr Johannes Ricardo Mattee on July 21 last year near Grootfontein after a group of soldiers had been drinking and dancing at a beerhall. Evidence was that Joubert ambushed his comrade after a fight.

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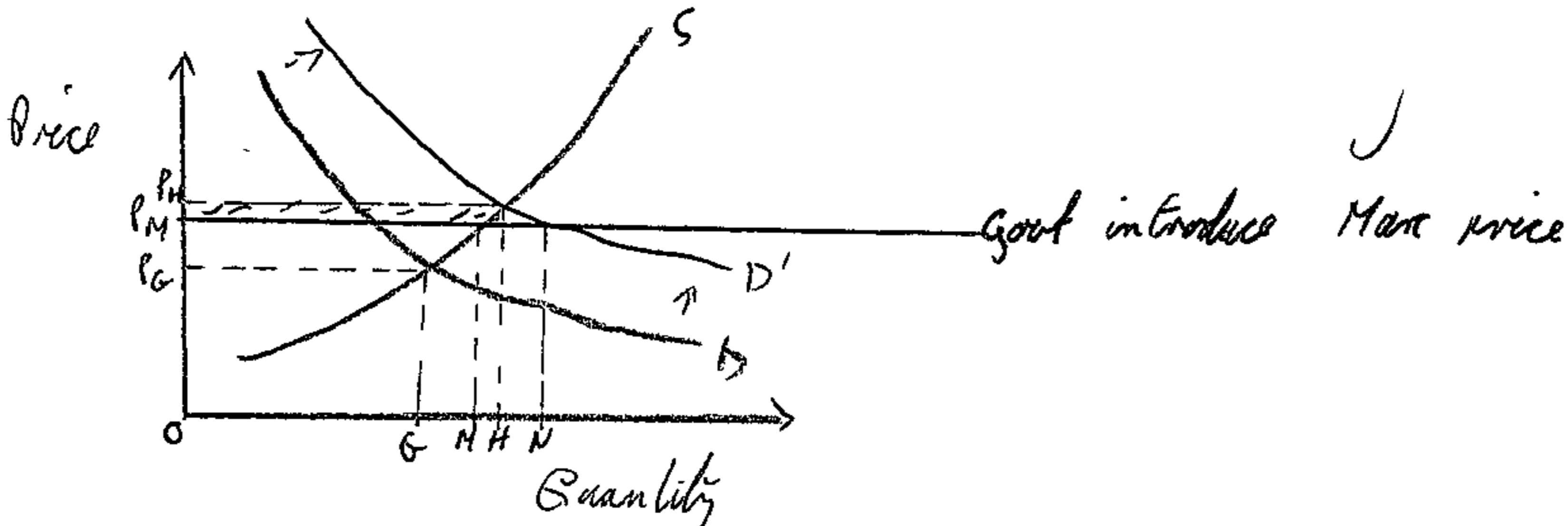
(p. 6)

Rent control
shortage of
good are
introduced
short term

are destroyed, causes the demand for houses to suddenly rise at the expense of the consumer.

This maximum price legislation can have two effects

1. If maximum price is set below new equilibrium of supply and demand.



A sudden shortage of houses forces the demand curve to shift to the right, this pushes up the price of houses to P_H at equilibrium. The government steps in and enforces a maximum price of P_M . This means that only O_M houses are supplied, although the quantity demanded at that price would be O_N . This means that $O_N - O_M$ people would be prepared to pay price P_M for houses, but are unable to find houses. People $O_H - O_M$ are prepared to pay more than the maximum price i.e. they are prepared to pay up to P_H for houses. This results in a black market for houses - see shaded portion. Although the price of houses has risen the government has limited the amount of gain for the capitalists.

Few jobs for national servicemen

17/5/85
254

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — Unemployment among returning national servicemen has jumped alarmingly from five percent to more than 30 percent of the total, because of the recession.

Major Pieter Breytenbach, Natal co-ordinator of the South African Defence Force Orientation Forces, said he had just visited three bases at the border where he found that 138 out of 446 men (31 percent of the total) had not yet found employment.

"In past years the percentage has never been higher than five percent," he said "The problem affects employment in all sectors. It has even become difficult for young men to find apprenticeships — which used to be relatively easy in the past."

"Those with lower educational qualifications — among the servicemen I spoke to was one with only a standard seven — are having the greatest problems

"Many National Servicemen who finish in July would like temporary employment before beginning their tertiary education, but many of them haven't been able to find work either.

Major Breytenbach said a major campaign was under way to notify 8 500 employers in this province.

"We are hoping to muster the forces of commerce and industry to deal with the problem"

He said he would now advise pupils to start looking for work before they finished school

"If you leave it too late now, you could end up among the ranks of the unemployed."

He added, however, that fewer employers were prepared to give work to those about to go to the army

ARMSCOR

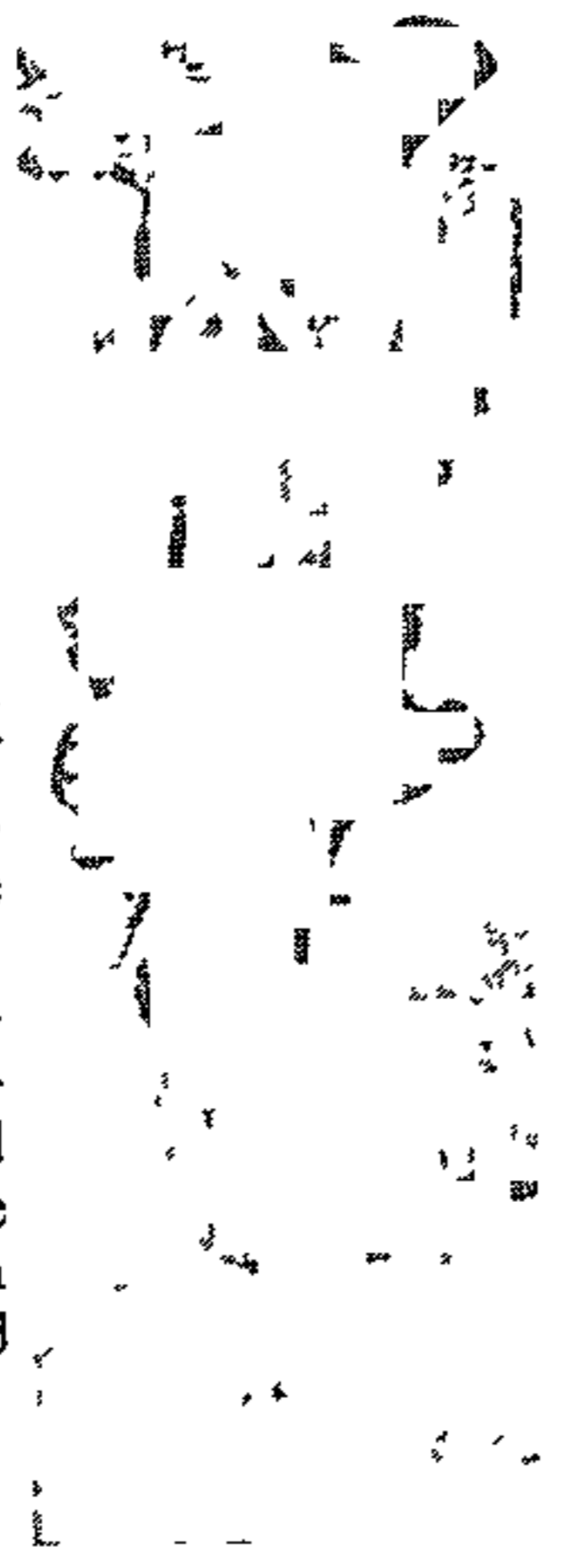
(254) FV
17/1/85

New bundu-basher

Arm Scor has developed a new off-road motorcycle for the SA Defence Force that is claimed to be far superior to commercial motorcycles for patrol work and follow-up operations

Christened the "Kriek," or cricket, it is of exclusive Arm Scor design, built with a chrome-moly aircraft grade frame which makes it lighter and stronger than its commercial competitors. Its operational mass is only 140 kg. A load of 70 kg can be carried at the back of the motorcycle without affecting the frame.

Unlike conventional off-road motorcycles, the front and back wheels are the same size. It has a 40 kW air-cooled four-stroke 494 cc engine and ground clearance of 260 mm.



The Kriek's biggest advantage is its remarkably easy and cheap maintenance. After strenuous tests with several commercial models, repairs to these models amounted to R750 while no parts had to be replaced on the Kriek.

The SADF asked Arm Scor to develop the Kriek because the commercial models in use were constantly in need of repair and not entirely suitable for conditions in the operational area. It has also been found that the Kriek is stronger and faster, with better handling capabilities than any of its commercial counterparts of the same engine size. It has a top speed of 170 km/h and is more fuel efficient than production models. ■

(2) whether these persons are still members of the South African Police, if not, (a) when and (b) why did they leave the Police Force; if so,

(3) whether any steps are to be taken against them; if not, why not, if so, what steps,

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes, that the members concerned are unfit to remain in the Force

(2) No.

(a) On 31 May 1984 14 June 1984 and 15 June 1984

(b) They were discharged from the Force

(3) Falls away

(4) No

Handwritten: Q. 60/1555

East Cape Planning Council

Handwritten: 21/5/85

*29 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) On what dates and (b) where has the East Cape Planning Council met since March 1984?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) and (b) The East Cape Planning Council was dissolved in April 1984. From 1 March 1984 till its dissolution the Council met on 5, 6, 7 and 8 March 1984 and on 19 March 1984 in Port Elizabeth

Certain official: charges involving dishonesty

*30 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether a certain official, whose

name has been furnished to the South African Transport Services for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was prosecuted on charges involving dishonesty laid by the South African Transport Services, if so, (a) when, (b) on what charges and (c) what was the finding of the court,

(2) whether the court commented on the laying of the charges, if so,

(3) whether the court's comment (a) involved any officials of the South African Transport Services and (b) dealt with any other matters; if so, what was the nature of the comment in each case,

(4) whether disciplinary action has been taken against the person or persons involved, if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) Investigations commenced during February 1983 and the accused appeared in court on 5 July, 27 August and 29 October 1984, 22 and 23 January and 10 April 1985

(b) Thirty charges of fraud, alternatively theft

(c) Two charges were withdrawn and the accused was found not guilty on the remaining twenty-eight charges

(2) and (3) When the case was adjourned on 23 January 1985, the evidence of a senior official of Transport Services was still to be heard and a new trial date was set for 10 April 1985

This official informed the court that he would not be available on that date as he had already made certain arrangements for a holiday. The Magistrate ruled that the case be remanded to a date later than 10 April

1985 and after the official's return from holiday. The case, however, was concluded on 10 April 1985 without the evidence of the official having been heard or the investigating officer being present

A transcription of the court proceedings, comprising approximately 253 pages, will take about three weeks to complete. It is, consequently, not known whether the court commented on the laying of any official of Transport Services or whether it dealt with any other matters. Steps have been taken to obtain a transcription of the court proceedings and on receipt thereof the matter will be further investigated

(4) No. The relevant documents will have to be studied in order to determine any future action

(a) and (b) Fall away

*31 Mr R M BURROWS—National Education [Reply standing over]

Remuneration of teachers in school hostels

*32 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

(1) Whether his Department takes steps to ensure the co-ordinated enforcement of Commission of Administration guidelines for the remuneration of teaching staff serving in school hostels, if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether the most recent statement on the remuneration of teaching staff in hostels was uniformly applied in all departments and/or administrations, if not, (a) why not, (b) which education bodies are not applying the relevant guidelines uniformly and (c) in which respects does the application thereof differ,

(3) whether any education body or persons have submitted queries or memoranda on this matter, if so, (a) what

bodies or persons, (b) when and (c) what was his response in each case;

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

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) Yes. Negotiations with a view to determining general policy with regard to the remuneration of educators serving in school hostels, have almost been concluded. In essence, this policy will be identical to that made known to the education departments by means of the personnel Administration Standard for CS educators last year. The implementation of the policy is, however, the responsibility of the state departments responsible for education.

(2) Yes, if it is taken into account that a degree of discretion in the application thereof rests with the different Ministers of State departments responsible for education

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

(3) No, the Department of National Education has not received any such queries or memoranda

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

(4) No

Own Affairs 25/4

Handwritten: 25/4

Northern Transvaal: designated area

*1. Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

(1) Whether he intends extending the designated area in the Northern Transvaal, if so, what extension is envisaged.

(2) whether any progress has been made in this regard, if so, (a) what progress and (b) when is the matter expected to be finalized?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY:

- (1) Yes, extension envisaged to ±50 km from international border
- (2) Yes
- (a) and (b) Designation of area will be done by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette* at the beginning of June 1985

Own/general affairs: functions/matters

*2 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether a report has been compiled by his Department and the department of National Education delimiting the areas of own and general affairs, if not, why not, if so,
- (2) whether the report has been made public, if not, why not;
- (3) whether the report makes certain recommendations regarding the division of functions, if so, (a) what are these recommendations and (b) which of them have not yet been carried out,
- (4) whether he is responsible for any functions and/or matters involving members of race groups other than the White race group, if so, (a) what functions and/or matters and (b) why in each case,
- (5) whether it is the intention to transfer certain functions and/or matters back to the Department of National Education; if so, (a) which functions and/or matters and (b) why in each case,
- (6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) No The delimitation of functions was

HoA

done by the Cabinet within the guidelines contained in the Constitution Act This was done before the two new Departments came into being This delimitation is contained in Act 76 of 1984. The delimitation of functions in greater detail is attended to on a continuous basis Information in respect of specific aspects is available on request,

- (2) and (3) Fall away
- (4) Yes

(a) Certain National Examinations and Educational Technology,

(b) the continuation of these services is under consideration in terms of paragraph 12 of Annexure 1 of the Constitution Act Negotiations in this respect have not yet been concluded

- (5) and (6) No

District Six: technikon

*3 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether any (a) contracts have been awarded and (b) buildings have been (i) commenced and (ii) completed for the Cape Technikon in District Six, if so,
- (2) (a) what (i) contracts and (ii) buildings and (b) what is the total amount spent on committed to date in respect of (i) contracts awarded but not commenced and (ii) buildings commenced or completed?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) and (2) Technikon plan their buildings according to approved space and cost norms, and award contracts themselves At this stage loan authority has already been granted to the Cape Technikon for the following

- (a) Site improvement for the engineering complex R648 000,
- (b) planning and erection of the engineering complex R11 941 000,
- (c) planning of the building complex for Life and Physical Sciences R137 000

No buildings have as yet been completed

For written reply

General Affairs:

Amount spent on advertisements

877. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) What was the total amount spent by his Department in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic,
- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) None
- (2) Falls away

Amount spent on advertisements

888 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Trade and Industry.

- (1) What was the total amount spent by his Department in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic,
- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

- (1) R36 113,52

HoA

- (2) *Die Burger* R2 558,84
Business Times R12 771,00
Cape Argus R2 758,54
Evening Post R1 230,66
Sake-Rapport R5 885,72
Sunday Times R6 385,50
Sunday Tribune R3 594,46
Die Vaderland R928,80

Amount spent on advertisements

893 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

- (1) What was the total amount spent by his Department in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic,
- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

- (1) During period 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985 R102 458,26 was spent

- (2) *Die Burger* R1 915,58
Rapport R22 162,14
Sunday Times R8 295,79
Finansies en Tegniek R5 123,25
Time Magazine R23 573,00
Energy and the Environment R2 838,00
Finance Week R11 165,00
Financial Mail R20 884,50
SA Manufacturing World R1 056,00
Volkshandel R5 445,00

Amount spent on advertisements

894 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) What was the total amount spent by his Department in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic,
- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

DER: The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Nil.
- (2) Falls away

Hansen and Q. Col.
21/5/85
 Illegal immigrants 1563

900 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and order

How many persons in possession of South African reference books were arrested by the South African Police on suspicion of being illegal immigrants in each month from 1 January 1984 up to the latest specified month for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

January	1984 — 30
February	1984 — 19
March	1984 — 22
April	1984 — 31
May	1984 — 58
June	1984 — 39
July	1984 — 54
August	1984 — 43
September	1984 — 34
October	1984 — 34
November	1984 — 33
December	1984 — 263
January	1985 — 180
February	1985 — 102
March	1985 — 69
April	1985 — 43

Reference books/influx control

903 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order

What total number of Black persons was arrested by the South African Police in the area of the Eastern Cape Development Board for offences relating to reference books and influx control from 1 September 1984 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

brary books, (c) hostel accommodation subsidies, (d) pupil transport subsidies, (e) school audio-visual equipment, (f) school buildings, (g) stationery and (h) school furniture during the latest specified period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

It is not possible to furnish the information since records are not being kept of expenditure items, in the form requested

WEDNESDAY, 22 MAY 1985

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs, *Hansen and Q. Col. 1566**Kwashorkor/marasmus 22/5/85*

800 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

Whether his Department keeps statistics on the incidence of (a) kwashiorkor and (b) marasmus in the Republic, if not why not, if so, (i) how many patients suffering from (aa) kwashiorkor and (bb) marasmus were admitted to hospitals in the Republic in 1983 and 1984, respectively, and (ii) what other statistics in this regard are kept by his Department?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

No This would have to be based on notification It is regarded that such procedure would not give scientifically usable data

Hansen and Occupational diseases: claims Q. Col. 1566 22/5/85

804 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(a) How many claims in respect of occu-

(2) Yes

(a) 1 495

(b) Information in respect of individual cases is not readily available In general, the applications were refused because of an unacceptable labour ratio or proposed extensions on non-industrial land

254 Hansen and National service Q. Col. 1565 21/5/85
 915 Mr P R CROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many national servicemen (a) rendered their national service in the South African Police in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (b) were accepted by the South African Police from the 1985 intake,

(2) (a) how many members of the South African Police are currently rendering their national service and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

1	(a)	1980—234
		1981—343
		1982—235
		1983—167
		1984—161

(b) 61

2 (a) 294

(b) From July 1983 to date

Own Affairs

Amount spent on schools/pupils

75 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

What amounts were spent by his Department on (a) school textbooks, (b) li-

OFF T... 22/5/8
254

Are there any black officers?

A READER asks if there are any black (as opposed to coloured or Indian) officers in the SADF.

The answer is yes: two black soldiers were commissioned into the Permanent Force in October — the first in SADF history.

At the time a Defence HQ spokesman named them as Staff-Sergeant David Moabelo and Sergeant Johnny Loko, both of 21 Battalion at Lenz.

He added that they had passed an officer's selection board and then completed a training course at the South African Army College.

I gather that, like most PF members with long service in the ranks, they started as full two-pip loots (it doesn't work that way in the Citizen Force).



ON PARADE

by
WILLEM STEENKAMP

Koevoet's 'dark skills' not unique to SA army

DATE Times 254

A CITIZEN Force member just back from three months in the Magnus Malan Holiday Camp complains his pay has been taxed by 20 percent instead of the 10 percent he was used to, in his opinion, Mr Barend du Plessis is being a bit greedy

Be that as it may, I consulted the military and a spokesman explained that actual pay is still taxed at the usual amount, but the operational area allowance ("bush pay", in popular parlance) has 20 percent hacked off

If this is a bit too much, the troopie will receive a refund from the Receiver in due course. According to the spokesman, this tax arrangement is Mr Barend du Plessis's doing, not General Malan's

Where does torture start?

IT WOULD appear, judging by reader M F Blatchford's letter on the leader page today, that the "Steenkamp loves Koevoet" campaign is alive and well. Apart from the personal animus displayed, however, reader Blatchford raises some interesting points

Firstly, however, reader Blatchford should accept that my original remarks were not a defence of (or attack on) Koevoet. I was merely trying to define the unit's essential nature and the primary source of its problems

Skills

Reader Blatchford puts words in my mouth as regards interrogation and liquidation. Mrs Suzman first raised the matter, saying it appeared that most of Koevoet's training time was devoted to these subjects

I corrected her on this, adding that these dark skills were standard subjects in any special unit's training—which they are. Where

the various special units differ is the methods used. . . here we enter a grey area

As reader Blatchford says, torture is a type of terrorism. But where does interrogation end and torture begin? When I started writing this reply it seemed a simple question. Now I am beginning to wonder, since cruelty need not be of the kind that leaves the subject dead or bleeding

Torture

For example, even the best-regulated police forces use the so-called "Mutt-and-Jeff" softening-up technique (one interrogator verbally bullies a suspect, only to be sent packing by a "good" interrogator, who thereby gains the suspect's confidence and eases a confession or information out of him)

Does this constitute mental or spiritual torture? And what about withholding drugs from an addict till he talks? This is another standard ploy which could be said to verge on torture

Reader Blatchford might not know it, but a standard military practice in Western armies is to withhold food, water, cigarettes and companionship from prisoners of war till they have been interrogated, the idea being to wreck their morale and make them more amenable to spilling the goods. This, too, could be described as torture of a kind

Interrogation

I mention all this not in condonation of torture but to illustrate the difficulty in laying down hard-and-fast rules

This is not to say that really "clean" interrogation is impossible. Much can be done by questioning and re-questioning at exhaustive length and pressing the right psychological keys. However, it requires time and sophisticated training. If either is lacking, "interrogators" tend to take things into their own hands — often with disastrous results, not only for the subject but for the quality of information obtained

I gather reader Blatchford is implying that Koevoet members are carrying out a laid-down policy of murdering civilians. This is not so — which is why I have said the unit's known atrocities have resulted from a management rather than a structural problem

Terrorism

The reader also asks if any war has been won through terrorism, and adds "*Schrecklichkeit* encourages rather than prevents resistance. The SAS's most celebrated use of torture and murder was in the bloody calamity of Ulster"

The answer is that no war has been won entirely through terrorism, since terrorism is part of a larger campaign, whether it is applied by the insurgents or the counter-insurgents. However, if *Schrecklichkeit* is judiciously applied by one side or the other, it can be very effective. I quote the instances of Vietnam, Rhodesia, the Sudan, Cambodia, Northern Ireland and Argentina

Finally, to the state-

ment that "counter-insurgency is good government", I would reply that it depends on the stage at which counter-insurgency efforts begin. Obviously the best way to avert a serious insurgency (not just terrorism by the lunatic fringe) is to have a contented population

Unfortunately, most governments do not begin to address serious socio-political problems till an insurgency has started

Military Correspondent
EAST LONDON — The army's commando organisation would call up troops only when necessary and would not keep them longer than they were needed, the acting Commanding Officer of the Group 8 commando organisation here, Commandant Dennis Shone, said last night

He was addressing a function at Gately Commando headquarters organised to explain to employers the army's motives in calling up people, sometimes at short notice, in the current climate of unrest

"We are all working a bit of overtime and not relaxing as much as we used to," Commandant Shone said

The Border area was quiet at the moment, but there was cause for con-

OC explains army call-up

254
D. Dispatch
23/5/83

cern in neighbouring areas where much damage had been caused by unrest

While people had become used to unrest in South West Africa, internal unrest had brought the situation closer to home and there was no realistic alternative to calling up people in an area to protect that area, Commandant Shone said

Troops needed to be well trained to be cost effective and people had to be called up for training

The security forces had to ensure an atmosphere of peace, but achieving that goal was the responsibility of both the security forces and the private sector

Both sectors were drawing from the same reserves and that called for responsibility on both sides

Commandant Shone said the SADF was always willing to consider the problems of employers "The best way to sort out problem areas is through mutual co-operation and communication," he said.

Cape Times 23/5/88

Army moves into Duduza

JOHANNESBURG — The army moved into trouble-torn Duduza township near Nigel as violence continued around the country yesterday

Defence Force troops supported the police and Railways Police

The action began at 4am, and early last night police and army units were still in the area, police said

Death confirmed

Meanwhile, police confirmed the death of a young man who they said became ill after being taken into custody. They said Mr Bheki Mvulane, 18, of Katlehong on the East Rand, died on March 29

He was arrested on February 18 and appeared in court with eight other youths on February 21 on public violence charges. They were all remanded to March 7

"On February 23, Mr Mvulane complained of feeling unwell and was admitted to Natalspruit Hospital where he died on March 29 at 10 45am," said a police statement

Witnesses said Mr Mvulane was unconscious when taken to hospital

According to reports made by his father to the Black Sash, the family became aware that something was amiss only when he failed to appear in court with the rest of the accused on March 7. Police said they were investigating the causes and circumstances of his death

Two people were seriously injured early yesterday when a petrol bomb was flung through the window of a house in Grahamstown's township

Miss Maseka Tonyela and Mr Christian Mbekela — both members of the local branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) — received burns when the bomb ignited

Critical

Miss Tonyela was severely burned and is in a critical condition. Mr Mbekela has burns on his feet and back

Police said yesterday isolated stone-throwing occurred in Ratanda and Thembisa on the East Rand and in Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle

Two black youths had also been arrested and charged with the murder of a black man who was set alight in Galeshewe, Kimberley — Sapa

UPP
Times
23/5/85

SAAF pilot dies in Mirage crash ²⁵⁴

PRETORIA — A Mirage 3 fighter aircraft, from 85th Combat Flying School at Pietersburg, crashed yesterday afternoon killing the pilot, South African Air Force headquarters announced last night.

The accident happened about 30km north of Pietersburg

The instructor and pilot, Major J P Wessels, 36, died in the accident

Captain L du Plessis, 24, a student, ejected to safety He was injured, but is in a satisfactory condition in Pietersburg Hospital

A board of inquiry has been convened to investigate

Major Wessels is survived by his wife Bette They have no children
— Sapa

SA has troops in northern Angola — Viljoen

AFK 45
23/5/85
254

PRETORIA. — The South African Defence Force today admitted having a contingent of soldiers stationed in northern Angola, but would not confirm reports that two of its commandos had died in a clash with Angolan forces yesterday.

The Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, said in a statement in Pretoria "The Defence Force is involved in gathering information about hostile elements which threaten the safety of South West Africa and South Africa."

The SADF had deployed small groups of soldiers north of South Africa's borders to gather information on Swapo, the African National Congress and what General Viljoen described as "Russian surrogate forces".

"CONCERN"

He said "At the moment there is concern because contact with such a small element has been broken."

"This element was gathering information about ANC bases, Swapo bases, as well as Cuban involvement with them in the area south and north of Luanda."

In an overnight report from Lisbon, Angola's State-run news agency Angop quoted the country's Ministry of Defence as saying that an army patrol had surprised a group of South African soldiers yesterday in the northern Cabinda province.

Two South Africans had died and one was taken captive, it said.

16 MINES

The Angolan forces reportedly captured three short-wave radios, walkie-talkies, silencer-equipped guns, 16 contact mines and two fire bombs.

General Viljoen did not comment on these claims in his brief statement.

South Africa last month apparently withdrew its troops from southern Angola, in accordance with the 15-month-old Lusaka Agreement. The Joint Monitoring Commission, established to oversee the

(Turn to Page 3, col 1)

SA accused of dropping bomb

WASHINGTON — Six years after a mystery big bang in the South Atlantic led to accusations that South Africa may have exploded a nuclear bomb, the issue refuses to die.

Yesterday, Democratic congressman John Conyers of Michigan, a staunch foe of apartheid, claimed at a Press conference here that he had fresh evidence that SA was a probable culprit.

But the evidence turned out to be an old story about Australian sheep with too much radiation in their thyroids — and the scientist who detected the increased radiation said that the evidence was in fact uncertain.

Congressman Conyers said the evidence he had was not a "smoking gun" — but that it should be enough to reopen the case against South Africa.

The South African Government has denied

knowledge of a nuclear explosion in the area, 2 km south of the Cape.

The story of the Australian sheep was first told here by newspaper columnist Jack Anderson. Some two months after the mystery bang, detected by satellite, Dr L van Middlesworth of the University of Tennessee, found that the radiation of Australian sheep had increased six-fold.

But that was not a

sharp increase, Dr van Middlesworth said. After French nuclear tests in the region radiation in sheep had increased 1 000 to 10 000 times. Those were sharp increases.

Mystery

He could never decide whether the rise after the mystery bang was because of radiation fallout or not. He was never convinced that they were

Officially, the US Government has stated that there has never been enough evidence to support claims that a nuclear bomb was exploded in the South Atlantic.

But opponents of the SA Government here raise the matter periodically to support their contention that SA should be isolated in terms of nuclear co-operation.

254

Sowetan

23/5/85

SOWETAN

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1985

22c + 3c GST (SA) Elsewhere 25c

Cops, army in house-to-house raid in Duduza

YOUTHS

Sowetan 23/5/85

(25/4)

HEAVILY-ARMED police, aided by units of the South African Defence Force, raided Duduza, Nigel, yesterday and by late afternoon residents claimed that scores of youths aged between 10 and 20 had been taken away.

The raid came after a white nurse was attacked on Monday morning. The woman, Mrs Gertina Aletta de Langa (51), died on Tuesday night at a Johannesburg hospital.

Three members of the Duduza Civic Association (DCA) — they are Mr Alexander "The Great" Montoedi (secretary), Mr Nanton Matsega (chairman) and Mr John Radebe (treasurer) — were also reportedly taken away. But the police unit for public relations yesterday said the three were not being held under security legislation. It could not be established if they were in custody.

According to the residents, the police and the

By THEMBA MOLEFE and MZIKAYISE EDOM

army arrived in the township at about 1am and conducted a house-to-house search for "troublemakers".

A spokesman for the police public relations division in Pretoria yesterday said police and members of the SADF were patrolling the township and "conducting a routine check as usual following the un-

rests which started in the township on Saturday."

During the day yesterday roadblocks were set outside the township and each car going in and out of the township was searched. The atmosphere was tense and a number of residents stayed at home and did not go to work.

Residents said they were awoken by groups

of youths at midnight, warning all boys above 10 years of age to go into hiding.

A mother said she told her three boys, aged between 11 and 15 years, to dress as girls in a bid to thwart the police.

It was also claimed that the boys were being held at the Duduza Development Board offices. Many others are thought to have fled the township.

SEN
BLA
PUN

Estates sequestrated/liquidation

811 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) What was the number of persons whose estates were (a) sequestrated and (b) declared finally insolvent during the latest specified period of three years for which figures are available;

- (2) how many companies were placed (a) under judicial management, (b) in provisional liquidation and (c) in final liquidation during the above-mentioned period?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a) and (b) Sequestrated and declared finally insolvent is the same concept. The following statistics have been furnished by the Central Statistical Service. It includes private persons and partnerships

1982— 998
1983—1 201
1984—1 657

- (2) It has taken considerable time to obtain the statistics in (a) and (b). In the event of the Master, Pretoria it will take about 2 weeks to obtain the required statistics and in view of the manpower and funds involved it is not justifiable. The statistics, therefore, exclude that of the Master, Pretoria

(a) 1982—22
1983—27
1984—28

(b) 1982—744
1983—822
1984—856

- (c) The following statistics include that of the Master, Pretoria

1982—2 348
1983—2 419
1984—2 715

Amount spent on advertisements

878 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) What was the total amount spent by the Commission for Administration in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;

- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) R905 332,17

- (2) During the relevant period the Commission placed advertisements through its publicity agent in no fewer than 50 different newspapers and magazines.

Because of the diversity of publications concerned, spread over a large geographical area, the amount paid to each newspaper and magazine is not readily available.

The choice of media is based on their impact on a given target group as well as the area covered by them.

Amount spent on advertisements

882 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) What was the total amount spent by

his Department in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic,

City Press 2 300
Finance Week 8 600
Metro Burger 11 356
Government Gazette 9 387
Indaba 2 260
Rand Daily Mail 3 800
Volkshandel 5 (XX)
Provincial Gazette 645
Official Gazette 30
Management 9 600

- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

(1) R185 765

	R
(2) Daily News	7 071
Sunday Tribune	3 229
Natal Witness	259
Ladysmith Gazette	117
Beeld	5 161
Citizen	3 781
The Star	919
Diamond Fields Advertiser	127
Volksblad	890
Vista	165
Vrystaat	30
EP Herald	1 130
Die Burger	925
Die Swartland Monitor	47
Financial Mail	17 624
Sowetan	3 000
Mercury	6 522
Tempo	2 888
Leader	500
Rapport	8 915
Noordwester	185
Pretoria News	540
Molopo Gazette	112
Die Gemsbok	340
The Friend	213
Harrismith Chronicle	34
Oosterlig	565
The Argus	562
Die Overberg	22
The Cape Times	563
The Sunday Times	6 051
Cape Herald	30 300
Rapport Ekstra	30 000

254
Departmental committee
R. Col 1594 24/5/85
907 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 399 on 5 March 1985, (a) why was this departmental committee appointed, (b) who is the chairman and (ii) are the members of this committee, (c) when was it appointed, (d) on what specified items was the sum of R74 000 spent and (e) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

- (2) whether this committee has submitted a report, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will submit a report, if so, what were the findings of the committee?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) As indicated in Hansard, column 6746, of 17 May 1984 the committee is investigating adaptations that may be necessary in the SA Defence Force to comply with future demands that may be made on it

(b) (i) Lt Gen J J Geldenhuys

Notes

(ii) Dr W J de Villiers, Cmt D P G Marais and Lt Gen R F Holtzhausen

(c) 30 March 1984.

(d) Only R11 582 of the estimated amount of R74 000 has been spent on subsistence and travelling costs and remuneration of non-SA Defence Force members of the committee, and officers on the Permanent Force Reserve who have been called up to assist the committee

(e) 30 March 1985

(2) (a) and (b) No the hon member is referred to the reply to Question No 7 on Tuesday, 19 February 1985. The committee has not yet submitted any interim reports

National servicemen: teachers

913 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Defence.

Whether any national servicemen are teaching in civilian schools in (a) South Africa and (b) Namibia at present; if so, how many in each case as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

Yes, as on 14 May 1985

(a) 84 in the Republic of South Africa including the National States.

(b) 87 in South West Africa

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs
Agricultural Economics, 352
Communications, 268, 270, 310, 312, 480
Constitutional Development and Planning, 1065, 1238
Co-operation, Development and Education, 8, 9, 10, 78, 79, 103, 122, 162, 163, 229, 230, 231, 235, 301, 302, 307, 308, 311, 364, 400, 421, 422, 455, 469, 472, 479, 525, 553, 570, 576, 626, 637, 645, 734, 753, 863, 866, 869, 930, 947, 948, 979, 980, 1007, 1104, 1106, 1109, 1231, 1233, 1234, 1293, 1297, 1321, 1322, 1364, 1373, 1377, 1414, 1415, 1493, 1551
Defence, 444, 1594
Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 478
Finance, 240, 451, 1290
Foreign Affairs, 695
Health and Welfare, 463
Home Affairs, 785, 1364
Justice, 160, 312, 319, 328, 363, 898, 986, 1553
Law and Order, 199, 207, 376, 1361, 1423, 1492, 1552
Manpower, 609
Mineral and Energy Affairs, 239
National Education, 237 696
Public Works, 1042, 1495
State President, 610, 611
Trade and Industry, 648
Transport Affairs, 77, 263, 444, 732, 899
Water Affairs, 377
Own Affairs
Agriculture and Water Supply, 464
Budget, 179, 288
Education and Culture, 240 288 307
Health Services and Welfare, 433 465
Local Government, Housing and Works, 180, 183, 619, 1430

Bamford, Mr B R—

Public Works, 276, 1221

Barnard, Dr M S—

General Affairs
Agricultural Economics, 352, 832
Constitutional Development and Planning, 218
Co-operation, Development and Education, 53, 150, 456, 461, 647, 823, 981
Finance, 403, 498
Health and Welfare, 82, 142, 147, 207, 237, 238, 239, 248, 263, 411, 460, 461, 462, 464, 473, 482, 483, 487, 488, 508, 587, 588, 810, 815, 816, 817, 821, 858, 917, 1125, 1135, 1147, 1222, 1370, 1462, 1528, 1566
Home Affairs, 697, 1026
Justice, 681
Law and Order, 318, 1222
Manpower, 1262, 1396, 1398
Transport Affairs, 80, 410, 708
Own Affairs
Education and Culture, 174, 454
Health Services and Welfare, 171, 333, 756, 763

Barnard, Mr S P—

Defence, 47
Finance, 15

Boraine, Dr A L—

Communications, 799
Constitutional Development and Planning, 1070
Co-operation, Development and Education, 7 628 1114
Law and Order 24 212 251 294 893, 894
Manpower, 7, 8, 82, 86, 93, 99, 145, 204, 256, 378, 379, 381, 486, 603, 604, 605, 612, 615, 652, 701, 702, 706, 707, 810, 863, 933, 935

Aronson, Mr T—

Public Works, 1147

(b) (i) Lt Gen J J Geldenhuys

(ii) Dr W J de Villiers, Cmdt P
G Marais and Lt Gen R F
Holtzhausen.

(c) 30 March 1984.

(d) Only R11 582 of the estimated amount of R74 000 has been spent on subsistence and travelling costs and remuneration of non-SA Defence Force members of the committee, and officers on the Permanent Force Reserve who have been called up to assist the committee

(e) 30 March 1985

(2) (a) and (b) No, the hon member is referred to the reply to Question No 7 on Tuesday, 19 February 1985. The committee has not yet submitted any interim reports

254
National servicemen: teachers

24/5/85
913 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Defence.

Whether any national servicemen are teaching in civilian schools in (a) South Africa and (b) Namibia at present; if so, how many in each case as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

Yes, as on 14 May 1985.

(a) 84 in the Republic of South Africa including the National States

(b) 87 in South West Africa

Notes:

1 National servicemen are only utilized at Black and Coloured schools and not all of them are qualified teachers.

2. On the date given there were also 28 national servicemen at schools in the TBVC States

Own Affairs

Pre-primary schools

77 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether his Department has laid down any requirements or norms for the establishment and/or inspection of pre-primary schools, if not, why not, if so,

(2) what are his Department's requirements in respect of (a)(i) indoor and (ii) outdoor space per pupil, (b) the teacher/pupil ratio, (c) the number of pupils per (i) toilet cubicle and (ii) wash-basin and (d) tuition fees and grants?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

(1) The Department of Education and Culture did not lay down requirements or norms for pre-primary schools because it does not administer such schools. When the functions of the provincial education departments have been transferred to this department, a co-ordinated policy for these schools will be considered

(2) Falls away.

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs

Agricultural Economics, 352

Communications, 268, 270, 310, 312, 480

Constitutional Development and Planning, 1065, 1238

Co-operation, Development and Education, 8, 9, 10, 78, 79, 103, 122, 162, 163, 229, 230, 231, 235, 301, 302, 307, 308, 311, 364, 400, 421, 422, 455, 469, 472, 479, 525, 553, 570, 576, 626, 637, 645, 734, 753, 863, 866, 869, 930, 947, 948, 979, 980, 1007, 1104, 1106, 1109, 1231, 1233, 1234, 1293, 1297, 1321, 1322, 1364, 1373, 1377, 1414, 1415, 1493, 1551

Defence, 444, 1594

Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 478

Finance, 240, 451, 1290

Foreign Affairs, 695

Health and Welfare, 463

Home Affairs, 785, 1364

Justice, 160, 312, 319, 328, 363, 898, 986, 1553

Law and Order, 199, 207, 376, 1361, 1423, 1492, 1552

Manpower, 609

Mineral and Energy Affairs, 239

National Education, 237 696

Public Works, 1042, 1495

State President, 610, 611

Trade and Industry, 648

Transport Affairs, 77, 263, 444, 732, 899

Water Affairs, 377

Own Affairs

Agriculture and Water Supply, 464

Budget, 179, 288

Education and Culture, 240, 288, 382, 1259, 1560

Health Services and Welfare, 433, 465

Local Government, Housing and Works, 180, 183, 619, 1430

Aronson, Mr T—

Public Works, 1147

Bamford, Mr B R—

Public Works, 276, 1221

Barnard, Dr M S—

General Affairs

Agricultural Economics, 352, 832

Constitutional Development and Planning, 218

Co-operation, Development and Education, 53, 150, 456, 461, 647, 823, 981

Finance, 403, 498

Health and Welfare, 82, 142, 147, 207, 237, 238, 239, 248, 263, 411, 460, 461, 462, 464, 473, 482, 483, 487, 488, 508, 587, 588, 810, 815, 816, 817, 821, 858, 917, 1125, 1135, 1147, 1222, 1370, 1462, 1528, 1566

Home Affairs, 697, 1026

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Transport Affairs, 80, 410, 708

Own Affairs

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Defence, 47

Finance, 15

Boraine, Dr A L—

Communications, 799

Constitutional Development and Planning, 1070

Co-operation, Development and Education, 7, 628, 1118

Health and Welfare, 451, 1572

Justice, 988

Law and Order, 29, 203, 256, 594, 893, 894

Manpower, 7, 8, 82, 86, 93, 99, 145, 204, 256, 378, 379, 381, 486, 603, 604, 605, 612, 615, 652, 701, 702, 706, 707, 810, 863, 933, 935

Angola Hunt for SAA 'spy' troops

NM 24/5/85

254

254

S'cheers for 40 years

London Bureau
A MASSIVE manhunt was underway for survivors of a South African unit ambushed in the Cabinda oilfields, north of Luanda, the official Angolan news agency, Angop said yesterday.

A statement released here said that, so far, at least two South Africans had been killed and one captured.

The incident brought swift condemnation of the South African action from the State Department in Washington.

Equipment captured by the Angolans included contact mines, fire bombs and silenced Sterling machine pistols.

Angop said the South African unit was surprised late on Tuesday afternoon, while attempting to destroy the Malongo oil installations in Cabinda.

South Africa had not given up its plans to destabilise Angola and was violating not only the rules of international law but also its own undertakings entered into with a view to the normalisation of the situation in southern Africa.

Oilfield



rucksacks, 10 canteens, short-wave and walkie-talkie radios, three 9mm pistols, large quantities of medicines and four packages of high explosives.

Quoting a Defence Ministry spokesman in Luanda, Angop reported that the South African group had been on a mission to blow up the country's vital Malongo oil installations.

Protected

The Cabinda enclave's offshore oil fields are protected by a strong Angolan force backed by an estimated 4,000 Cubans and squadrons of MiG fighters.

The fields are operated by the U.S.-based company, Gulf Oil, and produce about 160,000 barrels of oil a day.

No information on the name or the condition of the captured South African has been released by

South Africa had no right to be involved militarily in Angola when its interests were, not threatened.

The Conservative Party and the New Republic Party both extended their sympathies to the families of the dead men and the captive.

The NRP spokesman on defence, Mr. Vause Raw, said that, from the available information, it appeared that the incident was 'one of the unfortunate hazards of maintaining effective military intelligence in areas where hostile forces are being trained to engage in terrorist action against South Africa.'

Action

He had always believed that South Africa should seek out Swapo and ANC nests wherever and by whomsoever they may be hosted and protected. This, he said, was a call

in Cabinda'

South Africa had not given up its plans to destabilise Angola and was violating not only the rules of international law but also its own undertakings entered into with a view to the normalisation of the situation in southern Africa.

Oilfields

The news agency added 'As can be seen, South Africa, while simulating the withdrawal of its troops from southern Angola, is now attempting new military adventures in the north of our country, giving the lie to its propaganda'

An Angop spokesman in London said Angolan army units were scouring wide areas of Cabinda after indications that more South Africans were in the area as part of an operation to cripple the oilfields

Apart from weapons and mines, equipment captured included 10

bid for areas

these should be situated, although we are very aware that it is essential to retain facilities for specific races for as long as they are required,' Mr MacLennan said

He said the committee would discuss the siting of more mixed beaches with the City Engineer at its meeting next month

'We want a clear picture of what is planned for the beaches and where things can be fitted in,' Mr MacLennan said.

a litre

scrap retail price control on cheese and butter from next month.

A spokesman for the Consumer Council, Mr Louw van der Merwe, said consumers could not afford further increases at a time of rising unemployment and diminishing wages and salaries

S Open

would be charging R100 a head for the golf tournament and in-closed-circuit presentations

at the time that the corporation providing a microlink to pick up the event.

from the corporation said: 'If we gain rights for live coverage if the US Open for later trans-

bans and squadrons of MiG fighters

The fields are operated by the US-based company, Gulf Oil, and produce about 160 000 barrels of oil a day

No information on the name or the condition of the captured South African has been released by Luanda

The Chief of the SADF, Gen Constand Viljoen, declined to confirm reports of the death of two soldiers but, having confirmed that small elements of the Defence Force had been deployed in northern Angola, admitted that 'at the moment there is great concern because contact with such a small element has been broken'

This was the first acknowledgement by South Africa that it still had troops in the area since the April 17 announcement that all had been withdrawn south of the border

Defending the presence of South African soldiers in the area, Gen Viljoen said the Defence Force was 'involved in gathering information about hostile elements which threaten the safety of South West Africa and South Africa'

Information

The SADF, he said, had deployed small groups of soldiers north of South Africa's borders to gather information on Swapo, the ANC and what he described as 'Russian surrogate forces'

With regard to the group involved in the latest incident he said 'This element was gathering information about ANC bases, Swapo bases, as well as Cuban involvement with them in the area south and north of Angola'

Our parliamentary correspondent reports that the SADF admission was likely to cause the Government serious embarrassment

Last month the Joint Monitoring Commission was disbanded, and 30 days later the Government announced the withdrawal of the last troops from southern Angola

Progressive Federal Party leader and defence spokesman Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said that after the dissolution of the JMC, the Angolans and the international community had accepted that South Africa would withdraw completely from the country

This incident would now reflect on South Africa's credibility

in terrorist action against South Africa'

Action

He had always believed that South Africa should 'seek out Swapo and ANC nests wherever and by whomsoever they may be hosted and protected'

This, he said was 'a calculated risk of war' which had to be taken if South Africa was to be 'properly informed and prepared to resist incursions across our own borders'

There was a simple remedy for countries wishing to free their territories from reconnaissance action of this

★ TURN TO PAGE 2

S A spy troops

★ FROM PAGE 1

nature. 'They need only to stop harbouring terrorists' 254

Military observers in Cape Town yesterday wondered what information requirement could have been urgent enough to give rise to such a high-risk operation

Since decisions to embark on external operations are taken collectively at high level, it was assumed that the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, produced some reason for action in Cabinda that overrode any objections from the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, who must answer to the international community in the case of failure.

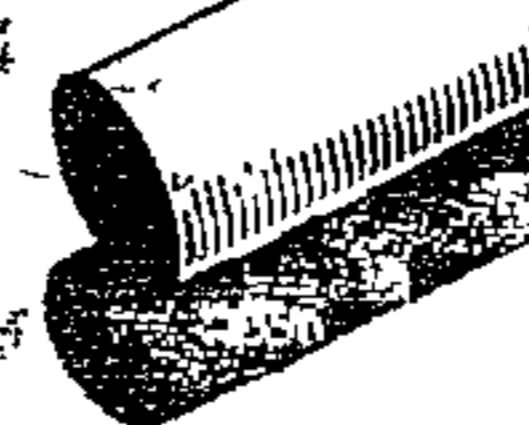
Sapa-Reuter reported from Washington that the State Department deplored South Africa's intelligence-gathering operation, saying it ran

contrary to the goal of removing all foreign forces from countries in the region NM 24/5/85

State Department spokesman, Mr Bernard Kalb, said US diplomacy in southern Africa had been aimed at stopping violence, obtaining removal of foreign forces, and securing respect for national sovereignty and international borders

'It is clear that the presence of South African intelligence-gathering teams inside Angola runs contrary to those goals and the United States deplores such actions'

* Since the bridegroom's life, etiquette rules confined to items such as for the bridesmaids take the form of Miss contain only the fine

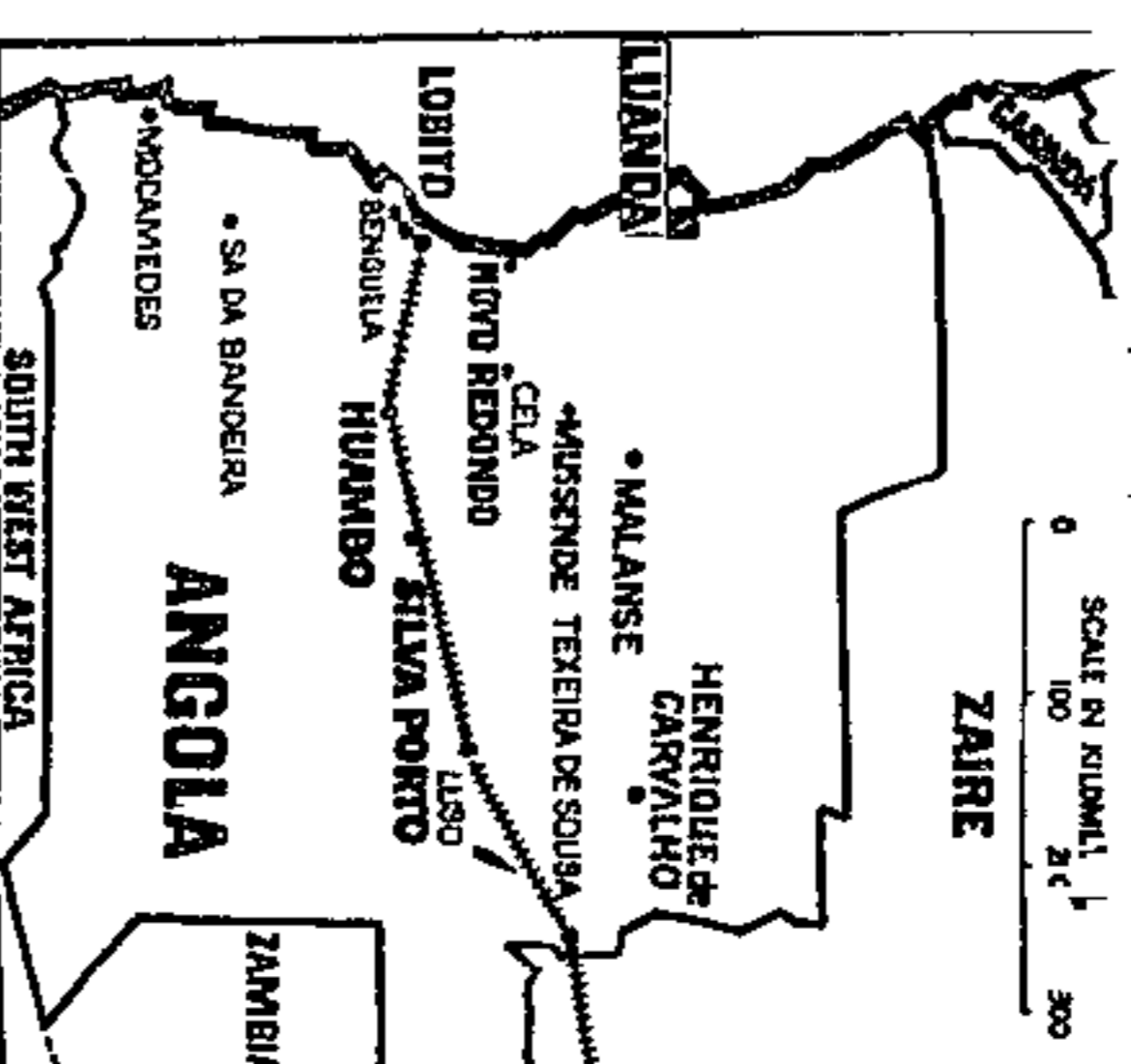


Enalana

General
Maldan

Maldan faces row over troops deep in Angola

News 24/5/75



THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, faces a political storm in the debate on his Budget Vote in Parliament next week following the admission that the Defence Force has soldiers deep in Angola.

There has been angry foreign reaction to the news this week that the two men who were killed and a third captured in an ambush at the Malongo oil complex in the northern province of Cabinda, were probably South African soldiers.

Angola claims two South African soldiers were killed, another captured and that a quantity of South African military equipment was seized after Angolan forces surprised a "South African sabotage unit" attempting to destroy the oil installation.

Western intelligence sources said today that South Africans had carried out several sabotage operations along the Angolan coast which were later claimed by Unita.

Opposition parties were meanwhile furious because they and the public had been led to understand that South Africa had withdrawn all its forces from Angola five weeks ago.

Only a few days ago, the defence spokesmen of the various opposition parties are understood to have been assured that there were no more soldiers in Angola.

"Commandos"

Both the Conservative Party and the Progressive Federal Party in the House of Assembly today expressed their grave concern. The CP, which is a hawk when it comes to defence matters, accused General Malan of mishandling the portfolio and giving the SADF a bad name.

It was still not clear today just who was involved in the ambush in Cabinda but South African sources suggest that it was probably a South African unit which had penetrated into Angola on foot with Unita forces.

One of the first explanations put about yesterday mentioned the possibility of the involvement of "commandos" attached to Unita.

Clandestine

Later the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said small groups of soldiers gathered information about ANC and Swapo bases and Cuban involvement in the north.

Opposition spokesmen are regularly briefed by Defence Force spokesmen and one such briefing took place earlier this week.

It appeared today that indications of the activities of such clandestine groups of South African soldiers had not been given.

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said today that South Africa had no right to be militarily involved in Angola when its interests were not threatened.

"Withdraw"

After the dissolution of the Joint Monitoring Commission, it was accepted by Angola, South Africa and the international community that South Africa would "withdraw completely from Angolan soil".

"This latest incident must of necessity reflect on our international credibility," Dr Slabbert, also the PFP's spokesman on defence, said.

Just as South Africa was adamant that it would not tol-

(Turn to Page 3, col 7)

Cont from Page 1

erate external interference in its domestic affairs, "so our neighbouring countries can and should expect the same from us".

Dr Slabbert said the Government "must clearly make up its mind are we to be a force for peace and regional co-operation or be seen as a force for destabilisation".

Bad name

The Conservative Party's spokesman on defence matters, Mr Koos van der Merwe, said it was clear that the political handling of the situation was the real problem.

The political muddling was giving the SADF a bad name.

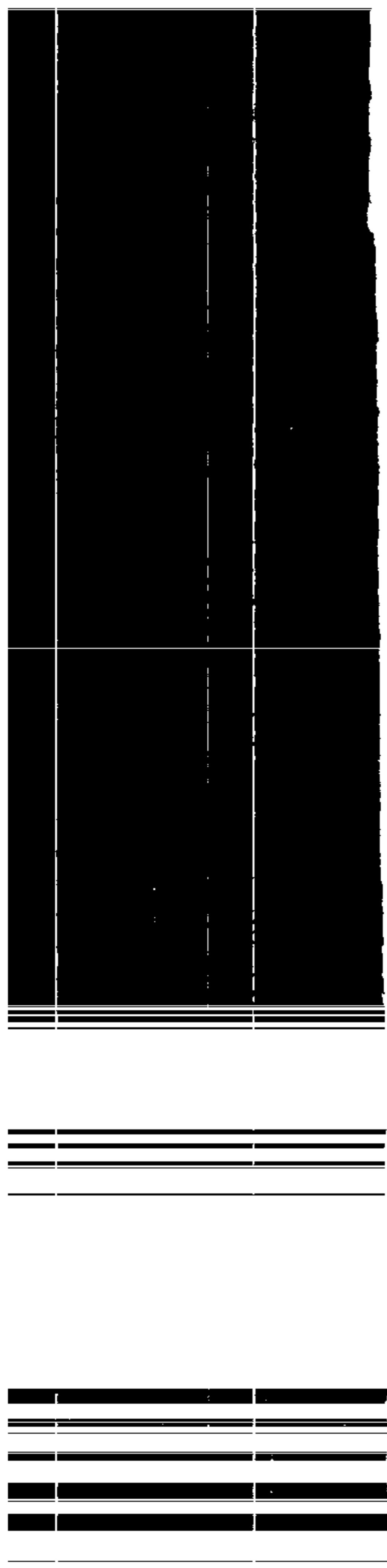
Mr Vause Raw, the New Republic Party's spokesman, said the incident appeared to be one of the unfortunate hazards of maintaining effective military intelligence in areas where hostile forces were being trained to engage in terrorist action against South Africa.

In Washington the US Government made it clear that it was unhappy about the latest incident.

ARGUS
24/5/85

In the political debate over South Africa, the incident is expected to have at least two results. Opponents of the South African Government and constructive engagement are likely to cite it as further evidence that South Africa is continuing to destabilise her neighbours and that present US policy encourages such action.

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said the British Government had noted "with concern" the South African statement, as it had the Angolan claim that its forces had surprised a South African sabotage unit.



JANNIE GELDENHUYS

On the frontlines

254

General Jannie Geldenhuys, chief of the army, is "one of the most popular generals we've ever had," according to one of his subordinates. And he's also widely tipped to succeed Defence Force chief Constand Viljoen.

But Geldenhuys (50) says that he has five years to go before retirement, and would be happy to stay exactly where he is. Before he

phases on civilian action and "winning hearts and minds." He also has an extensive knowledge of revolutionary and guerrilla theory.

Well-liked by the troops, Geldenhuys has a way of talking their language. He is concerned for their welfare and instituted a "look downwards" programme to remind officers to consider their troops.

In 1980, at a multi-lateral conference in

At the other end of the spectrum, during his tenure as OC SWA Command, which included a period of extreme bitterness and division in white politics, his personal influence was crucial in defusing the potentially explosive friction between rightwing elements and reformists in the army — though Geldenhuys himself ascribes it to the army's *esprit de corps*.

He's not only a popular and diplomatic character, he's a highly aggressive soldier. It was under his command that operations into Angola were first undertaken during 1979.

But his manner is straightforward and unaggressive. He's intelligent, and is said to have exceptional organisational ability — indeed, he is currently writing a book on management, leadership and problem-solving techniques. He's also reputed to have an uncanny ability to get efficient teamwork out of his men. He's written two other books which he describes as "skits on history."

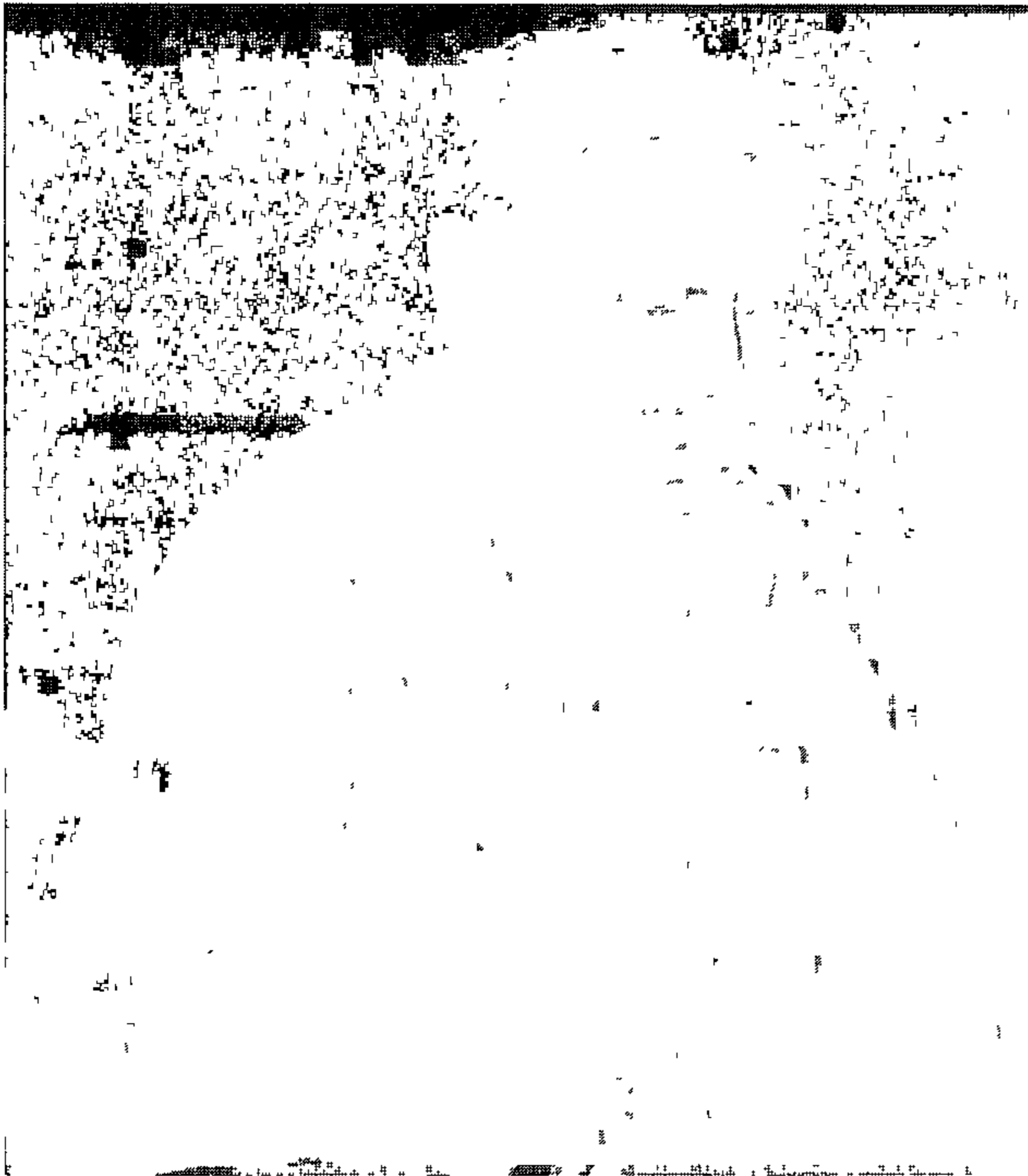
Geldenhuys is described as patient to a fault, intent on making absolutely sure that what he says is fully understood, which can and does result in long meetings. He responds "I like decisions to be taken at the lowest possible level by my staff. This can only happen if I make sure everybody is absolutely clear on strategy and objectives. After that, you don't need meetings."

A boy from Bethlehem, Geldenhuys entered the military gymnasium in 1953 straight after leaving school, and the following year began the four-year officers' training course. An infantryman, his mother unit is the No 1 Special Service Battalion in Bloemfontein.

He was transferred to the military college, and later onto the staff at Army HQ. His rise was "quite normal, not exceptional," he says. In 1970, Geldenhuys became Senior Staff Officer Operations in the SWA Command, where he rose from Colonel to Brigadier. In 1974, he was appointed to OC SWA.

Geldenhuys returned to Army headquarters at the end of 1974, where he held a number of staff positions until August 1977, when he was put in command of the army in Namibia, which was rapidly increasing its numbers and involvement in the war there. His instructions were to unify the Northern and Southern Commands and to restructure the army, laying the foundations for the mostly black SWA Territory Force. He presided over the introduction of conscription and the creation of a number of black battalions.

When asked about his reputation as a popular commander, Geldenhuys replies "I hope not." He is diffident when asked how he rose to his present position.



Geldenhuys ... often seen fighting in high-risk operations

stepped into his present slot in 1980, he was in command of the army in Namibia, where he showed himself to be one of the few generals in modern warfare to be seen regularly in the frontline of the fighting. Several times his camouflaged face, and uniform without insignia, were seen in high-risk operations inside Angola.

Nonetheless, he has often reminded troops under his command that fighting a war like that in Namibia is only 20% military action and 80% political action, explaining his em-

phasis on civilian action and "winning hearts and minds." He also has an extensive knowledge of revolutionary and guerrilla theory. Well-liked by the troops, Geldenhuys has a way of talking their language. He is concerned for their welfare and instituted a "look downwards" programme to remind officers to consider their troops.

In 1980, at a multi-lateral conference in Geneva — which included Swapo, SA and internal Namibian representatives — Swapo leadership approached an intermediary to request a secret meeting with Geldenhuys saying he was the most reasonable man to talk to in order to reach a settlement. He wasn't available, but the offer indicates the respect in which he's held, even by his adversaries. He's still called on to take part in negotiations concerning Namibia, though he isn't a member of the State Security Council.

257 FM
24/5/85

"Just lucky," he says

"The SADF began national service in 1962, becoming a much larger organisation with many more promotion possibilities. If one was well-placed by then, one had a good chance of rising. Most of the 10 or so men who went through the officers' training course with me are senior people now."

Married with four children — one of whom has recently joined the permanent force — Geldenhuys takes an interest in rugby and is involved in running the Defence Force's team.

ALI BACHER

Never stumped

One of Ali Bacher's talents is to deflect praise. Many people regard him as the mastermind behind the West Indian and now the Australian "rebel" tours. He's played a vital role in arranging these tours and admits that his career as a Test player and captain has certainly given him access to vital people when it is most needed.

Amiable and efficient, he also has a diplomatic skill which borders on sheer cunning

fight against isolation by SA cricket authorities. And he's found the positive approach and encouragement of Geoff Dakin and Don Mackay-Coghill invaluable.

Bacher's cricket career is impressive. He captained King Edward VII School and the Transvaal Nuffield side, and first played for Transvaal in 1959, aged just 17. He captained the province from 1963 until 1974, when he retired. Along the way he played in twelve Tests against England and Australia, highlighted by his captaincy of the great side that whitewashed Bill Lawry's Australians in 1970. A useful and dogged batsman, capable of more than occasional flair, he was distinguished by his outstanding leadership.

Though he practised as a GP for nine years and spent three years marketing pharmaceuticals, the cricket addiction was never cured. His consulting rooms were always frequented by cricketers, often just for advice or a chat, and the lure of administration grew. He served as chairman of the Transvaal Cricket Council for two years. Then, while he was undergoing a heart bypass operation, it was decided through the inspiration of Don Mackay-Coghill, Bacher's great cricketing friend, that Transvaal cricket should go professional.

doing the job, now upgraded to MD status. He's also a paid consultant to the SACU, with responsibility for overseas tours.

Why is Transvaal cricket so successful? As usual, Bacher has a neat, articulate and convincing explanation. Most of the men now running the show played together with him for Transvaal — Ray White, Brian Bath, Don Mackay-Coghill, Albie During, Lee Irvine, Johnny Waite (He's concerned that each of them is mentioned). And some of the current Transvaal stars also played with or against those administrators at some stage — Rice, McKenzie, Pollock.

Bacher points out (if with glee, it's disguised) that most of the top Australian administrators are not former top cricketers. Many of the English administrators, like Peter May, have played at top level, and relations with them have endured better. Bacher is proud that Transvaal cricket is run by successful businessmen, people who have made it to the top in their fields and therefore offer a considerable variety of skills and expertise.

Once again, he deflects attention from his own achievements in honing the cohesion and invincibility of the present Transvaal Mean Machine. But he's ruthless, too — Transvaal's strength is a good thing for SA cricket. The other provinces might protest, but it's up to them to match the Transvaal standard.

The toughest cricketing decision Bacher ever had to make was when he dispensed with the services of the West Indian star Alvin Kallicharran. It seemed ruthless at the time, but the explanation is that Kalli just couldn't be accommodated. If young local players were to remain motivated, it was essential that the team did not become a closed shop of ageing stars.

Bacher notes that Kalli was enormously hurt and bitter, and said some tough things about him. But now Kalli phones Ali before a big match to wish the boys well — perhaps as good an example as any of Bacher's conciliatory charms. Inevitably with Bacher, there's a positive aspect — Kallicharran's move to Free State has had a lot to do with that province's promotion to the A Section.

Bacher is philosophical about the way the Australian Cricket Board has reacted to the latest raid on players. He doesn't see this acrimony as a problem if ever SA gets a chance to play Test cricket again — time passes, and wounds are healed. The reconciliation between the Australian establishment and Kerry Packer is proof that such disputes can be solved.

However you look at it, Ali Bacher is respected and he gets things done. He combines high productivity with a low profile, and his confidence is tempered by a shy desire not to upset anyone. He seems to know himself as well as he knows his players. It's obvious to anyone who meets him that he is not after personal glory — he's quite happy with the attention he enjoyed as a player. Perhaps that is why he has achieved so much as an administrator.

Bacher ... an incurable cricket addiction

But Bacher (43) is very quick to acknowledge that the work done by a man like Joe Pamensky is an essential ingredient in the

Bacher was invited to become the first fulltime director. He admits to insecurity about it at first, but four years later he's still

JANNIE GELDENHUYS

Custodian of change

254



General Jannie Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding the SA Army, spoke to the *FM* as the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) of Angola and SA was disbanded.

FM: Now the JMC no longer exists, what will take its place? Will the clock be turned back to before the Lusaka Agreement?

Geldenhuys: The JMC reached the border a month ago. According to the agreement, it would continue to operate for 30 days after that date. That period, and the existence of the JMC, ended on the 16th May.

While we have not been able to replace the JMC with a permanent structure, channels and contact have developed between SA and Angolan commanders at a relatively low level — that is, on our side at sector command level, and at their regional command level. We will work to keep these channels open.

There have been official warnings that SA might enter Angola again. What circumstances would precipitate this?

That is a political decision. If the situation deteriorates, our position would be reassessed. Cause for reassessment would include a build-up of conventional weaponry such as radar, tanks or artillery on the Angolan side of the border.

Within the last 28 days Swapo infiltration has continued. I do think that such incursions were preventable by Fapla (the MPLA army). No single incident has been major, but cumulatively they may indicate something more serious.

We did not want to go to town with violation complaints to the JMC because of our desire not to rock the boat. But since its establishment, the JMC has registered 149 violations of the agreement, of which the SADF was responsible for five. The 144 Angolan violations are not a good record, and can generate concern and warnings.

What is Swapo's military position at present?

Swapo has been in decline militarily since July 1979, but that does not mean that it is broken or that the war will stop. They are still able to set off bombs, to assassinate headmen, to set landmines or blow up pylons. The situation is turning in our favour in that Swapo numbers are diminishing, and they are not as active or well-received as they used to be. Local people tend to provide more information to us about things like the location of arms caches. They have more deser-

tions than before and their recruiting figures are down.

How do you see the army's role in SA townships?

Critics create the impression that an army backup role in civil unrest is a new development. But it is not new to us — the army was called in during the Emergency in 1960, shortly afterwards in Pondoland, and of course in 1976. For decades we have provided training in riot control techniques adopted from the British Army.

Is the present situation not different in that the disturbances may become continuous?

It is difficult to forecast future developments in terms of unrest. If it continues, we may well be involved over a longer period. **Is there a possibility of SA following Namibia in having a multi-racial army?**

During its development, the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) was accused both of integration and of segregation by those who looked at it politically. In fact, we shaped the SWATF according to military principles rather than political ones. We had to decentralise our training because of SWA's geography and poor communications system — taking training to the men rather than vice versa. So in Owambo, Kaokoveld, the Kavango and Caprivi, we generated homogenous ethnic battalions.

But it was incidental. With 911 Battalion, based in Windhoek, we did the opposite. It was not cost-effective to have companies scattered about the area, so we consolidated it into a mixed band made up of groups from central and southern SWA.

But already SA was in some ways ahead of the SWATF. The Cape Corps, for example, has coloured officers at unit command level, offering a career to those who join. **Namibia has universal conscription. Is this likely in SA?**

We were able to introduce conscription in SWA because of the small numbers of people involved. It would be difficult and complicated in SA because of the different scale involved — intakes would increase fivefold.

Also, of course, we have to provide each of the national states that are independent or about to become so with a defence force. The Bophuthatswana Defence Force, for example, is by African standards well-trained, disciplined and effective. We are establishing a KwaNdebele defence force. Most military involvement of blacks is in such areas. Whether SA will ever get a mixed army depends on decisions that have still to be taken.

For some time there have been rumours that

rightwing groups have considerable support in the middle and lower levels of the army. Is this so?

It is not a problem at this stage. The army has its own culture, which is not political. We have had little or no cause for concern about national servicemen, and one would probably find a range of political affiliations among Citizen Force and Commando members. In SWA after the National Party split the atmosphere was full of politics, but army or corps membership overrode those differences. Similarly in SA the Defence Force could well play a stabilising role.

The SA Army is often perceived as an Afrikaans enclave. Is this so?

That kind of sweeping statement is unfair and could be destructive. If one takes the National Service intake ratio of Afrikaans-speakers to English and other groups as the norm, there is a higher proportion of Afrikaans speakers in the Permanent Force than in the intake. But it is a slight difference, not a difference of order.

How do you see the army's role in SA's foreseeable future?

SA is going through hard times, with economic problems, inflation, and the low rand and gold price. And we have not seen constitutional change on this scale since SA became a republic. By-products of change and reform are insecurity and fear of the unknown, but if one disturbs the status quo one must face the turbulence of transition.

Once again, I think the army can play a stabilising role, in ensuring orderly and successful evolutionary change without bloodshed. Various organisations with various causes would want to see such stability shattered, and could make the SADF a target to prevent it playing that stabilising role.

In fact, the army is a unifying force. No other organisation in this country has such a mixture of groups. Portuguese, German, Lebanese and Greek are all there, as well as English and Afrikaans. National service is often the first time people really mix with others outside their own grouping.

We would like to protect the evolutionary development now under way. It is the army's job to defend this from both internal and external threats. The government has said it will act against left- and right-wing attempts to turn evolutionary into revolutionary change. If the degree of violence is sufficient to justify using the army, there will be nothing wrong in our putting down violence in everybody's interests, since revolution or bloodshed harm us all. ■

SA 'sabotage'

CAPE TIMES 24/5/85 (18) 254 (18)

Political Correspondent

THE Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, yesterday admitted that "small groups" of South African soldiers had been deployed in northern Angola, but would not confirm reports that two soldiers had died in a clash with Angolan forces on Tuesday.

The announcement comes five weeks after the SADF invited journalists to the Angolan border with SWA/Namibia to witness what it said was the final withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

The Angolan Ministry of Defence said on Wednesday that an army patrol had surprised a South African army unit "attempting to destroy the Malongo oil installations in Cabinda" at 5.30pm on Tuesday, according to the state-run news agency, Angop.

Two South Africans had died and one had been captured, Angop said.

'Violation'

The Angolan forces reportedly captured three shortwave radios, walkie-talkies, silencer-equipped guns, 16 contact mines and two fire bombs.

Angop did not identify the South African casualties or give details of the sabotage operation.

The Angop statement said "Racist South Africa has not given up its plans to destabilize the People's Republic of Angola and is violating not only the rules of international law but also its own undertakings entered into with a view to the normalization of the

situation in Southern Africa.

"As can be seen, South Africa, while simulating the withdrawal of its troops from Southern Angola, is now attempting new military adventures in the north of our country, giving the lie to its propaganda."

General Viljoen did not comment on these claims in his brief statement.

General Viljoen said "The Defence Force is involved in gathering information about hostile elements which threaten the safety of South West Africa and South Africa."

The SADF had deployed small groups of soldiers north of South Africa's borders to gather information on Swapo, the African National Congress and what General Viljoen described as "Russian surrogate forces".

"At the moment there is concern because contact with such a small element has been broken."

"This element was gathering information about ANC bases, Swapo bases, as well as Cuban involvement with them in the area south and north of Luanda."

● The Cape Times correspondent reports from London that Angop said

yesterday that a massive manhunt was under way for any survivors of the South African sabotage attempt in Cabinda.

The undercover operation was major international news yesterday.

An Angop spokesman in London said Angolan Army units were scouring wide areas of Cabinda after indications that more South African saboteurs were in the area as part of an operation to cripple the oil fields.

'No right'

● The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said last night that South Africa had no right to be militarily involved in Angola.

He said he was "greatly disturbed" by reports of SADF presence deep in Angola after the impression had been created that South Africa had withdrawn completely from Angolan soil.

Dr Slabbert said exposure of the latest covert SADF operation would "of necessity reflect on our international credibility."

South Africa refused to abide interference in its domestic affairs and neighbouring states had the right to expect the same from this country.

The government had to decide whether it wished South Africa to be "a force for peace and regional co-operation or to be seen as a force for destabilization", he said.

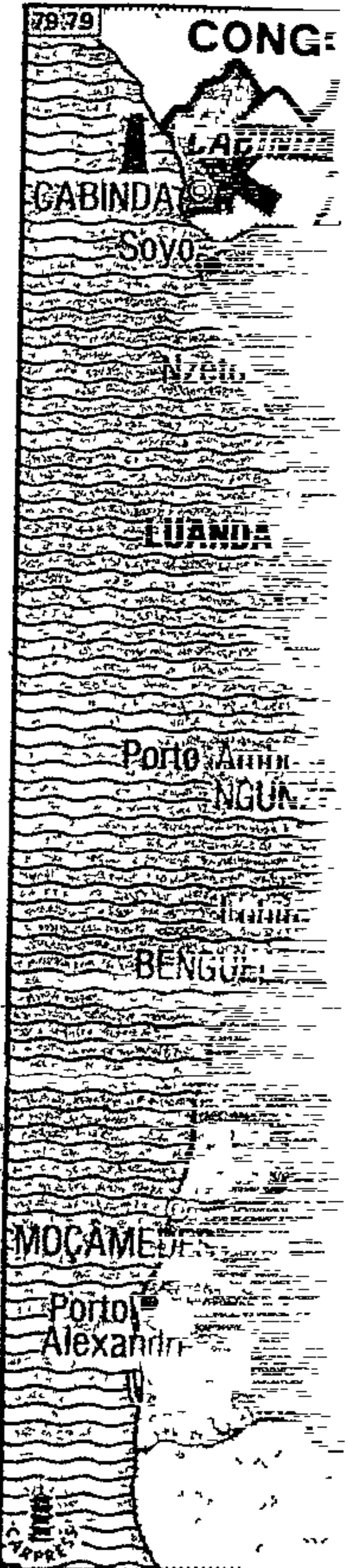
The New Republic Party spokesman on Defence, Mr Vause Raw, said "It appears that this incident is one of the unfortunate hazards of maintaining effective military intelligence in areas where hostile forces are being trained to engage in terrorist action against South Africa."

'Risk'

"This is a calculated risk of war which we have to take if we are to be prepared to be properly informed and prepared to resist incursion across our borders."

The Conservative Party spokesman on Defence, Dr W J Snyman, said it was "with regret" that his party had learnt of the deaths of the two South Africans and the capture of a third.

Since April 17, South African authorities have repeatedly denied a continued presence in Angola. Yesterday's disclosure is the first admission by Pretoria that it is still maintaining forces in Angola.



This map shows the link into northern Angola

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FOUNDED 1876 ★ FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1985 40c

Revelation dents SADIF credib

Cave Trips 24/5/85 254

THE revelation that South African soldiers are operating in Angola's enclave of Cabinda can be seen as a heavy blow to the credibility of Defence Force statements about military activities in southern Africa.

Cabinda is nowhere near the SWA/Namibian border — it is physically separated from Angola's far north — and accommodates the country's main source of desperately-needed foreign earnings, oil, now that the

diamond-producing areas in the north-east are threatened by the Unita insurgent movement.

Till now South Africa's so-called "external operations" have been justified as pre-emptive attacks aimed not at Angola but at Swapo bases or headquarters involved with running the border war from southern Angolan soil.

This explanation can hardly be used in the case of

Cabinda. In the present climate of distrust there can be no doubt most people will believe Angola's claim that the South Africans were on a sabotage mission, rather than General Constand Vitoen's explanation that the operation was aimed at information-gathering about Swapo, the ANC and the Cuban involvement.

Military observers yesterday wondered what information requirement could have been urgent enough to

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Correspondent

give rise to such a high-risk operation.

Since decisions to embark on external operations are taken collectively at high level, it must be assumed that the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, produced some rea-

son for action in Cabinda that overrode any objections from the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha — the man who must carry the can if the matter fails or becomes public knowledge.

It can be accepted that, as in the case of all previous external operations, the decision was not taken till the international political implications had been weighed.

Observers pointed out yesterday that if, in fact,

mines and other explosives were seized — as Angola has claimed — this does not necessarily indicate a mission aimed primarily at sabotage, since such munitions are routinely used to delay pursuit if a reconnaissance group is forced to flee.

On the other hand, economic instability in Angola would further political instability, which in turn would aid the anti-government forces.

● The Front for the Liber-

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of murdering and robbing Mr
Grandfather. They went back to
Grandfather's house
The Deputy Attorney-
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THE TIMES

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FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1985

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Revelation dents SADF credibility

Cape Times 24/5/85

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guard duties when they
could better be deployed
against Dr Jonas Savimbi's
insurgents in the south
● SA involved with FLEC
in Angola? page 2
● Leading article, page 10
● Gulf Oil 'intact' in Ca-
binda, page 2

Gulf Oil 'intact' in Cabinda SA involved with FLEC in Angola

Cabinda

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK — Gulf Oil installations in Cabinda are intact and operating normally, a company official said in the wake of Angolan charges that a South African commando raid had been foisted on an offshore loading platform.

The official said he knew nothing of circumstances of the event, other than what was reported by Angop, the Angolan news agency.

The US State Department has reacted strongly to the statement by General Constand Viljoen, the SADF chief, that small intelligence-gathering teams were in Angola to monitor Swapo, the ANC and "Russian surrogate forces".

The US "deplored" this as inconsistent with its goals of halting violence, removing foreign forces and securing respect for national sovereignty and international borders, said spokesman Mr Bernard Kalb.

This follows reports of South African troop movements in northern Angola.

By ROBIN PARKER

THE acknowledged presence of South African forces in northern Angola provides the final link in the chain of internal destabilization in the former Portuguese colony.

Subsequent to the signing of the Lusaka Agreement and the birth of the Joint Monitoring Commission, South African authorities constantly denied a continued presence in Angola.

The exception, they note, was the presence of a small contingent of forces together with their Fapla counterparts to police the dam at

Caleque across the SWA/Namibia border — vital to the continued operation of the Ruacana hydro-electric scheme.

Yesterday's shock disclosure serves, however, to confirm persistent international rumours of South African involvement with opposition forces in the north, and repeated Angop claims of an illegal South African presence on their soil.

It is highly likely that the South African forces are acting in concert with the remains of the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of

Cabinda, (FLEC), one of two original northern-based guerilla movements. It is widely believed to have close ties with Unita — and by association South Africa — to the extent that it has almost relinquished its identity in favour of the Unita banner, although it has not lost sight of its original intention of liberating the Zairean-surrounded oil-rich enclave.

Observers believe that a senior SADF officer is at the helm of the northern operational force which they said was strongly favoured with South African

troops. Claims by Unita of successes by its forces in the northern provinces are almost surely those engineered, if not executed, by FLEC and their aid forces.

Observers believe that the sudden deterioration in security in the north was largely due to an influx of expertise. This appears to have been confirmed by the acknowledgement of SADF chief, General Constand Viljoen.

FLEC, although in existence before the success of the revolution, was revived by the fall of Roberto Hol-

den's FNLA forces in the face of strong MPLA action during 1975. Though details of its operations are sketchy, it is known to be a lightly-armed hit-and-run organization with a penchant for sabotage.

It prefers to operate in cross-border rushes from Zaire aiming largely at strategic high-profile targets. It does, however, tie down a vast number of Fapla troops and border guards, spreading Angola's already stretched military capability even further.

Lines of supply and support are rumoured to be

through Malawi. Strategists (African support) routed over Zambia or through Malawi.

While it is military sense for Africans to have to monitor activity hostile to it (SANC are fairly ground in Angola), the will no doubt only on South also the West, trying to satisfy demand for a settlement.

Oil in SA involved with FLEC in Angola?

By ROBIN PARKER

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Lines of supply and support are rumoured to be

through Malawi and Zaire. Strategists claim South African supply drops are routed over Botswana and Zambia or through friendly Malawi.

While it makes sound military sense to the South Africans to have a presence to monitor action by groups hostile to it (Swapo and the ANC are fairly thick on the ground in northern Angola), the disclosures will no doubt rebound not only on South Africa but also the Western countries trying to satisfy world demand for a SWA/Namibian settlement.



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Brink: "I will refuse to serve"

CAK 7-15 25/5/88
254
Political Staff

AUTHOR Professor Andre Brink has announced that he will refuse to serve in the South African Defence Force if he is called up

He said in an article in the Suid-Afrikaan that he would not serve in the army "because it is not the South Africa for which I want to live or die" He said in the case of World War II it was, for instance, morally justified to fight nazism and fascism, to join the French resistance, and to stand up to the Soviet Union in Budapest in 1956, or in Prague in 1968 or in Afghanistan today

"To fight for South Africa does not mean the defence of a South African 'civilization' against an aggressor"

Military call-up has been extended to all white male citizens up to 55 One of the first areas for this call-up was the Eastern Cape, where police action in the black townships had been openly supported on a large scale by the army

The situation here had placed the call-up of the "old guard" in a completely different light "precisely because in the Eastern Cape there has been the bloodiest suppression of protest so far It forces a direct and immediate moral choice on every man who is called up for military service"

Professor Brink stressed that his decision not to serve in the defence force only involved himself

"But by making such a decision and being responsible for it, I am also demonstrating my conviction that a person has a choice in every situation"

for word

4524
25/5/85
Cape Town

Families of commandos wait

By CHRIS BATEMAN

THE families of two of the three South African Reconnaissance Commandos involved in the covert operation in northern Angola spoke last night of their anguished wait for word of which of the three soldiers had survived.

The families said they had been told by Defence Force spokesmen on Thursday that it had not yet been established which of the men had died and which man was still alive and in captivity.

Two of the commandos were positively identified by their families as Wynand du Toit, 26, of Langebaan, son of Mr and Mrs Piët du Toit of Dwaarskopsbos near Veldrif, and a soldier Liebenberg, of Darcy Street, Douglas, son of Mr and Mrs Roeland Liebenberg of Douglas

The identity of the third soldier could not be established last night.

Mrs Ebeth Shone, elder sister of Wynand du Toit, said he was the second family member to suffer misfortune "in the operational area" since 1978. Her oldest brother Johan, 23, had died in February 1978.

"The worst now is the doubt we have to live with. My parents are too shocked for words. We're just waiting and hoping," she said.

Wynand, one of three children, joined the army after matriculating. He joined the Reconnaissance Commandos in 1981.

Mrs Shone said Wynand's wife and the couple's three-year-old son Petrus were being comforted by Mrs Du Toit's parents at their Langebaan home.

Mr Henry Liebenberg, an Escom electrician from Douglas, said his brother was the eldest of three sons. He said the family was "in a terrible state — we don't know whether he was one of those killed".

An SADF spokesman last night declined to confirm the identities of the soldiers.

IAN HOBBS reports from London that film of the two commandos killed and the one captured inside Angola on Tuesday has been screened on Angolan television and has been made available internationally.

A brief section of film showing the captured trooper, apparently in a hospital bed, was screened by the BBC last night.

The young man, who has not been named, was brown-haired, bearded and dazed. His arms were heavily bandaged and he appeared to be on a saline drip.

An Angolan Government statement issued in London yesterday rejected South Africa's claim that the survivor's unit had been gathering intelligence on ANC and Swapo guerrillas in the oil-rich Cabinda province north of Luanda.

As a storm of international protest against the operation mounted, the Angolans insisted the men were saboteurs.

The statement said the surviving commando had given full details of an operation to destroy installations at the Malongo oilfield and would be paraded before the international press in Luanda.

It also said the commandos had been carrying Unita rebel propaganda material

"It has been established that the aim was to leave this material behind after carrying out the sabotage so as to make it appear that Unita was responsible for the crime. But this time the scheme failed and the South African's were caught red-handed"

It said Swapo and ANC guerrillas had never been active in the Cabinda area where the South Africans were ambushed

Embarrassingly for Dr Chester Crocker, United States Assistant Secretary of State, a letter from him claiming that "as a direct result of US diplomacy the South African military attacks

against Angola and Mozambique have ended", was published in London yesterday.

The letter had been sent to Bishop Trevor Huddleston, president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, and reached him hours before news of the incident in Cabinda

As concern about the Cabinda incident spread through Western Europe, the British Foreign Office said it was "concerned" about the reported activities of SADF troops inside Angola.

"We are seeking to establish the facts," the spokesman said. "We have always made clear our strong opposition to the cross-border violence in South Africa."

Angolan incursion: Worse than a crime ^{25/5/85} a blunder ^{CA/4 Trak}

THE abortive SADF raid into Angola has the makings of an embarrassing debacle, striking a blow at the West's diplomatic peace drive in the region

Whatever the facts of the matter, which are by no means clear and may never become clear, the cynics will say that deniable "dirty tricks" are standard in international relations of the 80s

They will say that the dust will settle and soon enough it will be diplomatic business as usual

The cynics, who imagine that they are realists, have got it wrong. The historical precedents are against them

There is a celebrated precedent in South African history which Afrikaner Nationalists understand and which illustrates the dire consequences of a perceived breach of faith between contending groups, parties peoples who are beginning to find one another.

This, of course, was the ill-fated Jameson Raid, which Winston Churchill called a "fountain of ill"

Effective steps

Churchill was right. The baleful effects of this shameless breach of trust between Cecil Rhodes, on behalf of the English financial and political establishment, and Jan Hofmeyr, leader of an emerging Cape Afrikanerdom, are felt to this day

The first effective steps to heal the breach may be said to have been taken in our own generation by Mr Harry Oppenheimer when he invited Afrikaner capital into the gold mining industry

This gesture has been sealed in recent times in the tacit alliance between Mr P W Botha and the English financial establishment

Rhodes and Hofmeyr were partners in a political alliance between English finance and Afrikaner agricultural interests in the Cape Colony which was based on friendship and mutual confidence — which Rhodes destroyed overnight in secretly mounting a freebooting raid on Kruger's Transvaal

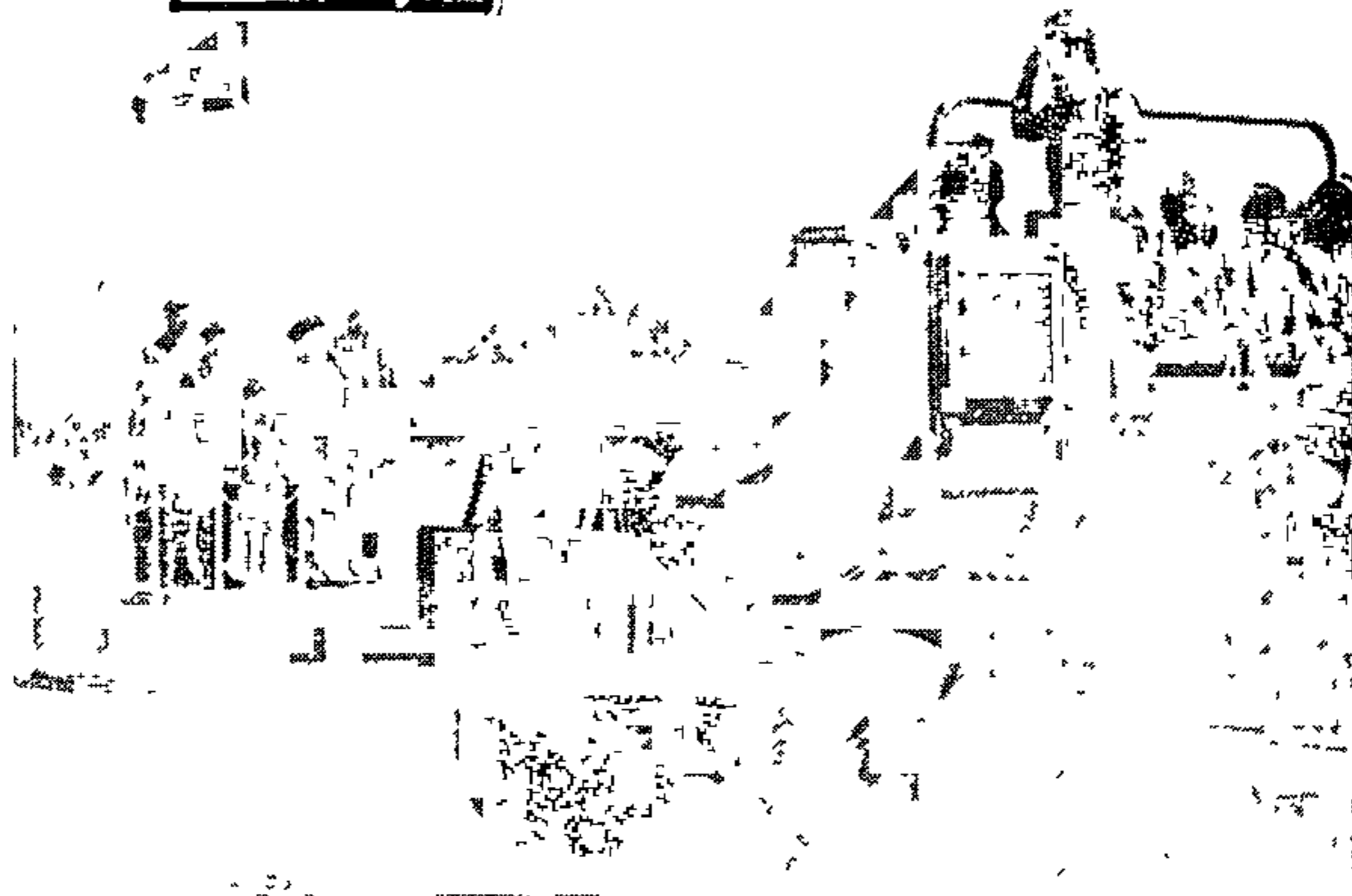
Like the Cabinda caper, the Raid was a fiasco

It did not blow over. The dust did not settle. The Jameson Raid set the scene for the Boer War and the emergence



Political Survey

By GERALD SHAW



South African troops pulling out of Angola earlier this year. The abortive SADF mission in Cabinda is a blow to the Western diplomatic drive for peace in the region

of a militant Afrikaner Nationalism, poisoning relations between English and Afrikaans-speaking South Africans for a generation and more. It wrecked the peace-making diplomacy of the time

Appeared

Unhappily, the precedent set by the Jameson Raid in the use of "dirty tricks" in the 1890s to resolve the affairs of the sub-continent has been eagerly emulated in the 1980s by the SA defence establishment

It appeared that the aggressive policy of destabilizing our neighbour states by covert action had been abandoned earlier this year, however, and that a new era of peacemaking, regional diplomacy had been launched in the signing of the Lusaka Agreement and the Nkomati Accord

To black Africa and the world it now looks as if their confidence has been betrayed on both counts — and that South Africa, bent on aggression and imperialist domination of the region, is not to be trusted in international agreements

It can only be hoped that things will look less damning as facts emerge

What exactly has happened?

In terms of the Lusaka Agreement, South Africa agreed to withdraw its forces from Angola as a preparatory step to peace in the region, paving the way for internationally-supervised elections and independence in Namibia in terms of Security Council Resolution 435

Negotiating

At the same time Angola undertook to curb Swapo's activities in southern Angola. Talks between all the concerned parties to arrange a withdrawal or reduction of Cuban forces in Angola were also far advanced — and Dr Chester Crocker, on behalf of the United States, has just launched a new round of exchanges to bring the negotiation to finality

South Africa, to all intents and purposes, has been negotiating in good faith with Angola and the United States, seeking to achieve a peaceful settlement of the affairs of the region. There has been some suspicion about this country's motives in continuing to support Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerillas but, by and large, our aims in

the negotiations have not been questioned

Just recently, a big step forward appeared to have been taken when the Joint Monitoring Commission was disbanded, having completed its task, and it was announced that South African troops had withdrawn from Angola

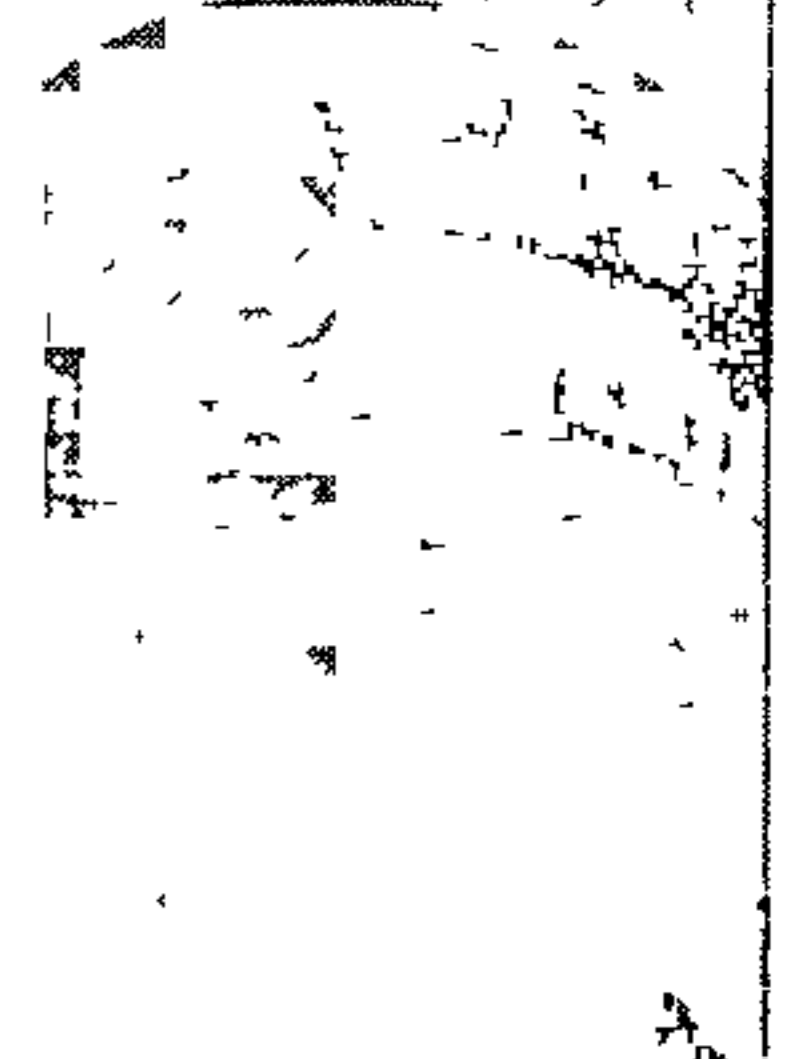
Now, out of the blue, it seems a South African Reconnaissance Commando is active "north and south of Luanda", as General Viljoen's statement says, and "small groups" of troops are pursuing our national interests by spying on Swapo, ANC and Cuban troop formations

Rather different

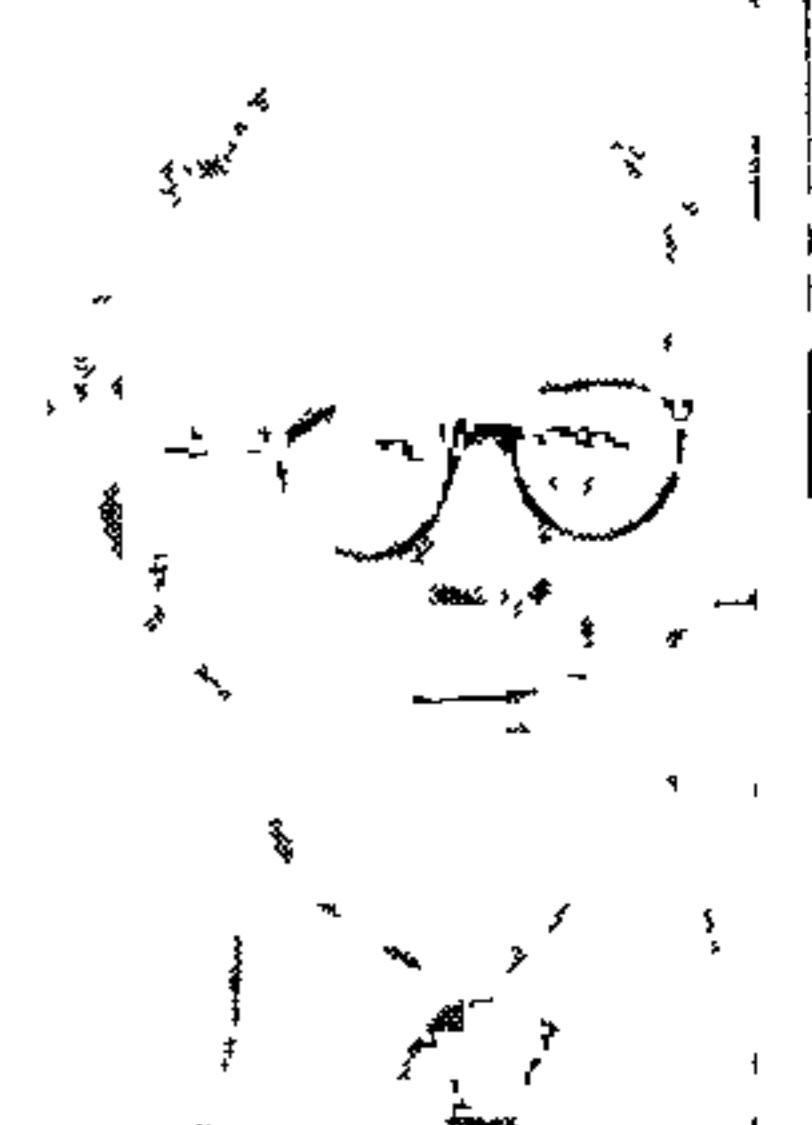
That is the SADF version, in effect admitting a breach of faith but arguing, rather like the lady with the illegitimate baby, that it was only "a very small one"

The Angolan version is rather different. If they can prove that it is true, there will be a case for heads to roll in the South African Ministry of Defence, starting at the top

What Angola says, in effect, is that South African commandos were caught when about to sabotage the vital oil in-



VILJOEN Denies sabotage mission.



CROCKER Can he survive Cabinda?

bring Angola to its knees so that Pretoria's surrogate, Dr Savimbi, can be installed as the Angolan leader, or at least as a partner in a re-constituted Angolan government

Savimbi option

If it is wished to retain some shred of credibility, South Africa would do well to make the facts of the operation public, fully and frankly

The Savimbi option may or may not be a sensible policy. The point is that it is not our stated objective. It is not what we say we are trying to achieve — or what we purport to be working towards in concert with our trusted American allies

Because of the track record of SADF statements, the SADF version of the incident is unlikely to be believed — unless it is frank and complete enough to be convincing and demonstrably true. People will believe the worst

It takes little imagination to guess at the probable consequences of the Cabinda fiasco in Angolan politics. It is known that, broadly speaking, there are two competing factions in the Angolan government: a group of nationalist patriots who

stallations at Cabinda, which produce 60 per cent of Angolan revenue, and have long been the target of anti-Luanda guerilla groups such as Unita and Flec, which is based in Zaire

If this is true, and it has been strenuously denied by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Viljoen, it casts a curious light on South Africa's negotiating good faith in our dealings with Angola and President Reagan's Department of State

It suggests that South Africa, in spite of its proclaimed commitment, has no intention whatsoever of promoting peace and independence in Namibia in terms of Resolution 435

Again, the Rhodes analogy holds good. If the Angolan version is true, it suggests that South Africa is relentlessly pursuing its own imperialist aims in the region, extending its influence far to the north, hoping to

favour peace and negotiations with the West and a group of ideological zealots who are responsive to Soviet aims in the region

The latter group will now be able to argue that they have been right all along and that South Africa and the West are not to be trusted

It remains to be seen how long Dr Chester Crocker can survive in Washington after the Cabinda fiasco. He has been made to look like a dupe of Pretoria

It likewise remains to be seen whether "constructive engagement", already under heavy weather in America, will survive. The consequences for the peace of the region and South Africa's relations with the West are likewise incalculable

Cabinda casts a long shadow. As someone said at the time of the Jameson Raid, it is worse than a crime, it is a blunder

C.T.

25/5/85
254

Angola clash sparks call for talks by S A

Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—South Africa has called for an urgent meeting with Angola to discuss this week's military clash in the Cabinda Province and the return of the captured South African and the bodies of the two soldiers killed

This was revealed in a statement by the Depart-

ment of Foreign Affairs yesterday and is the first official confirmation of Angolan claims about the deaths and capture of South African soldiers

Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent the message to the Angolan Government yesterday and said that Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan would deal with the incident during the debate on his budget vote

next week.

In his message to Luanda, Mr Botha said it would be recalled that during discussions last year, the South African Government had expressed its 'grave concern' at the activities of large numbers of ANC terrorists in various parts of Angola

'South Africa repeatedly urged Angola to remove these terrorists

from its territory and to cease assisting them with training, equipment and by making its territory available to them for the furtherance of their activities,' he said

'Thus far the Angolan Government has failed to respond to these representations,' he said

'The ANC elements in Angola cannot be characterised as harmless refugees

'South Africa has disconcerting evidence that northern Angola is now the main base area for the training of ANC terrorists who are then despatched, via other countries, to the Republic

'In addition, it is clear that Swapo is still being allowed to launch terrorist attacks from Angolan territory against the people of South West Africa'

It was an established principle of international law that a state may not permit or encourage on its territory activities aimed at acts of violence against another state

It was also well established that a state had the right to take appropriate steps to protect its own security and territorial integrity against such acts

'That is why the South African Government has repeatedly urged the Angolan Government not to permit such activities

in its territory and why the South African Government has no alternative but to take whatever action it deems appropriate for the protection of the people of South Africa from such acts of violence,' said Mr Botha

'In the circumstances the South African security forces have felt it necessary to gather intelligence on the activities of ANC and Swapo terrorists in Angola and to take appropriate counter-action

'In the course of such operations, a small team of South Africans apparently clashed with Angolan military elements. According to reports from the Angolan News Agency, two South Africans were killed and one was captured

'The South African Government proposes an urgent meeting with the Angolan Government with regard to this incident and with regard to the return of the captured South African and the bodies of the two who were killed'

Soldiers 'not engaged on sabotage mission'

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The South African soldiers whose presence in Angola's Cabinda Enclave has been revealed were definitely not engaged on a sabotage mission at the time, according to the Chief of the SADF, Gen Constand Viljoen

Angolan spokesmen claimed two of the party were killed and one wounded and captured by Cabindan security forces, but local defence spokesmen have not yet been able to confirm this

Gen Viljoen yesterday categorically denied that the troops had been engaged in an attempt to blow up oil installations

at Mulongo in the enclave, source of the petroleum on which the economic survival of war-torn Angola depends

Gen Viljoen repeated his statement of Thursday that the troops had been carrying out an information-gathering mission aimed at Cabinda's Swapo and African National Congress bases and installations, and its Cuban presence

He added that the troops had definitely not been carrying sabotage weapons, in spite of allegations by Angolan spokesmen that 16 'contact mines', a silenced rifle and other munitions and equipment had been

picked up at the scene

Meanwhile authoritative defence sources said yesterday that there was 'no doubt' that information gained from such covert operations could be of vital importance to South African security, even in view of the politico-diplomatic repercussions following inevitably in the event of discovery

The sources added that while South Africans were expected to stay on 'their side of the wall', it was also a breach of trust by the Angolans to tolerate the existence and operation of ANC camps where acts of terror against South African targets could be planned and rehearsed

House fire

THE bedroom in the home of an Umlazi woman, Mrs A Mkize, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Nobody was injured in the incident which occurred at 10 30 am

THE CABINDA AFFAIR



This is a picture from the BBC screening of footage from Angolan TV of injured South African soldier Wynand du Toit, captured in Northern Angola.



Angolan soldiers examine equipment allegedly taken from the South African soldiers.

'Nine SA men in Cabinda'

ARGUS 25/5/85

254

Weekend Argus Reporter

AT least nine South African soldiers were secretly landed from the sea at Cabinda in northern Angola

This was claimed today in an Angop news agency report from Lisbon. It quoted Luanda officials as saying that the South African commando group which was surprised in Cabinda consisted of at least nine men who arrived by sea in the oil-rich enclave 800 kilometres north of Luanda

The South African Defence Force today released the

Hendrik Liebenberg of Darcy Street, Douglas

Hendrik said his brother had been in the crack recon unit for four years and loved the army

Wynand du Toit, the man who was captured, is from Langebaan. He is the son of Mr and Mrs Piet du Toit of Dwaarskroep, near Veldrif

Brother killed

His sister, Mrs Ebeth Shone, said today "We are thankful he is alive and send our deepest sympathy to the

SA in Angola: US wants explanation

This is a picture from the BBC screening of footage from Angolan TV of injured South African soldier Wynand du Toit, captured in Northern Angola.



Angolan soldiers examine equipment allegedly taken from the South African soldiers.

Nine SA men in Cabinda!

ARGUS 25/5/85
 5 256

Weekend Argus Reporter

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The South African Defence Force today released the names of the two soldiers who died and one who was captured earlier this week.

"Defence Headquarters regrets to announce the death of Louis Pieter van Breda and Rowland Ridgard Liebenberg, who died in Angola on Tuesday, May 21. Wynand Petrus Johannes du Toit was captured by the Angolan forces on the same day.

"All possible"

"We confirm that everything humanly possible is being done to ensure the return to South Africa of those who were involved," the SADF statement said.

The official Angolan news agency Angop said that Wynand du Toit would meet the Press soon.

The family of 25-year-old Roeland Liebenberg, were shocked to hear that he had been in Angola.

"We had no idea he phoned us a few weeks ago to say he was going away," said his distraught brother, Mr

Hendrik Liebenberg of Darcy Street, Douglas

Hendrik said his brother had been in the crack reconnaissance unit for four years and loved the army.

Wynand du Toit, the man who was captured, is from Langebaan. He is the son of Mr and Mrs Piet du Toit of Dwarskersbos, near Veldrif.

Brother killed

His sister, Mrs Ebeth Shone, said today "We are thankful he is alive and send our deepest sympathies to the other two families. We hope and pray that we can get him back soon. The last time his parents saw him was on Mother's Day when he came to say goodbye."

Wynand joined the army after matriculating and moved to the Reconnaissance Commando in 1981.

His elder brother, Johan, was killed in the operational area in 1978.

Mr Van Breda's family could not be reached today.

Angop claimed that the commando unit was the same regular army unit which had previously sabotaged the Luanda Oil Refinery, destroyed the bridge over the Giraul River in Namibe Province, destroyed oil depots in Lobito and placed mines on two merchant ships in the port of Luanda.

It said Angolan television had shown the military equipment seized from the commandos, as well as the captured man and the bodies of the soldiers who had been killed.

SA in Angola: US wants explanation

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — The United States Government, angered by South Africa's ill-fated military adventure in northern Angola and its effect on the SWA/Namibia negotiations, has asked for a "full explanation" from the South African Government why its soldiers were in Angola.

The State Department twice summoned the South African Ambassador, Dr Brand Fourie, to express its displeasure and instructed its own Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, to lodge a strong protest with the South African Government and to demand an explanation, according to sources.

From Washington's point of view, the military operation could hardly have come at a worse time.

American officials, including President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, have defended Dr Chester Crocker's policy of constructive engagement by pointing to American successes in helping to reduce

military operations and tension in the area.

Meanwhile, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, has emphasised the urgent need for a meeting between South Africa and Angola.

He said the South African Government had reached formal arrangements with the governments of Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho on the presence of African National Congress elements and their activities.

He found it surprising that no such arrangement had been agreed on in the extensive discussions and meetings between the Angolan and South African governments in setting up a joint monitoring commission (JMC).

Nobody denied that a country sometimes needed intelligence surveillance and clandestine operations to protect its interests. It was, however, difficult to maintain credibility in the international community if, immediately after a mutual agreement, this arrangement appeared to have been disregarded.

SA seeks

return of

captives,

2 bodies

Cape Times 25/5/85

257

THE government yesterday called for an urgent meeting with the Angolan Government to discuss the return of a captured South African soldier and the return of the bodies of two commandos killed in a clash with Angolan forces this week.

At the same time the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, denied that the South African soldiers had been on a sabotage mission

In a statement issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs in Cape Town, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said the South African Government wanted to discuss the Cabinda incident and arrange for the return of the captured South African and the bodies of the two who were killed

Message

Confirming that the soldiers had been in northern Angola, Mr Botha said the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, would deal with the matter during the debate on the Defence vote in Parliament next week

Mr Botha also released the text of a message which the South African Government sent to the Angolan Government yesterday

The message said that the South African Government had repeatedly urged the Angolan Government to remove ANC guerrillas stationed in various parts of Angola and to stop assisting them with training and equipment and by making Angolan territory available to them

In May last year South Africa had proposed that both countries issue a joint non-aggression declaration but so far the Angolan Government had not responded

South Africa had "disconcerting evidence" that Angola was being used as a training area and launching pad for ANC and Swapo forces

"It is an established

principle of international law that a State may not permit or encourage on its territory activities for the purpose of carrying out acts of violence in the territory of another State

"It is equally well-established that a State has the right to take appropriate steps to protect its own security forces and territorial integrity against such acts

"That is why the South African Government has repeatedly urged the Angolan Government not to permit such activities in its territory and why the South African Government has no alternative but to take whatever action it deems appropriate for the protection of the people of South Africa from such acts of violence

Viljoen

"In the circumstances the South African security forces have felt it necessary to gather intelligence on the activities of the ANC and Swapo terrorists in Angola and to take appropriate counter-action

"In the course of such operations, a small team of South Africans apparently clashed with Angolan military elements," the message said

General Viljoen yesterday denied that the troops had been trying to blow up oil installations at Mulongo, vital to the economic survival of war-torn Angola

He repeated that the troops had been carrying out an information-gathering mission aimed at Cabinda's Swapo and ANC bases and its Cuban presence

He also denied that the troops had been carrying sabotage weapons, although Angolan spokes-

men said on Thursday that 16 contact mines, silenced equipped fire-arms and incendiary bombs had been picked up at the scene

Meanwhile the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, warned last night that the continued SADF involvement in Angola represented a "severe setback" for South Africa's international relations and could significantly undermine the prospects for a Namibian independence settlement

● Sapa-AP reports from Luanda that the Angolan Defence Ministry announced yesterday that it would hold a news conference today to give details on the Cabinda incident

The official daily Jornal de Angola said Angolan authorities "have all the details of the South African commando group's movements"

US reaction

● In Washington, the United States State Department said yesterday it had asked for "a full explanation" from the South African Government

A spokesman said the US "deplores the presence of South African intelligence operations inside Angola as contrary to the aims of peace in the region"

● Sapa-Reuter reports from New York that the United Nations Secretary General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, yesterday condemned South Africa for grossly violating Angolan sovereignty and urged Pretoria to "desist forthwith" — Political and Defence Correspondents

Angola turns down S Africa offer

254
27/5/85
Sowetan

LUANDA — The Angolan Government yesterday rejected a South African call for talks about a group of South African commandos discovered in Angola's Cabinda province and demanded an explanation from Pretoria.

In a meeting with foreign reporters in Luanda, Mr Ramundo Sottomayor, head of the state-run news agency Angop, said officials rejected the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha's weekend call for direct negotiations.

Two South African commandos were killed in the ambush by Angolan army regulars near the Malongo complex — the site of installations of Cabinda Gulf Oil Co — and a third was captured. The Angolan Defence Ministry later said there appeared to have been nine in the party and that six commandos must have escaped in the incident on Tuesday.

Mr Botha called for talks with the Angolans over the return of the bodies and the captured commando — a day after South African military spokesmen first denied the Cabinda report before admitting South African "intelligence units" were in Angola only to "gather information".

Mr Sottomayor said the Angolan officials, who he refused to identify, said Angola had not been officially notified of Mr Botha's request but that "the Angolan Government has no intention of discussing this question with the South Africans within the next few days."

Angola "demands an explanation from South Africa for this criminal act," the officials were quoted as saying.

The government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' marxist MPLA-PT party regularly divulges major policy decisions through Angop, and agency reports strictly reflect government thinking.

Mr Sotomayor said the officials charged the presence in Angola of South African commandos "represents a contradiction with the promises and announced peaceful intentions put forth by P W Botha."

The Angolan officials were quoted as saying that claims by Mr Pik Botha that the South Africans were searching for members of Swapo or the ANC, don't "make sense".

"There are no refugees at all in Cabinda," the officials were quoted as saying. "But the statements from South Africa make it clear there are other sabotage groups in Angola." — Sapa-AP

Horsemen in dawn swoop

27/5/85
E. Post
254
LBAJTB

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY
CRADOCK — Cradock Commando members on horseback today helped form a human cordon thrown around the Cradock township of Lingelhe in a pre-dawn swoop by security forces

By 4am today the cordon extended right round the township and four powerful portable searchlights were trained on the area

Police search teams moved through the township looking for suspects wanted for questioning in connection with offences linked to the unrest

It is not yet known how many have been arrested. The mounted soldiers, farmers from the district with some from as far as Hofmeyr, all belong to the

Cradock Commando

There were 24 mounted commandos in all

They were stationed mostly along the Olifantsrivier, which forms the southern boundary of the township

Horsemen were used there because of the difficult terrain and because men stationed on foot would not have been able to monitor the boundary as effectively

Four horsemen were also used at the main entrance to Lingelhe to stop township residents from by-passing the police roadblocks by cutting over the veld to the main road which leads to the town

The horses caused great excitement among the children who bunched

in groups and pretended to run so that they could see the horsemen gallop

Four Saracen tanks came out of mothballs and were also seen in the township. There were also Caspirs, Buffels, Bedfords and Rinkhals vehicles and a helicopter

A light aircraft fitted with a loudspeaker system circled low over the township and boomed messages at the people telling them to go to work as normal and that the security forces were looking for specific people

Police spent last night on a farm 40 kilometres away so that there would be an element of surprise. The South African Defence Force personnel involved drove through from Grahamstown over-

night

Brigadier P A van der Merwe, divisional inspector of police in the Eastern Cape, was also present for the operation

Security force members handed out stickers depicting a hand held in a sign of peace with the words "Work for peace and security" inscribed

The security forces also handed out pamphlets which read "The Communist ANC and Cradock and Cradora are not the bosses in Lingelhe. The proper authorities need co-operation to help protect property and life and we must fight the criminals of Lingelhe. We don't want killing and burning and frightened schoolchildren. Criminals must get out."

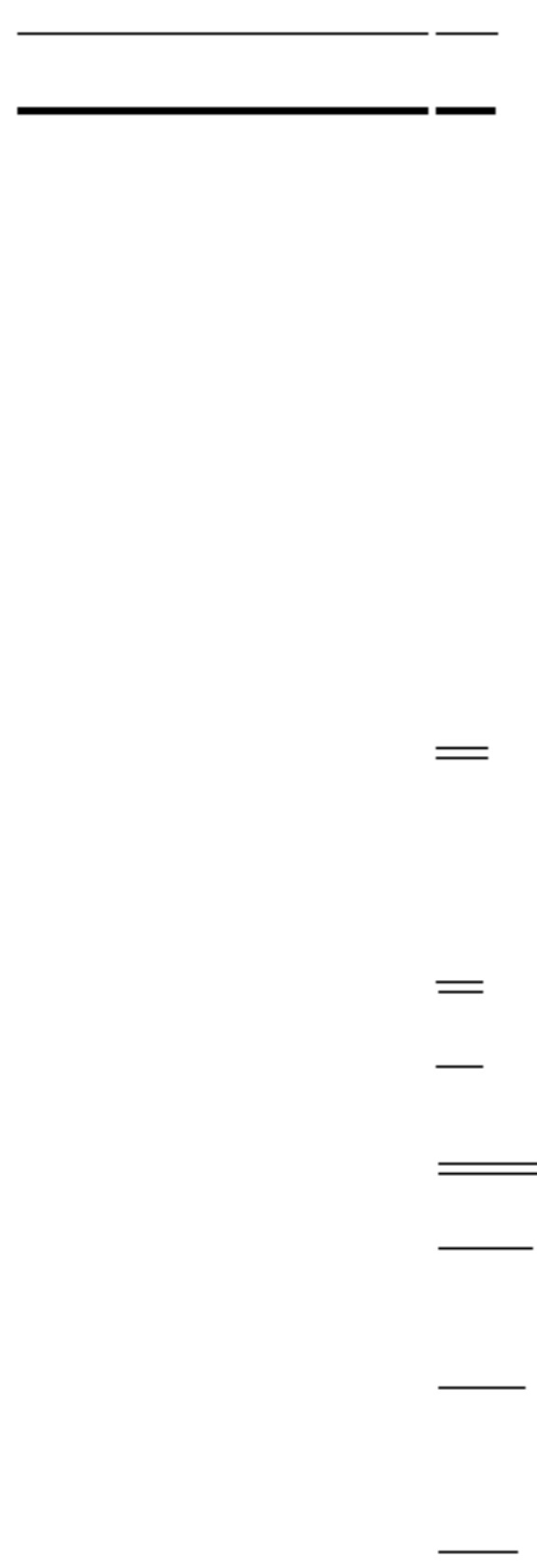
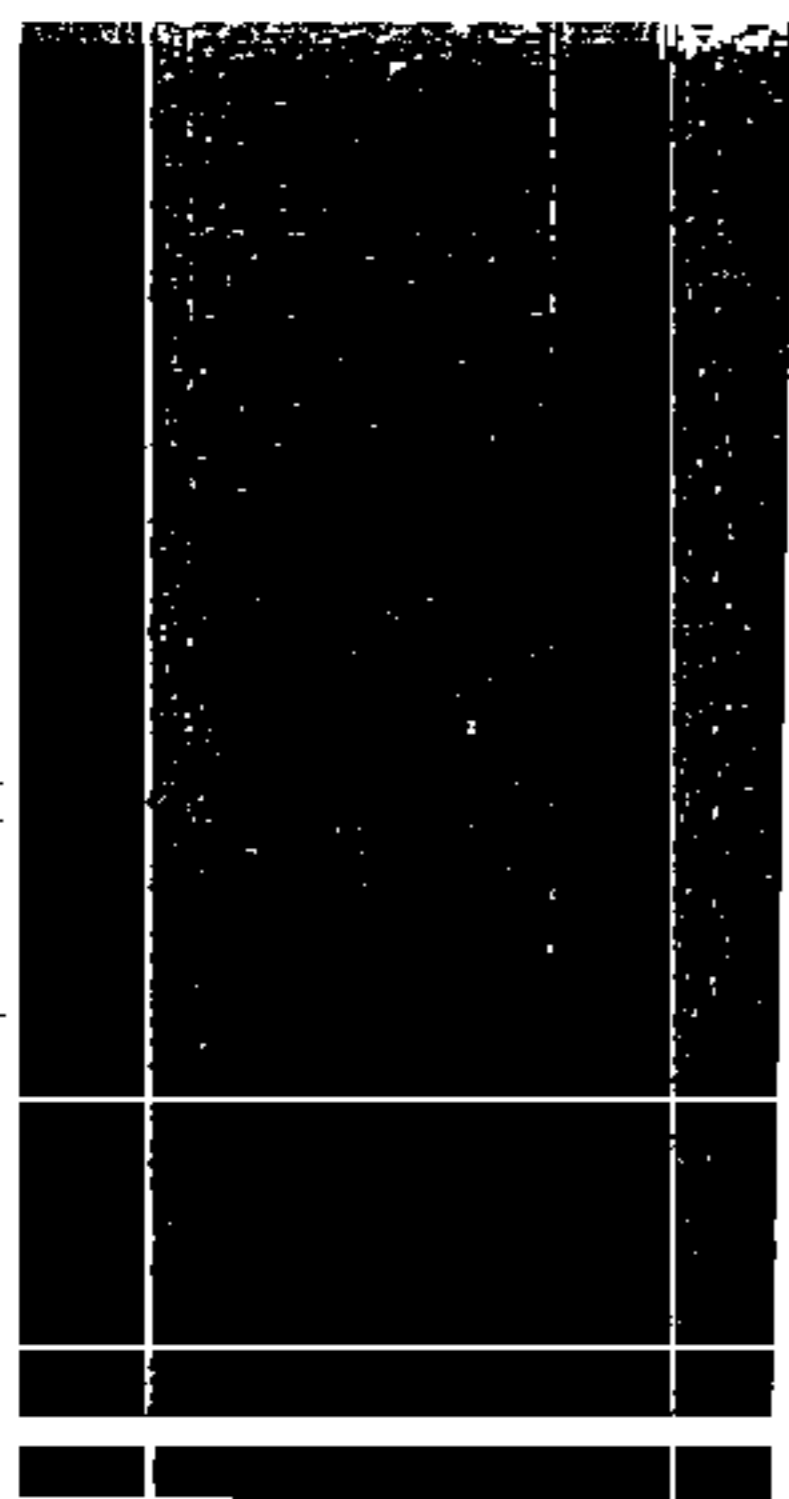
254

PORT ELIZABETH, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1985

E. Post

2087

Members of the Cradock Commando, who are all farmers in the district, formed a cordon around the Cradock township of Lingelhe during a combined security forces swoop today. They are (from the left) Sergeant D J VAN RENSBURG, of the farm, Spitskop, Rifleman H P STEENKAMP, of the farm, Rietfontein, and Rifleman W J JORDAAN, of the farm, Suurfontein. Twenty-four mounted members of the Cradock Commando took part in the swoop. Report — Page 3.



MPLA rejects S

Cape Times 27/5/85 (254)

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PROSPECTS for the speedy repatriation of the dead and wounded SADF commandos who were involved in a clash with Angolan forces last week dimmed as the MPLA government rejected a South African call for urgent talks on their return.

As the international storm sparked by the disclosure of the continued presence of SADF soldiers in Angola continued to rage, opposition MPs in South Africa were preparing for a showdown with the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, whose vote will be debated in Parliament this week.

Mr Raimundo Sottomayor, head of the state-run Angolan news agency, Angop, said in Luanda yesterday that government officials had dismissed the call made on Friday by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, for direct negotiations on the return of the captured commando and the bodies of the two soldiers killed in the clash.

The captured man is Wynand Johannes Petrus du Toit and the two dead soldiers are Louis Pieter van Breda and Rowland Ridgard Liebenberg. The SADF has declined to disclose their ranks.

They were ambushed by Angolan army regulars near the Malongo complex — the site of Cabinda Gulf Oil Corporation installations. The Angolan Defence Ministry later said there appeared to have been nine in the party and that six commandos must have escaped in the incident on Tuesday.

'Criminal act'

Mr Sottomayor, quoting unnamed government officials, said that Angola was demanding an explanation from South Africa "for this criminal act".

However, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the Angolan Government had still to officially communicate its standpoint to the South African Government.

The Angolan Govern-

ment has yet to acknowledge receipt of the original call for urgent talks issued by Mr Pik Botha on Friday.

When asked for comment on Angop's claim, the spokesman said the Department of Foreign Affairs was not prepared to react to statements issued by a news agency. However, Angop closely reflects the Angolan Government's thinking and policy.

Contradiction

A Sapa-AP report from Luanda quoted Mr Sottomayor as telling foreign reporters that "the Angolan Government has no intention of discussing this question with the South Africans in the next few days".

Later last night, Angop said "The Angolan Government demands explanations from the South African Government for the criminal actions of the South African commandos".

Mr Sottomayor said Angolan officials had charged that the presence in Angola of South African commandos represented a "contradiction with the promises and announced peaceful intentions put forth by (President) P W Botha".

The Angolan officials were quoted as saying that claims by the South African Foreign Minister on Friday that the SADF soldiers were searching for members of Swapo and the ANC, did not make sense.

"There are no refugees at all in Cabinda," the officials were quoted as saying. "But the statements from South Africa make it clear there are other sabotage groups in Angola".

The Angolan Defence Ministry scheduled a news conference for today to present the cap-

tured South African commando.

The commandos were found less than a month after South Africa said it had completed a pullout of its troops from southern Angola.

UPI reported that Lisbon's communist daily newspaper O Diario, in a report from its special envoy in Luanda, said on Saturday that Angolan authorities had monitored "every step" the South African commando group took from the time it left South Africa.

The newspaper said the group had left Durban by sea on May 13 and landed in Cabinda five days later, carrying combat rations for three days.

The group "was intercepted and neutralized on May 21, when it was about to set explosive charges in Malongo" the newspaper said.

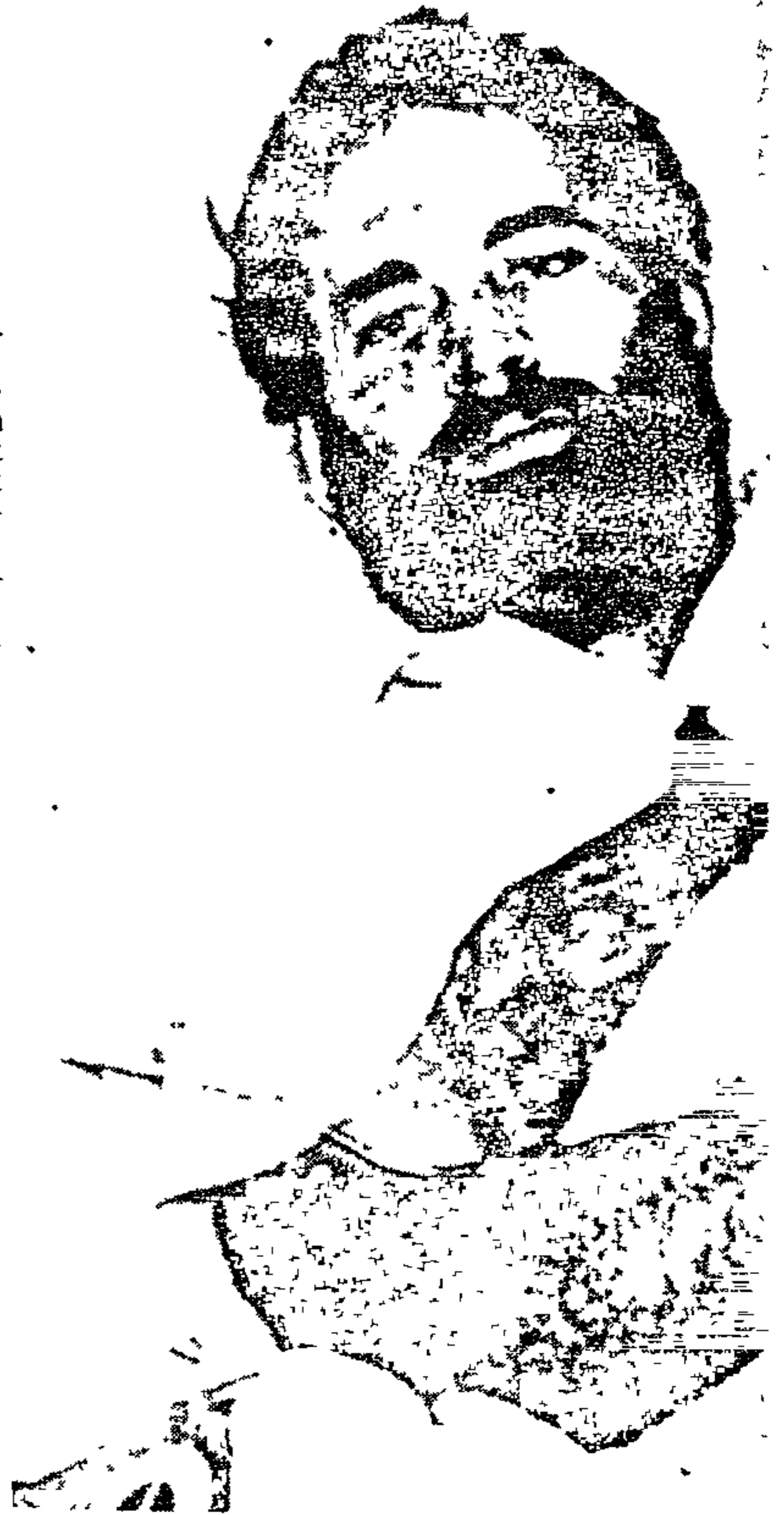
'Propaganda'

A South African military spokesman said last night "This kind of propaganda and wild speculation is predictable and even expected".

"The Defence Force has nothing to add to statements already made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Chief of the SADF".

Meanwhile, everything points to a stormy debate in Parliament this week when the spotlight will fall on the increasingly controversial role of the Defence Force in the sub-continent.

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday that his party would confront the government over the "lies" and the "crisis of credibility" that had plagued SADF activities ever since the clandestine invasion of Angola by South African forces in 1975.



South African soldier Wynand du Toit lies in northern Ang



The bodies of two South African soldiers who
The pictures were supplied to Reuter t

CAN 7/15 27/5/85

ects SA plea

Wife of captive 'very proud'

Staff Reporter

MRS LOWNA DU TOIT, 23, wife of the South African soldier captured in northern Angola last week, spoke yesterday of how "tremendously relieved" she had been to hear that her husband was still alive

She was told this news on Friday evening by telephone from Pretoria she said.

"All that is important for me is that my man is alive. I am very proud of him," she said

"I have no other news of him, I have to go on what the newspapers say"

Mrs Du Toit, speaking from her Langebaan home by telephone, said she had been married to Wynand for almost five years. They have a three-year-old son named Johan

Major I J Joubert, acting officer commanding of Wynand du Toit's unit, would not confirm that Wynand was a member of the Recce Commandos nor would he provide his age or rank

Local sources who declined to be identified said Wynand du Toit was a career soldier in his late twenties, an officer in 1 Reconnaissance Commando unit

Louis Pieter van Breda, one of the two men who died in the clash between the clandestine South African unit and Angolan forces, lived in Vredenburg, within 20km of Langebaan

The house listed under his name in the telephone book was deserted yesterday and a neighbour said the family had "moved to the other side of town" to an address he did not know.

Mrs Du Toit said she "hardly knew" Mr Van Breda or Mr Rowland Liebenberg — the other man killed — and could not say anything about them.

Major Joubert said the same order not to provide information applied in Mr Van Breda's case



South African soldier Wynand du Toit lies in hospital in Luanda after being captured in northern Angola last week

Picture Reuter



bodies of two South African soldiers who were killed in northern Angola last week. The pictures were supplied to Reuter by the Angolan news agency Angop

Mother kept in dark over secret missions

By MARK STANSFIELD
Defence Reporter
THEY are designated "special forces operators" and are particularly well trained in unconventional warfare

Their missions are top secret and not even their closest relatives know where they go or what their function is when, sometimes late at night, the telephone rings and they are "called up"

Mrs Beatrice du Toit, mother of Wynand du Toit, the 27-year-old SADF soldier captured in Northern Angola last week, has already lost one son who, like his brother, was a "special forces operator"

Wynand's brother, Johan du Toit, 23, was killed on a mission in 1978

His mother has never been told how, or exactly where, Johan died and her dedicated sons never once discussed their involvement in clandestine operations

"For years I have worried Ever since Johan was killed and Wynand joined up I have

not slept much Every time Wynand went out, saying he had been asked to report to base, I would pray for him," Mrs du Toit said from her Dwarskersbos home

Like mothers anywhere in the world, Mrs du Toit was interested in what her son was doing

"I was always proud of them both but they would never speak of their army work and even though I never understood, I did not pry because Wynand said he had been sworn to secrecy," she said

The SADF had contacted the Du Toit family and requested that no photographs or family history be supplied to the Press, Mrs du Toit said

SADF special forces members are responsible for the reconnaissance of enemy territory and the destruction of strategic targets, reached on foot, in vehicles, helicopters, across water or by parachute, according to an article in a recent Paratus, the official periodical of the SADF

Angola

tells S A

to explain its actions

NM 27/8/85

452
754

LISBON—Angola yesterday called on Pretoria to explain what it called 'criminal actions' by South African commandos in Northern Angola, the official Angolan news agency Angop said

In a despatch from Luanda Angop said that up to Saturday night Angolan authorities had no official knowledge of a South African request for an urgent meeting about a clash in which two South African soldiers were killed and another captured

Quoting official sources, Angop said Luanda had no intention of discussing the problem with the South Africans in a few days

'On the contrary,' the agency said, 'the Angolan Government demands explanations from the South African Government for the criminal actions of the South African commandos, frustrated by the prompt and vigilant action of the Angolan armed forces'

Intentions

Angola has said its troops engaged the South African commandos while they were trying to sabotage oil installations in the northern Cabinda province

Angop said the South African action was in direct contradiction with promised peaceful intentions by Pretoria

It declared that South African statements defending the action 'made no sense because there are no South West African or South African refugees in the Angolan province of Cabinda'

Angop said the captured South African would be presented to the international Press next week. It also said South African statements suggested that other sabotage groups were operating in Angola

In another development, the Portuguese news agency Anop quoted Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of Swapo, as repeating in Luanda that his nationalist guerillas were ready to sign a ceasefire with South Africa whenever

Pretoria ceased its intransigence

Our parliamentary correspondent writes that the prospects of a speedy repatriation of the surviving SADF commando involved in the clash with Angolan forces last week dimmed with the MPLA Government's apparent rejection of the South African call for urgent talks for the return of the man and bodies of two dead colleagues

Standpoint

However, in Cape Town last night, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the Angolan Government had still to officially communicate its standpoint to the South African Government

The MPLA Government had yet to acknowledge receipt of the original call for urgent talks issued by Mr Botha on Friday — the day after the SADF first denied the Cabinda incident before admitting to the deployment of 'intelligence' units in Angola

When asked to react to reports of a rejection of talks by Angop — which closely reflects MPLA thinking and policy — the spokesman said the Department of Foreign Affairs was not prepared to react to statements issued by a news agency

Named

The SADF soldier wounded and captured in a Defence Force commando mission deep into Angola this week has been named as Mr Wynand Johannes Petrus du Toit

The SADF named two soldiers killed in the ambush, which Angola claims took place in oil-rich Cabinda, north of the Zaire River, as Mr Louis Pieter van Breda, whose family lives in the south-western Cape, and Mr Rowland Ridgard Liebenberg, from the northern Cape

Mrs Lowna du Toit, 23, wife of Wynand, spoke yesterday of how 'tremendously relieved' she had been to hear that her husband was still alive

She was told the news on Friday evening — (Sapa-Reuter)

(252) P. Disfutch

Brink: I will not serve in the SADF

27/5/85

CAPE TOWN — Internationally-acclaimed author, Professor Andre Brink, has announced he will refuse to serve in the South African Defence Force if he is called up

He said in an article in a publication called Die Suid-Afrikaan that he would not serve in the army "because it is not the South Africa for which I want to live or die."

In World War II it was morally justified to fight Nazism and fascism, to join the French Resistance, and to stand up to the Soviet Union in Budapest in 1956, or in Prague in 1968 or in Afghanistan today, he said

"To fight for South Africa does not mean the defence of a South Afri-

townships has been openly supported on a large scale by the army

The situation there had placed the call-up of the 'old guard' in a completely different light "precisely because in the Eastern Cape there has been the bloodiest suppression of protest so far It forces a direct and immediate moral choice on every man who is called up for military service," Prof Brink said

PROF BRINK

can 'civilisation' against an aggressor "

Military call-up has been extended to all white male citizens up to 55 One of the first areas for this call-up was the Eastern Cape, where police action in the

He emphasised his decision not to serve in the Defence Force involved only himself

"But by making such a decision and being responsible for it, I am also demonstrating my conviction that a person has a choice in every situation"—Sapa

Author	Title	Date of Publication	Price
ILRIG	Botswana Mineworkers Strike 1975	4 / 1984	30 cents
ILRIG	Brazil Labour 1978-80	Forthcoming 1984	30 cents
ILRIG	Bolivian Labour post - 1952	Forthcoming 1984	30 cents
ILRIG	International Labour Organisations	Forthcoming 1984	30 cents

Angola may go to UN after ambush of S A commandos

LUANDA—Angola says it may ask the United Nations Security Council to take up the matter of South African commandos operating in Angolan territory

The two South Africans killed and a third captured were preparing to sabotage the U S-Angolan Malango Oil complex in Cabinda province, it claims

A Government information officer, Mr Adelino de Almeida, told reporters the captured South African, identified as Wynand Petrus du Toit, would be presented to the Press 'once the proper preparations have been made'

He is in a Luanda hospital with a gunshot wound in the shoulder.

Mr de Almeida said the Government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was considering calling

on the Security Council to take up the issue. The Angolan Government had earlier asked for a Security Council discussion on South West Africa

He noted that the U S would have been affected if the commandos had been able to carry out a raid on the Cabinda Gulf Oil complex, 49 percent U S-owned and 51 percent Angolan-owned. The complex has a daily output of 120 000 barrels

'A lot of Americans would have been killed if the commandos had not been discovered,' Mr de Almeida said

The U S State Department said on Friday the U S reaction was one of 'great displeasure', since it not only could have sabotaged the U S-operated oil installation but also a peace initiative on southern Africa sponsored by the U S. — (Sapa-AP)

NM 28/5/85
254

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(254)
Call-up
D. Disputu
dodger,
guilty *28/5/85*

CAPE TOWN — A Citizen Force 2nd lieutenant who failed to respond to a call-up for Exercise Thunder Chariot last year was sentenced yesterday in the magistrate's court here to three months imprisonment, suspended for five years

Jacobus Michael van Zyl, 27, of Gordons Bay, was charged with failing to report for compulsory military service during the period August 24 to September 22 last year

He pleaded guilty

Major Arthur Blake of the SADF told the court that the defence force experienced problems with young officers who failed to respond to call-ups — DDC

254 EP 28/5/85

A critical view of the military

I WAS bewailing the apparent lack of competent Pretoriologists, of journalists or scholars able to provide some guidance through the Byzantine labyrinth of contemporary South African government, when I ran into an American professor who told me I must read Frankel on the military

It was very sound advice. Pretoria's *Praetorians* (Cambridge University Press), Philip Frankel's study of "civil-military relations in South Africa", is surely one of the most important books to have been written about South Africa in recent years

That being so, I wish that its contents and conclusions could be made more widely available. But its English price is £22.50 which must put it at well over R50 in South Africa and so beyond the reach of all but the most affluent bookbuyers or those with access to university libraries

The author is a senior lecturer in politics at Wits and his book is in the strictest sense an academic work

First rate studies by political scientists can generate through the subtlety of their analysis a feeling of real intellectual excitement but it is an excitement that derives somewhat austere from the force and clarity of the argument not from any incidental illustrations, those anecdotes or vignettes that enliven and enrich the writing of history

The South African Defence Force is the heir of two very different traditions, British and Afrikaner

The British tradition sees the military as being quite distinct from and subordinate to the civil authority there is scant room for "political" soldiers

The Afrikaner tradition, reaching back to the

By ROBIN HALLETT
British author and historian

frontier society of the eighteenth century, is derived from the concept of the "kommando" which must be joined by every able-bodied man when his community is under threat

Of the two traditions clearly the Afrikaner has greater dynamism and apparent relevance at the present time. On to it has been grafted the novel concept of "total strategy" of which General Malan is the most vigorous exponent

But Malan, as Frankel clearly shows, derived the concept of "total strategy" from the writings of André Beaufré, a French general who fought in Indochina and Algeria and pondered long on the implications of those two disastrous wars

Beaufré is in an exact sense a counter-revolutionary. His writings, avidly studied in the Joint Defence College, represent a highly sophisticated attempt to work out an effective means of combating opponents who are using guerilla tactics in a war of liberation

But Beaufré is far from being a blind reactionary, a narrow-minded military man. "The concept of strategic action necessarily stems from political analysis" he writes in one key passage — and in another "By thoroughgoing reforms we must cut the ground from under the feet of the malcontents"

"Total strategy" as now being preached by the SADF is a very much less sophisticated bundle of ideas than that presented by Beaufré

"Total strategy," writes Frankel, "mystifies and obscures reality. It writes off the internal problems of South Africa as external manipulation,

and where it is unable to find persuasive evidence of the 'total onslaught' it falls back on the fabricated series of perils historically so effective in activating the white laager mentality — the old 'black peril', the 'red peril' and even the 'yellow peril' "

"Total strategy" could be described in Orwell terms as a form of 'newspeak', designed to cover up the age-old objective, the maintenance of white supremacy. As a political formula for South Africa's future Frankel finds total strategy "hopelessly empty, shallow and almost ludicrous"

Nevertheless for all its intellectual shoddiness "total strategy" has clearly contributed to the process of militarisation which Frankel examines in critical detail

The massive expansion of the defence budget (though expenditure on defence still represents a considerably smaller percentage of GDP in South Africa than in any Third World countries), the extension of conscription, the growth of a military-industrial complex with many private-sector firms drawn in by lucrative contracts, the recruitment of "non-whites" (possibly of greater significance, Frankel suggests, than the constitutional reforms), the publicity accorded the SADF in the media, and, most important of all, the presence of the military in the State Security Council and other high level committees — all these are manifestations of a process that has given the military a larger say in national affairs than ever before



of his book (for which he may not have been responsible) he points out that South Africa has "no deep-rooted praetorian traditions and therefore is still very different from those Latin American countries where for generations the military have intervened in politics"

In South Africa the movement of the military into areas of civil authority is likely to be "attenuated and low-key"

Nevertheless a process has started and it seems unlikely to be reversed. That "pristine non-political innocence of the barracks" has been lost for ever

One of the moral strengths of this book is the fairness with which the author expounds a wide range of views, another, even more pronounced, is that in the end he leaves us in no doubt where he stands

"I am of the firm conviction that given the circumstances of South African society continued militarisation will do incalculable harm to the policy, exacerbate the racial cleavages and contribute absolutely nothing to the resolution of justice, equality and stability for all its peoples"

To which I, as a concerned outsider, would add a very hearty Amen

Discussion of the role of the military in South Africa is hedged around with taboos. To criticise is seen as "unpatriotic". And so one can foresee Frankel's book being disregarded by those elements of South African society — Nationalist politicians, senior army officers and civil servants, lecturers at military academies — who could in fact gain most from it

But the proponents of "total strategy" would do well to remember the stress that their guru, Beaufré, lays on "political analysis"

But to assume that militarisation is an inevitable process is to underestimate the complexity of South African politics and to ignore the wide range of groups whose attitude to the military stretches from being hesitantly equivocal to outright hostility

Frankel looks at attitudes in the black community, the criticisms, focussing on the issue of conscientious objection, expressed by the English churches and universities, the resentment of the many young whites at finding themselves forced into military service, the irritation felt by many businessmen when key personnel are whisked away by the SADF, the tensions aroused within the bureaucracy (particularly noted in the Department of Foreign Affairs) at the pretensions of the military, the rancour inevitably provoked by the rapid promotion of a new elite of technocratic "whizz-kids", the profound suspicion of conservative Afrikaners at the growth of bureaucratic centralism — all these different currents of opinion run counter to the smooth running of that "total involvement" which is an essential corollary of "total strategy"

What then of the future?

An eventual military coup? Probably not, thinks Frankel

Despite the catchy title

SADF accused of deception

Dispatch Bureau

JOHANNESBURG — The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) — which is campaigning for the abolition of compulsory national service — yesterday accused the South African Defence Force of “actively deceiving the South African public.”

A statement following a meeting of the ECC's national committee, which “deeply condemned” the actions of SADF troops in Angola, said this was confirmed by reports from Cabinda.

“This deception goes back to the initial invasion of Angola in 1975 and continued with SADF support for Renamo in Mozambique, denied by the South African authorities for years.”

The statement said these actions prompted the question: “Are we ever to believe the SADF?”

It said that for South African conscripts the implications were severe in that they had no prior knowledge of the deeds they would be forced to commit once they started their service.

D. Dispatch

28/5/85 (254)

ck Opposition on the attack MSW 28/5/85 over SA troops in Angola

BY TOS WENZEL
Political Correspondent

SHARP criticism of recent action by the Defence Force in Angola is expected in the debate on the Defence vote which starts in the Assembly today.

Opposition spokesmen are to continue their criticism of the Cabinda incident in which two South African soldiers were killed and one wounded and captured.

The debate will be opened by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, with speakers expected to ask questions about the Government's control of the Defence Force.

The Opposition says the impression has been created that the SADF takes its own decisions, regardless of the peace initiatives of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Explanations

They will also press for explanations on how the Angolan incident took place at a time when peace moves in Southern Africa and attempts to find a SWA/Namibian solution had reached such a delicate stage.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, will speak late this afternoon and tomorrow.

Defence Force spokesmen have maintained that the soldiers involved in the Cabinda incident were commandos on a reconnaissance raid Angola alleges that they were found with landmines and other equipment, indicating that they were on their way to sabotage oil installations in Cabinda, north of Angola.

Angola now also claims that earlier acts of sabotage along the Angolan coast were carried out by South Africans and not by Unita as previously stated.

UN resolution

The Department of Foreign Affairs has declined to react to these allegations, saying it does not comment on newspaper reports.

There is now also the possibility that Angola will raise the matter at the United Nations.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said today Pretoria would almost certainly contest any UN resolution against South Africa.

So far there has been no official Angolan reaction to Pretoria's request for a meeting between representatives of the two countries.

Meanwhile, Sapa-AP reports from Luanda that Angola says it may ask the UN Security Council to take up the matter of South African commandos operating in its territory.

functionary in terms of section 118A (1) of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, to tap any telephones or intercept any communications transmitted by telephone since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act, No 101 of 1972, if so, (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what were the ranks of the persons who made this request and (cc) in respect of what dates is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) No
(b) (i) Yes
(ii) No

(aa) and (cc) It is neither the policy, nor the practice to divulge information of this nature

(bb) The Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Deputy Commissioner

Subscription/contribution to certain magazine

*19 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether (a) national servicemen, (b) members of the Permanent Force and (c) any other specified members or employees of the South African Defence Force are required to (i) subscribe to, and/or (ii) contribute in any way towards the cost of, a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) why and (b) what is the name of this publication,

- (2) whether these persons are entitled to refuse to (a) subscribe to and/or (b) contribute towards the cost of this publication, if not, why not, if so, what is the procedure to be followed

by such persons should they not wish to receive a copy of this publication,

- (3) whether the (a) cost of and/or (b) a contribution towards the cost of a copy of the said publication is deducted from the salaries of any members or employees of the South African Defence Force, if not, in what manner is payment made in respect of this publication, if so,
(4) whether these persons are consulted in regard to the deductions prior to the money being deducted from their salaries, if not, why not, if so, in what manner,
(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) No It is not required of any member or employee of the South African Defence Force to subscribe and/or contribute to the cost of printing the official magazine of the Defence Force, "Paratus". Members of the South African Defence Force were, however, requested to make a voluntary contribution to the printing cost thereof

- (2) (a) and (b) Yes Members can indicate in writing through the normal service channels that they do not wish to make the voluntary contribution

- (3) (a) No

- (b) Yes, only in respect of members who have bound themselves to making the voluntary contribution

- (4) Yes Members were informed via their units that the magazine could no longer be supplied free of charge from April 1985 and that those who henceforth wanted to receive a copy would have to make a contribution to the cost of printing by means of a stop order on their salaries. Publicity

was also given to this new arrangement in the February issue of the magazine. New entrants to the South African Defence Force are also given the choice of making the prescribed voluntary contribution if they wish to receive the magazine

- (5) No

Mr W V RAW. Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he tell me whether the publication is used to transmit regular monthly messages from the Chief of the SADF to men of all ranks in the SADF and, if so, how will that message be transmitted if they do not subscribe voluntarily?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Speaker, it is correct that messages from the Chief of the South African Defence Force and also other messages of importance to national servicemen and other members of the Defence Force are transmitted to them on a monthly basis by means of the magazine. If members do not receive the magazine they will unfortunately have to make do without these messages [interjections.] The hon member who now sits laughing will also have to make do without the message and he will be poorer than if he listened to what I want to say. It is a pity that he now does not get the message. The Defence Force will think of methods to bring important messages to the attention of all the members of the Defence Force.

Independent state: purchase of car

*20 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether his Department has approved any project, financed in part or in whole with money provided by the Republic of South Africa, which includes the purchase of a car for the head of an independent Black state, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) when, (b) what is the cost of the car concerned and (c) what is the name of this Black state;

- (2) whether the cost of this car was included in the annual grant-in-aid to the independent Black state concerned, if not, from what source did this money come?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND OF EDUCATION (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs).

- (1) No (a), (b) and (c) Fall away
(2) No Apart from the budgetary assistance by the RSA, the TBVC states have at their disposal income from their share in the Customs Union income pool, the Rand Monetary Union and other own income sources like taxes. As independent states the TBVC countries determine their own priorities regarding the application of these funds.

Telephone tapping J. H. H. and
274 28/5/85 G. Col. 1626

*21 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 783 on 16 April 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of (i) his Staff and/or (ii) the South African Defence Force has requested the Minister of Communications or the functionary in terms of section 118A(1)(a) of the Post Office Act, No 44 of 1958, to tap any telephones or intercept any communications transmitted by telephone since the insertion of this provision in the principal Act by the Post Office Amendment Act No 101 of 1972, if so (aa) on how many occasions, (bb) what were the ranks of the persons who made this request and (cc) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (a) and (b)(i) No
(b) (ii) Yes

(aa) and (cc) For security reasons I am not prepared to divulge the infor-

mation requested I wish to state categorically, however, that the principle that tapping will only be done in the interest of State security, as stipulated in the Post Office Act, is strictly adhered to at all times

(bb) Lieutenant-general and Rear-

admiral *Hansard*

Guguletu: certain person killed

28/5/85

*22 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was shot and killed by a member of the South African Police in a Guguletu theatre on or about 11 May 1985, if so, (a) when, (b) what was the name of this person, (c) what were the circumstances surrounding his death, (d) how many policemen were involved and (e) what was the (i) rank and (ii) length of service of the policeman concerned,

- (2) whether the person killed was being sought by the police, if so, why, if not, why (a) were the police present at this theatre and (b) was it considered necessary to fire,

- (3) whether this incident has been investigated, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings,

- (4) whether any action has been taken as a result of this incident, if not, why not, if so, what action,

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (1) No, not in a theatre, but in a hall in the Ulinthu Community Centre, where a film was being shown

- (a) At 01h50 on 11 May 1985

- (b) Anthony Mabanga

- (c) In an attempt to evade arrest, a suspect fled into the community centre where he violently resisted arrest. In the ensuing tussle for possession of the policeman's fire-arm a shot went off as a result of which the person concerned was unfortunately fatally wounded.

- (d) Two members of the Reserve Police Force

- (e) (i) A sergeant and a constable.

- (ii) Ten and three years, respectively

- (2) No

- (a) and (b) I refer to (1)(c).

- (3) Yes, on conclusion of the investigation the docket will be referred to the Attorney-general for his decision

- (4) Whether or not criminal proceedings will be instituted depends upon the decision of the Attorney-general

- (5) No

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell us whether there are standing instructions issued to the Police about using firearms in crowded places or on streets where passersby might be injured?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reply is yes.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell the House if this is one of the standing instructions which is ignored? [Interjections]

Rape: report

*23. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether he has received the report of the Law Commission dealing with

reform in regard to the laws governing rape, if so, (a) when and (b) what were the recommendations made by the Commission,

- (2) whether he intends Tabling this report; if not, why not, if so, when,

- (3) whether he intends introducing any legislation during the current session of parliament to give effect to these recommendations of the Law Commission, if so, when,

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

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

- (1) (a) Yes, on 26 April 1985

- (b) and (2) The report was tabled today I therefore deem it unnecessary to list the recommendations now

- (3) No, the recommendations are being considered

- (4) No statement is called for *Hansard Cl Col 1629*
Teacher training college
28/5/85

*24 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) Whether he has received any representations concerning a teacher training college for Blacks in the Western Cape, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto,

- (2) whether his Department intends building a teacher training college in the Western Cape, if not, why not, if so, (a) where and (b) when,

- (3) whether there are any teacher training facilities for Blacks in the Western Cape, if so, (a) what facilities and (b) where are they located,

- (4) how many (a) teachers and (b) pupils were there at schools for Blacks in the Western Cape as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (1) No formal representations have been received

- (2) The Western Cape is one of the areas being investigated by the Department for the possible establishment of a college of education

- (3) Yes

- (a) A satellite campus of the Cape College of Education

- (b) At St Francis, Langa.

- (4) (a) If the residential areas of Guguletu, Kaya Mandi, Khayelitsha, Langa, Mfuleni, Mbekweni, Nyanga, Zwelithemba, Nduli, Nonqubela and Zwelihle are taken into account, the number of teachers in service on 5 March 1984 were as follows

Primary Schools	689
Secondary Schools	174
Total	863

- (b) Number of pupils in areas as mentioned in (4)(a) on 5 March 1984 were

Primary Schools	29 016
Secondary Schools	6 748
Total	35 764

Own Affairs

Chiropractors/homeopaths

*1 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether there are any faculties for the training of (a) chiropractors and

era

Angola may complain to UN over raid

CAPE TOWN

28/5/85

(E)

254

LUANDA. — Angola yesterday said that it may ask the United Nations Security Council to take up the matter of South African commandos operating in Angolan territory.

An Angolan information officer, Mr Adelino de Almeida, told reporters late yesterday that his government was considering calling on the Security Council to take up the issue.

The Angolan Government had earlier asked for a Security Council discussion on SWA/Namibia, its neighbour to the south.

"We may seek a general discussion on Southern Africa that would cover both issues," he said.

'Sabotage'

Angola has said that it killed two soldiers and captured a third member of a South African commando group, who were preparing to sabotage the US-Angolan Malango Oil complex in northern Cabinda last Tuesday.

The captured South African, identified by Pretoria as Wynand Petrus du Toit, would be presented to the press, "once the proper preparations have been made", said Mr De Almeida yesterday.

Mr Du Toit is being treated in a Luanda hospital for a gunshot wound in the shoulder.

Mr De Almeida noted that the United States would have been affected if the commandos had been able to carry out a raid on the Cabinda Gulf Oil complex.

"A lot of Americans would have been killed if the commandos had not been discovered," said Mr De Almeida.

Last week a US State Department spokesman Mr Edward Djerejian said that their reaction was one of "great displeasure", since it not only could have sabotaged the oil installation but a US-sponsored peace initiative in southern Africa as well.

Mr De Almeida said it was unclear whether the US condemnation covered only the Cabinda incident "or a more general concept of South African sabotage operations in Angola".

He said that the incident "clearly demonstrates earlier acts of

sabotage along the Angolan coast were carried out by the South Africans — and not by the South-African backed Unita rebel movement".

After first denying any knowledge of the Cabinda incident, South Africa later said it had intelligence-gathering units in northern Angola to get information on the ANC and Swapo.

● The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) — which is campaigning for the abolition of compulsory national service — yesterday accused the South African Defence Force of "actively deceiving the South African public".

Questions

A statement followed a meeting of the ECC's national committee which "deeply condemned" the actions of SADF troops in Angola.

"This deception goes back to the initial invasion of Angola in 1975 and continued with SADF support for Ren-

amo in Mozambique which was for years denied by the South African authorities".

The ECC said these actions prompted the question "Are we ever to believe the SADF?"

It said that for South African conscripts the implications were severe in that they had no prior knowledge of the deeds they would be forced to commit once they began their service.

Support

● The official Cuban daily newspaper Granma, yesterday said that the discovery of the commandos in Cabinda illustrated the South African Government's continued support for guerillas trying to topple the Angolan Government.

"It is a well demonstrated fact that the bands of Unita and the South African army are closely co-ordinated" it said in an editorial — Sapa-Reuter and Own Correspondent.

...bek (centre) and ... Carina won the ... absent tenor Deon ... an Opera House ... cture Stewart Colman

274
 Defence Act 28/5/85
 *14 THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence.

(1) Whether any change in the service commitments in terms of (a) section 22(3)(a), (b) section 22(3)(b) and (c) section 44(3)(b)(i) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, is contemplated; if so, (i) what will be the nature of these changes and (ii) when will they take effect,

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1)(a), (b) and (c) No

(2) Yes The service that is stipulated in the particular sections is the maximum period for which a national serviceman may be compelled to serve. In practice, however, only as much service is required of a member as is necessary. For example Citizen Force and Commando members are already on a large scale being called up for shorter periods than for which provision is made in sections 22(3)(b) and 44(3)(b)(i)

Hammond 28/5/85
 Atlantis Diesel Engines
 *15 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

(1) Whether he or his Department monitors the administration of Atlantis Diesel Engines,

(2) whether he will furnish information on the recent dismissal of an employee of Atlantis Diesel Engines for displaying a badge of a certain organization on his clothes, if not, why not, if so, (a)(i) why and (ii) in terms of what regulation was he dismissed, (b) when was this regulation introduced, (c) who (i) introduced this regulation and (ii) took the decision

to dismiss this worker, (d) for what period was he employed by Atlantis Diesel Engines and (e) what is the name of the organization depicted on the badge,

(3) whether, prior to this employee's dismissal, he was warned not to display this badge, if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) by whom and (d) with what result,

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

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

(1) No Atlantis Diesel Engines (Pty) Ltd is registered as a private company in terms of the Companies Act, 1973, and although the State has made available through the Industrial Development Corporation of SA Ltd share capital for the erection of ADE, the affairs of ADE are run by an independent directorate and management. However, as was mentioned in the reply to Question No 12 of 22 February 1984, the Department of Trade and Industry keeps itself posted of the operating results of ADE

(2) and (3) As in the case of any business undertaking, labour matters of companies, including ADE, are administered by the management within the framework of the relevant legislation

(4) Falls away

Swaziland delegation: discussions

*16. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether he or any member of his Department held discussions with a Swaziland delegation on or about 14 May 1985, if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) who was present at these discussions,

(2) whether border adjustments were dis-

cussed; if so, what was the nature of these discussions,

(3) whether any decisions were reached during the course of these discussions, if so, what decisions,

(4) whether consultations were held with the governments of any other independent Black states prior to these discussions, if not, why not, if so, (a)(i) with which Black states, (ii) when and (iii) where were these consultations held and (b) what was their response,

(5) whether the decisions reached at these discussions will be relayed to the governments of any other independent Black states, if not, why not, if so, (a) to which such governments and (b) when,

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

(1) Yes

(a) 14 May 1985

(b) Fleur du Cap Estate, Somerset West

(c) A South African delegation led by myself and comprising senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and a Swazi delegation led by their Foreign Minister, Mr M M P Mmisi

(2) to (6) At the conclusion of the discussions I indicated in reply to questions from the media that the two delegations had discussed economic matters and other aspects of mutual concern

It is not customary and certainly not in South Africa's interest to publish the details of discussions between Governments unless they both agree

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask whether it is the intention of the Government to pursue the matter of incorporating a certain section of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma in the Kingdom of Swaziland and whether that option has been rejected?

The MINISTER I am afraid that the answer to that lies within the area of authority of my colleague who is not present here I therefore cannot reply to that

Mr P G SOAL Are you not a member of the Cabinet?

Greater Soweto 28/5/85
 *17 Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether the Central Statistical Services have any population statistics for Greater Soweto, if not, why not, if so what was the population of Greater Soweto as at (a) 31 March 1984 and (b) 31 December 1984?

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

Yes

(a) Not available

(b) Not available

Data collected at population censuses only 1980 Census figure was 871 187 Information regarding the 1985 Population Census is not available as yet

Hammond 28/5/85
 Atlantis Diesel Engines
 *18 THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 34 on 19 March 1985, (a) he and/or (b) any member of the (i) South African Police and/or (ii) security branch of the South African Police has requested the Minister of Communications or the

More SADF raids into Angola possible

ARGUS 28/5/82 254

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Further SADF raids into Angola should not be ruled out, according to the Institute for Strategic Studies (Issup) at the University of Pretoria

Issup said in a paper the Defence Force chief, General Constand Viljoen, had warned that future military actions by South Africa in Angola depended on the MPLA's ability to control Swapo

Issup's remarks are particularly pertinent at a time when South Africa has clashed with Angola over three members of

a South African commando unit captured while allegedly attempting to sabotage oil installations in Cabinda

Two of the men were killed and a third is being held captive

The Issup paper said that to some extent South Africa was involved in a mini arms race with the Soviet Union in a regional context

"Although there are of course limits to what the Soviet Union may be willing to supply Angola, for instance, South Africa does have technological, financial and manpower constraints which adversely affect the country's ability to main-

tain a credible deterrent

"It would appear that the conventional threat to South Africa in fact lies in the longer-term implications of Soviet arms supplies to Angola and to a lesser extent Mozambique"

The possibility of a combined Soviet/proxy conventional offensive against South Africa, although highly unlikely at this stage, could not be ruled out completely should a civil war develop in South Africa, the paper said

In the meantime, however, the Soviets would continue the arms build-up in neighbouring states in order to gain influence

Police
E. Post
extend
E Cape
SWOOPS

Crime Reporter
POLICE assisted by the South African Defence Force in a supplementary role, today swooped on the black townships of Cookhouse and Bedford in the Eastern Cape in exercises similar to the one conducted at Cradock yesterday

Early today cordons were thrown around the two townships simultaneously and police search parties moved in

Pamphlets were handed out by members of the security forces

Four people were arrested in the swoop on the Cradock township of Lingelihle yesterday

One of the men arrested was wanted for questioning on several charges of stock theft in Cradock and neighbouring towns

Three others were arrested on charges of possession of stolen goods and housebreaking and theft



Technikon displayed their skills with some weird and wonderful creations. Helping each other adjust the accessories on their garments were STAKIS (left) and ALISON MURDOCH

Picture by Mike Holmes



Russian mine blasts injures 16

254
29/5/85

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—As the Nedbank East Building was being evacuated here yesterday a limpet mine, discovered in a shoe box outside the medical inspection office of the South African Medical Corps, exploded and injured 16 people.

Only one was injured seriously enough to be detained overnight in hospital.

Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange said last night the mine had been of Soviet origin and the explosion had been in line with declared ANC policy to concentrate on so-called 'soft' civilian targets, Sapa reports.

The explosion shattered a glass partition against which the mine had been leaning and blew out most first-floor windows.

One woman, an unnamed senior officer, in the medical corps, had been only 4 m from the bomb when it exploded.

Witnesses said two derivatives had opened the lid of the box and spotted the bomb.

Military personnel began an immediate evacuation and a two-man bomb disposal unit with sniffer dogs confirmed that it was a limpet mine.

The two guys ran up to every floor and urged people to get out fast because a bomb was going to explode, a witness said.

Screaming

At first, people were being evacuated past the bomb down the central stairs before they were ushered through emergency exits.

When the bomb went off the evacuation had not been completed and some women ran out of the building screaming hysterically.

A caretaker said she had been about to take a packet of letters upstairs from her office on the first floor when she heard the explosion. She was treated for shock.

One officer, who went up to the 15th floor after the bomb had been discovered, said he felt the explosion there, saw smoke and smelled what he thought was cordite within 20 seconds.

The whole building rocked, he said, and then there were screams from downstairs.

Large crowds gathered around the cordons, blocking peak-hour traffic on End Street in the city centre.

While the area was searched for a possible second bomb, a Portuguese restaurant and bar across a courtyard, within 20 m of the blast, carried on business as usual.

Ten white people were taken to Johannesburg Hospital, three black people were treated at Hillbrow Hospital and others were treated on the spot.

All but one white woman, who had glass shards removed from her eye, were discharged shortly afterwards.

From Page 1

fore the explosion after a suspicious-looking parcel was seen. However, the injured could not be evacuated in time

The South African Police public relations officer for the Witwatersrand, Colonel Fred Bull, said the cause of the explosion was not known, but confirmed that several people had been injured

Two national servicemen, serving their two-year stint at the command, were also reportedly injured in the blast. The explosives are believed to have been hidden in a shoebox in the fire escape

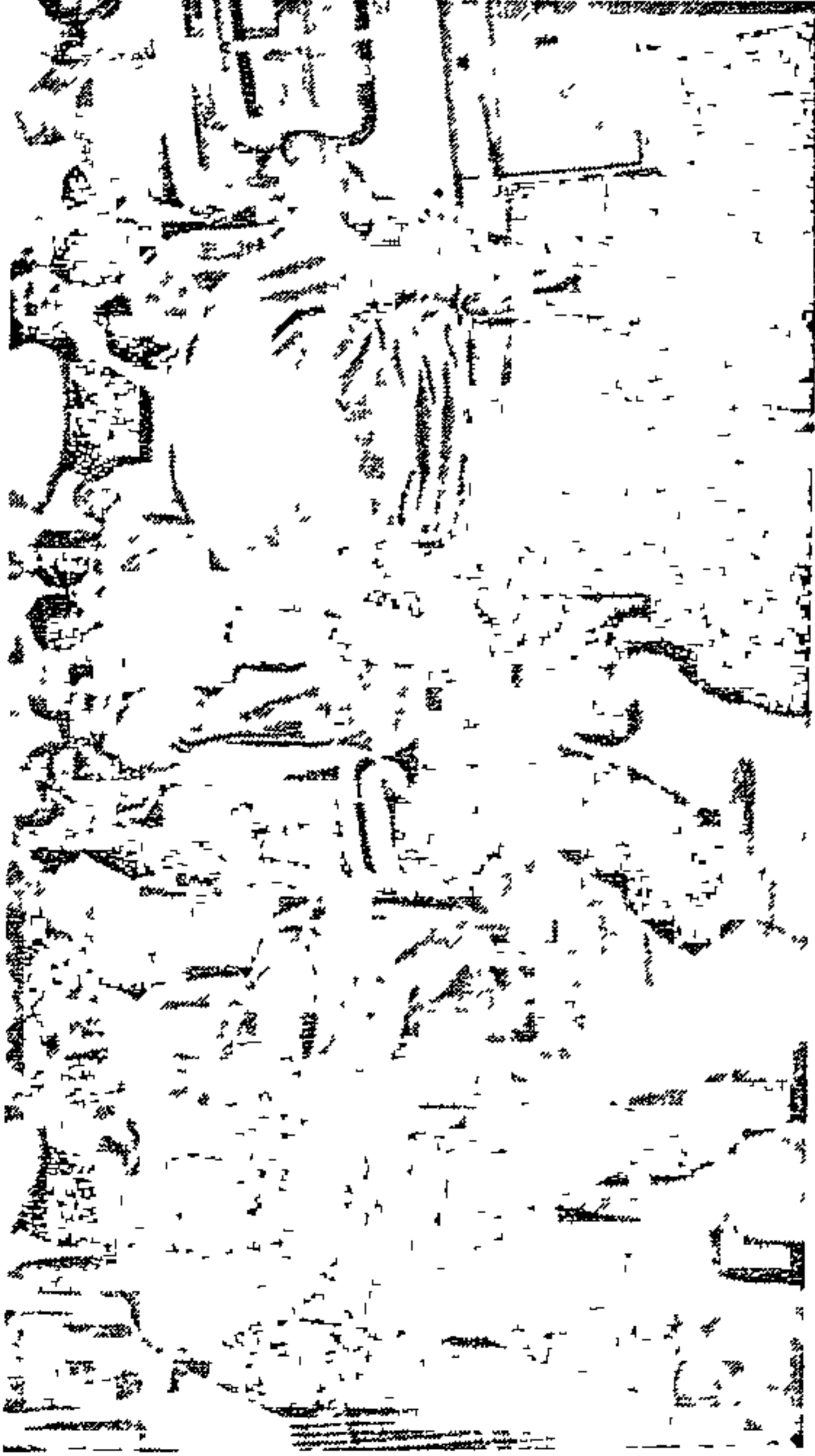
Mrs Annette Swart, who is pregnant and works in the building, told Sapa the "explosion was loud and frightening and people in the building started to panic. Luckily a friend was with me and calmed me down"

Miss Nothemba Nduli of Soweto, who works as a cleaner at the SATS offices, said a serviceman entered their office while she was emptying an ashtray into the dustbin and shouted at them to evacuate the building

"As I was getting out into the passage, I heard a terrible bang and only recovered while lying on the grass in the nearby park," she said

Mr Mike Levitt, who

16 hurt in city blast



POLICE CORDONED OFF the area after yesterday afternoon's bomb blast in Johannesburg and had to use dogs to restrain about 250 people from getting too close to the scene while Security Police were searching the building for a possible second bomb



office while she was emptying an ashtray into the dustbin and shouted at them to evacuate the building

"As I was getting out into the passage, I heard a terrible bang and only recovered while lying on the grass in the nearby park," she said

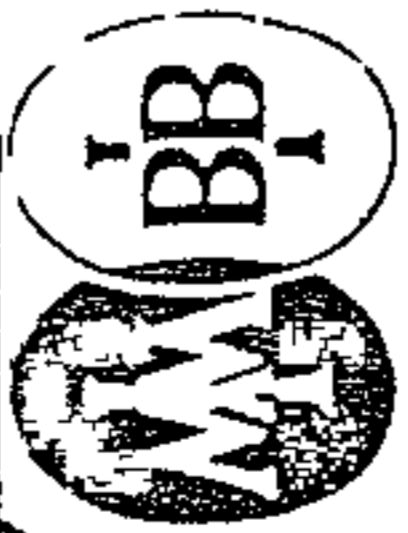
Mr Mike Levitt, who owns a confectionery business on the ground floor of the building, said "I heard a big noise and people started running. But none of my staff were injured in the blast or the confusion that followed"

By late last night the names of the injured were not known

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Defence Force's Southern Transvaal Medical Command Offices in Johannesburg were destroyed when a bomb, believed to have been hidden in a shoebox in the fire escape of the Nedbank East City Building, yesterday injured 16 people

POLICE with dogs stood by while their colleagues searched the building

PIC: XBUZANI YUJUN



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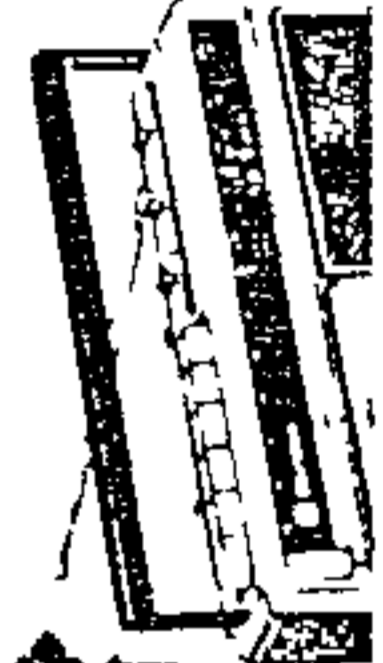


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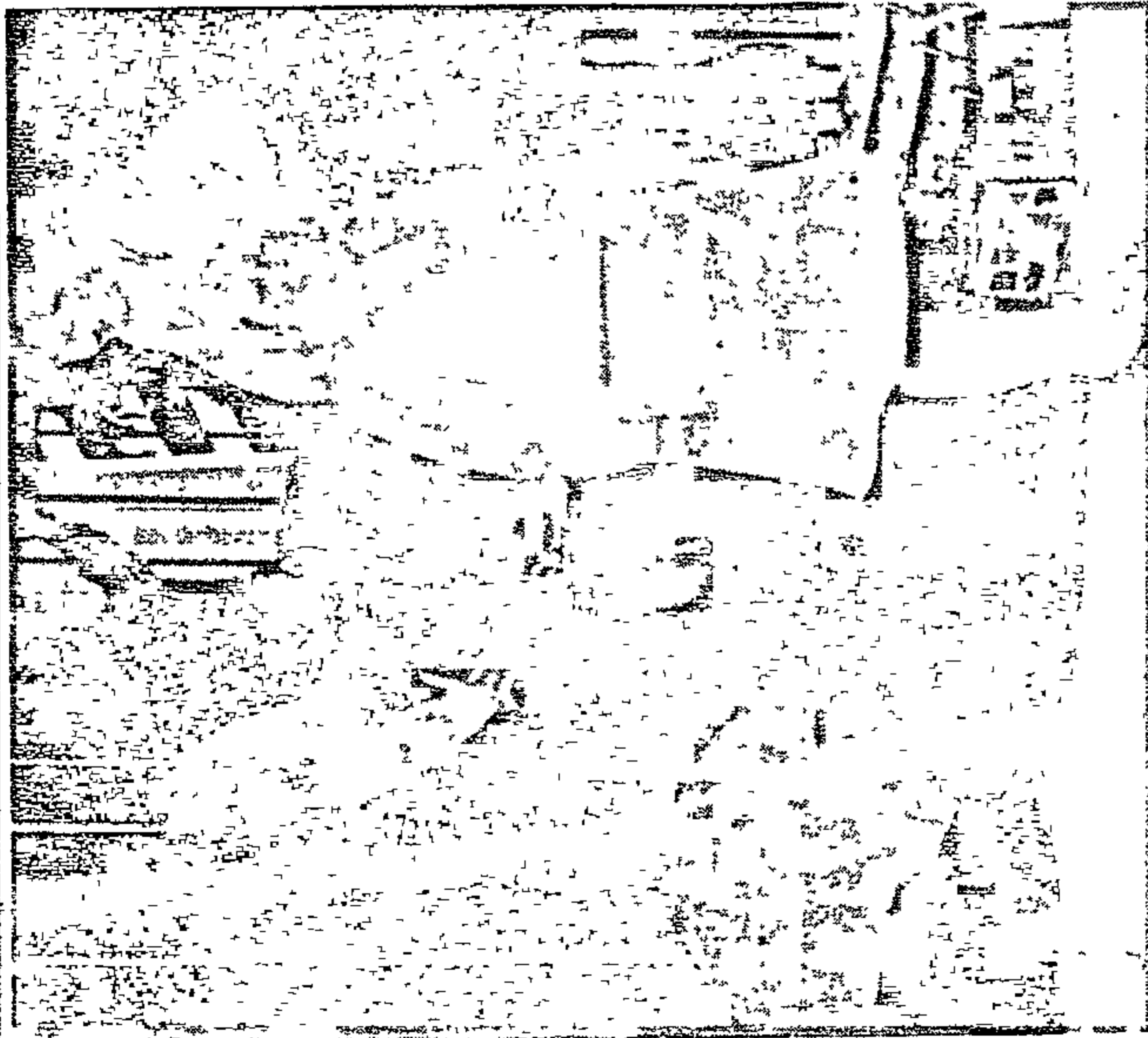
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YOTAKA 2-Band Radio/
Cassette Recorders
FM/MW radio with telescopic

WORRIED onlookers wait anxiously for a possible release of the names of the injured at yesterday's bomb blast scene in Johannesburg



AMBULANCE men attend to one of the 16 people injured in yesterday's bomb blast at the offices of the South African Defence Force's Southern Transvaal Medical Command

PH. MIBUZI NI ZULU

Soccer boss on murder rap

BYNKOPANE MAKOBANE
A IOP official of Morka Swallows Limited is to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today in connection with the first appearance together with two men, Mr Myekeni Simon Hlongwane and Mr Christopher Mandla Simeleane.
The two have already appeared in court near the Nancefield Men's Hostel on April 10.
His death came shortly after a leading player in his club, Aaron

CITY BLAST

Sowetan 29/5/85

254

254

By SEFAKO NYAKA

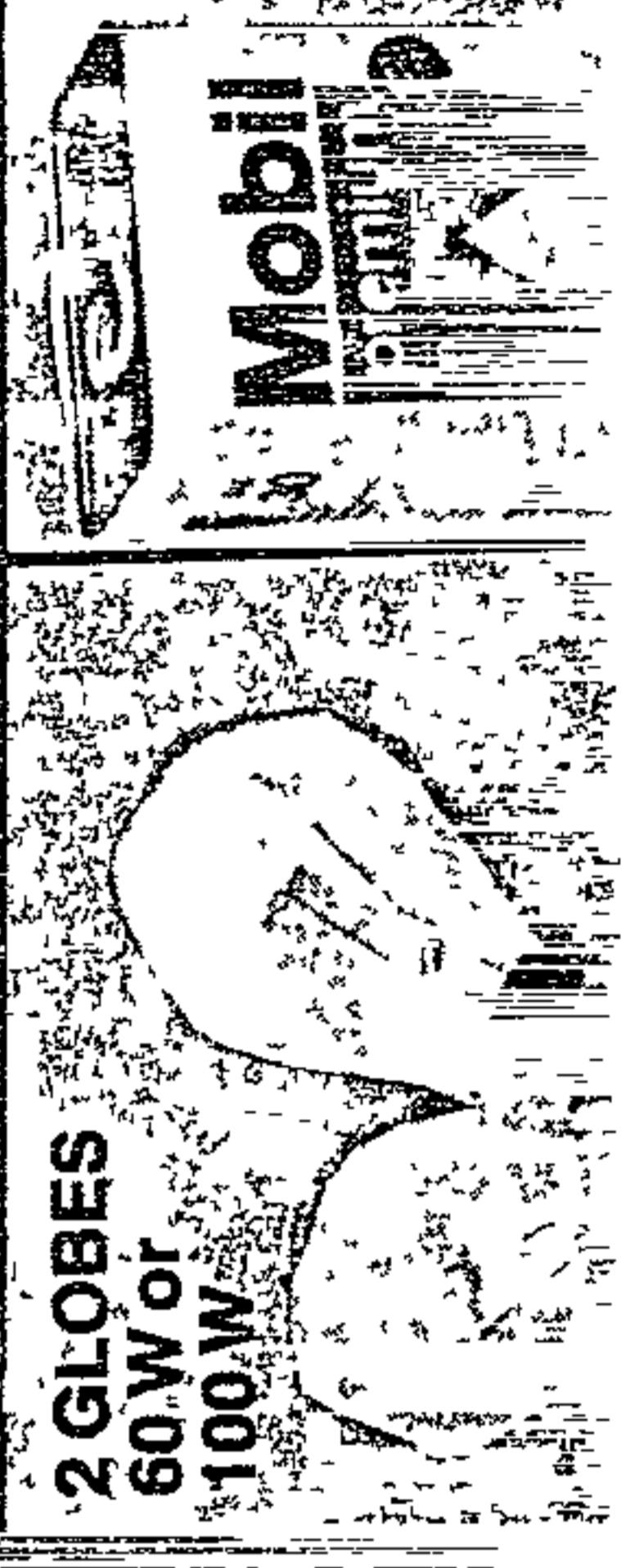
SIXTEEN people were injured — three of them seriously — when a bomb blast rocked the offices of the South African Defence Force's Southern Transvaal Medical Command in Johannesburg yesterday afternoon.

The blast occurred at the Nedbank East City Building on the corner of End and De Villiers streets. Police

WINTER'S SAIT SPECIALS AT SPK-MART

2 GLOBES 60W or 100W

5 Litre MOBIL OIL





AMBULANCE men attend to one of the 16 people injured in yesterday's bomb blast at the offices of the South African Defence Force's Southern Transvaal Medical Command.

Pics MBUZENI ZULU

CCI BI

By SEFAKO NYAKA

SIXTEEN people were injured — three of them seriously — when a bomb blast rocked the offices of the South African Defence Force's Southern Transvaal Medical Command in Johannesburg yesterday afternoon.

The blast occurred at the Nedbank East City Building on the corner of End and De Villiers streets. Police and SADF personnel completely cordoned off the area adjoining the 14-storey building which also houses the South African Transport Services, the Chief Inspector of Mines and the Road Transportation Board.

Twelve of the injured — 10 whites and two blacks — were hospitalised at the Hillbrow Hospital and the Johannesburg Hospital. Two other victims were treated at the scene, an ambulance spokesman said.

According to reports the building had been evacuated minutes before the blast.

Soccer boss on murder rap

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

A TOP official of Moroka Swallows Limited is to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today in connection with the death of The Birds FC official, Mr Johannes "Sponky" Mawila, who was gunned down early last month.

The SOWETAN has learnt that the official who was arrested on Monday will make his

first appearance together with two men, Mr Myekeni Simon Hlongwane and Mr Christopher Mandla Simelane.

The two have already appeared twice in court and will today be appearing for the third time.

Mr Mawila (34), former secretary of NPSL-affiliated club, The Birds — a breakaway team from Swallows — was found shot dead in a

car near the Nancefield Men's Hostel on April 10.

His death came shortly after a leading player in his club, Aaron "Roadblock" Makhatini, was also gunned down as he parked his car in the backyard of his Pimville home. This was about three weeks after he had defected from Swallows with three other players.

Two Soweto men, Mr Bushy Mhlanga (34) and Mr James Ngidi (42) have already appeared in court in connection with Makhatini's murder.

And last week, the State asked that charges be withdrawn against Mr Mhlanga when he appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court. The case against Mr Ngidi was postponed to June 12 for further police investigation.

• TV1 (7.30pm) Three's Company. Jack falls in love with Denise — a very rich and spoiled girl. He brings her home to meet Terri and Janet, who see her for what she is. Jack, on the other hand, can see no wrong, and even agrees to a wedding



weto Country Club.

• TV4 (10.52pm) Sport. European Soccer Championships. Clubs Cup

Soldiers were on look-out — Malan

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The three South African soldiers killed or captured in Northern Angola last week had been surprised while on their way to a suspected ANC base to confirm intelligence reports, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

254
Speaking during debate on his vote, he said the men had been lightly armed and had been surprised, presumably by Angolan soldiers, while leaving their temporary base. Sowetan 29/5/85

A confrontation followed. The rest is known to you.

General Malan praised the men who, he said, had risked their lives for their country and its security and he expressed sympathy with their next-of-kin.

He gave an assurance that the Government would do everything possible to arrange the return of the bodies of the two SADF men killed and the repatriation of the third man, who was wounded and is being held in Luanda.

DEFENCE

Slabbert slams SADF

Parliamentary Staff

THE Defence Force had created a major credibility crisis for itself, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, told the House of Assembly during the debate on the Defence vote, in which last week's Angolan incident was raised

Dr Slabbert accused the SADF of appearing to have "their own timetable and totally unaccountable agenda" when it came to questions of international relations, foreign policy, regional co-operation and "even domestic initiatives"

It had handed a "major propaganda coup" to the Angolan Go-

vernment. The Angolan incident would be used to justify the continued presence of Cubans in Angola, an issue already "bedevilling" the SWA/Namibian settlement

The affair would also give ammunition to the disinvestment campaign in the United States, as South Africa's image as a "regional destabiliser" would be reinforced

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said the soldiers were on a reconnaissance mission in when they encountered Angolan forces "The rest is known to you. Our target was not and is not the state of Angola but the ANC and Swapo"

Dr Slabbert said that once a country's credibility was destroyed and when it enjoyed no honour for its word, it then became a "vagabond among nations"

It was not in dispute that clandestine intelligence operations were a part of any modern society's "method of looking after its interests"

"But the manner, timing and necessity of a particular operation most certainly should be of considerable concern, because if not, the operation itself can become a threat to the very interests it is intended to protect"

Uproar in the House over 'Gaddafi' remark

Parliamentary Staff

A Progressive Federal Party MP who accused the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, of becoming the "Gaddafi of Southern Africa" in his use of the Defence Force caused an uproar in the House of Assembly during the debate on the defence vote.

Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Maritzburg North) said the SADF had been involved in destabilisation

campaigns which had involved "terrorism, murder, covert operations and insurgency".

The most recent incident in Angola, where two South African soldiers were killed and one captured, fitted into a pattern of destabilisation on the sub-continent

"Easily fitted into that pattern are the Seychelles incident and the sabotaging of the Zimbabwe's air

force aircraft, the blowing up of their ammunition dump near Harare, the attack on Luanda's fuel installations and attacks on transport links to Zimbabwe with Mozambique," he said

Throughout his speech Government members muttered "You are a scandal to this House" and members of the New Republic Party at one stage asked "Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

Army catches up with camp dodgers

READERS who spotted a news item in our columns yesterday telling of a three-month suspended jail sentence imposed on a Citizen Force second-lieutenant named J M van Zyl for failing to respond to a call-up may as well realize that this is a sign of things to come

The Van Zyl case was one of two tried in Cape Town this week and more can be expected because the SADF has become very serious about stamping out the traditional pastime of camp-dodging

Camp-dodging has always been based on two assumptions. The army is unlikely to catch up with you and, even if it does, you will be hauled before a civilian magistrate who will let you off with a slap-on-the-wrist fine

In the words of one who is concerned in these matters, many camp dodgers regard such fines as business expenses

Well, those happy days are gone — for two reasons

● The army has set up what it calls "tracing teams" to run camp-dodgers to earth, which they do with a good deal of success

● Penalties have been upgraded. Till March this year penalties for camp-dodging had not changed since the Defence Act was passed in 1957. This is one reason why the army preferred to have dodgers tried in civil courts

Now, however, the original fines have been adjusted quite formidably. Future camp dodgers will appear before military courts, which have the power to fine an officer up to R5 000, a warrant-officer or non-commissioned officer up to R1 200 and a private up to R600

This is a lot of potatoes, no matter what size chips you slice from them

Cape Times 29/5/85

754

On Parade

By Willem Steenkamp

A Defence Review



Van Zyl was tracked down by the 71 Motorized Brigade tracing unit. I am told such units nation-wide followed up 1 634 cases of camp-dodging in the past calendar year. This cost exactly R19 098,29, broken down as follows

- 9 703 man-hours, costing R14 282,45
- 10 454 vehicle kilometres, costing R1 857
- 44 903 telephone units, costing R2 958

This amounts to about R12 a man, which is not much, but it is still 19 000 smackers in taxpayers' money which has gone down the drain

Moral: In the long run it's simpler (not to say cheaper) to do your camp. Or, if you have compelling and proveable reasons, to apply for a deferment

Cabinda query

WHAT were the Recces up to in Cabinda? Both the SADF and Angola can't be right, so I consulted several knowledgeable observers (non-official) and concluded that, leaving aside the questions of morality, credibility and wisdom, the Recces were, in fact, bent on information of some kind rather than sabotage

Consider the simple mechanics of the matter. We have a small group operating in very difficult terrain, so far from any safe territory that their mere insertion and extraction is a perilous operation in its own right

The first result of any sabotage attempt is an immediate intensification of security force activities in the area. Unless the operators

are willing to take to the bush till the fust dies down, their departure becomes risky, to say the least

If they stay their chances of being caught with a hand in the cookie jar are much greater, an extremely embarrassing event in the Angolan context (if you don't believe me, ask Mr Pík Botha)

Conclusion: A sneak-and-peek operation would appear to be more likely. In any case, Cabinda has a full-scale insurgency of its own, which means that there are enough local saboteurs on hand without extra talent being needed

PS: Let the usual letter-writing gang please note that I am trying to be objective about an extremely murky matter, not that this will stop them

Raid 'not breach of agreement'

Cape Times
29/5/85

254

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, yesterday denied that last week's reconnaissance commando spy raid into northern Angola breached the Lusaka agreement on the withdrawal of troops from Angolan territory in the south.

General Malan also denied that the incident — which ended in a fiasco — had been a destabilizing action against the Angolan Government, or that the SADF had pitched the country into a credibility crisis. He said it had been a mission to gather intelligence.

'Gaddafi'

He made the statement at the opening of the second reading of his budget vote in the House of Assembly.

The debate was characterized by claims by the PFP and the CP that General Malan and the government had lied to Parliament about defence matters on previous occasions.

It was also marked by accusations by Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Maritzburg North) that General Malan had become "the Gaddafi of Southern Africa". His speech provoked an uproar in the House.

Mr McIntosh was preceded by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, who said the SADF had given the Angolans a propaganda victory and fresh justification to maintain the Cuban presence.

General Malan told the House that the agreement reached in Lusaka last year was related to Swapo and its activities in a defined area — and not to the ANC.

The SADF had withdrawn from southern Angola in terms of this agreement. The events of last week had nothing to do with the Lusaka agreement and it was unfair to link the two matters.

He denied allegations that the SADF had been involved in a destabilizing action, saying there had been no interference in Angola's internal affairs. "Our target was, and is, not the state of Angola. Our target was the ANC and Swapo," General Malan said.

Destabilization was aimed at a target state with the intention of disrupting that state's economic, political and community infrastructures — which the government was not attempting in Angola now.

It had become clear some time ago that the ANC and Swapo were moving to northern Angola and the Angolan Government had been repeatedly warned of the risks of harbouring elements plotting against the Republic.

He gave no further details of the operation, which ended in the death of two soldiers and the capture of a third.

He gave an assurance that the government would do everything possible to arrange the return of the bodies of the two SADF men killed and the repatriation of the third man, who was wounded and is being held in Luanda.

NRP defence spokesman Mr Vause Raw supported the principle of covert operations but questioned the wisdom of the Angola operation at this time.

Why, for instance, could the required information not have been obtained by the National Intelligence Service? General Malan should also say if the cabinet had authorized the operation or whether it was a military one.

Briefed

The operation had been a calculated risk and had come at a time when peace was being sought in Southern Africa. Nothing could have done the country more harm at this stage, Mr Raw said.

The CP's Mr Koos van der Merwe said he and the party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, had been briefed on the incident by the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen. As a result, the CP had decided to say no more about the matter.

Mr Tom Langley of the CP called on the minister to give urgent attention to cutting the length of national service by six months or a year and to increasing the pay of conscripts — Political Staff and Sapa.

Blast knocked me off my feet, says bomb hero

ARGUS 29/5/85 ~~254~~ 254
Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The hero of the bomb blast in the Nedbank East City building in End Street here was blown off his feet by the blast as he was carrying a woman from the building

The woman had tripped on the stairs in her panic to get out

National serviceman Alan Kinnear, 22, said "I got up with her still in my arms and, not realising my knee was hurt, I carried her to the ground floor, where I blacked out"

He discovered the bomb in a cardboard box only 15 minutes before it exploded, injuring 17 people

"I was walking through the first-floor reception area when I noticed a cardboard shoebox-like container on the floor against the wall

"I don't know why, but I decided to open the box — and got the fright of my life when I recognised the contents

"Inside were two pieces of TNT strapped to a limpet mine," Alan said.

He rushed into an adjacent office and warned the occupants

"Some of them, including an officer, laughed at me. But then he phoned security when he saw how serious I was

"After alerting the building I helped with the evacuation," he said

Then the bomb exploded

AMBULANCES, FIRE ENGINES

The evacuation of the building minutes before the explosion probably saved the lives of scores of office workers and spared many from serious injury, witnesses said

Ambulances, fire engines and police cars surrounded the building while soldiers with automatic weapons and police with dogs dispersed hundreds of onlookers

The building was sealed off as police bomb experts searched the building for possible further bombs

The full force of the explosion was apparent on the first floor of the building, where ceilings had caved in and the floor was littered with slabs of concrete and bricks

● Bomb damage pictures, Page 10.

McIntosh ^{MS45} backs down ^{29/5/88} on 'Fidel' ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ remarks

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

MR Graham McIntosh, Progressive Federal Party MP for Maritzburg South, today retracted remarks he made during the Defence vote yesterday following sharp criticism by his party colleagues and a Nationalist propaganda blast

Mr McIntosh infuriated some party colleagues as well as other MPs by stating yesterday that the bearded South African soldiers killed and captured in Angola were "Fidel Castro look-alikes"

He said the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, had become the "Gaddafi" of Southern Africa

"GASSING JEWS"

He also referred to "the SS gassing Jews, Slavs and gypsies"

His PFP colleagues were upset because he had given the Nationalists a propaganda red herring with which to draw attention away from the thrusts given by the party leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, with his sharp attacks on General Malan and doubts about the credibility of the Defence Force

Nationalist MPs latched on to the remarks to launch an attack on the PFP and its approach to defence matters

A STATEMENT

After he saw Dr Slabbert today, Mr McIntosh attempted to try to defuse the situation by making a statement to the House of Assembly at the start of today's proceedings

Mr McIntosh told the House "I have become aware that in my speech yesterday, my use of illustrations and comparisons, rather than my arguments and conclusions, were unfortunate and have caused deep hurt to particularly colleagues on both sides of the House and could have been misunderstood outside the House"

"I therefore wish to withdraw the words 'Fidel Castro look-alikes', 'the SS gassing Jews, gypsies and Slavs' and 'Gaddafi'"

● See Page 7.

CAPE TIMES 29/5/85
Camp-dodge verdict

254
Court Reporter

A RIFLEMAN in the Citizen Force was yesterday sentenced in Wynberg Magistrate's Court to six months' imprisonment suspended for five years for failing to report for camp duty

He was also fined R100 for failing to notify the SADF of a new address

Hercules Johannes Wentzel, 37, of Constantia Street, Moorreesburg, was charged with failing to report for duty at Duynfontein on December 17 last year for con-

tinuing training. He was also charged with failing to notify his commanding officer of a change of address

He pleaded guilty to both charges

Major Arthur Blake of the SADF asked the court to impose the heaviest possible suspended sentence to compel people to do service. People had in the past merely paid fines and continued to dodge camps

Mr P Engelbrecht was the magistrate. Mr M. L. Sher prosecuted

Malan attacked for 'lies' to House

CAP Times 29/5/85 (254)

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, was yesterday accused of "lying" to Parliament and of becoming the "Gaddafi of Southern Africa" during a stormy debate in the wake of the ill-fated "recee" raid into Angola.

During the lively two-hour debate on the Defence vote — in which all opposition parties criticized General Malan — the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said "obvious lies" told to Parliament by General Malan had helped destroy South Africa's credibility.

The Conservative Party defence spokesman, Mr Koos van der Merwe, suggested President P W Botha might have given the green light to the abortive 1982 Seychelles coup bid. If this was the case, Mr Botha should have been tried along with the leader of the mission, Colonel Mike Hoare, he said.

However, some of the remarks by Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Maritzburg North) could lead to divisions in the Official Opposition.

After his speech, during which the SADF was blamed for sponsoring destabilization and terrorism on the subcontinent, former PFP defence spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz stalked out of the House after apparently telling Mr McIntosh he did not agree.

It is understood Mr Germans" who had become aware of Nazi gas- ing and an imprisoned former national serviceman who had become aware that the Department of Special Operations "was nothing more than a Department of Destabilization and Terrorism involved with much more than just Renamo"

General Malan introduced the debate by denying that the SADF was guilty of destabilization "anywhere", dismissing charges that South Africa was violating the 1984 Lusaka Agreement as "far-fetched", and slamming critics who argued that SADF actions had created a credibility problem as being "out of touch with reality"

He dismissed reports that had "insinuated that we are aggressive, dishonest imperialists and that there can be no confidence in our word"

Target

General Malan contended that the Cabinda incident involved "no destabilization of Angola" and "no interference in the internal affairs of Angola" as the target was not the state of Angola but the ANC and Swapo

have become "a law unto themselves" and had plunged the SADF and South Africa into a "major crisis of credibility"

During the 1974-75 Angolan war, Parliament and the rest of the country became the "victims of systematic deception" when Prime Minister John Vorster and his Cabinet "simply deliberately did not tell the truth to Parliament"

When the PFP questioned the SADF role of destabilizing Mozambique during the no-confidence debate in 1983 they were accused of "singing in Radio Moscow's choir"

"And now the government quite blatantly admits that we were correct then and if necessary they would lie to us again and do the whole thing all over"

Mr McIntosh said South Africans should not be surprised by the Cabinda incident because it was typical of deliberate policy applied by the SADF from the late 1970s

"Since South Africa illegally invaded Angola, parts of our Defence Force have been involved in destabilization which has involved sabotage terrorism covert

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BY ANTHONY JOHNSON
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It is understood Mr Schwarz was particularly upset by a comparison between the moral dilemma facing "decent

Germans" who had become aware of nazi gas-sing and an imprisoned former national serviceman who had become aware that the Department of Special Operations "was nothing more than a Department of Destabilization and Terrorism involved with much more than just Renamo".

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Target

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Replying to General Malan, Dr Slabbert said the minister and his department appeared to

have become "a law unto themselves" and had plunged the SADF and South Africa into a "major crisis of credibility".

During the 1974-75 Angolan war, Parliament and the rest of the country became the "victims of systematic deception" when Prime Minister John Vorster and his Cabinet "simply deliberately did not tell the truth to Parliament".

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"And now the government quite blatantly admits that we were correct then and if necessary they would lie to us again and do the whole thing all over".

Mr McIntosh said South Africans should not be surprised by the Cabinda incident because it was typical of deliberate policy applied by the SADF from the late 1970s.

"Since South Africa illegally invaded Angola, parts of our Defence Force have been involved in destabilization which has involved sabotage, terrorism, covert operations and insurgency.

"And this has been covered up for most South Africans by lies, empty denials, black propaganda, disinformation and the cynical use of the Defence and Internal Security Acts."

He referred to sabotage incidents in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola and Seychelles which he said were "all part of a pattern".

For the last decade South African taxpayers' money had been used to train and supply "our own and foreign forces in the techniques and execution of subversion and sabotage".

The New Republic Party's spokesman on defence, Mr Vause Raw, said he appreciated the need for South Africa to gather intelligence information but questioned whether the SADF should be embarking on high-risk operations "when so much is at stake in the movement towards peace in Africa".

● Raid 'not breach of agreement', page 4


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Commandos 'sent to blow up oil depot'

Cape Times 29/5/85

LUANDA — A South African commando captured by Angolan troops said yesterday the group he commanded had intended to blow up a key oil depot and was not just searching for guerillas, as the South African Government claimed

Petrus du Toit, appearing at a government-arranged news conference in the Angolan capital, said his commandos, captured last Tuesday, had planned to attack the Cabinda Gulf Oil depot at Malongo in northern Cabinda province in order to cause a "considerable economic setback to the Angolan Government"

Pretoria, which confirmed its commandos were in the area and identified Du Toit as among them, claimed the group was searching for rebels operating in the area

Du Toit, who had his left arm in a sling and wore hospital pajamas during the two-hour news conference, said he was shot in the neck, shoulder and arm when his unit was attacked by Angolan troops near the refinery. Two other commandos, identified by South Africa as Luis Pieter van Brenda and Rowland Ridgard Liebenberg, were killed

Du Toit flatly contradicted the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik

Botha's statement that the commandos were in Cabinda — which is more than 2 000km north of the Angolan border with SWA/Namibia — looking for members of Swapo

Du Toit said the group's mission was to place mines at the oil depot

"This last operation was launched with the aim of destroying the storage tanks at Cabinda Gulf," he said

Asked later if Mr Botha's claim were correct, he replied "No, we were not looking for ANC or Swapo, we were attacking Gulf Oil"

"But," he added, "by that action we hoped to reduce Angolan Government aid to those groups"

Speaking in advance of Du Toit, Mr Paulino Pinto Joao, director of the Department of Information and Propaganda, termed Mr Botha's remarks "a ridiculous claim", adding, "Once again the South African Government has sought to camouflage its true intentions"

"This action was undertaken to destroy Malongo and to cripple the Angolan Government," he said

"We would have lost \$30-million worth of crude oil, \$200 million in equipment and another \$250 million in lost pro-

duction during reconstruction" had the attack succeeded, he added

He reiterated the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Afonso van Dunen's rejection on Saturday of a South African call for talks over the release of Du Toit and the return of the bodies of the other commandos

● An SADF spokesman last night denied that South Africa had sent commandos to Angola to blow up oil installations

The spokesman pointed out that the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, had "put it on record very clearly during debate on his budget vote in Parliament yesterday, that the Marxists are very persuasive"

"The minister said yesterday that the captive soldier would be used for maximum propaganda purposes. The Marxists are known for the methods they use to make captives talk in a way which suits their specific propaganda purposes"

"The captive is in their hands and the Marxists would not have made the earlier statements they did without knowing they would be able to persuade him to say what they wanted him to say" — Sapa-AP

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SADF denies oil complex was target

A DEFENCE Force spokesman in Cape Town has denied that South Africa sent commandos to Angola to blow up oil installations

Reacting to reports from Luanda quoting the captured South African soldier, Wynand Petrus du Toit, described as a captain, as admitting that this was the commandos' purpose, the SADF spokesman said the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, had "put it on record very clearly during debate on his budget vote in Parliament yesterday that the Marxists are very persuasive"

"We know it's not true the commandos were there to blow up the oil installation, but to collect intelligence

Maximum propaganda

"The Minister said yesterday that the captive soldier would be used for maximum propaganda purposes. The Marxists are known for the methods they use to make captives talk in a way which suits their specific propaganda purposes

"The captive is in their hands and the Marxists would not have made the earlier statements they did without knowing that they would be able to persuade him to say what they wanted him to say"

Associated Press reports from Luanda that Du Toit told a news confer-

ence in Luanda that his mission had been to destroy an oil complex

He said he had commanded an unsuccessful sabotage raid on May 21 against the Malongo oil complex in the northern Angolan province of Cabinda

The nine raiders were surprised by an Angolan patrol. Two were killed, Du Toit was captured and the rest escaped

Assurance rejected

The South African Government has said the men were on a mission to gather information about ANC and Swapo bases in Angola

● The United Democratic Front has rejected Government assurances that the commando incursion into Angola was an intelligence-gathering mission

The UDF's acting national publicity secretary, Mr Murphy Morobe, said in a statement that it had been aimed at sabotaging the oil installation in Cabinda and the UDF "refused to accept" that the intention was to gather intelligence on ANC and Swapo activities

The whole world now knew South Africa's main interest in Angola was to bring down its government, illustrated by its "open support" for the "reactionary" Unita movement — Staff Reporter, Sapa

Defence issue raises problems within PFP

CARE TINTS 29/5/85 28 X 254

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
—The thorny issue of Defence once again seems set to cause divisions within the Opposition Progressive Federal Party

Yesterday, former Defence spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz stalked from the House of Assembly after the MP for Maritzburg North Mr Graham McIntosh had launched a vitriolic attack on the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan

While calling for the release of convicted Defence Force spy Roland Hunter, and describing the dilemma he must have found himself in when he realized that the SADF was supporting the Mozambiquan resistance movement Renamo Mr McIntosh said Hunter must have felt "the same moral agony that a decent German must have felt when he realized that the SS was gassing Jews, Slavs and gipsies"

'Gaddafi'

It is understood that the reference to nazi Germany clearly upset Mr Schwarz who apparently said to Mr McIntosh as he left the chamber that he did not approve of his analogy

Mr McIntosh also described General Malan as "the Gaddafi of Southern Africa"

Mr Schwarz will speak today when the debate on the Defence Vote continues while the Leader of the Opposition Dr Van Zyl Slabbert will wind up the PFP's attack

Yesterday, describing the relationship between the Defence Force and Parliament, Dr Slabbert said with regard to the Angolan war of 1974/5 and with the question of destabilization in Mozambique the truth had not been told to Parliament

What, he asked "is Parliament expected to believe as officially true from this minister and this department?"

Stating that he would not publicly probe or expose issues that could harm the interests of South Africa, Dr Slabbert said that if however, the matter was widely accepted as public knowledge inside or outside South Africa, "I am damned if I am going to allow the Parliament of my own country to be kept in ignorance"

In a hard-hitting speech, Dr Slabbert said the average South African "must find himself in a state of complete confusion and disbelief

when he hears statements from the SADF

The SADF, he added, was creating both for itself and for South Africa "a major crisis of credibility"

Incident

The matter of timing in clandestine surveillance was crucial if the operation was not to become a threat to the very interests it was supposed to protect

With the most recent incident in Cabinda, he said

● There was a problem of political credibility because the official position was contradicted by the actions of those who were supposed to uphold this position.

Cubans

● It would give further justification for the retention of Cubans in Angola an issue which was bedevilling a SWA/Namibian settlement

● contradicted the stated position that with the end of the Joint Monitoring Commission all South African troops were out of Angola, and

● enforced the position of South Africa as a regional destabilizer and thus fanned the flames of disinvestment

Malan: our job to thwart ANC

29/5/85
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CAPE TOWN — It was in South Africa's interests to continue anticipating the ANC's plans "and to thwart them at the roots," the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

Speaking during debate on his budget vote, he said the three SADF members involved in a clash with Angolan security forces in Northern Angola last week had been on their way to a suspected ANC base to confirm intelligence reports when they had been surprised.

It had been known "for some time" that ANC members driven out of Mozambique and Lesotho after SADF actions had been grouping in Angola.

"We know that, but we must also know more about their training and out their training and

planning, and their associates". The ANC had lost the initiative in Southern Africa and it was common knowledge that it intended increasing its actions against soft, civilian targets in the Republic.

"It is thus in our own interests to continue anticipating the ANC's plans and to thwart them at the roots".

General Malan also rejected allegations of a breakdown in military credibility.

"We do not have politics on one side and the military on the other. We have a symbiosis. The government of this day makes decisions and tasks the Defence Force, as it would any other of its instruments".

The Defence Force's task was to promote peace, stability and order.

"Whoever seeks peace and wants to protect it must be in the vanguard and maintain initiative. We cannot sit back while others collaborate against us and implement their plans".

General Malan said "The marxists are masters at forcing their prisoners to make so-called confessions to promote their propaganda and lies".

International criticism of South Africa implied that the Republic should "sit back with folded arms and watch how others act against her".

"A defensive stand is expected from South Africa while others can build up arsenals, plan acts of terror and/or connive at such actions".

Commenting on allegations that South Africa had broken the Lusaka Agreement, General Malan said it dealt with Swapo activities in a defined area and with South Africa's withdrawal from that area.

"Last week's events

too that country has been warned repeatedly about the risk of accommodating elements which plan hostile acts there against the RSA".

General Malan praised the men who, he said, had risk their lives for their country and its security and he expressed sympathy with their next-of-kin.

He gave an assurance that the government would do everything possible to arrange the return of the bodies and the repatriation of the third man, who was wounded and is being held in Luanda.

Repatriation of the third man, Wynand du Toit, would be "a difficult and lengthy process as the Angolan Government has already indicated they will exploit him for maximum propaganda purposes".

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CAPE TOWN — The South African Defence Force was creating a "major crisis of credibility" for itself and South Africa, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

Speaking in the committee stage of the defence vote in the House of Assembly, he said if anything was going to be used to justify the continued presence of the Cubans in Angola, it was the recent incident involving SADF troops in the north of that country.

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Slabbert questions SADF credibility

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McIntosh: Cabinda clash no surprise

CAPE TOWN — The Cabinda incident should come as no surprise to South Africans because South Africa had become involved in a pattern of sabotage, terrorism, murder, covert operations and insurgency since the late seventies.

Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Pietermaritzburg North) said yesterday

During the defence vote of the budget in the Assembly, Mr McIntosh said these actions had

General Magnus Malan, and his department seemed to have their own "totally independent and unaccountable agenda and basis of operation."

"It almost appears as if he and his department claim the right to decide what is best for South Africa and everybody else, irrespective of what any other department, individual or organisation may decide."

The minister's explanation of the incident earlier in the debate was

"There is no doubt that the SADF has handed a major propaganda coup to the Angolan Government"

Within a week of South Africa's declared withdrawal from Angola, it was seen by the whole world to be involved in an operation in the most northern part of the country

"At a time when we should be giving as much ammunition to our supporters in countering the disinvestment cam-

been victims of "systematic deception" in the Angolan war of 1974/75

"Now it is quite clear that the whole world knew that those denials were obvious and blatant lies. The whole world that is, except the Parliament of South Africa itself

"I ask a simple question. What is Parliament expected to believe as officially true from this minister and his department?" — Sapa

most South Africans by lies, empty denials, black propaganda, disinformation and the cynical use of security legislation

He said there had been many incidents, including the Seychelles incident and cases of sabotage in Zimbabwe which easily fell into South Africa's pattern of destabilisation

He said the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, by his "wild and unethical use of parts of the Defence Force for covert operations" had become the Gadaffi of Southern Africa

Mr McIntosh also called for the release of convicted Defence Force spy, Roland Hunter, who was jailed for five years for passing information "about Renamo activities to the African National Congress, who passed it to the Mozambiquan Government"

Hunter, Mr McIntosh said, had asked for non-combatant status and had been given security clearance and posted to this section

Discovering what his job involved, he said, it was not difficult to understand the "moral dilemma" in which Hunter found himself

"Roland Hunter must have felt the same quality of moral agony that a German must have felt when he realised that the SS was gassing Jews, Slavs and Gypsies," Mr McIntosh said. — Sapa-PS

MP: Cabinda a big risk

CAPE TOWN — The Cabinda operation by the SADF had been a "high risk one" and had done the country great harm, Mr Vause Raw (NRP Durban Point), said in the Assembly yesterday

Mr Raw said that while his party accepted and recognised the need for a country to obtain secret information for its security, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, nevertheless showed it to the House to

say what the particular urgency of the Cabinda operation was

Why, for instance, could the required information not have been obtained by the National Intelligence Service? Gen Malan should also say if the cabinet had authorised the operation

Mr Willa Hefer (NP Standerton) said gathering intelligence and information about the movements of the enemy was of vital importance

to the defence force and to South Africa

Mr Hefer said the gathering of intelligence about the ANC was an ongoing process and could not be interrupted because the time was not politically right

"I have just received a report of a bomb blast in Johannesburg, in which there have been a number of injuries. Surely this is evidence of the vital need to gather information about the movements of our enemies" — Sapa

254

Daily Dispatch
29/5/85

keen mind

General Viljoen's tough image,

CAPT Timp 30/5/85 (254)

Defence Correspondent GENERAL Constand Viljoen, whose impending retirement as Chief of the Defence Force was announced yesterday, has always been first and foremost a fighting soldier.

He was already a senior staff officer when South African troops were first involved in serious warfare in 1975 — but as a general he has seen more hand-to-hand fighting than many infantrymen serving on the ground. Among other things, he

has been blown up by a mine and come close to being captured by Cuban soldiers.

General Viljoen attested as a gunner in the South African Artillery, traditional breeding-ground of many of South Africa's most famous generals, in 1952. In 1954 he was commissioned, then went on to obtain a B Mil degree and served in a variety of regimental, instructional and staff appointments.

His move into the upper echelons began in July 1969 with the prestigious ap-

pointment of OC South African Army College in the rank of colonel.

Promoted brigadier in 1970, he became Director of Artillery in 1972 and Director of Operations at Army Headquarters in 1973. He was promoted major-general in 1975, the year South Africa launched a controversial nine-month incursion, called Operation Savannah, into Angola.

On September 1 of 1976 he succeeded the then Lieutenant-General Magnus Matlan as Chief of the Army

when the latter took over as Chief of the SADF.

As army chief he projected a tough, no-nonsense image which concealed a keen, far-ranging mind. A strong believer in experiencing at first hand the consequences of his decisions, he joined troops in the field in various operations, both as Chief of the Army and later, after his appointment as Chief of the SADF in September 1980, in the rank of full general.

On at least two occasions he narrowly escaped personal disaster.

In May 1978 he was present at the closing stages of the parachute attack on the Angolan town of Cassinga, and came within an ace of capture when Cuban tanks advanced on the South African helicopters as the paratroopers embarked.

At the battle of Smoke-shell in June 1980 he was blown out of his Ratel fighting vehicle when it detonated linked anti-tank mines. He was flung into the air and landed on the back of the vehicle but suffered no injury.

A man of legendary fitness and temperate habits, General Viljoen is known far and wide as "Stofstrepie" (little dust-cloud) because he is always on the move. His personal credo combines firm discipline and religious observance with a dislike for "bull" such as the notorious practice of bed-biting (soldiers using their teeth to achieve 90-degree angles in the folds of their blankets for inspections).

General Viljoen, holder of the Star of South Africa in

silver and the Southern Cross Medal for distinguished service, has been attacked at various times for his outspokenness on semi-political questions.

An early example was his remark at a passing-out parade in 1977 that "after years of naive loyalty towards the Americans, we discover that they have decided, by some thought process we all find difficult to understand, that they have to destroy us in order that we be saved".

'Stabilising role' in time of reform

254

E. Post

30/5/85

General JANNIE GELDENHUYS, Chief of the Army and future head of the SADF, was interviewed by the Financial Mail as the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) of Angola and South Africa was disbanded. The interview took place before the Cabinda affair, in which two South African commandos were killed and a third injured.

Now the JMC no longer exists, what will take its place? Will the clock be turned back to before the Lusaka Agreement?

The JMC reached the border a month ago. According to the agreement, it would continue to operate for 30 days after that date. That period, and the existence of the JMC, ended on May 16.

While we have not been able to replace the JMC with a permanent structure, channels and contact have developed between SA and Angolan commanders at a relatively low level — that is, on our side at sector command level, and at theirs regional command level. We will work to keep these channels open.

There have been official warnings that SA might enter Angola again. What circumstances would precipitate this?

That is a political decision. If the situation deteriorates, our position would be reassessed. Cause for reassessment would include a build-up of conventional weaponry such as radar, tanks or artillery on the Angolan side of the border.

Within the last 28 days Swapo infiltration has continued. I do think that such incursions were preventable by Fapla (the MPLA army). No single incident has been major, but cumulatively they may indicate something more serious.

We did not want to go to town with violation complaints to the JMC because of our desire not to rock the boat. But since its establishment, the JMC has registered 149 violations of the agreement, of which the SADF was responsible for five. The 144 Angolan violations are not a good record, and can generate concern and warnings.

What is Swapo's military position at present?

Swapo has been in decline militarily since July 1979, but that does not mean that it is broken or that the war will stop. They are still able to set off bombs, to assassinate headmen, to set land-

mines or blow up pylons.

The situation is turning in our favour in that Swapo numbers are diminishing, and they are not as active or well-received as they used to be. Local people tend to provide more information to us about things like the location of arms caches. They have more desertions than before and their recruiting figures are down.

How do you see the army's role in SA townships?

Critics create the impression that an army backup role in civil unrest is a new development. But it is not new to us — the army was called in during the emergency in 1960, shortly afterwards in Pondoland, and of course in 1976. For decades we have provided training in riot control techniques adopted from the British Army.

Is the present situation not different in that the disturbances may become continuous?

It is difficult to forecast future developments in terms of unrest. If it continues, we may well be involved over a longer period.

Is there a possibility of SA following Namibia in having a multiracial army?

During its development, the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) was accused both of integration and of segregation by those who looked at it politically. In fact we shaped the SWATF according to military principles rather than political ones.

We had to decentralise our training because of SWA's geography and poor communications system — taking training to the men rather than vice versa. So in Owambo, Kaokoveld, the Kavango and Caprivi, we generated homogenous ethnic battalions.

But it was incidental. With 911 Battalion, based in Windhoek, we did the opposite. It was not cost-effective to have companies scattered about the area, so we consolidated it into a mixed band made up of groups from central and southern SWA.



General JANNIE GELDENHUYS... nothing wrong in putting down violence.

But already SA was in some ways ahead of the SWATF. The Cape Corps, for example, has coloured officers at unit command level, offering a career to those who join.

Namibia has universal conscription. Is this likely in SA?

We were able to introduce conscription in SWA because of the small numbers of people involved. It would be difficult and complicated in SA because of the different scale involved — intakes would increase five-fold.

Also, of course, we have to provide each of the national states that are independent or about to become so with a defence force.

The Bophuthatswana Defence Force, for example, is by African standards well-trained, disciplined and effective.

We are establishing a KwaNdebele defence force. Most military involvement of blacks is in such areas. Whether SA will ever get a mixed army depends on decisions that have still to be taken.

For some time there have been rumours that right-wing groups have considerable support in the middle and lower levels of the army. Is this so?

It is not a problem at this stage. The army has its own culture, which is not political. We

have had little or no cause for concern about national servicemen, and one would probably find a range of political affiliations among Citizen Force and Commando members.

In SWA after the National Party split the atmosphere was full of politics, but army or corps members overrode those differences. Similarly in SA the Defence Force could well play a stabilising role.

The SA Army is often perceived as an Afrikaans enclave. Is this so?

That kind of sweeping statement is unfair and could be destructive. If one takes the National Service intake ratio of Afrikaans-speakers to English and other groups as the norm, there is a higher proportion of Afrikaans speakers in the Permanent Force than in the intake. But it is a slight difference, not a difference of order.

How do you see the army's role in SA's foreseeable future?

SA is going through hard times, with economic problems, inflation, and the low rand and gold price. And we have not seen constitutional change on this scale since SA became a republic. Byproducts of change and reform are insecurity and fear

of the unknown, but if one disturbs the status quo one must face the turbulence of transition.

Once again, I think the army can play a stabilising role, in ensuring orderly and successful evolutionary change without bloodshed. Various organisations with various causes would want to see such stability shattered, and could make the SADF a target to prevent it playing that stabilising role.

In fact, the army is a unifying force. No other organisation in this country has such a mixture of groups. Portuguese, German, Lebanese and Greek are all there, as well as English and Afrikaans. National service is often the first time people really mix with others outside their own grouping.

We would like to protect the evolutionary development now under way. It is the army's job to defend this from both internal and external threats.

The Government has said it will act against left- and right-wing attempts to turn evolutionary into revolutionary change. If the degree of violence is sufficient to justify using the army, there will be nothing wrong in our putting down violence in everybody's interest, since revolution or bloodshed harms us all.

Slabbert renews call to end national service

CAPE TOWN — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday reiterated his party's standpoint that compulsory military conscription of whites should be phased out and replaced with an expanded professional and multiracial permanent force reinforced with paid reserves of all races

There is a serious row in the Progressive (Federal) Party over attitudes towards the SA Defence Force and the security of our country.

The Party's right wing was not prepared to accept the left wing's views which won the day at their congresses last week.

Schwarz defends Defence Force

● The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adrian Vlok, said Mr McIntosh's speech was "the language of the enemies of South Africa".

It was the "lowest of the low" he had heard in his 11 years in Parliament.

He said the Defence Force, which Mr McIntosh had said was guilty of taking part in terrorist activities, consisted of national servicemen and the sons of people sitting in Parliament.

Mr Con Botha (NP Umlazi) said the Marxist government in Luanda could spare itself the trouble of brainwashing captured South African soldiers so long as Mr McIntosh was willing to spread disinformation around the world.

He said he had seldom had the misfortune to hear such unbridled vituperation against the SADF as he had from Mr McIntosh.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said he regretted Mr McIntosh's speech had given Gen Malan the opportunity to spend more of his time responding to the member's contribution to the debate than on questions put to him.

Mr Schwarz said he welcomed Mr McIntosh's withdrawal of some of his remarks.

Spelling out the Progressive Federal Party's policies on whites-only compulsory conscription during the defence debate, he said much-needed manpower was being misused and that the country could not afford the SA Defence Force becoming an instrument of polarisation between white and black.

Dr Slabbert also reiterated his criticism of the use of army units in black urban unrest situations, saying it was of cardinal importance and in the interests of national security, that the SADF stand above such conflict.

"I say this with deep conviction and I believe the army should only step in in emergencies and civil war not in unrest situations."

There was a cardinal difference between the roles of the SADF and the SA Police.

In reply the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said Dr Slabbert had taken on the job as defence spokesman of his party in order to save it from a looming split.

"He has my greatest sympathy," the Minister said in replying to the debate on his budget vote.

"It is a sword hanging over his head because

Malan: raids on ANC will continue

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has bluntly warned neighbouring states that South Africa — in spite of the international furor about the "recee" raid on Cabinda — would continue to seek out and destroy ANC bases wherever they were.

Closing the defence budget debate last night after Nationalist MPs had a field day attacking the Progressive Federal Party over the controversial speech on Tuesday by Mr Graham McIntosh, MP for Pietermaritzburg North, he said the ANC's threat was "on-going" and South Africa would act against it whenever necessary.

Mr McIntosh withdrew parts of his speech after being reprimanded by Opposition Leader, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, but Nationalists and Mr Vause Raw, defence spokesman for the New Republic Party, made it clear that was not good enough.

Dr Slabbert said he had held "informal discussions" with Mr McIntosh, during which he had told him that "hyperbole and emotion" did not contribute to a constructive debate on defence matters.

Mr McIntosh said that in his speech, which infuriated even some of his own party's MPs, his use of "illustrations and comparisons, rather than my arguments and conclusions, were unfortunate and have caused deep hurt to colleagues on both sides of the House and could have been misunderstood outside of the House."

He withdrew his references to General Malan being a "Gaddafi", his statement that the two South Africans killed in the Cabinda raid had been "Castro look-alikes" and the words "the SS gassing Jews, gypsies and Slavs."

Mr Raw said he had been "physically sickened" by Mr McIntosh's

speech and said he should also withdraw his accusations that members of the Defence Force were "terrorists and saboteurs".

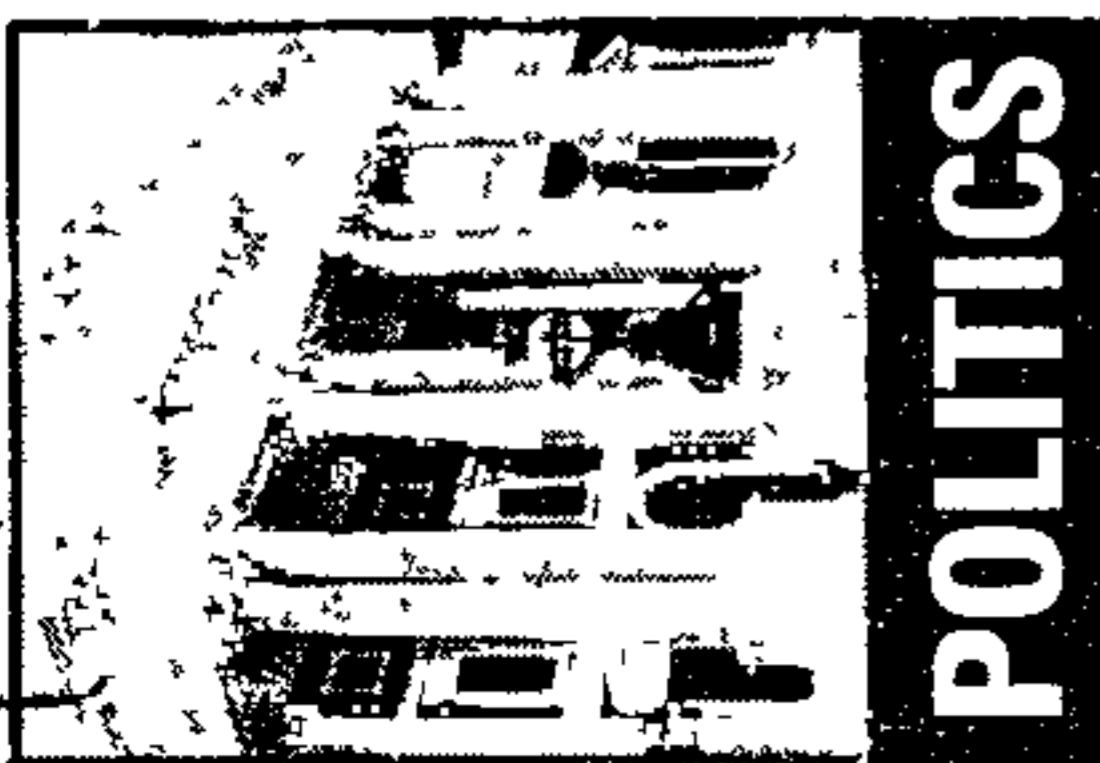
Mr Harry Schwarz, a former opposition defence spokesman who stalked out of the Assembly after Mr McIntosh's speech, also made it clear yesterday that he did not agree with it.

General Malan again defended the Cabinda "recee" raid and said it was one of the few times such a mission had failed.

He could not understand complaints about its timing because the ANC's threat to South Africa was "on-going" and had to be faced all the time.

"We will do everything we can to trace the ANC and act against it whenever it is suitable," he said.

"It makes no difference who says anything about it and we will do it continuously."



SADF aid justified

CAPE TOWN — It was essential for the Defence Force to support the Police in maintaining law and order in townships in times of unrest, Mr Adrian Vlok, the Deputy Minister of Defence, said in the Defence vote of the Budget yesterday.

"We cannot stand back and watch when lawlessness and unrest takes over in the townships in normal circumstances the Police can cope, but South Africa just does not have the manpower to maintain a police force large enough to stop intimidation and insurgency at times of unrest."

SA denies soldier's story

A DEFENCE Force spokesman in Cape Town last night denied that South Africa had sent commandos to Angola to blow up oil installations.

Reacting to reports from Luanda quoting the captured South African soldier as admitting that this was the commandos' purpose, the SADF spokesman pointed out that the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan,

had "put it on record very clearly during debate on his budget vote in Parliament that the marxists are very persuasive

"We know it's not true that the commandos were there to blow up the oil installation, but to collect intelligence"

Meanwhile the South African commando captured by Angolan troops, said the group of commandos had intended to

blow up a key oil depot and was not just searching for guerrillas, as the South African Government claimed

Petrus du Toit, appearing at a government-arranged news conference in the Angolan capital, said his commandos, captured last Tuesday, had planned to attack the Cabinda Gulf Oil depot at Malongo in northern Cabinda province in order to cause a "considerable economic

setback to the Angolan government"

Pretoria, which confirmed its commandos were in the area and identified Du Toit as among them, claimed the group was searching for rebels operating in the area

Du Toit flatly contradicted the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha's statement that the commandos were in Cabinda — which is more than 2 000

km north of the Angolan border with Namibia — looking for members of the South West African People's Organisation

"This last operation was launched with the aim of destroying the storage tanks at Cabinda gulf," Du Toit said

Asked later if Mr Botha's claim was correct, he replied "No We were not looking for ANC or Swapo, we were attacking Gulf Oil.

"But," he added, "by that action we hoped to reduce Angolan government aid to those groups."

Cabinda Gulf Oil, jointly owned by the US Gulf Oil Company and the Angolan state-owned oil company Sonangol, is the largest oil operation in the continent, handling 170 000 barrels of crude a day — over half the national total.

Speaking in advance

of Du Toit, Mr Paulino Pinto Joao, director of the Department of Information and Propaganda, termed Mr Botha's remarks as "a ridiculous claim", adding "Once again the South African Government has sought to camouflage its true intentions

"This action was undertaken to destroy Malongo and to cripple the Angolan government," he said — Sapa-AP.

254

30/5/85

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CAPL Times 30/5/85 (254)

Geldenhuis gets top military post

Defence Correspondent

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J J (Jan) Geldenhuis, Chief of the SADF from November 1, will preside over the most drastic reshaping of the country's military machine since its establishment in 1912

This is the opinion of authoritative observers as General Geldenhuis, an infantryman by origin, prepares to move into South Africa's top military appointment on the retirement of General Constand Viljoen

Generally acknowledged as one of the top intellects on the general staff, General Geldenhuis is chairman of a high-powered committee which is now nearing the end of detailed investigations into ways of achieving a leaner, more efficient and better-balanced defence force.

'No surprise'

General Geldenhuis's appointment comes as no surprise to military observers. In the past 10 years he has risen rapidly through a series of key posts, starting with his involvement in Operation Savannah in 1975-6 — South Africa's long incursion into Angola in the wake of that country's civil war

In February 1976, near



General J J (Jan) Geldenhuis

the end of Operation Savannah, he was appointed Chief of Army Staff Operations in the rank of major-general. Just over a year later, in July 1977, he was installed at General Officer Commanding South-West Africa Command, then as now the most delicate SADF field appointment of all

He served till August 1980, when his post was abolished on the establishment of the South-West Africa Territory Force, and the following month he was recalled to Pretoria and appointed Chief of the Army in succession to General Constand Viljoen, who had been made Chief of the SADF

As GOC SWA Command and Chief of the Army he has been in-

involved in the planning and execution of every substantial "external" operation, starting with the first of the series — Operation Reindeer, the simultaneous attacks on Cassinga and Chetiquera in May of 1978.

The considerable reputation for skill in diplomacy and negotiation he acquired while GOC SWATF was enhanced by the role he played in the formulation of the Lusaka Agreement which led to the formation of the Joint Monitoring Commission last year

Problems

It was, enhanced still further by his talent for ironing out problems which threatened to bring the JMC operation to a standstill during the difficult first few months of operation last year

Although willing to take tough decisions, General Geldenhuis — who is commonly known behind his back as "Jan-nie G", is widely respected in the SADF because of his common-sense approach and unfailing courtesy to all ranks. He is a holder of the Star of South Africa in silver for distinguished service

In addition to his other talents, General Geldenhuis is also the author of two successful novels for children

THE TIMES 30/5/87 254

SADF chief explains exit

THE Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said last night there was "absolutely no connection" between his retirement and the recent clash between South African soldiers and Angolan forces in northern Angola.

"I can give you a 100 percent assurance there was no connection," he told a press conference. "My decision to retire was made long before this operation was planned."

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced during the Defence budget vote in Parliament yesterday that General Viljoen would retire as Chief of the Defence Force in five months' time, and that the present Chief of the Army, General Johan Geldenhuys, would succeed him.

General Viljoen said last night that he had decided to retire at the age of 52

to make way for younger officers like General Geldenhuys (50), and that he intended to concentrate on farming.

General Viljoen said the SADF demanded dynamic leadership which could best be provided by a top command structure of young officers.

"You must never get to the stage where you get the longing to relax because then you won't be in a position to give positive leadership," he said.

He had originally planned to retire as Chief of the Army in February 1982, but had stayed on after being appointed Chief of the SADF.

"I gave my youngest and best years to the SADF, which is only right," he said. "War is a young man's game."

He wanted to devote the second part of his life to a career in cattle and irrigation farming, and needed time to establish himself in this new direction. — Sapa

(42) 254 CAPE TOWN 30/5/85

De Hoop price war

Chief Reporter

DE HOOP property owners are still fighting for "fair prices" for their properties, which they claim have been undervalued by the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs in expropriations for a R238-million Armscor missile test-range project

Mr Willie Norman, a pensioner whose double-storey house at Skipskop near Bredasdorp was expropriated and who now lives at Bellville, said yesterday "The prices offered by the department for properties at

Skipskop were on the whole about 50 percent below current market values — and I speak as someone with experience in this field

"Only two of 16 owners I spoke to in the area were satisfied with the prices offered

"Although I have personally suffered financial loss in this business, I have at least been in a position to buy another house. But there are others, mostly pensioners like myself and some of whose interests I am representing, who will not be able to buy a plot

elsewhere, let alone a new home, with what they have been offered

"We are not asking for charity, just a fair replacement price for properties we have had to vacate"

Mr Norman said he had been referred by the office of the Minister of Communication and Public Works, Dr L A P A Munnik — who in March invited dissatisfied landowners to motivate higher compensation — to the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens

Man tortured by Koevoet — claim

CAPE TOWN 30/5/85
Staff Reporter

~~221~~ ~~251~~ (254)

AN Ovambo schoolteacher whom Swapo terrorists had forced to carry mortars at gunpoint was later tortured and beaten by three officers of the controversial Koevoet counter-insurgency unit in May this year, Mr Hans Rohr, leader of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party, alleged yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference organized by the Cape Town End Conscription Committee, Mr Rohr gave the incident as an example of what he termed "continuing widespread atrocities" by Koevoet.

He said the man, Mr Andreas Tshapumba, a teacher at Ongongo Primary School, was detained on March 31 and taken to the South African police station at Oshakati where he had immediately admitted carrying the mortars for the Swapo terrorists.

During his month in detention, Mr Tshapumba had been hung by his hands and given electric shocks by three Koevoet members before being transferred to Osire on April 18, where he was released two days later without charge or trial. A second man, Mr Damaran Leopold, had suffered the same treatment.

Inspector Richard Durand, liaison officer for the SWA Police, last night asked why, if Mr Rohr had not reported these "so-called atrocities to the police", he had only brought them up at press conference.

● Mr Rohr also alleged at the conference that the South African Defence Force was conducting a sophisticated indoctrination campaign among locals in Ovamboland and Kavango.

A spokesman for the SADF declined to comment.

MP withdraws parts of speech

CAPE TIMES 30/5/85 Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The MP for Maritzburg North, Mr Graham McIntosh, withdrew parts of his controversial speech, made on Tuesday, after being reprimanded by Opposition Leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, but Nationalists and Mr Vause Raw, defence spokesman for the New Republic Party, made it clear that it had not been good enough.

Dr Slabbert said he had held "informal discussions" with Mr McIntosh during which he had told him that "hyperbole" and "emotion" did not contribute to a constructive debate on defence matters.

Mr McIntosh said that in his speech, which infuriated even some of his own party's MPs, his use of "illustrations and comparisons, rather than my arguments and conclusions, were unfortunate and have caused deep hurt to colleagues on both sides of the House."

He withdrew his references to General Malan being a "Gaddafi", his statement that the two South Africans killed in the Cabinda raid had been "Castro look-alikes" and the words "the SS gassing Jews, gypsies and Slavs".

Mr Raw said he had been "physically sickened" by Mr McIntosh's speech and said he should also withdraw his accusations that members of the Defence Force were "terrorists and saboteurs".

Mr Adriaan Vlok, the Deputy Defence Minister, and others, such as Mr Con Botha, MP for Umlazi, kept up the pressure on Dr Slabbert to make an outright repudiation of Mr McIntosh or his speech would be used against the party everywhere.

Parliament and Politics *CAPE TIMES 30/5/85*

End conscription call by ²⁵⁴Slabbert

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Leader of the Official Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday reiterated his party's standpoint that compulsory military conscription of whites should be phased out and replaced with an expanded professional and multiracial standing army reinforced with paid reserves of all races

Spelling out the Progressive Federal Party's policy on whites-only compulsory conscription during the Defence debate, he said much-needed manpower was being misused and that the country could not afford the SA Defence Force becoming an instrument of polarization between white and black

Dr Slabbert also reiterated his criticism of the use of army units in black urban unrest situations "I believe the army

should only step in in emergencies and civil war"

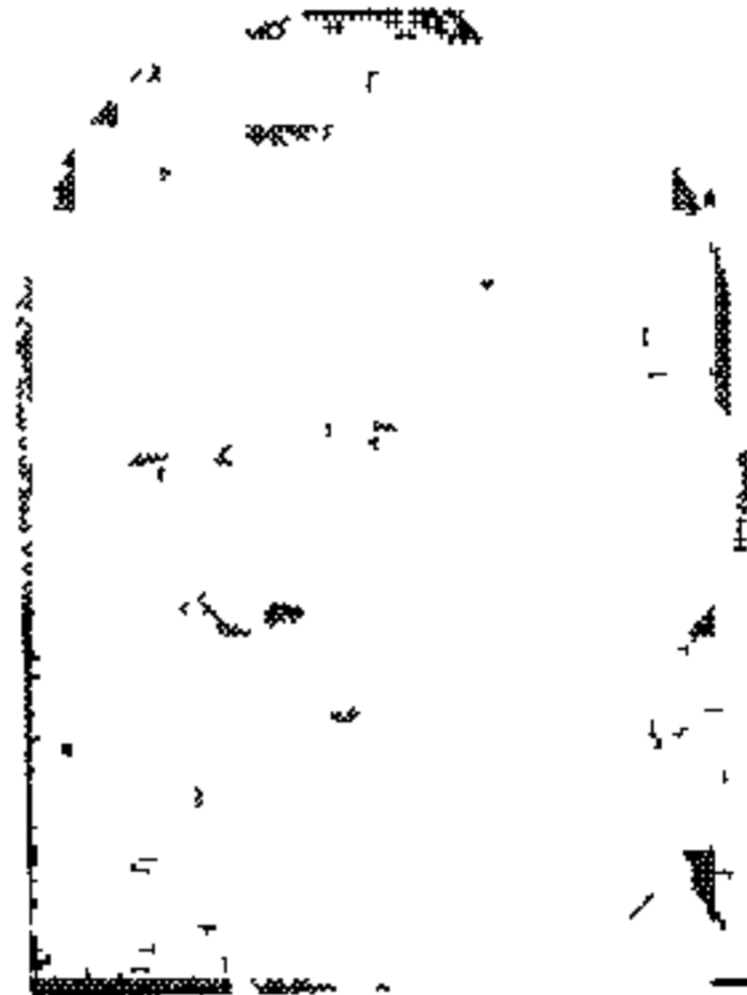
The SADF fought and killed enemies, and won or lost battles, but the SAP strove against law-breakers, arresting offenders and bringing them to trial

There was a great danger of the two roles becoming unclear to the average resident of a black township. The implications of this was firstly, that the role of the SADF would become so politicized that it would be impossible to maintain its image of neutrality

Secondly, Dr Slabbert said, the ideological appeal of organizations such as the African National Congress, and its "armed struggle" would become more attractive, because the situation would be one of "them and us, one army against another"

The PFP's standpoint on the phasing out of military conscription had "absolutely nothing to do with cheap, sensational propaganda aimed at evading or undermining military service"

Neither was it aimed at detracting from the necessity to have a strong and prepared army



Dr Van Zyl Slabbert

The question at stake was simply "Is compulsory white military service, given our population compositions, economic needs and political and constitutional problems, the most suitable system to maintain and expand a prepared and efficient army in the long term?"

The PFP felt this was not so

There were political, economical and military considerations to be taken into account in support of this standpoint, Dr Slabbert said

Politically, compulsory military service applied only to whites, but a serious conflict could arise if this burden were to be spread evenly among blacks, coloured people and Asians too, "because they do not enjoy the same status, privileges and obligations as full citizens of South Africa"

Economically, whites would have to be relied on for the provision of skilled manpower for the foreseeable future

When it came to the military aspect, it was generally accepted that a well-trained professional army was more efficient and cost-effective

General Viljoen retires

Top ^{SAP Tims}
military ^{30/5/85}
post for
General
Geldenhuys



General
Viljoen's
'tough'
image,
keen mind
SADF chief
explains
exit

PAGE 11

General Constand
Viljoen, retiring
Chief of the SADF

by 'brutal b...'
OWN Correspondent

395

Debacle 'should warn public'

Cape Times
30/5/85

254
9
Political Correspondent

THE official untruths exposed by the Cabinda "debacle" should serve as a warning to the public in future to take whatever Defence Minister General Magnus Malan says with a pinch of salt. Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg) said yesterday

Speaking during the Defence vote, Mr Myburgh said that during a trip to SWA/Namibia two weeks ago, parliamentarians had been given a specific assurance that apart from a small number of troops guarding a hydro-electric scheme in southern Angola, there were no SADF troops in that country

'Blunder'

The "Cabinda blunder" raised the question on how many other issues parliamentarians had not been told the truth by General Malan

Mr Myburgh said a number of serious consequences would flow from the debacle

● A total loss-of-credibility gap for the SADF and South Africa,

● a loss of friendly co-operation from South Africa's allies,

● a tremendous propaganda boost for South Africa's opponents, and

● a shot in the arm for the disinvestment campaign

In addition, hopes for a peace in Southern Africa had been dashed by the unsuccessful secret raid

"I lay the blame for this squarely at the feet of a minister who is incapable of understanding the rules of international diplomacy and negotiation and who in a ham-handed manner has led South Africa into a series of blunders which we can no longer afford

"By sending armed young men into Angola or into any of our neighbouring states at this juncture shows complete disregard for international boundaries and respect for our neighbours

"It places the peace initiative in Angola and SWA in jeopardy and raises the question of where else we have operators in our neighbouring territories"

CAPL Times 30/5/85

(254)

Malan: 'We will continue'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— The Defence Minister General Magnus Malan yesterday bluntly warned neighbouring states that South Africa would — in spite of the international furore about the "recce" raid on Cabinda — continue to seek out and destroy ANC bases wherever they were

Closing the defence budget debate, he said the ANC's threat was "on-going" and South Africa would act against it whenever necessary

Timing

General Malan once again defended the Cabinda "recce" raid and said it was one of the few times that such a mission had failed

He could not understand complaints about its timing because the ANC's threat to South Africa was "on-going" and had to be faced all the time

"We will do everything we can to trace the ANC and act against it whenever it is suitable," he said defiantly

"It makes no difference who says anything about it and we will do it continuously"

General Malan said he wanted to assure neighbouring countries that South Africa was not acting against them and appealed to them once again to stop harbouring

ANC elements

The presence of anti-South African terrorists in their territories brought destabilization to their own countries

"They want a dictatorial state here for the elite Marxists," said General Malan

He appealed to the opposition parties to participate in putting up a united front and to "tell our enemies that if they continue they will have to face the full might of the South African defence force"

He said both Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and Mr Vause Raw (NRP Durban Point) asked the same question of the raid: Why the urgency?

"Neither doubted the need for the operation," General Malan said

"My question is: If not now, then when would be a more suitable time?"

There was a revolutionary climate in the entire subcontinent.

In the past six months, since the effective Gorbachev takeover of control of the Kremlin, Angola had been given 28 MiG 23s, a sophisticated R18-million aircraft with which the Mirage could not be fairly compared

"The balance of power is being disturbed in the region and in considering the budget this will have to be reckoned with," he said — Political Staff and Sapa

254

SA raid 'timed to damage aid mission'

From RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK — The South African commando raid on Cabinda may have been timed to damage an Angolan aid-seeking mission to the United States, the Washington Post suggested yesterday.

At the same time, a US State Department spokesman, Mr Bernard Kalb, said that South Africa's explanation of the Cabinda incident left "many questions unanswered".

He reiterated that the US deplored "the presence of armed South African units inside Angola", which contravened the spirit, if not the letter, of the Lusaka Accords.

"Evidently the South Africans meant to spoil Angola's day in a spectacular way," the Washington

Post charged, noting that "an Angolan mission was reported in New York on that very day, seeking expansion capital".

Accepting that the South African unit was sent to sabotage American-Angolan oil installations, the Washington Post asserted that a South African policy of duping Washington had been exposed, leaving the United States "looking foolish".

"The Reagan policy of 'constructive engagement' — treating South Africa in a respectful fashion to gain its moderation in foreign policy and domestic policy alike — is embarrassed on the very ground where its greatest triumph had been proclaimed".

"Angola's Marxist government,

meanwhile, has a new excuse to embrace Cuban protectors whose removal is the administration's prime regional goal".

The editorial went on to suggest that a similar destabilization strategy continued towards Mozambique. "This is the other face of apartheid," it concluded.

"The system not only represses the black majority inside the country, it also gives the white minority in the leadership the power and the arrogance to torment South Africa's neighbours.

"The people of the region need the abolition of apartheid scarcely less than do the people of South Africa".

● Simon Barber reports from

Washington that the head of Angola's national oil company, Sonangol, was in New York on Thursday — two days after the alleged South African sabotage unit was intercepted — to discuss a loan.

The commercial credits under discussion were worth \$70-million (R140m) and intended to develop what industry experts are calling a "sizeable" new oil field with the Gulf Oil corporation.

Sources close to the Sonangol chief, Mr Herminio Escorcio, said creditors — including Chase Manhattan and Bankers Trust — were so enthusiastic about the new venture that they demanded no collateral. However, their major concern was political risk.

The loan is understood to have gone through in spite of jitters after the Malongo incident. Mr Escorcio was quoted as accusing Pretoria of attempting to scotch the deal, which is to complement an \$84 750 000 (R168m) line of credit extended last year by the Export Import Bank, a United States Government agency.

● Sapa-Reuter reports from Lisbon that Angola yesterday described a South African call for a meeting to discuss the return of the captured commando as an "insulting ultimatum".

Angola said the call suggested that South Africa might try to rescue him by force if the request was not accepted.

Malan up to his neck in boiling oil

254
B. Day
30/5/85

IMAGINE George Washington — caught out, axe in hand, sitting on a stump — trying to deny he had cut the tree down. And spare a thought for Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

Washington 'fessed up Malan, however, would have the nation — and the international community — believe that what the government said about withdrawing from Angola three weeks ago still stands.

The defence budget vote could not have been more awkwardly timed, coming a week after a unit of Durban-based recce commandos were caught in the Cabinda enclave, armed to the teeth. As the minister stood in the House of Assembly on Tuesday, declaring hand on heart that his government was not trying to destabilise the Angolan state, a hapless recce called Petrus du Toit — captured by MPLA troops — was telling the world quite the opposite at a Luanda Press conference.

Malan said destabilisation was "aimed at a target state with the intention of disrupting that state's economic, political and community infrastructures". The SADF, he said, was not pursuing those ends in Angola now. The recces had been after the ANC and Swapo, who were plotting against South Africa from their bases deep in the north of Angola.

"No," said Captain Du Toit "This last operation was launched with the aim of destroying the storage tanks at Cabinda Gulf. We were not looking for the ANC or Swapo, we were attacking Gulf Oil." Which is exactly what Malan warned Parliament to expect from Du Toit, whom we must now expect to be subjected to the Marxist propaganda machine in full cry.

Chagrin

Finally, it makes no difference what Malan says. His problem is that very few people believe a word of what he — or any other government minister — says about SA's intentions in the sub-continent. Which means, unfortunately, that the benefit of the doubt goes to poor Du Toit, whether or not he languishes in an Angolan dungeon, beaten or drugged into fearful compliance.

Why? Well, you only have to look at the record of "obvious and blatant lies" which Opposition leader, Frederik van Zyl Slabbert enumerated so cogently when he opened the defence vote on Tuesday. And it was with cha-

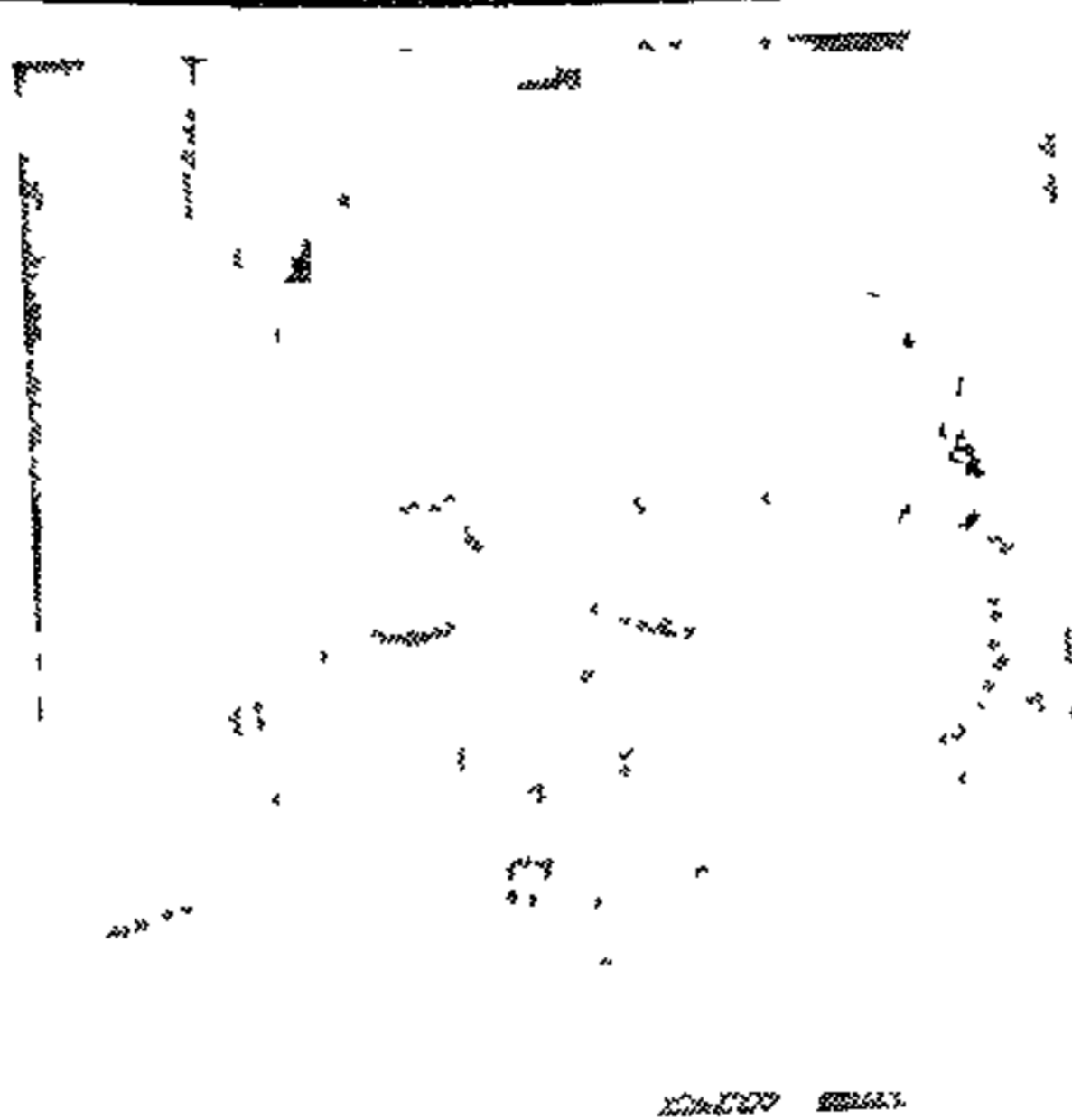
PAUL BELL
Political Correspondent

grin and sorrow that even the CP's Koos van der Merwe felt bound to agree with the PFP.

Take the Angolan War of '75-'76, when the country went to war and Parliament and the nation were not told. What was public and open knowledge internationally was officially denied to be truth at home. Take support for Renamo. Government vigorously denied charges by the international community that it was supporting the movement and attempting to destabilise the Frelimo government of Mozambique. It accused the PFP and others of being unpatriotic for having the temerity to suggest such a thing.

Until almost a year after Nkomati, when Foreign Minister Pik Botha was stung into owning up during his own budget vote a month ago that, yes, the government was doing just that ... and would do it again under similar circumstances.

To date, there has not even been any official acknowledgement that SA supplies Unita, when it is widely accepted that this is the case. Savimbi has travelled regularly to Cape Town. His operational headquarters in south-eastern Angola show evidence of South African support. A Unita government would mean goodbye to the



● MALAN ... hand on heart

Cubans, and an easier prospect of settlement in Namibia by dealing a massive blow to Swapo's base

The Unita factor alone must do damage to the credibility of claims by Malan that the country is not engaged in efforts to destabilise the Angolan regime. Simply put, nobody — other than the Nats and maybe the Nerps — believes what he says any more.

Koos van der Merwe told Parliament that, while the CP had decided not to pursue the matter of the Cabinda fiasco, it was true that the SADF and Malan had no credibility. He even suggested that the State President had, as Prime Minister, given the final go-ahead for Mike Hoare's abortive Seychelles caper, and that the government was guilty of a cover-up. He added that the CP believed Malan had deliberately prevented the appointment of a judicial commission into the Gerhard spy debacle.

Yet, in political terms, the party that stands to lose most in the row over Angola could be the PFP. The polished arrows of Slabbert have been politically tarnished by the mud which Graham McIntosh flung across the floor. The member for Maritzburg North accused Malan of being "the Gaddafi of Southern Africa in (his) wild and unethical use of parts of the SADF for covert operations, destabilisation and terrorism".

Rough stuff

He compounded his already intemperate error by describing the bearded recce — two dead and one held prisoner — as "Fidel Castro look-alikes". Nationalists were rubbing their hands in glee, saying, "Wait till we tell your constituents what you've said."

The Gaddafi remark was rough stuff, but what the Nats will really go for is the Fidel Castro allusion. Our boys, suffering and dying ... even if because of a cabinet minister's blunder, and McIntosh calls them Fidel Castro look-alikes!

Most white South Africans are likely to take umbrage, even if there is enough evidence to support contentions that the SADF may have been taking action which could be construed as exactly the same as that which they have sworn to fight — i.e., terrorist action.

Despite the fact that, it is understood, Slabbert had no idea of what was coming from McIntosh, the Progs have handed the Nats a golden opportunity to exploit any tensions within the PFP caucus. After securing a good beach-head, they have been forced back on to the defensive in one of the more important debates of this session.

Unfortunately, the repercussions may be felt beyond the House, and for some time to come.

WHETHER or not Wynand du Toit is telling the truth, and there seems little reason to doubt him, the Cabinda incident has the potential to devastate what the Reagan Administration has claimed as 'constructive engagement's' most visible successes — the reduction of the Namibia question to Cuban troop withdrawal, the Lusaka agreement and, by analogy, the Nkomati accords.

Furthermore with Congress already in full cry against Dr Chester Crocker's allegedly excessive 'kid glove approach to Pretoria, the mere suspicion that South African commandos planned to destroy American life and property can only strengthen the hand of those who would spike U.S.-S.A. bilateral relations completely

With the Reagan Administration thundering against the terrorist threat to its citizens around the world, whoever ordered Du Toit and his comrades into Cabinda have handed Crocker's critics, both Republican and Democrat, the opportunity of a field day. They may even have given the Administration an excuse to alter its policy to pre-empt those critics. Perhaps that was the intention. Certainly, whatever the real target, it was madness.

The State Department's formal reaction on Tuesday evening was understandably muted. Spokesman Ed Djerejian used the phrase 'deep displeasure'. Crocker himself was out of town in Sudan. Besides you don't shake something if you have reason to believe it may explode. First, you establish the facts.

Difficult

Which is going to be difficult, with or without Du Toit's testimony. The story advanced by Ambassador Brand Fourie in an interview this week and echoed by General Malan and Foreign Minister Pik Botha is that the commandos were on a reconnaissance mission to scout out ANC and Swapo bases. As such, said Fourie (after two summons to the State Department), their movement 'did nothing to violate the Lusaka Agreement

Simon Barber WASHINGTON

(which) dealt with the presence of a certain body of South African troops in a certain geographical area'

The Administration was not convinced, but was prepared to suspend disbelief pending further data. Said one official, with a hint of resignation: 'We'll probably never know clearly what happened. We're getting to the point where the S.A. Government will stand by its version come what may.'

Over at the Gulf Oil Corporation, whose Malongo installation was allegedly the target, the view was rather less sanguine. Their sources were the Angolan Government (whose oil parastatal Sonangol is their 51 percent equity partner in the Cabinda operation) and their own people on the spot. A company official put it thus: 'This is the most startling event in Africa in a long time.'

Malongo is the company's base camp, a collection of warehouses, equipment dumps, storage tanks and residences, through which slightly less than 170,000 barrels of oil is pumped every day from offshore drillings. Tankers load at a terminal just off the coast.

Built in 1969, the compound stands in the middle of nowhere, on a bluff overlooking the Atlantic. Surrounded by nothing more than a chain-link fence, it houses some 80 foreign nationals, of whom about 25 are Americans. Several hundred Angolans are employed there. The main entrance is guarded by local police. Troops are garrisoned in Cabinda city, a quiet Portuguese-style town 20 kilometres to the south. Few of the enclave's 70,000 inhabitants live near by.

The camp is not on the way to anywhere, unless you land by sea. Only the hardiest tourist would stop by en route south from Zaire.

As one Gulf official put it: 'It's not a natural hub of communication.' By the Angolan account, which

Africans are alleged to have closed on Malongo the head of Sonangol, Herminio Esorcio, was arriving in New York to negotiate for \$70 million worth of credits to develop a new Cabindan oil field with its American partner. The would-be creditors were so impressed they demanded no collateral. Their only concern was political risk. The commando could have fulfilled their fears in Spades.

Pretoria may justifiably argue that Gulf is not about to differ with Angola. Its concessions are too important. Du Toit's statement may also be played down. Torture (in this instance, it is thought unlikely to have occurred) and the desire to live are frequent enemies of the truth. What cannot be gainsayed is that destroying Malongo might, in a misguided way, have made eminent sense.

Let us assume that there is a rogue element in the S.A. establishment. It is not a new assumption. This element argues that Pretoria has been too compliant towards the Reagan Administration and Western sensibilities generally.

Temporary

It sees its allies, Unita and the MNR, being sold out in the name of a regional détente. It is firmly convinced can only be temporary. Instead it wishes to install its friends in power, to hell with the international outcry. Let those wimps at the Department of Foreign Affairs handle that. S.A. is never going to be loved, anyway. The rest of the world's agendas won't allow that. Besides, siege will ultimately serve a purpose.

The rogue element has been outplayed on Mozambique, or at least has figured Samora Machel will fall under his own weight. The real opportunity is Angola. The S.A. Government is in two minds over Namibian independence granted it might make budgetary sense, but it could also have a disastrous politi-

Swapo in South West Africa, the MPLA in Luanda and the staying on of several thousand Cubans. A defeat all round for S.A. Operation Protea proved that the MPLA could not be toppled conventionally. The balance must therefore be tipped in S.A.'s and Unita's favour by other means: destroy the MPLA's chief source of hard currency to pay for all that Soviet hardware. Take out Malongo, the artery through which \$4 million pours a day. Destroy Sonangol's chances of gaining the investment it needs to develop a new field. So, it means hurting Americans. Let Crocker take the heat. This is S.A.'s backyard. The republic will survive.

If this is the thinking, and perhaps it does not merely belong to that rogue element, why not use Unita? Why send in white South Africans? I suspect because whoever ordered the hit wanted it done right and knew that the previous attacks on Gulf installations — the latest, last year, on a pipeline south of Malongo — were not in fact Unita's work.

Better way

All of which is pure speculation, of course — an attempt to make sense of what otherwise is folly. The fact is that whatever the intention of inserting S.A. forces into Cabinda, succeed or fail, a better way could not have been found to stymie the Namibia process, thereby give yet more time for the in-

Cabinda 'Sortie', madness,
More power to
US extremists
25/4
NM 3/5/85

commandos planned to destroy American life and property can only strengthen the hand of those who would spike U-S-A bilateral relations completely

With the Reagan Administration thundering against the terrorist threat to its citizens around the world, whoever ordered Du Toit and his comrades into Cabinda have handed Crocker's critics, both Republican and Democrat, the opportunity of a field day. They may even have given the Administration an excuse to alter its policy to pre-empt those critics. Perhaps that was the intention. Certainly, whatever the real target, it was madness.

The State Department's formal reaction on Tuesday evening was understandably muted. Spokesman Ed Djerejian used the phrase 'deep displeasure'. Crocker himself was out of town in Sudan. Besides you don't shake something if you have reason to believe it may explode. First, you establish the facts.

Difficult

Which is going to be difficult, with or without Du Toit's testimony. The story advanced by Ambassador Brand Fourie in an interview this week and echoed by General Malan and Foreign Minister Pik Botha is that the commandos were on a reconnaissance mission to scout out ANC and Swapo bases. As such, said Fourie (after two summons to the State Department), their movement 'did nothing to violate the Lusaka Agreement

graphical area'

The Administration was not convinced, but was prepared to suspend disbelief pending further data. Said one official, with a hint of resignation: 'We'll probably never know clearly what happened. We're getting to the point where the SA Government will stand by its version come what may.'

Over at the Gulf Oil Corporation, whose Malongo installation was allegedly the target, the view was rather less sanguine. Their sources were the Angolan Government (whose oil parastatal Sonangol is their 51 percent equity partner in the Cabinda operation) and their own people on the spot. A company official put it thus: 'This is the most startling event in Africa in a long time.'

Malongo is the company's base camp, a collection of warehouses, equipment dumps, storage tanks and residences, through which slightly less than 170 000 barrels of oil is pumped every day from offshore drillings. Tankers load at a terminal just off the coast.

Built in 1969, the compound stands in the middle of nowhere, on a bluff overlooking the Atlantic. Surrounded by nothing more than a chain-link fence, it houses some 80 foreign nationals, of whom about 25 are Americans. Several hundred Angolans are employed there. The main entrance is guarded by local police. Troops are garrisoned in Cabinda city, a quiet Portuguese-style town 20 kilometres to the south. Few of the enclave's 70 000 inhabitants live near by.

The camp is not on the way to anywhere, unless you land by sea. Only the hardiest tourist would stop by en route south from Zaire.

As one Gulf official put it: 'It's not a natural hub of communication.' By the Angolan account, which the company says it has no reason to doubt, the commando was caught three hundred metres from the fence, carrying 16 limpet mines and plastic explosives. The shooting was heard inside the camp.

'We have all sorts of security measures in place,' the Gulf official observed, 'and it should be obvious that they worked.'

Gulf might well emphasise security. At the very time the South

arriving in New York to negotiate for \$70 million worth of credits to develop a new Cabindan oil field with its American partner. The would-be creditors were so impressed they demanded no collateral. Their only concern was political risk. The commando could have fulfilled their fears in Spades.

Pretoria may justifiably argue that Gulf is not about to differ with Angola. Its concessions are too important. Du Toit's statement may also be played down. Torture (in this instance, it is thought unlikely to have occurred) and the desire to live are frequent enemies of the truth. What cannot be gainsayed is that destroying Malongo might, in a misguided way, have made eminent sense.

Let us assume that there is a rogue element in the SA establishment. It is not a new assumption. This element argues that Pretoria has been too compliant towards the Reagan Administration and Western sensibilities generally.

Temporary

It sees its allies, Unita and the MNR, being sold out in the name of a regional détente. It is firmly convinced it can only be temporary. Instead it wishes to install its friends in power, to hell with the international outcry. Let those wimps at the Department of Foreign Affairs handle that. SA is never going to be loved, anyway. The rest of the world's agendas won't allow that. Besides, siege will ultimately serve a purpose.

The rogue element has been outplayed on Mozambique, or at least has figured Samora Machel will fall under his own weight. The real opportunity is Angola. The SA Government is in two minds over Namibian independence. granted it might make budgetary sense but it could also have a disastrous political impact at a time when domestic reform, and the concomitant turbulence, is raising hackles on the Right.

The Americans, meanwhile, are divided over Unita. Sure they want the Cubans out, but their Senator Symms is not alone in calling for the repeal of the Clark Amendment which blocks support for Dr Savimbi.

Meanwhile, Crocker is hawking a plan that will force Pretoria to accept

Swapo in South West Africa, the MPLA in Luanda and the staying on of several thousand Cubans. A defeat all round for SA. Operation Protea proved that the MPLA could not be toppled conventionally. The balance must therefore be tipped in SA's and Unita's favour by other means: destroy the MPLA's chief source of hard currency to pay for all that Soviet hardware. Take out Malongo, the artery through which \$4 million pours a day. Destroy Sonangol's chances of gaining the investment it needs to develop a new field. So, it means hurting Americans. Let Crocker take the heat. This is SA's backyard. The republic will survive.

If this is the thinking, and perhaps it does not merely belong to that rogue element, why not use Unita? Why send in white South Africans? I suspect because whoever ordered the hit wanted it done right and knew that the previous attacks on Gulf installations — the latest, last year, on a pipeline south of Malongo — were not in fact Unita's work.

Better way

All of which is pure speculation, of course — an attempt to make sense of what otherwise is folly. The fact is that whatever the intention of inserting SA forces into Cabinda, succeed or fail, a better way could not have been found to stymie the Namibia process, thereby give yet more time for the internal parties to get their act together, and unravel the Nkomati accords by sowing distrust in Pretoria's ability to abide by the letter and spirit of any agreement.

But this is the crassest of stupidity. Not because Washington's wrath will be burdensome, but because it invites in the one superpower with the will — and the desire to save face — that can really make things ugly in the region, the Soviet Union.

254
OWER TO
REMNISTS
3/5/85
DUTIE
INNOISS

FM 31/1/85

ANGOLA/NAMIBIA

A blow for talks

The incident in Angola's Cabinda enclave, where a SA reconnaissance unit was caught in an ambush, has set back negotiations on a Cuban withdrawal. It is also going to complicate negotiations with the Angolans on the situation on the Namibian border, diplomatic sources tell the *FM*.

It has also been an embarrassment for the Reagan administration whose policy of constructive engagement is under fire. Diplomats say it gratuitously strengthens the propaganda of elements unwilling to come to terms with peace proposals for southern Africa and, worse, undermines SA's credibility in Africa.

But it seems equally certain, diplomatic sources say, that the Angolans will remain interested in maintaining informal contact with SA. "They have said all along that SA soldiers are still active in Angola, so to them this should be nothing new. It is only that the South Africans got caught this time. It is likely they will concede to a ministerial meeting with SA soon because they are now in a stronger position than before and such a meeting has been in the pipeline anyway," says one source.



SA soldier in Angola ... rethink on clandestine operations

The incident is likely to prompt a major rethink in the SA Defence Force on clandestine operations. ■

Major blow
to SWA
settlement

Now Angola breaks all ties with SA

31/5/85 B. Day

THE Angolan government has informed South Africa that it is breaking off all negotiations with the Republic, delivering a hammer-blow to prospects of an international settlement in South West Africa.

The Angolan move is a direct sequel to the raid by SA Defence Force reconnaissance commandos into Cabinda in northern Angola, which ended last week in the killing of two soldiers and the capture of a third by MPLA troops.

These setbacks come only six weeks after the withdrawal of what were said at the time to be the last SA troops stationed in southern Angola.

Two weeks ago the joint monitoring commission — set up by the Lusaka agreement last year after months of shuttle diplomacy and negotiations on the Cape Verde Islands — was disbanded, and Foreign minister Pik Botha said he hoped to continue talks with Angola at ministerial level.

Mutual replies to Du Plessis

OLD Mutual's Chief Actuary, Theo Hartwig, said yesterday that his firm was "very disturbed at the extent of the attack on the life assurance industry" by the Finance Minister Barend du Plessis on Wednesday.

Hartwig said: "But (we) understand his underlying objectives in announcing the measures," to clamp down on certain endowment insurance policies.

At a Press conference in Port Elizabeth on Wednesday night, Du Plessis said the action had been taken to curb the misuse of endowment policies to evade tax.

Hartwig said in a statement: "These measures not only prevent pure endowment policies but also curb the freedom of the average policy-holder to effect insurance policies and to deal with them according to his needs." — Sapa.

Hoechst sells to Gallia

HOECHST SA has sold off its South African cosmetics interests to the House of Gallia.

The deal is expected to make House of Gallia the largest privately-owned cosmetic company in SA. The company is now predicting a turnover of R10m this year.

Hoechst will remain involved in the industry through the parent company's international ownership of Roussel Laboratories, Marbert and the Fragrance House of Balenciaga.

By PAUL BELL

Last night's statement by Botha seems to indicate that government may now press on with an internal settlement in SWA if the United States will agree.

Botha said in Pietersburg that the Luanda government had informed SA through US channels of its intention to break off negotiations with SA.

Government, he said, remained willing to honour its international commitments with regard to SWA provided a firm agreement could be reached on Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

He said that, in the light of the position now adopted by Luanda, government was no longer sure to what extent this goal remained attainable.

It would therefore have to exchange views with the parties participating in the Multi-Party Conference of SWA, with the US government, and possibly other governments before it would be possible to determine whether worthwhile negotiations could still be conducted.

Botha said that if the Angolans were taking this line, "it would appear that they were seeking a pretext on which to break off negotiations on the question of Cuban withdrawals from Angola, and it would reveal that they have never been serious about finding a solution to this problem.

"Sooner or later, the Luanda government will have to realise that it cannot continue playing host to tens of thousands of foreign forces, to terrorist groups such as the ANC and Swapo, all of whom are hostile to peace and stability in southern Africa.

"The presence of foreign forces on such a large scale, together with the presence of organisations which proclaim the so-called virtues of international terrorism, can only serve the purposes of a superpower whose ideology and policy have brought misery to untold millions of people all over the world, and which are the very antithesis of peace, stability and progress.

"In the meantime, it is revealing to note that the Luanda government has not denied that it is providing facilities to the ANC and Swapo, and that it is assisting them in their planning of acts of violence against the peoples of South Africa and SWA."

Botha said there could not be peace in Southern Africa unless all foreign forces were removed and unless all the countries of the region agreed not to host those groups who committed acts of violence and subversion against other states in the region, and who use violence to achieve political objectives.

Fuel for marxists, no matter what the Govt says

D = PAR P

254 NM 21/5/85
IMAGINE George Washington — caught out, axe in hand, sitting on a stump — trying to deny he had cut the tree down. And spare a thought for Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

Washington 'fessed up Malan, however, would have the nation — and the international community — believe that what the Government said about withdrawing from Angola three weeks ago still stands

The Defence budget vote could not have been more awkwardly timed, coming a week after a unit of Durban-based recce commandos was caught in the Cabinda enclave armed to the teeth

As the minister stood in the House of Assembly on Tuesday, declaring hand on heart that his government was not trying to destabilise the Angolan state, a hapless recce called Wynand du Toit — captured by MPLA troops — was telling the world quite the opposite at a Luanda Press conference

Malan said destabilisation was 'aimed at a target state with the intention of disrupting that state's economic, political and community infrastructures'

The SADF, he said, was not pursuing those ends in Angola now the recess had been after the ANC and Swapo who were plotting against South Africa from their bases deep in the north of Angola

'No', said Du Toit, 'this last operation was launched with the aim of destroying the storage tanks at Cabinda Gulf. We were not looking for the ANC or Swapo, we were attacking Gulf Oil'

Which is exactly what Malan warned Parliament to expect from Du

Parliamentary Correspondent

Toit, whom we must now expect to be subjected to the marxist propaganda



Magnus Malan

machine in full cry.

Finally, it makes no difference what Gen Malan says. His problem is that very few people believe a word of what he — or any other government minister — says about South Africa's intentions in the sub-continent

Which means, unfortunately, that the benefit of the doubt goes to poor Du Toit, whether or not he languishes in an Angolan dungeon, beaten or drugged into fearful compliance.

Why? Well, you only have to look at the record of 'obvious and blatant lies' which Opposition Leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert enumerated so cogently when he opened the defence vote on Tuesday

And it was with chagrin and sorrow that even the CP's Koos van der Merwe felt bound to agree with the PFP

Take the Angolan War of '75-76 when the country went to war and Parliament and the nation were not told. What was public and open knowledge internationally was officially denied to be truth at home

Take support for Renamo. The Government vigorously denied charges by the international community that was supporting the movement and attempting to destabilise the Frelim government of Mozambique. It accused the PFP and others of being unpatriotic for having the temerity to suggest such a thing

Until almost a year after Nkomati, when Foreign Minister Pik Botha was stung into owning up during his own budget vote a month ago that yes, the Government was doing just that — and would do it again under similar circumstances.

Now, in political terms the party that stands to lose most in the row over Angola could be the PFP. The polished arrows of Dr Slabbert have been politically tarnished by the mud that Graham McIntosh flung across the floor

After securing a good beach-head they were forced back on to the defensive in one of the more important debates of the session. The repercussions may be felt beyond the House, and for some time to come.



Political Survey
By GERALD SHAW

Hope for new era in the Defence Force

254
Cape Times
11/6/85

IN SPITE of appearances to the contrary, the early retirement of General Constand Viljoen as Chief of the Defence Force, announced in the debate on the Defence Vote this week, has nothing to do with the Cabinda debacle. It has been on the cards for some time.

But General Viljoen's departure to begin a new career as a farmer at the age of 52, we may hope, could signal a change in the SADF role and style of operation in Southern Africa.

The controversial policy of covert destabilization of the sub-continent in the past decade has tended to cut across the country's political and diplomatic objectives.

The agreements of Lusaka and Nkomati were hailed as significant diplomatic achievements, as indeed they were, appearing to usher in a new era in regional relations.

Since then it has seemed on occasion that the military, in their covert operations, and the Department of Foreign Affairs, in their regional diplomacy, have remained at cross-purposes, in methods if not in ultimate goals. It has sometimes seemed as if the military were not under the proper control of the civil arm of government or were poorly co-ordinated with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The effect has been to cast doubt on the good faith of South Africa as a signatory of solemn international agreements. So much so that the Nkomati Accord has been on the point of collapse. The Cabinda affair was merely the climax of an unhappy trend of events. It has cast doubt on the Republic's commitment to getting the Cubans out of Angola and securing peace and independence in Namibia.

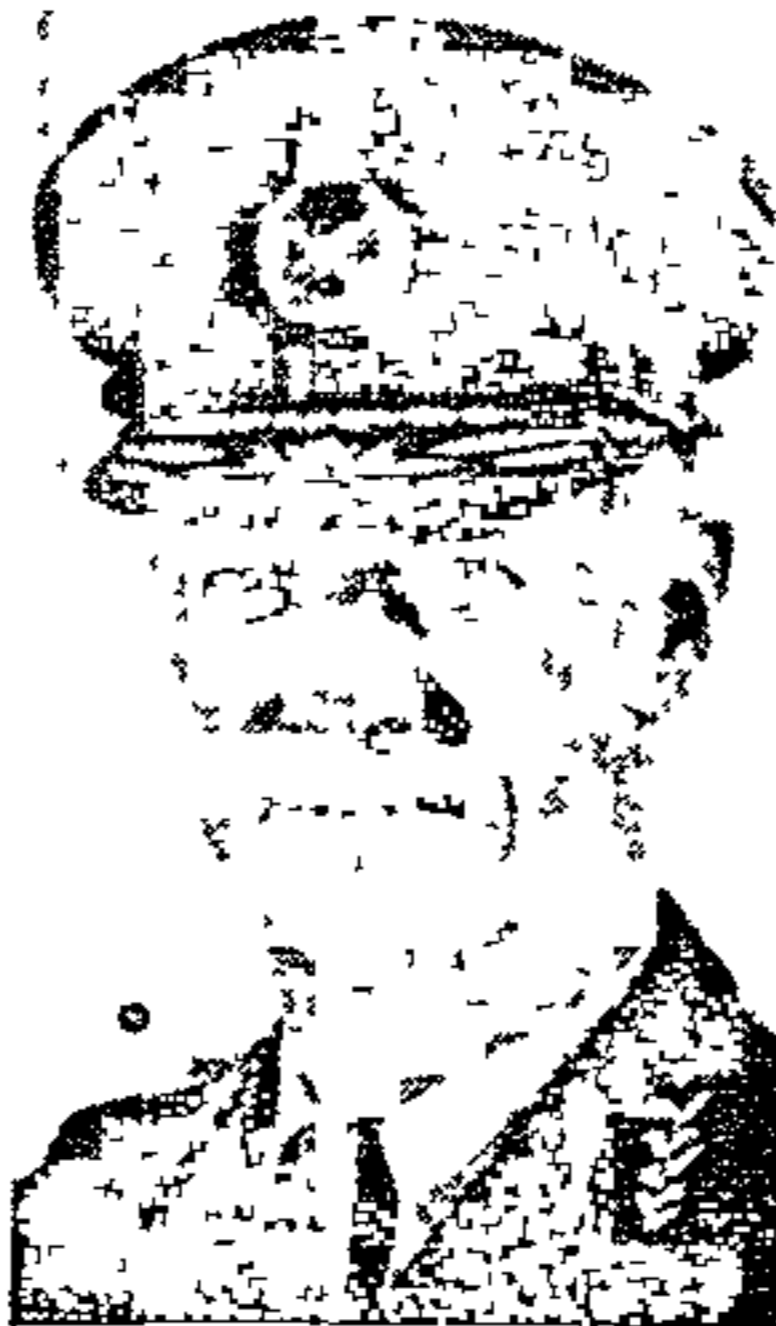
For some months informed observers have been aware of General Viljoen's impending retirement and his replacement by General Jannie Geldenhuys, 50, who is thought to have a rather more sophisticated grasp of political realities and the niceties of international relations.

We may hope that a new era in the South African Defence Force is dawning. Time will tell.

What has gone wrong in the past? Can the SADF not claim that its (belatedly admitted) policy of covert sponsorship of the MNR rebels (Renamo) in Mozambique forced President Machel to the negotiating table, resulting in the banishment of the ANC from Mozambique and a massive gain in security for South Africa?

Certainly, there is truth in this claim. The trouble is that South Africa has failed to keep its side of the bargain, as some observers see it, because the ravages of the MNR, which Pretoria undertook to curb, have continued unabated.

There is a perception that the SADF massively topped up the MNR's supplies and equipment on the eve of the signing of the Nkomati Accord. So much so that the MNR has been enabled to continue in uninterrupted operation, even if South Africa has scrupulously upheld the letter of its undertakings since the signing of



General Constand Viljoen... his retirement a change in SADF role?



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The SADF has subsequently had to go to extraordinary lengths to demonstrate its good faith to President Machel and the international community, even to the extent of discharging some members of the SADF on the grounds that they "sympathized" with the MNR. And this after General Viljoen had written a remarkable letter to the Cape Times to assure the South African public of the loyalty of the SADF to the State President!

This, then, was the background to the stormy debate on the Defence Vote this week. At issue was the lack of credibility of SADF statements. As the Leader of the Opposition put it, he would prefer not to be lied to.

Dr Slabbert recalled that Parliament and the South African people had been the victims of "systematic deception" in the Angolan war of a decade ago. The same applied to the destabilization of Mozambique. It was quite clear that the whole world knew that the denials were "obvious and blatant lies. The whole world, that is, except the Parliament of South Africa."

Parliamentary uproar

It is a pity that Mr Graham McIntosh, who made some telling points in the debate, should have used somewhat emotional and hyperbolic analogies in addressing the same theme.

The ensuing parliamentary uproar distracted attention from the merits of much of what he had to say.

The MP for Maritzburg North is a conservative Christian of strong convictions. The moral dilemmas created for South Africans by SADF policy in the past decade are very real to him. But his language was certainly injudicious and he did well to withdraw the offending expressions after discussions with Dr Slabbert and his colleagues, some of whom were angered by his unfortunate choice of language.

Mr McIntosh outlined an aggressive pattern of SADF activity in Southern Africa in the last decade, beginning with the illegal invasion of Angola and followed by covert sponsorship of guerilla movements in neighbour states.

In Mozambique this meant sponsoring and sustaining an insurgent movement which has committed terrorism on a large scale, involving the death of innocent civilians in the bombing of buses and trains and the sabotage of vital installations. The depredations of the MNR are a matter of record and have indeed been horrifying.

As part of this pattern of destabilization of the sub-continent, Mr McIntosh pointed to the Seychelles debacle, and allegations of sabotaging the Zimbabwe Air Force, the blowing up of an ammunition dump near Harare, attacks on bridges and transport links between Zimbabwe and Mozambique, and so on.

As he put it: "We have become a major aggressor in Southern Africa. We have trained people to bomb, to kill innocent people—in simple words, to terrorize."

Plainly, a policy of covert action on such lines poses a genuine moral dilemma for Christians. Mr McIntosh spoke with conviction for the values he believes in.

"Ordinary decent South Africans have seen the Defence Force use public money to do things against countries and innocent people which can only horrify and disgust them. People who have been brought up, and themselves bring their children up, not to tell lies in the simple biblical belief that Satan is the father of lies, discover that the furious denials of support for Renamo or of the occupation of southern Angola were nothing but lies."

These are grave words. It took courage for Graham McIntosh to utter them. People may disagree with him or dismiss his conviction as naive. But our public life is enriched by his steadfastness and his fine example.



General Jannie Geldenhuys ... grasp of political realities

SA asks the
Red Cross to help

(254)

NM 1/6/85

GENEVA—South Africa had asked the Red Cross to visit one of its soldiers captured in Angola last week and try to have him repatriated, a Red Cross spokesman said yesterday.

She said South African authorities also asked the Swiss-based International Committee of the Red Cross to help return the remains of two South Africans killed in the same incident in Angola's oil-rich Cabinda province

Angola said on May 22 its forces had foiled a sabotage attempt by South African commandos on oil installations in

northern Cabinda, killing two and injuring another

South Africa denies its troops were on a sabotage operation, saying they were carrying out a mission to gather intelligence about ANC terrorists — (Sapa-Reuter)

Shultz: Cabinda raid 'a setback'

Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON — The American Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz, has described South Africa's ill-fated military operation in northern Angola as a setback in the Southern Africa peace process

But his choice of the relatively mild word "setback" has been taken by analysts here to mean that the US does not consider the peace process to be over

The Reagan administration has no choice but to try to pick up the pieces of the Cabinda debacle

For domestic political reasons it needs urgently to show some real results from its controversial policy of constructive engagement in Southern Africa

The policy has never been popular among the Democrats, who are stepping up their demand that it be scrapped. Now its critics include significant numbers of congressmen from the President's own Republican Party

The chief American negotia-

tor, Dr Chester Crocker, under fire from one side for being too soft on South Africa and from another for being too soft on the communists, could have pointed to the process of agreement in Angola as one success in the making

News of the South African troop operation was a bitter blow for him and the US lost no time in objecting to the South African Government in strong terms

Judgment

Mr Shultz's comment — the first on the Cabinda incident to be made in public by a US Cabinet member — came during a briefing for Washington newsmen on American peace efforts in the Middle East. Reporters asked whether the Cabinda action had affected the Secretary of State's judgment about Pretoria's intentions

He replied that the US had objected to the South African Government about what had happened and that, coming at a time when South African troops were presumed to be out of Angola, it was a setback

Children target of campaign

254

NM 1/6/85

Mercury Reporter

POLICE are investigating a publicity drive linked to the End Conscription Campaign at schools throughout the Durban area on Thursday, which left a trail of angry parents, headmasters and school children

Pupils going to school early yesterday morning were approached by young people 'who appeared to be university students' at the front gates and given pamphlets and stickers advocating 'saying no' to cadets, and slamming the practice of conscription as currently practised in South Africa

Irate parents who contacted the Mercury, said they did not want 'junk' forced on their children

Mr Glen Dewey of Durban North, whose son was among those given pamphlets, said he'd seen his son take one and had assumed they were religious articles

Categories

'When he showed them to me, I read through them and found them to be very negative towards conscription and cadets. Although the army and the activities that go with it are not pleasant, it is a

necessity and I think our children can do without this kind of negative publicity being foisted on them,' he said

The literature slates conscription and gives methods — and the various categories — under which men who do not want to do military service can apply

It also deals with the military presence in townships in this country, South West Africa and neighbouring countries

Inquiries made by the Mercury to several headmasters confirmed that pupils had been given the pamphlets and that many had expressed anger at the information, and suggestions, it contained

The headmaster of Glenwood High School, Mr Michael Mather, said he had seen what appeared to be young university students handing out pamphlets to the children outside the school.

A police spokesman confirmed they were investigating the matter.

In a statement last night the End Conscription Committee said 'We regard our pamphlet as completely legitimate and are unaware of any police investigation'

SA asks Red Cross to help captive

GENEVA South Africa has asked the Red Cross to visit one of its soldiers captured in Angola last week and to try to have him repatriated, a Red Cross spokeswoman said yesterday

She said South African authorities also asked the Swiss-based International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to help return the remains of two South Africans killed in the same incident in Angola's Cabinda province

Angola said that on May 21 its forces had foiled a sabotage attempt by South African commandos on oil installations in northern Cabinda, killing two and injuring another

South Africa denies its troops were on a sabotage operation, saying they were carrying out a mission to gather intelligence about guerillas of the banned African National Congress — Sapa-Reuter

Experts say SA soldier forced to make statements

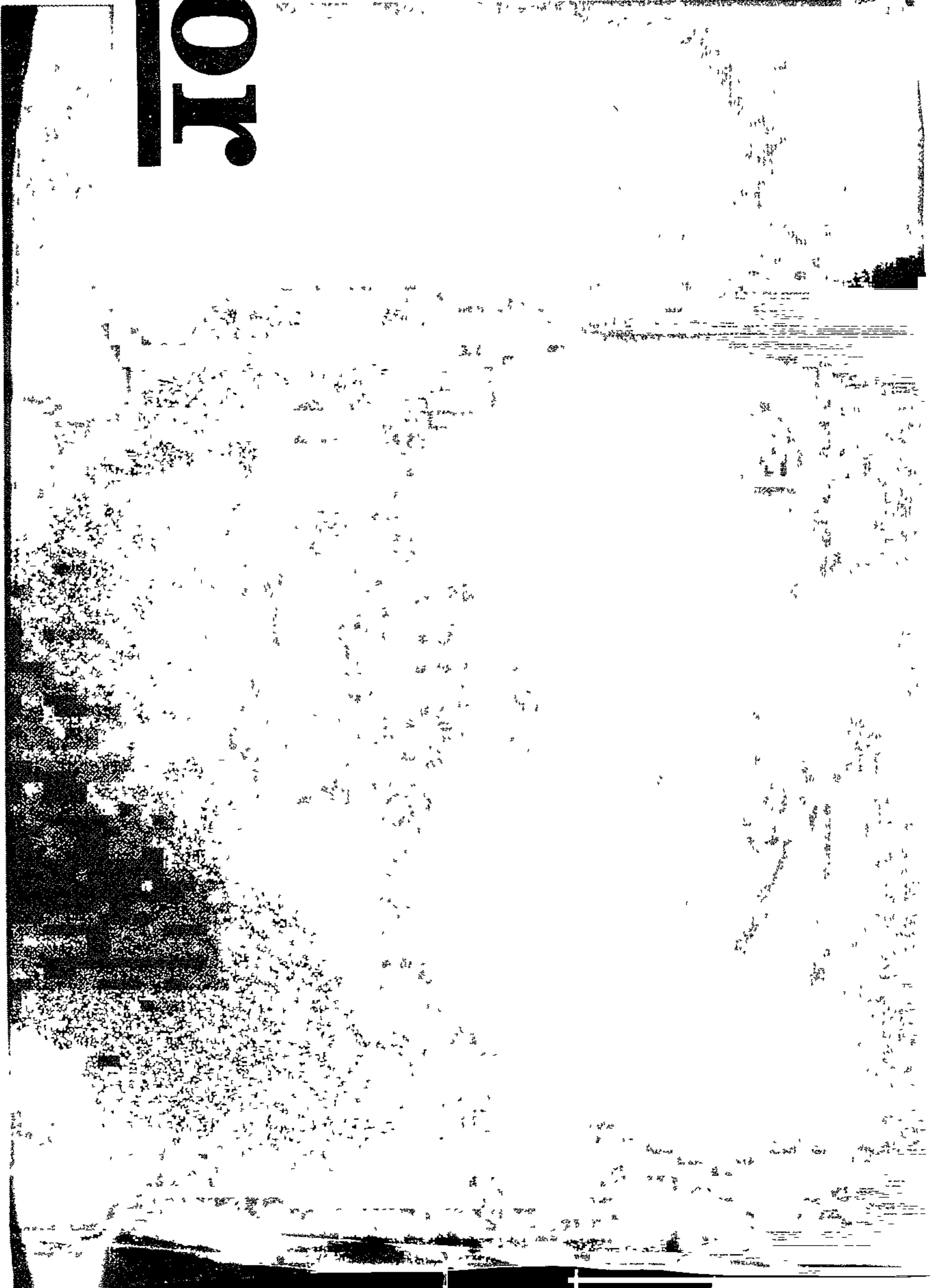
Face

254
His eyes were not those of my brother,

Terror

D.S. Times 2/6/85

A SOLDIER in the grip of terror. That is what relatives, interrogation experts, psychologists and military strategists claim they saw in the face of Wynand du Toit, South Africa's lone captive in Angolan hands when he was paraded to the world this week.



A weary and frightened looking Mr Wynand du Toit as he appeared when paraded before the world's Press

They claim that because of psychological stress after interrogation, Mr du Toit told the world exactly what his captors wanted — that his small "Reece" commando had gone to Cabinda to sabotage American oil storage tanks.

"When we saw Wynand on television, his eyes weren't the eyes of the brother I know," said Marius du Toit from the West Coast family home.

Ordeal

The 27-year-old Mr du Toit was put on display to the international media in Luanda, one week after his capture and the killing of two of his fellow Recces, Louis van Breda and Rowland Liebenberg.

They were on what has been described by the SA Defence Force as an intelligence gathering mission in their home in Dwarshersbos, Mr du Toit's family watched his ordeal as he was paraded in front of the international Press flown to

Luanda from Europe for the occasion.

"He appeared nervous, and his eyes were not those of my brother. Also the words he used when speaking English were not those he would normally use," said Marius.

The du Toit family say it was clear to them that things had been done to their Recce son and brother, trained in the tough ways of the Special Forces Operator, to say things he would never have said of his own accord.

Now some South African experts in the field of psychological interrogation are claiming that the propaganda effort has backfired on the Angolans.

They say it was too obvious that Mr du Toit had been forced into making his "admissions" for them to have much credibility.

"Mr du Toit was made to read his statement from a piece of paper. If he knew the facts so well, why was this necessary?" said Professor Mike Hough, a Pretoria strategic studies expert.

"It would seem he was telling the media what the Angolans told him to say."

And a scientist attached to Pretoria University's Department of Psychology, Professor Piet de la Rey, agrees with him after watching the film clip of Mr du Toit's appearance several times to study tell-tale signs in his mannerisms, speech, appearance and actions.

Both agree that it is highly unlikely Mr du Toit is being physically maltreated, his torment appears to be more on a psychological level.

"But", says Professor de la Rey, "from the bruises under his eye it is clear that he has been assaulted, possibly with a rifle butt. But one would think this took place during his capture and was not as part of his interrogation."

The profile that Professor de la Rey who has made an intensive study of psychological interrogation methods, put together after watching the film, is that Mr du Toit is most likely being subjected to deprivation and threats

According to him the Angolans could not have drawn much out of their prisoner simply because he was too weak in the days before the Press conference.

He claims the Angolans had merely constructed their own version of what the South Africans had been doing in Cabinda.

Force

He believes they then used psychological force like withholding badly needed medical attention and threatening him with execution to weaken him and obtain his cooperation.

Once this had been achieved, Professor de la Rey said, it would have been easy to make him rehearse the prepared statement he was to read at the media presentation in Luanda.

According to Professor de la Rey the statement was an indication that Mr Du Toit was not speaking from his own knowledge or experience.

"There are four points that convince me of this. In a spontaneous situation one would expect eye contact, but Wynand avoids this and looks at his written state-

ment most of the time — an indication that he is saying things he does not want to say.

Truth

"The statement probably contains some aspects of truth, and this is evident from the fact that at times Wynand was speaking from memory, but when he got to the fabricated parts, he had to rely on the written statement.

"As he would have been drilled to remember even the fabricated parts beforehand, this also shows loss of memory and inability to concentrate — both common factors in a stress situation.

"He also had difficulty in associating the parts based on fact with those fabricated by his captors, and stumbled over his words, referring frequently to his written statement, when he had to weave fact and fiction together during his speech," he said.

254
S. Times
2/6/85

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By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

Luanda from Europe for the occasion

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Both agree that it is highly unlikely Mr du Toit is being physically maltreated, his torment appears to be more on a psychological level

"But", says Professor de la Rey, "from the bruises under his eye it is clear that he has been assaulted, possibly with a rifle butt. But one would think this took place during his capture and was not as part of his interrogation"

The profile that Professor de la Rey, who has made an intensive study of psychological interrogation methods, put together after watching the film, is that Mr du Toit is most likely being subjected to deprivation and threats

According to him the Angolans could not have drawn much out of their prisoner simply because he was too weak in the days before the Press conference.

He claims the Angolans had merely constructed their own version of what the South Africans had been doing in Cabinda

Force

He believes they then used psychological force like withholding badly needed medical attention and threatening him with execution to weaken him and obtain his cooperation

Once this had been achieved, Professor de la Rey said, it would have been easy to make him rehearse the prepared statement he was to read at the media presentation in Luanda

According to Professor de la Rey the statement was an indication that Mr Du Toit was not speaking from his own knowledge or experience

"There are four points that convince me of this. In a spontaneous situation one would expect eye contact, but Wynand avoids this and looks at his written state-

ment most of the time — an indication that he is saying things he does not want to say

Truth

"The statement probably contains some aspects of truth, and this is evident from the fact that at times Wynand was speaking from memory, but when he got to the fabricated parts, he had to rely on the written statement

"As he would have been drilled to remember even the fabricated parts beforehand, this also shows loss of memory and inability to concentrate — both common factors in a stress situation

"He also had difficulty in associating the parts based on fact with those fabricated by his captors, and stumbled over his words, referring frequently to his written statement, when he had to weave fact and fiction together during his speech," he said.

TWO VERY Different

IF YOU are one of those credulous souls who believes that all army generals are stamped from the same mould, you have never met Lieutenant-General Jan Geldenhuis.

He will take over as Chief of the South African Defence Force on November 1 this year. About the only outward resemblance between General Geldenhuis and the man he will succeed, General Constand Viljoen, is that they are of medium height and more or less of an age (Viljoen is 52, Geldenhuis is 50).

Constand Viljoen is lean, direct, straight, blue of eye, firm of mouth — the quintessential fighting soldier.

He seems to come into his own when he is in the field, his folding-but R4 rifle slung over his shoulder, his dull brown nutria battle-dress faded to a workmanlike paleness, his blue gunner's beret clinging squarely to his head and virtually shouting defiance at any agency — meteorological or military — which might seek to dislodge it.

Humour

Somehow he always reminds one of an unshathed bayonet. It is a false impression, because behind it all lies a very keen mind versed at all levels in the grim but fascinating arts of the profession of arms — and a good sense of humour which bursts out at intervals.

To look at, Geldenhuis is as different from Viljoen as chalk from cheese. Viljoen has a typical Afrikaner face, if there is such a thing. Outfit him with a Mauser and a bandolier and he would not be out of place in any old sepia-toned Anglo-Boer War photo, except that he is shaven so clean that his chin shines.

Geldenhuis, on the other hand, has a very Anglo-Saxon look about him. His grey-blond hair is of

medium length and combed back, whereas Viljoen's is fairly short and a crisp, premature white, and he has a small, well-clipped moustache. His eyes are green and seem to peer into your soul.

WILLEM STEENKAMP

profiles the new Chief of the Defence Force, and the man he is succeeding

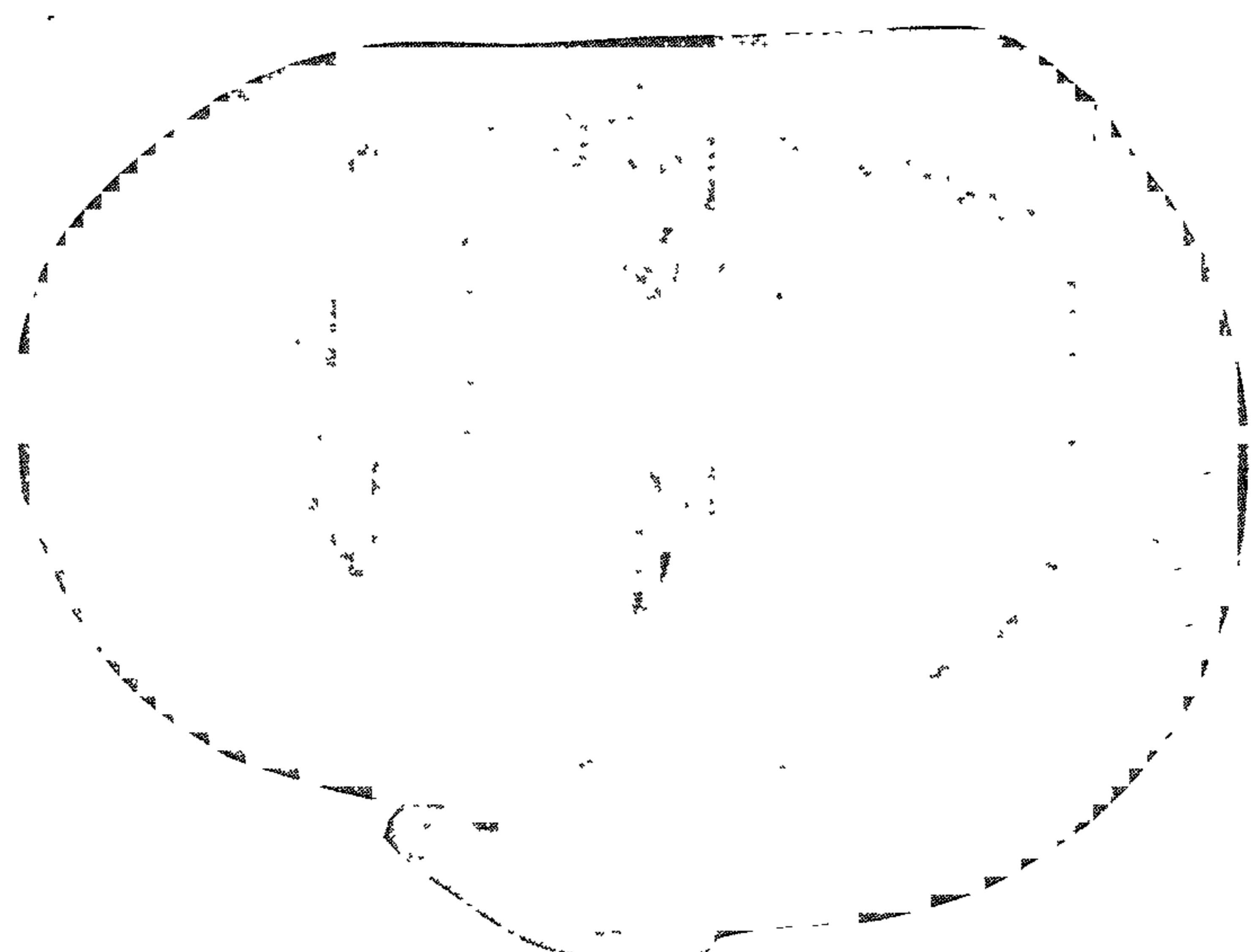
He wears his uniform well, but he is not one of those long-time regular soldiers who looks uncomfortable in a three-piece business suit — he has no trouble in assuming what the Americans would call the corporate image.

Formidable

Do not be fooled by that, however. Geldenhuis is a soldier of formidable talent and skill who has had a hand in almost every SADF combat activity since Operation Savannah, the controversial incursion into Angola in 1975/6.

At the same time he is the antithesis of the military blowhard so beloved of caricaturists.

A man's nickname usually says a lot about him. Geldenhuis is known among his subordinates as "Jannie G". Other: 5, 21, 11



This One

Why not the same?

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

generals

To his embarrassment Geldenhuys found he did not have his identification with him, but — game to the end — told the sentry "I'm General Geldenhuys, the Chief of the Army"

"No, you're not", the sentry replied, "you look more like Doug Watson", and refused to let him in

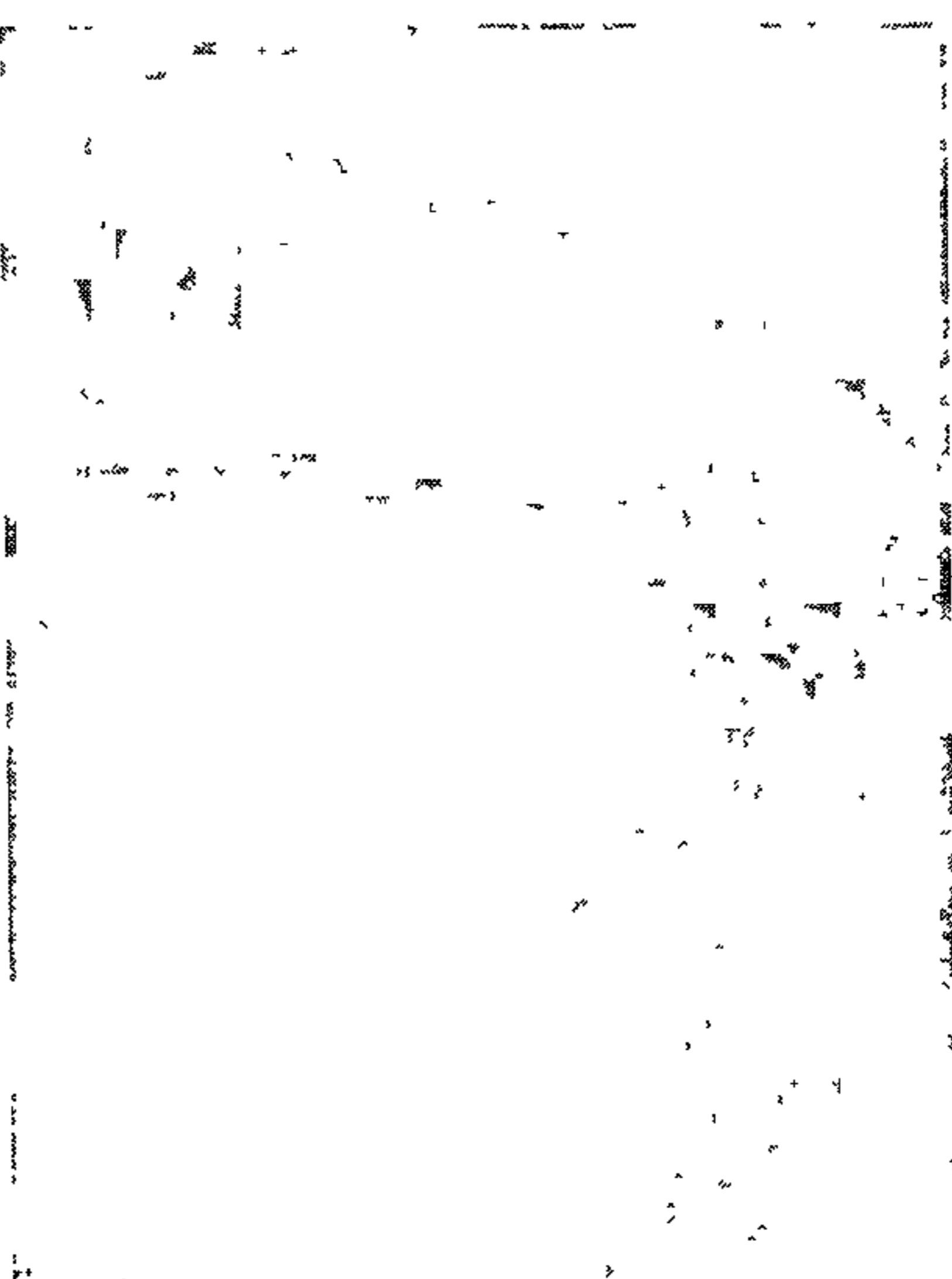
Geldenhuys took it in good part — and later awarded the sentry with a spot of leave for standing his ground

Another time (so I have it from an authoritative source) Geldenhuys was at some high-powered cocktail party or other Bored, no doubt — or possibly irritated by all the high-flown sentiments being expressed — he asked the assembled brass-hats

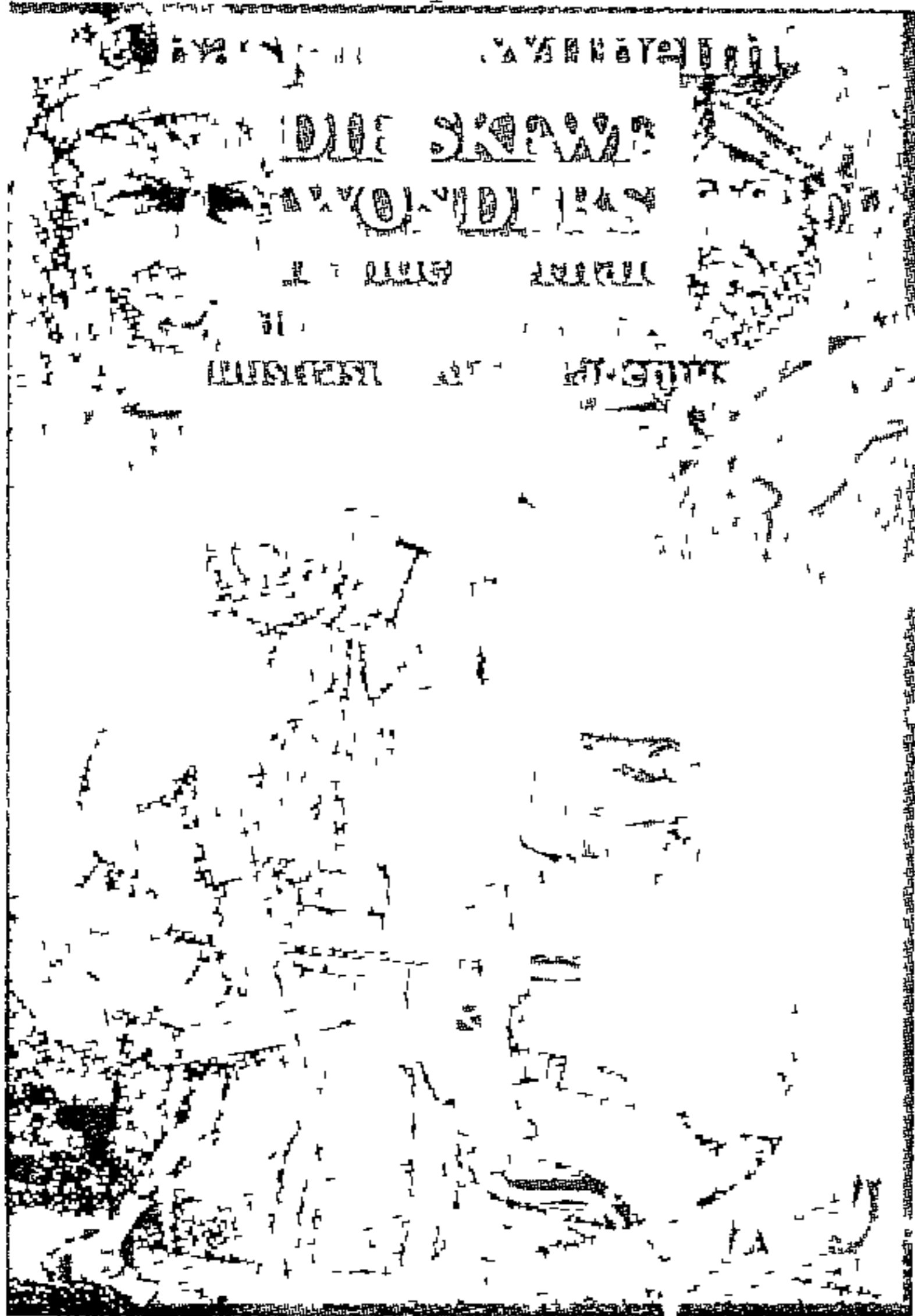
"What's the difference between the Army and a circus?"

"The Army's got more tents", he said, and hooted with laughter

It could be that both these stories are apocryphal On the other hand, I wouldn't lay money on it Jannie G is just not your average predictable brass hat



General Viljoen — a fighting soldier in every sense



including even some fairly cynical Citizen Force soldiers — go even further and actually call him “Baas Janne”

Coming from the Citizen Force, many members of which are notorious for bad-mouthing the Permanent Force and automatically dislike the red-tab “plastics” from Pretoria, this says something

Courtesy

Part of it is his knack at cementing personal relationships. Face-to-face, he is quiet and at times almost self-effacing, and his courtesy to subordinates of all ranks is proverbial

He has a distinct aura of power about him, but he does not use it to browbeat or impress people. He might carry a big stick, but he speaks softly always

He has the ability to walk with kings, as the saying goes, without losing the common touch. Like Viljoen, he thinks constantly of the men and women under him and does not hesitate to go into the field during an operation

At the upper command levels Geldenhuys's reputa-

Geldenhuys has combined his sense of humour and flair for writing to create these two children's books

254

Sunday Times

2/6/85

tion is based on more than strictly military merit. He is renowned as a manager in crises as well as routine matters.

He has an uncanny ability to enter into intricate negotiations, isolate the real problems and either solve them with an incisive decision or lead the participants to consensus.

Delicate

He does not achieve this by eloquence, he is not a renowned public speaker. In public he speaks slowly and at times almost hesitantly. But people listen, because what Geldenhuys says is usually worth listening to.

Geldenhuys, the crisis manager, was at his best last year when South Africa and Angola started to negotiate the withdrawal from Angola. He played a leading role in the very delicate talks at Lusaka on February 14 which resulted, against many odds, in the birth of the Joint Monitoring Commission, and his performance during the difficult early months of the JMC followed on.

At various times the JMC seemed to be on the point of foundering as the two delegations sought to find one another through a maze of political and military problems, and gloom would reign in the South African camp.

Magical

Then Jannie G would helicopter in with his entourage, urbanely smooth out the immediate problems and helicopter out again. At times it seemed a little like magic.

That is Jan Geldenhuys the general. Jan Geldenhuys the man is just as interesting.

He has an extraordinary ability for applying the old military maxim "on parade, on parade, off parade, off parade". He can walk out of some exhausting, earth-shakingly important meeting and sit down placidly to a couple of hands of bridge or poker.

He is also a man of books, and not just military textbooks either. Among other things he collects the works of the Hungarian humorist George Mikes, he has also authored two well-received children's books, and it would seem he is not yet written out.

He is a humorist in his own right, and likes to tell

254
Sunday
Times
2/6/85

2/6/85 C. Press

254

WIPE OUT THESE ANC COMMUNISTS, SAYS SADF

By **MONO BADELA**

A CRACK Cradock commando unit on horseback assisted SA Defence Force troops and riot squad policemen in a massive anti-Cradora propoganda exercise in Lingelihle Township this week.

Soldiers and policemen dished out thousands of pamphlets and broadcast anti-Cradora propaganda from a light aircraft, which circled low over the township.

And the homes of Cradora leader Matthew Gonwe and secretary general Monwabisi Makhawula were searched in pre-dawn raids by security cops.

Books and papers were confiscated.

Army helicopters, four Saracen tanks and Casspir vehicles were used in the exercise, which began at dawn on Monday.

The pamphlets said the "communist ANC and Cradora are not the bosses in Lingelihle".

They urged the community to fight the "criminals" of Lingelihle.

"We do not want killings and burnings and fightings. Criminals must get out," the propoganda read.

Cradora and Cradoya condemned the raid and "Government intimidation".

Cradora assistant secretary Victor Phuwane said the pamphlets were aimed at discrediting the people's organisations and unjustifiably linking them to the ANC.

254

Angolan troops describe 'raid'

CABINDA — Angolan soldiers described in grisly detail at the weekend how they foiled an alleged South African sabotage attempt here on a United States-operated oil base killing two commandos and capturing one

South Africa has denied its men were on a sabotage raid but said they were on an intelligence-gathering operation when the clash occurred on May 21

South Africa said the men had been gathering information about African National Congress and Swapo guerillas based in northern Angola

Sub-lieutenant Adriano Paulo said his suspicions were first

aroused when he came across strange footprints in an area of bush about 2km from the Gulf Oil Company installation

He then heard rustling in a nearby clump of trees called for reinforcements and had the group surrounded

The South Africans fired the first shot, and within 30 minutes two were dead and one was seized and bound after a struggle, Lieutenant Paulo said. One Angolan soldier was hurt

The captive, Captain Wynand du Toit, told diplomats and journalists last Tuesday that three squads of three soldiers each had been sent on sabotage missions to Cabinda in extreme northern Angola, but Lieuten-

ant Paulo said he saw only one group

The oil base, which has a capacity of 1 675 000 barrels, is not visible from the area of hilly grassland dotted with trees where the clash took place

The Angolan soldiers also pointed to Moroccan sardine tins which they said the South Africans had left behind

Angolan officials said the South African commandos, if they had been successful could have caused damage amounting to about \$200-million (R400-million), plus \$250-million (R500-million) in lost production as well as destroying \$30-million (R60-million) worth of stored oil

Americans

They also said 118 Americans worked at the plant, together with 811 Angolans and 130 other foreigners

The Angolan state oil company Sonangol has a 51 percent share in Cabinda Gulf, while the US firm owns 49 percent

Oil is crucial to the Angolan economy, as about 90 percent of the country's foreign-exchange earnings are derived from petroleum exports and Gulf is the biggest foreign oil company operating in the country

Angolan officials said that after the South African sabotage attempt, journalists and other outsiders were no longer permitted to visit the Gulf installation and US oil workers were banned from leaving the compound

Cabinda is defended partly by Cuban soldiers whose presence in Angola has aroused Washington's strong opposition as the Reagan administration views them as surrogates of the Soviet Union

'Halt in talks'

Diplomats say the incident is likely to bring a long series of talks between South Africa and Angola to at least a temporary halt

A spokesman for the SADF Directorate of Public Relations, Commandant John Rolt, said he had "nothing to add to the numerous statements already made by the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Chief of the Defence Force"

● Meanwhile the official Angolan news agency, Angop, quoted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the weekend as saying that Angola did not believe South Africa was interested in serious negotiations for peace in Southern Africa

Tension

The ministry said the foiled raid endangered efforts to reduce tension in the region

Referring to Pretoria's request last week for a meeting to discuss the return of a South African captured in the Cabinda raid, Angola said such a meeting would not be opportune

Angola, South Africa and the United States have been seeking a regional peace settlement involving independence proposals for SWA/Namibia — Sapa-Reuter

'Drowned' and lived to dive again

AKAS
3/6/85
254

Defence Reporter MARK STANSFIELD visited the South African Navy diving school at Simon's Town.

LIEUTENANT-Commander S P Debeer-Strydom, Officer Commanding the South African Navy diving school, Simon's Town, "drowned" on the ocean bottom in 48m of water and lived to tell the nightmarish tale

His near-death in 1979 led to the resignation of two fellow trainees and emphasised the dangers these dedicated underwater experts face every day of their lives in the depths of the ocean

The day Lieutenant-Commander Debeer-Strydom almost died was one all divers dream of — clear, sparkling-blue water with good visibility

He had authorisation to plumb the depths of the ocean to 48m in search of an explosives charge placed there as part of an exercise he and the other personnel on course were taking part in

Lieutenant-Commander Debeer-Strydom knew he had nine minutes and could not wait to plunge into the icy waters and take advantage of the time-limit

Divers are allowed nine minutes at that depth because of the dangers of nitrogen narcosis and decompression sickness and Lieutenant Commander Strydom wanted to reach bottom as soon as possible. He plunged into the icy waters, reached bottom and looked around him, at the enormous dome of the ocean surface,

surface at such a rate that his blood now resembled fizzy red soft-drink as the nitrogen in his bloodstream expanded and bubbled

Lieutenant-Commander Debeer-Strydom had been saved from drowning (he did in actual fact "drown" but the medical term is "dry-drowning" where a person becomes incapable of inhaling because of a form of paralysis) but now faced the nightmare dreaded by all deep-sea divers — decompression sickness or "the bends"

He survived the ordeal and was placed in intensive care in the military hospital

Two days after his release from hospital in 1979 he was diving again

But his accident led to two trainee divers resigning from the course

Now, as Officer Commanding the diving school, he realises more than anybody else the importance of the rigorous training the naval divers undergo

Tough training

These men are trained to dive in all types of situations and face the hazards of their job cheerfully

"Of course you still sweat when dismantling a bomb in the cold depths of the ocean and feel horror as you search the murky depths for a decomposing body, but this is all part

Outside in the bay a new group of trainees are being put through their first paces by an instructor

"People try and compare our training to that of a parabat I do not think you can compare the two because apart from hard physical exercises, like running, we also spend a lot of time getting water-fit — something a parabat does not do

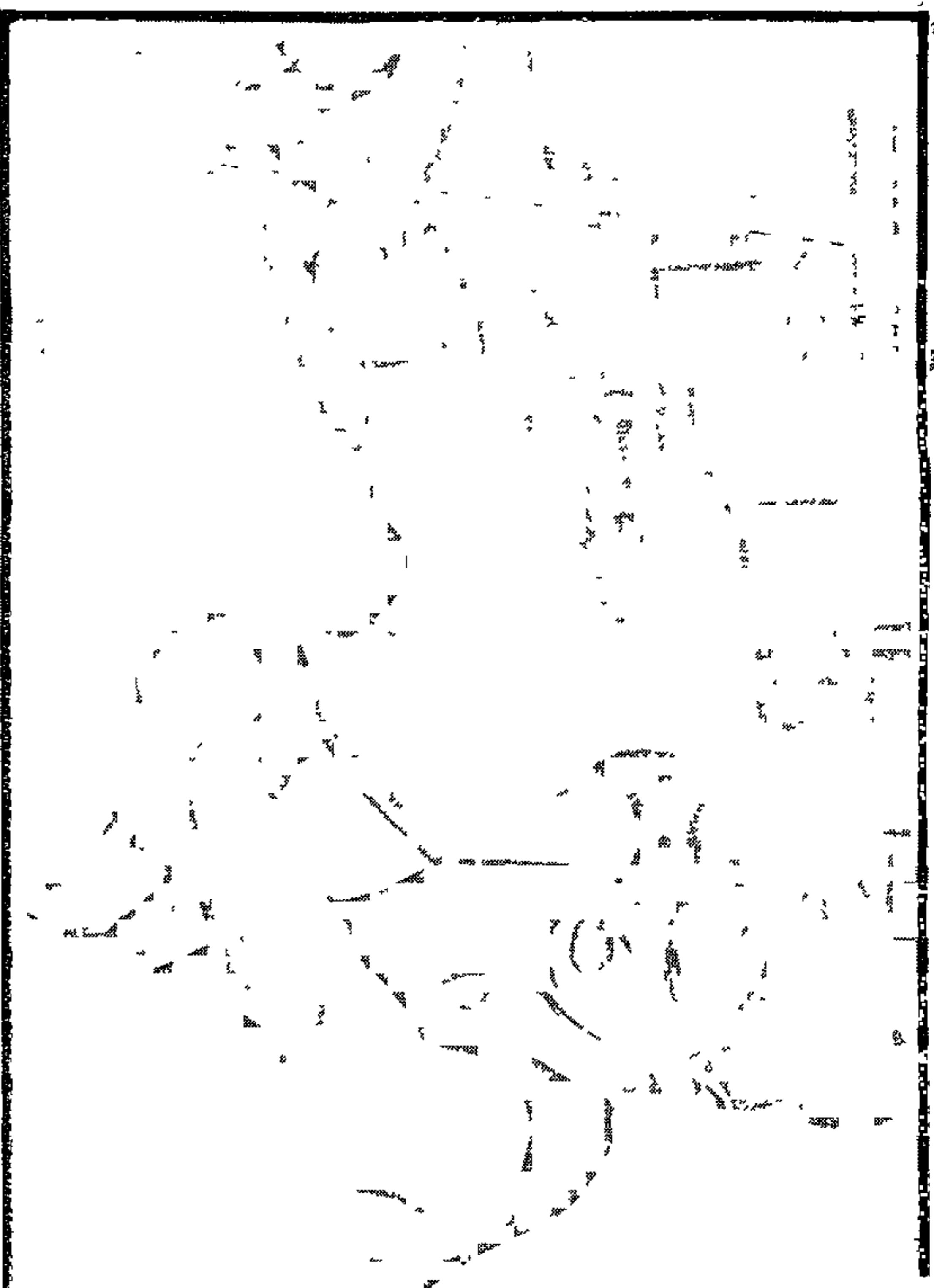
Another harrowing and dangerous experience the Navy diving team undertook was the disposal of a German Second World War mine which was accidentally loaded into a fishing trawler near Hermannus

The fisherman was forbidden to enter the harbour and spent the night out at sea with the potentially lethal mine on board his trawler

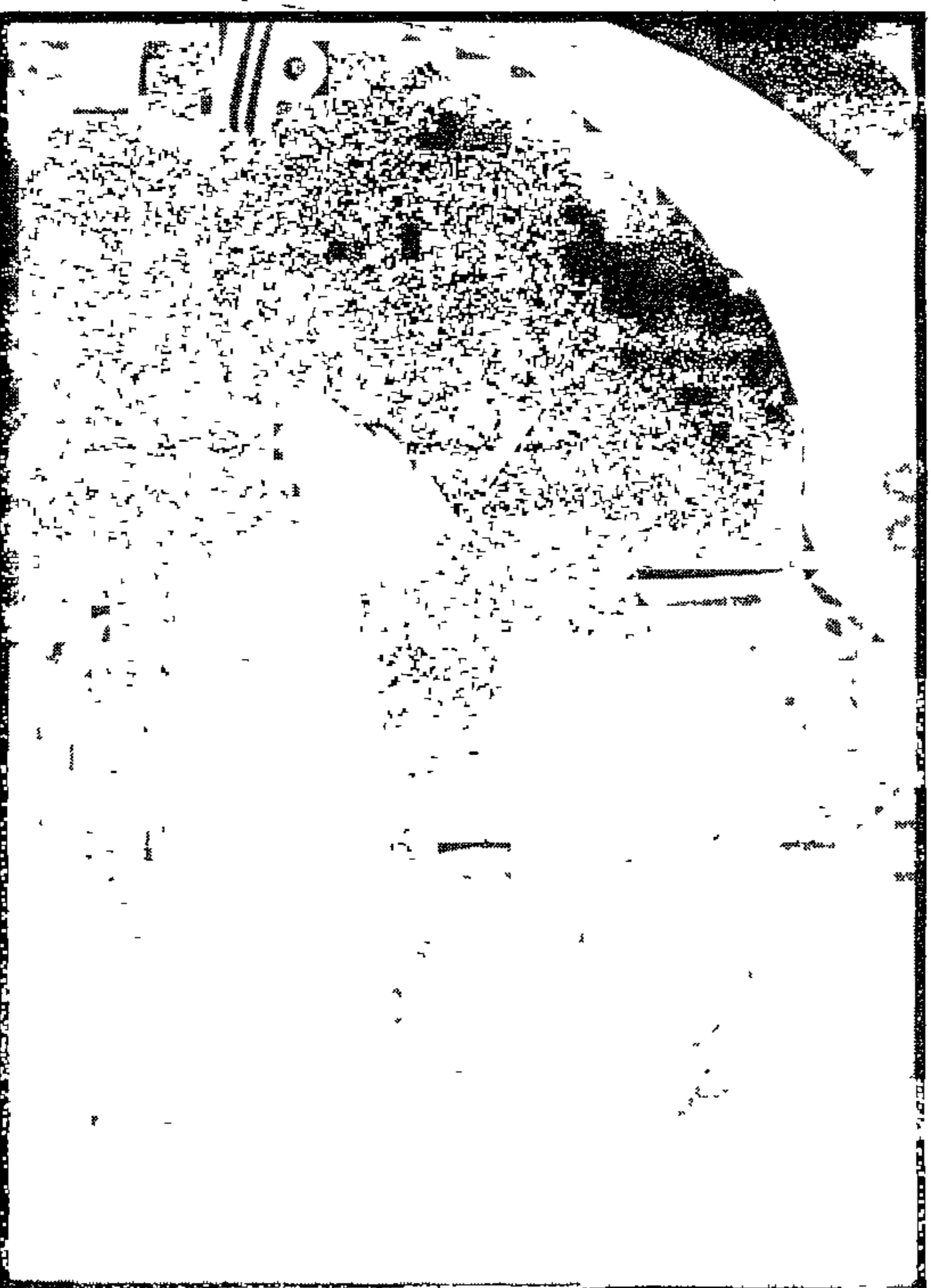
"Early next morning we examined the bomb and found the compression caps and casing had eroded — a very unstable bomb had to be got rid of", said Lieutenant-Commander Debeer-Strydom

"It is a peculiar thing when men are exposed to danger and realise they could possibly lose their lives in the process," he said

"I remember studying diagrams of the bomb shortly before the disposal. The team were standing around laughing and talking about everyday events, yet a part of the brain



Pictures PIERRE OOSTHUYSEN, The Argus
Looking aggressive, a trainee diver helps a team-mate out of his wetsuit. The trainees are encouraged to help fellow-divers at every turn.



Lieutenant-Commander S P Debeer-Strydom, Officer Commanding the South African Navy diving school.

penetrated He was in Paradise with clear-white sand stretching all around him, he said

Suddenly his life-giving air supply was cut off (a naval board of inquiry has not yet released its findings into the incident) and he knew he was dying as the face-mask flooded and he began blacking out

The disciplined training of a fellow-diver saved his life and stressed the importance naval diving instructors instil in all personnel who volunteer for the courses offered by the school

"A fellow diver saw me black out and managed to pull my emergency inflatable life jacket," he said

Although air is the factor absolutely necessary for life, to a diver it is a two-edged sword and can kill just as easily

The inflated life jacket shot the dying diver to the ocean

Naval divers were used recently to recover the bodies of two civilians who died while diving in a Tygerberg quarry and the advantages of their tough training can be seen when one takes into account that police divers decided they could not search the quarry because of the dangers involved

"We dive anytime, anywhere and have very little choice in the matter," he said

"People often ask what we do here at the diving school Obviously many of our tasks are classified information

"We do so much because this job also involves a lot of medicine, mathematics, knowledge of explosives, fitness and good common sense

"What can I say?, except — we do so much," he said, grinning

there will be no mistakes," he said

Bomb dismantled and disposed of, the men returned to base, not once mentioning to each other the close encounter with death they had experienced together

"When we train Naval divers we encourage comradeship but discourage two-man teams from working together for too long

"These men must be able to work and trust each other with their very lives," he said.

Trophies accumulated through the years hang on the walls of the Navy diving school

Looking at them one can imagine the fears the teams face because most of the objects are bombs and parts of explosive devices

3/6/85

254

Argus

Govt Image takes Mock

THE Government's credibility and diplomatic initiatives have been badly dented as fresh evidence has fuelled the controversy over the failed Cabinda mission.

The operation has cost the Government dearly. Military secrets unknown even to the South African public have been disclosed in Luanda by the Reconnaissance Commando squad leader captured by Angolan Government soldiers, Captain Wynand du Toit, who addressed a Press conference last Saturday.

The incursion elicited a sensitive response in Parliament as Minister of Defence Magnus Malan denied that the SADF was not under control, a law unto itself, and a wrecker of the Government's broad southern African policies.

The Angolan Government has already broken off negotiations with South At

Sowetan 3/6/85

In the short term, this spells disaster for Namibian settlement efforts and could scupper the Lusaka Agreement through which negotiators are painstakingly attempting to reach a solution.

So far, General Malan has stuck to his assertion that the Reces surprised by FAPIA troops near Cabinda were on a reconnaissance mission. He has dismissed Captain du Toit's statements, adding "We know the Marxists are very persuasive."

First reports from Luanda said Captain du Toit was "singing", and the transcript of his Press conference in Luanda seems to support this.

Progressive Federal Party leader Dr F van Zyl Slabbert said yesterday that General Malan had failed to reply to key questions in the debate.

"These kind of evasions may satisfy the

Government for domestic political purposes, but they certainly increase the credibility crisis and lose any kind of diplomatic initiative we may have had concerning

the presence of the Cubans in Angola, a settlement in Namibia, and South Africa's intentions and role as a regional power in southern Africa."

In his reply, General

Malan made what some regarded as an extraordinary admission by referring to the SADF as if it was an entity which made its own assessments of Government initiatives.

He said the SADF was at one with the Government "Therefore the SADF has stated repeatedly that it stands squarely behind the (Government's) peace initiatives."

Observers regarded this as being as ludicrous, for example, as a spokesman for the Department of Posts and Telegraphs announcing that it supported the new constitutional dispensation.

Cabinda adventure embarrasses SA's allies

CAP 7/11/85
3/6/85
254

LONDON — The latest mishap between Angola and South Africa seems more amazing than any that has gone before

The world seems disinclined to believe that this was purely an intelligence-gathering mission. On the assumption that it also entailed sabotage, why should the Republic have despatched a group of guerillas 1 000 km beyond its borders to interfere with Angola's oil production?

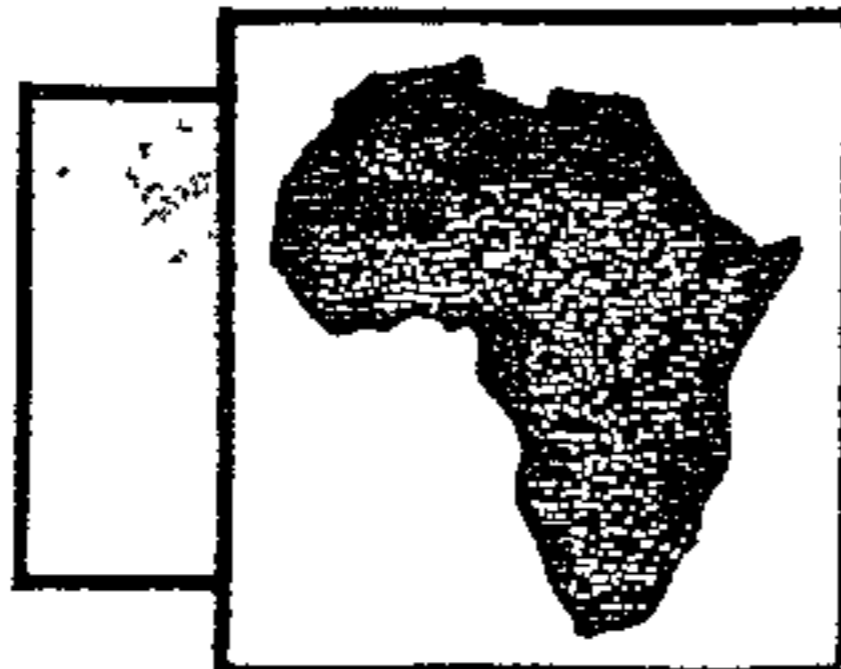
What sense does it make to send soldiers from Pretoria's forces to forage on the atrocious coasts of Cabinda among the off-shore and in-shore wells being operated by Gulf Oil?

There are some 80 Latin Americans, ordinary Americans, Portuguese, Spaniards, Italians, and so on helping to organize the Gulf enterprise on that steaming coast and earning good money by it behind a protective guard of Cubans

Investment

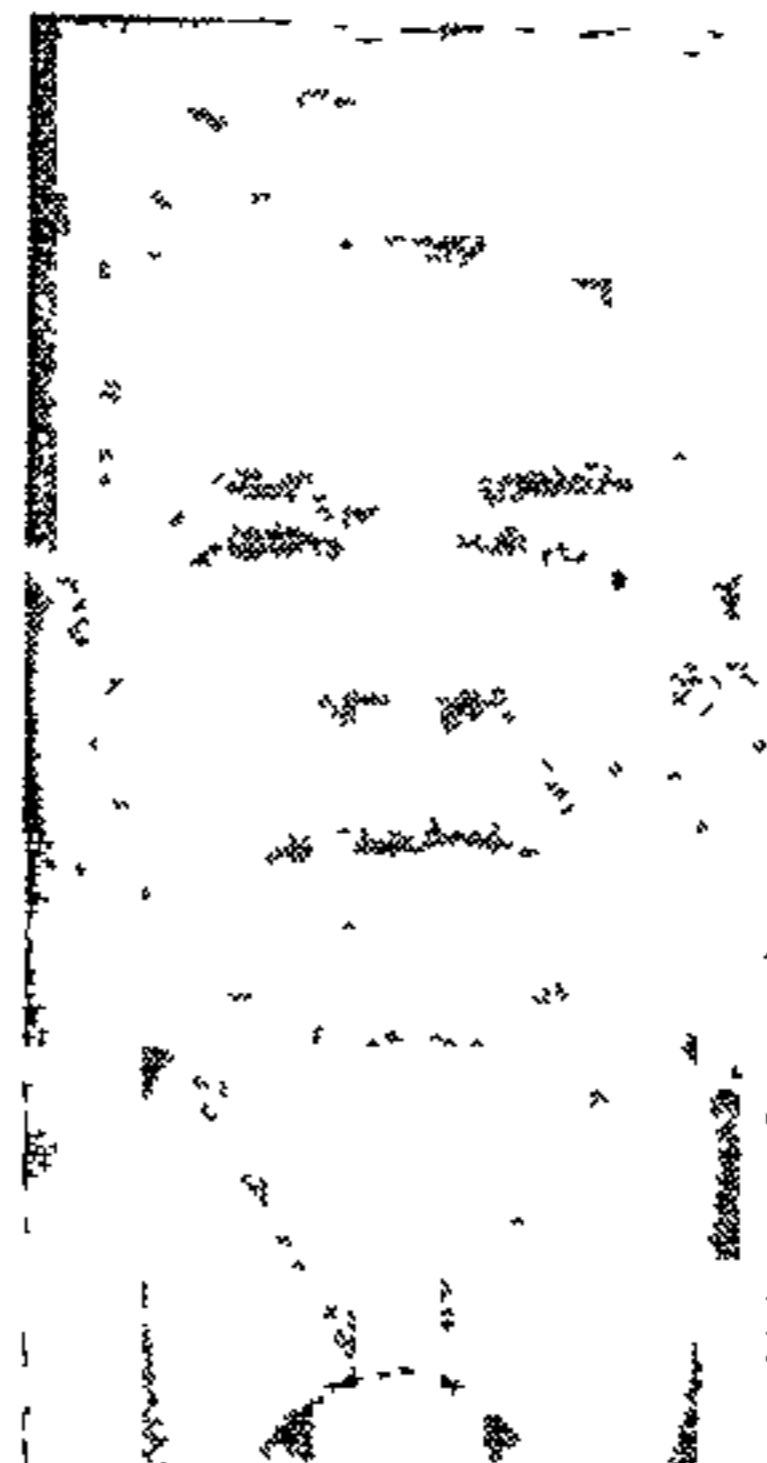
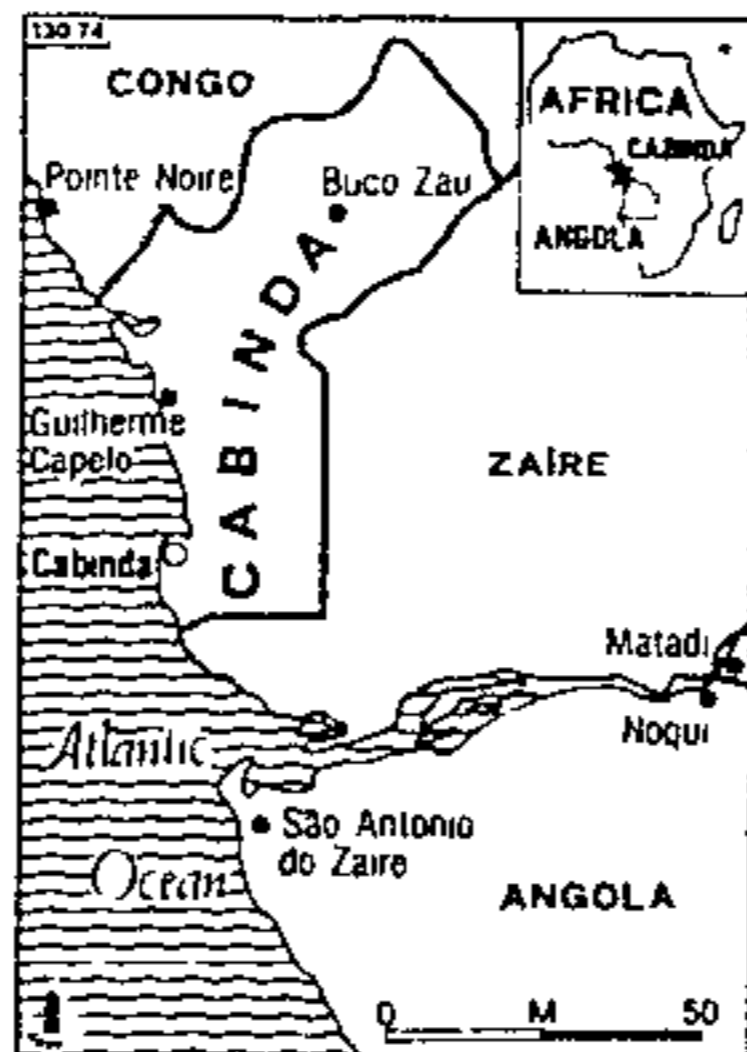
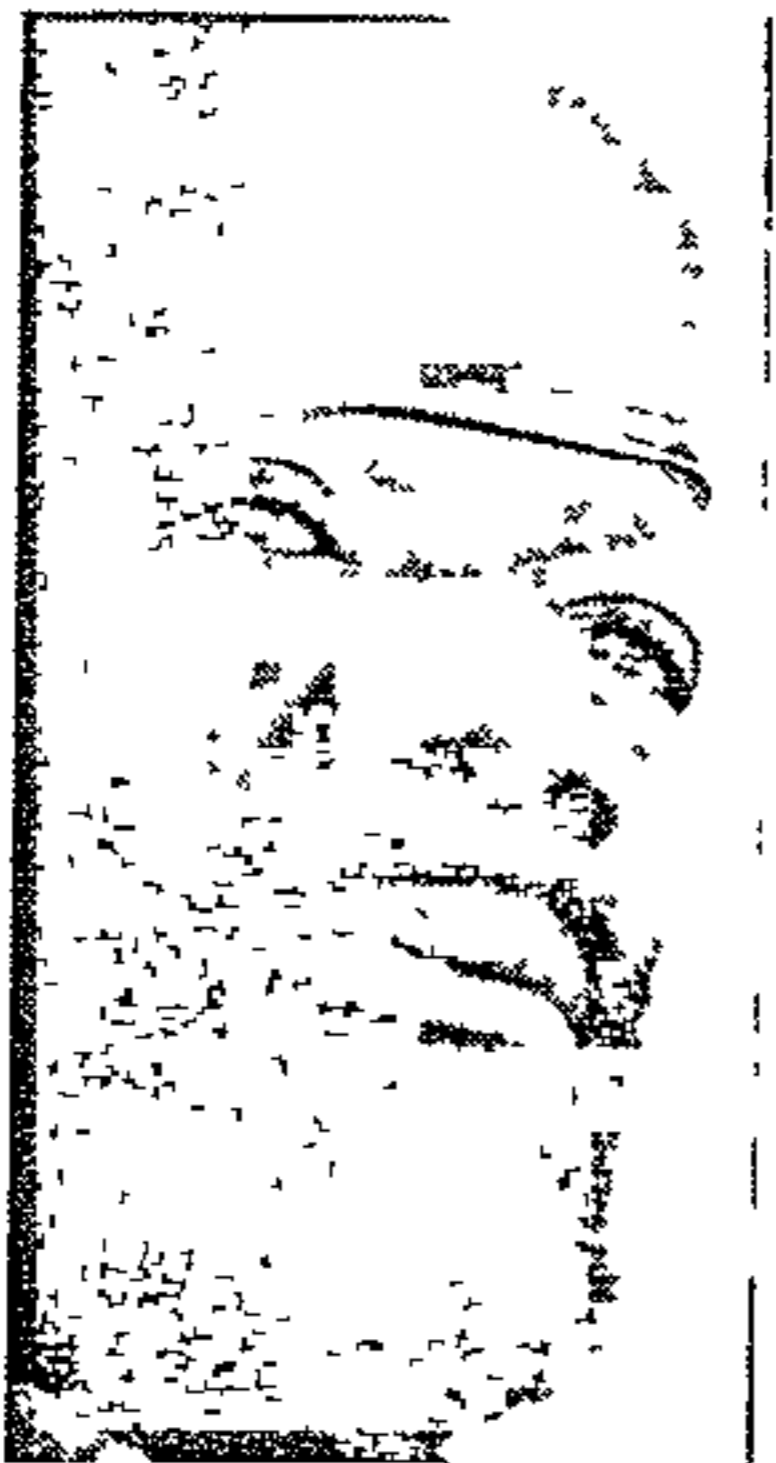
The Angolan economy is greatly helped by this operation and the American economy is much assisted by the regular despatch of relatively sulphur-free oil across the Atlantic. No doubt it is worth Gulf's while to maintain oil installations there. But what real use is it if the South Africans are going to disrupt the operations?

If anything, the South Africans should welcome the addition to American business gained from the Cabinda exercise. It should demonstrate the worth of such investments in Southern Africa at a time when the Americans are



Africa Report

By ANTHONY DELIUS



Left Dr Savimbi — shouldering blame
Right President Reagan — embarrassed by wildcat venture

beginning to cut back on investment, especially in Southern Africa. It certainly should be no part of the Republic's policy to discourage America from continuing to put money into enterprises abroad, especially in this area.

Yet here we have the South Africans apparently getting ready to blow up oil wells and making the immensely difficult business of extracting oil from such a hostile environment even more difficult.

What is more, the South Africans are showing that they are willing to go to great lengths to increase the difficulties. The Americans have actually used their diplomatic skills to enable the

South Africans to withdraw from having to spread their forces in the southern wilds of Angola, and yet here we have the Republic's forces being scattered about Cabinda, it appears, 1 000 km beyond where they had guaranteed not to be.

Act of friends?

Is this the act of friends? Can this be called helpful, or even intelligent? Have the strategic thinkers in military headquarters in Pretoria or Windhoek really been thinking such adventures through?

Again, it seems to me that not only the Americans and the Angolans stand to be injured by this latest South African

adventure in the region. South Africa's good friends, the Zaireans, have considerable interest in oil extraction in the area, whether off-shore or on-shore. If anything is going to be done around those parts to make oil extraction more difficult, Zaire is bound to be affected by such a development.

The explanation given by the South Africans for the presence of their forces in the Cabinda area is that they are making some investigation into the training of ANC or Swapo elements in those parts. This seems to take the engagement of South African forces very high up in Africa, high up enough to make the Nigerians militarily

uneasy. I can only hope the South Africans are not being drawn out of their depth in Africa, and to a point where the powers of the world can believe that Pretoria is becoming a menace to the whole of the continent.

Savimbi

It cannot have been very helpful to Dr Jonas Savimbi and his Unita forces to discover that the South African forces engaged on Cabinda venture were apparently well prepared to blame them should the operation have gone astray even though he is now prepared to take much of the blame.

The British are already much irritated by Dr Savimbi's well-advertised tactic of capturing an Englishman or two to hold up to ransom on a raid. Now the Unita people must be chagrined to learn that the South African military are about to play some trick on them. If things went wrong and the Americans grew irritated, the South African forces, it seems, were about to leave evidence to indicate that South Africa's allies in Unita had been at work.

Like good allies Dr Savimbi's men are apparently prepared to shoulder the blame, and rescue the South Africans from the embarrassment of having to admit to being 1 000 km from the bases where they were supposed to be. Things haven't been going so well for President Reagan at the moment for him to forgive being lumbered with stupid wildcat ventures in central Africa.

Papers missed

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W s t l n

Angola soldiers tell of Cabinda incident

254

E. Post
3/2/85

CABINDA — Angolan soldiers this weekend told in gruesome detail how they thwarted an alleged South African sabotage attempt on an American-run oil refinery

The soldiers also showed visiting foreign journalists pieces of the skull of one of the dead South Africans, and spots of dried blood on the ground.

Two South Africans and one Angolan died in the fight on May 21, and one South African was taken prisoner

South Africa denied that its soldiers were attempting sabotage and said they had been on a mission to collect information on Swapo and African National Congress bases in Angola

The ANC condemned the incident and said the failed sabotage attempt by South Africa was part of an attempt to destabilise Angola's economy

Lieutenant Andriano Paulo of the Angolan Army told the journalists he had become suspicious after noticing strange footprints in a bushy area about two kilometres from the Cabinda Gulf Oil company's installations

When he heard sounds among the trees, he called in reinforcements and they surrounded the area

He said the South Africans had shot first. Within 30 minutes two South Africans were dead and one was taken prisoner

Lieutenant Paulo said he only saw one group of soldiers.

The captive soldier, Captain Wynand du Toit, told journalists on Tuesday that three groups of three soldiers each were sent on a sabotage mission to Cabinda

The oil refinery, which has a capacity for 1 675 000 barrels, was not visible from the area where the skirmish occurred

The Angolan soldiers also exhibited tins of Moroccan sardines, allegedly left behind by the South Africans

Since the incident, journalists and other outsiders are prohibited from visiting the refinery, and the 118 American refinery employees are not allowed to leave the area

South Africa has asked the Red Cross to visit Captain Du Toit and to get him released, a Red Cross spokesman said

South Africa has also asked the International Red Cross in Sweden to help to get the two dead soldiers' bodies returned

● The official Angolan news agency, Angop, said yesterday that Angolan troops have killed more than 400 rebels and captured 100 in clashes in two central provinces during the first five months of the year

Angop, in a dispatch received in Lisbon, quoted Major Eusebio Brito Ferreira, deputy commander of Angola's fourth military region, as saying the rebels had massacred civilians and tried to disrupt farming in the provinces of Huambo and Bie — Sapa-Reuter

New light on SADF denials

IN 1981 Mr Graham MacIntosh MP was lambasted in Parliament and dubbed a "traitor" for suggesting that South Africa was supporting the rebel Renamo in Mozambique. *254*

Amid a flood of indignant official denials he finally apologised to the House and retracted his accusation.

Now Foreign Minister Pik Botha has confirmed that "we helped Renamo" because Mozambique was aiding the ANC. *278*

Mr Botha's admission may cast new light on a number of mysterious incidents around Southern Africa in recent years that were blamed on the SADF at the time and hotly denied by

Pretoria

For nearly a decade South Africa's neighbours have repeatedly alleged that the SADF was helping various anti-government guerrilla groups or carrying out clandestine operations of its own.

The SADF has consistently denied claims that it sabotaged the economic infrastructures of black Southern African nations but generally made no secret of its operations against nationalist guerrillas outside South Africa's borders. *Sowetan 3/6/85*

In one such operation, in January 1981, a force of South African commandos drove into Mozambique in trucks painted in camouflage similar to that of the Frelimo forces and attacked

three houses occupied by members of the African Nationalist Congress of South Africa.

They killed 12 ANC members and captured at least three.

The SADF admitted striking at Maputo twice more and said that on each occasion the ANC was the target.

On several other notable occasions Pretoria dismissed scornfully international claims that SADF personnel were involved in attacks clearly directed at the transport links and facilities of its neighbours.

In October 1981, a white man was blown to pieces when a Mozambican Army patrol surprised a group setting explosives on the Beira-Mutare railway line at Doerol.

Corporals get awards

A CITATION published by the SADF magazine *Uniform* last week links men from the 45h Reconnaissance Commando with the successful sabotage of waterside targets without saying where.

Frogmen swam underwater at night to place 160 kilograms of high explosive in the form of limpet mines on the installations which were destroyed by the blasts

The action for which

25h Sowetan
3/6/85
two men were awarded the Honors Crux decoration could add fuel to the controversy over the abortive Cabinda raid on oil installations and further damage South Africa's already precarious relations with Angola and the USA

The two men, Corporals Jacobus Johannes Potgieter and Gavin Michael Christie, were awarded the Honors Crux for bravery in February 1981

The SADF denied the awards had any connection with an underwater attack on the Angolan harbour of Lobito in which oil storage facilities were destroyed

A spokesman for the SADF said the action referred to in the citation "could have happened anywhere"

The Government has repeatedly denied that the SADF undertook raids in other

countries The Honors Crux is awarded for bravery against an enemy

The latest edition of the SADF newspaper tells how Potgieter and Christie swam "a few metres under the pitch dark water" to their target, how they planted the limpet mines and successfully destroyed their targets

They were awarded the Honors Crux medals in February, 1981 and 1980 Although most of the other re-

ipients' citations told of their acts of bravery which led to them being awarded the medals, the exploits of Potgieter and Christie were not detailed at the time

On August 11, 1980, it was reported that Unita had blown up port facilities and fuel depots in Lobito The Angolan Government immediately blamed South Africa

Unita claimed that its sappers were responsible for the blasts which set ablaze two oil storage tanks owned by the state-controlled Songangol refinery

The Angolan News Agency reported that the blaze broke out in the "first hours" of the morning of August 11.

Threat to Pretoria still a dream

ON THE few occasions when South African armed forces have suf-

fered setbacks at the hands of the military in black African countries, there has been jubilation almost everywhere north of the Limpopo.

The ambushing of the South African "recon-

naissance" force in Angola last week was probably no exception

South Africa's relatively powerful military machine is regarded with healthy respect in black Africa

But it is not invincible, says the latest edition of the news magazine *Africa*, raising again the old pipe-dream of a pan-African army marching on Pretoria

CAPE TIMES 4/16/85

Guardsmen stole beer while on duty

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH — Six national servicemen — all members of the State President's Guard — were convicted in Uitenhage Magistrate's Court of theft and each fined R100 (or three months) suspended for five years after consuming beer they had confiscated at a KwaNobuhle home while patrolling the township. A spokesman for the Eastern

Province Command yesterday confirmed that the six national servicemen were still members of the State President's Guard. The beer, worth R14,60, was confiscated at 8 Suvane Street, KwaNobuhle, last Tuesday, according to the charge sheet. The six men, who all pleaded guilty, were arrested by the SA Police on Tuesday and held in custody until their trial on

Thursday. They are A Hattingh, 21, of Stellenhof Street, Somerset East; Jan Heystek, 21, of Plot 39, Verwoerdburg; Petrus Johannes Reynecke, 20, of 18 Mimosa Street, Virginia, Dean Hugh Boshoff, 20, of 62 Imperani Street, Ficksburg, Stephanus Johannes Pretorius, 22, of 13 General Botha Street, Pietersburg, and Gregory Victor Lucioi, 20, of 606 Matoes,

Benoni. In sworn affidavits handed to the court, all six said that while they were patrolling KwaNobuhle they went to 8 Suvane Street and confiscated beer. They had intended taking it to their headquarters, but while patrolling the township had decided each to open a 750ml bottle of beer which they drank. They said each bottle was worth R2,40.

been set aside for the creation of job opportunities by his Department; if so, what amount was set aside for this purpose,

- (2) whether any part of this amount is to be spent on the creation of jobs in the Western Cape; if so, (a) what total amount, (b) on what specified projects, (c) what total number of job opportunities is it anticipated will be created as a result, (d) where will these jobs be created, (e) what will be the nature of these jobs, (f) who will be in charge of these projects and (g) when is it anticipated that these jobs will be created, if not, (i) why not and (ii) where will this money be spent;

- (3) whether his Department has any further plans to create job opportunities in the Western Cape; if so, (a) what is the nature of these plans and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (1) No, the Department of Co-operation and Development did not make any funds available out of its own estimates for the sole purpose of creating job opportunities. However, an amount of R100 m was allocated for this purpose by the Government, R53 m of which was allocated to the Department of Co-operation and Development

- (2) and (3) Development boards in conjunction with Black local authorities and community councils are presently identifying projects for this purpose. Attention is thus also given to the Western-Cape. A final decision on the allocation of funds will be made shortly.

Hansen
Persons killed in operational area
Q. Co. 1707
4/6/85

936 THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

HoA

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) The South African Police has no statistics in this regard.
(b) One during 1983

- (2) Yes, at the request of the district surgeon the person referred to in (1)(b) was seen by a radiologist and a surgeon

Hansen
Bus companies: subsidies
Q. Co. 1709
4/6/85
Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What total amount was paid to bus companies in respect of subsidies for the transport of passengers in the (a) Vaal Triangle, (b) Cape Town/Penninsula, (c) Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage and (d) Durban/Pinetown areas in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (a) R1 141 967,85
(b) R13 685 932,09

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

Yes, the Department recognizes specific teachers' associations, federal and national bodies of teachers' associations and also a registering and professional council for teachers, in terms of section 1(vii) of the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, 1984 (Act 76 of 1984)

- (a)
- | | |
|---|--------|
| (i) Federal Council of Teachers' Associations in South Africa | 52 371 |
| (ii) Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa | 20 000 |
| (iii) Teachers' Association of South Africa | 7 312 |
| (iv) African Teachers' Association of South Africa | 28 000 |
| (v) South African Teachers' Council for Whites | 74 706 |
- (b)

- (c) Section 1(vii) of the mentioned Act makes the recognition of teachers' organizations dependant on the test whether they are representative of the relative profession, or not, and prescribes that in the exercising of

the discretion of the Minister of National Education in this regard, he has to consult with the concerned Minister of education

HoA

(c) R4 767 473,20

(d) R33 834 326,45

Supplementary reply to Question 807 on Wednesday, 29 May 1985, put by Mr R M BURROWS (col 1635)

Hansen
Teachers' associations/federations
Q. Co. 1710
4/6/85
807. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether his Department recognizes, for consultation and negotiation purposes, teachers' associations and federations, if not, why not, if so, (a) which associations and federations are recognized by his Department, (b) what number of teachers are represented by each of these recognized bodies and (c) what criteria are applied by his Department prior to its granting recognition to a teacher organization?

(3) Yes, close and continual liaison also via the Standing Committee for Animal Health of SARCUS which annually holds discussions regarding dangerous animal diseases and the co-ordination of control measures

(4) Yes, one outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease each in Zimbabwe and Mozambique was reported

(5) (a) and (b) Yes Import control measures on animals and animal products are applied. The RSA and neighbouring states keep each other informed on a monthly basis regarding any dangerous diseases that might occur in the respective states. The international boundaries between the RSA and the other states are patrolled by officers who are stationed at strategic points. Research for the improvement of vaccines is proceeding. In the danger areas immunization campaigns are conducted regularly

(6) No, since the position is under control

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he is convinced that there is sufficient protection in the game reserve areas on the borders of Mozambique and Zimbabwe to prevent the spread of these diseases?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER The answer is yes

Department of Finance: national servicemen

*12 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence †

Whether the South African Defence Force has made available any national servicemen to (a) the Directorate of Inland Revenue and (b) any other specified directorates of the Department of Finance, if so, (i)(aa) how many and (bb) in respect of what date is this figure furnished and (ii) what is the nature of the work performed by them in the said Department?

HoA

tion to a city council is considered as being a politically controversial person and whether such an officer is then expected to resign while he participates in such an election?

†The MINISTER Each case will be judged according to its merit. The important aspect is that the person should not create a political embarrassment for the Defence Force

†Mr T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us what the criterion would more or less be to judge whether a person's behaviour is politically controversial?

†The MINISTER I think the hon member for Soutpansberg will be able to judge much better on this, because in my opinion there are politically controversial people in his party [Interjections]

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask him whether a member of the CP will be controversial in the Defence Force. Does it then also apply the other way around? [Interjections]

†Mr T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, must I accept that if a member of the NP runs for election to the provincial council he is not controversial, but if a member of the CP runs for election to a city council he is indeed controversial?

†The MINISTER Sir, I do not know how the CP became so politically controversial—that is their own affair—but when a person belongs to the NP he is not politically controversial [Interjections]

Military service: ownership of land

*14 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence †

(1) Whether White male South African citizens who are called up by Com-mando units for registration with a view to military service, are called up on the ground of their ownership of land situated within the borders of

HoA

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) and (b) No, (i) and (ii) fall away
Hans and Q. Col. Yodo
Political activities: directive
4/16/85

*13 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence. †

(1) Whether a directive in connection with participation in political activities by members of Citizen Force and Commando units was issued by the South African Defence Force on or about 30 November 1984; if so,

(2) whether any disciplinary action has since then been taken against members of these units in terms of this directive, if so, in how many cases has action been necessary,

(3) whether he will make a Statement on the matter? †

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) No. As far back as August 1982 a policy directive was issued to augment the regulations with regard to the political activities of members of the SA Defence Force. In this regard the hon member is referred to the reply to question number 4 of 16 February 1983. An amendment to the directive was issued on 14 May 1984

(2) No. No formal disciplinary action has thus far been taken against anybody. The attention of one officer has, however, been drawn to the fact that a certain action by him was contrary to the instructions

(3) Yes. The instructions do not apply only to the Citizen Force and Com-mandos but also to the Permanent Force and are based on the longstanding principle that the SA Defence Force is elevated above party politics

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us whether an officer who runs for elec-

the Commando unit concerned, if not, (a) why not and (b) what criteria are applied in this regard,

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) No

(a) Some landowners own farms in different parts of the country and can obviously not be a member of all Commandos in the areas in which they own land. Many landowners also live in cities and towns far away from their farms and are not themselves actively involved in farming

(b) A person must be permanently resident in the Commando area

(2) No

X

Hansend

Mathopstad

Q. Col. 1662

*15 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) whether the previous Minister of Co-operation and Development made any agreement with the residents of Mathopstad whereby officials of (a) his Department, (b) any Development Board and/or (c) any other State Department or body were to seek permission from the leaders of Mathopstad prior to visiting Mathopstad, if so, (i) when and (ii) what were the terms of this agreement

(2) whether this agreement is still in existence, if not, (a) why not, (b) when and (ii) by whom was it terminated and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding the termination of this agreement, if so,

(3) whether any official of his Department or any Development Board ac-

accompanied a television film crew of the South African Broadcasting Company to Mathopestad in May 1985; if so, (a) when, (b) what is the (i) name and (ii) rank of this official and (c) what was the purpose of their visit to Mathopestad,

- (4) whether (a) he, (b) this official and/or (c) any member of his Department or any Development Board obtained permission from the leaders of the residents of Mathopestad for this visit, if not, why not, if so, (i) when, (ii) what is name of the leader who gave this official the necessary permission and (iii) what was the nature of the request made to these leaders,

- (5) whether the official concerned (a) gave any instructions and/or (b) made any suggestions to the film crew regarding whom they should interview, if so, (i) why, (ii) what was the nature of the instructions or suggestions and (iii) what are the names of the persons who were recommended or suggested for interviews,

- (6) whether any of these persons have agreed to move to the resettlement site near Onderstepoort, if so, how many of these persons (a) have and (b) have not agreed to move;

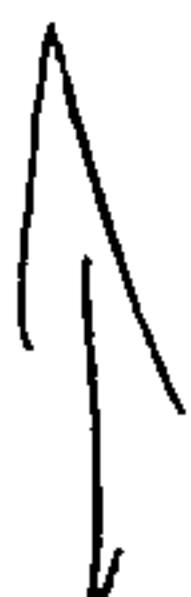
- (7) whether he or the previous Minister of Co-operation and Development was informed of the establishment of a liaison committee by the residents of Mathopestad, if so, when,

- (8) whether he or any member of his Department has met with this committee, if so, (a) on what dates, (b) where, (c) what matters were discussed and (d) what was the outcome in each case, if not, why not,

- (9) whether he intends meeting with this committee, if not, why not, if so, when,

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

HoA



†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS.

- (1) and (2) During discussions with a deputation of Mathopestad on 21 May 1983 it was agreed that visits to Mathopestad will be arranged by Government officials. This arrangement has not been cancelled

- (3) and (4) Yes. In view of the many press reports about Mathopestad a television filming unit visited the area in April 1985 in order to inform the public about the factual situation. The team was accompanied by Mr W J Pretorius, Commissioner at Rustenburg in whose area Mathopestad is situated, and Mr T A du Preez, an Administrative officer

- (5) and (6) No suggestions were made to the film crew nor were they given any instructions. The crew did however conduct brief general discussions with individuals in Mathopestad

- (7) to (9) I am not aware of the existence of an official liaison committee. The community did indeed establish a Planning Committee. The intention is that discussions will be held with the Planning Committee

- (10) No
Hansen
 Police stations: protection/security
 Q. Co. 1. 1664 4/6/85
 †Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

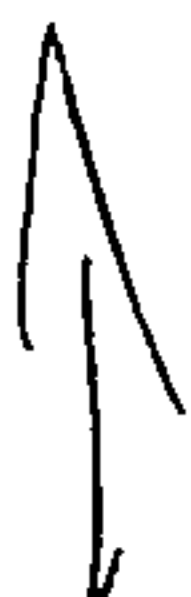
- (1) Whether the protection of and security at police stations in the Republic have been upgraded, if so,

- (2) (a) what total amount was spent in this regard in the 1984-85 financial year or in the latest specified year for which figures are available and (b) in respect of how many police stations was this amount spent?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes

HoA



- (2) (a) 1984-1985—R4 372 047.

- (b) 108.

234 Defoliants/herbicides
Hansen
 †The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence 4/6/85 Q. Co. 1. 1665

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force or any agency or person connected with the South African Defence Force has made use of defoliants or herbicides to eliminate vegetation in any areas in (a) South West Africa, (b) the operational area and/or (c) Angola, if so, (i) where, (ii) on what dates, (iii) why, (iv) on whose authority in each case and (v)(aa) what was the chemical content of the defoliant or herbicide used and (bb) from whom was it obtained, if not,

- (2) whether it was at any time the intention of the South African Defence Force to make use of any defoliants or herbicides in any of these areas, if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) why, (d) what were the circumstances surrounding these plans and (e) why was it decided not to carry out these plans,

- (3) whether any tests have been carried out to determine the effects of such herbicides or defoliants on (a) people, (b) animals and (c) vegetation, if not, why not, if so, (i) when, (ii) by whom and (iii) what were the findings,

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

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes, a herbicide was used as part of defensive measures

- (c) No

- (a) and (b) (i) On the cutlines and the so called Yati strip

HoA



- (ii) In 1981, 1983 and 1985

- (iii) To facilitate the location of enemy crossings of the strips they have to be free of vegetation. The most cost effective method to eradicate vegetation is by means of the use of herbicides

- (iv) The General Officer Commanding SWA Territory force with the approval of the Territorial Security Council

- (v) (aa) and (bb) It is not in the public interest to divulge this information. I am, however, willing to supply it to the hon Leader of the Official Opposition on a confidential basis

- (2) Falls away

- (3) No. Because the herbicide is a commercially available product which has been tested world wide by the manufacturers and found to be harmless to humans and animals if it is applied according to the directions. It has been applied according to the directions at all times

- (4) No

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of the problems that have arisen in the USA as a result of the use of defoliants in Vietnam? May I ask him if he has studied those reports to ensure that our troops who apply these defoliants or work with them are properly protected in their own interests?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the reply to the question is "yes". We have studied the reports concerned



PIK BOUNA: SA won't attack US property

CME Times
4/6/85
254

Political Correspondent

THE South African Government has given the United States Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, an assurance that South Africa will not be a party to any attacks on United States installations or personnel anywhere in the world.

The assurance was given yesterday during talks between Mr Nickel and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, on recent events in Southern Africa, including the Cabinda incident.

The Angolan Government and Captain Wynand du Toit, a Defence Force officer captured during the Cabinda incident in which two SADF men died, have said that the South African unit's mission was to sabotage Gulf Oil installations in the oil-rich enclave.

This has been denied by the government which insists that the South Africans clashed with Angolan forces while on an intelligence-gathering operation.

Yesterday, American diplomatic sources were tight-lipped about their

reaction to the meeting with Mr Botha and were unwilling to disclose whether the South African assurances on future SADF action or Mr Botha's version of the Cabinda incident had been accepted.

However, they indicated that the American response to the meeting would be issued from Washington.

Mr Botha told Mr Nickel that South Africa remained committed to the international settlement plan, United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, for SWA/Namibian independence.

He also repeated his view that the Angolan Government was using the Cabinda incident as a pretext for breaking off negotiations on the question of Cuban withdrawal, the main obstacle to the implementation of Resolution 435 as far as South Africa is concerned.

Swapo, ANC

Mr Botha said that if this was not a correct assumption, it would be relatively easy for the Angolan Government to correct this impression by stating that it would continue discussions to resolve the problem of Cuban withdrawal.

Mr Botha also said that "sovereignty is a two-way street", indicating that the US could not criticize the South African action in Cabinda without also criticizing the assistance rendered to the African National Congress and Swapo by Luanda. The Angolan Govern-

ment had not yet denied that the ANC and Swapo were afforded facilities and assistance in Angola in their planning of violence against the people of South Africa and SWA/Namibia.

Mr Botha further told Mr Nickel that South African troops stationed near Calueque in southern Angola for the protection of installations there were withdrawn recently on the basis of an understanding with the Angolan Government that it would provide the required security.

Mr Botha warned that if a return were allowed to the 1978 position when Swapo bases were established at various points in Angola close to the SWA/Namibian border, "South African forces would have no alternative but to take appropriate action".

● John Battersby reports from London that mounting international concern over the intentions of the South African Government in SWA/Namibia are likely to be discussed during contacts between Britain and the US in London this week.

A meeting between the US Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, and Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Britain's Foreign Office Minister responsible for Southern Africa, is on the cards.

Dr Crocker is expected to use the opportunity to inform Mr Rifkind of his talks on Southern Africa with his Soviet counterpart in Paris last week.

WATCHDOG

- Worried about school textbook costs?
- Wondering how much dough can be made out of bread?
- Checked your till slip lately?

PAGE 7

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close)	\$316,00
Rand	\$0,5035/45
FT index (close)	1010,70
JSE	1060,20
Dow Jones	1310,93

The fighting general

Lieutenant-General J J Geldenhuys believes that in essence the tactics employed by the Zulu army in the mid-19th century and those used by the Boer forces during the early 20th century have played key roles in developing the strategy used by South Africa's armed forces today. By Defence Reporter MARK STANSFIELD.

LIEUTENANT-General J J Geldenhuys, Chief of the South African Army and soon to take over as Chief of the Defence Force, does not sit back, desk-bound, and dictate policy without understanding the intricate workings of the military machine he commands

Instead he is often seen out on the battlefield, watching, analysing and, in some cases, applying South African military history to make the army the effective force it has become on the Southern African sub-continent

The way Lieutenant-General Geldenhuys has, until now, dealt with the machinery of the army, and improved it, will certainly be applied when he takes command of the entire SADF in November

In 1973 the Army took over responsibility for counter-insurgency operations in SWA/Namibia from the police

Fighting general

The first SADF incursion into Angola was in 1975 and Lieutenant-General Geldenhuys was there in the thick of battle — the epitome of a fighting general

His personal observations during that first incursion led to developments coming thick and fast soon afterwards

A remarkable insight into the thinking of Lieutenant-General Geldenhuys as a fighting general can be gained from an interview, published this week in *Like The Wind — The Story Of The South African Army*, by Siegfried Stander

The British takeover of the South African military system under Union made these vital lessons fall into relative obscurity, he said

"There are similarities between our present-day approach and that of the tribal armies of the past," he said

"For example, the tried and trusted pattern of battle of the black warrior was the ambush. The Boer commandos applied this tactic with considerable success against British forces but the concept fell into relative obscurity after the British takeover of the South African military system

There was no link, however, between modern hot-pursuit operations and the raiding techniques used by early black strategists, he told Mr Stander

And the influence of the commando system on our present army?

"I think the most important single influence the early commando system has in today's army is the need for initiative at all levels

"The men called up for commando service had little formal training. Their main assets were mobility, almost uncanny marksmanship and natural skills in fieldcraft

"Of course, individualism at times proved the downfall of the commandos for it did not suit the circumstances of pitched battle

"The South African soldier of today has become a good cross-breed of discipline (the British influence from 1910 to 1961) and initiative

"I am convinced this can be directly attributed to the commando system of yesteryear," he said

The current mobile warfare philosophy used by the South African Army was also influenced by the mobility of the commandos

As an example, Lieutenant-General Geldenhuys cites excellent marksmanship, the ability to read and use terrain, knowledge of fieldcraft and the ability of the modern South African soldier to combine all these into fire and movement techniques

"However, it remained alive in our military history and with the coming of the counter-insurgency war the slumbering knowledge and skills were reawakened and the ambush is again used with success," he said

The only major change in applying these historic tactics today was that teamwork was now essential, said General Geldenhuys

"Shaka's impi went into combat in a highly organised manner but once in contact with the enemy this organisation disintegrated. This is contrary to current army teaching which emphasises combat in group or team context based on specific battle drills"

"Speculative fire, used today by our forces to locate the enemy, and continuous fire from the shoulder and hip in the final stages of an attack can be traced back to the methods of the Boer commandos," he said

Even the physical nature of the African terrain changed the methods used by our soldiers, he said

The emphasis was on mobility in the South African Army and even infantrymen, the backbone of any army, had had to adapt

"Even the design of an individual soldier's webbing has changed because in counter-insurgency operations the infantry moves mostly on foot — there were limits to the efficiency of the old style of webbing," he said

Technology

It would appear from the interview in *Like The Wind* that Lieutenant-General Geldenhuys sees our Armed Forces in a continual state of flux as far as technology is concerned, with effective changes brought about through constant assessment of current conflicts and operations

Wherever changes are necessary within our armed forces, rest assured Lieutenant-General Geldenhuys will be there

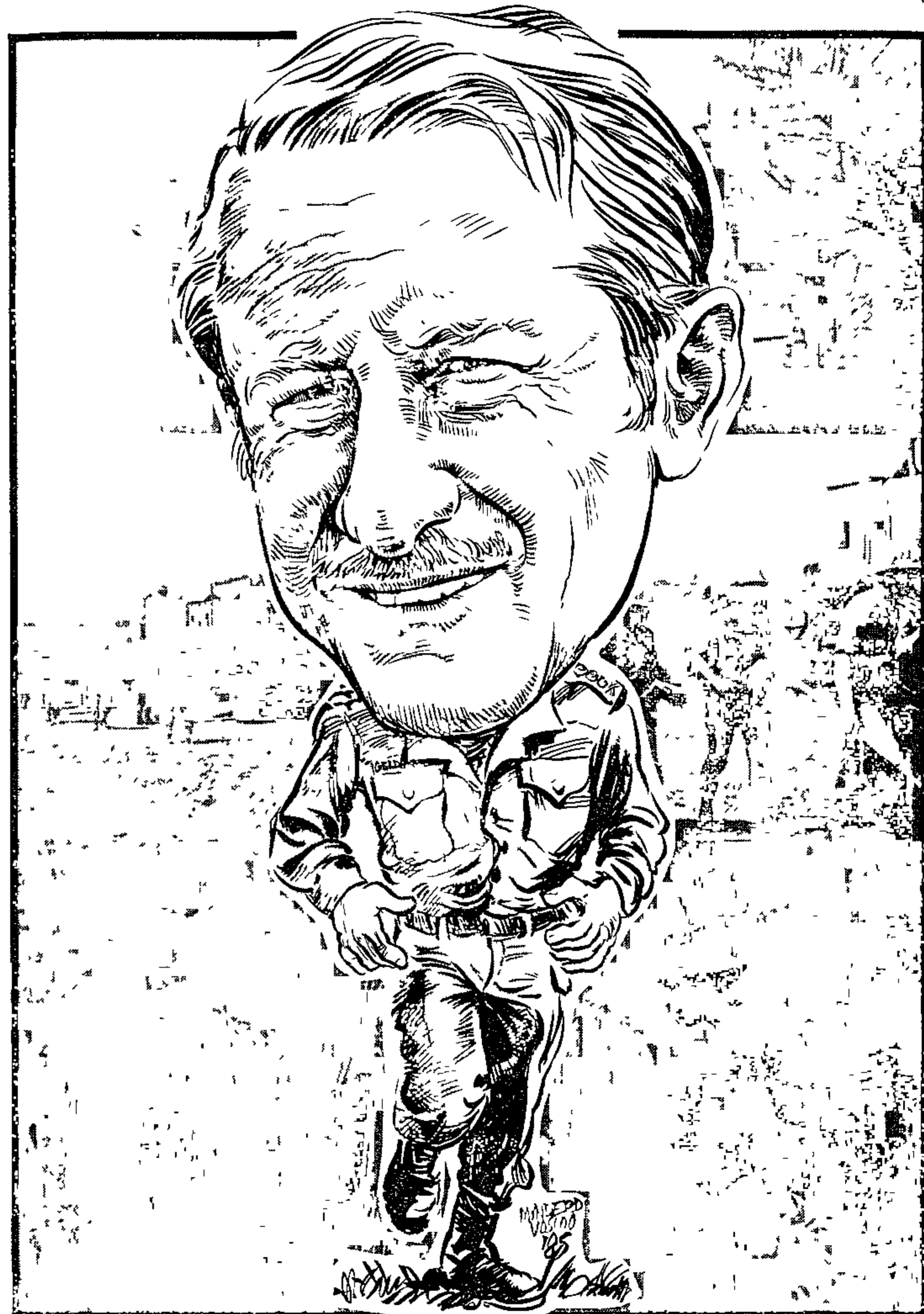
The future fighting strategy of the SADF will be based on past experience and flexible enough to cope with changing circumstances

"I have already mentioned the experience gained during Operation Savannah. It had a profound influence on army thinking, resulting in our adoption of the concept of mobility and fire power

"New armaments have been developed and we have been able to restructure our conventional forces and improve our capability to operate under Southern African conditions

"Potential enemies would have to be very careful indeed about calculating the odds of possible military adventures against us," he concluded

● *Like The Wind* — The Story of the South African Army, by Siegfried Stander, published by Saayman and Weber



In control of SA forces in October

LIEUTENANT-General Jannie Geldenhuys will take over control of South Africa's armed forces in October this year, after serving as as Chief of the Army for five years

He is to succeed General Constand Viljoen as Chief of the South African Defence Force who is to retire in October

General Geldenhuys was officer commanding SWA/Namibia before he was promoted to

Chief of the Army, following in the footsteps of General Viljoen

He spent from 1977 in the territory where he earned the reputation of being a soldiers' general with a penchant for diplomacy

Johannes Jacobus Geldenhuys was born in Kroonstad in the Free State on February 5 1935 and educated at Hoerksool Voortrekker, Bethlehem. He joined the SADF in January 1953 and was appointed a can-

didate officer the following year

While an instructing officer of No 1 special services battalion he graduated at the University of Pretoria with a BA (Mil) degree

In 1965 he was appointed to a post with the South African consulate in Angola where he spent five years. In this time he became fluent in the Portuguese language. After leaving Angola he received the Portuguese Order of Prince Henry.

AP 645 4/6/85 (254)

US anger at Cabinda incident

Cont from Page 1

legislation that will go to the Senate for a vote

Most expectations are that a Bill by the committee chairman, Senator Richard Lugar, will prevail. It calls for a two-year delay before sanctions are implemented and seeks to aid blacks with education and business grants.

IMMEDIATE

However, at the most recent meeting of his committee, Senator Lugar said he was ready to consider other immediate steps

This has been taken here to mean that he may agree to sanctions from other Bills being attached to his own Bill as amendments.

There is a wide range of options for the amendments, ranging from the ban on new US investments to restrictions on the number of South African consulates in the US and a ban on South African Airways landing rights.

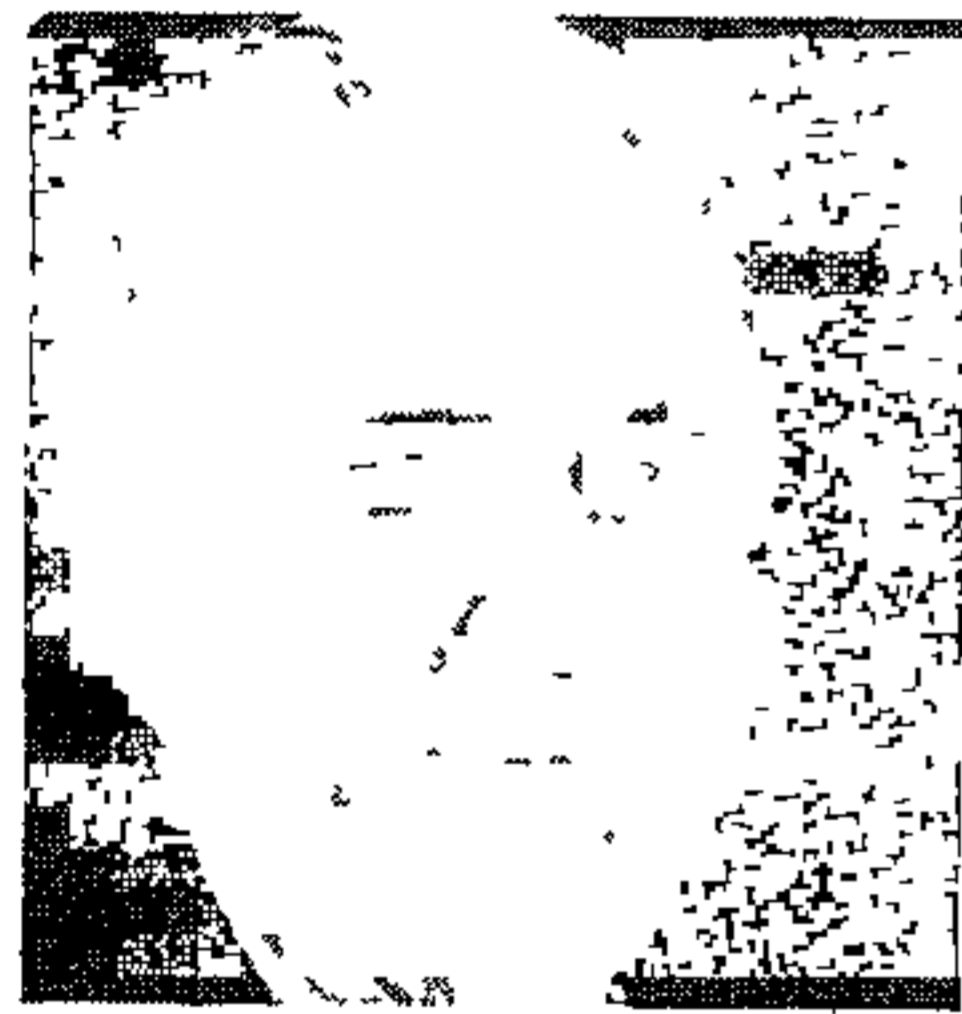
BIPARTISAN

Before Cabinda, analysts had predicted that the immediate sanctions Senator Lugar had in mind would be relatively mild

They said his compromise attitude was clearly intended to forge a bipartisan approach to the South African question and an attempt to assert Senate leadership in Congress

Now they are not so sure that the amendments will be mild

US anger over SA Cabinda 'deception'



Mr Brand Fourie

From NEIL LURSEN, Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — American anger and dismay over the military incursion into Cabinda is hanging like a dark cloud over the United States Congress, which today resumes the debate on economic sanctions against South Africa.

Even without the Cabinda incident, the sanctions were certain to have been approved by the US House of Representatives.

The critical issue now is the extent to which Republicans in the US Senate feel let down by a military act which, it is alleged, was aimed at sabotaging an American oil installation and not at gathering intelligence.

Their attitude could tip the scales on sanctions.

A spokesman for Senator Edward Kennedy, sponsor of one of the sanctions Bills, said today "I think the State Department believes it has been deceived by the South African Government.

"They stuck their necks out for a policy of constructive engagement which they thought would be sensible and make progress. Now they have been shot in the back. I can understand their anger."

Their disappointment

What was supposed to be just a farewell call yesterday by outgoing South African Ambassador Dr Brand Fourie on US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz, turned into yet another opportunity for the Americans to express their disappointment at Pretoria's explanation for the raid, sources said.

Since the raid took place, they said, Mr Fourie had been called to the State Department six times. The American Ambassador in South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, had seen the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, three times.

"We have the matter under urgent review with the South Africans," a State Department spokesman said.

"We continue to press firmly at a high level for a satisfactory explanation from the South African Government. We are disappointed that the South African Government has not yet provided such an explanation."

Asked whether he thought the raid would affect US ties with South Africa, the spokesman said "We take this incident very seriously. It is too early to say what effect it will

have on our relationship (but) we are clearly entering a serious passage with the South Africans."

In spite of its openly expressed annoyance, the Reagan Administration continues to oppose economic sanctions, fearing they will blunt the movement toward domestic reform and the achievement of US diplomatic goals in the region.

The Democratic-controlled House of Representatives long ago ran out of patience with the administration's policies in Southern Africa and wants tough action this year to express US abhorrence of apartheid and Pretoria's actions against her neighbours.

Period of grace

The Republican-controlled Senate may be able to forestall immediate sanctions and opt for a two-year period of grace.

A clearer idea of what Congress will decide will emerge today when the sanctions debate resumes in two areas.

The first will be on the floor of the House of Representatives where Congressman Bill Gray's package of four sanctions measures — bans on new investments, bank loans, Kruggerand sales, and computer exports — is expected to go to the vote this evening.

The second is in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee earlier in the day, when senators are expected to decide on the form of the South African

(Turn to Page 3, col 8)

ARC 5
4/6/85
254

Top military command changes

Reshaping the machine

O. D. J. 254
5/6/73
The fighting soldier

committee which is now nearing the end of detailed investigations into ways of achieving a leaner, more efficient and better-balanced defence force

Taking over . . .

Lieutenant-General J J (Jan) Geldenhuis, chief of the SADF from November 1, will preside over the most drastic reshaping of the country's military machine since its establishment in 1912, say authoritative observers

General Geldenhuis, an infantryman by origin, is to move into South Africa's top military appointment on the retirement of General Constand Viljoen

Generally acknowledged as one of the top intellects on the general staff, General Geldenhuis is chairman of a high-powered

mand, then as now the most delicate SADF field appointment of all

He served until August 1980, when his post was abolished on the establishment of the South West Africa Territory Force, and the following month he was recalled to Pretoria and appointed Chief of the Army in succession to General Viljoen, who had been made Chief of the SADF

As GOC, SWA Command and Chief of the Army, he has been involved in the planning and execution of every substantial "external" operation

The considerable reputation for skill in diplomacy and negotiation he acquired while GOC SWATF was enhanced by the role he played in the formulation of the Lusaka Agreement, and in the establishment

of the Joint Monitoring Commission last year

It was enhanced still further by his talent for ironing out the problems which were threatening to bring the JMC operation to a standstill during the difficult first few months of operation last year

Although willing to take tough decisions, General Geldenhuis — who is commonly known behind his back as "Jannie G" — is widely respected in the SADF because of his common sense approach and unflinching courtesy to all ranks

He is a holder of the Star of South Africa in silver, awarded for distinguished service

In addition to his other talents, General Geldenhuis is the author of two successful novels for children

General Constand Viljoen, who is to retire later this year as Chief of the SADF, has always been first and foremost a fighting soldier

He was already a senior staff officer when serious warfare broke out in Southern Africa in 1975 — but as a general he has seen more actual fighting than many infantrymen serving on the ground

Among other things, he has been blown up by a mine and come close to being captured by Cuban soldiers

General Viljoen attested as a gunner in the South African Artillery — traditional breeding-ground of many of South Africa's most famous generals — in 1952. In 1954 he was commissioned, then went on to obtain a B Mil degree and served in a variety of regimental, instructional and staff appointments

His moves into the upper echelons began in July 1969 with the important appointment of OC South African Army College, in the rank of colonel

Promoted brigadier in 1970, he became Director of Artillery in 1972 and Director of Operations at Army Headquarters in 1973. He was promoted major-general in the year South Africa launched the controversial nine-month incursion into Angola entitled Operation Savannah

On September 1 of 1976 he succeeded the then Lieutenant-General Magnus Malan as Chief of the Army when the latter took over as Chief of the SADF

As army chief, he projected a tough, non-nonsense image which concealed a keen, far-ranging mind. A strong believer in experi-

encing at first hand the consequences of his own decisions, he joined troops in the field in various operations, both as Chief of the Army and later, after his appointment as Chief of the SADF in September 1980 in the rank of full general

On at least two occasions he narrowly escaped personal disaster

In May 1978 he was present at the closing stages of the parachute attack on the Angolan town of Cassinga, and he came within an ace of capture when the Cuban tanks advanced on the South African helicopters as the paratroops embarked

At the battle of Smokeshell in June 1980, he was blown out of his Ratel fighting vehicle when it detonated linked anti-tank mines. He was flung into the air and lan-

moving out

ded on the back of the vehicle, but suffered no injury

A man of legendary fitness and temperate habits, General Viljoen is known far and wide as "Stofstrepie" (little dust-cloud) because he is always on the move. His personal credo combines firm discipline and religious observance with a dislike for "bull"

General Viljoen, holder of the Star of South Africa in silver as well as the Southern Cross Medal for distinguished service, has been attacked at various times for his outspokenness on semi-political ques-

Cadet *5/6/85*
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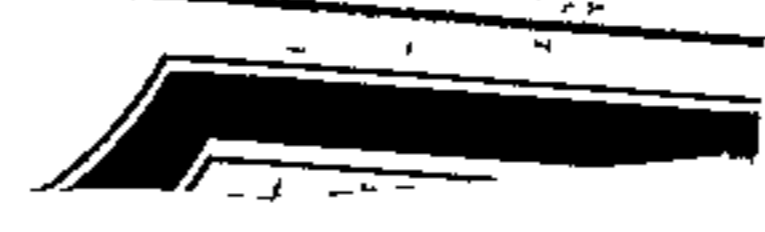
Municipal Reporter

ALL white male pupils between the ages of 12 and 17 are required to train as cadets at schools with cadet detachments, the Provincial MEC for education, Mr W Boucher, said yesterday

Replying to questions from the leader of the opposition in the Provincial Council, Mr Herbert Hirsch, Mr Boucher said pupils could be exempted from cadets for conscientious objection or health reasons

Exemption would only be granted if application was made in writing giving "full reasons", and in the case of ill health, a medical certificate, he said

Mr Boucher said 226 provincial schools had cadet detachments, and a total of 46 808 male pupils were currently undergoing school cadet training.



HERE'S

**IF YOU CAN
YOUR COMP**

**CHECK
YOUR
RATING**

- ARE YOU ALWAYS POISED AND COOL
- DOES YOUR WIFE/HUSBAND AND CHILDREN
- ARE YOU A RELAXED AND INTERESTED
- HAVE YOU THE SUSTAINED DRIVE IN
- ARE YOU ABLE TO CONTROL TENSE
- DO YOU ENJOY MEETING AND MIXING
- ARE YOU EARNING RECOGNITION
- CAN YOU HANDLE PEOPLE PROBLEMS
- DO YOU WILLINGLY SEEK AND ACCEPT
- HAVE YOU THE SKILL TO EARN THE
- DO YOU KEEP YOUR COOL WHEN THE
- HAVE YOU ALL THE SINCERE FRIENDS
- ARE YOU SELF ASSURED IN THE PRESEN
- CAN YOU SPEAK CONFIDENTLY BEFORE
- DO YOU CONDUCT YOUR DAILY AFFAIRS
- ARE YOU BUSY NOW ON A PERSONAL
- INCOME BY INCREASING YOUR VALUE
- ARE YOU ABLE TO MAKE FIRM, CONFIDENT

SCORE

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TOMORROW
AT THE F
INTRODUCT
SESSION OF
DALE CARNEGIE**

Be our guest — ALL RACES

CAPE TOWN Time 6 30 pm
Place 6th Floor, Penthouse Suite,
13 Hout St (opp Reserve Bank)

SADF
using
herbicides

APC-
Times
5/6/85
254

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The Defence Force has been using herbicides in the operational area since 1981 to clear vegetation from border cutlines and in the Yati Strip

This was revealed yesterday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, in reply to questions by the leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert.

He said the herbicides had been used as a "defensive measure"

"To facilitate the location of enemy crossings of the strips they have to be free of vegetation," he said

"The most cost effective method of eradicating vegetation is by using herbicides"

He said the herbicide was commercially available and had been tested world wide by the manufacturers and found to be harmless to humans and animals if used according to the directions. These were always followed

In reply to a question from Mr John Malcomess (PFP PE Central), General Malan said he had studied United States reports on the use of defoliant in Vietnam

11/10/82 5/1/82

SA troops betrayed by CIA (254) — claim (1987)

Argus Foreign Service

PARIS — The South African military unit involved in the shoot-out with Angolan troops in the oil-rich Cabinda enclave was deliberately betrayed by the Central Intelligence Agency, according to an international newsletter.

The betrayal shows that "Washington is very much closer to Luanda than to Pretoria," the source said.

Two South African commandos were killed and one captured on May 21 near Malongo.

The bi-weekly confidential newsletter Lettre d'Afrique said yesterday that Pretoria should have known better than to trust Washington following a previous betrayal, also in Cabinda, in 1975.

The newsletter said the CIA bureau in Kinshasa at that time warned Luanda through the United States Embassy in Brazzaville that the Cabinda National Front (Flec) was planning to seize control of the enclave.

"South Africa should have realised that the CIA would discreetly protect the Gulf Oil installations in Cabinda, but it seems that Pretoria has learnt nothing.

DOUBLE BENEFIT

"We are in a position to state categorically that it was the CIA once more which warned the Angolan Government last month, following precise information obtained by CIA agents in South Africa itself.

"There was a double benefit for Washington in this betrayal. Firstly, it protected the interests of Gulf Oil and Texaco in Cabinda. Secondly, the White House has proved to the Angolan leaders that the United States is not an unconditional ally of the Pretoria Government.

"Washington hopes in this way to achieve a political favour from Luanda."

● South Africa has repeatedly said that the purpose of the Cabinda mission was to gather intelligence about ANC and Swapo activities.

The Argus Political Staff reports that the Department of Foreign Affairs today pooch-pooched the Lettre d'Afrique report, saying there could be no truth in the "fanciful allegations."

Senior officials of the department said the idea of CIA betrayal did not tally with the version of the incident given by the Angolans themselves.

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US still not
satisfied with
SA's Cabinda
explanation

Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — A senior official of the Reagan administration has told senators that the United States continued to regard South Africa's explanation for its raid into Northern Angola as unsatisfactory and unconvincing and was pursuing the matter urgently.

The official, Mr Frank Wisner, Deputy-Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, was answering questions about the Cabinda incident at a Senate Foreign Relations committee meeting on proposed economic sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Wisner said the United States was prepared to take note of a statement by the South African Government that American property and citizens would not be targets in Angola, that South Africa was committed to Security Council Resolution 435 as a basis of SWA/Namibia's independence, and that a small force of South African troops had been withdrawn from dam-guarding duty in southern Angola.

URGENT TALKS

"But we are not out of the woods," Mr Wisner said. "The issue remains very active and of great concern to the United States government. We are continuing our discussions on an urgent basis with the South African Government."

The United States had a number of doubts about the South African explanation, he said.

Asked whether the report that the South African troops were carrying explosives when they were supposed to be on an intelligence mission had added to the doubts, Mr Wisner said: "That is indeed one of them".

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The
**KEN OWEN
COLUMN**

Army's 'official truth' puts strain on credibility

THE Police Act forbids newspapers to publish lies about the police. The Defence Act forbids them to publish the truth about the army, unless they have permission.

Such a law can be a strain on patriotism. The "official truth" is not necessarily convincing, especially when the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, tells one story about the raid on Cabinda and an officer serving under him tells another.

This contradiction is not an isolated event. For the past several years it has required greater and greater resources of patriotism and credulity to believe the army's official truths.

The story that puts least strain on credibility is that General Constand Viljoen's retirement as Chief of the Defence Force, announced immediately after the commando raid in Cabinda, was not a result of that raid.

It has been known unofficially for some time that General Viljoen wanted to go farming, which is fortunate because General Viljoen's experience with public statements has not been happy.

Unthinkable

When Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare tried to invade the Seychelles with mercenaries who claimed to have received SADF call-up papers and weapons, the army brass affected great surprise and innocence, until Brigadier Daan Hamman confessed "I will not say that I did not have prior knowledge of the operation."

That episode was never fully explained, which might tell us why many people thought Brigadier Hamman was acting with the knowledge of his superiors and perhaps even of their political masters. The only alternative conclusion was that the army was out of control, which was unthinkable.

At least, it was unthinkable until three non-commissioned officers were killed in Zimbabwe. General Viljoen announced that the non-coms, leading 17 men, had launched an "unauthorized operation", which seemed to raise questions about his ability to control his troops.

Again, there has never been a full explanation. We can believe that the senior officers don't know which country their troops happen to be in at any given time, or that the official truth is simply incredible — the choice is ours. The former version is not very flattering to the fighting men, but it does exonerate General Malan.

Cabinda raises the same dilemma in a more acute fashion. General Malan told Parliament that the commando raid was a reconnaissance mission to find ANC and Swapo training camps.

He must be assumed to have told the truth, if for no other reason than that he knows that Dr Connie Mulder was flung into the political wilderness for lying to Parliament. President Botha cannot be accused of tolerating moral turpitude in his cabinet — Fanie Botha was tossed out merely for getting himself hopelessly in debt. To lie to Parliament is to court suicide.

The painful aspect of accepting General Malan's official truth is that it requires us then to regard commando Captain Wynand du Toit as a liar when he says he was ordered to blow up the oil installations in Cabinda which are partly owned by the Gulf Oil Corporation.

People who know Cabinda are deeply tempted to believe Captain Du Toit. The Americans, for example, were unconvinced by General Malan's statement to Parliament and their ambassador had to receive an additional assurance from Mr Pik Botha.

The Americans, of course, know Cabinda. They know that except for a busy coastal strip which is overrun by international oilmen, the enclave is covered by rain forest and five layers of vegetation that shut out the light. Unlike Angola or the bush country of South Africa and Namibia, it is real Tarzan country where troops move by water or hardly at all. It is the ideal place for the ANC to practise invasions of Borneo.

Doubt about the ANC camps has been widespread. For example, the *Vaderland* seemed to be making a value judgment when it gave Captain Du Toit's story greater prominence on its front page than General Malan's version.

But if you believe Captain Du Toit, you must believe that the political and military brass who control the army were either too ignorant or too reckless to perceive the harm in raiding American property at the peak of the campaign to persuade the United States Congress to impose sanctions on South Africa.

Sabotage

So, the most patriotic of South Africans have concluded that a brave officer is also a liar and they put it down to communist brain-washing techniques. They wait for history or General Malan to provide an explanation for the large quantity of explosives which the raiders were supposed to have carried with them on their reconnaissance mission.

This is at least a happier conclusion than the alternative which is being put about by South Africa's enemies — that the raid was a bungled sabotage attempt, that it may explain earlier sabotage attacks in Cabinda which have been attributed to the Angolan peasant rebel movement based 2 000 km away at the opposite end of the country, that General Viljoen has been sacrificed to save General Malan and that Captain Wynand du Toit is a brave and truthful soldier.

Fortunately, General Jannie Geldenhuys, who succeeds General Viljoen, has a reputation for frankness and straight dealing with the news media that matches his reputation as a fighting officer.

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General
Magnus Malan

Arms trial: Briton pleads 2

CAN TIME 6/6/85 254

From MARGARET SMITH

BIRMINGHAM. — Three British businessmen have now pleaded guilty to conspiring to export arms equipment to South Africa in contravention of the international embargo against the country.

At a trial which opened in a packed Crown Court here yesterday, Mr Michael Gardiner, 59, pleaded guilty, joining two others who had previously pleaded guilty.

Conspicuous by their absence were the four South African alleged co-conspirators who, after returning to South Africa in October last year, estreated bail and

failed to return to stand trial. Spare parts for Buccaneer aircraft and magnetrons — components for missiles — have been listed as some of the items which were alleged to have been exported to South Africa in defiance of the United Nations arms embargo, which is controlled through British customs regulations.

Evidence contained in scores of boxes of documents and in wooden crates, was wheeled into court and stacked high. It included metal parts, crucial to the case, for much will depend on the intended use of these components.

Soon after the jury was sworn in the judge, Mr Justice Mars-Jones,

adjourned the case at the request of the defence counsel so that they could examine the mass of evidence.

The accused in the dock at the start of the case yesterday were: Mr Derek Salt, 60, of Coventry, Mr Michael Gardiner, 59, of Devon, Mr Arthur Rowley, 52, and Mr Malcolm Bird 48, both of Balsall Common, Warwickshire.

However, Mr Gardiner changed his plea to guilty and the judge agreed that his bail should be extended.

He will not need to appear in the dock again until the end of the trial, for sentencing.

A further two Britons have al-

ready pleaded guilty to similar charges. They are Mr Michael Jeffrey Swann, 33, and Mr Henry John Coles, 71, both of Bath. They, too, are not in the dock.

It is understood that at least one of the accused will be called as a state witness.

Any such witness, called by the prosecution, could disclose highly sensitive details of Armscor operations in the UK.

This case is being watched keenly in diplomatic and political circles.

The four South Africans, who are named as co-conspirators, are all senior Armscor officials. They are Mr Hendrick Jacobus Botha,

Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager, Mr Jacobus Francois le Graaf and Mr William Randolph Merkerkamp.

During the hearing yesterday Mr David Latham, prosecutor, asked Mr Justice Mars-Jones evidence obtained from the United States and now in the custody of the courts could be released.

"Sources" in America have asked for their release as they related to the travels of the South African defendants while in United States and "those gentlemen" were not present in court.

The judge agreed to this quest.

The sensational case first ca

Mr Derek Salt



Arms trial: Briton pleads guilty

CAME TIME 6/6/68

GARET SMITH

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The sensational case first came

to light with the arrest of the four South Africans and a Briton, Mr Swann, on March 31 last year.

The British accused are said to have conspired with the four South Africans and others to evade the prohibition of sales of certain military equipment to South Africa.

On May 22 last year, the four South Africans were granted bail of R50 000 each on a series of stringent conditions which included a solemn undertaking by the South African Government to guarantee the return of the four men.

The case continues today

'Official truth' and nothing but

THE POLICE ACT forbids newspapers to publish lies about the police. The Defence Act forbids them to publish the truth about the army, unless they have permission.

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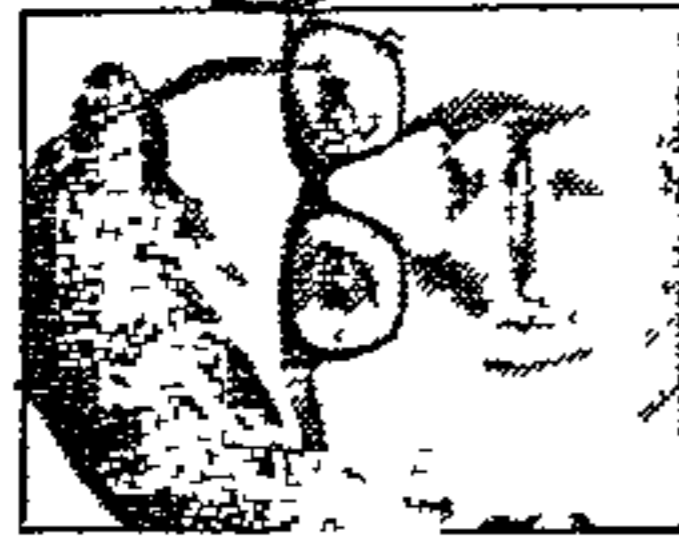
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Innocence

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KEN OWEN

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Frankness

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● GEN GELDENHUYS . . . in Reputation for frankness and straight dealing

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SA troops still in Angola — claim

Cape Times
6/6/85

(254)

VIENNA — The Angolan Ambassador to the United Nations said yesterday South Africa still had troops in his country, denying Pretoria's announcement on Monday that it had completed their withdrawal.

South Africa made its announcement after a meeting between the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the US Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel.

Mr Elsio de Figueiredo, Angola's UN Ambassador, told a news conference "There are still South African troops in Angola despite the pathetic lies of Mr Botha

'Proof'

"It is difficult to specify figures, but we know and we have proof of the continuing presence of certain South African forces within the Angolan territory," Mr De Figueiredo said.

He said Pretoria's only interest was to destabilize its black African neighbours. He called on the world community to press South Africa to change its policy on SWA/Namibia.

The diplomat was in

Vienna to attend a meeting of the 31-nation Council for Namibia, the UN body appointed to administer SWA/Namibia.

High on the agenda of the week-long meeting are South African plans to launch an interim government in Windhoek on June 17 to which parliamentarians from Britain, the United States, France and West Germany were invited.

'Ploy'

The council strongly condemned this as Pretoria's "ploy to instal a puppet administration in Namibia".

It said the move would further jeopardise prospects of implementing the 1978 UN Security Council Resolution 435, calling for free elections for an independent SWA/Namibia.

Another top item is the council's decision to file suits in courts of member nations against companies to try to block unauthorized exploitation of SWA/Namibia's natural resources.

Meanwhile, JOHN BATTERSBY reports from London that the discovery of South African Defence Force comman-

dos in northern Angola last month was the subject of Anglo-US talks in London yesterday.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State in the British Foreign Office for Southern Africa, met his United States counterpart, Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker, for wide-ranging talks on the situation in the region.

The talks took place ahead of a crucial United Nations Security Council debate on SWA/Namibia and in the face of mounting international condemnation of the SADF action in Angola.

It is understood that Dr Crocker and Mr Rifkind were trying to hammer out a joint strategy for next week's UN debate.

A Foreign Office spokesman confirmed the talks but no statement was released.

It is understood, however, that the impact of the Cabinda incident, in which two South African commandos were killed and one was captured, on US-South African relations and the US-sponsored SWA independence initiative were the main subjects discussed. — Sapa-Reuter

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Leaders against army call-ups give reasons

Mercury 6/6/65
Mercury Reporter

FIVE people, including a 58-year-old mother, were behind the publicity drive by the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) at schools throughout Durban last week

Among the many that stood outside school gates handing out the more than 1 500 pamphlets, outlining the options available to men who do not want to do military service and boys who do not want to do cadets, was grey-haired mother of two sons, Mrs Beatrice Schonfield

Mrs Sue Britton, a mother of three daughters, was another.

Both are committee members of the ECC, a nationwide organisation, in Durban

Two others are post-graduation university students. The chairman is Mr Paul Graham, head of the Methodist Church's Youth Department in Natal.

Tragedy

Members in Natal represent various organisations who officially support the campaign. Among the organisations are Black Sash, Nusas, Diakonia, the Natal Youth Forum, Natal Organisation of Women and the Conscientious Objectors Support group

Mrs Schofield, who says she supports the group because it is a 'personal tragedy to see the conscription issue back at square one', was a young girl in Europe during World War II

At the time she belonged to a similar organisation and lived through the horror of a war she believed to be the war to end all wars.

'The same thing is happening all over again in South Africa, and that is why I joined the campaign,' she said

'If someone wants to join up and fight that is fine, but I believe all the options should be made known. At the moment they are only being given one side of the story. I aim to give them the other.'

Positive

Gary Cullen is 23 years old, has a BA honours degree, and is currently studying for his LLB in law

Directly affected by the conscription legislation, he feels being a member is his 'positive' way of making a contribution

'Morally I cannot fight on behalf of an army, that, I believe, is supporting the policy of apartheid,' he said

Another committee member is Fiona Dove, aged 23. She is a student currently studying for her masters degree in industrial sociology at Natal University

'My commitment to the ECC is the result of having had boyfriends and friends who left the country or who were jailed as conscientious objectors because they refused to fight

Ecumenical

'That and my general awareness of events as a student, makes me believe in what I am doing'

Mrs Britton supports the campaign as a 'committed Christian' and a worker for an ecumenical organisation — Diakonia

Military service should be a matter of choice, she said.

Police say they are still investigating complaints about the pamphlets, but committee members deny that it is illegal

They claim the literature merely makes known alternatives but does not actually encourage anyone not to serve in the SADF — an offence in terms of the Defence Force Act

Gary Cullen, the only committee member directly affected by conscription, said he thought the pamphlets were a good idea

'It had positive reactions as well as bad. Surprisingly the feelings of the pupils were mixed. It was the parents and teachers who were angry.'

Cape Times 7/6/85 254

'Phenomenal' support for ECC

By BARRY STREEK

THE campaign launched last year to end military conscription in South Africa had been receiving "phenomenal" support, the national organizer of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), Mr Lawrie Nathan, said yesterday.

The extent of this support had surprised people involved in the organization and it included people who did not have a particular anti-apartheid position.

He said in an interview that the call to end conscription in South Africa had been getting more support since the army had moved into about 20 black townships to support the police in controlling unrest.

"The thought of going into a township and taking up guns against the people has been terrible for many people."

The ECC was launched last year after the Black Sash called for an end to conscription and for alternatives to military service.

It now has branches in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Maritzburg, Durban and Port Elizabeth and is considering establishing new branches in Pretoria, Stellenbosch and Bloemfontein.

Mr Nathan, a former SRC president at UCT, said there were more than 40 organizations affiliated to the ECC, including church groups, peace organizations and youth and women's groups.

"I am not sure if it would have been possible to unite this group of organizations around any other issue."

"Conscription is one aspect that is an imposition on all white South Africans. They re-

alize there is a difference between enjoying privileges and propping up the system with a gun," he said.

"People are asking whether it is worth it and many are concluding it is not."

But unless they were religious objectors, they faced the choice of going into exile or going into jail for six years if they did not want to serve in the defence force.

Within the ECC, it was believed that the South African Defence Force had become an aggressive instrument rather than a defensive one.

"In our view, the SA Defence Force, insofar as it is a defence force, is intended to contain resistance to apartheid and to defend apartheid."

This had been illustrated by the army's campaign to win the hearts and minds of the people

and a statement by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, in 1978 that the army's role was to defend government policy.

Mr Nathan said that inside South Africa "the so-called enemy is not a foreign aggressor supported by Moscow but it is the South African people, and in Namibia it is the Namibian people".

The ECC also believed that the money spent on South Africa's defence needs should be reallocated. "Last year, the State spent more in one day on defence than it did on housing for the whole of the year."

Mr Nathan argued that the militarization of South African society was also contributing to the increasing violence.

Because of these beliefs, the ECC believed men should have the right to choose whether or

not to serve in the army.

Mr Nathan said the support for the demand to end conscription had been "incredible" — even from people who don't have a clear anti-apartheid position.

The ECC has organized a three-day peace festival in Johannesburg between June 28 and June 30, which is to be addressed by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sao Paulo, Archbishop Arnns, and British Euro MP Mr Carol Tongue.

Mr Nathan said that as far as ECC was concerned, South Africa was involved in a civil war. "Some of those townships in the Eastern Cape are really militarily occupied."

He also argued that apartheid was the root cause of institutionalized violence in South Africa. The ECC was, however, a part of a broader demand for peace and an end to apartheid.

(254) R. Day 7/6/85
Arms trial: net widens

BIRMINGHAM — Companies in the United States, Britain and West Germany will be identified as having been involved in the supply of high technology equipment to South Africa in violation of the international arms embargo, the Birmingham Crown Court was told by the prosecution yesterday at the trial of three British businessmen.

The men — Derek Salt, 60, Malcolm Bird, 48, and Arthur Rowley, 52, are charged with conspiracy to evade the embargo.

Three other Britons have pleaded guilty to the same charges.

Outlining the prosecution's case to the 12-member jury, David Latham, QC, said Salt and Michael Gardiner — who on Wednesday changed his plea from not guilty to guilty — had acted as "procurers of goods from the United States" which were channelled through the UK.

He said equipment made in Britain had also been shipped to South Africa.

"Because of the embargo on the shipment of goods to South Africa the South Africans have sought friends to help them. The prosecution will say they were Salt and Gardiner," he told the jury.

Also named in the charges are four South Africans: Hendrik Botha, Stephanus de Jager, William Metelerkamp and Jacobus le Grange.

They were arrested in Britain last year, released on bail put up by the South African Embassy in London and allowed to return home on condition they stood trial in Britain in October.

But in a reprisal move against Britain's refusal to evict six United Democratic Front leaders who had taken refuge in the Durban consulate, government refused to allow them to stand trial. — Sapa.

Network 'supplied SA with arms'

CAPE Times
7/6/85

254

Own Correspondent

BIRMINGHAM. — The jury in the trial of three British businessmen charged with conspiracy to illegally exporting arms to South Africa were yesterday handed bundles of documentary evidence alleging an international smuggling network.

The details given described a complicated network of firms and subsidiaries set up in Britain, the United States, West Germany and South Africa which, it is alleged, arranged the export of embargoed armaments and components to South Africa.

Prosecution barrister Mr David Latham claimed the papers indicated a regular trade in banned military goods for South Africa dating back to longer than seven years.

The items included magnetrons, gun sights, coolers and infra-red detectors which allegedly formed part of a guided-missile system.

The prosecution alleges they were being shipped from America

via British and West German companies to South Africa.

Appearing before Birmingham Crown Court are Mr Derek Salt, 60, Mr Arthur Rowley, 52, and Mr Malcolm Bird, 48.

They have each denied conspiracy to evade the international embargo on the export of prohibited military and engineering items to South Africa.

Sapa reports that three other Britons have pleaded guilty to the same charges. They will be sentenced at the end of the trial, expected to last four weeks.

Mr Latham said Mr Salt was managing director of a Coventry-based company, D W Salt Engineering, and had interests in a South African company

called Quad Engineering and another in West Germany named GTT.

Mr Rowley was assistant manager of D W Salt Engineering, while Mr Bird was general manager of another Coventry company, Hitech Engineering.

One of the men who has pleaded guilty, Mr Michael Gardiner, was director of a third British company allegedly involved in the illegal trade, Foss Way Securities.

Four South Africans — Mr William Metelerskamp, Mr Stephanus de Jager, Mr Jacobus le Grange and Mr Hendrik Botha — have also been named in the charges, but because of a diplomatic row between Britain and South Africa they did not return for trial in October last year.

It is alleged that a key man in South Africa who was directly involved in the top-secret smuggling operation used the code-name "Randy" in messages.

The starting point of the British customs investigation was the seizure of a consignment of embargoed items at Birmingham Airport on March 16, 1984, it was claimed.

Prawns

Giving evidence Mr

Business Report today, pages 10 and 11

RUGBY SPECIAL

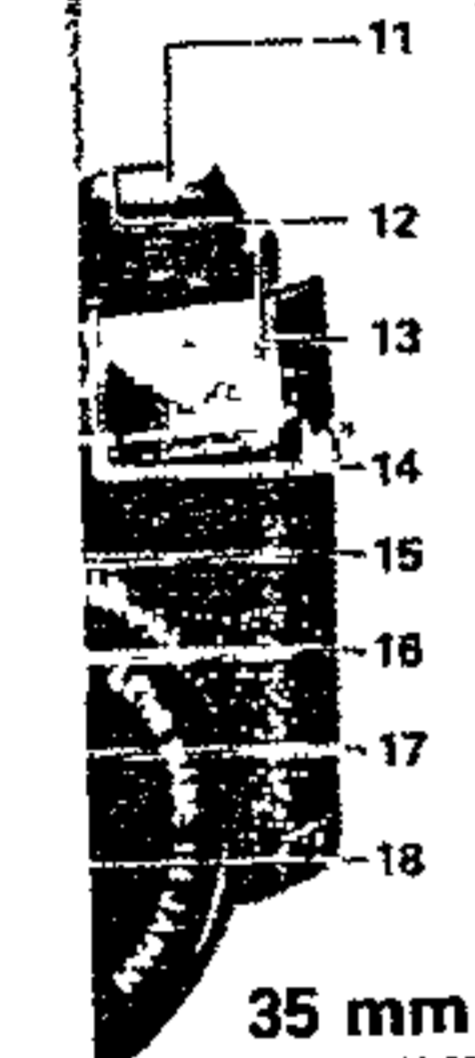
THE Cape Times will carry a full report of tomorrow morning's second test between the All Blacks and England in Wellington in a special rugby edition. Special editions of the Cape Times will be available on street corners and from major outlets throughout the Peninsula from about 7.30am.

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mingham Airport on
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claimed

Prawns

Giving evidence Mr
Michael White, an inves-
tigations officer for the
Customs and Excise De-
partment, said that on
March 28 last year at Lon-
don's Heathrow Airport,
he arrested Mr Salt

He was on an SAA
flight from South Africa
where, among others, he
had met Mr Meteler-
kamp, one of the "Coven-
try Four" who allegedly
used the code-name
"Randy"

Mr Salt said he had had
prawns and wine at Mr
Metelerkamp's home
and had been given a dia-
gram of an engineering
item to bring to the UK.

He had claimed he un-
derstood the component
was for a TV mount, but it
was in fact, the court al-
leges, for use in arma-
ments.

Later investigations of
British firms and their
subsidiaries had "set the
cat among the birds", Mr
Latham claimed

'We're sunk'

Another of the ac-
cused, Mr Bird, became
"very concerned", Mr
Latham claimed

Mr Bird ordered cer-
tain documents to be de-
stroyed He was alleged
to have said "If the cus-
toms find this we are
sunk."

In fact, the documents
were not destroyed and
are being produced in
the trial

The prosecutor said
the whole story really
started seven years ago
when the South Africans
started their dealings to
bring embargoed goods
into the Republic

Among the array of
items which it is alleged

◆◆◆◆

To page 2



INSIDE

C: T 7/6/85 **A** From page 1 **254**

found their way to South Africa in this top-secret operation were lead sulphate detectors, cryostat — or coolers — and magnetrons, which are electronic devices used to jam radar

The detectors are small electronic devices which can be used in heat-seeking missiles

Cover

The court alleged that as "a cover" these were referred to in confidential communications with South Africa as "fire safety detectors"

Regarding armaments, Mr Latham said equipment for the manufacture of arms was sent to South Africa either directly or through Ger-
many

At yesterday's hearing the judge made an order for all the British accused, who are on bail, to hand in their passports. Bail is fixed at R140 000 each

Mentioning the need for this, Mr Justice Mars-Smith referred to the South Africans' absconding as "a dramatic change in circumstances" from the first hearing

Mr Latham said the chief buyer for South Africa was one of the four arrested here, Mr Metelerkamp, who later absconded

Confidential telexes and telegrams said to be from Metelerkamp were read to the court.

The trial continues to-
day

WORLD

254

Savimbi tight-lipped on SA ambush rumours

JAMBA — Unita's leader Jonas Savimbi declines to confirm or deny a report that his fighters helped South African commandos escape an ambush in northern Angola.

"That's a difficult question to answer," Savimbi said at Jamba, his bush headquarters in south-eastern Angola, when he was queried several times on the subject this week.

Reporters travelled to Jamba last week to cover the formation of an American-sponsored, four-nation alliance of anti-Soviet guerrillas, and flew back to Johannesburg on Wednesday.

The *Star* newspaper reported last week Unita guerrillas fought a delaying action after the South Africans were discovered two weeks ago, allegedly on a mission to sabotage oil installations in Cabinda province.

If confirmed, the report would support the widely-held view — denied by Savimbi — that Unita and the South African government co-operate militarily in Savimbi's struggle against Angola's Marxist rulers.

Angolan officials said two South Africans were killed in the incident and another wounded. The wounded man, Captain Wynand du Toit, told a news conference in Luanda that the commandos had intended to blow up installations, operated by Gulf Oil of the United States, which are the main source of Angola's foreign exchange.

The Angolan government refused to discuss with South Africa the return of the bodies of the two slain commandos.

Any prolonged rupture in Angolan-South African

contacts could delay further US efforts to negotiate a withdrawal of 25 000 Cuban soldiers from Angola in an agreement with South Africa to grant independence to Namibia.

South African military chiefs denied the sabotage story, saying the commandos had been sent to observe bases in Cabinda of the South West Africa People's Organisation and the African National Congress.

Savimbi said Swapo and the ANC were present in Cabinda, although a Unita military map showed to reporters by its intelligence chief, Peregrino Chingango, had no such bases marked in the province.

"I don't believe at all in the version of Luanda that the South Africans wanted to blow up the installations of Gulf Oil," Savimbi said.

"I am the one who wants to blow them up and all the time the South Africans told me not to."

"That man was manipulated," he said of Du Toit's account.

South African units that had invaded southern Angola in force to attack Swapo positions pulled out recently under an agreement reached with Angola more than a year ago.

Savimbi said again the United States should not give diplomatic recognition to the Angolan government before all Cubans had left the country.

He said a phased withdrawal that would leave several thousand Cubans in Angola was unacceptable.

The Unita leader said he would join a coalition government. He said none of Angola's political factions could be omitted if any government were to succeed — Sapa-AP.

UK trade deficit climbs higher

EXCLUDING trade in oil, Britain had a visible trade deficit of £3,33bn in the first quarter, compared with last week's estimate of £3,2bn.

This showed a widening from the £2,794bn deficit in the previous quarter.

Exports in the first quarter were £20,295bn, unchanged from last week's estimate for the same quarter.

Imports were unchanged at £21,642bn.

The first-quarter export figure was above the exports of £19,316bn in the previous quarter but below exports of £25,854bn in the like year-earlier quarter.

First-quarter imports were above the £20,643bn recorded in the previous quarter but below the £25,016bn in the similar year-earlier period — AP.

254

Shadow of SA masterminded vast arms deals - court told

DETAILS of an alleged vast international sanctions-busting operation masterminded by South Africa were revealed this week in the trial of six Britons in the Birmingham Crown Court.

The top-secret operation, it was said, spanned continents - the network covering not only Britain but the United States and Germany.

It involved the setting up of numerous companies, sometimes trading under more than one name and with numerous subsidiaries.

Six Britons face charges carrying a maximum of two years in jail, but

finances can be unlimited. Three are in the dock, the other three having pleaded guilty and now awaiting sentence.

The three businessmen in the dock this week, Derek Salt, 56, of Coventry and Malcolm Bird, 48, and Arthur Rowley, 52, both of Balsall Common near Coventry, have pleaded not guilty to conspiracy to evade the UN and British customs embargo on exporting high-technology items to South Africa.

A fourth man, Michael Gardiner, 72, of Devon, pleaded guilty at the start of this week's hearing and will be sentenced later.

It is believed that one of the accused will act as a state witness and will be called to give evidence for the prosecution. He is believed to be Mr Michael Jeffrey Swann, 34.

He was the first of the accused to appear in court along with the "Coventry Four" who later jumped bail.

The shadow of the Coventry Four hung over the trial as Mr David Latham, QC, for the prosecution, said the names of the four South Africans would be heard repeatedly during the trial.

They were described to the court as

Important

- William Randolph Meterlekamp, buyer or representative in South Africa for the company McNay Ltd. This company, it is claimed, was being used as a front organisation to buy equipment in Britain and elsewhere.

- Hendrik Jacobus Botha,

By MARGARET SMITH
in Birmingham

who the prosecutor said appeared to be Meterlekamp's "boss".

- Stephanus Johannes de Jager, "the financial man" and an accountant with McNay.

- Jacobus Francois le Grange, a technical expert with McNay and "an important figure in the high-tech side of the story".

What has emerged so far in the case is that components allegedly for armaments, draughtsmen's plans and high-tech equipment were illegally exported to South Africa.

Staggered

These were described variously as equipment for the mounting of TV equipment. However, it is alleged that they were really components for heat-seeking equipment or for jamming radar.

The prosecution also alleges that Gardiner and Salt manufactured and exported to South Africa, sometimes directly, sometimes through Germany, equipment for the manufacture of arms and for the making of detonators and gears for gunsights.

The detonators were made by a British firm, Hi Tech, for the South African firm of Quad Engineering, it is alleged. Some were "laundered" through Germany.

Mr Latham claims that not all the work could be done in

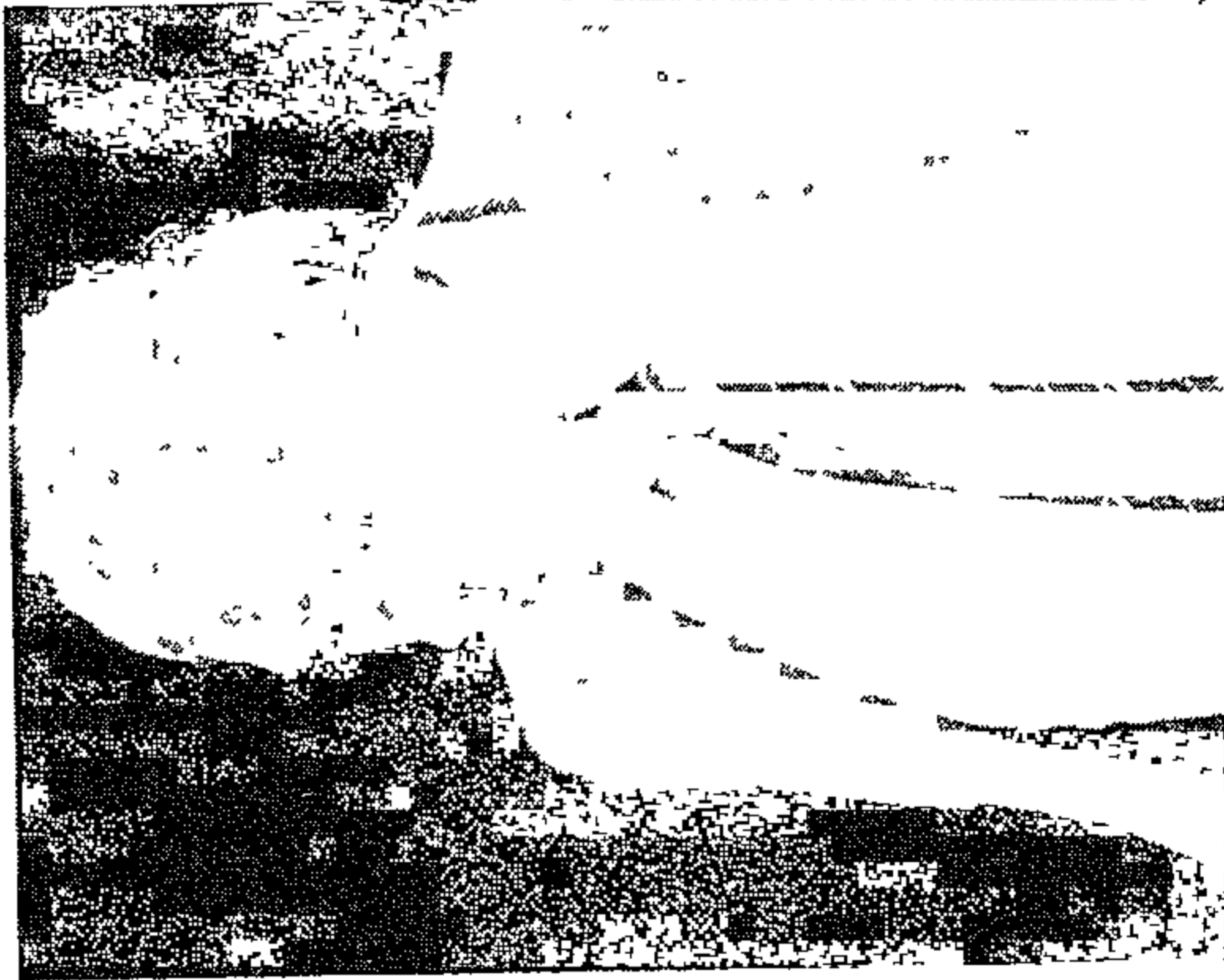


Michael Gardiner, 72, has pleaded guilty

Coventry Four



Derek Salt ... pleads not guilty to conspiracy



Arthur Rowley ... one of the three in the dock



Malcolm Bird ... faces two years in jail

9/8/85
254

the UK and that some was done in Germany.

It is believed here that the British authorities were, in fact, tipped off some time ago. However, official investigations started only when a consignment of gears for gunsights was seized at Birmingham airport in March last year.

The international ramifications of the "conspiracy" have staggered political and diplomatic sources who are taking a keen interest in the proceedings.

It was claimed in court that a company known as GTT was set up in West Germany as a "transfer company" for strategic components for South Africa.

It had been set up late in 1979 or early 1980 by two

men, Manfred Heckler and Paul Zoller.

The prosecutor also claimed that companies in the UK were being used as suppliers of high-tech equipment bought mainly in the United States.

Mr Latham said items were bought in the United States, shipped to the UK, then shipped either to Germany or straight on to South Africa.

This devious pipeline was to launder the goods, blur eventual destinations and evade the arms embargo, it is alleged.

Michael Gardiner and his many companies are said to have operated as a procurer of goods from the US and as a "conduit pipe" to South Africa.

(257) 9/6/85

dies on mortgage loans of officials in its employ in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

R52 000 050.

TUESDAY, 11 JUNE 1985

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

State President

*2 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President

Whether any members of the fighting unit Koevoet were at any time members of any armed forces other than the South African Defence Force, the South West African Territory Force and the South African Police Force, prior to their joining the said fighting unit, if so, (a) how many and (b)(i) of which armed forces and (ii) when were they members of these armed forces?

The STATE PRESIDENT

No (a), (b)(i) and (ii) Fall away

Koevoet

*3 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President

(1) Whether any persons were detained by the fighting unit Koevoet during the latest specified period of three years for which information is available, if so,

(2) whether any of these persons died while being detained by the said

fighting unit; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the cause of death in each case,

(3) whether any action has been taken as a result of these deaths, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) on what dates?

†The STATE PRESIDENT

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) Falls away

Ministers

Police Regulation 64(1)(b): board

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

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 19 on 16 April 1985, the board convened in terms of Police Regulation 64(1)(b) has completed its investigation, if not, when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed, if so, what were the findings,

(2) whether any action is to be taken as a result of the findings of the board, if not, why not, if so, what action,

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

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No, it is expected to be completed soon

(2) Falls away

(3) No

Permanent Force/Citizen Force/Commandos
*2 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare †

(1) Whether his Department is respon-

sible for matters relating to the pension and disability benefits for members of the Permanent Force, the Citizen Force and the Commandos, if not, (a) why not and (b) which Department or Departments are responsible for these matters, if so,

(2) whether there are any differences in respect of the pension and disability benefits for such members, if so, what differences,

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

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) Yes

(a), (b), (c) falls away

(2) Yes

(a) (i) Members of the Permanent Force are contributing members of the Government Service Pension Fund or the Temporary Employees Pension Fund depending on whether they serve in a permanent or a temporary capacity,

(ii) members of the Government Service Pension Fund or the Temporary Employees fund serving in the Citizen Force or the Commandos remain members of these Funds while so serving, and is entitled to the benefits payable under the laws on the said Funds

(b) members of the Citizens Force and the Commandos who are not entitled to any benefits under paragraph (a) are entitled to benefits under the Military Pensions Act, 1976

(3) No

Fuel pipelines

*3 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether there have been any losses of fuel from the South African Transport Services fuel pipelines during the past three years, if so, (a) how many litres of fuel were lost during the latest specified 3-year period for which information is available, (b) what were the causes of these losses, (c) on what dates did the losses occur and (d) what was the total estimated cost involved,

(2) whether any damage was caused to adjacent or surrounding areas as a result of these losses, if so, (a) to what areas, (b) what was the (i) cause and (ii) nature of the damage and (c) what action was taken as a result on each occasion,

(3) whether the South African Transport Services received any reports of (a) spillage, (b) leakage, (c) rupture, (d) sabotage and (e) any other specified damage to fuel pipelines during the above period of three years, if so, (i) on what dates and (ii) what was the nature of the damage in each case,

(4) whether these reports were investigated, if not, why not, if so, (a) on what dates, (b) by whom, (c) what were the findings and (d) what action was taken as a result in each case,

(5) whether any measures have been taken to prevent further losses of fuel from pipelines, if not, why not, if so, (a) what measures, (b) when and (c) with what result,

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

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a), (b), (c) and (d) During the

Arms trial man tells of SA ties

Own Correspondent
LONDON — A Midland businessman accused of being involved in smuggling military equipment to South Africa, told investigators he was unaware that a South African contact was procuring strategic goods for the South African Government.

Mr Derek Salt, 60, the managing director of an engineering firm, is one of three men accused of conspiracy to evade the ban on exporting arms to South Africa.

Customs officer Mr Da-

vid Westoby told a Birmingham Crown Court jury yesterday that Mr Salt told him he had had meetings with Mr William Meterlekamp one of the "Coventry Four" South Africans named in the conspiracy charge who jumped bail last year.

Mr Salt said he had been doing legitimate business in South Africa for a company there called Quad Engineering of which he was a director.

He said Mr Meterlekamp had been working

for a company in South Africa, Macnay Ltd at the time but was resigning to set up his own organization, RJ International.

Mr Westoby said Mr Salt told him that Mr Meterlekamp had taken him to another company in South Africa called Kentron who did "advanced technology work, very secretive work".

They wanted some gauges, he said.

Mr Westoby said he asked Mr Salt if he knew Mr Meterlekamp's function was "to procure strategic goods for the South African government".

He replied "I am not aware of that at all".

Mr Salt, of Coventry, Mr Arthur Rowley, 52, and Mr Malcolm Bird, 48, both of Balsall Common, Warwickshire, deny the conspiracy charge. Another man, Mr Michael Gardiner, 59, of Colyford, Devon, has admitted the charge and been remanded for sentence.

The prosecution has alleged that high technology military parts bought in America were illegally shipped to South Africa in breach of the embargo.

Mr David Latham, QC, prosecuting, said Mr Salt and Mr Gardiner had used their companies to beat the embargo and were also involved in the manufacture of equipment for arms to South Africa including gears for heavy gun sights.

Diary

Mr Westoby said Mr Salt was also asked about "project R" mentioned in a letter from Mr Meterlekamp to Mr Gardiner which had been seized, and he said he did not know what it was.

He was also told that his name was in a diary seized by officers at Heathrow Airport from another "Coventry Four" South African alleged to be involved in the conspiracy, Mr Jacobus Le Grange, whom he denied knowing. He also denied knowing a Colonel Botha, alleged to have been part of the conspiracy.

Tiptoeing

He had taken sums of up to R5 200 in travellers cheques to Mr Meterlekamp in South Africa but had never taken strategic parts out for Mr Gardiner.

Customs officer Mr Martin Spillane, told the jury of the arrest how he had arrested Mr Gardiner at his home in Devon after catching him tiptoeing away. He was carrying a suitcase and a wire tray filled with documents that were seized.

The trial continues today.

Is Botha in control of his forces?

254

NMM 12/6/85

IS PRESIDENT P W Botha in control of the security arms of government? This is the question uppermost in the minds of foreign investors and political analysts following the exposure of a SADF operations unit in the Cabinda area of Angola.

There are signs — now that the dust is settling — that the Cabinda debacle is threatening to bedevil American-South Africa relations in the same way that the non-return of the 'Coventry Four' continues to be an irritant in Anglo-South African relations

What should be of immediate concern to President Botha is that much of the impact of his internal initiatives is being negated by the actions of the military and the police

These were questions in the minds of the assembled ranks of America's and Western Europe's biggest multinationals attending an investment conference in London's exclusive Hilton Hotel last week

First came the devastating impact of the Uitenhage shootings in March — somewhat defused by the thorough inquiry conducted by Mr Justice Kannemeyer — and then the sensational admission that the SADF was still conducting military operations deep into Angola in spite of the ceremonial withdrawal of South African troops a month earlier

The admission has reinforced a growing perception in influential circles here that President Botha is unable to control the actions of either the po-

lice or the military and yet — as the internal security situation deteriorates — is having to rely increasingly on their services

And nothing has done more to undermine President Botha's reformist efforts than the blurring of the lines between police and the military by making widespread use of the military in containing black township violence

Foreign investors attach great importance to the Government's effective control of the police and armed forces — particularly in a society in transition

The dawning reality about the international disinvestment campaign is that it is geared to accelerate evolutionary change rather than precipitate the downfall of the Government

If foreign investors feel secure about the future of their operations they will weather international pressure for disinvestment and adopt new strategies for countering that pressure — the subject of last week's conference organised by Business International

The South African Government's failure to honour a pledge to a British court to return the four Armscor men has damaged bilateral relations with Britain and

further undermined South Africa's international credibility

A British Foreign Office spokesman confirmed that the situation was unchanged — nine months after South Africa

John Battersby LONDON BUREAU

decided not to return the four as a 'reprisal' against Britain's failure to remove the 'Durban Six' from its consular premises

It is the breaking of a pledge — rather than clandestine attempts to circumvent the arms embargo — that has left a deep scar on bilateral relations. Likewise in the case of Cabinda it is the breaking of a promise implicit in the Lusaka agreement with Angola and the US — rather than the South African presence in Angola itself — that is threatening to open a rift in U S-S A relations

It is South Africa's international credibility that has been left shattered by this adventurism

Senior Reagan Administration officials are publicly and privately incensed by the South African action because

● It was a brazen violation of the Lusaka agreement, which US Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker had held up as one of the major achievements of his ailing 'constructive engagement' policy

● It meant either that South Africa had lied to the US about withdrawing its troops and broken

its promise to stay out of Angola or it meant that the S A Government was unable to control the actions of its armed forces

● According to both the Angolans and the captured Captain Wynand du

Toit the unit was on a mission to sabotage the jointly U S/Angolan-owned Gulf Oil operated by American personnel

● Even if the US accepted the South African claim that the unit was merely on an intelligence-gathering mission vital questions were left unanswered

● The admission undermined — if not destroyed — the US-led tripartite initiative to negotiate a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola ahead of a United Nations-sponsored Namibian independence settlement

● The admission came just as crucial measures on disinvestment and economic sanctions were poised for debate in the US Congress with 'constructive engagement' on the rack.

Humiliation

But, perhaps worst of all, it was a public humiliation for a major superpower and a major blow to its prestige in a region with strong East/West overtones

What a fool Dr Crocker must have felt when he faced his Soviet counterpart at the conference table in Paris to review superpower interests in southern Africa

The prospect of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola is the American rationale for its high-risk policy of constructive engagement with South Africa

This week's UN Security Council debate on Namibia and the forthcoming Commonwealth Summit in the Bahamas will further tighten the international screw on Pretoria to relinquish its hold on Namibia

Vital factor

The final form of the disinvestment/sanctions package that emerges from the US Congress will also be a vital factor in determining Pretoria's future strategy

Whether or not the name 'constructive engagement' is retained — there will be much more stick and far less carrot in US foreign policy in the future

The fact is that South Africa cannot afford any more Coventrys, Uitenhages or Cabindas

There needs to be a fundamental rethink on the desirability of clandestine operations by the SADF and an urgent separation of its growing image as an extension of the police force in quelling internal unrest.

Clearly government's control of the security arms needs to be urgently reviewed

If this can be achieved then Coventry, Uitenhage and Cabinda will have made their contribution to the agonising process of evolutionary change.

- (ii) (aa) Yes—houses—4 (as at 24 May 1985).
 (bb) Yes—businesses—2 (as at 24 May 1985)

Rabid animals: vaccination

977 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics.

(1) Whether his Department keeps statistics of the number of confirmed cases of rabid animals in the Republic of South Africa; if so, how many of each type of animal was found to be rabid in each veterinary region in the latest specified year for which figures are available.

(2) whether his Department has taken steps to supply each veterinary region with vaccine, if not, why not; if so, (a) in what quantities and (b) to which organizations was such vaccine supplied.

(3) whether his Department (a) has entered into any agreements and/or (b) liaises with any national and independent Black states in regard to the inoculation of animals along common boundaries, if not, why not, if so, what is the nature of such (i) agreements and/or (ii) liaison.

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

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

- (1) Yes, 1 April 1984 until 31 March 1985
 Transvaal—28
 (24 meercat and 4 dogs)
 Northern and Eastern Transvaal—17
 (3 meercats, 8 dogs, 5 cattle and 1 cane-rat)
 Highveld—98
 (55 meercat, 13 dogs, 24 cattle, 3 mongoose, 2 cats and 1 pig)
 Orange Free State—78
 (1 musk-cat, 9 jackal, 23 meercat, 14 dogs, 22 cattle, 2 sheep, 4 cats and 3 aardwolf).
 Natal—148
 (7 meercat, 128 dogs, 8 cattle, 1 sheep and 4 cats).
 Western Cape—15
 (1 goat, 5 jackal, 6 dogs, 1 cat and 2 meercat)

2(a) and (b) Yes, vaccine was supplied to State and private veterinarians in each veterinary region. The following inoculations were done.

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Transvaal	45 893	8 940
Northern and Eastern Transvaal	47 641	1 064
Highveld	56 141	10 736
Orange Free State	12 462	2 912
Natal	179 791	23 704
Eastern Cape and Karoo	13 331	5 265
Western Cape	5 201	850
	360 460	53 471

3(a) and (b) Yes, agreements were reached with all national and independent Black States to supply similar veterinary services in respect of, among others, the control and reporting of diseases. All confirmed cases of rabies in these State are reported to the Directorate of Veterinary Services and inoculations along common boundaries are administered accordingly.

(4) No.

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) No. Statistics are kept by Onderstepoort and the Directorate of Veterinary Services of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing

(2) No. Vaccine is freely available and may be ordered directly from Onderstepoort by the national states and the independent states

(3) (a) and (b) No

The matter is dealt with by the Directorate Veterinary Services of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing

(4) No

Hens and
 Unrest situations: persons charged
 992 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice
 13/6/85

(1) Whether any persons were charged following their arrest by South African Defence Force personnel in, as a result of or in connection with unrest situations in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months

for which figures are available, if so, (a) how many and (b) what were the charges in each case.

(2) whether any of these persons were convicted as a result, if so, (a) how many and (b) of what offences in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) and (2) No, not as far as can be ascertained

254 Hens and
 National servicemen: religious objection
 Col 1814 13/6/85
 1002 Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Manpower

(a) How many national servicemen (i) applied for and (ii) were (aa) granted the status of religious objectors and (bb) referred to his Department for placement in alternative forms of service during the period 1 January 1984 up to and including the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many of these persons were (i) Jehovah's Witnesses, (ii) Roman Catholics, (iii) Anglicans, (iv) Methodists, (v) Baptists, (vi) Presbyterians, (vii) members of the Dutch Reformed Church and (viii) members of any other specified religious denominations?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(a) (i) 438 (as at 5 June 1985)

(ii) (aa) 353 have been classified as religious objectors; 1 applications have been refused and 81 are awaiting classification

(bb) 278 letters have already been sent requesting them to report to the offices of the Department of Manpower for evaluation and placement in community service

(b)

	Section 72D(1)(a)(i)		Category 72D(1)(a)(ii)		72D(1)(a)(iii)
(i) Jehovah's Witnesses	3				239
(ii) Roman Catholics	10		1		7
(iii) Anglicans	1				8
(iv) Methodists	1				4
(v) Baptists	2				2
(vi) Presbyterians	1				1
(vii) Dutch Reformed Church	1				6
Christadelphians					1
Covenant Life	1				
Emmanuel New Covenant	1				
Full Gospel Church					
Johannesburg Rosebank Union Church					2
Noakers Fellowship	24				
Pacifists	1				3
Plymouth Brethren	9				
Quakers					2
Seventh Day Adventists	1				
Subblat Faithists	1				
United Congregational Church					1
Vineyard Fellowship					1
World-wide Church of God	1				18
	57		1		295

National servicemen: religious objection

1003 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister Manpower

- (1) How many national servicemen who had obtained the status of religious objectors were assigned to his Department for placement in alternative service during the period 1 January 1984 up to and including the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether any of these religious objectors remain to be placed in alternative service, if so, how many (a) had and (b) had not been so placed as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) 278 as at 5 June 1985
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) 33
 - (b) 245 Of the 245 religious objectors who have not been placed in alternative service, 97 have not yet responded to letters requesting them to report to offices of the Department of Manpower with a view to evaluation and placement in community service. There are 115 religious objectors being prosecuted because they have refused to do community service. The remaining 33 religious objectors will be placed in service in the near future.

HoA

HoA

Natalia Development Board: office accommodation

1005 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) Whether a new head office building for the Natalia Development Board has been (a) purchased or (b) erected, if so, (i) where, (ii) when and (iii) at what cost, if not,

- (2) Whether it is the intention of his Department to provide new office accommodation for the Natalia Development Board, if not, why not, if so, where,

- (3) whether the total floor area of the new office accommodation will be larger than the combined floor area of the two buildings in which the Port Natal Administration Board and the Drakensberg Administration Board were housed, if so, (a) by how much and (b) why, if not, why not?

South African Development Trust account

1025 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

With reference to his reply to Question No 779 on 5 June 1985, (a) what total amount was spent on projects in each specified independent Black state from the South African Development Trust account in the 1984-85 financial year and (b) on what projects was this money spent?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) and (b)

Bophuthatswana

The development of and extension to the following towns

R

Monnakato, Atamelang, Itsoseng, Mabopane-Wes, Mothibstat, Pampierstad, Pudimoe, Lehurutshe 8 550 000

The erection of the following schools

R

Itsoseng, Mothibstat, Pudimoe, Pampierstad, Lehurutshe 650 000
9 200 000

Transkei

The development of and extensions to the following towns:

R

Ezabeleni, Msombomvu and Ngangelizwe 2 500 000
2 500 000

HoA

HoA

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Armcor unveils new weapons

1986/13/6/85 Argus correspondent

PRETORIA — A new light machine gun (LMG) and a new generation of Samel 20 and 50 military vehicles have been announced by Armcor and the South African Defence Force. The development of the multi-purpose machine gun cost a total of R4-million and manufacture of the weapon should start early next year.

The weapon and vehicles were displayed to military correspondents at the Skurweberg Shooting Range and Eugene Marais training ground west of Pretoria.

The SS-77 is a 7,62mm light machine gun destined to replace the cumbersome Bren and Belgian-made Mag weapons. Weighing 9,5kg and able to fire between 600 and 800 rounds a minute, the gun is a hybrid of the best weapons used in both the eastern and western blocs.

Major components, all made in South Africa, are believed by Armcor to be improvements on Belgian and Russian counterparts, with the breach and gas mechanisms borrowed and bettered from the Soviet RPD.

New SA machine-gun scores a bull's eye

254- B. Day 13/6/85
Business Day Reporter

JOHANNESBURG — Armscor and the Defence Force yesterday launched a new multi-purpose machine-gun, the SS-77 and second generation models of Armscor's high mobility Samil 20 and 50 vehicles. The SADF's advanced new semi-automatic 40mm grenade launcher was also on show.

After a demonstration of the SS-77's awesome firepower at the Skuurweburg shooting range near Pretoria, Colonel A Savides, depu-

ty director of projects, Army headquarters, said the new machine-gun "has met the requirements" The SS-77 was easy to handle, maintain and was "highly versatile", Savides said

The new machine-gun was a reliable and simple weapon and soldiers, "will not need a degree to handle it", said Savides

The development of the SS-77 started in 1977 and the gun was in a "pre-production phase", an Armscor spokesman said.

"Fifteen SS-77s will be completed by November this year and production of the weapon should start next year," the spokesman said.

Development of the Samil Mark II range of vehicles are of unique design for SA conditions and 90% of their components are manufactured locally

Strangely, the American response to what everyone in Washington is convinced was a deliberate South African attempt to destroy the Gulf Oil Corporation's main Angola depot has been rather tame

To be sure, the State Department has quietly been putting South African officials through their paces in hopes of wringing out an explanation more plausible than the hunt for an ANC base which even Unita says does not exist

The meetings, by all accounts, have been less than polite. The interviewees — including the home-bound Brand Fourie, who was called in seven times — have at least promised that, whatever their soldiers weren't doing around Malongo, they wouldn't try it again

The real pyrotechnics ought logically to have erupted on Capitol Hill. After all, Captain du Toit's non-mission to destroy American life and property was neatly timed as a curtain-raiser for sanction debates in both the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House of Representatives. Nothing like throwing gasoline on an already raging fire

Yet it didn't happen. Frank Wisner, Dr Chester Crocker's deputy, was grilled perfunctorily by the senators, who let it go at that. A handful of House Democrats raised the issue en passant in the run-up to Wednesday's 295-127 sanctions vote, but evidently needed no extra ammunition.

Why didn't the dog bark?

Well, to be blunt, the State Department was the only place in town where people were genuinely stunned to find explosives-laden South Africans wandering around in Cabinda, effectively seeking to wreck United States diplomacy

Left and Right, Democrat and Republican, there is hardly a soul left to be convinced that something is awry with the policy. After all, how many nails can a coffin hold take?

Here is a statement that Congressman Steven Solarz and Senator Jesse Helms would both find unobjectionable: it is no longer conceivable that enough Cubans can be talked out of Angola to satisfy South Africa's preconditions for Namibian independence. With South Africa itself in such flux, it is too much to expect that Pretoria

Why the US did bark over the Cabinda debacle

SIMON BARBER in Washington

will abandon the territory to Swapo on easy terms. Ergo, United States diplomacy is no longer addressing itself to the doable. It's firmly mired and someone better get out and push.

The question over which the above-mentioned gentlemen part company is which way? Since both — and many others ideologically in between — are already out and shoving in opposite directions, the realistic answer is probably crabwise.

The Reagan administration, as represented by officials speaking on behalf of President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, continues to insist that its policy remains unchanged. Boil the policy to its bare, doctrinal essentials — the desire for peaceful, evolutionary change in South Africa, the long-term easing of regional tensions, the reduction of Soviet influence and opposition to economic sanctions as inimical to all said objectives — and the administration's insistence is utterly believable.

Beneath the sweeping generalities of doctrine, however, much can happen, often drastically. By the end of this year, constructive engagement will still be in place as the theoretical panoply covering United States policy towards Southern Africa. Seen from the ground, however, it may look very different.

An analogy can be found in Reagan's stance towards arms control. The grand strategy is to force Moscow's hand into talking serious reductions, no more talks for their

own sake, a process that, like both the Salt treaties it spawned, tends to favour the Soviets.

That much is set in stone, to the palpable annoyance of the Kremlin and the nuclear freezies. Fluid, sometimes startlingly so, are the tactics. Acting within the parameters set for him by Congress, Reagan cajoled the Soviets back to the table by refusing to back down on the deployment of intermediate range missiles in Europe and, when barred by his own political supporters from basing the new generation MX ICBM on the invulnerable but verifiable "Racetrack" railway system, by establishing a Manhattan Project to develop a space-based missile defence.

With Moscow still struggling to digest all that, he now turns round and undertakes — against the Pentagon's advice — to abide by the unratified Salt II, opposition to which was a major element of his 1980 election campaign and whose spirit he vigorously maintains the Soviets are violating.

To show good faith, he even agrees to dismantle a relatively new nuclear submarine. An act of unwonted moderation, perhaps, but it finesses the domestic opposition and gives the Russians the irksome choice of also dismantling weapons to keep their side of the bargain, or having their bluff called.

Re-examined in this light, the tactical permutations of construc-

tive engagement can't be a reasonable guess at the span out in the months of the Reagan era might be.

If the House and Senate agree to a version of African legislation that ends economic sanctions, threatens them, let alone the White House the final implementation, Reagan sign... even if it means such non-economic as ending South African States landing rights.

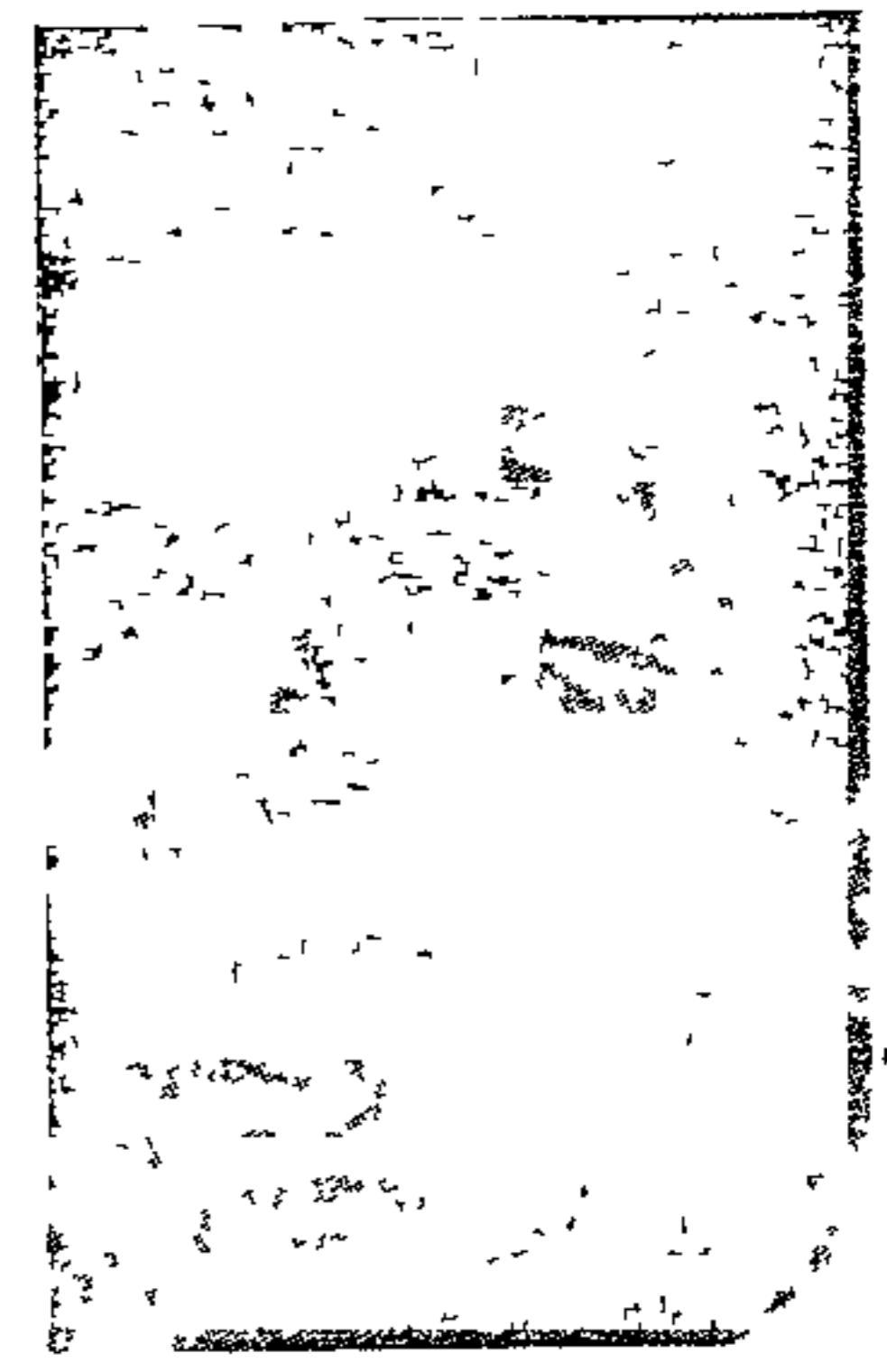
His signature will be cheap, however. The exact from the House is their acquiescence to the overwhelming lifting of the Clark which blocks United Unita.

The result will be a constructive engagement the United States is engaged but gets tough. One holding Pretoria's fire on domestic reform, namely, some form of ally-recognised Namibian government, while, in the threatening to put the Luanda unless it agree with Dr Savimbi's home the Cubans.

Something like this with moderate success in America, where the nation has used a strongarm tactics and El Salvador towards reform while supporting revolutionaries in Nicaragua, if not

Why the US didn't take over the binda debacle

B. Day 13/6/85



● REAGAN... trade-off

SIMON BARBER in Washington

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Re-examined in this light, the
tactical permutations of construc-

tive engagement can be infinite A
reasonable guess at how they will
pan out in the months ahead of the
Reagan era might run as follows

If the House and Senate can
agree to a version of their South
African legislation that is short on
economic sanctions, or merely
threatens them, leaving to the
White House the final decision to
implement, Reagan will probably
sign even if it means accepting
such non-economic strictures as
ending South Africa's United
States landing rights

His signature will not come
cheap, however The price he will
exact from the House Democrats
is their acquiescence in the Sen-
ate's overwhelming call for the
lifting of the Clark Amendment,
which blocks United States aid to
Unita.

The result will be a form of con-
structive engagement under which
the United States remains firmly
engaged but gets tough with every-
one holding Pretoria's feet to the
fire on domestic reform and, ulti-
mately, some form of internation-
ally-recognised Namibia settle-
ment, while, in the same breath,
threatening to put the squeeze on
Luanda unless it agrees to negoti-
ate with Dr Savimbi and send
home the Cubans

Something like this is being tried
with moderate success in Central
America, where the administra-
tion has used a combination of
strongarm tactics and aid to press
El Savador towards democratic
reform while supporting counter-
revolutionaries in neighbouring
Nicaragua, if not directly to

overthrow the Sandinistas then to
force them to sue for peace with
their anti-communist opposition

Transferring which to Southern
Africa is speculative, of course
Such an approach does, however,
represent the growing consensus of
the president's own party Main-
stream Republicans, as evidenced
by the 16-1 Senate Foreign Rela-
tions Committee vote for limited
sanctions, have no objection to
strongarming South Africa

They also - witness Tuesday's
63-34 vote to lift the Clark Amend-
ment - have lost patience with
trying to jaw the Cubans out of
Angola

Reagan, as he made clear in the
letter read out in Jamba last week
by his ardent loyalist, New York
millionaire Lew Lehrman, sees
Unita in the same light as the Nica-
raguan Contras and the Afghan
Mujeheddin Jeffersonian revolu-
tionaries fighting to turn back the
Brezhnev doctrine that states so-
cialist revolution is irreversible
At the same time, political reality
demands that he cave a little on
South Africa

Sounds like the makings of a vin-
tage Reagan trade-off deCrocker-
ise constructive engagement, fi-
nesse the Democrats on apartheid
and go for the MPLA . all in the
name of what the State Depart-
ment called the Jamba confer-
ence's "laudable" aims. "The
struggle for human rights and
democratic values"

Arms trial told gear parts could be used as gun sights

London Bureau

AT THE South African arms-smuggling trial at Birmingham Crown Court, a British arms expert yesterday told the jury that gear parts seized at a Coventry engineering factory could be used in heavy gun sights

Mr Anthony Buxton from Nottinghamshire is an engineer at the Royal Ordnance factory at Chilwell which specialises in gun-systems. He was giving evidence at the trial of three Britons accused of conspiracy to evade the ban on exporting military equipment to South Africa

Mr Buxton, who was shown an American M 137 telescopic gun mount, said the components would not fit into that mount. But they are sufficiently similar to carry out a function on a mounting of similar design.

The parts were seized by Customs and Excise officers at the factory of R W Salt Engineering in Coventry, which is run by one of the three defendants in the case, 60-year-old Mr Derek Salt

Camera mount

Mr Buxton, who was shown Ministry of Defence drawings of gun sight parts, said the actual components had not been built completely to the specifications. But there was 'a close resemblance' and the gear parts would perform a similar function

He was also shown a drawing of a gear component which Mr Salt is said to have brought back from South Africa. He told customs men it was a drawing of a remote control television camera mount. Mr Buxton said: 'It seems a trifle vague and large to carry out that function - I have some doubt about whether it would work'

He agreed with Mr Richard Curtis, QC, for Mr Salt, that the gear parts had a 'versatile' function

Mr Salt, from Coventry, Mr Arthur Rowley, 52, and Mr Malcolm Burt, 48, both from Balsall Common, all deny the conspiracy charge. The trial continues today

NM
14/6/85
254

Unrest situations: Citizen Force/Commando units

257 2708 2728 Hansard
989 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any (a) Citizen Force and (b) commando units were used to (i) control unrest and/or (ii) monitor townships in (aa) the Eastern Cape and (bb) any other townships in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so,

- (2) (a) on how many occasions, (b) on what dates, (c) in which townships and (d) what were the circumstances requiring the use of these units in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

For the period 1 May 1984 to 31 May 1985 the information is as follows.

- (1) (a) and (b)(i) and (ii)(aa) and (bb) Yes
- (2) Members of the SA Defence Force have been deployed at times in composite units comprising Permanent Force, Citizen Force, Commandos and National Service members on service in support of prevention or

- (a) Yes
- (aa) (bb) (cc)
- (1) (2)

2 4 October 1984 Kathlehong
1 17 April 1985 Langa (Uitenhage)

suppression of terrorism and of internal disorder and in the preservation of life and property throughout the Republic. To supply the number of occasions, the dates, the place and the reason for the deployment of these troops would entail an administrative effort running to hundreds of pages. These duties are arranged on a decentralized basis and as it would take months to compile these records, it is not considered cost-effective

Unrest situations: deaths/persons injured

990. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence

Whether any persons (a) died and (b) were injured as a result of action taken by members of the South African Defence Force in unrest situations in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, if so, (i)(aa) how many, (bb) when, (cc) where, in respect of each category, and (ii) what were the circumstances surrounding each death or injury?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

For the period 1 May 1984 to 31 May 1985 the information is as follows:

- (ii)

All these deaths occurred while the members of the SA Defence Force in-

- 1 20 April 1985 Despatch—Black Township Duduza (Springs)
- 1 18 May 1985
- 1 3 March 1985 Tanti—Black Township (Grahamstown)

Unrest situations: arrests/persons questioned

991. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence

- (a) How many persons were (i) arrested and (ii) questioned by South African Defence Force personnel in, as a result of an/or in connection with unrest situations in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available and (b)(i) when, (ii) where, and (iii) what were the circumstances surrounding such arrest or questioning, in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) and (b) For the period 1 May 1984 to 31 May 1985, none

Unrest situations: national servicemen

993. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any national servicemen who were (a) employed in unrest situations and (b) required to patrol Black townships in the Republic lodged objections during the latest

specified period of 12 months for which information is available with the South African Defence Force in connection with having to perform such tasks, if so, (i) how many, (ii) where, and (iii) when, in each case,

- (2) whether any of these national servicemen were offered alternative duties, if not, why not, if so, how many,
- (3) whether any national servicemen have been court-martialled for refusing to be deployed in Black townships, if so, (a)(i) how many and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) what were the (i) charges, (ii) findings and (iii) sentences in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (3) For the period 1 May 1984 to 31 May 1985, none.

- (2) Falls away

Unrest situations: members killed/injured

994 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence

Whether any members of the South

African Defence Force were (a) killed and (b) injured in unrest situations in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which statistics are available, if so, (i) how many, (ii) where, (iii) when, and (iv) what (aa) was the cause of and (bb) where the circumstances surrounding their death or injury, in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

For the period 1 May 1984 tot 31 May 1985 the information is as follows:

(a) Yes.

(i) One

(ii) Near Alberton

(iii) 8 May 1985

(iv) (aa) Motor vehicle accident

(bb) Two Buffel vehicles were involved in a head-on collision

(b) Yes

(i) Twenty-five

(ii) Galeshwe

Kwatema

Alberton

Soweto

Zwelitsha

Kwazakhele

New Brighton

(iii) 6 October 1984 and various dates during April and May 1985.

(iv) (aa) 1 Member was accidentally wounded during the firing of a shotgun
7 Members were injured in stone throwing
3 Members were injured in shooting accidents involving their own weapons
14 Members were injured in motor vehicle accidents

(bb) Executing service in support of the SA Police in the prevention and suppression of internal disorder

Black townships: temporary/permanent bases

995. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force established any (a) temporary and/or (b) permanent bases within the boundaries of any Black townships in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, (i) in which townships, (ii) on what dates, and (iii) for what periods, in each case;

(2) whether any of these bases were manned by national servicemen at any time, if so, (a) which bases and (b) what percentage of the personnel at each such base was made up of national servicemen?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) No temporary or permanent SA Defence Force bases were established within the boundaries of Black townships in the Republic over the period 1 May 1984 to 31 May 1985.

(2) Falls away.

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs

Agricultural Economics, 352

Communications, 268, 270, 310, 312, 480

Constitutional Development and Planning, 1065, 1238, 1705

Co-operation, Development and Education, 8, 9, 10, 78, 79, 103, 122, 162, 163, 229, 230, 231, 235, 301, 302, 307, 308, 311, 364, 400, 421, 422, 455, 469, 472, 479, 525, 553, 570, 576, 626, 637, 645, 734, 753, 863, 866, 869, 930, 947, 948, 979, 980, 1007, 1104, 1106, 1109, 1231, 1233, 1234, 1293, 1297, 1321, 1322, 1364, 1373, 1377, 1414, 1415, 1493, 1551, 1607, 1614, 1629, 1674, 1700, 1703, 1706, 1731, 1756, 1763, 1764

Defence, 444, 1594, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1832

Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 478

Finance, 240, 451, 1290

Foreign Affairs, 695

Health and Welfare, 463, 1783

Home Affairs, 785, 1364

Justice, 160, 312, 319, 328, 363, 898, 986, 1553, 1813

Law and Order, 199, 207, 376, 1361, 1423, 1492, 1552, 1672

Manpower, 609

Mineral and Energy Affairs, 239

National Education, 237, 696

Public Works, 1042, 1495

State President, 610, 611

Trade and Industry, 648, 1673

Transport Affairs, 77, 263, 444, 732, 899

Water Affairs, 377

Own Affairs

Agriculture and Water Supply, 464

Budget, 179, 288

Education and Culture, 240, 288, 382, 1259, 1560

Health Services and Welfare, 433, 465

Local Government, Housing and Works, 180, 183, 619, 1430, 1677

Aronson, Mr T—

Public Works, 1147

Bamford, Mr B R—

Public Works, 276, 1221

Barnard, Dr M S—

General Affairs

Agricultural Economics, 352, 832

Constitutional Development and Planning, 218

Co-operation, Development and Education, 53, 150, 456, 461, 647, 823, 981, 1617

Finance, 403, 498

Health and Welfare, 82, 142, 147, 207, 237, 238, 239, 248, 263, 411, 460, 461, 462, 464, 473, 482, 483, 487, 488, 508, 587, 588, 810, 815, 816, 817, 821, 858, 917, 1125, 1135, 1147, 1222, 1370, 1462, 1528, 1566, 1611

Home Affairs, 697, 1026

Justice, 681

Law and Order, 318, 1222, 1708

Manpower, 1262, 1396, 1398

Transport Affairs, 80, 410, 708, 1753

Own Affairs.

Education and Culture, 174, 454, 1630

Health Services and Welfare, 171, 333, 756, 763

Barnard, Mr S P—

Defence, 47

Finance, 15

Boraine, Dr A L—

Communications, 799

Constitutional Development and Planning, 1070

Co-operation, Development and Education, 7, 628, 1118

Health and Welfare, 451, 1572

Justice, 988

Law and Order, 29, 203, 256, 594, 893, 894

1823
 (1) so, (i) when, (ii) from whom and (iii) what was the nature of the representations;

(2) whether any steps are to be taken in this regard, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
 Department of Trade and Industry
 Private Bag X84, Pretoria 0001
 Tel. Add.: FABRICOM
 Telex: 3-21351 SA
 Tel. (012) 28-5500, Ext

(1) (a) Yes
 (b) No
 Your Reference
 Our Reference 1/11/29/(A/V)

(i) Approximately two years ago
 Enquiries

(ii) Various licensees
 Dear Licensee/Authority Holder

(iii) To abolish separate serving areas for Whites and non-Whites in the same premises

By direction of the Honourable the Minister of Trade and Industry I am required to inform you that in his opinion experience has shown that no further justification exists for the continued imposition of a condition to a licence or authority constituting separate serving areas in off-consumption outlets

By virtue of the powers vested in him by the Liquor Act, 1977 the Minister has, with effect from the date hereof, withdrawn the said condition in respect of the following authorities:

- (a) authorities granted to the holders of hotel liquor and wine house licences to sell liquor for off-consumption.
- (b) holders of wine farmers' authorities in terms of section 24 of the Act; and

(c) holders of an authority in terms of section 210 of the Act to sell liquor for off-consumption

The said condition has also been imposed in the case of the following off-consumption licences and on-consumption licences with authority to sell liquor for off-consumption

- (a) liquor store licences,
- (b) wholesale liquor licences,
- (c) wine farmers' licences, and
- (d) authorities granted to the holders of bar and wine and malt liquor licences to sell liquor for off-consumption.

Although the Minister would have wished to abolish the said condition of his own accord in the latter cases, section 43 of the Act requires, on account of the principle that licensees must be heard before a condition may be abolished, that such a condition may only be abolished upon application by the licensee. It is consequently recommended that you consider directing the necessary request to me in order that I may give consideration thereto

I wish to invite your attention to the fact that in the case where the condition has not already been officially abolished and you of your own accord decide to act contrary to the condition, you expose yourself to the risk of being prosecuted. For your information I wish to further inform you that the abolition of the condition does not result in your being required in future to conduct only one serving area if you have to date conducted business from more than one such area. Provided that official permission is not required to effect structural alterations for example, it will be left in your discretion to decide upon the serving of persons upon your premises

Should you experience any uncertainty regarding the matter you are at liberty to contact my office for further particulars

Yours faithfully

DIRECTOR LIQUOR AFFAIRS
 (250) 

Unrest situations: Port Elizabeth University military unit
 Col 601 1826 14/6/85
 987 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence

Whether the Port Elizabeth University military unit was deployed in unrest situations in the Eastern Cape during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, if so, (a) on how many occasions, (b) on what dates, (c) in which township and (d) what were the circumstances requiring the deployment of this unit on each occasion?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

For the period 1 May 1984 to 31 May 1985 the reply is, yes

- (a) Two
- (b) 4 and 5 May 1985
- (c) New Brighton and Kwanobuhle
- (d) Rioting among the inhabitants of the areas necessitated SA police action, supported by the SA Defence Force

CALL TIMES 14/6/85
2554

Navy man jailed for 15 years

Staff Reporter

STEGMAN BOTHA, the naval radio station guard who shot his duty companion dead, was yesterday convicted in the Supreme Court of murder with extenuating circumstances and jailed for 15 years

Botha, 23, of Maitland, previously pleaded not guilty to the murder of Mr C J Canner, 25, on the evening of Sunday, September 2 last year at Slangkop, near Kommetjie

Botha gave two different versions of the shooting to a magistrate soon after the incident and another version in court. He claimed he had acted in self-defence

In two versions Botha claimed Mr Canner had shot at him

The Judge-President of the Cape, Mr Justice Munnik, said he accepted the second version of the shooting, in the light of the evidence of the ballistics expert, to be the most acceptable

In this version, Botha described how during an argument with Mr Canner he had taken both the 9mm guard duty pistols from a table, held one in each hand and fired

Mr Canner fell after the first shot and the second bullet hit the wall behind Mr Canner. Botha left the scene immediately after placing one of

the pistols in Mr Canner's hand

Passing sentence the judge said "I find it difficult to understand how the naval authorities could have allowed a person with your background on duty with a loaded pistol

"The navy should be well-advised in the future to do a bit of screening of people serving in this capacity

'Loser'

"It's all very well to put people like this up against the enemy but to put them on duty with other people's sons should be governed by greater care in selection"

He also described Botha as "one of life's losers, seemingly a drifter who was not mentally equipped to cope with the situation which arose on that evening"

Mr Justice Munnik said he found extenuating circumstances in Botha's past history of drug and alcohol abuse

The sentence should be a substantial one during which Botha would be subject to discipline and "hopefully some improvement"

Mr Munnik sat with two assessors, Mr H H van Huyssteen and Mr L P Francis. Mr R B Roich appeared for the State and Mr K Schwietering appeared pro Deo for Botha

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Expert: components 254 could be used in heavy gun sights

D. Disfatch

14/6/87

BIRMINGHAM — A British arms expert told the Crown Court here yesterday that components said to have been intended for weapons production in South Africa could be used in heavy gun sights

Mr Anthony Buxton was called by the prosecution in the trial of three businessmen charged with conspiracy to export arms equipment to South Africa in violation of the international arms embargo.

The gear parts he was shown in court were seized by customs officers at the Coventry factory of D. W. Salt Engineering, run by one of the accused, Mr Derek Salt, 60

Mr Buxton, a gun systems design specialist, was also shown an American M137 telescopic gun mount and asked whether the gears could be used in it. He said they would not fit — "but they are sufficiently similar to carry out a function on a mounting of similar design."

Shown British Ministry of Defence drawings of gun sight parts, Mr Buxton said the components had not been built completely to those specifications but there was "a close resemblance" and the gear parts would perform a

similar function.

He said gears such as he had been shown were used in the up and down movement of a gun, and also the cross-levelling of gun sights

He was shown a drawing which Mr Salt is said to have brought back from South Africa, and which Mr Salt told customs officers when he was interviewed at London airport was a remote control television camera mount

Mr Buxton said "It seems a trifle vague and large to carry out that function. I have some doubt about whether it would work."

However, when he was questioned by Mr Richard Curtis, QC, counsel for Mr Salt, he agreed that the gear parts had "a versatile function" and could be used on a lathe "and a lot of other things"

On trial with Mr Salt are two alleged accomplices in the conspiracy, Mr Malcolm Bird and Mr Arthur Rowley.

Three other Britons have pleaded guilty to the same charges and four South Africans have been named in the alleged conspiracy

The trial began on June 5, and the prosecution has alleged that Mr Salt and the other two

businessmen illegally exported equipment to "front companies" in South Africa which were being used by the South African Government to obtain arms components

Some of the equipment is alleged to have come from the US and to have been shipped to South Africa via West German companies

The South Africans named in the conspiracy are Mr Stephanus de Jager, Mr William Metelkamp, Mr Hendrik Botha and Mr Jacobus le Grange

They are said to have worked for "front companies" and the court has been told that Mr Salt had contact in South Africa with Mr Metelkamp

The South Africans were arrested in Britain last year and charged with conspiracy. They were allowed home on bail of R800 000 put up by the South African Embassy in London.

As a diplomatic reprisal against Britain's refusal to evict UDF leaders who had taken refuge in the Durban consulate, the government refused to allow them to return for trial and forfeited bail

The trial was adjourned until Monday — Sapa

Mixed feelings here . . . criticism abroad

Political Staff

DR F van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said today he had no intention of prematurely condemning or justifying the Gaborone raid

He said "At this stage the raid must be seen in the context of the grenade attack on members of the House of Representatives and is apparently also an act of reprisal

"Thus acts of terror and anti-terror will undoubtedly add to a spiral of violence and counter-violence and contribute to a state of siege. For the sake of a negotiated and peaceful future for all of us this spiral will have to be broken"

Mr Colin Eglin, Progressive Federal Party foreign affairs spokesman, said it was "distressing when the situation deteriorates to the point where armed intervention replaces diplomacy"

He said "It is clear that the raid is going to have serious repercussions for South Africa"

In a brief statement today, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said "I would like to congratulate the South African Defence Force"

Mr Vause Raw, NRP defence spokesman, said that while it was regrettable that South African troops should have entered Botswana, the activities of the ANC made this essential when members of Parliament

and innocent civilians become the targets of terrorism

The Conservative Party supported and congratulated the SADF on the operation, the party's defence spokesman, Mr Koos van der Merwe, said

He said "We are very perturbed at the fact that Botswana has been accommodating ANC terrorists. We believe that relations between South Africa and Botswana should now be reviewed under a magnifying glass"

Mr Abe Williams, MP, the Labour Party's defence spokesman, said he might comment after a briefing

The president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, described the raid as "cold-blooded murder of South African refugees"

He said "The people of Azania are victims of an undeclared war. The Government is condemned in the strongest possible terms and punitive action should be considered by the international community"

The End Conscription Campaign said today it regarded the attack in Botswana as "yet another violation by the South African authorities of the territorial integrity of a neighbouring state"

In a statement by a spokesman in Cape Town, the ECC said it "disapproves in the strongest terms" and questioned whether the SADF could

uphold its claim of maintaining peace in Southern Africa

The statement said "This action in no way advances the cause of peace in our region. Rather it sets back the process of building a situation of stability and harmony in Southern Africa"

● Sapa reports from Johannesburg that the raid has been condemned "in the strongest terms" by the South African Council of Churches

"UTTER FOLLY"

A statement issued by the acting general secretary of the SACC, Mr Dan Vaughan, said "That the SADF should act as judge and executioner against any South African is reprehensible in the extreme

"That it should do so in a neighbouring territory with whom we are not at war is an act not only of aggression and violence but of utter folly, destabilising to the entire sub-continent"

Sapa also reports from Johannesburg that the United Democratic Front has condemned the raid

A statement said "This clearly illustrates the aggressive and insensitive policies of the South African regime towards its neighbours

"We send sympathies to the people of Botswana and their Government and also to those

whose loved ones have either perished or sustained injuries.

"We ask the people of Botswana not to be deterred in their support for all those who are disadvantaged and who had sought refuge in their country"

● The Argus Foreign Service in London reports that Mr Mike Terry, executive secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, has called on the British Government to respond immediately by taking "effective action" against South Africa

In a statement, Mr Terry said the raid into Gaborone was further evidence that South Africa had abandoned the pretence of a policy of peaceful relations with its neighbours

He said "This attack is really an act of reprisal against Botswana because of its refusal to surrender its sovereignty by entering into a so-called peace treaty with South Africa"

Group rob, assault liquor seller

254
E. Post
14/6/85

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

A SHEBEEN OWNER in Port Elizabeth's sprawling shantytown, Soweto, alleges he was assaulted and robbed by more than 10 men whom he described as soldiers on Tuesday night at the shebeen which he runs from his home.

Mr Dodo Dodsota, 30, told the Evening Post he was watching television when the men came into the house.

Some of them went into an adjoining room and found quantities of liquor. They asked him if he had a licence to run a shebeen.

Mr Dodsota said he did not have a licence.

Four struck him with the butts of their rifles.

Mr Dodsota said the men moved around and pulled down his portable television and a hi-fi set from a shelf and threw them on to the floor.

"They shot at the window panes with their guns," he said.

He said the men took R500 in cash, sunglasses, a wristwatch, a case of beer, four bottles of brandy and broke jugs of wine.

Mr Dodsota reported the robbery and assault to the police at Kwa-zakele and was taken to Algoa Park Police Station to make a statement. He was then taken to a doctor by the police and examined.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Lieutenant Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, said the case was being investigated.

BOTSWANA RAID

254

Gaborone raid: SA 'had no alternative'

Political Staff

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says South Africa had "no alternative" but to protect itself from a growing number of terrorist attacks from Botswana

Commenting on the raid on Gaborone, he said South Africa would not hesitate to take action to defend itself and eliminate any terrorist elements that threatened it

The Botswana Government had repeatedly been warned by the South African Government and other South African authorities to curtail the activities of the ANC inside Botswana — particularly the planning and execution of terrorist activities in South Africa from Botswana, he said

"The Botswana Government has on a number of occasions had its attention drawn to the infiltration of ANC terrorists into South Africa from third countries through Botswana

"Botswana has been requested to take measures to prevent this"

Mr Botha said the security forces of both countries had held a series of meetings

However, these ended inconclusively because the Botswana security authorities had no mandate from their Government to agree on practical arrangements to prevent Botswana from being used as a launching pad for terrorism

Mr Botha had also been in contact with successive Botswana Foreign Ministers, Mr Archie Mogwe and Dr G K T Chhepe, about the matter



Mr Pik Botha

Mr Botha said in the statement "The Palestine Liberation Organisation has for some time played an important role in the training of ANC terrorists and the cowardly hand-

grenade attack on the Deputy Minister-designate Mr Luwelyn Landers and Mr Fred Peters, National Secretary of the Labour Party, followed a typical PLO pattern

"The South African security forces had no alternative but to protect South Africa from the increasing number of terrorist attacks emanating from Botswana

"Botswana has repeatedly been warned to curtail these activities — South Africa will not tolerate them," Mr Botha said

"Although it is committed to resolve its differences with its neighbours by peaceful means, South Africa will not hesitate to take whatever action may be appropriate for the defence of its people and for the elimination of terrorist elements"

SADF in Botswana night attack

Cont from Page 1 M6W

Pretoria and Durban attacks

● At a house in Tsholofelo in Gaborone North, three South Africans, a woman and two men, were shot dead in their beds by the attackers

A survivor of the attack on the house said afterwards he had hidden under a bed and overheard the attackers speaking in Afrikaans

14/6/85 (14/6/85) 254
He said one of the men asked "Is hulle dood (are they dead)?"

The reply "Hulle is morsdood (they are stone dead)"

The first speaker "Sal ons fotos neem (shall we take photos)?"

The reply "Nee, ons is laat, ons moet vertrek (no, we are late, we must leave)"

Two of those shot in their beds were named as George and Lindy Phahle, a married couple

Several vehicles parked outside the house were destroyed in an explosion or gutted by rifle fire

Another witness said she watched a group of men put something next to servants' quarters at the back of a block of flats in Gaborone Village. The men returned to the minibus they arrived in and drove away

Minutes later the quarters exploded. Part of the debris flew over the witness's house and killed her domestic cat

Two Batswana were killed in the explosion. One of the dead was named as Mrs Eugenia Kobole. In the suburb of Broadhurst two South Africans, identified only as a teacher and his six-year-old daughter, were killed. His wife escaped unharmed

● The British Foreign Office is summoning the South African Ambassador, Dr Dennis Worrall, to Whitehall later today to question him on the raid

A Foreign Office spokesman said officials would also meet Botswana's High Commissioner to London

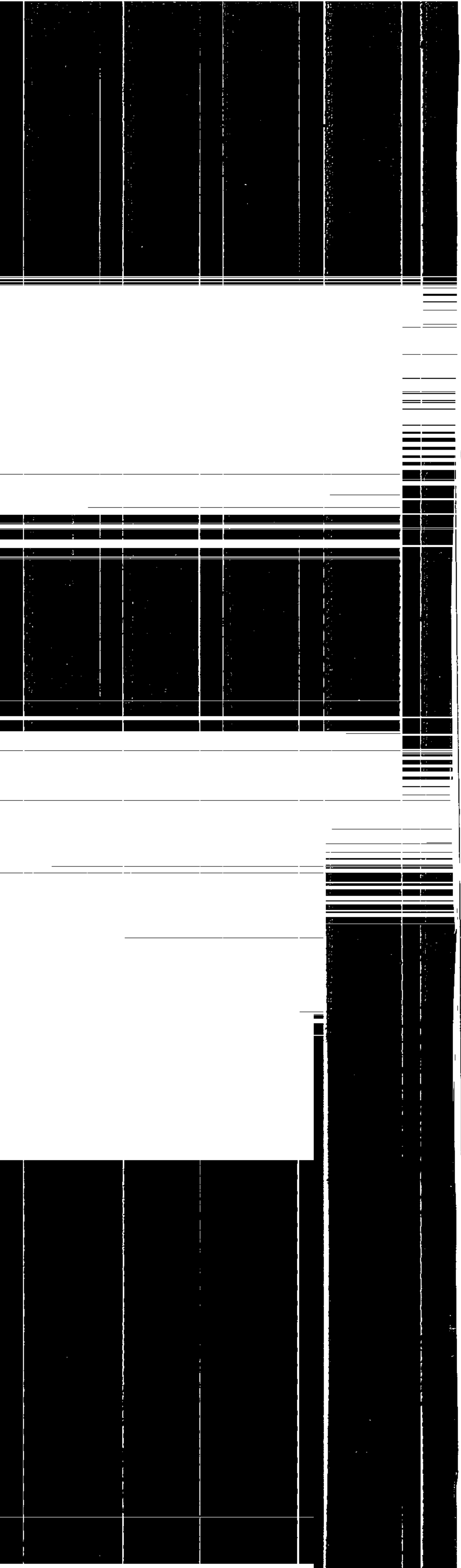
He said a statement reacting to the raid was being prepared and would be issued later

"We are studying reports at the moment. But we have checked and confirmed that no British nationals in Gaborone were hurt," he said — Argus Africa News Service, Argus Foreign Service, Sapa

SADF raid on Botswana — 13 killed in mortar, hand-grenade attack in Gaborone

AANC targets UNITA

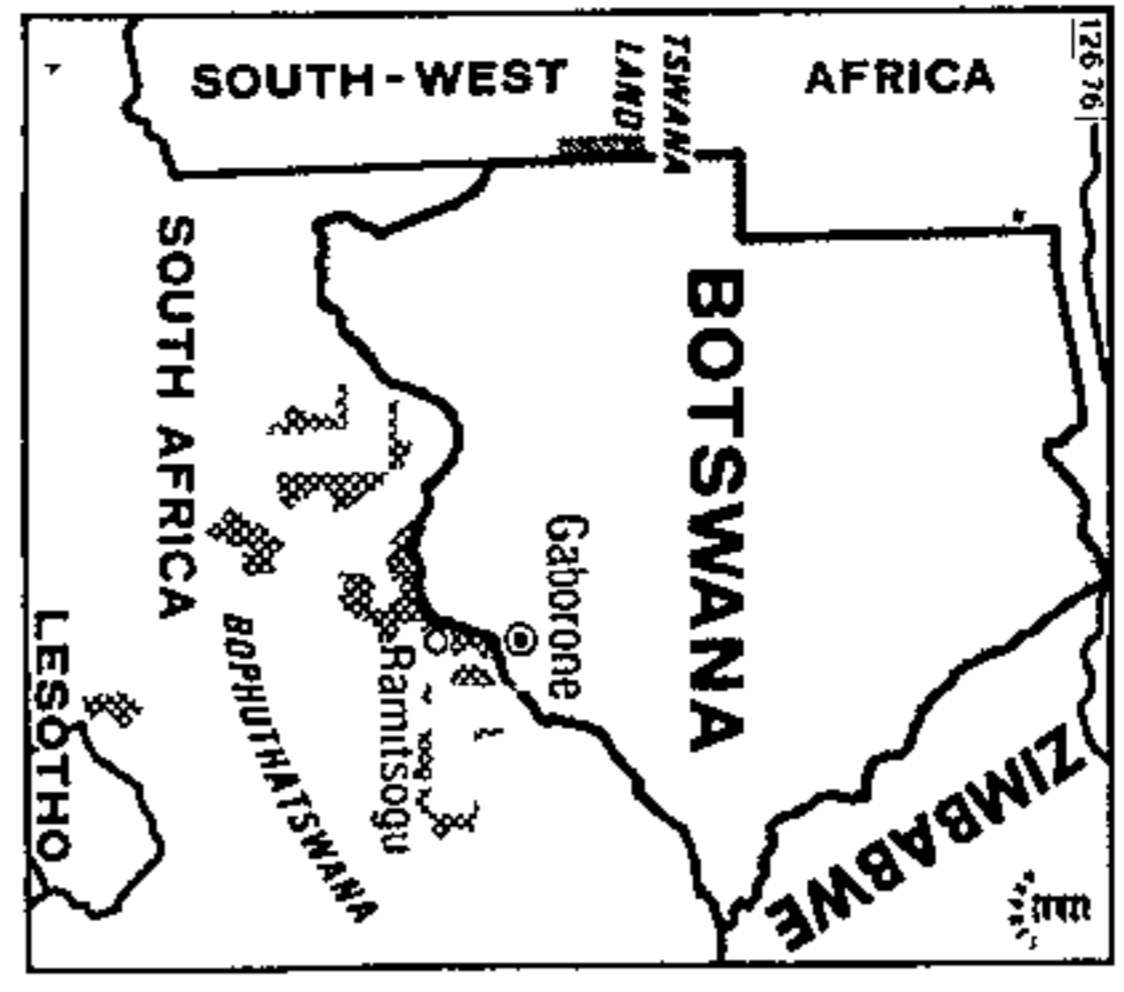
News 14/6/85 (254)



U-HA \ JAN 20 1985 — SA J: RA CERS & CO
13 trained guerrillas, including three women and possibly a white man, in today's early morning attacks on 12 ANC buildings in Gaborone, the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, announced.

He told a Press conference in Pretoria that his men had reported to him that two children were wounded and said that Radio Botswana subsequently reported that one of these had died.

One member of the SADF group was wounded in the arm when the occupants of a house opened fire.



Two occupants of a civilian car which approached an SADF patrol guarding the escape route to the South African border at high speed were also shot dead after they fired on the troops with a light automatic weapon and a pistol.

General Viljoen said the car's occupants may have been ANC personnel "I sincerely hope they were not Botswana policemen".

Sapa reports that the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria has confirmed that a Dutch citizen, Mr Achmed Geer, died in the

attack His wife, Mrs Roelfien Geer, was injured and is in hospital

"Safe" houses

General Viljoen said the attacks began within five minutes of each other from 1 15am

General Viljoen said the target buildings were occupied by ANC members and served as "safe" houses, logistics and planning centres and training areas where ANC personnel who entered Botswana as tourists were given crash training courses

General Viljoen said today's raid was carried out to "disrupt the nerve-centre of ANC operations", which were carried out from Botswana since the Nkomati Accord cut the organisation off from bases in Mozambique

Photographs

The SADF members involved had been given photographs of trained terrorists expected to be at the houses and had been carefully briefed to avoid casualties among Botswana civilians, police or military personnel "and among innocent members of the families of terrorists", General Viljoen said

His men believed one of those killed was a white man but it was difficult to be sure of this

Identifying the targets, Security Police Brigadier Herman Stadler said one of them was the office of the Solidarity News Service He gave the name of Mr Heinz Clugg as a resident of the news service building, which he said was a major ANC intelligence-gathering centre

Mr Clugg was well-known in South Africa student circles until he fled into exile several years ago

Rocket launcher

The Brigadier produced an RPG rocket launcher complete with a sophisticated optical sight which he said could be used by night or day and a silenced AK-47 assault rifle with subsonic ammunition

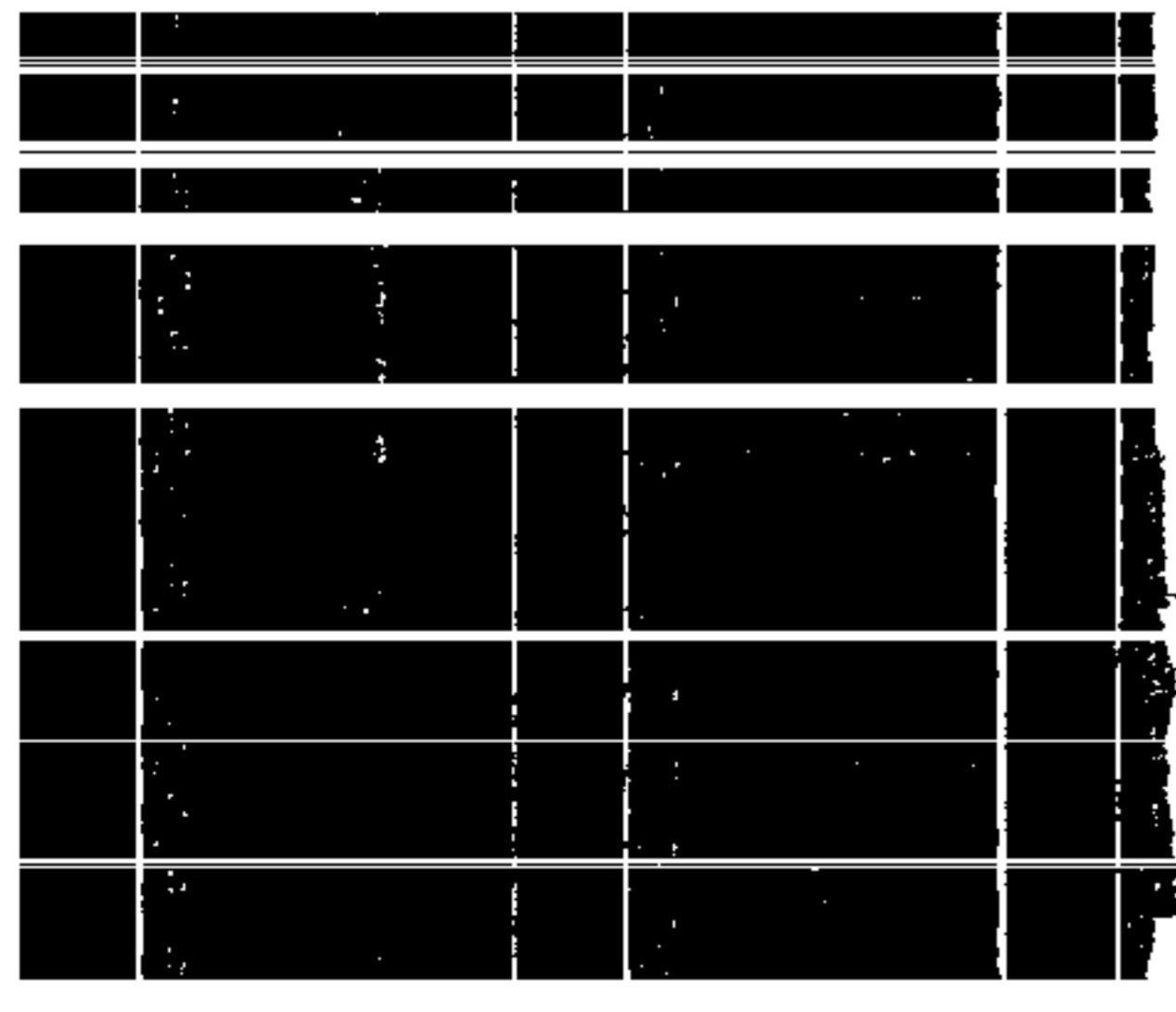
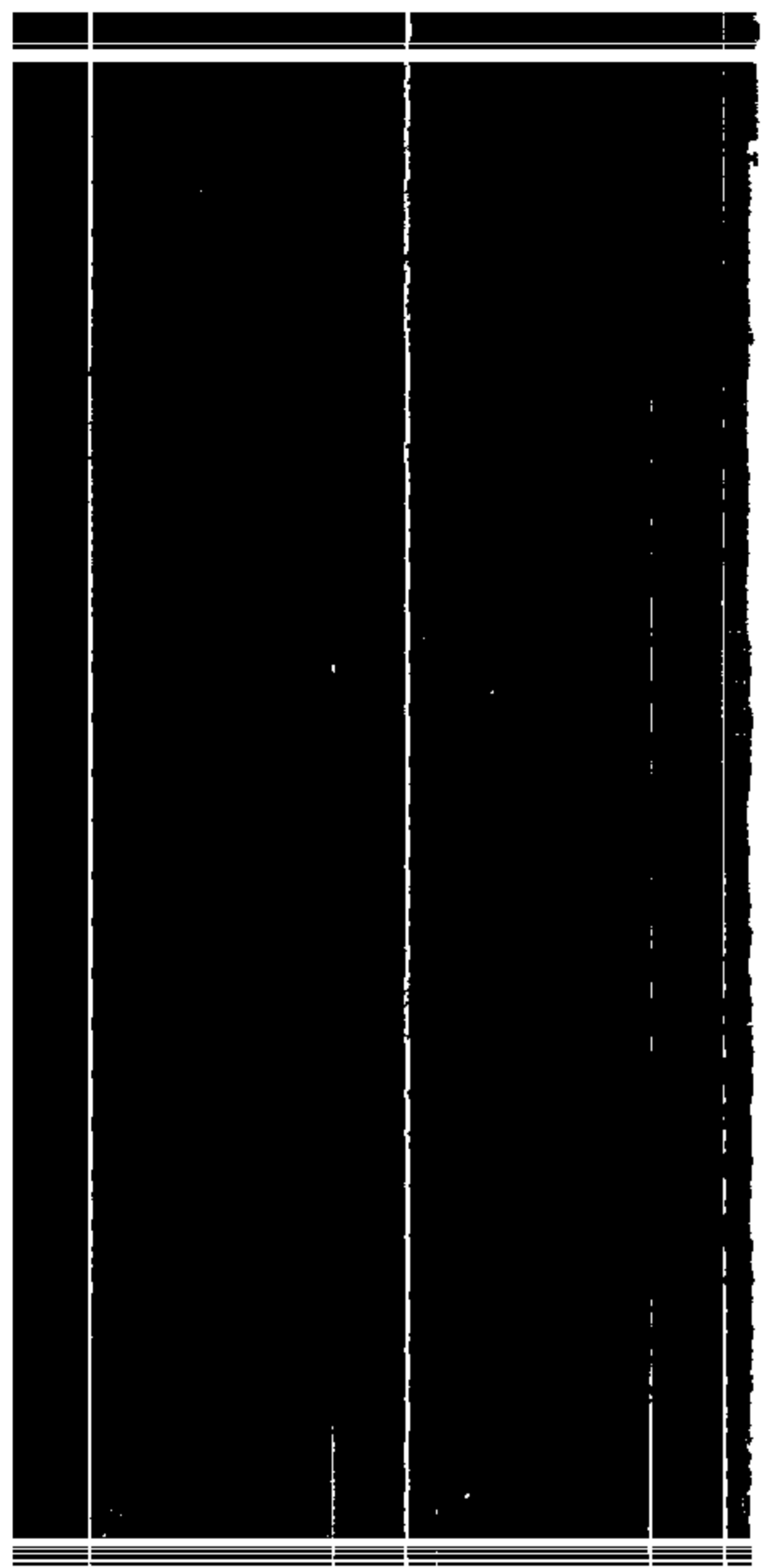
Both of these weapons, he said, were designed for assassination

The Brigadier said intensive investigation indicated that the ANC planned to murder prominent black and coloured politicians over the coming weeks

The raiders also found sketches for the construction of car bombs of a type used in the

(Turn to Page 3, col 1)

AREAS
14/6/85



'Lucky ones' tell of horror

Wt
NEWS 15/6/85

AP 254

From STEVE McQUILLAN
Weekend Argus
Correspondent

GABORONE — Dazed and disbelieving, "the innocent victims" of the South African foray into Gaborone today told their tale of horror and anguish

Six survivors of the cross-border raid occupy beds at the Princess Marina Hospital. They are the lucky ones

At least 12 others lay in the mortuary

The deputy medical superintendent, Dr John Mulwa, is not sure exactly how many people died in the 1.30am raid

More bodies

"We have several pieces of body left. We are not sure whether the death toll is 12 or 13. And maybe more bodies will be found"

Miss Moitshe Botshelo, who was shot through the stomach, is in a "critical condition"

Miss Busi Mokoena, 10, was shot through the thigh while hiding in a wardrobe

"Slept as if dead"

She said "There were shots all over the house. They threw a hand grenade inside but it didn't go off. Then they burnt our car"

"I ran into another room and they followed me. I just slept as if I was dead"

She later crawled into a wardrobe for shelter, but the room was again riddled with bullets and she was shot

She said she was in the house with her grandparents and a four-year-old boy, Teboho

Husband killed?

She said she knew her grandfather was alive and her grandmother was somewhere else in the hospital

"I suppose this girl was a terrorist as well," said Dr Mulwa

Mrs Elena Motsweni, 66, has a broken foot and right wrist. She doesn't know if her husband was killed

She says she escaped from the house by jumping out of the window

Burning

"I could smell burning as the bomb went off. My husband was also in the house. I don't know if he was killed"

There was also a five-year-old child — one of the neighbour's children — in the house

A report by the acting permanent secretary of the Ministry of Health, Mr J F Moeti, said a five-year-old was mutilated beyond recognition

It is not clear whether the two are one and the same

The other injured in hospital are

- A six-year-old boy who is being treated for shock

- A woman with serious internal injuries

- A pregnant Dutch woman with multiple fractures of the leg

- A man with gunshot wounds in the back

Man 'engulfed in flames'

From COLIN HOWELL

JOHANNESBURG — A British housewife living in Gaborone last night said she had been introduced to a man named "Prince" in a discotheque 20 minutes before he was severely burnt when SADF commandos apparently attacked his car

"A friend and I were going to drive back into town with him but he wanted to finish his drink before leaving the Oasis Motel," the housewife said

"If we had waited for him we would obviously have been blown to bits as well

"His name was Prince," she said asking not to be named

"I remember asking him if I should call him Purple Rain (after the rock star)

"Whether he is dead yet, I don't know, but I was told he was in a critical condition in hospital after the attack. He was engulfed in flames and very, very badly burnt — my friend doesn't think he will survive the day," she said

After leaving the motel, she dropped her friend at home and went to bed

"I was falling asleep when the explosions started," she said "I thought it was thunder at first but I realized it was too consistent. And then there was the rat-a-tat-tat of gunfire, which lasted for about 40 minutes

"I stayed fairly calm — my attitude was that it would be safer to stay in bed than to run around the place. People were very frightened

"My sister lives across the road from one house that was blown up. Their servants were in hysterics because their quarters were hit by bullets and there were soldiers running up and down the road and all over the place. It was like a full-scale invasion. It was frightening, too, say the least," she said

Gaborone had been "like a military state" after the SADF attack, she said "There were army checkpoints all over the place. Cars were being searched over and over and soldiers were asking where people were going and where they had come from

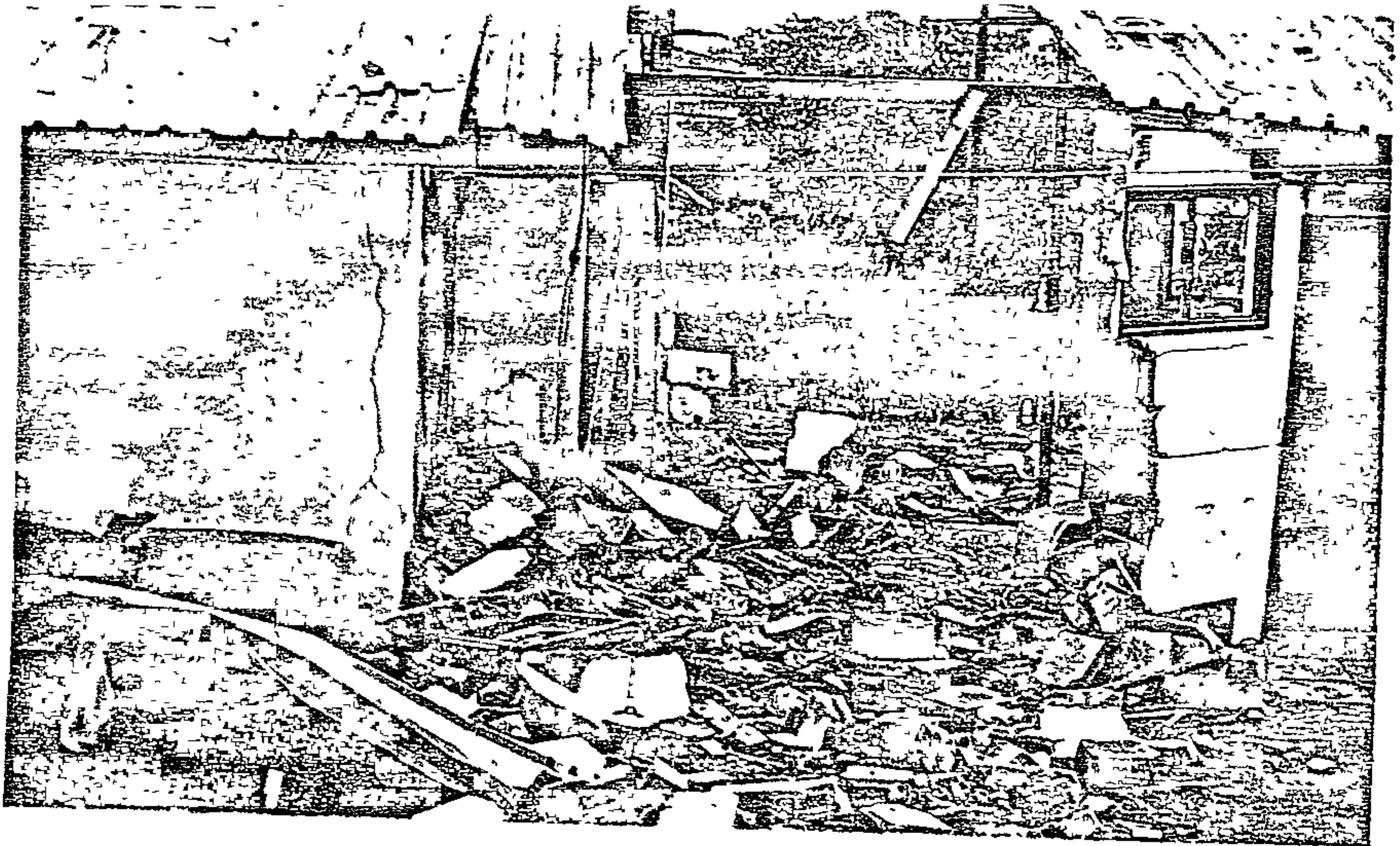
"South African motorists were having a rough time. A friend of mine was driving a South African car and eventually he just gave up, parked it and walked

"Hundreds of locals crowded around the blown-up houses. Those houses were flattened," she said

Botswana Defence Force soldiers had confiscated film from a photographer of Time Magazine yesterday, she said



General Constand Viljoen, chief of the SADF, shows a captured weapon to a press conference in Pretoria yesterday. The weapon, found at one of the targets, is a sniper's rifle with silencer for use with sub-sonic ammunition



Above: The demolished remains of a house in Gaborone after being hit by the SADF.
 Below: A car lies burnt out on its roof following the attack.

with Argus 15/6/85 254

'Frontline' states condemn raid

Weekend Argus Foreign Service REACTION from the "frontline" states to the South African commando raid in Gaborone has ranged from describing the attack as "inhuman, cowardly and reckless" to "the hallmark of the racist Pretoria regime"

In Gaborone the acting permanent secretary of Botswana's Ministry of Health, Mr J S Moeti, labelled the attack as "inhuman and reckless".

In a statement he said 12 people had died.

"Most of the dead bodies had multiple injuries of the head and fractures of the limbs. Among these is a five-year-old child who is mutilated beyond recognition. It is said to be a boy."

"Six people have been admitted to hospital. There is a girl aged 10 with

a shattered right leg. The child has undergone surgery and is in a satisfactory state."

In Maputo the Mozambican Government has condemned the raid as "barbaric and cowardly"

A message from the Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, to the Botswana Government expressed indignation and said the attack could "contribute only to the worsening of tension in Southern Africa".

Zambia also condemned the raid, calling it "an act of terrorism and barbarism which has become the hallmark of the racist regime in Pretoria".

A Foreign Ministry statement reaffirmed Zambia's solidarity with Botswana "during this hour of unpro-

voked infringement of Botswana's territorial integrity"

"The Pretoria regime should know that no amount of harassment or acts of destabilisation against neighbouring states will save its diabolical system of apartheid from its ultimate destruction," it added

From Harare, Zimbabwe condemned the raid as an "arrogant defiance of international law"

The Foreign Minister, Mr Witness Mangwende, said the attack was evidence of the Republic's campaign to destabilise the region.

Saying that Pretoria was not acting alone, the Zimbabwean Minister said in a statement there was "open collaboration" with Western nations, which he did not identify. — Sapa-
 Reuter-AP

15/6/68 (254)

Call for gradual increase in urbanization

By AUDREY D'ANGELO
 PEOPLE of all races should eventually be free to live wherever they want in this country, with cost the only deciding factor, says Mr A J Peile, newly elected president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce.

He believes the increasing urbanization of black people will help to provide more jobs, although many of these will probably be in the informal sector rather than in smoke-stack industries.

He thinks it will also solve the problem of over-population.

"Previous experience has shown that the urbanization of poorer people usually results in a lower birth-rate, as their way of thinking changes and they realize the advantages of a smaller family."

"This would be to the long-term benefit of the community."

But he thinks it essential that the rate of urbanization should be controlled, to prevent a sudden influx of people to the cities before there are sufficient jobs and an adequate infrastructure.

"I think the moves the government is making to reduce influx control will, if they lead to controlled urbanization, greatly assist in providing more employment opportunities."

"But I think the controls should be relaxed gradually. A sudden free movement of large numbers of people to the cities would not, in itself, create jobs and the present infrastructure is not sufficient for a big surge."

"One hopes that urbanization will increase as fast as we can expand the infrastructure."

Mr Peile, a director of the PFV group of international insurance brokers, feels that as a member of the Anglican church he has a duty to

be concerned about socio-economic problems and to help less fortunate people.

He also believes that although the Chamber of Commerce is a business organization, "unashamedly here to help members generate profits", it must be involved in all aspects of the community.

Improving the quality of life of potential customers means creating more opportunities to do business and make more profit.

Discussing Khayelitsha, he said he hoped it would be "attractive enough in its own right for people to want to go and live there."

"One hopes that eventually the market alone will govern where people live."

"I think there are going to be changes to the Group Areas Act but it would be unrealistic to any government to change anything so fun-

damental to many of its supporters overnight."

Discussing the state of the economy, Mr Peile said that although many members of the chamber were "finding business very tough there is a glimmering of light."

"Some members say that the level of inquiries has improved in the last month or two and some have been converted into firm orders."

"Many of those who had stands in the Design for Living exhibition are over the moon about the amount of business they achieved."

"Although there were fewer visitors to the exhibition than last year they did more business."

Discussing the brain drain of skilled people away from this country, Mr Peile said he believed that the current unrest was not the main reason for people to leave.

The recently passed Citizenship Act making immigrants under 25 lia-

ble for conscription might be causing some families to go back overseas.

"Does this country really need conscription?"

"One hears so often of young men being conscripted and given jobs which are not productive in any way."

"I get the impression that the Defence Force has more people than it needs and finds it difficult to employ them use-

fully. "One solution could be to have a professional army, making it an attractive career."

Inflation and high taxation were other reasons for people with badly needed skills and expertise to leave.

"A year or two ago an executive or a skilled person enjoyed a higher standard of living here than in Britain."

"Now there is parity, if not a swing the other way."



Mr A J Peile, new president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce

Unless otherwise stated, all financial news in this issue was compiled by Paul Dold and sub-edited by Godfrey Heynes

Target was ANC nerve centre

CAPE TOWN 15/6/85
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The purpose of the commando operation by the SADF into Gaborone yesterday was to "disrupt the nerve centre of the ANC machinery in Botswana", General Constand Viljoen, chief of the SADF, told a press conference in Pretoria yesterday.

General Viljoen said 10 targets were hit, among them safe houses for visiting members of the ANC underground and for ANC guerillas in transit to South Africa, as well as venues for crash training courses for guerillas.

Also hit was the Solidarity News Centre at the Cycle Mart Building, an office in Gaborone.

General Viljoen said that since the Nkomati Accord the majority of ANC guerillas had infiltrated South Africa through Botswana.

He said the SADF and SA Police had been put on full alert following information they had gained of a planned intensification of the ANC's activities.

"Through our intelligence, we have known of these houses for some time and were hoping that it would not be necessary to carry out an operation such as this.

"However, the attack on Labour Party MPs in Cape Town this week was the straw which broke the camel's back."

Small teams had crossed into Botswana about 1 15am and the whole operation had lasted about 45 minutes because they had wanted to "avoid contact with the Botswana police at all costs".

"We made use of loud-hailers to warn the public of Botswana to stay in their houses. They co-operated.

Unfortunately, some people — one woman and two children — were hit in the crossfire."

General Viljoen described the operation as a "success" but said some of the target houses were empty and they knew of larger groups of "terrorists" not in the target houses.

● The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has issued a stern warning that South Africa would, if necessary, repeat raids against the ANC in Botswana.

He said yesterday that South Africa would not hesitate to take whatever action might be appropriate for the defence of its people.

(254)

Outrage at SA

CAPE TOWN 15/6/85

THE United States is to recall its ambassador to South Africa and the British Foreign Office yesterday called in the South African ambassador as outrage mounted over South Africa's raid against ANC targets in Botswana.

The State Department said in Washington it was recalling its ambassador to South Africa for consultations to show its displeasure at the raid into Botswana in which 12 people, including three women and a six-year-old boy, were killed

The action plunged relations between the two countries to a new low following more than four years of Reagan administration policy of "constructive engagement" with the South African Government

State Department spokesman Mr Bernard Kalb said that because of the raid, and other recent events we have decided to recall our ambassador to South Africa Mr Herman Nickel here on consultations to review the situation"

The recent events referred to by Mr Kalb include South African military action in Cabinda

● John Battersby re-

ports from London that the British Government acted swiftly yesterday to "strongly condemn" the Botswana raid as a "blatant violation of the sovereignty of a fellow

ANC denies arms claim

HARARE — An ANC spokesman in Lusaka flatly denied that the organization kept any weapons in any houses or offices in Gaborone

Comparing yesterday's SADF strike to a raid on Maseru when 44 people were killed, the spokesman said it was the ANC's policy not to use the territory of South Africa's neighbours as military bases

Commonwealth country"

With diplomatic relations still strained over the non-return of the Coventry four, UK-SA relations hit a new low yes-

terday on the eve of Britain's participation in a major UN Security Council debate on Southern Africa

The South African ambassador, Dr Denis Worral, was summoned urgently to the Foreign Office — for the second time in three days — to be told by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, of Britain's condemnation of the raid

A Foreign Office spokesman said Sir Geoffrey asked Dr Worral to convey to the South African Government the 'widespread concern and shock with which reports of the incident have been received in Britain'

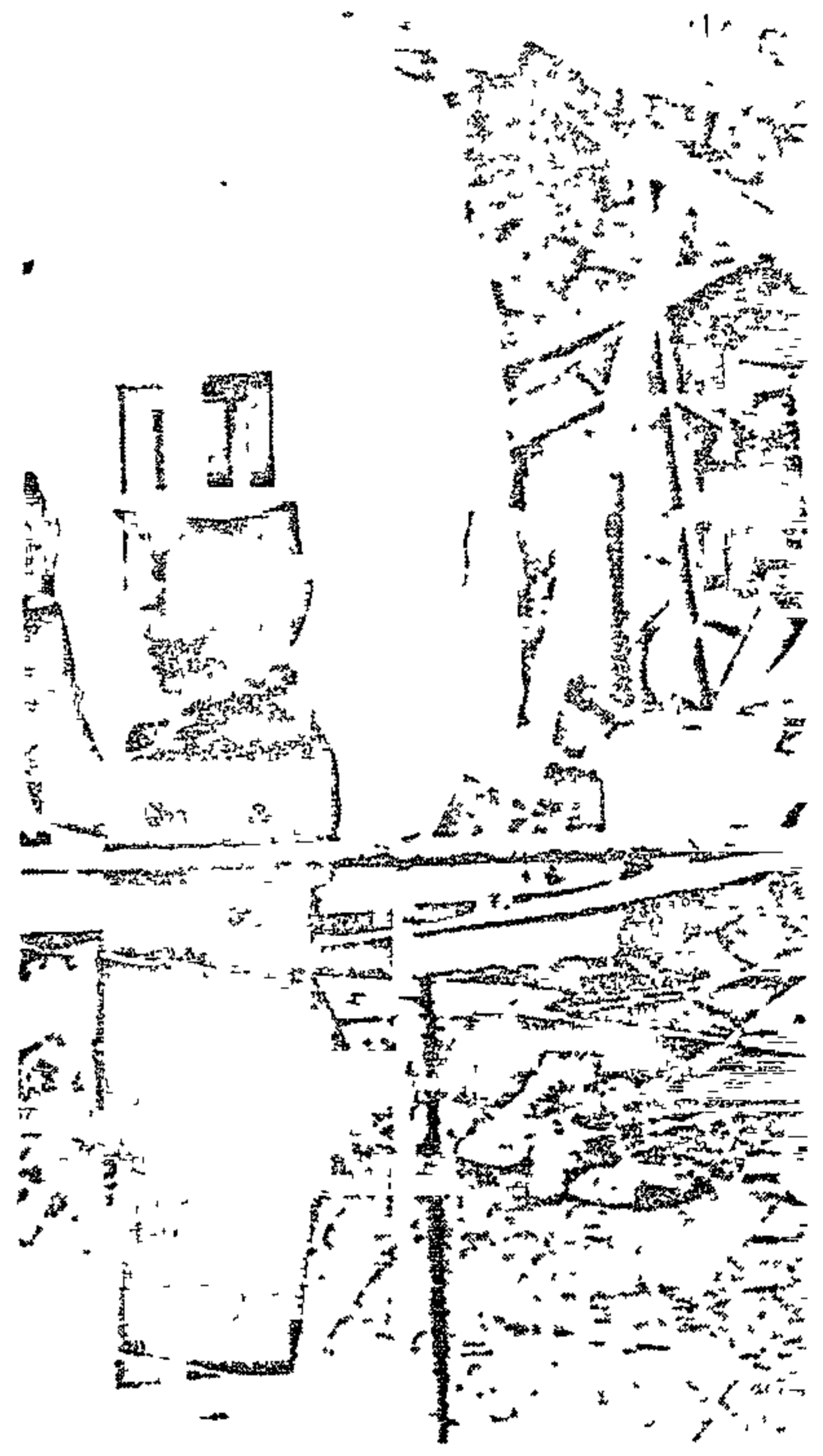
The timing of the South African raid has stunned diplomats and Foreign Office officials

Foreign Office sources conceded that the raid on a country of which the Queen was the titular head could make it more difficult for Britain to resist resolutions on selective sanctions in the UN Security Council and a Commonwealth consensus on limited sanctions

● The Dutch Government "sharply condemned" the raid in which the holder of a Dutch refugee passport was killed

According to a Netherlands Foreign Ministry spokesman, South African ambassador Mr Dawid Louw was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and told the death of Mr Achmed Geer, a Somali national with a refugee passport issued by the Netherlands gave an extra dimension to the protest"

The Botswana High Commissioner in London, Mr S A Mpuchane said in a BBC radio interview that his government had been 'utterly shocked' by the raid because it had been told by South Africa three months ago that it was not pursuing the idea of signing a non-aggression pact with Botswana.



A policeman stands guard outside one of the targets in Gaborone yesterday morning

There was a feeling of outrage in the Commonwealth yesterday where the issue of formulating a policy of economic sanctions against South Africa is already at the top of the agenda for October's 49-nation Commonwealth summit in the Bahamas

● Sources close to the ANC in London expressed concern that

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To page 2

P.T.O.

11 11.20 Comics 19
 19 Column 8
 10-19 Classified 10
 5 Cinema 11
 Museum
 Births, etc
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 15/6/85

254



From page 1

delegates to the consultative conference due to start at a secret central African venue tomorrow could have been amongst the dead

"This action will dramatically strengthen the influence of the radicals wanting to hit at "soft" targets in South Africa and it will undermine the leadership of Mr Oliver Tambo — an old-guard African nationalist", the source said

Horror

● The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, yesterday strongly condemned the attack.

● The Zimbabwe Government yesterday expressed horror at what it termed "the unprovoked and unwarranted attack" by South African forces.

● After a briefing with the SADF and the SAP, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said that he was in no position to question evidence which suggested that there was sufficient cause to warrant yesterday's raid

He added that he was dismayed by the prospect that "this kind of action and counter-action is going to dominate the political arena of Southern Africa"

'Preventative'

● South Africa's Labour Party leader, Rev Allan Hendrickse yesterday came out in support of the raid which took place just two days after attacks on his LP colleagues

Mr Hendrickse said in a statement yesterday that the SADF raid had to be seen as "preventative of further preparation for continued attacks on persons and instances in South Africa."

● The raid was bound to cause further adverse reaction overseas, the director of the South African Institute for International Affairs, Professor John Barratt, said yesterday. — Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent and Sapa



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15/6/85 (254)

Pregnant woman staggers from bombed home

From STEVE McQUILLAN
Weekend Argus
Foreign Service

GABORONE — A pregnant woman tumbled from the wreckage of her bomb-blasted home to plead with a neighbour for help after the South African commando raid on Gaborone

The woman, believed to be Dutch and in her early 30s, scrambled across broken glass and rubble with "terrible injuries"

"There was a knock on my door about five minutes after the bomb went off and I saw this woman covered in blood," said the next-door neighbour, a French Canadian woman who was too frightened to be named

"She said, 'I'm your neighbour Please help me My husband is dead and I'm pregnant'

"She was obviously in shock and looked about six months pregnant Blood was running down her face from gashes probably caused by flying glass

"I lifted the clothes off her legs to see if I could help, but she was too badly injured We took her to hospital"

"I didn't know my neighbour but I understand there was a South African refugee living in the servant's quarters"

It is understood the man believed to be a South African refugee, Mr Mike Hamlyn, was staying in the servants' quarters of the building and was letting the main house to the Dutch woman and her Somali husband

High hopes SA's new en

From NEIL LURSEN
Weekend Argus
Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — South Africa's new Ambassador in Washington, Mr Herbert Beukes, is hopeful that the United States Administration — having itself been the target of terrorist acts — will show some understanding of South Africa's motives in striking at the ANC in Botswana

But there are few indications of sympathy here this weekend with US officials expressing

their anger and dismay both publicly and privately

Behind the indignation of the Americans is concern that their policy of constructive engagement in Southern Africa — a multi-faceted peace plan for which they are paying a steep price domestically — is on the skids and in danger of sliding into oblivion

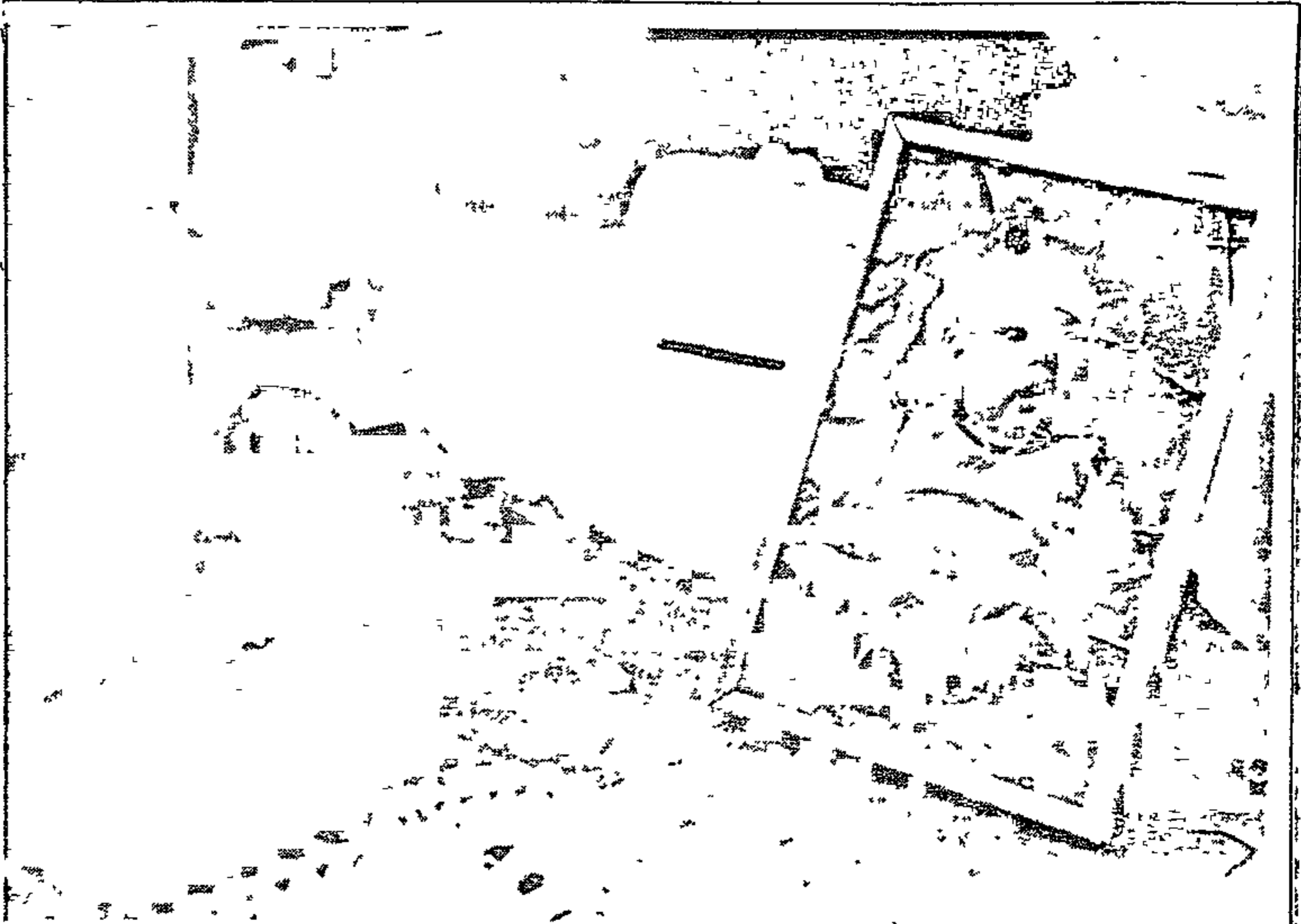
Not given up

But they have not given up on it The Americans recognise that South Africa is Southern Africa's regional power and that they have to come to terms with Pretoria if they are

to effect at least some of their aims — withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and internationally acceptable independence for South West Africa

The US decision to recall its Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, for consultations is the firmest diplomatic step the Reagan Administration has taken against South Africa since constructive engagement was introduced in 1981

It reflects US feelings that the Gaborone action was unacceptable given the delicacy of the diplomatic situation, and that its timing was inexcusable



This picture bears mute testimony to the violence of the raid on Gaborone. The mother of the child in this photograph was wounded in the attack.

And the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, called in London Ambassador Dr Dennis Worrall to hear a still complaint about 'a blatant violation of the sovereignty of a fellow Commonwealth country'

The Foreign Secretary told Dr Worrall the action was 'indefensible' and asked him to convey to his government 'the widespread concern and shock with which reports of this incident have been received in Britain'

State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said that because of the raid, 'and other recent events, we have decided to recall our ambassador to South Africa. Mr Herman Nickel, here on consultations to review the situation'

The Netherlands Foreign Office yesterday called in the South African Ambassador in The Hague to protest against the killing of a Dutch civilian during the raid

A spokesman for the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria said Mr Achmed Geer, 36, was apparently killed when South African troops opened fire on his house in Gaborone. His wife, Roelfien, also Dutch, was wounded in both legs

'Nerve centre'

The Chief of the SADF, Gen Constand Viljoen, told a news conference in Pretoria 13 people he was convinced were terrorists had been killed in the raid

He said the 'targets' in Gaborone were the 'nerve centre' of the ANC in Botswana, from where acts of assassination and sabotage in South Africa were being planned and executed

A series of attacks on moderate black and coloured political leaders in the Republic were being planned by the Botswana ANC for the last two weeks of June. And the assassination attempts earlier this week on coloured members of Parliament had been the 'last straw' which had moved the SADF to attack the centres, which it had known of for a considerable time

At ANC headquarters in Lusaka, a spokesman denied Botswana was being used as an infiltration route or military base for attacks in South Africa, adding no weapons were kept in offices or houses in Botswana belonging to the ANC, which he said had a policy of not using countries neighbouring the Republic as bases in its fight against white rule

Brig Herman Stadler of the Security Police, which worked with the SADF on the operation, said the ANC had begun to use Botswana as a military base since the Nkomati Accord prevented it from launching attacks against South

WASHINGTON—The United States is recalling its Ambassador to South Africa for consultations to show its displeasure at a South African military raid in Botswana. The State Department said yesterday.

WORLD AT WAR

15/6/85
MM
754
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P.T.O.

World anger at ANC raid

NM 15/6/85
284
* FROM PAGE 1

Africa from Mozambique

President Quett Masire said the raiders appear to have entered Botswana by road and that the raids on the various houses had been carried out simultaneously so that the operation lasted only a short time

'The result was that when the police and Botswana Defence Force set up roadblocks the raiders had already escaped'

'The Botswana Government strongly condemns this incident, which is the latest and most serious in a series of incidents which have occurred since March this year

'This act of brutality and violence perpetrated by the South African Government is particularly deplorable considering the repeated assurances of the Botswana Government that it does not permit its territory to be used for launching attacks against neighbouring countries'

In South Africa, there was immediate and mixed reaction to the raid

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said the PFP believed it was appropriate to act pre-emptively where there was clear evidence of foreign bases

for planning sabotage and terror against South Africa

'At this stage it is clear that the raids must be seen in the context of the grenade attacks on two members of the House of Representatives and is apparently also an act of reprisal,' he said

Bishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace laureate, said the raid was a 'highly provocative' act on the eve of June 16, the anniversary of widespread rioting in Soweto in 1976

The Parliamentary leader and Defence spokesman of the NRP, Mr Vause Raw, said South Africa was left no option but to neutralise ANC bases in Botswana

He said 'When neighbouring states host and protect terrorists operating against South Africa, it leaves us no option other than to seek them out and neutralise them ourselves

'The raid seems to have been well planned and executed and I congratulate the SA Defence Force on the operation'

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday he was saddened by the raid and said once again South Africa would be cast in the role of the area's 'rogue elephant'

● See Editorial Opinion.

Former Durban student a victim

(Mercury) Reporter

THE grieving father of former Durban student, Michael Hamlyn, one of the people killed in the SADF raid, said last night he was 'absolutely sure' his son had not been a trained terrorist and was probably no more than an ANC sympathiser.

'Michael would never have accepted that sort of training. It would have been anathema to him,' said Mr Noel Hamlyn.

He said he had had a telephone call yesterday from an unknown person in Botswana who had told him of his son's death.

'The person said the shooting was totally indiscriminate. We'll probably never get to the bottom of this.'

Exams

Michael, who had been a brilliant oboist, Dux of Hillcrest High School and a 'reluctant' prefect, had, however, 'exposed himself to a terrible risk' by living in houses where ANC people were staying, Mr Hamlyn said.

'But I suppose that after he went to Botswana to avoid military service here they were the only people who would take him in.'

Mr Hamlyn and his wife, Helen, last saw their son in Gaborone 18 months ago.

They were expecting a call from him to say he had passed his final B Sc exams at Botswana University.

Michael was a B Sc student at Natal University in Durban where he passed all four first-year exams with first-class passes. He was known to fellow students as a genius, but changed to a BA which he failed for lack of work.

He then left the country and became a B Sc student at the University of Botswana.

Prof Gerrit Bon, head of Natal University's music department, had taught Michael as a private stu-

TURN TO PAGE 2

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254

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P. T. O

Student victim

● FROM PAGE 1

dent for about three years

'I am broken-hearted to hear of his death,' Prof Bon said last night.

'This was a youngster who had tremendous artistic ability, technical skill and a marvellous ear. He was one of half a dozen whom I have taught who had the promise to have reached very great heights.'

Sapa reports from Gaborone that other victims have been identified as Mr Thami Myele, an exiled South African artist, and his wife Rhona; Mr George Phahle and his wife, Lindi, a social worker with the Ministry of Local Government and Lands, Mr Duke Tshobane, a South African refugee, and his six-year-old nephew, Patrick (an earlier report named them as Nigerian educated South African teacher Mr J Mashobani and his young son) and an unnamed cousin of Mrs Phahle, who was on a visit from Johannesburg.

Mr George Phahle's

brother, Levy, a South African musician living in exile in Botswana, hid under a bed during the raid and narrowly escaped death.

A Sudanese lecturer at the University of Botswana, Mr Achmed Geer, who held a Dutch refugee passport was also killed. His Dutch wife, a worker at the university, was injured and is being treated in the Gaborone Hospital.

Also among the dead were two Batswana domestic servants, who were, according to the police, 'bombed beyond recognition'.

Rondebosch killing: Navy men plead not guilty

ARGUS 17/6/85 Staff Reporter 254

THREE South African Navy men pleaded not guilty in Wynberg Magistrate's Court today of murdering a national serviceman in Rondebosch

Mr Hubert Voigt, 20, Mr Michael William Forbes, 20, and Mr Edwin Charles Andrew, 23, all of the Klaver Dog School, Simon's Town, also pleaded not guilty to an alternative charge of culpable homicide.

The State alleges they murdered Gunner Peter Clarke, 19, of Princess Alice Avenue, Brooklyn, on May 10

Mr F Kerr, for Mr Forbes, handed in a statement in explanation of his client's plea

Mr Forbes said he went drinking at the Pig and Whistle pub in Rondebosch with a friend at 9 15pm

He had seven or eight beers At 11 15 he left with his friend and saw Mr Voigt accompanied by Mr Clarke

"As we came around the corner I saw Mr Voigt pull the deceased towards him, butt him with his head and hit him with his fists in the face"

"WITH MY SHOE"

Mr Clarke fell down "I went up to the deceased and I turned his face over with my shoe"

There was no response

He and his friend drove away "but came back to see if he was all right"

"There were people around, so we assumed all was in order In no way did I assault the deceased"

Mr Voigt, who is not represented, and Mr Andrew declined to disclose their defence

The hearing was postponed to July 15 pending the Attorney-General's decision

Bail of R200 each was extended

Mr P D Theron was on the Bench. Mrs M Wilson appeared for the State Mr J Horak appeared for Mr Andrew

REACTIONS . . .

MASERU — South Africa's attack on ANC targets in Gaborone was a "dastardly act and barbarous violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Botswana", Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan said here yesterday.

In a message of sympathy to President Quett Masire, Chief Jonathan said the "wanton" attack was all the more objectionable because the Gaborone government had consistently advocated a peaceful resolution of the problems of southern Africa.

He dismissed as "cynical and immoral pretexts" South Africa's justification that the attacks on her neighbours were launched because they were harbouring ANC members.

HARARE — The Zimbabwe government has expressed its condemnation at what it termed the "unprovoked and unwarranted" attack by South African security forces on ANC targets in Gaborone

Foreign Minister Dr Witness Mangwende said yesterday the attacks had been carried out against the peace-loving defenceless citizens of Botswana

"It provides clear evidence that Pretoria is once again set to intensify its campaign of military aggression against, and the general destabilisation of, the entire southern African sub-region", he said.

GABORONE — Acting permanent secretary of Botswana's ministry of health, Mr J S Moeti, labelled the South African commando attack on Gaborone as "inhuman and reckless".

"There are 10 bodies in the government mortuary and fragments of human remains — a head, two thighs and three legs," said the statement.

"Most of the dead bodies had multiple injuries of the head and fractures of the limbs. Among these is a five-year-old child who is mutilated beyond recognition. It is said to be a boy.

"Six people have been admitted. There is a female child aged 10 with a shattered right femur. The child has undergone surgery and is in a satisfactory state.

"A six-year-old boy is suffering from shock and an adult Botswana female has a ruptured kidney and perforations of the intestine. She is in a critical condition.

"One elderly female has a fractured foot and right wrist. One European lady has multiple fractures of both lower limbs. She is still undergoing surgery at the time of this release.

"One adult male has gunshot wounds in the back. He is in a satisfactory condition."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel peace laureate, said the raid was a "highly provocative" act on the eve of June 16, the anniversary of widespread rioting in Soweto in 1976.

Bishop Tutu said the raid was provocative at a time when the situation in the country was "tense and volatile."

"There is no way in which our crisis will be solved by any violence, either of the upholder of an unjust system or those who want to overthrow it," the bishop said.

The parliamentary leader and defence spokesman of the new republic party, Mr Vause Raw, said South Africa was left no option but to neutralise ANC bases in Botswana.

He said: "When neighbouring states host and protect terrorists operating against South Africa, it leaves us no option other than to seek them out and neutralise them ourselves."

"The raid seems to have been well planned and executed and I congratulate the SA Defence Force on the operation."

The United Democratic Front said the raid "clearly illustrates the aggressive and insensitive policies of the South African regime towards its neighbours."

"We ask the people of Botswana not to be deterred in their support for all those who are disadvantaged and who had sought refuge in their country," it said in a statement.

"We are well aware of all the attempts the South Africans have been making in trying to pressurise Botswana into signing some Nkomati-type agreement, but Botswana has been resolute in its refusal to sign such an agreement. It therefore comes as no surprise to us when the South Africans finally resort to gunboat diplomacy."

Gaborone death roll rises to 14

NM 17/6/85

254

GABORONE—The death roll in the South African Defence Force raid on alleged African National Congress targets in the Botswana capital of Gaborone early on Friday morning has risen to at least 14 with the discovery of two more bodies.

Six people are being treated in hospital for wounds sustained in the raid.

Botswana has not yet released the names of any of the victims.

President Quett Masire said on Saturday he intended to call a United Nations Security Council debate on the raid, saying the dead were nine South African refugees, two Botswana citizens and a Somali.

President Masire said on Friday it was feared some people had been kidnapped in the raid and it was being claimed in Gaborone yesterday that as many as eight people were still unaccounted for.

The acting permanent secretary in the Department of Health, Dr Simon Moeti, said yesterday of the discovery of two more

bodies. It is not yet known when the victims will be buried, but it is understood funerals are being planned for next weekend.

U.S. Ambassador Herman Nickel left South Africa last night for consultations in America on the southern Africa situation.

'Deplorable'

A statement by the United States Information Service in Cape Town said Mr. Nickel was recalled for consultations to review the situation in the wake of South Africa's deplorable attack on Botswana on June 14 and other recent events.

Britain said it was consulting its EEC partners on whether to take further diplomatic action against South Africa in reprisal for last week's commando raid on Gaborone.

A Foreign Office spokesman yesterday confirmed that they were in touch with their European partners about the issue. (Sapa)



THE aftermath of the SADF raid. A house in Gaborone, Botswana, whose inhabitants were killed by the army when it was alleged to house ANC activists. See page 10 and 11.

Raid: Death toll up

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The acting permanent secretary in the Department of Health, Dr Simon Moeti, told Sapa yesterday of the discovery of two more bodies

It is not yet known when the victims will be buried, but it is understood funerals are being planned for next weekend

A survivor told Sapa yesterday how a six-year-old Lesotho citizen was killed during the

raid (254) (10) (12) was killed in the raid

The survivor, who declined to be named, said the boy, Peter Mafoka, from a Lesotho royal family, had been visiting an aunt in Gaborone. The woman's husband, Mr Duke Mashobane,

The boy reportedly emerged crying from his bedroom at the sound of shooting and was gunned down in the lounge before Mr Mashobane was shot in his own bedroom

Sowetan 17/6/85

Mrs Mashobane, who is pregnant, was uninjured. Her husband reportedly lay on top of her before telling her to hide under one of the beds in the room. The bed under which she hid was hit by several bullets

as gunfire raked the room, killing Mr Mashobane

It is not clear yet whether the boy will be buried in Gaborone or whether his body will be taken to Lesotho for burial — Sapa

UK may act over SA raid

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Britain is consulting its EEC partners on whether to take further diplomatic action against South Africa in reprisal for last week's commando raid on Gaborone

A report from Gaborone said the death toll had risen to at least 14 with the discovery of two more bodies. Six people are being treated in hospital for wounds received in the raid

Botswana has not yet officially released the names of any of the victims

President Quett Masire said yesterday he intended to call a UN Security Council debate on the raid, saving then the dead were nine South African refugees, two Botswana citizens and a Somali

A British Foreign Office spokesman yesterday confirmed that they were in touch with their European partners about the issue

Meanwhile, weekend newspapers in Britain sharply condemned the raid. The liberal Guardian spoke about "South Africa's terrorists in uniform, whether blue or khaki" — an obvious reference to members of the police and the army

Under the headline "The victim is small and inoffensive", the newspaper said the action would ensure that the weekend of June 16 would be remembered for "yet another blood-letting"

Describing Botswana as an inoffensive country, the Guardian said the country was the unsung success story of post-colonial Africa

It was without even a "excuse of honourable attack is in... it was intended... South African terrorists in uniform, whether blue or khaki, continue to make a mockery of all protestations of reformist intentions"

Under the heading "Bashing Botswana", The Times said Botswana's present plight deserved the strongest reaction from Western governments

"For whatever reason Botswana was attacked it can hardly be blamed for the turmoil that engulfed South Africa itself as the South Africans imply. There the root cause is the 40-year legacy of apartheid" The Times said

Referring to the killing and capture of South African soldiers in Angola last month, the newspaper said the two incidents signified a more aggressive South African policy towards its neighbouring states

The installation today of a new government in SWA/Namibia in defiance of Western government policy was a further example of this trend, the editorial said

"The evidence suggests that the hawks in the defence establishment in Pretoria are gaining ground over foreign policy makers who would prefer to seek a greater accommodation with the West

"If this is so, Western governments need to send the strongest signals to Pretoria making clear that military might applied to South Africa's problems will not help it retain the residual sympathy it still has abroad," the editorial said

● The Civil Rights League (CRL) has condemned the raid, warning that the country will continue to pay "a terrible price for increasing the spiral of violence"

In a statement issued yesterday in the name of the CRL executive, Mr Keith Gottschalk, the league said "The opposition is in the feeble position where it is expected to rely on information from the government and its explanations of its motivation. We have been misled and lied to so often by government spokesmen that we cannot believe the decision to attack was well founded"

● More reports, page 11

APR - TRUSTS
17/6/83
Q 1254

Botswana forces 'delay'

From GEOFFREY
ALLEN

GABORONE — There was considerable speculation here at the weekend that the local security forces may have deliberately delayed in getting to the alleged ANC targets while these were still under attack by the South African Defence Force

One woman who witnessed part of the strike said "The Botswana response time was just on an hour and the South Africans were officially said to have been in Gaborone for 45 minutes"

Several sources, including senior reporters in Gaborone, were also convinced that the South Africans left a party of men behind to make a full assessment of the strike

No comment

However, there was no official comment from either country to confirm or deny either allegation

What is clear is that the South Africans missed killing several ANC members who were on their way to a scheduled ANC conference

The meeting was to be the most important since 1969 and was to elect office-bearers and plan strategy for the future

Postponed

It has subsequently been postponed

Botswana's President Dr Quett Masire said at a weekend press conference that attacks by South Africa in foreign countries were part of a total onslaught by Pretoria to impose its will on the region

Dr Masire, told a press conference that he would call for a UN Security Council debate on the attack

Reading a prepared statement to reporters, a grim-faced Dr Masire called the raid "a brutal and premeditated act"

He said the dead were nine South African refu-

gees two Botswana citizens and a Somali. Six others injured, among them a pregnant Dutch woman, were "fighting for their lives" in hospital, he added

He said "Botswana rejects with contempt South Africa's claims that the raid was directed against ANC members. Pretoria has not produced any weapons or military equipment captured in the raid and the victims were defenceless civilians who could not fight back"

General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, described the operation as a "success" though they had found some of the target houses empty, when they should not have been, and they knew of larger groups of terrorists not in the target houses

Intelligence

Apart from a few small-arms recovered, they had captured a mass of documentary intelligence which would take weeks to go through and assess

South Africa said the attack was directed at 10 bases of the ANC

The identities of the victims have not yet been officially released. However, sources said here that they included musician Mr Michael Hamlyn (the only white killed in the raid), Mr George Phahle and his wife Lindiwe, Mr Thami Mnye, Mr Basie Zondi, Somali Mr Ahmed Gaiya, whose pregnant Dutch wife is in hospital with serious bullet wounds. Miss Eugenia Kobole and Miss Gladys Kelape

General Viljoen said 10 targets were hit, among them safe houses for visiting members of the ANC underground and for ANC guerillas in transit to South Africa, as well as venues for crash-training courses for guerillas

Also hit was the Solidarity News Centre, at the Cycle Mart Building, an office in Gaborone

CALL TRUNKS
17/6/82

(254)
~~17/6/82~~

The good road to Gaborone

Defence Reporter

THREE reasons can be found for the South African attack on certain houses in the Botswana capital of Gaborone. Retaliation for the grenade attacks in Cape Town a long-standing concern about African National Congress infiltration into the Republic and an astute internal public-relations move.

Botswana has been the ANC's only local springboard and advanced planning and command post since the Nkomati Agreement of April last year resulted in the abrupt wind-down of the movement's operations

from Mozambique

With Mozambique closed off and Zimbabwe Lesotho and Swaziland yielding to South African pressure to allow only militarily inactive ANC presences on their soil the movement's military wing had only two alternatives. To operate out of Botswana or shut up shop altogether.

Inevitably Botswana was thus dragged into the struggle between the ANC and the Republic in spite of its policy of non-intervention.

Unfortunately for Botswana, it happens to be uncomfortably close to South Africa's vitally

important industrial heartland the PWV (Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging) area — in fact many observers regard its border with South Africa as potentially the most sensitive of the Republic's international boundaries.

It is likely that the timing of the raid is no coincidence. In defence circles no bones are made about the fact that the strafing of certain targets in the Mozambican capital of Maputo on May 23 of 1982, two days after the Church Street bomb explosion was carried out primarily in retaliation and to prove to

both the ANC and its host that no sanctuary could be considered safe.

In the present case, retaliation would also prove that the government was taking the strongest possible steps to avenge the grenade attacks on two coloured politicians.

There can be little doubt that for a long time the South African security forces have been analysing a flow of information on ANC activities in Botswana and creating and continuously updating 'target dossiers'.

It is also very likely that planners would have drawn up contingency at-

tack schemes as a matter of routine plotting approach and exit routes and practising various techniques.

On the basis of this ground work it would be easy to mount a small pre-emptive raid such as last week's at short notice.

Unlike some objectives Gaborone is easily accessible since it is near to the South African border and there is a good road leading directly to it. Efficient vehicle-borne raiders could hit their objectives and be safe on South African soil within less than an hour.

Armed forces show force

Sawotlan

(254)

17/6/85

A CONTINGENT of armed policemen in Hippos and other vehicles yesterday surrounded the Sebokeng Roman Catholic church where hundreds had gathered for the June 16 uprisings.

The situation at the 2½-hour service remained calm but tense as uniformed police with sjamboks

and rifles waited outside the church. Scores of other people who could not gain entry into the church were ordered to disperse by the police.

After the service people went home without further incidents taking place. The situation remained tense in most Vaal Triangle town-

ships as crowds gathered in the streets.

At the service, speaker after speaker condemned apartheid, black education and the Government. There were also attacks made on the SADF raid into Botswana last week. Shops and other businesses remained closed for the better part of the day.

Botswana - Rowa Botswana

A MAJOR international row is developing over whether the people killed in the South African Defence Force raid in Gaborone were in fact African National Congress guerrillas.

At a Press conference on Saturday President Quett Masire condemned the raid as "a bloodcurdling act of murder of defenceless civilians".

He said that nine South African refugees, including three women and a five-year-old child, had been slain in the raid, and South Africa had failed to provide any proof that they had been involved in a guerrilla campaign.

Those who died were defenceless persons, sleeping in their beds, a Sapa-AP report quoted Dr Masire

as saying. But Pretoria has hailed the raid as a major success, praising the police and the National Intelligence Service for supplying the information which enabled the raiders to destroy what the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, described as the 'control centre' of the ANC's 'Transvaal sabotage organisation'.

Among the dead is a musician and a student.

However, the most gruesome death must have been that of a five-year-old little girl whose body was so badly mutilated that at first hospital authorities thought the body was that of a boy.

Also among the dead are

- George Phahle, a former Soweto man-about-town who left the country in 1976, and his wife, Lindwe
- Exiles South African artist, Thami Mnyele, and another civilian, Duke Mashobana
- Mike Hamlyn, a brilliant musician from Durban who left South Africa to avoid military service. He was doing a degree course at the University of Botswana

Two matronly, church-going Botswana women whose bodies were blasted from their shack

Achmed Geer, a Somali man with a Dutch passport who moved into the wrong house at the wrong time and was shot dead. His pregnant wife, Koeli, was also shot and is se-

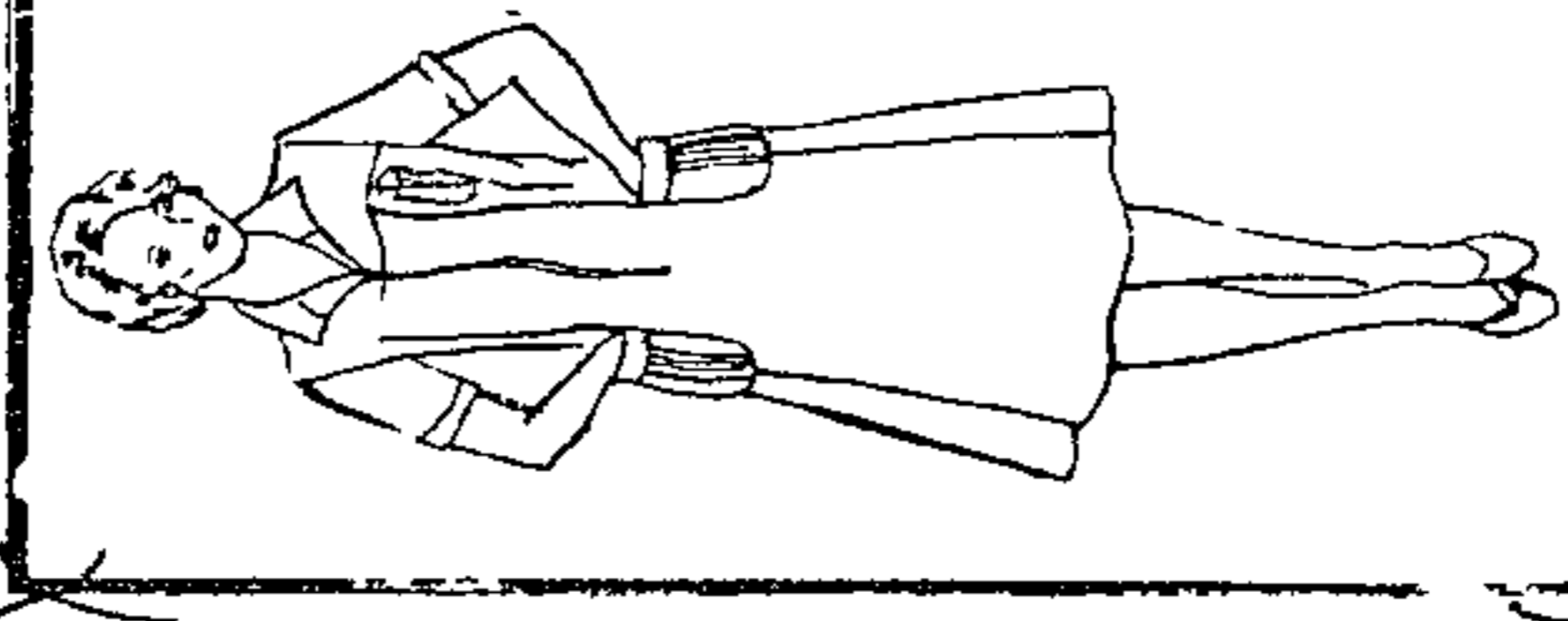
Two of the wounded were fired on while making their way home after an evening spent at a local hotel. The white man was wounded in the leg and his black girlfriend was shot in the back after apparently obeying instructions at a SADF roadblock to return the way they had come.

In the wake of the attack, the American ambassador to South Africa, Herman Nickel, has been recalled to Washington for urgent consultations, the British Foreign Secretary has called in South Africa's ambassador in London, Denis Worral, to rebuke him for the action, and the Ne-

Attack

17/6/85
the United States State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, described the raid as "particularly deplorable". Sir Geoffrey Howe told Dr Worrall it was "indefensible". Zimbabwe

has called it an "arrogant defiance of international law" and the Mozambican Government described it as "barbaric and cowardly". Botswana has accused the South African Government of using the presence of ANC refugees as a pretext for forcing the country to sign a non-aggression pact.



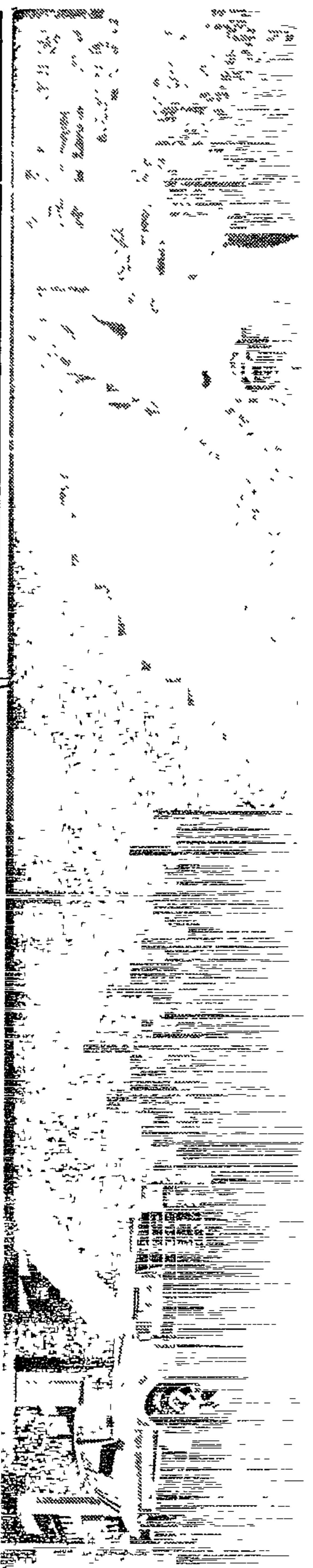
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S10112



PAC blames the US

South Africa

THE Reagan Administration's constructive engagement policy was partly to blame for last Thursday's SADF raid on Botswana, the PAC said in a statement yesterday.

The PAC believed the refusal of some Western and other countries to impose economic sanctions against the SA government had "emboldened" the regime to defy the international community, the statement said.

The exiled organisation was reacting to the SA Defence Force raid, which claimed 13 lives in Botswana last week.

Meanwhile an ANC spokesman in Lusaka described the raid as an act of a government that was losing its grip after a year of continuous unrest at home.

The spokesman added that the raid, coming on the eve of the ANC's consultative conference, would strengthen the views of those ANC members calling for a much harder line on the armed struggle.

SOUTH AFRICA 'PLAYING' BULLY

SWAPO from 17/6/85

BOTSWANA has accused South Africa of using the presence of ANC refugees as a pretext for forcing it to sign a non-aggression pact. Relations between the two countries have reached their lowest ebb after Friday morning's South African Defence Force attack on 10 homes in Gaborone which left 14 dead.

Top Botswana government officials and many citizens do not believe that those singled out by the SADF task force were ANC terrorists.

Using the presence of ANC refugees here as a pretext to attack us," the Minister of External Affairs, Dr Gaitse Chepe, said.

On Friday, her government was preparing to take the incident to the United Nations and hinted, through Dr Chepe, that Botswana would support calls for sanctions against South Africa and for disinvestment.

Dr Chepe said South Africa had threatened Botswana earlier this year and had tried to "bully" it into signing a non-aggression pact.

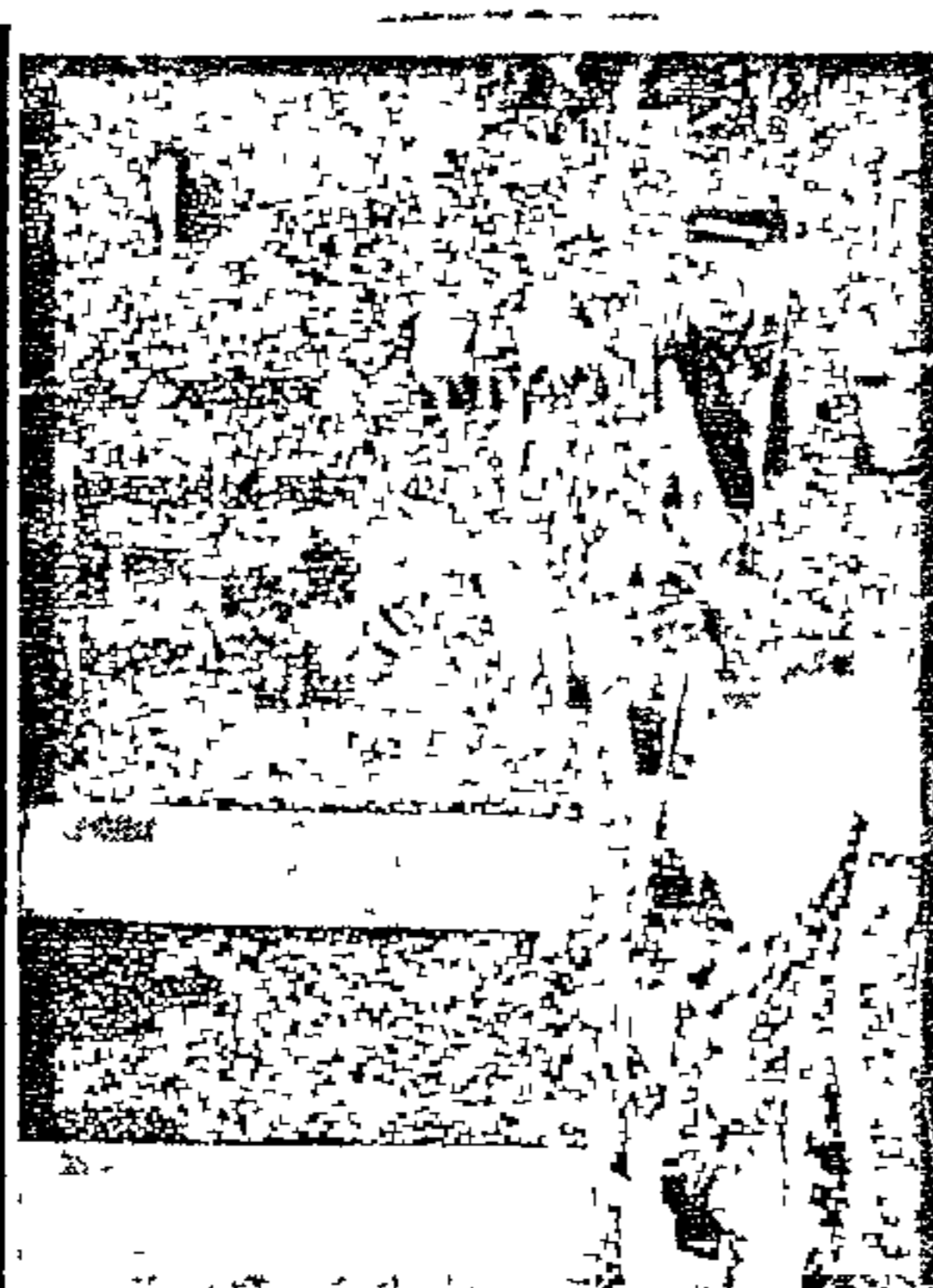
Botswana had been fearful of an SADF assault since the failed

"The attacks happened at several places at the same time, and the South Africans had disappeared before our own forces could get to the scene of action. Road blocks were put up, but too late."

Dr Chepe said threats had come through a Bophuthatswana cabinet minister, "but it was not from that source because (South African Minister of Foreign Affairs) Pik Botha has read out that entire message, word for word."

It came from the South Africans as far as we are concerned. They say we allowed terrorists to invade South Africa. We say we don't. Refugees simply come in We phistigated"

Dr Chepe noted that South Africa had not been able to trace those responsible for the murders of two British tourists just inside the Mozambican border, near Komatipoort, although they had slipped back into South Africa.



THE aftermath of the raid in Gaborone, Botswana, after SADF forces had ripped through homes of people belonging to the ANC.

Pregnant woman shot

"I HAVE nothing to do with South Africa. I was shot, what more can I say", are the tearful words of Mrs Roeli Geer, a 26-year-old pregnant Dutch woman, shot by South African troops early on Friday morning.

Her husband, Achmet Geer, (36), lies in a Gaborone mortuary, apparently the result of a mistake by South African intelligence sources

This couple were two of at least five innocent people killed by the South African troops during their raid on so-called ANC bases in Gaborone.

Two weeks ago this couple moved into a house in one of the city's suburbs, pleased to have found a home in a city that cries out for accommodation.

They rented the house from a South African political refugee and student at the University of Botswana, Mr Mike

Hamlyn

The red-haired student lived in a room at the back of the property and had given the main house to the Geers to occupy.

Friends described Mrs Geer as being desolate at the events on Friday and say she continually asks why this tragedy happened to them.

In the first interview given to any journalist, all she could utter was "I was shot" before bursting into tears.

She has many lacerations and light wounds caused by rubble from the house tumbling in on her and her husband after their home was detonated by the South Africans.

While hiding in a cupboard she was wounded in both legs by bullets from South African soldiers who raked the wardrobe with gunfire.

A close friend of the Dutch couple and biology lecturer at the University of Botswana, Mr Ernest Engels, took up the story on behalf of the Geers.

"South Africa claims their intelligence was good and no innocents were involved but this couple are innocent.

"The husband was a Somali refugee and they were recognised by the United Nations Commission for Refugees and were allowed to study in Holland three years ago. The two got married a year later and he got Dutch citizenship.

"They tried to come back to Africa, could not get work permits in Zimbabwe, and came to Botswana a year ago looking for jobs.

"Roeli was an assessor with an insurance company and Achmet was a computer specialist.

"They moved in only 10 days ago because Mike Hamlyn could not afford the rent alone. They have nothing to do with the ANC.

"Roeli says when the shooting began they peeped out of windows and saw soldiers in the backyard.

"Then their kitchen

was blown up, the walls to their dining room crumbled, and the ceiling of their bedroom collapsed.

"She fled into a big deep cupboard while Achmet was on the other side of the bed.

"There was a lot of shooting going on and heavy knocking sounds. She did not know her husband had been shot and was calling for him, but she stayed in the cupboard for a long time.

"I helped them move in and they were excited about having a nice new bed.

"One side of that bed is still clean but the other is soaked in blood.

"Achmet was a very nice, soft-spoken, quiet person. He was a Muslim, but would occasionally have a beer or a cigarette.

"I think he was chased away from Somalia when a new military regime took over there. That was his only political involvement. She was not political whatsoever."

(ii) In view of the very large number of transactions it is not feasible to supply the detail required

Johannesburg: permission to hold demonstration

18/6/85 GWS 1272
942 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any organizations or person applied for permission to hold a demonstration against a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, outside St Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg in May 1985, if so, (a) what persons or organizations, (b) in respect of what date was the application made, (c) what are the names of the persons or organizations concerned and (d) against whom was the demonstration held,

(2) whether permission was granted, if not, why not, if so,

(3) whether such permission was granted subject to any conditions, if so, what conditions,

(4) whether any persons were (a) arrested and (b) charged for taking part in this demonstration, if so, (i) on what date, (ii) how many persons, (iii) what are their names in each case, (iv) what was the nature of the charges and (v) in terms of what statutory provision were they charged.

(5) whether the South African Police took any further action in this regard, if so, what further action?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) and (c) Witman D Means

(b) On 1 May 1985

HoA

(d) Bishop Desmond Tutu

(2) and (3) No, because the application was withdrawn by the applicant

(4) (a) and (b) No

(i)-(v) Fall away.

(5) Yes, a contravention of section 57(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 84 of 1972 was investigated and the docket referred to the Senior Public Prosecutor, Johannesburg who declined to prosecute

Jan Smuts Airport

983 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Public Works.

(1) Whether his Department is constructing and/or is to construct (a) a new control tower and (b) any other buildings at Jan Smuts Airport, if so, which specified other buildings,

(2) whether construction has begun in respect of these buildings, if not, (a) why not, (b) when were the plans for the buildings initially completed and (c) when will construction begin, if so, (i) when did construction begin and (ii) in respect of which buildings,

(3) whether there has been a delay in construction, if so, (a) why, (b) what was the nature of the delay and (c) when is it anticipated that construction will be completed,

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

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

(1) (a) Yes

(b) Yes A fire-station, warehouses, a maintenance workshop, improvements to the existing terminal building and a terminal building for internal flights

(2) No

HoA

(a) Regarding the buildings in respect of which the planning has been completed, tenders were not called for during the 1984/85 financial year with a view to the curtailment of government spending. In the regard to the other buildings the planning has not yet been completed and tenders could not therefore be invited

(a)

August 1984

(c)

Tenders closed on 12 June 1985. Building work will commence approximately September 1985

(ii) Fire-station, warehouses and maintenance workshop

August 1984

It is envisaged to call for tenders during July 1985 and building work will commence approximately three/four months thereafter

(iii) Improvements to existing terminal building

Estimated completion date October 1985

Tenders will probably be called for in January 1986 and building work will commence approximately three/four months later

(iv) Terminal building

Provisional planning has been stopped for now

Unknown

(3) Falls away

(4) No

Unrest situations: school cadets

988 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence

Whether any school cadet detachments or members thereof were deployed in unrest situations in any (a) Eastern Cape township and (b) other specified township in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, if so, (i) on how many occasions, (ii) on what dates, (iii) in which townships, (iv) what were the circumstances requiring the deployment of such detachments or members thereof on each occasion and (v) who gave the necessary authorization in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

HoA

During the period 1 May 1984 to 31 May 1985 no school cadet detachments were deployed in unrest situations. A few cadet officers who are members of Com-mando units were however incorrectly called up and utilized in an operations centre in Port Elizabeth. The matter has already been rectified.

National servicemen, bases in Black townships

HAN SMUTS 18/6/85 GWS 1272
996 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order

254
Whether any national servicemen were (a) stationed at and/or (b) required to man any temporary or permanent bases of the South African Police in Black townships in the Republic during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available, if so, (i) why, (ii)(aa)

(ii) In view of the very large number of transactions it is not feasible to supply the detail required

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(2) whether permission was granted, if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether such permission was granted subject to any conditions; if so, what conditions,

(4) whether any persons were (a) arrested and (b) charged for taking part in this demonstration, if so, (i) on what date, (ii) how many persons, (iii) what are their names in each case, (iv) what was the nature of the charges and (v) in terms of what statutory provision were they charged,

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(b) Yes A fire-station, warehouses, a maintenance workshop, improvements to the existing terminal building and a terminal building for internal flights

(2) No

(a) Regarding the buildings in respect of which the planning has been completed, tenders were not called for during the 1984/85 financial year with a view to the

curtailment of government spending In the regard to the other buildings the planning has not yet been completed and tenders could not therefore be invited

(i) New control tower August 1984

(c)

Tenders closed on 12 June 1985 Building work will commence approximately September 1985

(ii) Fire-station, warehouses and maintenance workshop August 1984

It is envisaged to call for tenders during July 1985 and building work will commence approximately three/four months thereafter

(iii) Improvements to existing terminal building Estimated completion date October 1985

Tenders will probably be called for in January 1986 and building work will commence approximately three/four months later

(iv) Terminal building

Provisional planning has been stopped for now

Unknown

(3) Falls away

(4) No

Unrest situations: school cadets

988 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence

During the period 1 May 1984 to 31 May 1985 no school cadet detachments were deployed in unrest situations A few cadet officers who are members of Com-mando units were however incorrectly called up and utilized in an operations centre in Port Elizabeth The matter has already been rectified

Whether any school cadet detachments or members thereof were deployed in unrest situations in any (a) Eastern Cape township and (b) other specified township in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, if so, (i) on how many occasions, (ii) on what dates, (iii) in which townships, (iv) what were the circumstances requiring the deployment of such detachments or members thereof on each occasion and (v) who gave the necessary authorization in each case?

National servicemen: bases in Black townships

HANN SPARD 18/6/85 GA 1926
996 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order

254

Whether any national servicemen were (a) stationed at and/or (b) required to man any temporary or permanent bases of the South African Police in Black townships in the Republic during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available, if so, (i) why, (ii) (aa)

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

which bases and (bb) in which townships were these bases located and (iii) what percentage of the personnel at each such base was made up of national servicemen?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) and (b) Yes, at a temporary base
- (i) In support of the South African Police
- (ii) (aa) At Zwilde, Port Elizabeth
(bb) Zwilde Black Township, Port Elizabeth
- (iii) 50%

Newspapers: deposits

997 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether, in respect of registration as a newspaper under the Newspaper and Imprint Registration Act, No 63 of 1971, all newspapers are required to deposit with the Minister of Home Affairs an amount in terms of section 15(1)(b) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, if not, (a) why not, (b) which newspapers are exempt and (c) how is the amount of the deposit determined in each case, if so, how is the amount determined in respect of each newspaper,

- (2) how many newspapers were required to make a deposit with the said Minister in terms of section 15 of the Internal Security Act as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No
- (a) In terms of section 15(1)(b) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 the Minister of Law and Order is only empowered to determine a

deposit in respect of a newspaper whenever he is not satisfied that a prohibition under section 5 of this Act will not at any time become necessary in respect of such newspaper

- (b) I refer to (1)(a)
- (c) In terms of section 15(1)(b) an amount not exceeding forty thousand rand as deposit may be determined by the Minister in determining the deposit all circumstances pertaining to each case are being considered
- (2) Since the commencement of the Internal Security Act, 1982 on 1 June 1982, deposits were determined in respect of five newspapers

Staff housing subsidies

1008 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Finance

With reference to his reply to Question No 912 on 29 May 1985, what total amount was allocated to each specified (a) provincial administration and (b) national state for the payment of staff housing subsidies in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (a) and (b) The central government does not allocate specific amounts from the state revenue fund for the purpose of granting housing subsidies to officials of provincial administrations or selfgoverning national states. The respective authorities appropriate funds independently for the relevant expenditure from their own revenue funds, details of which are unknown to me

Investigation into matters involving certain persons

HANSARD 18/6/85 Q 1928
1011 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any branch of the South

African Police has carried out an investigation into any matters involving certain persons, whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) what are the names of these persons,

- (2) whether the investigation has been completed, if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so, when,
- (3) whether these persons were suspected of any offences, if so, what is the nature of the suspected offences,
- (4) whether these persons have been (a) arrested, (b) detained and/or (c) charged, if so, (i)(aa) in terms of what statutory provision, (bb) on what charges, and (cc) when, in each case, and (ii) where are they being detained?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Except for Tamsanga A Menzi, there is no record that the other persons concerned have been detained in terms of security legislation, and unless further information is made available it is impossible to ascertain from all the police stations and border posts in the Republic whether such persons have been detained. The particulars in respect of Menzi are as follows

- (1) Yes, by the Security Branch of the South African Police

(a) On 21 May 1985

(b) He was detained on 21 May 1985 in terms of section 50 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982 and released on 29 May 1985

(c) Tamsanga A Menzi

(2) to (4) Fall away

HANSARD 18/6/85 Q 1930
Eastern Cape: burial of paupers

1012 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether the South African Police were involved in the conveyance of any allegedly unidentified bodies of paupers to any cemetery in the Eastern Cape area between 21 March 1985 and 31 May 1985, if so, (a) on what dates, (b) in what way, (c) on whose instructions, (d) for what reason, (e) how many bodies were conveyed, (f)(i) to which cemeteries were these bodies conveyed and (ii) where are these cemeteries situated and (g) what was the (i) name, (ii) estimated age and (iii) sex of each of the paupers so conveyed,

- (2) whether the South African Police were involved in the burial of any of these paupers, if so,

- (3) whether each corpse was burned in a separate grave, if not, (a) why not and (b) how many corpses were buried in each specified grave?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No, but at the request of a White undertaker a number of uniformed members escorted him to the Zwilde cemetery situated in the Black township to render protection against possible attacks from rioters

(2) and (3) Fall away

Unidentified bodies: identification

1013 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether the South African Police carried out any investigations in or near (a) Port Elizabeth and (b) Uitenhage between 21 March 1985 and 31 May 1985 in an attempt to establish the identity of certain allegedly unidentified bodies of paupers prior to burial, if not, why not, if so, (i)

that Blaauw and Whelpton be tried together in one trial

(4) whether he has issued a direction in terms of section 111 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, as amended, in respect of this case, if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) what were the terms of the direction and (d) where were these offences alleged to have been committed,

(b) 26 April 1985 and 30 April 1985 respectively

(c) In both directions it is ordered that the criminal proceedings of the offences which were allegedly committed by Blaauw and Whelpton in the areas of jurisdiction of several Attorneys-General commence in the Supreme Court, Cape Town

(d) It is alleged that the offences were committed in the areas of jurisdiction of the Attorneys-General Pretoria, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Windhoek and Cape Town

(5) Yes

(a) The Magistrate's Court, Pretoria

(b) 30 April 1985

(6) Yes

(a) The Supreme Court, Cape Town

(b) The case is at present remanded until 15 October 1985 but whether the trial will take place on that date will depend on the course of the further investigation

(7) No statement is called for

New Questions

Members: political support

HANNAH 13/6/85 G. C. / 162
*2 Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Defence

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 13 on 4 June 1985, what is the policy of the South African Defence Force regarding members of the Defence Force who, as political

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order).

(1) Yes

(a) Since September 1983

(b) To investigate possible violations of the law

(c) Messrs F P van R Whelpton and J P D Blaauw

(2) No, further investigations are being conducted. It is not possible at this stage to indicate when the investigations will be completed as new information continuously comes to light

(3) and (4) Yes, the persons concerned have already appeared in court for alleged fraud, theft, extortion, contraventions of the Nuclear Energy Act, No 92 of 1982, the Protection of Information Act, No 84 of 1982 and the Precious Stones Act, No 73 of 1964. The case has been remanded to 15 October 1985

Offences allegedly committed by certain persons: investigation

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

(1) Whether the findings of an investigation by the South African Police into offences allegedly committed by certain persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, have been or will be referred to an Attorney-General for a decision on possible prosecutions, if so, (a) when and (b) what are the names of these persons,

(2) whether the Attorney-General has reached a decision on this case, if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached, if so,

(3) whether any charges are to be preferred against these persons, if so, what charges;

(b) R915 971.57 in respect of leave gratuities

The attention of the hon Member is drawn to the fact that payment of service gratuities resorts under the functions of the Department of Health and Welfare. Questions relating to service gratuities should, consequently, be directed to the Minister of Health and Welfare

TUESDAY, 18 JUNE 1985

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 11 June 1985

Certain persons: investigation

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

(1) Whether any branch of the South African Police has carried out an investigation into any matters involving certain persons, whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) what are the names of these persons,

(2) whether the investigation has been completed, if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so, when,

(3) whether these persons were suspected of any offences, if so, what is the nature of the suspected offences,

(4) whether these persons have been charged, if so, (a) in terms of what statutory provision and (b) what are the charges?

negative influence on the position of opposition members in the Defence Force. The CP felt so strongly about the matter that we in fact went to the Speaker and asked for the matter to be debated openly. It was suggested to us that we could ask the necessary questions arising from the hon the Minister's reply.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! The situation is as follows: It is customary for a Minister to lay a reply upon the Table with leave of the House. If there is an objection the hon the Minister must read it out. The hon the Deputy Minister will read the hon the Minister's reply.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Chairman, as you wish. The reply is as follows:

(1) (a) and (b), (2) and (3) In terms of section 14 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957) read with paragraph 15 of chapter II of the General Regulations for the South African Defence Force and the Reserve, no member of the SA Defence Force, irrespective of the political party he supports, may accept nomination for election as a member of the Provincial Council or Parliament and shall be deemed to have resigned from the SA Defence Force on the date of acceptance of such nomination. In this regard the hon member is also referred to the reply to question number 6 on 6 May 1975. With regard to nomination to a local authority the position is as follows:

Permanent Force members may not accept nomination without prior permission of the Chief of the SA Defence Force. A member who is elected may not participate in the discussion or ballot relating to a matter at issue between the local authority in which he serves and the Government or the Provincial Administration.

There are no restrictions in law or regulations governing the acceptance of nomination by members of the Citizen Force and the commandos for election to local

supporters of the (a) majority party and (b) opposition parties in the House of Assembly, stand for election to (i) local authorities, (ii) provincial councils and (iii) Parliament,

(2) whether members of the Defence Force wishing to stand for election to any of these bodies are required to resign, if so;

(3) whether such members are required to resign (a) prior or (b) subsequent to being so elected,

(4) whether any persons who are supporters of (a) the majority party and (b) any opposition party in this House and who wish to join the Defence Force are required to resign as members of the political parties concerned, if so, why,

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CO-OPERATION. Mr Chairman, I reply to this question on behalf of my hon colleague and in view of the long list of details involved here I shall with leave lay it upon the Table.

Maj R SIVE. Mr Chairman, there are a number of questions here which affect members of the Opposition to a very great extent as well as the governing party. Although it may be long, we should like to hear the answer of the hon the Minister in this regard.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Does any other hon member wish to ask anything in this regard?

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE. Mr Chairman, I would like to associate myself with what the hon member for Bezuidenhout has said. Certain matters touched upon by the hon the Minister, served as prelude to this question. What has been said has a very

It is, however, expected of members who are elected to local authorities on a party political basis, not to jeopardize the principle of the SA Defence Force's elevation above party politics in the execution of their duties.

(4) The hon member is referred to the reply to the honourable member for Jeppe's question number 4 on 11 February 1983 which was replied to on 16 February 1983.

(5) No

†Dr F HARTZENBERG. Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I should like to enquire from him whether those rules and regulations were applied to an officer commanding of the Defence Force of a commando in the vicinity of Letsitele during the by-election which took place last year. That officer was nominated as the candidate for the governing party. The same officer then forced a member of the CP who was nominated for a municipal election, to withdraw. I want to know why those rules were not applied to the officer when he himself accepted nomination.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Chairman, I am replying to this question on behalf of my colleague and I therefore have no personal knowledge of the events out of which this question arises but I can assure the hon member for Lichtenburg that I will undertake to convey this question to my hon colleague and request him to furnish the hon member with a written reply.

Maj R SIVE. Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, is it necessary that this Force order which came into being in 1936 whereby a person on being elected or nominated for either the provincial council or Parliament has to be transferred to the reserve of officers is still necessary in these modern times? Having had personal experience of this I think it is quite unnecessary and I want to ask the hon the Deputy Minister whether he does not think that it should be done away with.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! The hon Deputy Minister will evidently do the same as indicated in the previous reply that he furnished?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Chairman, I have taken note of the hon member's request.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE. Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to ask the hon the Deputy Minister, who is now deputising for the hon the Minister who is not here, whether the hon the Minister is also of the opinion that the members of the HNP in the Defence Force are also politically contentious like the members of the CP according to his point of view?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Chairman, from the answer it seems clear to me that the rules and regulations laid down apply to all members of all political parties.

†Dr W J SNYMAN. Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I should like to know whether officers of the Commando's and Citizen Force are allowed to hold executive positions in a political party at the same time.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Chairman, I request the hon member to place the question on the Question Paper.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE. Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I would like to ask whether the hon the Deputy Minister, in view of the very serious implications of this question, can give any explanation as to why the hon the Minister of Defence as well as the hon the Deputy Minister of Defence are not present here today while Parliament, adjourns tomorrow and we can call them to account in eight months' time only.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! I do not regard that as a supplementary question.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE. He was just afraid again.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order: The hon member must withdraw that remark

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE I withdraw it, Sir

Referendum: video film
18/6/85 G & L 18/6/85
*3 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence †

(1) Whether during the referendum campaign in 1983 a video film in connection with the then referendum was exhibited at Defence Force bases by officers of the South African Defence Force, if so (a) what was the purport of this film, (b) who produced it and (c) what was its production cost;

(2) whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 13 on 4 June 1985, the exhibition of this video film was in accordance with the policy directive issued in August 1982 with regard to the political activities of members of the South African Defence Force, if not, (a) why not and (b) on whose authority was the film so exhibited,

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION (for the Minister of Defence)

- (1) Yes
 - (a) It was an concise factual explanation of the new constitution and the voting procedure in the referendum
 - (b) A private company under the supervision of the SA Defence Force
 - (c) R3 000,00
- (2) Yes
 - (a) and (b) Fall away

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CO-OPERATION

- (1) The reply cited does not justify the deduction that the former Deputy Minister pointed out to a specific official that certain persons could be refused entry into Lingshale, Cradock
- (2) This information is not readily available

Tuynhuys: luncheon

*5 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism.

Whether his Department organized a luncheon held at Tuynhuys on or about 5 June 1985, if not, by whom was the luncheon organized, if so, (a)(i) what was the total cost involved and (ii) what items are included in this amount, (b) what are the names of the guests who attended the luncheon and (c) who compiled the guest list?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

- No The South African Tourism Board
- (a)(i) and (ii), (b) and (c) Fall away

Squatter camps in Western Cape: toilets
18/6/85 Q & A 18/6/85
*6 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) Whether his Department or the Western Cape Development Board is responsible for the provision of toilets in squatter camps and/or areas in the Western Cape, if not, who is responsible for providing these toilets, if so, (a) what total number of toilets were there in these squatter camps and/or areas as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) which squatter camps and/or areas are included in this total,
- (2) whether the Western Cape Development Board has entered into a con-

tract with the Cape Divisional Council for the removal of night soil from these toilets, if not, who is responsible for the removal of night soil, if so, what are the terms of this contract,

(3) whether the contract for the removal of night soil has not been renewed in respect of certain squatter camps and/or areas, if so, (a) in respect of which camps and/or areas, (b) why, (c) when did the contract expire in respect of each specified camp and/or area and (d)(i) when was night soil last removed from toilets in these camps and/or areas and (ii) by whom,

(4) whether any toilets in any camps and/or areas have been made inaccessible, if so, (a) in what way, (b) in which camps and/or areas, (c) on whose instructions (d) why, (e) what and (f) what is the estimated total population of these camps and/or areas,

(5) whether any member of the Western Cape Development Board or any other body attached to his Department has received any queries or representations regarding toilets in any of these camps and/or areas, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of these queries or representations and (ii) response thereto,

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

- (1) The Western Cape Development Board is responsible for providing toilets in the squatter camps
 - (a) 9 150
 - (b) Crossroads and KTC
- (2) Yes The terms of the contract are essentially that the Cape Divisional

Doubts on Langa police action, poll shows

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Only 51 percent of white South Africans believed the police handled the Langa situation on March 21 in a satisfactory way, according to a survey conducted before the release of the Kannemeyer Commission report last week.

Forty-seven percent believed the inquiry raised doubts about the police handling of the situation. But, three out of every four are confident the police are doing a good job in handling unrest in general.

These are some of the findings of a Gallup poll conducted by the Markinof

research group in May among 1 000 urban whites

The results show marked differences in opinion according to language and income groups and residential area. Fifty-eight percent of English speakers felt police methods at Langa were not entirely satisfactory while only 34 percent of Afrikaans speakers felt so.

Concern about police methods is greatest among those in the above-R3 500 monthly income bracket (63 percent) and decreases among those earning less than R1 250 (39 percent).

Further, dissatisfaction is greatest in Johannesburg (57 percent), Cape metropolitan centres (54 percent), Durban (51

percent) Reef/Vaal (38 percent), Pretoria (37 percent) and Bloemfontein (33 percent) are less critical.

Only 11 percent of those polled felt the strife would have a beneficial effect.

The poll also found that less than one in every 10 white South Africans knows the names of the three houses of Parliament and less than 50 percent of them believe they have a "clear" idea of how the constitution works.

Whereas 63 percent of Afrikaans-speaking people believe the new dispensation will lead to substantial change, only 38 percent of their English counterparts share this opinion. People

from Bloemfontein are most optimistic (70 percent expect major change). Other findings are

- More men than women say they know how the dispensation works (17 as opposed to eight percent)

- Twice as many men as women are able to name the three houses of Parliament

- English-speaking respondents displayed slightly more knowledge than Afrikaners

Meanwhile, Sapa reports from Johannesburg that 37 percent of urban white South Africans are in favour of an increase in defence spending, according

to a poll conducted by Market Research Africa (MRA)

MRA's sample poll of 1 000 urban white adults found 42 percent believed the country's defence expenditure was "about right"

And 19 percent supported a decrease. Support for greater spending is much higher among Afrikaans speakers (46 percent) and those in the lower-income groups (43 percent), the poll found.

The manager of MRA's Omnibus Division, Miss Sue Scott, said "The defence force in South Africa is held in high regard and the awareness of the need for a strong defence force is clearly appreciated."

SOUTH Africa's raid on Gaborone last week was the fourth major cross-border raid in five years.

• The first took place in February 1981 into Matola in Mozambique. At least 13 people were killed and enormous damage was done to ANC buildings.

• The second was into the heart of Maseru, Lesotho, in December 1982 when ANC homes were attacked and 42 people killed in a pre-dawn holocaust.

• The third came when a supersonic strike was launched into Matola in May 1983 after a car bomb had killed 18 people and injured more than 200 in Pretoria.

All four attacks brought in their wake international condemnation and outrage.

But then, as now, the South African government stated it would continue to act against bases established in foreign countries with the deliberate intention of planning acts of "terrorism" in the Republic.

Only hours before the 1983 Matola raid Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, told the world via the British Broadcasting Corporation he had told the governments of Lesotho, Mozambique and Botswana there would be retaliatory raids if they continued to harbour ANC activists.

Alternative

And on Friday, Mr Pik Botha said, the South African security forces had no alternative but to protect South Africa and its people from "terrorist attacks emanating from Botswana."

Botswana's president, Dr Quett Masire, said the slain South Africans were refugees, and that South Africa had failed to provide any proof that they had been involved in a guerilla campaign.

"Those who died were defenceless persons sleeping in their bed," Dr Masire said.

But the chief of the Defence Force, General Constandt Viljoen, described the attacked houses as the "central centre" of the ANC's

Transvaal sabotage organisation.

This, however, did not stop the gruesome reports of the late night killings of men, women, and children from creating a wave of revulsion around the world.

On Monday a Botswana delegation arrived in New York to attend an emergency Security Council meeting

of the United Nations.

The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr Joe Clark condemned the raid on a "fellow Commonwealth member" and called on South Africa to respect the sovereignty and independence of its neighbours.

Indefensible

Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, called in the South African Ambassador to London, Mr Dennis Worrall, to say the raid was "indefensible."

SA's ambassador in Paris, Mr Robert du Plooy, was summoned to the French Foreign Ministry to listen to a protest over the attack.

And the United States recalled its ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel and there has been an instruction from Washington that there is to be no further contact between the US and South African officials until further notice.

And it is believed the US is reviewing its entire policy on constructive engagement.

It is interesting to note that after the Matola raid Britain's Foreign Secretary then, Mr Francis Pym, said he had been "shocked" by news of the raid and

THE SOWETAN writer SEFAKO NYAKA looks at the latest South African Defence Force incursion into a neighbouring territory, this time Botswana. He asks. Will it be another round of condemnations?

called on South Africa to end the "vicious circle" of violence in southern Africa.

The Maseru raid is now history. It is also history that South Africa cocked its snout at the international powers and justified its actions by releasing a document stating it had proof that the ANC people and buildings which had been attacked had been the source of terrorist attacks.

Then came the horror of the Pretoria bomb blast and this time there was little delay before retaliation.

Condemnation, another lull, reports of minor incursions into Frontline countries and the SADF's denial.

Then came the grenade attacks on the houses of two members of the House of Representatives — "the last straw," South Africa says.

And before one could shout "Landers" the South African army was in Botswana.

"Bloodcurdling acts," World condemns South Africa's military raid into Botswana," screamed one Johannesburg newspaper.

But what will come of the world condemnation? Will the raid on Gaborone be debated for another three months or so before being relegated to the annals of history — to be remembered again only when the SADF strikes at another "base established in a foreign country with the deliberate intention of planning acts of terrorism in the Republic?"

After Botswana, another round of condemnations?



ON PARADE
by
WILLEM STEENKAMP

How good is the SADF's GPMG?

CAPE TOWN 19/6/88



One version of the SS-77 being put through its paces at the Schurweberg range outside Pretoria

HOW good is the SS-77, the SADF's new general-purpose machine-gun, the existence of which was made known amid such media hoopla last week? This is a crucial question. Weapons tend to be long-lived things, which means that one variant or another of the SS-77 is likely to be in SADF service for a long time.

So far I have been able to glean the following vital statistics:

● **Its origin:** The SS-77 is said to be an original, deriving its name from the initials of the two designers, Smith and Soregi, who began work on the first model eight years ago.

● **Its aim:** To replace the the Belgian-made MAG GPMG which has been in SADF service since the 60s with (in the words of Colonel Tony Savides, deputy Director of Projects at Army Headquarters) "a robust, multi-purpose machine gun which could be used in the bush (and) was easy to maintain and reliable".

● **Production date:** Four prototypes are in the final stages of development and full production will probably start during 1986.

● **Weight and length:** The SS-77 weighs 9,5 kg (12 kg with a full load of ammunition) which is about 4 kg less than the MAG — and has a collapsible butt which allows the weapon to be folded to a configuration less than a metre in length.

● **Performance:** The SS-77 has a cyclic rate of 900 rounds per minute and an accurate range of 600 m.

● **The cartridge:** The SS-77 fires the standard SADF 7,62mm NATO cartridge.

● **Cost:** According to Colonel Savides, the final production price will be about 33 percent lower than the cost of importing a weapon of similar quality.

● **Ammunition feed:** Belt rather than magazine.

● **Barrel:** It has a quick-change barrel so that it is capable of sustained fire without undue rifling erosion or "cooking-off" of rounds.

matic fire, which is necessarily more complicated than even a self-loading service rifle.

● **Ejection:** Unlike some other weapons of the type, it ejects empty cartridge cases forward, thus preventing injury or inconvenience to the firer.

So much for statistics. The gun's configuration seems to indicate the SADF has done some rethinking about its infantry support weapon requirements.

The SADF has long needed a good platoon machine-gun. The famed old Bren, rebarrelled to the 7,62 NATO cartridge, has given good service but for some reason was supplied with the inadequate 20-round R1 service rifle magazine.

The MAG, on the other hand, was never popular because it was heavy, rather clumsy and prone to jamming, since it was fed by a loose-hanging belt which displayed a talent for feeding bits of dirt into the mechanism. Perhaps the Armscor people are working on a belt-in-the-box system.

The SS-77's appearance enables us to see the 5,56 mm R4 alternate service rifle, a look-alike of the Israeli Galil (all pious protestations to the contrary when it was introduced in the late 70s) in the right perspective.

There has been a lot of misunderstanding about the R4, partly because it looks like a small, light machine-gun and can fire in the full automatic mode.

It is not. It is, or should be, a light assault rifle, although it weighs about the same as the older R1 rifle. True, it is very stable while firing full automatic because it has a bipod and a low-intensity cartridge, but it does not have a quick-change barrel or much "reach" beyond about 400 m because the bullet has a bad ballistic coefficient.

In addition, the 5,56 mm bullet tends to be easily deflected if it hits even a slight obstruction on the way to the target and its penetration, especially on slanted steel plate at 100 m and up, is not all that good.

At the time the R4 was introduced the 5,56 mm cartridge was very much the "in" thing, thanks to extensive use in Vietnam, but since then military planners have had second thoughts and overseas the cartridge now has a heavier bullet and the rifling a tighter twist.

No doubt this has improved the cartridge's performance somewhat, but many observers will applaud the fact that the SS-77 uses the 7,62 mm cartridge.

● **Balance:** It is fairly well-balanced so that it is relatively comfortable to carry and handle, thus avoiding unnecessary fatigue.

● **Adaptability:** Although basically a platoon automatic, its folding stock allows it to be mounted inside a fighting vehicle if necessary and enables paratroopers to jump with it. This assists in covering landings and immediately afterwards, when a paratrooper is at his most vulnerable.

● **Maintenance:** Its design aims at low maintenance and overall simplicity — important factors in a weapon designed for sustained auto-

esday, June 19, 1985

CAH Times
★ (254)

Botswana raid: SA condemned

Political Correspondent

THE 10 member states of the European Community have joined the international outcry against the Defence Force raid on Gaborone by "strongly condemning" the South African action

In a statement issued after a meeting of foreign ministers in Rome, they also criticized the South African installation of an interim government in SWA/Namibia on Monday and refused to recognize the new administration

The statement follows the "serious concern" expressed on Monday by the United States over these two South African actions, as well as its "attack" on Gulf Oil in Cabinda

Resolution 435

The statement says "The Ten Member States of the European Community strongly condemn the South African incursion into Botswana, which seriously violated that country's sovereignty and has resulted in many casualties

"The Ten consider that bringing into force, at the present time, of decisions concerning the transfer of powers in Namibia will delay the implementation without preconditions of Security Council Resolution 435, which remains the only acceptable basis for a final settlement in Namibia

"The Ten consider the establishment, on 17 June, of an interim government in Namibia to be null and void"

Meanwhile in London the Daily Telegraph, in an editorial yesterday, described the installation of the transitional government in SWA/Namibia as "another smack in the eye for the United States" and warns Mr P W

Botha not to push Washington too far
"Namibia remains a costly venture for South Africa and it is difficult to see what Pretoria hopes ultimately to gain by installing yet another new regime in Windhoek," the paper says

"It does seem, however, that South Africa has no real intention of loosening its grip on the territory and, to gauge by the recent raid on Botswana and commando operations in Angola, it remains bent on upsetting neighbours by aggressive destabilizing military actions

"Until quite recently the United States was arguing that its policy had succeeded in lowering the level of violence in Southern Africa Mr Botha should be careful not to push Washington too far in case it sets a time limit for a demonstration of his good faith"

France said yesterday it considered the interim government null and void, adding that it remained in favour of the rapid application of the UN plan calling for internationally supervised elections

'Hoodwink' bid

The Herald newspaper in Harare said in an editorial "The Windhoek puppeteers will never be taken seriously by anybody They will be treated rightly as nothing more than Pretoria's attempt to hoodwink the world"

It said any SWA/Namibian settlement that excluded Swapo was not worth the paper it was written on

The government-owned Kenya Times said in an editorial South Africa had defied international opinion by "treacherously" handing over limited powers of government to "puppets" in SWA/Namibia — Sapa-AP-Reuters and Own Correspondent

14/6/85
 HAN'S MLD
 Gaborone: attack
 1050 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked
 the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force was recently involved in an attack executed in Gaborone, Botswana, if so, (a) on what date and (b) what was the object of the attack,
- (2) whether he will furnish the names of the persons who were killed in this attack, if not, why not, if so, what are their names,
- (3) whether he has evidence at his disposal that any 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,
- (4) whether he has evidence at his disposal that any of these persons were members of the ANC, if so, which of them were such members,
- (5) whether any equipment and/or other specified material was seized during this attack, if so, what was the nature of this (a) equipment and/or (b) material?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1), (3), (4), (5) These replies were contained in the press release by the Chief of the SA Defence Force and dealt with during the press conference at 10h00 on 14 June 1985 and during a briefing for representatives of all parties in Parliament in Cape Town on the same day at 11h45

- (2) The names of the persons who were killed in the attack cannot be supplied now as it is not at this stage in the interest of the security of the State

Certain person performing duties for Defence Force

- 1056 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence
- (1) Whether a former Secretary for the

former Department of Information, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, is performing any duties for the Defence Force at present, if so, (a) what is the nature of these duties, (b) what remuneration does he receive and (c) what is the name of this person,

- (2) whether this person has been engaged on a contract basis, if not, on what basis has he been engaged,
- (3) whether this person is employed by the Defence Force, if so, (a) in what capacity and (b) on what basis?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No
- (2) and (3) Fall away

Questions not replied to owing to adjournment of Parliament

- 842 Mr R M BURROWS to ask the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

What amounts were spent by the Department of Education and Training on (a) school textbooks, (b) library books, (c) hostel accommodation subsidies, (d) pupil transport subsidies, (e) school audiovisual equipment, (f) school buildings, (g) stationery and (h) school furniture in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available?

- 861 Mr R M BURROWS to ask the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) Whether his Department (a) has held, and/or (b) intends to promote, a campaign amongst (i) the Black population of the Republic and/or (ii) Black pupils for the improvement of race relations, if not, why not, if so, (aa) when did or will the campaign take place, (bb) which organisations were or will be consulted in regard to the campaign and (cc) what was or will be the nature of the campaign,

- (2) whether all media were or will be requested to participate in this campaign; if not, why not,

- (3) whether any outside organisations were or will be permitted to submit material for use in this campaign, if not, why not,

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

- 868 Mr P C CRONJÉ to ask the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

- (1) (a) What total number of (i) farm schools for Blacks, (ii) pupils, (iii) teachers and (iv) classrooms are there on White farms in the Greytown Parliamentary constituency in Natal and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

- (2) (a) who are the owners of the farms on which these schools are situated and (b) what capital sum was refunded to the farmers concerned in respect of each of these farm schools during the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

- 869 Mr P C CRONJÉ to ask the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a)(i) When and (ii) by whom was the Mount Ernestine School in the Greytown district established, (b) who are the present owners of the farm on which the school is situated, (c) how many (i) classrooms, (ii) pupils and (iii) teachers were there at this school as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (d) what is the total amount of the subsidy this school receives from his Department annually?

- 899 Mr E K MOORCROFT to ask the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) (a) How many (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools were there in each specified township falling under the control of the Eastern Cape Development Board, and (b) how many (i)

classrooms, (ii) teachers and (iii) pupils were there at each such school, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

- (2) whether there is a shortage of (a) classrooms and (b) teachers at any of these schools, if so, (i) what is the (aa) nature and (bb) extent of the shortage and (ii) what steps are being taken to overcome this shortage?

- 985 Mr B B GOODALL to ask the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) (a) How many employees of the South African Transport Services were in possession of heavy vehicle drivers' licences as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) when did each employee pass the requisite driving test for heavy vehicles, (c) what were the results in each case and (d) what pass-mark is required in respect of this test,

- (2) whether such employees are retested on a regular basis, if not, why not, if so, at what intervals,

- (3) whether any employees holding heavy vehicle licences failed their drivers' tests, if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

- (4) whether any of these employees failed their tests more than once, if so, (a) how many, and (b) how many times had each failed these tests, as at the above-mentioned date,

- (5) whether any employees holding heavy vehicle licences have been involved in accidents whilst driving official vehicles, if so, (a) how many during the latest specified period of three years for which figures are available and (b) what is the total estimated cost involved,

- (6) whether any of these employees were involved in more than one accident during the above-mentioned period of three years, if so, (a) how many and (b) in how many accidents was each such employee involved,

manage full-time as well as part-time courses

ment of the Rumpff Commission on 6 May 1983.

(a) (i) PTD (Pre-primary) course.

(2) and (3) fall away

(aa) 1982 0
1983 19
1984 18

KwaZulu: consolidation proposals

1015 Mr M A Tarr asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(bb) Not applicable

(1) With reference to the 1975 consolidation proposals, (a) which specified areas had been excised from KwaZulu, (b) (i) which farms had been purchased from White farmers and (ii) in which districts are these farms situated, and (c) what was the total area of land affected by the above (i) excisions and (ii) purchases in terms of these consolidation proposals, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available.

(a) To increase enrolment to 30 new students per year

(2) (a) what areas of excised land have been placed under control of the South African Development Trust and KwaZulu, respectively, and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished.

(3) No

(a) and (b) Only students whose mother tongue is Xhosa and who have the qualities looked for in a prospective pre-primary teacher are eligible

(3) what is the total estimated cost of expropriating White farms in Natal in the current financial year?

(b) January 1986

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

1000 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 16 on 28 May 1985, he or any member of the South African Government has held talks with (a) KaNgwane and (b) KwaZulu concerning adjustments of the borders between the Republic and Swaziland, if not, why not, if so, (a) on what date, (b) where, (c) with whom were these talks held and (d) what was the nature of these discussions in each case,

(2) whether any decisions were reached; if so, what decisions,

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

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) No, not by me or the Department of Foreign Affairs since the appoint-

Port Shepstone (64 and 93)
Alfred (65 and 103)

Umzinto (67)
Ixopo (69 70 and 71)
Polela (72 and 73)
Richmond (74)
Mpendle (75 and 76)
Kliprivier (80)
Newcastle/Dannhauser (81)
Eshowe (84)
Vryheid (85)
Babangu, Vryheid (86)
Lower Umfolozi (87)
Hlabisa (90)
Mtonjaneni/Babanango (94)
Ubombo (95)
Estcourt (98)
Inanda (99)
Pietermaritzburg (102)

(aa) received and (bb) investigated as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (ii) what were the findings in each case.

The STATE PRESIDENT

(1) Yes

(a) (i) Ondangwa

(ii) No special liaison offices were established

(b) The then SADF commanding officer of Sector 10 and the Chairman of the Ovambo Executive Committee, Mr P Kalangula

(c) The then SADF commanding officer of Sector 10 invited and involved the commanding officers of other security force elements (Police), and Mr Kalangula involved the members of his Executive Committee. Other people were also occasionally involved in the meetings when it was considered necessary

(d) The permanent members of the Committee were the following

Mr P Kalangula (Chairman)
The other members of the Ovambo Executive Committee
Mr Frans Viljoen, acting secretary of the Administration of Ovambo
Pastor Kandume
Mr Oswald Shrivute (interpreter)
The Commanding Officer or a senior representative of the following

SA Defence Force (Sector 10)
Special Unit K, the Security Branch and the Counter-insurgency unit of the SA Police and

(c) (i) Approximately 385 900 hectares

(ii) Approximately 150 000 hectares as at 10 June 1985

(2) (a) Approximately 112 000 hectares and approximately 273 900 hectares, respectively

(b) As at 10 June 1985

(3) R34 million (estimated costs involved in purchasing all the outstanding property situated in KwaZulu and the earmarked areas)

Ovamboland: alleged instances of abuse

1016 Mr G B B McINTOSH asked the State President

(1) Whether any special liaison committee was established in Ovamboland in or about 1982 to investigate complaints by Namibian civilians concerning alleged instances of abuse, if so, (a) (i) in which centres and (ii) when were liaison offices established, (b) who took the decision to appoint this committee, (c) who appointed the members of the committee, (d) what was the (i) name, (ii) nationality and (iii) occupation of each member of the committee, (e) what was the brief given to this committee and (f) (i) how many complaints had been

Reagan speaks out ON Gaborone attack

Abus 19/6/85

President Reagan

From NEIL LURSEN, Argus Foreign Service
 WASHINGTON. — President Ronald Reagan has removed any doubts that his policy of constructive engagement with South Africa will continue as before.
 And he implied a degree of understanding, if not approval, of the South Africa military raid into Botswana, noting that the African National Congress had been guilty of attacks on people and of murder but expressing concern that innocent people may have suffered because of South Africa's action.

Asked at a Press conference here about United States relations with South Africa following the raid, the President said "We think we have been successful in getting some concessions there and some changes in their policy of apartheid which we all find repugnant. "And we are going to continue doing that."

Softer line
 President Reagan took a softer line last night than some of his senior officials have taken on the raid.
 While United States officials continue to condemn the Gaborone action unequivocally, the President compared it with the hostage situation facing the United States in Lebanon.
 Most of the Press conference was devoted to the hostage crisis with a grim-looking Mr Reagan vowing never to make concessions to terrorists but explaining to reporters the difficulties of taking military action because of the danger to innocent people.
 Asked about Southern Africa, President Reagan said "The raid across the border was perhaps the kind of incident that I have just been talking about here in our own situation."

Concerned
 "There is no question about the violence of the ANC and their striking and their attacks on people and their murdering and so forth.
 "But again, was the (South African) strike at the people who were guilty or was it just a retaliation in a general direction? So, we don't know about that but we are concerned."
 Pressed on whether he viewed the Cabinda incursion, the Gaborone raid and the establishment of an autonomous government in South West Africa/Namibia as setbacks for his policy, President Reagan replied "I certainly not something we heartily approve of."
 "But whether they are something to make us break off relations with another government. I don't think that."
 Mr Reagan's remarks confirm the statements of senior United States officials in Washington who have denied that "deep-freeze" ties with America are in a

SADF claims denied

GABORONE — The head of the Botswana defence force yesterday denied it had been warned in advance of last Friday's raid by South African troops.

Major-General Mompoti Merafhe told reporters the BDF "had been taken by surprise" and said there was no truth to claims by South Africa that the Botswana army and police were warned not to interfere with the 30-minute, early morning raid.

"We responded as quickly as could be expected under the circumstances," General Merafhe said, adding "This raid must have been planned for months, judging from the speed with which they regrouped and left town."

Samuel
19/6/85

SADF plan for unemployed

Parliamentary Staff

A DECISION has been taken in principle to establish a Defence Force unit for underqualified coloured men

The aim is to provide military and technical training for young men who are unable to find employment and many of whom are out on the streets due to economic and other circumstances

Announcing this in the House of Representatives yesterday, the chairman of the coloured Ministers' Council, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said the decision had been taken in consul-

tation with the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

A possible site for the proposed training scheme was the Nelspoort Sanatorium near Beaufort West, which was to be vacated soon

Mr Hendrickse said thousands of young men applied each year to join the Cape Corps, but many had to be turned away because of their low school qualifications

Due to economic, social and other circumstances beyond their control, many of the men were out on the streets

The idea was to make it possible for such men to receive military and technical training, with particular emphasis on discipline

The proposed unit would be run on a multi-departmental basis and would consist mainly of two wings

These would be

- A military wing which would provide military training, sport, physical education and other related training

- An educational wing which would provide technical training in a variety of trades

THE CONSTITUTION

'A right to stay white'

THE National Party was geared to serve the interests of whites and should be allowed the right not to open its ranks to members of other races, the Deputy-Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said

He was replying yesterday to the debate on the Constitutional Affairs Amendment Bill, which provides for the repeal of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act

The National Party was not yet opening membership to other population groups because of practical reasons, said Mr Wynand Malan (NP Randburg) — Sapa

Money wanted after SA raid

CAPE TOWN
20/6/85
254

GABORONE — Botswana has protested strongly to South Africa over the attack by its troops in Gaborone last Friday in which 12 people were killed, and has demanded payment of reparations

A protest note sent yesterday by the Botswana Foreign Minister, Miss Gaositwe Chiepe, to the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, described the attack as a "terror raid" which "left behind a trail of death, injury and destruction"

Miss Chiepe also said that on Saturday, 32 Botswana citizens were abducted into South Africa from the Tuli Block area in north-eastern Botswana, and were questioned for a day before being released. This was another flagrant violation of Botswana's territorial integrity.

The note stated "I wish to register, in the strongest terms possible, the protest of the Botswana Government against this unprovoked act of aggression"

It denied that the 12 dead and six injured were members of the African National Congress (ANC)

"We demand the payment of reparations in respect of the deceased and injured persons, the properties destroyed and all the other damage resulting from this act of aggression," the note added

Crippled

Miss Chiepe called on South Africa to desist from any further acts of aggression and said "I strongly reject the use of gunboat diplomacy and the right of the so-called hot-pursuits that South Africa has arrogated to herself in her relations with the other states in this region"

She said some of the injured would be permanently crippled

An official list of those killed identified them as six South African refugees, two ordinary residents, two Botswana citizens and two visitors, including a six-year-old boy from Lesotho

Eight houses and two offices in Gaborone were attacked during the 30-minute raid

Miss Chiepe said Friday's raid made it clear that two bomb blasts in Gaborone earlier this year, when a South African refugee was killed and a house demolished, were also the work of South Africa — Sapa

Jane's gives glimpse of behind-the-lines commandos

Cabinda squad was elite 'recce' team

274 B. Day 20/6/85

LONDON — South African soldiers captured or killed close to oil installations in Cabinda were almost certainly from elite reconnaissance commandos — units specially recruited and trained to obtain strategic intelligence by deep penetration into "enemy" territory — Jane's Defence Weekly has reported in London

The authoritative magazine said the first of these special units, 1 Reconnaissance Commando, was formed in Durban in 1972

Since then, a number of additional reconnaissance commandos had been established, including a Citizen Force element (2 Reconnaissance Regiment), the amphibious-trained 4 Reconnaissance Commando based at Langebaan in the Cape, and units at Pretoria and Phalaborwa

"In the war against Swapo, these special forces have un-

dertaken tactical intelligence gathering missions," said Defence Weekly

"In this context there have been references to reconnaissance teams of only two men operating well inside Angola, which can safely be assumed to be allusions to members of one or other of the reconnaissance commandos. On occasions, they have also been used as an elite combat element"

One such instance was "Operation Mebos" in July-August 1982, which was intended to eliminate two Swapo "front" headquarters, it said

It also seemed likely that the troops involved in the raids on ANC establishments in Maputo and Maseru in 1981, 1982 and 1983 were drawn from the reconnaissance commandos.

"Little information has

been released concerning the operational organisation of these units," the report said

"The basic element is a five- or six-man team, each member being a specialist in skills such as tracking, navigation, field medicine or signals. They are trained in the use of all small boats and their equipment includes some specially-modified armed Land-Rovers."

It said two 'selection courses for the commandos were held each year, attracting about 700 applicants. "These form a select group in themselves, but only about 45 make the grade."

After about eight months' training, including a parachute course, successful soldiers were classified as special forces operators and were then allowed to select the unit they would like to join — Sapa

21 JUNE 1985

Financial
Mail

GABORONE RAID

Day of the hawks

In mounting the raid on Gaborone, South Africa's military and security forces must have carefully weighed up the consequences. So what we face is not some hearty and brutal display of aggression by uncontrolled elements of the SADF but a conscious and almost certainly calculated operation with specific goals.

The raid came just before the anniversary of June 16, and on the eve of Pretoria-sanctioned self-rule for Namibia. One can only conclude that its goals must have had such overwhelming strategic importance as to outweigh any thought of the worldwide condemnation the cross-border action would undoubtedly draw.

Were the goals met? In other words, was the SADF successful in eliminating a major centre of terrorist planning aimed at SA — including widespread bombings and assassinations? We don't know.

There are some extremely puzzling aspects to the situation. It's no secret that since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, the ANC has been unable to use Mozambique as a staging post for attacks. Therefore, fairly inevitably, Botswana has become just such a post, given its long and porous border with SA.

However, it wasn't all that long ago that ministerial-level meetings between SA and Botswana appeared to have de-

fused Gaborone's fears of Maseru or Maputo-style raids at ANC targets in its territory (in which civilians could well die).

On March 22 the *FM* reported that Pretoria appeared to have accepted Botswana's assurances that it would not allow "subversive elements" in its territory to hit at SA. Indeed, "Pretoria now seems to accept that President Quett Masire's government means what it says, and has dropped pressure for Botswana to sign a Nkomati-type accord."

The situation in Gaborone must have worsened considerably since then for SA to feel compelled to risk international opprobrium by striking so dramatically into the heart of the capital. Are we to accept that this is indeed what has happened over the past few months? Government says we must. And if the ANC has really been dealt a crippling blow, then Botswana failed to keep its promise.

But if the raid was to demonstrate that SA is tough on terrorism, who, after all that has happened, needs convincing?

The cost is that our dwindling number of friends regard the raid with abhorrence. But if an even greater bloodshed was forestalled, then perhaps that price must be paid. No one said we live in easy times.

Is this a famous victory? It doesn't feel that way. ■

ESTATE DUTY

The final cut

For the first time in many years, married taxpayers can breathe a little more easily, thanks to amendments of the Estate Duty Act. The estate of a deceased spouse — provided it all goes to the survivor — will henceforth be immune from estate duty, that antiquated quasi-wealth tax.

There is a rider: since the impost has not been abolished, Inland Revenue will collect its slice when the second spouse dies, provided there has been no remarriage or a total squandering of the estate. And those actions would in any event attract taxation of other kinds.

The traditional channelling of assets into testamentary trusts or usufructs has been made less attractive.

Recognition of the 1984 Matrimonial Property Act's marriage accrual regime comes with the new section allowing an accrual claim against a deceased's estate by the survivor as a deduction from the estate.

Further changes recognise the ubiquitous practice of either forgetting or not declaring donations between spouses. In many cases, for example, the family home is registered in the wife's name, although the husband pays the bond.

The value of any donation made by a person during his lifetime was hitherto deemed property — and therefore

dutiable in the estate — except for donations made by antenuptial contract. The new section excludes *all* donations made to one's spouse.

The proposed changes do not completely rule out the use of an *inter vivos* trust — created before death — as an estate-freezing vehicle. This is usually done when the object is to minimise duty paid by the survivor's estate.

Overall, the changes will streamline estate planning, currently earning banks R20m and the professions some R5m/year. Although the impost is paid by only a small percentage of the population, its incidence has been growing with inflation. Pretoria's receipts amount to a paltry R90m/year — or 1% of personal income tax receipts. The beneficiaries of an estate are effectively taxed on earnings that are not theirs, and access to the estate's funds is not possible for up to 18 months, no matter how solvent the deceased.

In the interests of simplicity, equity and economic neutrality, estate duty is unacceptable in any good tax system. It is inefficient, unfair and unwanted. There is a crying need to abolish it altogether and it would not be presumptuous to expect as much from the Margo Commission on tax. ■

While SA's international relations nosedived following its reprisal attack on suspected ANC houses in Gaborone last Friday, basic

FM. 21/6/85

questions of fact about the SADF commando operation were in dispute

US and EEC member governments were outraged by the attack, especially since SA and Botswana appeared in recent months to have worked out a *modus vivendi* with regard to ANC infiltration. Foreign Minister Pik Botha said in March, after meeting his Botswana counterpart, "we are not interested in a formal agreement with Botswana" (*Current Affairs* March 22 1985)

This came after months of speculation that Pretoria was pressing Botswana into signing a formal pact. Botswana has in

recent months discovered an ANC arms cache which it said at the time SA "might be interested in". It has also arrested suspected ANC men bearing arms, and co-operated with SA Police after a Swartruggens couple were murdered by suspected ANC terrorists in March



Masire

Clearly, though, SA did not believe Botswana was doing enough. And America was accused by SA of using "double standards" in condemning the "pre-emptive" strike.

SA's Western friends believe SA did not exhaust the diplomatic way of resolving the matter. SA Institute of International Affairs Director John Barratt says the raid is "a most unfortunate development as far as the international implications are concerned," and points to long-term damage to SA's international relations. It rather undercuts the US policy of constructive engagement towards SA since the great claim of that policy's success rests on bringing stability to the region. And, following the recall for consultations of US ambassador to SA, Herman Nickel, one observer of US-SA affairs believes the raid "makes it virtually impossible for President Reagan not to sign" the US Congress's divestment Bill against SA.

Botswana President Quett Masire has rejected "with contempt" SA's claim to have knocked out what SADF chief Constand Viljoen called the banned ANC's "control centre" for sabotage operations in the Transvaal. Masire, who has called for a special UN Security Council debate on the raid, also described the attack as "a bloodcurdling act of murder of defenceless civilians".

Eight SA "refugees" were among the 12 killed by the SADF commandos, says Botswana. The other casualties include a Somali of Dutch nationality, a six-year-old boy from Lesotho, and two women citizens of Botswana. Six people injured in the raid are being treated in hospital.

President Masire also said that SA had failed to turn up any military hardware as evidence of its allegations. Viljoen, meanwhile, praised the work of the SA Police and

intelligence services in preparing information that allowed his men to hit 10 of the 18 targets they had identified as ANC cells after two years of surveillance. "The operation was planned to be clean and clinical and we wanted to avoid injuring or killing innocent Botswana civilians," said an SADF official.

Presumably, since retaliation against the ANC is now seen to be firm SA policy, the remaining eight targets are fair game should they remain in Gaborone.

SA says the early morning raid last Friday was to pre-empt a new wave of ANC attacks planned to coincide with last Sunday's June 16 anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots. It was also timed for the ANC's second-ever consultative conference being held this week at a secret venue in Africa.

Although last week's grenade attacks on the homes of two coloured Labour Party MPs (one a Deputy Minister-designate, Luwellyn Landers) precipitated the retaliatory strike, the ANC has in fact denied responsibility for it. A group calling itself the Western Cape Suicide Squad claimed responsibility hours after the attack. However, Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange dismissed the ANC denial. He said the attacks and the Russian grenades used were typical of ANC methods and were part of the movement's policy of attacking dignitaries and civilians.

Despite Masire's statement that Botswana would "neither cower nor compromise on its policy of providing sanctuary to refugees," observers believe the raid will have an effect on Botswana's attitude,

just as Lesotho was forced to expel ANC people after the raid into Maseru brought on by the Pretoria car bomb blast. Whether the eight South Africans among those killed in Gaborone were in fact "genuine terrorists" or real refugees only sympathetic to the ANC remains unresolved.

However, Botswana will have to be realistic about SA's procrustean policy towards neighbouring states giving refuge to the ANC. Says Barratt "Neighbouring states must accept that SA is the dominant power in the region and that, rightly or wrongly, they cannot afford to have ANC cadres in their countries. Realistically, they must accept this, as did Mozambique."

SA had issued many warnings of its intention to strike at ANC cells in neighbouring states, Barratt points out. Only days before the raid into Gaborone, SA's ambassador to the UN Kurt von Schirnding repeatedly stated in the Security Council debate on the abortive Cabinda incident that SA "will not tolerate" ANC infiltration from neighbouring states.



Viljoen

Examining the "achievements" of the raid, Barratt notes that it was "retaliatory action" for a number of ANC attacks. Le Grange told Parliament in March that 15 incidents of terrorist sabotage had occurred in the areas of Kopfontein, Vryburg, Soweto and western Transvaal since last August.

This directly led to ministerial talks between SA and Botswana at the time Botswana's Foreign Minister, Goasitwe Chiepe, even met her counterpart from a homeland government, Bophuthatswana, to ask for proof after warnings of "hot pursuit" raids against saboteurs alleged to have fled back across the border into Botswana.

Secondly, Barratt notes, the raid is seen as a "demonstration of strength" by SA in the face of critical international attention recently. Thirdly, it showed the ANC exactly who is in control on the eve of their major conference. And, a show of *kragdadigheid* could not hurt government with the Afrikaner rightwing. Yet, Barratt points out, while the raid may satisfy the rightwing, government will have to count the cost in terms of its "radicalising" effect on domestic black opinion and the sympathy it tends to create for the ANC.

Botswana has no will to halt ANC Pik

ARCUS
2/19/84
452

PRETORIA — Botswana did not have the "political will" to deal with the African National Congress presence in its country, the Foreign Minister, Mr. P. Botha, said today in a letter to the Botswana Government, explaining a military raid on Gaborone last week.

In the eight-page letter, Mr. Botha said the Botswana authorities knew that after the Nkomati Accord of March 1984, the ANC had decided to concentrate more of its bases in their country.

Copies of Mr. Botha's letter, addressed to his counterpart in Gaborone, Dr. G. Masire, were released in Pretoria.

"The Botswana Government had repeatedly been urged by the South African Government and security authorities to curtail the activities of the ANC inside Botswana, and in particular the planning and execution of terrorist activities in South Africa from Botswana."

"SA had no alternative"

Foreign affairs and security officials from both countries had communicated with one another on at least 11 occasions since April 21, 1983, and at the last meeting between himself and Dr. Masire, four months ago, Mr. Botha said, "it was agreed that the security forces of the two countries would once again attempt to come to an understanding on practical arrangements on how to combat this growing danger."

"Thus, after numerous rounds of discussions, it became evident that there was no real political will on the part of Botswana to enter into effective and practical arrangements with South Africa on this serious question," Mr. Botha said.

Referring to the raid on Gaborone early last Friday, Mr. Botha said South Africa had no alternative but to protect its people from the increasing number of terrorist attacks from Botswana.

Mr. Botha referred to a statement made by Dr. Masire after the raid, in which she said South Africa had been responsible for several bomb attacks in Gaborone recently.

The Minister said the allegations were unfounded and also rejected claims that 32 Botswana citizens were abducted by the raiders.

It is reported from Johannesburg that South African security police are poised to arrest ANC insurgents as a result of intelligence gleaned from the SADF raid on Gaborone.

Brigadier Herman Stadler of the security police said yesterday that documents seized at the 10 targets hit by SADF and security police commando teams last Friday would result in the arrest of ANC members in South Africa.

South Africa's most famed spy, security policeman Major Craig Williamson, said yesterday's Press conference had been called to give more details on the Gaborone raid because of criticism during an SABC-TV programme featuring newspaper editors.

Major Williamson said of nine of the 12 killed in the attack, eight were active in the ANC and the ninth was a Palestinian Liberation Organisation sympathiser.

It is reported from Gaborone that President Quett Masire was to meet today with leaders of Botswana's opposition parties to brief them on last week's raid on Gaborone.

President Masire yesterday led members of his Cabinet at a memorial service in the Anglican cathedral for the victims of the raid. About 2,000 other people, including foreign diplomats and South African refugees, attended.

Several speakers supported the Botswana Government's declaration that its policy of granting shelter to refugees would not change — Sapa, Argus Correspondents, Argus Foreign Service.

See Page 3.

US disbelieves SA account of SADF raids

APC Times 21/6/85
752

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration is satisfied that South Africa's accounts of the Cabinda and Gaborone raids are untrue

The credibility gap a key factor in the current souring of relations between the United States and South Africa, is likely to have serious implications as Washington seeks to re-establish its stance as a regional "honest broker"

As one source close to the investigation of the Cabinda affair put it "It casts doubt on all the assurances South Africa has given"

Sources say a detailed State Department study of the Cabinda raid contains "irrefutable" evidence that the target was the Gulf Oil Corporation's Malongo installation

The finding is based in part on major inconsistencies in an exhaustive explanation provided by Pretoria. One source said the explanation was full of "glaring geographical and mileage errors"

"Malongo just isn't on any logical route between where they say they landed and what they say they were looking for"

The SA explanation, which was subsequently amended, is believed to have stated that the commandos were landed by submarine on the Cabinda coast and got lost en route to their real target, which was directly inland. To be discovered 300 metres from the terminal's fence, they would have had to make an 8km to 10km detour along the coast

'No evidence Du Toit was drugged'

Reports from the embassies in Luanda of other countries stated categorically that there was no evidence that Captain Wynand du Toit, the captured commando, had been drugged, tortured or forced to speak

At a press conference on Tuesday night, President Reagan himself cast doubt on the South African claim that the Gaborone raid was a "surgical" strike targeted solely at known ANC terrorists, and suggested that it might have been a more generalized retaliation. He implied a comparison between this and a theoretical US attack on Shi'ite strongholds in Lebanon to punish the hijackers of the TWA airliner

State Department officials have repeatedly stressed that they have the highest regard for Botswana's Foreign Minister, Mrs Gaositwe Chiede and say they have no reason to doubt her. Botswana has insisted that it was abiding by "problem-solving arrangements" worked out with Pretoria and that there were no ANC fighters in Gaborone

ARCUS 2/7/85

30
250

Army unit for unemployed men slammed

Staff Reporter

PLANS to set up a military unit to absorb young unemployed coloured men were seen today by opponents as "the foot in the door" to full conscription of coloured people and Indians

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, chairman of the coloured Ministers Council told the House of Representatives this week that it had been decided in consultation with the Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, to establish an SADF unit for coloured men with low school qualifications

The United Democratic Front was "aghast" at the announced intention, the regional secretary, Mr Trevor Manuel, said in a statement

"To utilise the unfortunate disposition of the unemployed to prop up the State's war machine is rank opportunism"

2½-year degree offered at UCT

Staff Reporter

STUDENTS registering at mid-year at the University of Cape Town will be able to complete their degree in 2½ years instead of the previous minimum of three years

UCT is the only university in South Africa where this is possible

Servicemen completing their national service in June and other students can register for half-year courses in certain subjects in the faculties of arts and social sciences and humanities. Each counts as a half credit towards a degree

Academic fees

The new system, which begins this year, will make it easier for students paying their own way through university, and for servicemen

Although the academic fees will be the same, it will be possible for students to work for six months before registering, cutting down on the time taken to complete a degree and saving living expenses for this period

The courses for which students can

register are animal biology, anthropology of Southern Africa, an introduction to computing, English for academic purposes (a non-credit course for students needing to improve their English), geology, philosophy an introduction to the theory of knowledge and metaphysics, plant biology, two sociology courses — social family and self and industrial sociology in South Africa, and statistics

Mrs Mandy Hutton-Squire, secretary to the dean of social sciences and humanities, said this would not be an easy way of completing a degree and students would have to be bright and motivated to work hard, but it was possible in theory

To complete a degree in 2½ years the student would need to register for four half-courses in the first six months, four courses in the second year and three courses in the third year, counting as nine credits

The closing date for applications is June 30 and for servicemen, July 19. Courses will begin on July 22.

Gift of Cape Corps School

CAPT Tuis
21/6/85
(254)

Staff Reporter

ADDITIONAL medical facilities will be available for injured and disabled members of the South African Defence Force now that the SADF's Recuperation Fund has reached R1 million

The fund was launched by the SADF Ladies' Association to augment State expenditure in the care of disabled SADF members

At a function yesterday where a cheque for R2 500, raised by the Cape Corps School, was handed over to the fund, Commandant G K Jacobs, second in command of the Cape Corps School, said the Defence Force did not have only operational casualties but also casualties from illness and other factors

The Cape Corps School had raised funds during a music evening and a treasure hunt day and had also bottled and registered its own wine, which was introduced yesterday

Commandant Jacobs said the pinotage 1983 vintage, late vintage, dry white and rosé wines would be available only in the unit's bar and at functions.

"It is traditional among units — especially Citizen Force units — to have one's own wine and the Cape Corps is one of the very few Permanent Force units to do so," Commandant Jacobs said

The Botswana raid

BASHING the West gave John Vorster a landslide victory at the polls in 1977. Will it do the same for P.W. Botha in 1985?

The United States and Britain have been reading some important messages into last week's lightning SADF raid on Gaborone

And it is important that Western perceptions should not be obscured by President Botha's tirade against the West for its 'opportunistic policies' and 'international meddling' — an attack seen by the West as essentially for domestic consumption

It was President Botha's extravagant accusation that the West was being manipulated by the Soviet Union into promoting Soviet aims in southern Africa that has by-elections written all over it.

Platform

Telling the West where to get off is, perhaps, the obvious platform for worried Nationalists facing contests in five key seats in the September by-elections

In the context of international priorities the clinical military attack on Gaborone last week has also been somewhat overshadowed by the Beirut hijack and hostage drama

At a Press conference this week President Ronald Reagan even drew a parallel between South Africa's regional dilemma in dealing with the violence of the African National Congress and America's dilemma over how to respond to the TWA hijackers.

But the degree to which

Confidence in S A has been deeply shaken

Western confidence in southern Africa détente has been shaken by the Botswana raid should not be underestimated

My sources at the British Foreign Office tell me that the mild Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, reacted with a rare fit of anger when told about the raid on a Commonwealth capital and he personally delivered an acidic dressing-down to the South African Ambassador, Dr Denis Worrall, after summoning him back from a visit to Wales

The Botswana raid also made a direct impact at No 10 Downing Street where the Prime Minister's aides were said to be deeply concerned about the development.

It was only the TWA hijack that pushed the raid off the agenda of EEC foreign ministers meeting in Luxembourg this week. Now it is certain to come up at the EEC heads of government summit in Milan at the end of the month

Key questions

Following the abortive SADF commando mission in Cabinda the international defiance implicit in the high-profile ceremony to inaugurate a new internal administration in Namibia, and the raid on Gaborone Western diplomats are asking two key questions

Is the regional peace initiative in southern Africa — the basis of constructive engagement — on the point of collapse?

Or is Pretoria trying to remind the West that it is the regional superpower and alone will determine the pace of internal change — regardless of Western diplomatic pressure, economic sanctions and disinvestment campaigns

S A's right

No Western government would deny that South Africa has a right to defend its legitimate

In May 1984 just before the grenade attack on two deputy ministers — President Botha's important factor is being overlooked. There is no evidence yet made public to suggest that the attack was engineered or executed by the ANC. It is significant that the ANC leadership in Lusaka has denied responsibility for the attack and by implication, this year he said, 'It is our responsibility to take cognisance of the implications of the attack was carried out by radicals who

John Battersby
LONDON BUREAU

would regard themselves both friendly and hostile as owing allegiance to the ANC that is a disturbing indication that the old-guard and relatively moderate African nationalist leadership is losing its grip on the ANC. If that cohesion is broken and the Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo lose their influence in the ANC it could be a disaster for the prospects of a peaceful settlement.

The post-1976 generation of ANC radicals pressing for tougher military action and more discriminate acts of violence will have had their case dramatically strengthened by the Botswana raid on the eve of the watershed ANC conference. Once they gain control of the ANC the organisation will split and the adventurers and radicals will set South Africa on the road of Lebanon and Northern Ireland. All indications at this stage are that the security and domestic benefits of the raid are heavily outweighed by the international damage to South Africa's economic and diplomatic interests.

President Botha's rantings are unlikely to change that perception in the West. But they may enable him to retain a few parliamentary seats threatened by the Right wing in the September mini-

The West accepts Botswana's bona fides that it is doing all within its power to prevent ANC guerillas from crossing its borders into South Africa

If it has not been entirely successful the West feels that, in spite of Mr Botha's efforts, diplomatic channels had not been exhausted

If, as appears to be the case, the raid on Gaborone

contests in five key seats in the September by-elections.

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S A's right

No Western government would deny that South Africa has a right to defend its legitimate security interests but a reversion to destabilisation tactics presents a direct threat to Western interests in the region.

The West will have to decide what the limits of diplomatic and economic pressure are as instruments of change in South Africa and at what point they become counter-productive in terms of escalating cross-border violence in southern Africa.

Striving for regional stability is the whole basis of Western foreign policy in southern Africa.

In the case of the United States — battling with hostile public opinion to keep constructive engagement with South Africa alive — the one benefit the Reagan Administration could point to was the shift towards greater regional stability in the post-Nkomati and Lusaka accord era.

After the events of the past few weeks such claims have less and less credibility and the arguments of those clamouring for tougher economic sanctions are strengthened.

into account the effect of our decisions on South Africa's foreign relations. Indeed, our goal is to extend these relations the interest of SA demands no less.

These remarks were interpreted by the West as a hopeful indication of movement beyond the confines of the laager.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha put it forthrightly in an interview in the Financial Mail last week when asked how badly South Africa needed the goodwill and friendship of the United States.

'South Africa seeks friendship with all democratic countries. But not at all costs; not at the price of its own interests and survival'

By striking at Botswana — one of the few beacons of peace, stability and democracy in black Africa, South Africa has confounded and angered the West.

The West accepts Botswana's bona fides that it is doing all within its power to prevent ANC guerillas from crossing its borders into South Africa.

If it has not been entirely successful the West feels that, in spite of Mr Botha's efforts, diplomatic channels had not been exhausted.

If, as appears to be the case, the raid on Gaborone was an act of reprimand

indication that the old-guard and relatively moderate African nationalist leadership is losing its grip on the ANC.

If that cohesion is broken and the Nelson Mandelas and Oliver Tambos lose their influence in the ANC it could be a disaster for the prospects of a peaceful settlement.

The post-1978 generation of ANC radicals pressing for tougher military action and more indiscriminate acts of violence will have had their case dramatically strengthened by the Botswana raid on the eve of the watershed ANC conference.

Once they gain control of the ANC the organisation will split and the adventurers and radicals will set South Africa on the road of Lebanon and Northern Ireland.

All indications at this stage are that the security and domestic benefits of the raid are heavily outweighed by the international damage to South Africa's economic and diplomatic interests.

President Botha's rantings are unlikely to change that perception in the West. But they may enable him to retain a few parliamentary seats threatened by the Right wing in the September mini-election.

Mass burial for Botswana victims

2/1/78
Sawyer

GABORONE — Most of the South Africans killed in the commando raid on Gaborone last Friday will be buried in a mass funeral in the Botswana capital tomorrow, it was announced here yesterday.

A memorial service for all 12 killed in the

raid was held yesterday in the Anglican Cathedral. It was attended by President Quett Masire and senior government officials.

All civil servants were given permission to leave their work to attend the service.

According to Radio

Botswana, the South Africans who will be buried in Gaborone tomorrow are Cecil Phahle and his wife, Lindi, Dick Mtsweni, Harry Mnyele, Duke Machobane and Baso Zondi.

Another South African, Joseph Malaza, will

be buried in the Republic.

The father of the white South African killed in the raid, Michael Hamlyn, was due to arrive in Gaborone yesterday to make arrangements for his son's burial.

Body

The six-year-old Mosotho boy, Peter Mafoka, will be buried in Lesotho. The body of the Somali national with

Dutch citizenship, Ahmed Geer, is being flown to Somalia for burial.

Two Botswana citizens, Gladys Kesupile and Eugenia Kobole, will be buried tomorrow near their home town of Serowe, according to the radio.

No time has yet been given for the mass funeral which is expected to take place in the local cemetery.

'Proof' from Botswana

A LARGE haul of documents seized in the South African raid on Gabone "confirms the intelligence on which the attack was based," the SA police said in Pretoria yesterday. ~~21/6/85~~ The Press was shown the documents and a small quantity of weapons seized in the raid. "The intelligence brought back from Gabone by the security forces confirms the intelligence on which the attack was based," security policeman Major Craig Williamson told members of the Press. "The raid has been widely condemned internationally, and the Botswana Government

has questioned whether the people killed in the attack were ANC activists. Major Williamson said a number of documents taken indicated the ANC and the SA Communist Party had contact with various people, trade unions and other organisations inside South Africa. Included in the haul were receipts and telephone accounts. He said the police were following up the information, and that he would take action in the near future. He would not elaborate.

254
Sowetan
21/6/85

SA 'guilty of murder'

Cape Times 25/6/8

From RICHARD WALKER the South African raid and to advise on measures

NEW YORK — The UN Security Council last night found South Africa guilty of "murder, blackmail, kidnapping" and the general intimidation of Botswana

A UN mission will be sent to Gaborone to assess damage caused by

the South African raid and to advise on measures "to strengthen Botswana's capacity to receive and provide assistance to South African refugees"

The council acted after an ardent Botswana plea for support in its "hour of crisis and tragedy"

The South African Ambassador, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, replied "For the ANC, our message is crystal clear. If you strike us, we will strike back — wherever you are"

But Botswana vowed to continue to provide sanctuary for Pretoria's enemies, saying it would never allow its territory to be used as a base for guerilla operations against South Africa

Last night was the council's third condemnation of the Republic within 48 hours — an all-time record.

It was unanimous, as was Thursday night's condemnation of the Cabinda commando operation and calling for scrupulous respect of Angolan sovereignty

The first scolding, on South Africa's refusal to implement a UN settlement in SWA/Namibia, was tempered by American and British abstentions over a threat of sanctions if Pretoria did not soon come around

B7 when, far exa

UDF 'aghast' at plan to militarize jobless

Staff Reporter 256

THE government's plan to establish a special military unit for unemployed coloured men is "the foot in the door" for the full-scale conscription of coloured people and Indians the United Democratic Front joint secretary, Mr Trevor Manuel, said yesterday.

The Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse announced in the House of Representatives this week that the unit was aimed at providing military and technical training for young men unable to find employment.

Mr Manuel described the "unequivocal support" given to the move by Mr Hendrickse as

confirmation of the widely held view that participation in the tri-cameral Parliament would lead to the eventual conscription of coloureds and Indians.

The UDF "stood aghast" at the plan to draw the unemployed into the Defence Force.

"We demand that the unemployed be given jobs to regain their self respect.

"To utilize their unfortunate position to prop up the State's war machine is opportunism.

"The establishment of cadet units from the unemployed failed miserably in the Seventies. Similarly, this devious scheme must also be made to fail," he said.

254
24/6/85

Call-up 'upholds apartheid'

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH —
About 180 members of the Grahamstown Synod of the Methodist Church at the weekend declared their opposition to the use of conscription to uphold apartheid

A spokesman for the synod said 92 members opposed conscription "because conscriptees were being used to uphold a system of apartheid which had been declared a heresy and an evil by the Methodist Church"

He said 22 members felt that "in spite of their abhorrence of the apartheid system and the use of conscriptees in the townships", conscription was necessary to maintain internal law and order

And 62 members, who also expressed "abhorrence of the apartheid system and the use of conscriptees in the townships", felt conscription was necessary to defend South Africa's borders against outside forces

"No one was in favour of conscription being for the upholding of the present system of apartheid," Mr Crockett said

● Sapa reports from Johannesburg that the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference has called for an end to military conscription

Bishops' plea for end to call-up

ABCC
24/6/85
254
~~254~~

JOHANNESBURG — The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference has called for an end to military conscription and an amendment to the Defence Act to make this possible.

"We are concerned at the growing numbers of young men faced with a crisis of conscience caused by their conscription," an SACBC statement said yesterday.

"Our concern as bishops of Southern Africa is for a speedy and just solution to the problems experienced by its people — a solution to which all sectors of the population are called to play their part," the statement said.

An end to conscription would leave the South African Defence Force open to those in sympathy with it and would grant individuals freedom of conscience, the statement said.

TURMOIL

The bishops said many national servicemen experienced turmoil when they became aware of the role they were expected to play in the black townships and elsewhere in Southern Africa.

Men facing a crisis over conscription faced limited options, the statement said. These were:

- Serving in the army, with whose mode of operation they could not agree
- Doing six years of alternate service if they were recognised religious pacifists
- Serving a six-year jail sentence if they objected to the war on the grounds that they believed it to be unjust
- Leaving South Africa to live in exile

HUMAN RIGHTS

The statement also repeated a call that provision be made for "so-called moral and ethical objectors" — who were not included in the Defence Amendment Act.

In 1977 the SACBC defended the right of the individual to follow his conscience and urged the Government to make provision for alternative forms of non-military national service.

The SACBC has invited Cardinal Paulo Arns — renowned for his human rights campaign during 20 years of military rule in Brazil — to address a peace festival aimed at ending conscription. He arrives in Johannesburg this week — Sapa

Cape Times 24/6/85

Tutu: Raid dead not guerillas

254

From SIPHO NGCOBO — on the borders. Their problems are neither there nor in Botswana where they massacred innocent people, but the problem is right here (in South Africa) and it is apartheid. We would not be having refugees if apartheid was not existing. We would not even be having ANC guerillas if these immoral laws were not being enforced," he added.

JOHANNESBURG — The 12 people who were killed in Gaborone by SADF commandos during the June 14 raid were not ANC guerillas as claimed by South Africa, Bishop Desmond Tutu told a crowd of about 300 people during a memorial service at the Regina Mundi Cathedral in Soweto yesterday.

● A memorial service for those killed during the SADF raid on Gaborone was held in St George's Church, Calenda Street, Athlone, yesterday afternoon and was attended by about 200 people.

"The SADF killed a six-year-old child and claimed he was part of the ANC band which was planning attacks against the South African Government. How can a child of this age be part of a plot to attack South Africa?" he asked.

At least one busload of people came in from the townships. Mourners had hoped to be addressed by the Rev Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, but he was not able to attend the meeting.

He maintained that all those killed were refugees and described the raid in Botswana as "a dastardly act carried out by a bunch of bullies who took advantage of Botswana's weak position".

One of the speakers was Ms Mama Zihlangu, vice-chairperson of the United Women's Organization. Hymns were sung in memory of those who died.

He also told the congregation that the South African Government had no moral justification to be a government.

● Gaborone raid dead given ANC burial, page 4

"They have no grounds to be a government. In fact, they are a bunch of bullies whose rule is based on the stinking apartheid policies.

"They always claim that their problems are

PFP warning on 'reprisal's' consequences

Cape Times 25/6/88 (10) 254

Political Correspondent

ACTIONS such as the recent SADF raid into Botswana would lead to a hardening of attitudes towards violence and counter-violence in South Africa, the leader of the PFP, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, warned yesterday

Such actions would also hasten the Republic's international isolation, he said in a statement

"The counter-propaganda against South Africa and the increasing hostility between the races inside South Africa eventually outweigh the short-term advantage of demonstrating the government's ability to strike back indiscriminately whenever such acts of violence occur inside our borders"

While the "reprisal" raid on Gaborone might hold short-term advantages for the government, the long-term repercussions appeared to be very serious

Dr Slabbert, who is also the PFP's chief spokesman on defence, said all parties should look for ways to combat terrorism which did not lead to an escalation in violence

Mounting chorus of world outrage

The Botswana raid led to the recall to Washington of United States Ambassador Mr Herman Nickel. The raid was last week unanimously condemned by the Security Council at the United Nations

The Cape Times's London correspondent reports that the Commonwealth Secretariat's committee on Southern Africa has joined the mounting chorus of world outrage over South Africa's lightning strike in Gaborone 11 days ago

A statement after the committee met in London yesterday condemned South Africa's "wanton and unprovoked acts of aggression against a sister Commonwealth country" and demanded an end to all such acts

The statement said the committee "associates itself with the demand of the UN Security Council for 'full and adequate compensation by South Africa to Botswana for damage to life and property resulting from such acts of aggression'"

CAPE TOWN 25/6/85
254

Armcor seeks early coast ban

Environment Reporter

ARMSCOR has applied for permission to close the coastal area west of the De Hoop nature reserve to the public earlier than intended because it claims excessive vandalism and poaching has been taking place.

The threat of an early closure, which could take place any day now, has sparked a fresh controversy among outdoors enthusiasts in the Arniston area who say the claims of poaching and vandalism are "totally unjustified".

It is also felt that the closure is unnecessary since Armcor has allowed cottage owners on the coast east of De Hoop to rent back their cottages until the end of 1986.

A spokesman for Armcor said the area was being closed because of "the excessive vandalism and poaching of wildlife that has been taking place, especially in those areas that have been vacated such as Skipskop and Ryspunt".

He said people had driven up the beach in four-wheel-drive vehicles and had been caught and stranded at high tide. They had then driven back over the land, breaking fences and gates.

Because of these problems it had been decided to request permission to close the area earlier than intended.

"We are just waiting

for the permit of authorization. It could be this week," he said.

One Arniston resident, who did not want to be named, said Armcor's claims were "absolute rubbish".

He said he had never heard of poaching in the area and suggested that Armcor look to its own employees (about 300 people have been brought into the area) if poaching was occurring.

He said he regularly drove up and down the coast from Arniston to the De Hoop boundary and seldom saw more than one or two other vehicles in 35km.

"At weekends there are sometimes up to four four-wheel-drive vehicles but only people who know the route from Arniston use the beach, which immediately restricts numbers."

It was also impossible for the vehicles to become trapped by the high tide, he said.

'No problem'

A spokesman for the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation said poaching was not a problem either in the reserve or on the reserve's boundary with Armcor.

● The Armcor spokesman confirmed that people could apply to the Department of Public Works to rent back their cottages in the range area between De Hoop and Cape Infanta until the end of 1986.

Allegation SADF men broke open coffin is denied

By WENDY FRAENKEL

POLICE have denied an allegation that SA Defence Force personnel broke open a coffin to identify the body at a weekend vigil in Langa, Uitenhage

Lt-Col Gerrie van Rooyen, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, also denied that the SADF men arrested eight of the mourners

Allegations had been made that SADF members burst into the Langa home of Mr Mlungesi Dwesini on Friday night, forced open the coffin in which he was lying and later arrested eight people

Mr Dwesini was buried on Saturday afternoon

It was also alleged by Mr Cipro Mandabana, executive member of the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union (Macwusa), who was at the house on the night of the incident, that SADF members whipped and dispersed about 800 people

These allegations were denied by Lt-Col Van Rooyen. He said that members of the SADF had dispersed a crowd of people who were throwing stones at vehicles, but that at no time did they whip anyone as had been alleged

He said that the SADF did go to the Dwesini home the same night, but it was entirely untrue to say they forced open the coffin

"The coffin was open for all to see," he said

MARK STANSFIELD
Defence Reporter

CITIZEN Force 30-day call-ups have been extended to cope with unrest and conflict in South Africa.

The traditional 30-day military camp was doubled to 60 days from the beginning of the month.

But this does not change Citizen Force members' overall period of post-national service as the following year's call-up will be shortened

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said Citizen Force members were still required to serve 720 days over a 12-year period, or six cycles of 120 days each on completion of their initial two-year army stint

Extended

But they could now be called up to serve 60 days of continuous service within South Africa instead of the traditional 30 days in one year and 90 days the next

The spokesman said "Nothing has really changed — one camp has been extended while the other will be shortened so that Citizen Force members still serve 120 days every two years"

The change came into effect on June 1, he said

The Chief of the Army, General Constand Viljoen, was fully aware of the unfavourable economic climate and the difficulties created for the commercial sector by the extended period of service, the spokesman said

"Reluctance"

"General Viljoen has personally ordered that every possible consideration be granted to troops during periods of service with regard to business and domestic problems," he said

SADF director, manpower liaison, Brigadier A C Chemaly, said the decision to extend camp service had been taken with "great reluctance and caution" but continuing conflict in South Africa made it necessary

The 120-day, two-year cycle had previously been divided into periods of 30 days and 90 days, the 30-day period being used for training and courses at camps inside South Africa while the 90 days were spent in the operational area

Policy restricted service to 30 days but now the situation demanded a change and many Citizen Force members could find themselves called up to serve 60 days in camps

Unrest: 30-day call-up extended

ARC 245
25/6/86
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AK600 25/6/85
ANC has
suicide squads in
the Cape,
say police

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA — The Gaborone raid has uncovered the presence of African National Congress suicide squads in the Eastern and Western Cape, a police spokesman said today. The groups were being controlled from Maseru, according to information gleaned from a "key" ANC suspect who had been arrested as a result of the Gaborone raid, the spokesman said.

It had also emerged that ANC members in Maseru took their orders from Gaborone which, in turn, took its instructions from the ANC offices in Lusaka. The Gaborone office is believed by police to control suicide squads operating in the Transvaal.

WIDENING

The arrest of the ANC man has led to several other arrests and a security police investigation concentrated in the Eastern and Western Cape.

The spokesman refused to give more details on the arrests but said they had led to a widening investigation which would result in more arrests.

The Gaborone raid on June 14, in which South African commandos killed 12 people and attacked 10 targets, provided security police with what they described as a "treasure trove of intelligence".

Police seized telephone accounts and ANC membership receipts as well as a computer loaded with ANC data.

HAND GRENADES

● Three prominent members of the United Democratic Front — two men and a woman — were arrested in New Brighton near Port Elizabeth yesterday in connection with the alleged hand-grenade attack on the house of Azanian People's Organisation member, the Rev Ebenezer Magana, on Sunday.

Police seized a number of hand grenades. The police spokesman said he could not at this stage confirm links between the Gaborone raid and the New Brighton arrests.

● A policeman and his wife were injured when hand grenades were hurled at two houses in Tembisa on the East Rand last night and police arrested a policeman's house with a petrol bomb in Kwathema near Springs.

30 days added to 1985 call-up

Staff Reporter

THE 120-DAY two-year Citizen Force call-up period has been amended to cope with the fast-changing security situation in South Africa

In future, Citizen Force trainees and non-area bound commandos may be called on to serve up to 60 days a year, altering the usual 30 day-90 day split encompassed in an amendment to the Defence Act which recently increased post-national service commitments to 720 days over a 12-year period

The alteration, which came into effect on June 1, does not affect the total number of days that CF members are required to serve

A Defence Force spokesman confirmed from Pretoria yesterday that the call-up had been amended, but stressed that it would not affect the overall period of service subsequent to the two years of national service

The Defence Force director of manpower liaison, Brigadier A C Chemaly, is reported as saying the move was made because of continuing conflict in South Africa

Defence sources said this was a contingency measure which would be instituted at Command level. It gave commanders the flexibility required in a fluid unrest situation and did not necessarily mean a marked increase in frequency of extended call-ups in the first year of the two-year cycle

Servicemen are required to serve 30 days under training and 90 operational. However, in practice the Defence Force applies a sympathetic policy in which servicemen are called on only for essential periods and released once their task has been completed

'Govt depends on military to maintain power'

254 (254) Soweto 27/6/85

THE South African Government has come to rely increasingly on the police, the security police and the military to maintain power because of the growing opposition to it, especially among blacks, the national conference of the South African Council of Churches was told this week.

Dr Wolfram Kistner, director of the SACC's Justice and Reconciliation Division, also said the special nature of militarisation had the effect of turning the whole of South Africa into a mi-

By
**SELLO
RABOTHATA**

itary camp

The civil service had to draw on the resources of the military and make use of the services of sol-

diers for many tasks in the civil service and this interdependence resulted in "a growing influence of the military on all aspects of national life"

In his report Dr Kistner said the civil war situation in the country had placed the Govern-

ment in a situation in which it finds itself helpless

System

"The indiscriminate use of weapons by the police force and the military is an expression of the loss of power and of control. The victims of

repression on the whole do not possess weapons," he said

Dr Kistner added that South African Christians not only have the right to resist, but they are under an obligation to resist a political system that legalises injustice and often gives it a Christian justification.

Resistance in a Christian perspective always implies concern, not only for the victims of oppression, but also for the oppressors and for the preservation of human life, be it the lives of the victims or of the oppressors

"People who have supported a racist policy for decades cannot become suddenly involved in a policy of alleged reform, since a political system that legalises injustice in principle cannot be reformed. Why have so many people been arrested, tortured and perhaps even been killed because of their opposition and resistance to such denationalisation policy or to aspects of this policy?" he said

BOTSWANA, SA talks expected

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

GABORONE — Further talks are expected between South Africa and Botswana on the ANC question despite the June 14 raid on Gaborone

The Botswana Government has not yet decided whether to agree to the July 23 meeting proposed by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha

But "the door remains open for further meetings," according to Botswana's Secretary for External Affairs, Mr G G Garebamono

Mr Garebamono confirmed today that Mr Botha's communication proposing the July 23 meeting arrived in Gaborone on the same day South African troops hit 10 alleged ANC targets in the Botswana capital, killing 12 persons

Mr Garebamono said "We believe that talking to our neighbours may help to resolve problems — perhaps not all problems, but at least some"

A South African refugee reported to have been one of the main targets of the raid, Mr Tim Williams, is reported to have left for Lusaka with his wife Stella and three children

There had been reports that South African security agents were still looking for him

Mr Williams told the *Botswana Guardian* that several days before the June 14 raid neighbours had warned him men were looking for him. He sent his family to a place of safety and kept on the alert

On the night of the raid, he said, he saw the commandos arrive outside his house and fled over the back yard wall shortly before they shot up the house and then blew it up with a bomb

Mr Williams arrived in Botswana shortly after the 1976 disturbances in Soweto. A film maker, he recently completed a documentary on basket-making for the Botswana museum, according to the *Guardian*

The newspaper also quoted an official of a welfare organisation dealing with refugees as saying that "some landlords seem to have panicked" into evicting South African tenants, or tenants, with South African friends

Opponent of call-up detained

The End Conscription Campaign today denounced the detention of its Eastern Cape chairwoman, Miss Janet Cherry, and others in Port Elizabeth this morning.

Mr David Shandoe, Press officer for the ECC, said in a statement "We deplore this action by the State. The apartheid government defines it as criminal to be committed and working for justice and peace for all the people of South Africa."

He said apartheid ruled through the use of force and of detention to silence its opponents, but "attacks as these, on the security of peace-loving South Africans, are to be expected in a country in the grips of civil war and one ruled by a minority government." *Star 27/1/75*

-CANC TUES 27/6/85

SA cancels visa for cardinal

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ICES
Save

JOHANNESBURG. — and neighbouring countries”
The visa of Cardinal Arnns of Brazil was “immediately” cancelled yesterday after he refused to sign an undertaking not to attend or speak at the End Conscription Campaign festival or to involve himself in the affairs of South Africa

“I will go as a free person where my brother bishops have asked me to go and do what they have asked me to do,” the cardinal told officials of the South African Consulate in Brazil.

Condemned

The cardinal, who was due in Johannesburg yesterday as a guest of the South African Catholic Bishops’ Conference, is recognized internationally for his human-rights campaign during the 20 years of military rule in Brazil

In a statement made soon after the cancellation of the visa, Cardinal Arnns said the South African Government was “not satisfied with the sacrifice and injustice it imposes on its people

“May the God of history grant to the dear people of South Africa the just solution of your problems, and the end of all discrimination,” he said

The withdrawal of the visa has been widely condemned

Among the organizations which have expressed disapproval are the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the United Democratic Front, the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Black Sash and the End Conscription Campaign.

Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the SACC, said the withdrawal of Cardinal Arnns’s visa “can only be interpreted as a sign that the government fears his message of peace and opposition to violence”

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Law and Order, said: “What the government thinks it has accomplished by this clumsy refusal of a visa to the cardinal is beyond me.”

‘Moral issue’

The Rev Peter Storey, president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, said the government’s action showed the fear of free discussion about conscription, “a grave moral issue”

The UDF said that by not allowing the cardinal to voice his opinion on the issue of compulsory conscription, the government was denying the white community the right to a view alternative to that of the apartheid state

Speakers at the Peace Festival, which begins on Saturday, will include Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Beyers Naude and Archbishop Denis Hurley. — Sapa

Di ‘doesn’t sack people’

LONDON — Diana, Princess of Wales, says she is not responsible for sacking members of the royal household

The mass-circulation Daily Mirror said it was approached by the princess after persistent press reports that she was responsible for several resignations

“I just don’t sack people,” she said

Diana is reportedly deeply upset over press reports depicting her as an iron-willed woman who dominates her husband, Prince Charles, even in his choice of staff. — Sapa-Reuter



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All-races move by SADF soon — Slabbert

Political Correspondent

THE leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, today predicted that the Defence Force would soon have to recruit volunteers from all races on a non-discriminatory basis.

He said he was "more convinced of this than ever" and of the fact that the Permanent Force would have to be enlarged on a permanent basis.

Dr Slabbert was reacting to the announcement that Citizen Force 30-day call-ups have been extended to cope with unrest.

"DISTURBING"

The usual 30-day military camp was doubled to 60 days from the beginning of the month. The overall period of post-national service remains the same.

Dr Slabbert, who is also his party's chief spokesman on military matters, said the latest move was a disturbing development. It would have important implications for the country's manpower position, should it continue.

It underlined the urgency with which the Geldenhuys Commission should report on the reorganisation of the SADF's manpower requirements and recruitment for the force.

● The PFP is committed to the phasing-out of conscription.

How to keep order without using the SADF

DR SIMON BAYNHAM, a specialist in strategic and security matters with the Department of Political Studies at the University of Cape Town, examines the controversial issue of using the SADF for keeping internal order

MOST South Africans view the military primarily as a deterrent against an outside power, not as a body — especially a citizen one — to be turned inwards against its own population. This in spite of the precedents of the SADF being used in a domestic role and in spite of the politically controversial border war.

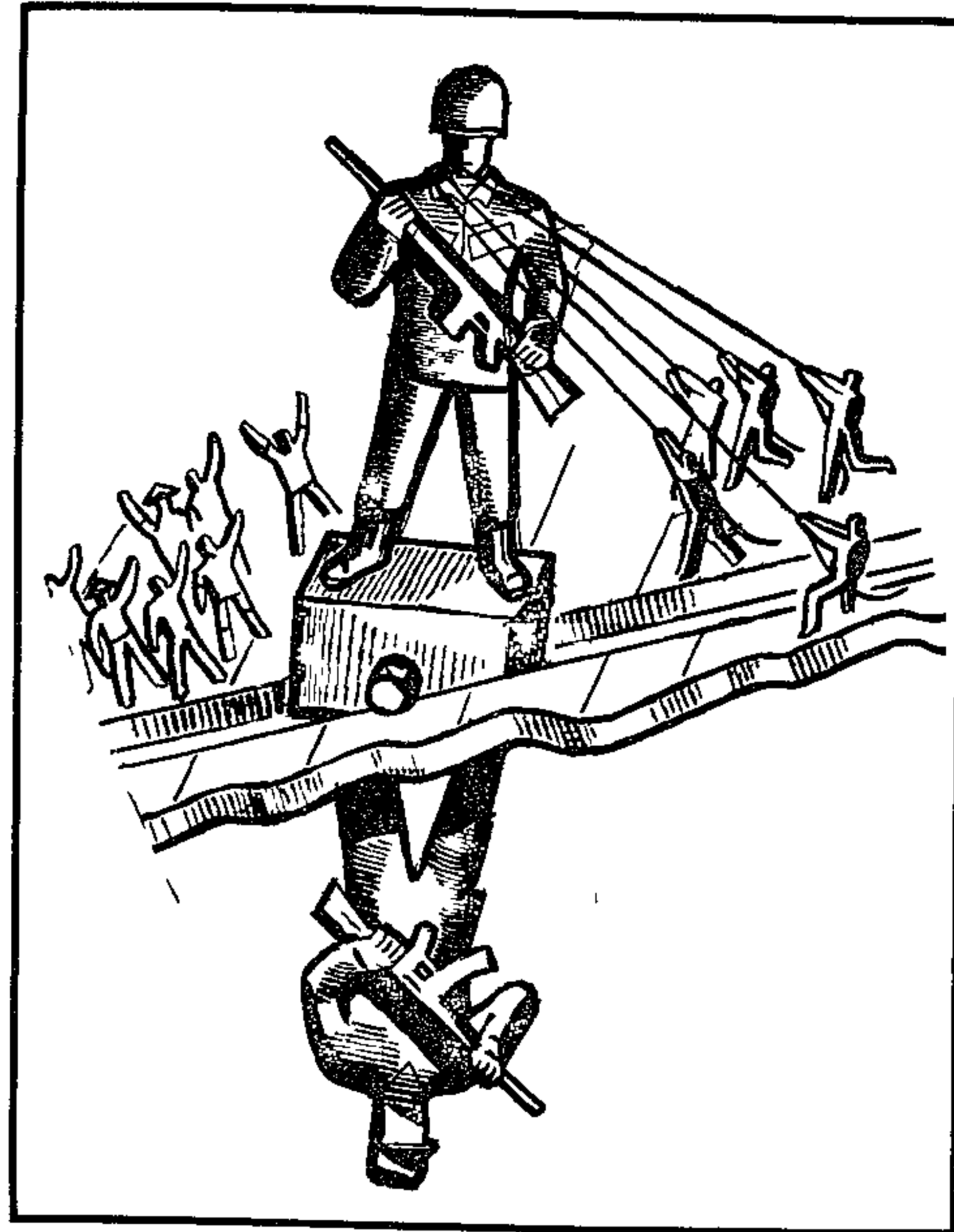
As is the case in many other countries, the Defence Force has a dual or split "Jekyll and Hyde" image. For while there might be some verity regarding Napoleon's maxim that without any army there is neither independence nor civil liberty, it is crucially important to stress Edmund Burke's warning that an armed disciplined body is in its essence potentially dangerous to liberty.

What is the solution to this apparently intractable dilemma? Part of the answer, surely, is to exert every conceivable pressure on the Government to keep the military off the streets — except as an ultimate reserve in an extreme emergency.

The wider constitutional implications of applying a putatively apolitical or neutral force to quash internal dissent is made all the more problematical because the SADF is a body made up largely of conscripts. This is one of several factors that help to explain the extreme reluctance of many senior officers to see troops enforcing public order.

It is the police who are constitutionally raised and designed for and, most important, publicly recognised as the proper agents for dealing with people who are a threat to or are breaking the law, whether as individuals or members of a crowd.

The armed forces' only function in this regard should be a peripheral one, for which their training and equipment may be better suited. One instance would be the use of military force in handling violent confrontations with heavily-armed hijackers or terrorists.



Another legitimate scenario would be the provision of special services and equipment to enable the police to fulfil their role. Bomb disposal, helicopters, night vision sighting, tactical advice and so on.

Thus there are certain occasions when the upholders of the law may need special services and hardware over and above those familiar or appropriate to the police if an operation is to be concluded with the least possible loss of life and limb.

In such circumstances, although there would be public concern, the use of military personnel and facilities would be more acceptable.

However, it would have to be clear that less risk was involved and that there would be less likelihood of casualties if the Defence Force was to be so deployed. But all of this is of a qualitatively different nature to the much more delicate and sensitive issue of using troops alongside policemen for maintaining public order in the face of violent demonstrations and riots.

Apart from the points raised already, one major reason for this is that the appearance of armed troops and the use of increased force frequently leads to an escalation of violence.

In addition, as Richard Clutterbuck has noted in his *Protest and the Urban Guerilla*

"The general effect of violence is to polarize moderate opinion towards the extremes. Why else should urban guerillas use it? Why else should soldiers be trained to bend over backwards to avoid it?"

But if the police are to remain responsible for law and order (and the soldiers kept in their barracks), they must be equipped and trained to do the job.

Clearly, as the tragic killings at Uitenhage have demonstrated, the police are not presently capable of fulfilling this role. However, it is the police who are confronted daily with the profound alienation and resentment of the black community.

Ideally, a riot is prevented rather than controlled. If this is not possible, the aim should be to restore law and order as quickly and as peacefully as possible. For purposes of analysis, the gradual escalation of police action in situations of disorder may be divided into a number of stages.

The first of these (failing a successful defusion of tensions through dialogue) involves a show of force — including warnings — ranging from the stepping up of foot and vehicle patrols to some sort of anti-riot drills. Even at this level, there is an undoubted requirement to issue the police with special protective clothing.

This would include helmets, neck guards and visors

and transparent shields. This helps to protect policemen from injuries caused by stones, bottles and other objects.

The second and third stages, which may be juxtaposed depending on the circumstances, would cover first the employment of a missile which would stop or knock over a person but which will not kill or hurt, such as fire hoses, plastic bullets and incapacitating gas, the latter dispensed by grenade, rifle or, in the case of large crowds, by the "sneeze machine". At this level, baton charges may also be used.

However, in the open layout of the townships, where a mob has a good cover and room for manoeuvre, small police units are constantly in danger of being cut off and annihilated, a fear articulated by several policemen to the Kanhemeyer Inquiry.

The penultimate stage involves bird-shot and then heavier buck-shot. Finally, military weapons, normally the R1, would be used in a controlled (ie a selective) fashion against those who have taken or are endangering the lives of others.

This is what should happen in theory but the fundamentally important principle of minimum force is not always adhered to in practice. One reason for this is that with only 43 000 personnel in a country approaching 30 million, the SAP are spread thinly indeed.

In riot control operations, this weakness makes itself keenly felt. Thus, it is not unusual for a single platoon to find itself facing a mob of thousands.

Under the circumstances, the first rungs in the escalation ladder may be by-passed in order to avoid physical contact with the crowd. The wretched results are the deaths and serious injuries of Sharpeville or Uitenhage.

The need is for a stronger, well-equipped and better-trained police force. Measures should also be implemented to upgrade the quality of recruits since the SAP dearly needs to modernize its attitude, approach and methods.

But the use of physical force to contain violence — however carefully regulated and restrained — is at best temporary in the present political climate. The best police service in the world will not stem the unrest if the Government fails to tackle the underlying reasons for the enmity its policies attract.

AR 45 28/6/85

Conservation plan for test-range

ZK 4

Armcor officials have promised that recommendations of the Hey Commission will be followed at the Overberg test-range By JOHN YELD, Environment Reporter

ARMSCOR officials and environmentalists have reached broad agreement on the management of the Overberg test range near Bredasdorp and a start has been made with a wide-ranging conservation plan for the area

Senior Armcor officials, accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Defence and of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, gave repeated assurances to journalists visiting the site yesterday that the recommendations of the Hey Commission of Inquiry would be carried out "to the letter" during development

"The Hey report is our Bible and we will develop this range with this report in our right hands," Mr Ben de Bruin, Armcor's senior executive responsible for research and development facilities, said during a briefing

Armcor assumed full control of the western half of the range between Arniston and the De Hoop nature reserve on June 10 Two properties still have to be acquired on the eastern section of the range towards Cape Infanta

According to range manager Mr J J van Wyk only the western section, which includes the giant new airstrip, will be a permanently restricted area

Other proclaimed areas will be for "dual use" under the mutual management of Armcor and the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation

Site manager Mr Peter Page, who is responsible for conservation, said much of the area had been "very, very neglected"

"It was abused, you might say Thirty percent of the area is so infested with alien vegetation that we regard it as virtually beyond control," he said

Mr John Comrie-Grieg, the editor of African Wildlife who was at the forefront of public pressure for the appointment of the Hey committee and a member of yesterday's party, said he was "impressed"

"I am pleased to see what I think is a genuine effort to accommodate the environmental-

ists' point of view Although this is a compromise I personally believe that the conservation gains heavily outweigh the losses"

Mr Comrie-Grieg also said he was "particularly delighted" with Mr Vlok's "categorical statement" that the government would stand by the recommendations of the Hey report as he believed this was the only way the indigenous vegetation could be saved

According to Mr Neil van Wyk, Assistant Director (Management) of the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation who has been liaising with Armcor, one of the most significant conservation gains to emerge from Armcor's involvement in the area had been almost totally ignored

"The recent announcement in Parliament by Mr John Wiley that the entire coastline from Klipkoppie to Cape Infanta is to be proclaimed a reserve for up to three sea miles and handed over to our control is a tremendous advancement for conservation in the area

"Our department has been trying unsuccessfully for 20 years to get control of the inter-tidal zone," Mr van Wyk said

Other points made yesterday included

- The range will start operating early in 1987 and will reach full operation after four years,

- Missiles "occasionally" aimed at the eastern area will always be inert,

- Armcor activities will have "a minimal effect" on the highly threatened Cape vulture colony at Potberg,

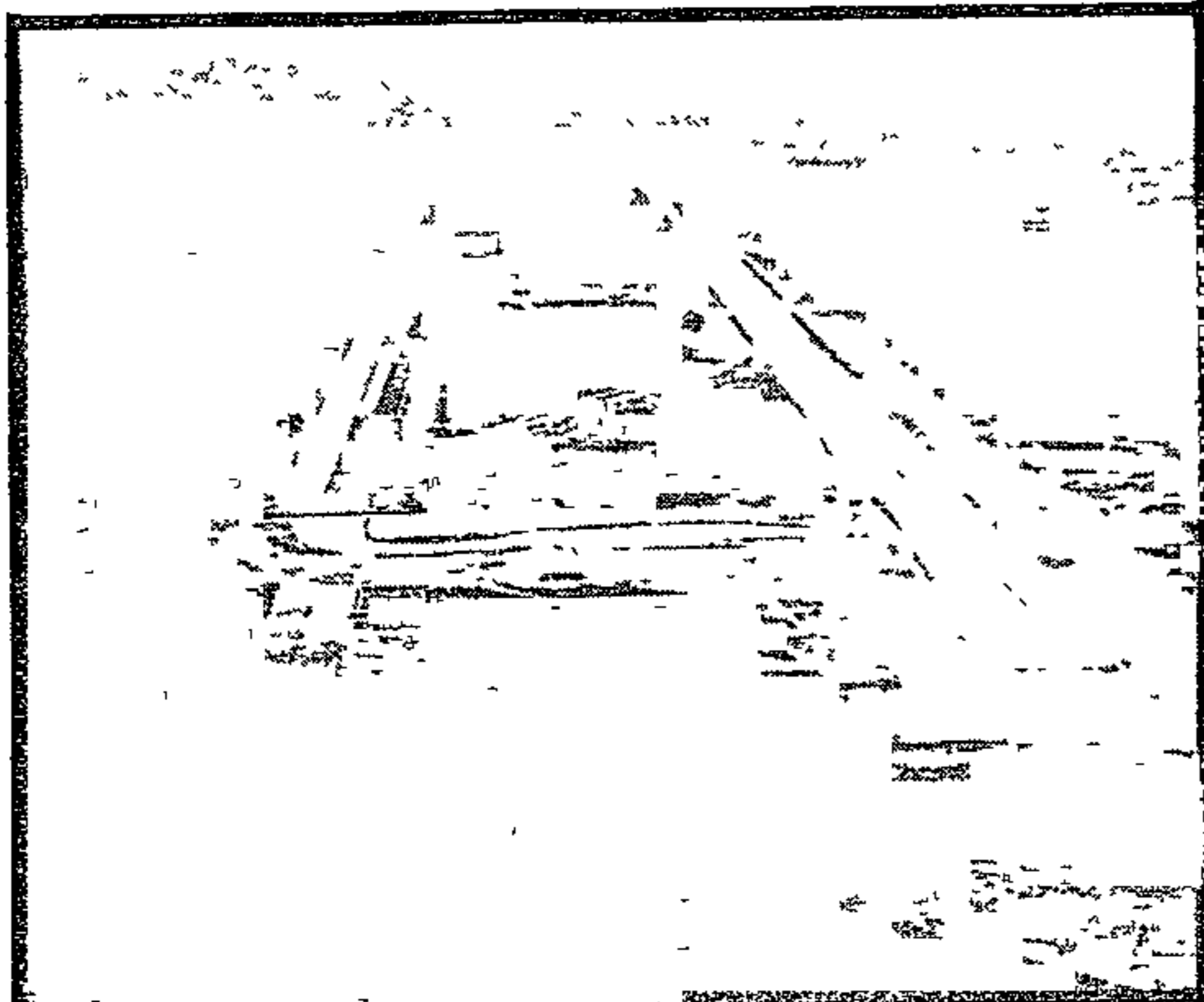
- Non-endemic animals like impala, giraffe and zebra which were previously brought in to stock a game farm in the area will be removed,

- Four of the historical stone fish traps on the coast will be maintained,

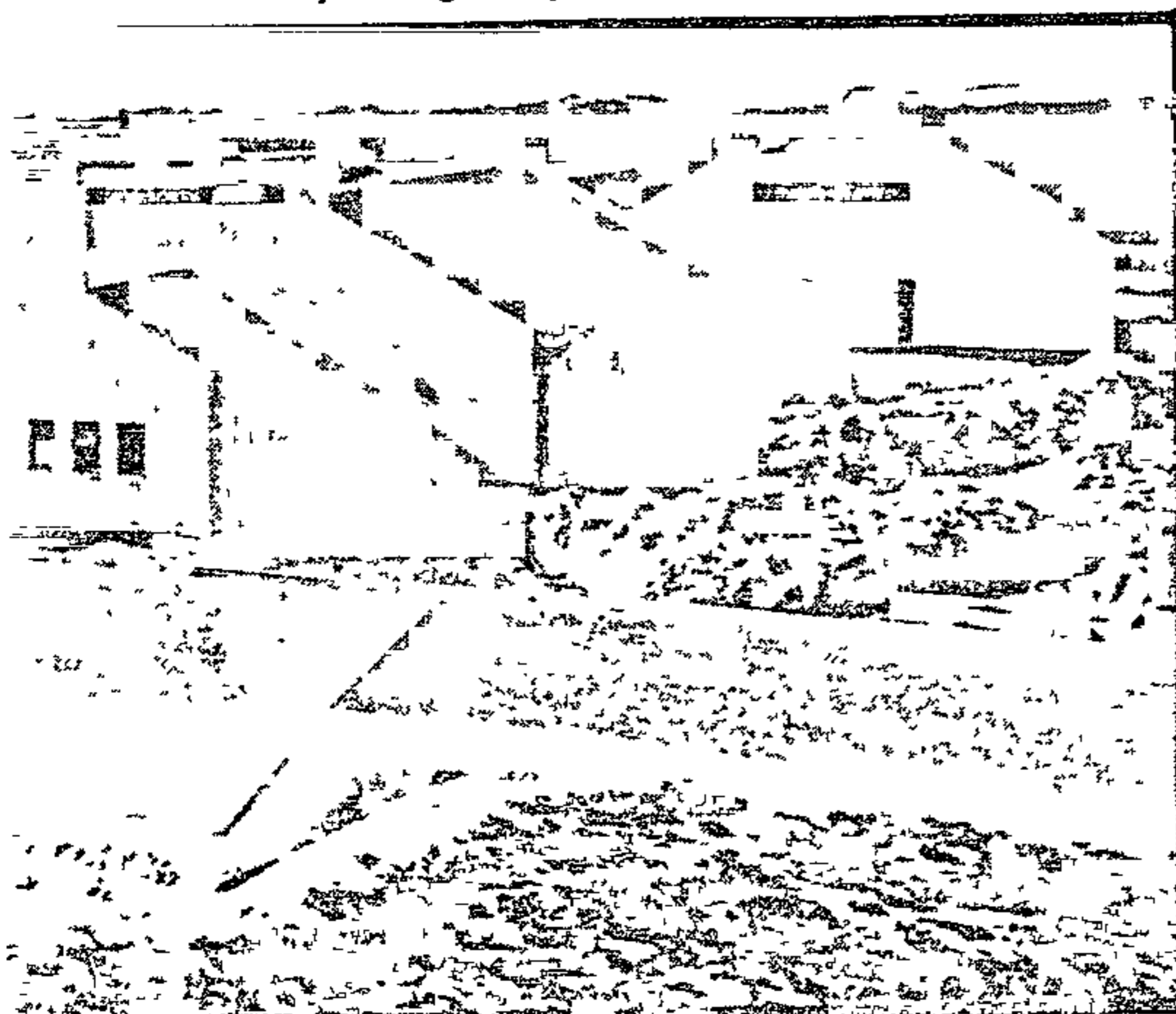
- Whales which breed in the area will not be disturbed and the only flying under 500m will be during "an emergency"



Complex at the Overberg test-range just north of Bredasdorp.

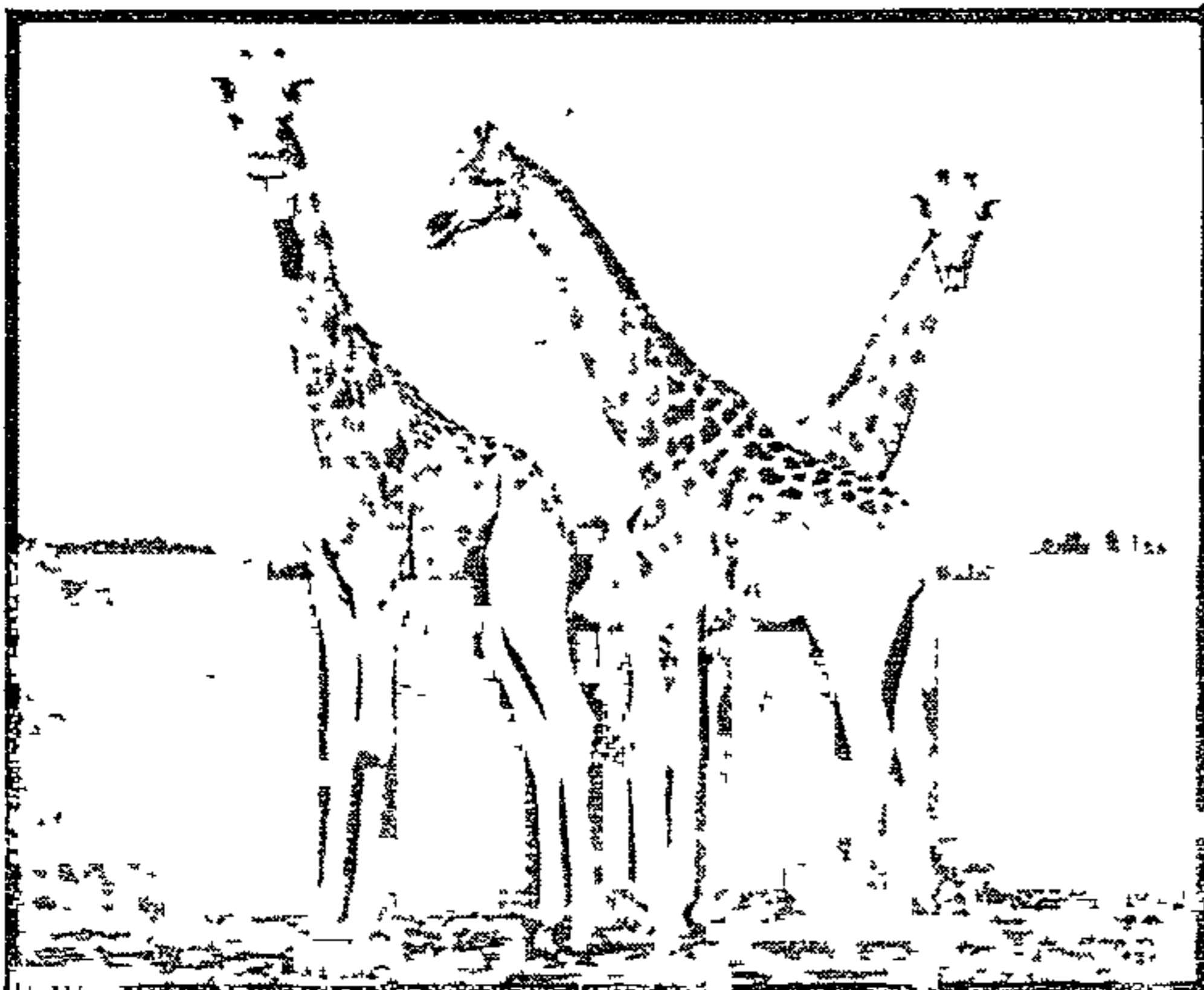


The airstrip under construction at the range will be only marginally shorter than DF Malan.

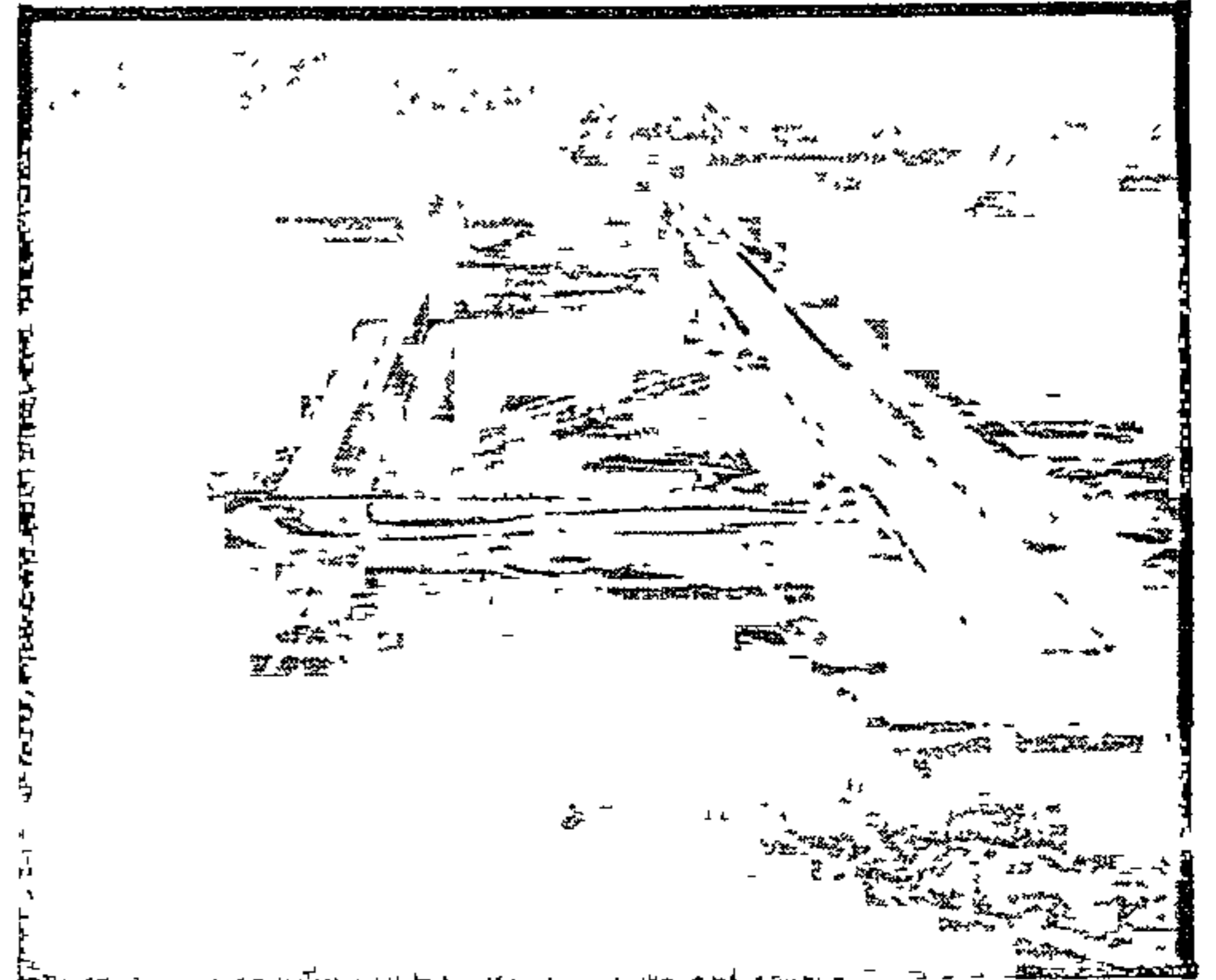




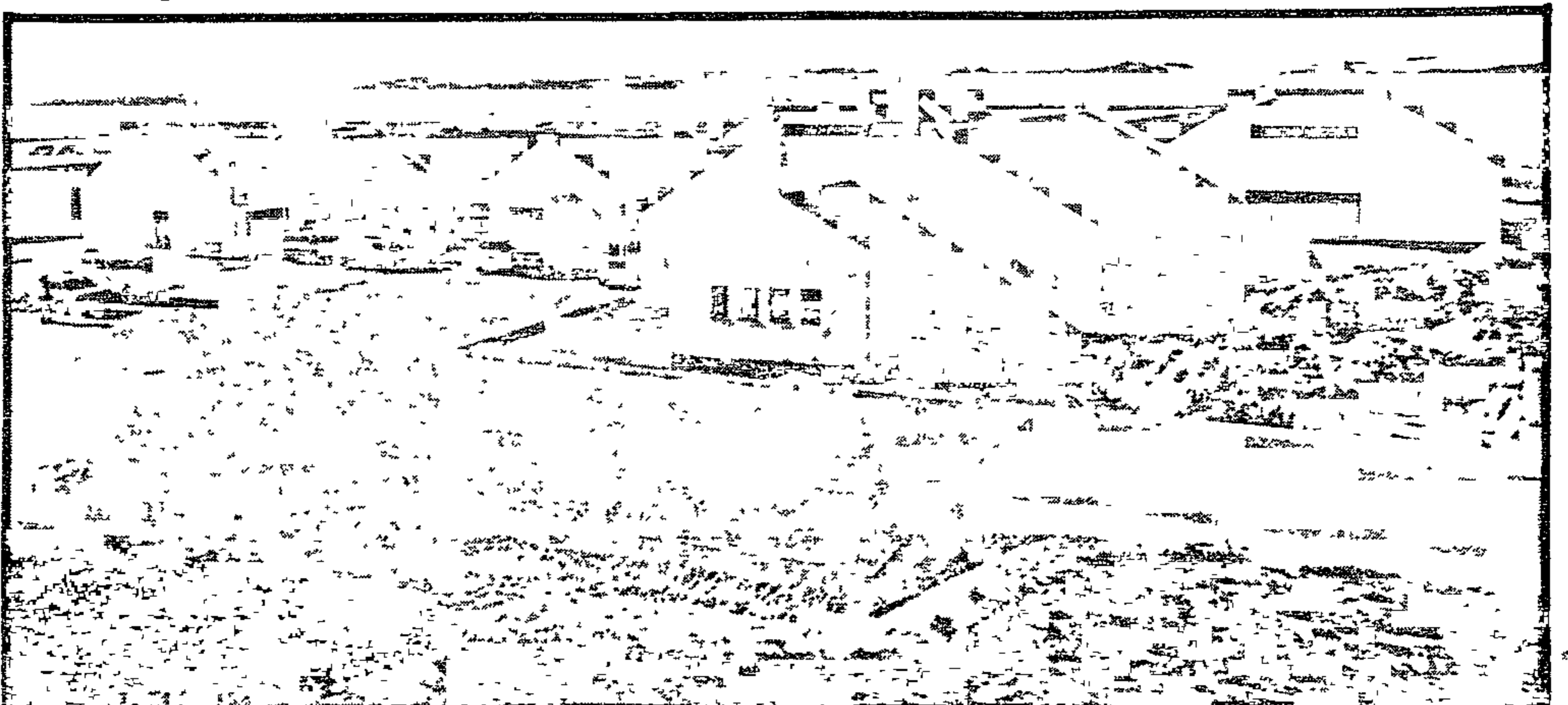
Armcor's new management and housing complex at the Overberg test-range just north of Waenhuiskrans.



Giraffe and other non-endemic animals previously brought into the area will be removed.



The airstrip under construction at the range will be only marginally shorter than D F Malan.



Buildings in the new complex have been designed to harmonise with the traditional Cape cottage architecture at Waenhuiskrans.

Pictures PIERRE OOSTHUYSEN, The Argus

'Guns of Gaborone' may backfire on us

254

Stay 28/6/85

Dr. van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, warned this week that nothing brutalised South Africans more than the steady drift into a siege in which violence became the most dominant mode of addressing the problems of change and stability.

He said in a statement that the counter-propaganda against South Africa and the increasing hostility between the races inside South Africa eventually outweighed the short-term advantage of demonstrating the Government's ability to strike back indiscriminately when acts of violence occurred inside the country's borders.

"I believe it is in the interests of us all to apply our minds to the problem of combating terrorism and violence in such a manner that it does not escalate the very violence and terrorism which we all believe should be ripped out of our society."

Dr Slabbert said that one of the most worrying developments of the recent session has undoubtedly been the political and international consequences of independent

Recent Defence Force strikes into neighbouring territories have damaged South Africa internationally as well as domestically, warns PFP leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert. Political Staff writer TOS WENTZEL (right) reports that the Leader of the Opposition believes that in this climate attitudes become hardened into ones of matching violence with counter-violence and this in turn results in increasing isolation.



Defence Force actions in neighbouring territories. The repercussions had severely damaged South Africa internationally as well as domestically.

It was difficult to understand the timing, the necessity and the logic behind raids such as those into Cabinda and Gaborone.

No country would hesitate to act pre-emptively should it have conclusive evidence that specific bases were busy planning imminent

acts of violence or terror within its borders. But it was not clear whether Cabinda or Gaborone were instances of this pre-emptive principle.

The Gaborone raid in particular appeared to be a clear act of reprisal for the grenade attacks on the homes of two MPs, Mr L Landers and Mr F Peters — and its long-term repercussions for the country could be extremely serious.

Domestically, — it hardened attitudes into ones of violence and

counter-violence and internationally it led to increasing isolation.

"No one would deny that those responsible for the Landers and Peters bombings should be sought out and apprehended as quickly as possible and brought to justice."

But this was not the same as "arbitrarily extracting vengeance" for the bomb attacks on the MPs. This extraction of vengeance would be made to look specially bad, said Dr Slabbert, if it were shown that those killed were not related to the attack.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom right of the page.

SADF seen as 'supporting apartheid'

Campuses spearhead growing resistance to military service

By Susan Fleming,
Education Reporter

Conscription is becoming a major issue at most English-language universities, according to the president of the National Union of South African Students, Mr Brendan Barry.

A survey on campuses last year found that 64 percent of English-speaking students saw the Defence Force as playing a supportive role to apartheid, Mr Barry said.

"Most English-speaking students are in touch with the political injustices in South Africa and there has been an overwhelming rejection of SADF involvement in the townships," he explained.

The End Conscription Campaign was widely supported by students and there was a definite despondency among them at the prospect of forfeiting two years of their lives to "support apartheid".

"Conscription is one of the major reasons why so many highly-qualified graduates prefer to leave South Africa after completing their studies."

Mr Barry added that student and other organisations could play an important role in resisting conscription and in ending apartheid.

"Most students are concerned that there should be

ECC aims for freedom of choice without penalty

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The campaign to end conscription into the South African Defence Force means different things to different supporters but at base it involves a freedom of choice — the option to do military service or to refrain from it without penalty.

And, say the End Conscription Campaign's organisers, this single focus explains how 40 widely divergent organisations — including church and student groups, political bodies and women's organisations — have managed to maintain unity in the drive to change call-up laws.

The organisation's Western Cape chairman, Mr Michael Evans, says. "There is an incredibly broad range of reasons why people oppose conscription."

The ECC embraces the



In most areas where the ECC is active there are Conscientious Objector Support Groups which offer individual assistance to those for

a peaceful future in South Africa and they view involvement with the SADF in political terms," he stressed.

Mr Barry renounced his rank as lieutenant at a public meeting at Wits University last year and said he would no longer serve in the Defence Force.

Resistance to conscription is not a recent issue. It has gained momentum in South Africa over the past 25 years.

But, while opposition to compulsory military service has strengthened, the Government has increased the size of the Defence Force and expanded its operations.

RELATIVELY SMALL FORCE

An article in the April edition of the magazine *South African Outlook* said the SADF was a relatively small force until 1960 and consisted of about 10 000 volunteers. But Sharpeville, the declaration of a state of emergency and the banning of the ANC and the PAC motivated the Government to increase its size.

Compulsory military service was introduced in 1967 and all white males had to do nine months' army service.

At this time objectors from the "peace churches" could be allotted for non-combatant duties either through administrative discretion or by the exemption board.

Most of these objectors were Jehovah's Witnesses and if they refused to serve without "any just cause", they could be imprisoned for up to three months. They protested vigorously against the treatment of people refusing to do military service.

In 1972 military service was increased from nine to 12 months and the sentence for refusing to serve rose to 15 months.

A provision was also made for Jehovah's Witnesses: anyone sentenced to DB (detention barracks) for 12 months or more could not be sentenced again — they had been granted the status of conscientious objectors.

In 1974, the South African Council of Churches passed a motion at its annual conference challenging the Government's stand on conscientious objection.

This motion was immediately criticised and the churches were divided on the issue. But the implementation of the motion was stopped when the amended Defence Act made it an offence to assist or encourage anyone to refuse to comply with their call-up.

In 1977, national service was doubled to 24 months.

The unrest in the mid-70s was accompanied by increased resistance to conscription. Many eligible soldiers left the country and *South African Outlook* estimates that, from 1975 to 1978, between 3 000 and 4 000 conscripts failed to report for service each year. Of these only one in

254
Star 28/6/85

many highly-qualified graduates prefer to leave South Africa after completing their studies"

Mr Barry added that student and other organisations could play an important role in resisting conscription and in ending apartheid.

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And, say the End Conscription Campaign's organisers, this single focus explains how 40 widely divergent organisations — including church and student groups, political bodies and women's organisations — have managed to maintain unity in the drive to change call-up laws.

The organisation's Western Cape chairman, Mr Michael Evans, says: "There is an incredibly broad range of reasons why people oppose conscription."

The ECC embraces the politically motivated, who view South Africa as a country pushed by apartheid into civil war; the religiously committed, some of whom adopt an entirely pacifist stand; human rights stalwarts, who argue the case in terms of the liberal right to choose, and people moved by all possible combinations of these reasons

INCITE

"What we are doing is campaigning for a change in the law — which is a quite legal activity," says Miss Claire Verbeek, co-ordinator of the ECC Peace Festival due to take place at Wits University this weekend.

The ECC is fully aware the Defence Act makes it an offence to persuade or incite any person to refrain from military service, Mr Evans adds, and it steers well clear of such activities.

The organisation is equally aware that whatever social or political meaning conscription may have, it remains a highly personal question.

One has only to scratch beneath the organisational affiliation of supporters to find they are potential servicemen, conscientious objectors, mothers of youths facing the call-up and established men who suddenly find "Dad's Army" has caught up with them.



In most areas where the ECC is active there are Conscientious Objector Support Groups which offer individual assistance to those for whom military service is a moral crisis.

"The service does not entail persuasion — it is an advice and information bureau," says Mr Evans

People approaching such bureaux may want legal advice. Or, as religious objectors, they may need advice about procedures for seeking alternative non-military service. Some might require referral for psychiatric help or simply need to talk to those who have already taken the path of conscientious objection

The ECC has no political affiliations, Mr Evans stresses.

"But conscription is really one of the few issues that directly oppresses whites, while blacks have many other forms of oppression with which to contend."

The Peace Festival will be a mix of speeches and discussions, music and art. People react to the question of the call up not only with their minds, but also on an emotional level.

The ECC realises there are many people whom it is more likely to reach by cultural outreach, by developing a kind of counter-culture, Mr Evans adds.

The organisation has sealed links with students at Stellenbosch but admits there are limits to its appeal in conservative circles.

Compulsory military service was introduced in 1967 and all white males had to do nine months' army service

At this time objectors from the "peace churches" could be allotted for non-combatant duties either through administrative discretion or by the exemption board

Most of these objectors were Jehovah's Witnesses and if they refused to serve without "any just cause", they could be imprisoned for up to three months. They protested vigorously against the treatment of people refusing to do military service

In 1972 military service was increased from nine to 12 months and the sentence for refusing to serve rose to 15 months

A provision was also made for Jehovah's Witnesses anyone sentenced to DB (detention barracks) for 12 months or more could not be sentenced again — they had been granted the status of conscientious objectors

In 1974, the South African Council of Churches passed a motion at its annual conference challenging the Government's stand on conscientious objection

This motion was immediately criticised and the churches were divided on the issue. But the implementation of the motion was stopped when the amended Defence Act made it an offence to assist or encourage anyone to refuse to comply with their call-up

In 1977, national service was doubled to 24 months

The unrest in the mid-70s was accompanied by increased resistance to conscription. Many eligible soldiers left the country and *South African Outlook* estimates that, from 1975 to 1978, between 3 000 and 4 000 conscripts failed to report for service each year. Of these only one in six was charged.

The first objectors to open the military debate on a public level were from church and student groups

In the late 1970s, the Catholic, Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational and Baptist churches publicly supported the right of every individual to object to military service on the grounds of conscience

Then the increase in the period of military camps in 1982 and the creation of "Dad's Army" for all white males until the age of 55, aroused the interest of students at the University of Cape Town

A UCT meeting on conscription and the focuses which followed showed many students were opposed to compulsory service, says *South African Outlook*

CONSIDERING OPTION

From then on, large numbers of people from church groups and campuses were considering objection as an option to military service

In 1983, the law gave religious pacifists the status of conscientious objectors. But those not accepted as religious and universal pacifists faced increased penalties: a jail sentence of up to six years

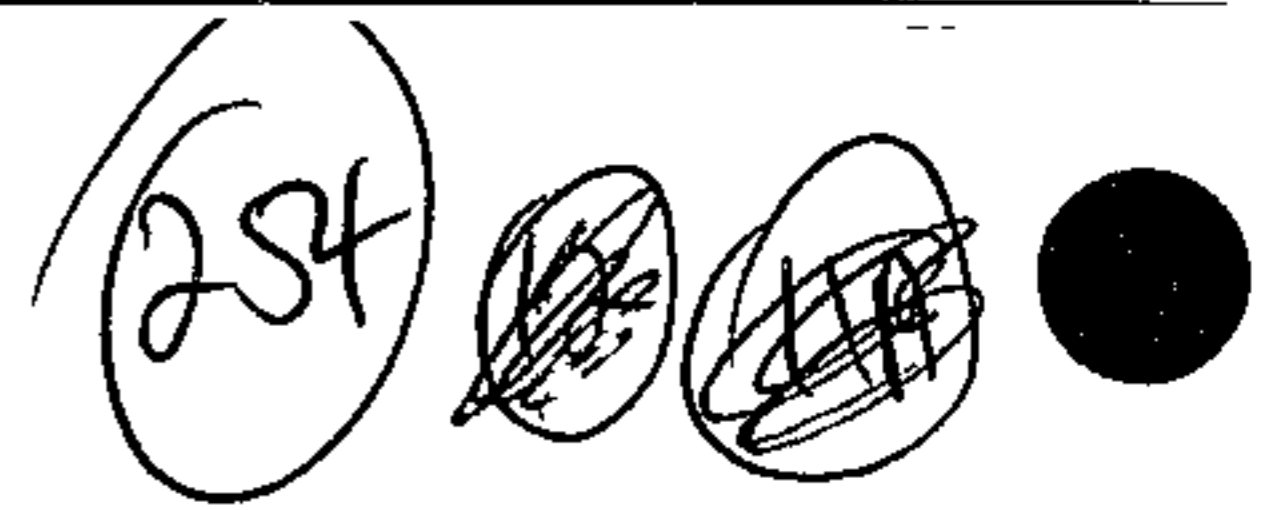
South African Outlook said that by early 1983, at least eight objectors had been prepared to make a public stand. The issue needed a campaign with a clear programme and a creative approach

In mid-1983, 100 delegates from the Conscientious Objector Support Groups and other groups met in Durban. The decision was taken to launch a national campaign against compulsory military service

Since it was launched 18 months ago, the campaign has had a significant impact on the public — although not all positive. To many white South Africans, the campaign is seen as a threat

CRAIG WILLIAMSON

Justifying Gaborone



Major Craig Williamson is section head: intelligence of the Security Branch of the SAP. The *FM* spoke to him about the SA raid on ANC targets in Gaborone.

FM: Were the main motives for the Gaborone raid revenge for the attacks on the two parliamentarians and, perhaps, a show of strength to the ANC on the eve of its conference?

Williamson: There is no simple explanation. There has been a very careful evaluation of the ANC's position on the western front for more than two years. The trigger for the raid was certainly the attacks on the MPs and, generally, these so-called suicide squad attacks. But you cannot say the raid was motivated purely by revenge, or purely because the situation had been reached in Gaborone that the ANC's logistical infrastructure was no longer at an acceptable level. All these factors contributed to the decision.

Many people are saying that the SA government has not been truthful over events like the Cabinda raid and support for the MNR. Can you convince us that the evidence you have displayed to the press was, in fact, brought back from Gaborone after the raid?

Only the most sceptical people would deny that that evidence was got from Botswana. There are certain items which could only have come from Botswana and from certain targets. In particular, I refer to the financial records which refer to a specific bank in Botswana and are signed by Dick Ntsweni — a person the press was told on the day of the raid was a target.

How extensive and what is the nature of the financial records?

They are the records of the ANC's Botswana machinery since 1977. They include subscription, deposit and payment records, and bank statements and receipt books. It includes finances used both in Botswana and SA.

How much money are you talking about?

We are talking about hundreds and hundreds of thousands of rands. Bank statements show individual deposits of up to R73 000.

At least four non-ANC members, including a six-year-old child, died in the raid. Is this any more justifiable than the ANC's killing of innocent civilians?

We (the SAP) were

not involved in the military side of the raid, so I cannot comment. But I was told that the child was killed in circumstances that were completely unavoidable. She was shot while hiding in a cupboard, and the soldiers had no idea that she was there. This happened at the target where one of the SA soldiers was wounded. Another child was shot when running away in the dark.

It was a military operation. There was smoke, there was dust, and a firefight going on. When movement is seen the people react and shoot at it. This is one of the tragedies that happen in war.

And the responsibility for innocent civilian deaths must be laid primarily at the door of the ANC. Apart from this, did the SADF face any armed resistance?

I understand there was armed resistance at two of the targets, although there was an SADF casualty at only one.

Were attempts made to capture people?

No. I can only say that the attack was carried out according to orders to militarily assault the targets, not to capture or abduct anybody. But we did not attack eight of the 18 targets we had identified because it would

have posed an unacceptable risk to non-combatants or non-ANC personnel. How was it possible to retrieve the documents and the personal computer unscathed?

The operation was carried out under the most appallingly difficult circumstances. It was pitch black, there was smoke cover, and at some targets there was return of fire. But there were, in each team, individuals involved merely in the gathering of intelligence. They had instructions to go to certain places to get

certain items and had only three minutes per target. Nothing other than the computer got out of the one particular target unscathed. What does the computer software contain?

There are accounts and information like "enemy intelligence personnel". Some of it

was journalistic reports on, for instance, speeches made by the State President. There is more, but our people are still trying to crack some of the passwords on the floppy discs.

Were any SA lives saved by what you were able to bring back?

That is obviously a hypothetical question. But we have arrested a key person connected with the suicide squads in the Cape, and this alone has saved lives. And another operation we are still working on has also saved lives. I cannot give you details, but we have already recovered weapons of war sent from Botswana. Another effect of the raid has

been the total disruption of the ANC's logistical and supply infrastructure in Botswana. This, however, is not permanent, they will be able to rebuild it.

The ANC has denied complicity in the "suicide squad" attacks against the MPs. Are you linking it to the attacks?

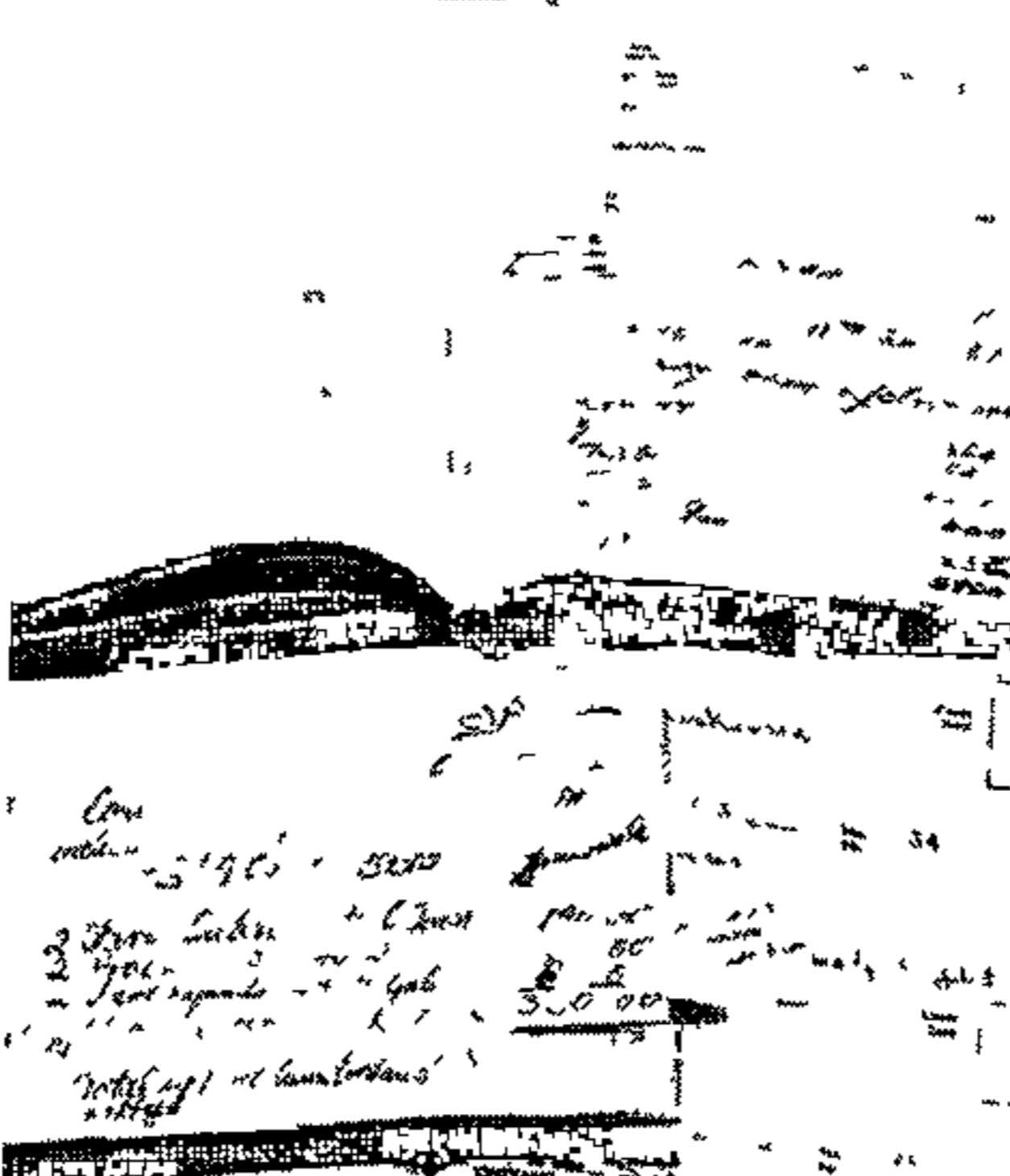
Yes. The suicide squad concept in the ANC is not new. There will be court cases linking these suicide squads directly to the ANC. It is a concept which allows an organisation plausible deniability in carrying out acts of terror; it would not like to accept responsibility for. And there is another reason. Many ANC cadres are very highly trained, they are disciplined people who can be relied on to do what you order them to do. But the new concept of training people for three days in the use of hand grenades and limpet mines is different. Whether such people have the political discipline to use those weapons in the way the organisation would want them to is questionable. To allow them to claim responsibility for attacks on behalf of the ANC is dangerous because this could damage the organisation's image.

What volume of armaments has the ANC's western front been responsible for?

One of the things that confuses me about



SAP super-spy Williamson ... a restrained attack



ANC financial records ... SAP's proof

URBAN TERRORISM

Targeting business

~~SASA~~ ~~IIA~~

SA's business community is facing an escalation of urban terrorism. Security specialists forecast that the 10 major bomb attacks in the past month mark the beginning of a new trend that will not only grow in intensity but in sophistication.

There have been six bomb attacks in urban centres the last ten days — the latest a limpet mine explosion in the Carlton Centre offices of AECI on Monday.

Craig Williamson, intelligence chief of the Security Police, says the African National Congress (ANC) has planned the latest rash of bombings, on economic and "soft" targets, to coincide with its important secret conference in Lusaka (see Tom Lodge, In My Opinion). He says the police predicted an escalation of urban terrorism six weeks ago, and their intelligence has now been confirmed.

A new trend is that some bombings are targeted at companies experiencing labour problems. Williamson tells the *FM* that ANC leader Oliver Tambo has recently said the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, will act in defence of workers' rights. Williamson sees this as an act of "armed propaganda" designed to show solidarity with the workers and to intimidate management. He does not believe that trade unions involved in disputes having anything to do with the planned violence.

Statistics from Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies indicate that until June 24 there were 55 bombing incidents in the country, while there were only 19 such incidents in the first six months of last year. The total for the whole of last year was 44.

The main targets were civilian, with 16 attacks since the beginning of the year, while there were only eight such attacks from 1976 until the end of last year. Next most frequently attacked were police and witnesses in political trials — with 13 attacks since the beginning of the year compared to 10 during the whole of last year.

The Institute's Professor Mike Hough explains that the statistics reflect only acts of terror linked to organisations such as the ANC in which technical weapons, such as limpet mines, were used. They don't include those where weapons of spontaneous anger, such as petrol bombs and stones, were used.

The administrative director of the Security Association of SA (SASA), Frank Sims, tells the *FM* that there can be no doubt that urban terrorism is increasing sharply, and getting more sophisticated and better planned. "We have been very fortunate. We've had far fewer bomb attacks in cities than the rest of the Western world. The only really big bomb we've had was the Pretoria bomb of April 1982. It is changing now and we must get ready for it."

"The problem in SA is that there is a serious lack of security awareness in the business community and among the general public. The attitude is that security practices are inconvenient. We will definitely have to change our lifestyles, and start implementing body searches and entry control. We also have to start using measures like security glass, because broken glass after a bomb explosion is the main source of injury."

"But that is not enough. The most important is a public awareness of this danger."

people must get used to being on the look-out for suspicious objects."

Several recent explosions confirm the trend that bombings are aimed to coincide with labour disputes.

□ On April 30 limpet mine explosions rocked the Johannesburg head offices of Anglo American and Anglovaal while strikes were occurring on their Vaal Reefs and Har-tebeestfontein mines respectively.

□ Three synchronised limpet mines went off in the Brakpan area on May 14 — the day trade union leader Andries Raditsela was buried in Tsakane township; and

□ A limpet mine exploded on the 15th floor of the Carlton Centre, which houses AECI's personnel department, on Monday this week.

Williamson tells the *FM* that more important than physical security is a system of sound labour relations based on real and effective communication between workers and employers. This, he says, will remove the ability of the ANC to exploit grievances. ■

UNION UNITY TALKS

FM

Slow progress

28/6/85

Another round of talks aimed at establishing a new "superfederation" of emerging unions was held last Friday. The talks were attended by most of the original "unity" unions and they agreed to establish the new organisation as soon as possible. But there was one noticeable absentee — the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa).

Cusa general secretary Phiroshaw Camay says the organisation was not invited to the meeting. Observers speculate this may be because — apart from the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), which was present at the meeting — no Cusa union has fully committed itself to the new federation. A Cusa executive committee meeting at the weekend decided that all affiliates should make a final decision about joining the federation by early August.

The *FM* understands that the participants in last week's meeting — Fosatu, General Workers' Union, Food and Canning Workers' Union, Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union, and the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association — decided that a date should be set soon for an inaugural conference. There is a strong lobby which argues that it should not be delayed beyond October unless convincing reasons are given by the black consciousness and UDF-aligned unions which recently participated in a meeting with the "unity" unions. ■



Bomb attack flashback ... more to come?

~~142~~ ~~140A~~ ~~158~~ ~~139~~
IIA



President Quett Masire's reaction to the raid is his denial that the ANC has been involved in any arms activities against SA, when Botswana has twice seized arms from the ANC this year. In one instance it was a massive arms cache. If you take into account the arms we have seized in the past year originating in Botswana, the arms found by the Botswana government, and the arms brought back from the raid, then we are talking a substantial amount.

Does this mean Botswana cannot keep the promises it has made about keeping the ANC in check?

There is no allegation of bad faith by SA against Botswana — we believe Botswana is doing everything it can. But we are dealing with a sophisticated terrorist organisation. The ANC is smuggling weapons in sophisticated hidden compartments built into pan-technicons and cars. It carefully camouflages weapons underground Vietcong-style. We have found caches in Soweto and another on the banks of the Apies River. This is not, perhaps, in the experience of a small Third World country's intelligence organisation and police force.

But SA has complained to Botswana seven times in the past two years, and has supplied detailed information. Individuals who have been arrested in possession of arms have received only suspended sentences or, in the case of the commander of the western front, deported without being brought before court. Among the items captured were telephone accounts reflecting calls to certain areas which, you have said, triggered off various events.

Some of the press has exaggerated this. I do not think it is possible to say that because there were phone calls at that time they were triggering events off. They may well have been getting reports of what was happening. But the phone calls certainly indicate a pattern of contact between the western front and individuals in SA. And the intensity and frequency of calls go together with the pattern of various acts of terrorism or unrest. **Is the unrest being entirely co-ordinated by the ANC?**

No, of course not. That is simplistic. To a certain extent the ANC is involved in triggering off unrest, and in other situations they are merely being opportunistic and exploiting situations which have developed in certain areas. That is a classic guerrilla or terrorist tactic — where there are legitimate grievances you exploit them.

You said last week that your intelligence sources are good. Did you not already have much of this information prior to the raid?

Obviously we had a very good idea of what was there. But, for instance, we did not expect the bonanza of several years of financial records. ■

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4656/6



The massive airstrip currently under construction at the Overberg Missile Test Range near the De Hoop nature reserve

De Hoop revisited

Cape Times 29/10/85 (23) 254

Environment Reporter

ARMSCOR opened its Overberg Missile Test Range bordering the De Hoop nature reserve for inspection this week in the first official public visit since its controversial take-over 18 months ago

The wide-ranging aerial and ground tour of the range was attended by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok, local conservationists and the media

The only condition was that no questions be asked on the function of the test range, scheduled to be operational by 1987, or the nature of the tests

Emphasis was placed

on conservation plans for the range

Armcor officials said all conservation planning, construction of buildings, roads and strategic installations was being done according to the recommendations of the Hey Committee Report on the environmental implications of the test range, and the Fuggle Committee, set up to monitor Armcor's activities at the range

There was little evidence that any of the conservation plans had been started, but activities are to include the maintenance of at least four of the 30 historic fish traps dating back some 1 200 years, the re-

moval of game not endemic to the area, which includes giraffe, zebra and impala, and annual surveys of the southern right whales, which breed in the area

All low flights over the vulture colony in the mountain area will be forbidden

North of Arniston a massive airstrip is under construction. It will be used by Mirage jets and other military aircraft.

Holiday cottages on the eastern side of the range will be taken over by the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation and eventually will be used as part of a hiking trail system

Key ANC 'terro' escaped the net

20/6/85 By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

ONE of the most wanted men during the South African strike against ANC targets in Botswana two weeks ago, Tim Williams, managed to escape certain death by fleeing over a wall as the first shots were fired at his house.

Last week Botswana security policemen escorted him to Gaborone airport and put him on an aircraft to Lusaka.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police in Gaborone, Mr N S Moleboge, this week confirmed that Mr Williams had been flown out for "his own security", but also "for other security reasons".

Mr Moleboge said it was difficult to say whether Mr Williams was seen by Botswana authorities as a threat to the country's security.

File

He did, however, say that the Botswana police had no reason to suspect that Mr Williams was a trained and armed terrorist.

"We know him as a supporter of the ANC. If he had had any arms, he would be in prison by now," he said.

However, South African agents involved in the Gaborone raid this week told of their disappointment at "one of the big fish" getting away during the raid.

South Africa's intelligence agencies have an extensive file on Mr Williams.

Libya

He received training in a Libyan military camp and played a big part in the training of ANC recruits in Gaborone.

Mr Williams last week told reporters at Gaborone airport how he had escaped the South African commandos.

He said he had been warned by neighbours before the raid that strangers had been asking questions about him.

He had sent his family to friends on the night of the raid, but had stayed at home himself.

He had not slept and heard the South Africans stopping outside his house. After peeping through the curtains, and seeing the raiders, he ran out of the back door, scaled a wall and spent the rest of the night running from house to house.



SADF kills 45 Swapo fighters

254
FORTY-FIVE Swapo
insurgents were killed

Sunday
Tribune
They would return to
Namibia tomorrow

by security forces yesterday in a hot pursuit operation across the Angolan border, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen announced last night.

One black member of the security forces was killed and one was wounded, said General Viljoen. Their names have not been released.

The statement said "Swapo terrorists in Northern SWA/Namibia fled across the border, and the pursuit operation followed."

Security force members were still in Angola

"The operation followed increasing acts of terror against the local population (in Owambo) which recently included instances of sabotage, murder and intimidation.

30/6/88
"The action against Swapo is a direct result of three incidents which occurred last night."

They were:

- Blowing up a bridge between Epali and Ondangwa in Owambo
- The sabotage of 20 telephone poles and
- A stand-off attack on a military base at Eenhana in Owambo — Sapa

New ^{Sunday} Tribune
light on 30/6/75
grenades

from
SADF 25/4
raid on
Gaborone

Tribune
Foreign Service

GABORONE Statements by neighbours have thrown new light on the reported seizure of hand grenades from servants' quarters that were blown up during the South African raid on Gaborone on June 14.

Producing the grenades at a news conference in Pretoria after the raid, Major Craig Williamson of the security police, said they had been found at the bedsides of two Batswana women killed in the raid.

Botswana authorities said the women had been blown to pieces in an explosion that demolished their quarters. A British expatriate woman who lives nearby said she watched the raiders drive in and out of the property in a yellow kombi and did not see them enter the servants' quarters. Neither did she hear shots close by.

This raised the question of how the grenades were removed from the quarters before the building was blown up.

However, further information has now been obtained from a woman employed as a servant at the house next door, Miss Joyce Butale, and her employer, Mrs Dillie Jayakody.

Miss Butale, whose room is only a few metres from the quarters that were blown up, said the raiders shone a torch on her and told her to stay in her room when she looked out of her window. She said that while the kombi was still "in the garden" she heard four shots close by.

Mrs Jayakody, a Sri Lankan, said that before the explosion she heard shots so close they seemed to be at her back door.

The accounts of Miss Butale and Mrs Jayakody indicate the raiders might have entered the quarters before they were blown up.

Miss Butale said a third woman lived in the quarters but was apparently absent when the raiders struck. This could throw light on the fact that the names given by Botswana authorities for the two women killed differed from the name the South Africans gave for one of them.