

PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. DEFENCE

1989

JANUARY

—

~~FEBRUARY~~ MARCH

South African POW with a difference

By SIMON CRAWFORD

MANY people have heard of the unknown soldier, but few have heard of Mathew Letuku, former driver for Premier Mine's stores department, whose experiences during World War II make fascinating reading

Mathew's story began on November 25, 1940 when he joined the volunteer forces as a member of the Native Military Corps before being sent with 3 000 other soldiers to North Africa

He was captured with many other South Africans during the battle of Tobruk, a year to the day that he left South Africa

It is here that Mathew's story really begins

Out of the entire contingent of soldiers captured at Tobruk, the Germans found that the only one fluent in their language was Mathew Letuku, who had been schooled at a German missionary school near Sekokuni many years before and knew the language fluently

He was taken for interrogation, to be reunited with his colleagues only years later

A German fighter pilot ace, Captain Hans-Joachim Marseille, took a liking to Mathew and asked to have him as his batman

"I used to have to wake the captain up in the morning, cook his meals and make coffee for him. He really liked me and often used to protect me from others who treated me just like any other prisoner. Because he was an expert pilot, no one ever questioned him," said Mathew

The relationship between the two men continued until one fateful morning a few months later when Captain Marseille was shot down

"I felt something was wrong that day when he came late for work - it was almost as if he was reluctant to meet his death. The German authorities allowed me to stay with his body for three days in respect," said Mathew

He then became batman to a Captain Franskiet and on December 17, 1942, was flown to Europe with the captain's squadron

One morning he was even required to make coffee for Herman Goering, Hitler's second in command and chief of the German Air Force

The bond between the young German pilot and his batman was suddenly broken one day when he lost his leg after being shot down by a British pilot in the early months of 1944

Although Mathew claims he had it easier than many of his comrades during the war, he never lost sight of the fact that he was a member of the Allied forces

Fluent in German, so Mathew Letuku had special duties

All through his captivity - he was usually locked up at night - Mathew claimed he knew the Allies were winning and he took the risk of using



Mathew Letuku ... World War II prisoner.

his captain's radio to tune into the BBC when he knew no one was around to listen

He was even asked by the German authorities to

become part of the German forces, but he claims that he always "told them straight" that the Germans would lose the war

One morning he had to make coffee for Herman Goering, Hitler's second in command.

254
1/1/89

He was, therefore, aware when the great invasion of German by the Allies had started and it was during this time it was decided to send him to an official prisoner of war camp in France where he finally met up with some of his fellow-comrades from his outfit

"At first they could not believe that I was alive and then they were worried that I was a traitor. I proved to them that I was still loyal by trying to better their lot. By speaking German, I was able to get them out of trouble on a number of occasions," he said

Once news of the Normandy invasion reached the camps, the prisoners were marched to Paris and then, because there were no trains, again marched to Holland and then to numerous other areas before ending up in Liebenberg, West Germany

Mathew was eventually released on May 6, 1945. He was later shipped to

England to recover from his ordeal before returning to South Africa

Mathew worked on the mines for a number of years, but later left to work at the Portuguese refugee camp during the Angolan war by helping to drive the sick to hospital

However, his German captors had not forgotten him, and in 1984 there was a request by the German Afrika Korps -

through an invitation to the South African government - for one Mathew Letuku to join them in a reunion in Germany

He thoroughly enjoyed the time over there and had the opportunity of meeting his former "boss", Franskiet. He was also invited to dine with the South African Ambassador to West Germany and his family before returning to South Africa



Mathews Letuku and wife Elizabeth ... his POW experiences make fascinating reading.

SA 'ready for chemical warfare'

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Defence Force is prepared for chemical warfare in Southern Africa, says a defence force spokesman

He was responding yesterday to reports that Cuba had provided Angola's MPLA government with deadly chemical weapons to use against Unita

"It is part of any defence force's doctrine to prepare itself against chemical warfare," said the spokesman, who refused to elaborate further

According to the Washington Times, the weapons supplied were nerve agents that caused death or paralysis when delivered, usually from aircraft

Too deadly

The agents reportedly contain nerve agents developed by Nazi Germany but considered by them to be too deadly to be used — even to prevent defeat

They are said to be stored in a special facility in Luanda, said the newspaper, which quoted unnamed American intelligence sources

Repeated reports have claimed that Cubans and their Angolan allies have used chemical weapons against Unita

It is said that 120 Unita fighters died in the Cuban chemical attacks

Mustard gas

The reports came soon after Iraq used mustard gas to crush Kurdish rebels in the northern parts of the country and against Iran

Chemical weapons are increasingly being seen as relatively cheap and effective alternatives to nuclear power in many Third World countries.

Less sophisticated forms of the weapons — such as mustard gas — can be made in virtually any pharmacological plant and its manufacture is easy to conceal

'Prepared' for chemical warfare

4/11/89 By Craig Kotze 254

The South African Defence Force was prepared for chemical warfare in southern Africa, a Defence Force spokesman said yesterday

He was responding to reports that Cuba had provided Angola's MPLA government with deadly chemical weapons to use against Unita

"It is part of any defence force's doctrine to prepare itself against chemical warfare," added the spokesman. He refused to elaborate

According to the *Washington Times*, the weapons contained the nerve agents Soman, Sarin and Tabun, which cause death or paralysis when released, usually from aircraft

The deadly chemicals were deve-

loped by Nazi Germany, but were considered too deadly to use, even to prevent looming defeat

The newspaper, which quoted unnamed American intelligence sources, said the agents were being stored in a special facility in Luanda

Repeated reports have been received that Cubans and their Angolan allies have used chemical weapons against Unita, in direct contravention of the Geneva Convention

It is said that 120 Unita soldiers died in the Cuban chemical attacks

Chemical weapons are increasingly seen as relatively cheap and effective alternatives to nuclear power in many Third World countries

Inkatha appeal for army help

DURBAN. — An appeal has been made to the South African Defence Force to set up a temporary camp in violence-torn Inanda Newtown as "vigilantes" continued to attack houses yesterday.

An Inkatha member and councillor in Inanda Newtown, Mr B J Khuzwayo, said yesterday the violent attacks, allegedly by "vigilantes" from the Mshayazafe squatter camp, started after a

Mr Tink 5/1/89
meeting on December 18 last year. The squatters were told that UDF elements were to be cleared from the township and squatters would take over houses.

He estimated that 20 people had since died and hundreds of houses had been damaged. The latest daily unrest bulletin reports that police found the bodies of two women there.

"The entire township, includ-

1754
ing Inkatha members, are being accused of harbouring UDF members," Mr Khuzwayo said.

Mr Khuzwayo said he had appealed to the SADF's Natal Command to set up a temporary camp in the township so that "rampaging vigilantes" could be stopped.

An army captain liaising with Mr Khuzwayo about such a camp could not be contacted for comment.



Courage of SA soldiers impresses departing Cubans

AR664
9/1/89
254

From JOHN RYAN
Argus Africa News Service

LUANDA — Cuban troops have praised the courage of the South African soldiers against whom they fought in Angola

They were particularly impressed by the South Africans' readiness to risk danger to retrieve casualties from the battlefield

These comments came from some of the first batch of Cuban troops to leave Angola. The contingent of 450 will depart tomorrow

It will be the first concrete step towards implementing the peace process decided on by Cuba, Angola and South Africa in the agreement for eventual peace for Namibia signed in New York on December 22

In terms of that agreement, three thousand of the estimated 50 000 Cuban troops in Angola have to be repatriated by April 1 this year

Announcing the departure of the 450 here yesterday, a Cuban spokeswoman said the fact that the withdrawal was begin-

ning almost three months early should be seen as a sign of goodwill on Cuba's part

The spokeswoman said the rest of the 3 000 would leave in phases between tomorrow and April 1. The last Cuban troops are supposed to be out of Angola by July 1 1991. Half the number are scheduled to leave by November 1 this year

Spoke freely

The spokeswoman said the first contingent would include troops of all ranks and some of the air force officers who had prepared the Angolan pilots for the historic battle of Cuito Cuanavale

A large group of foreign journalists is in Luanda to record the start of the Cuban pullout. They have come at the invitation of the Angolan government which is laying on a full programme for the occasion

The journalists were taken to two military museums in the

capital and saw some captured South African weaponry

They also visited one of the Cuban camps and spoke freely to the soldiers who will be leaving. Most said they were volunteers who had enlisted to come to Angola to help the people of Angola against an alien invader but held no grudges against South Africans

In fact, several praised the courage of the South African troops they had encountered and said they were particularly impressed that the SADF would risk great dangers to retrieve its dead

Top military brass representing the Cuban minister of defence, Raoul Castro, is in the country to witness the week's events

The Cubans are also making plans to ship out the last of their dead. More than a thousand Cuban nationals are reported to have died in the war

SADF denies using napalm on Angolans

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Defence Force has "emphatically denied" that it used napalm in Angola in contravention of the Geneva Convention

Responding to claims made at a Press conference in Luanda at which a napalm bomb, said to be part of the South African equipment captured during last year's fighting, was displayed, an SADF spokesman said "It was predictable that the Cubans would use the Press visit to gain maximum propaganda value

"The Defence Force denies emphatically that it has used napalm"

He would not comment on whether South Africa possessed the highly-inflammable petrol-based substance which is particularly suited for anti-personnel roles and has tremendous psychological impact on the victims

Sapa reports that South African journalist were among the international Press contingent in Luanda to witness the departure of the first Cuban forces from Angola tomorrow

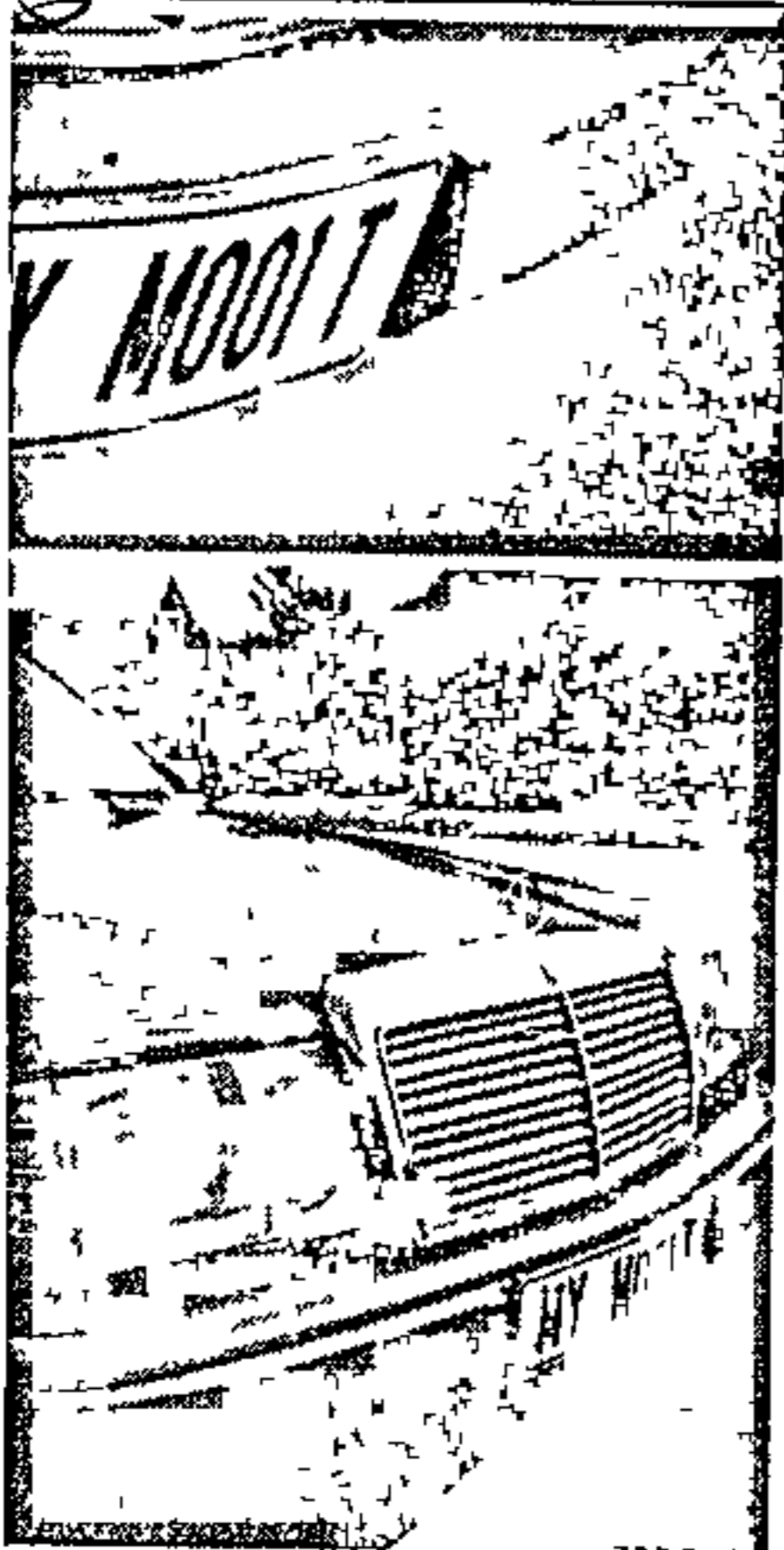
They were shown some of the arms, equipment and military vehicles captured from South African forces inside Angola, according to Zimbabwe's Ziina news agency

Among the items was a napalm bomb, which, it was said, had been used by South Africa inside Angola in contravention of international regulations, which ban its use. They also saw photographs of the results of the use of napalm on its human victims, Ziina said

Ammunition in a box marked "Zaire" and captured from Unita rebels bore witness to the help Unita had been receiving through Zaire as well as South Africa

First-Sergeant Jose Morin explained, while showing newsmen around a Cuban-mounted display, that the withdrawal of Cuban forces was not linked to Namibian independence, but to South Africa's agreement to withdraw from Angola and "desist from further invasions"

He emphasised that Cuban troops had been forced to fight, and helped Angolan forces defeat South African forces at Cuito Cuanavale and in Cunene



Picture HANNES THIART, The Argus
id truly a Vaalie joy forever!
and delight People at the
amazed by this interesting'
ch adequately expressed the
to did not want to be identi-
aming machine

Harare accuses SA of using poison gas

Star
9/1/89

The Star Bureau

254

NEW YORK — Zimbabwe, which loses few opportunities at the United Nations to criticise South Africa, surprised the Security Council on Friday by charging that the Republic frequently used poison gas in military operations in southern Africa.

Dr Isack Mudenge, the Zimbabwean delegate, made the accusation during debate on the shooting down by American fighters of two Libyan jets in the Mediterranean last Wednesday — an action that has been linked to American suspicions that Libya is preparing a chemical weapons plant

After observing that the United States itself was one of many countries that produced poison gas, Dr

Mudgene said "The racist Pretoria regime frequently uses poison gas in our region. We cannot understand why Libya is singled out as unfit to possess the same."

International law did not forbid its possession, he said. Only its use.

Dr Mudenge called the Americans trigger happy and said it was unacceptable that one nation should appoint itself "sheriff of the world". He said no fair-minded person could be convinced by the evidence supplied so far that the Libyan planes were armed

SADF didn't use napalm

The South African Defence Force has "emphatically denied" that it has ever used napalm in Angola in contravention of the Geneva Convention.

A spokesman was responding today to claims made at a media conference in Luanda at which a napalm bomb, said to be part of the South African equipment captured during last year's fighting, was displayed.

"It was predictable that the Cubans would use the press visit to gain maximum propaganda value. The Defence Force denies emphatically that it has used napalm," said the spokesman. He would not comment on whether the SADF possessed the deadly substance.

Cuban troops full of praise for courage of SADF soldiers

By John Ryan, ^{SA} The Star's Africa News Service

LUANDA — Cuban troops have praised the courage of the South African soldiers against whom they fought in Angola and said they were particularly impressed by the South Africans' readiness to risk danger to retrieve casualties from the battlefield.

It will be the first concrete step towards implementing the peace process decided on by Cuba, Angola and South Africa in the agreement for eventual peace for Namibia.

These comments came from some of the first batch of Cuban troops to leave Angola. The contingent of 450 will depart tomorrow.

A large group of foreign journalists is in Luanda to record the start of the Cuban pull-out. They have come at the invitation of the Angolan government which is laying on a full programme for the occasion.

The journalists today were taken to two military museums in the capital and saw some captured South African weaponry. They also visited one of the Cuban camps and spoke freely to the soldiers who will be leaving.

Most said they were volunteers who had enlisted to come to Angola to help the people of Angola against an alien invader, but they said they held no grudges against South Africans.

In fact, several praised the courage of the South African troops they had encountered and said they were particularly impressed that the SADF would risk great dangers to retrieve its dead.

Cuban troops full of praise for courage of SADF soldiers

These comments came from some of the first batch of Cuban troops to leave Angola. The contingent of 450 will depart tomorrow.

A large group of foreign journalists is in Luanda to record the start of the Cuban pull-out. They have come at the invitation of the Angolan government which is laying on a full programme for the occasion.

The journalists today were taken to two military museums in the capital and saw some captured South African weaponry. They also visited one of the Cuban camps and spoke freely to the soldiers who will be leaving.

Most said they were volunteers who had enlisted to come to Angola to help the people of Angola against an alien invader, but they said they held no grudges against South Africans.

In fact, several praised the courage of the South African troops they had encountered and said they were particularly impressed that the SADF would risk great dangers to retrieve its dead.



WALK OUT . . . The delegations of Denmark and Japan stay in the Unesco conference room after most African and Non-Aligned delegates walked out when South African Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha rose to address the conference in Paris. Pictures: REUTER



MAKING A POINT . . . Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha addresses the 140-nation conference on chemical weapons yesterday

Huge walkout as Pik speaks

PARIS. — Most African and non-aligned delegates walked out yesterday when the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, rose to address the 140-nation conference here on chemical weapons.

The walkout was led by Kenya's Foreign Minister, Mr. Robert Ouko, who was joined by delegates from most Asian, Latin American and Arab countries.

"The regime in this hall does not represent the people of South Africa," he said.

The Kenyan . . .

for the group, said Pretoria's representative had no place at a forum to seek ways of easing tension in the world by banning chemical weapons.

The five-day conference, called to discuss expanding the ban on chemical weapons, is due to end tomorrow.

Mr. Botha said African solutions must be found for African problems, delivering his speech to an almost empty hall after the walkout.

He said the agreement between South Africa, Cuba and Angola in an attempt to bring stability to southwestern Africa was a vindication of African solutions.

Mr. Botha said African solutions must be found for African problems, delivering his speech to an almost empty hall after the walkout.

for Africa's problems

"The South African government wishes to go on record clearly as being opposed to the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons anywhere on earth or in space.

"We would certainly be in favour of a treaty banning the use of chemical weapons on the continent of Africa."

Earlier the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Arens, named Iraq, Syria and Libya as nations openly at war with his country and said they manufactured or possessed chemical weapons.

Mr. Arens called for the banning of any chemical compounds that could be used in making a new generation of poison gas weapons, publication of the names of companies determined to have helped nations develop these weapons and establishment of an international corps of medical experts to help victims of chemical attacks.

Meanwhile, a campaign by Arab states to link nuclear and chemical disarmament threatened to jeopardise a consensus at the conference.

[Vertical text on the left margin, partially obscured and difficult to read]

CAPE TIMES 10/1/89 254

Lesser sentence for David Bruce?

JOHANNESBURG — Judgment was reserved in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday in the appeal of conscientious objector David Bruce, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment by a Johannesburg magistrate on July 20 last year for refusing to do military service.

Mr Edwin Cameron, who appeared for Bruce before Mr Justice M J Strydom and Mr Justice J Coetzee, submitted that the sentencing court was empowered to impose a lesser sentence of imprisonment than the six-year maximum.

He argued that the magistrate's view — that he had no discretion in sentencing Bruce to the maximum — was incorrect as the words "liable to" in Section 126A (1) (a) of the Defence Act, 44 of 1957, did not create a compulsory sentence.

Mr T E Dicker, for the state, submitted that legislation did not make provision for discretion and that the judgment was compulsory.

Bruce, 24, was sentenced last year after arguing that he was not prepared to serve in the SADF which "defended a racist system" and was involved in what was essentially a "civil war" — Sapa.

Pik continued regardless

Walkout as Pik rises to speak

PARIS — Most African and non-aligned delegates yesterday walked out when South African Foreign Minister Pk Botha rose to address the 140-nation Paris Conference on Chemical Weapons.

"Africa deeply regrets the presence of the minority racist regime of South Africa at this conference," Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko said

SOWETAN Foreign News Service

Ouko, moving a point of order in protest, led the walkout and was joined by delegates from most Asian, Latin American and Arab countries

"The regime in this hall does not represent the people of South Africa

"Africa will leave the hall when the clique rises to speak," Ouko said

easing tension in the world by banning chemical weapons

About three-quarters of the delegates left the hall in the Unesco building and returned after Botha's speech

But Ivory Coast Foreign Minister Simeon Ake, whose government believes in dialogue with South Africa, remained seated

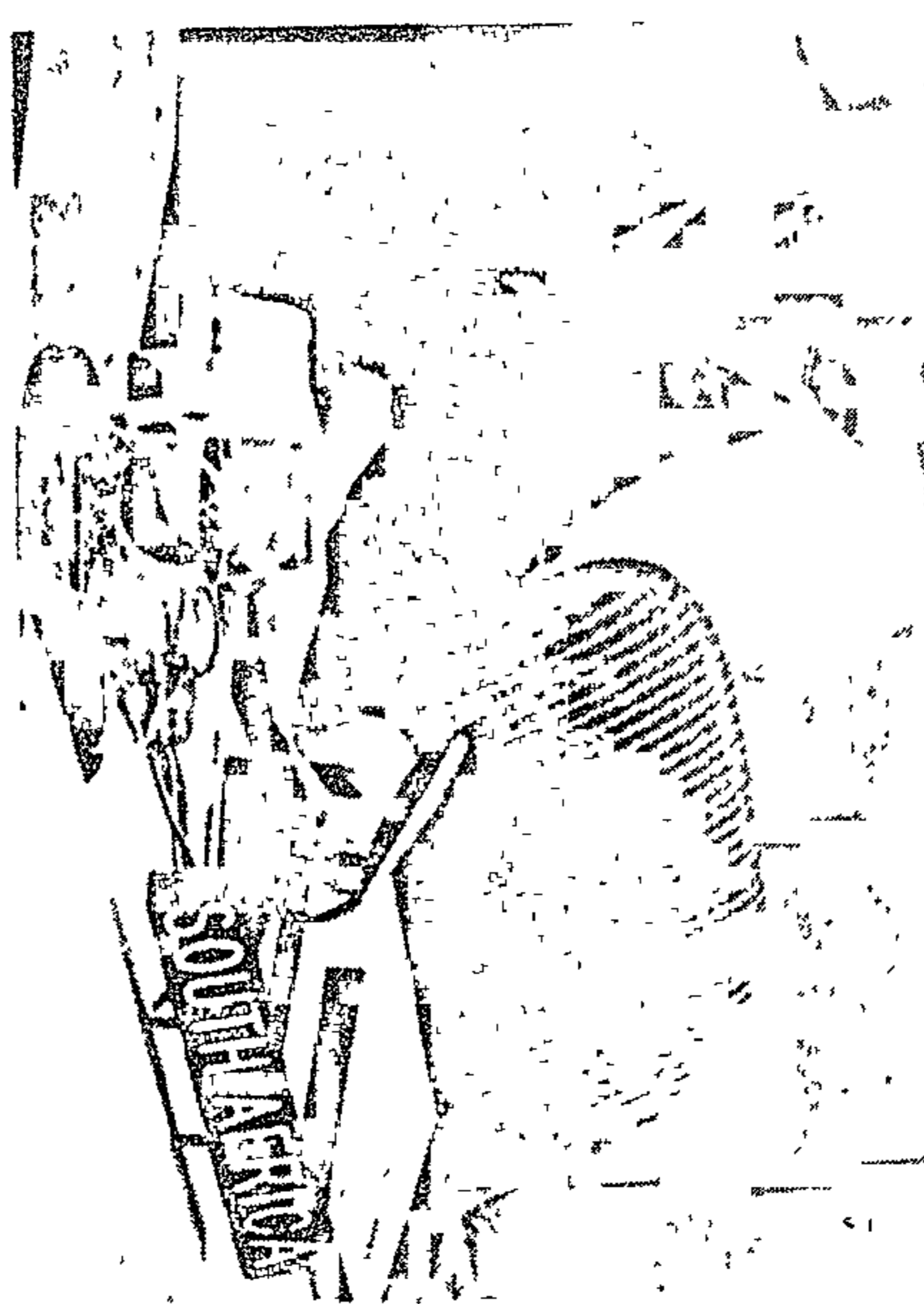
Abhorrence

The 50-nation Organisation of African Unity (OAU) believes South Africa possesses both nuclear and chemical weapons, but Ouko did not make that accusation

when he spoke "This is a token demonstration of our deep-seated abhorrence of a regime which reduces people to slaves in their own country," he said.

Botha, accustomed like all South African representatives to pariah treatment at international conferences, was unperturbed by the walkout and delivered his speech without interruption from the few delegates left in the hall

It was the first walkout of the five-day conference, which began Saturday — Sapa Reuter



SOUTH Africa's Foreign Minister Pk Botha.

Bruce's case goes on appeal

254
B/Dam 10/11/89

'Army objector sentences are not mandatory'

THE wording of section 126A (1) (a) of the Defence Act did not create a mandatory or compulsory sentence for those refusing to do military service and the courts could exercise their discretion in sentencing offenders, the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Advocate Edwin Cameron made this submission on behalf of conscientious objector David Bruce, 25, who was jailed for six years by the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on July 25 last year for refusing to do military service.

Bruce's case went on appeal before Mr Justice Strydom and Mr Justice Coetzee yesterday.

The magistrate who convicted Bruce held he had no discretion in the matter of sentence.

In terms of the Defence Act, offenders are liable to a prison sentence of one-and-a-half times as long as the aggregate of the maximum of all periods of service, or a period of 18 months — whichever is the longer.

Bruce's appeal was brought yesterday on the grounds that the sentencing court was vested with discretion in terms of Section

SUSAN RUSSELL

126A (1) (a) in so far as the words "liable to" contained in the section did not create a compulsory or mandatory sentence.

It was also argued that Bruce was not liable to imprisonment for six years (2 191 days) as calculated by the magistrate but, at most, 2 176 days — a difference of 15 days.

Discretion

Arguing that the legislature did not intend a mandatory sentence, Cameron said there was a range of offences which might be committed under the relevant section of the Act, such as refusal to serve a camp, as opposed to refusing to render any service at all.

Cameron submitted that if the appeal court found discretion did exist, Bruce's case should be sent back to the magistrate for fresh sentencing.

Counsel for the State T Dicker argued the courts did not have discretion and an offender convicted for refusing to do a three-month camp would be liable for the minimum of 18 months, as would someone convicted for refusing to do a longer period of service. Judgment was reserved.

Court reserves judgment on long sentence

Star 10/11/89 (256)

By Cathy Stagg

Judgment has been reserved in an application concerning a six-year jail sentence imposed on David Bruce, who refused to do military service

The sentence was imposed on July 25 last year by a Johannesburg magistrate, Mr P H Bredenkamp

Yesterday, Mr Edwin Cameron, who appeared on behalf of Bruce, told Mr Justice J Coetzee and Mr Justice M J Strydom in the Rand Supreme Court that the court had been given a sliding scale a minimum of 18 months or 1½ times the outstanding amount of military duty, whichever was the longer.

He submitted that, in Bruce's case, the six years' of imprisonment imposed for refusing to do military duty was the maximum and not a compulsory sentence

Mr T E Dicker, who appeared for the State, submitted that the court did not have a discretion for this type of offence

Mr Justice Coetzee remarked that the court was like a calculator, merely working out the legislature's formula

The words in the Defence Act which were debated were "liable to" and "whichever is the longer"

Mr Cameron said, "liable to" meant the court had a discretion in deciding on the length of the sentence and the second



Mr G Bruce, father of David Bruce, outside the Supreme Court yesterday.

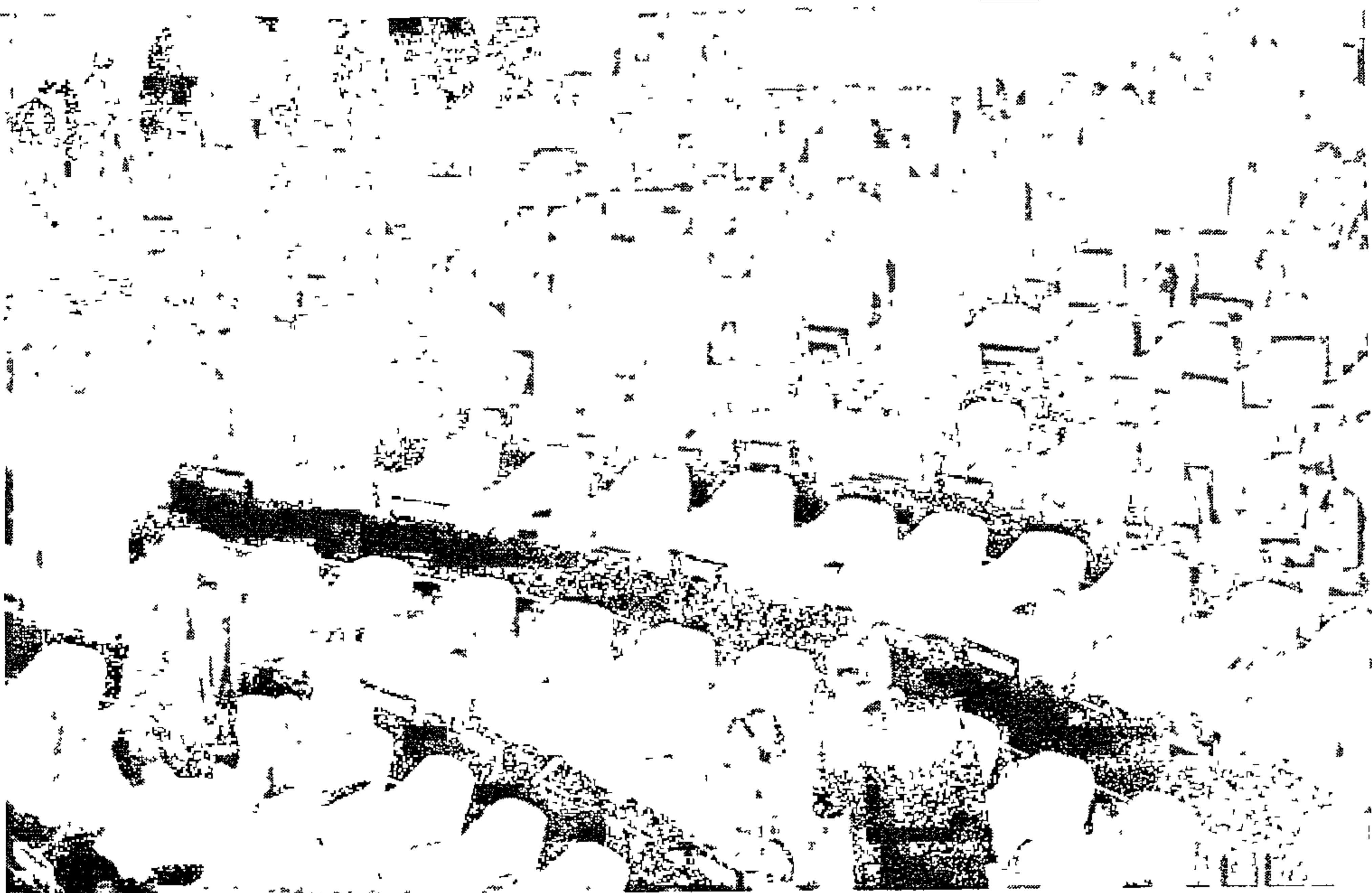
phrase merely indicated which measure to use.

Mr Dicker's argument was that "whichever is the longer" meant that the minimum sentence was 18 months (for instance if the person had only refused to do a 30-day camp) or 1½ times the outstanding amount

As Bruce had refused to do any duty for reasons other than religious objection for which provision was made, he submitted the only sentence which could be imposed was the maximum of six years

In reply, Mr Cameron said a court must consider the crime, the requirements of society and the accused's personal circumstances

Mr Justice Strydom said he and his brother judge needed time to consider the arguments presented by counsel and reserved judgment



Yesterday's mass walkout by most delegates to the 140-nation Paris conference on chemical weapons.

France walks out on Pik in unexpected conference snub

Star 10/1/89 254 75

PARIS — The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, suffered a public double snub by France at the conference on chemical weapons here yesterday.

The snub was handed out by French Foreign Minister Mr Roland Dumas and his number two, Mrs Edwige Avice.

They acted when over 100 African, Third World and Communist countries walked out of the Unesco conference room when Mr Botha reached the podium to make his speech.

PROTEST

The African walk-out was headed by Kenya's Foreign Minister, Mr R J Ouko, who said "This is a protest to show that Africa does not like the presence of this minority racist regime."

While this mass exit was not totally unexpected, Western delegations were startled by the support for it shown by the two French Ministers.

The conference is being held at the urging of President Mitterrand.

Mr Dumas was chairman of

the conference, attended by over 140 foreign Ministers and delegations, but he departed without explanation when Mr Botha appeared.

The chair was taken by Mr Yasushi Akashi, a United Nations deputy secretary general.

Mrs Avice, whose title is Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry, left her place as head of the French delegation.

Officials explained later that Mr Dumas, also known for his hostility to South Africa, did not mean to snub Mr Botha.

They said he had to keep an appointment with the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Mr Peter Mladenov, to discuss arrangements for President Mitterrand's visit to Sofia.

Mrs Avice made it known that she was to be counted with other delegation heads who walked out in protest.

Mr Botha was not available for comment.

Western delegates did not look on his speech as being very useful. They said "he hardly mentioned chemical arms at all."

In his address, Mr Botha invited African leaders to take part in a regional conference which would deal with a number of issues, including an all-Africa ban on chemical weapons, the problem of dumping of toxic waste, and a development of a strategy against poverty.

He said he supported the idea proposed by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, and others at the conference to establish chemical warfare-free zones worldwide.

He said "Our continent, Africa, has generally been spared the more obnoxious consequences of industrialisation as experienced in the developed world."

"The danger exists, however, that toxic waste of the industrialised world might be dumped indiscriminately on the African continent."

He said South Africa supported the sentiment expressed at the conference for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction — By James Tomlins, David Braun and Peter Fabricius.

Regulations put pressure on South African press

Star 12/11/89 (254) (255)

By Tim Cohen

The press in South Africa has come under considerable pressure since the introduction of the emergency regulations

Three newspapers have been temporarily closed and yesterday four more received gazetted warnings. At least three other publications have received gazetted warnings

The sequence of events since the beginning of last year was

- In March, *New Nation* was banned for the maximum three-month period and in the same month individual editions of *South*, *Saamstaan*, *Grassroots* and *Al Qalam* were banned
- In April, the *Weekly Mail*, *Saamstaan*, *Grassroots* and *Out of Step* all received gazetted warnings
- In May the Cape-based newspaper *South* became the second newspaper to be banned. It was suspended for a month and a day
- In June, provision for the registration of news agencies was included in the new media emergency

regulations. In September the section was withdrawn for re-drafting

● In November, the *Weekly Mail* was banned for one month. Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha said the banning followed a warning as well as a previous meeting with the publisher

The suspension of the *Weekly Mail* drew widespread condemnation, which included "strong opposition" to the move from the British Foreign Office and a call to "end the suppression" from the United States' State Department

● In the same month, police said they were investigating a possible contravention of the media regulations against the Maritzburg paper *The Natal Witness* following a report published on August 4 about the refusal of 142 men to serve in the SADF

● Also in November, the publishers of the periodical *Free Azania* were issued with their first gazetted warning

● On Christmas Eve, police in Pretoria said they were investigating another possible contravention of the emergency regulations against *The Natal Witness*. This followed a report about incidents of bus stoning in the Caluza area in which two people were killed

Stoffel justifies his warnings

The Minister of Home Affairs and of Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, has supported his decision to warn four newspapers by giving examples of reports that offended him

The publications served last night with warning notices are *Al-Qalam*, *Work in Progress*, *New Era* and *Grassroots*

Mr Botha cited instances which, he said, were "examples of reports of a subversive nature which are being examined by me".

He said "In a series of three issues of *Al-Qalam*, examples can be cited of articles which could have the effect of

'STIRRING UP HATRED'

- "Stirring up hatred or hostility towards the security forces by publishing statements to the effect that the SA Defence Force are 'killing' children in the townships, that support for the army and police 'is the most overt statement of support for a fascist regime', and that the police torture individuals
- "Promoting the breaking down of public order by publishing statements to the effect that the State President and the courts of law support violence, and that torture is part of the legal and security system in South Africa

"In a series of two issues of *Work in Progress*,

there are examples of articles which contain statements which could have the effect of

● "Stirring up hatred or hostility towards the security forces by publishing statements to the effect that the SA Defence Force killed hundreds of unarmed civilians as a publicity stunt, and that this alleged activity has become common practice throughout southern Africa

● Promoting revolution or uprisings by means of the content and context of an editorial which promotes sympathy for violent resistance"

Mr Botha said that in his opinion two issues of *New Era* had contained articles which could have the effect of stirring up hatred or hostility towards the security forces by publishing statements or allegations that "police attack anything black"

The articles were also said to "promote the public image or esteem of restricted organisations such as the UDF and the ECC, and an unlawful organisation, such as Cosas, as well as promoting revolution or uprisings"

The Minister said that in three issues of *Grassroots*, articles appeared which could have the effect of

● "Promoting or fomenting revolution or uprisings by publishing statements or allegations to the effect that terrorists and supporters of a revolutionary organisation are 'the strong ones'"



Peace breaks out ... but Namibia's call-ups continue

LARGE numbers of young Namibians have been conscripted into the SWA Territorial Force despite the country's impending independence and the earlier-than-required Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

Progressive groups and lawyers have condemned the call-up as an act of bad faith in the light of South Africa's promise to implement Resolution 435 in less than three months

At least one white Namibian has refused to serve in the South West African Territory Force. Richard Paklepapa, a Windhoek resident and education co-ordinator for the National Union of Namibian Workers, was due this week to report for two years military service but has announced his decision not to do so.

He said it was the duty of young Namibians to "cancel" the call-up as the authorities had not done so

The director of the Legal Assistance Centre in Windhoek, David Smuts, said this week that he found the January intake inexplicable, especially on the eve of the implementation of Resolution 435

In terms of Resolution 435, the South African Defence Force is required to withdraw from Namibia, including its units grouped in the SWATF.

"Either these members must withdraw from Namibia, or the units themselves must be disbanded within the next few months," Smuts said

It was recently decided to disband the police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet. "One questions the motive of those in authority by calling up these people if security force units are already being disbanded," he said

Smuts confirmed that several Namibians had approached the centre for advice on their options regarding conscription

"People have come to us on the grounds that, although not hardline Swapo supporters, they in principle oppose conscription into the South African Defence Force and its units in

Hundreds of youths have been called up for two years in Namibia — although independence is months away. MARK VERBAAN reports

the SWATF," he said

On Tuesday morning, hundreds of young Namibians, speaking a diversity of languages, collected at various points around Windhoek to await transportation to Luipardsvallei base on the outskirts of the capital

It is understood that officers in the SWATF will be seconded to camps in South Africa where they will complete two years' national service

According to Sapa, Swapo said yesterday South Africa was trying to sway the Namibian elections set for November 1 by forcing young men to join the army

"More than 3 000 new conscripts are to begin their basic training this week before being deployed to serve in the SWATF," said the Namibian Press Agency

The new recruits will "perform an intimidatory role during the planned elections, thereby influencing the results of such elections in favour of South African collaborators in the territory"

Earlier this week, a Swapo representative said South Africa was trying to influence the elections by giving Angola's Unita rebels Namibian citizenship

Commenting on the allegations, an SADF spokesman in Pretoria said Swapo was "afraid of losing an election in SWA/Namibia."

"This silly statement is aimed at creating a climate which will enable Swapo to dismiss the elections as unfair and undemocratic if they lose.

The Defence Force predicted ... that this kind of climate creation would increase as the implementation of ... Resolution 435 progresses.

"Furthermore, Swapo's record since their unilateral declaration of a cessation of hostilities on September



Fond farewell. A teenager joins the army in Windhoek

Picture JOHAN LIEBENBERG

1 last year paints a dismal picture of incompetence, duplicity and a total lack of control" over insurgents

Commandant Fanie Krige, of the SWATF liaison department, said various factors had contributed to the SWATF's decision to go ahead with this year's national service intake

"The most important factor was that the safety of Namibia and its residents was still being threatened, as indicated by two recent land mine incidents in Owambo

"The enemy faction, Swapo, has still not made any formal announcement regarding the halting of its terrorist activities," said Krige "If Swa-

po, as the story goes, plans to continue with the armed struggle if it loses the election, the SWATF must have the necessary trained manpower available"

SWATF also had a duty to provide a large number of servicemen for essential services such as education and agriculture; Resolution 435 made provision for 300 troops to perform these duties

"The halting of conscription for the 1988 and 1989 intakes, and their obligations after the implementation of Resolution 435, are matters which must still be finalised between the relevant parties," said Krige

SADF denies 'aid to MNR' claim

The Star's Africa News Service (254)

MAPUTO — The eastern Transvaal remained a launching pad for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement, the Mozambique news agency, AIM, claimed yesterday

The agency said this was "the only conclusion that can be drawn from the testimony of Mozambicans who have been repatriated from South Africa where they had fled in early December after a bandit attack".

A South African Defence Force spokesman today denied the allegation, saying South Africa's policy regarding the MNR had been stated at the highest level of gov-

ernment
Stew 13/1/87
"The Joint Security Commission between Mozambique and South Africa is the appropriate channel for these allegations," he said.

AIM said one of the displaced Mozambicans, Mr Eduardo Tivane, had spent "some days in an MNR base somewhere near South Africa's Kruger National Park"

BLINDFOLDED

He and other refugees had fled to South Africa after rebels had attacked villages around the Mapulanguene area last month. The refugees had been allowed into South Africa at an unspecified border gate

Later they were round-

ed up by soldiers and taken to Skukuza

There Mr Tivane and three other Mozambicans were blindfolded and taken to a house where they were interrogated by a white man in uniform

Mr Tivane told the agency that the man in uniform had told him he would now be working with the MNR. The man had pointed to the window showing Mr Tivane armed black men outside the building.

"The interrogator said they were Mozambicans. They were wearing blue uniforms"

He said that because he had refused to join the MNR he had been beaten by two other men, one of whom also spoke fluent Portuguese

Six days later he was taken to the border post of Ressano Garcia and released together with the other refugees

Stev

16/1/89

254

254

SA negotiating from position of strength

No one can trifle with us — Malan

Northern Transvaal Bureau

PIETERSBURG — Africa and the world now realised that they could not trifle with South Africa, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said here at the weekend.

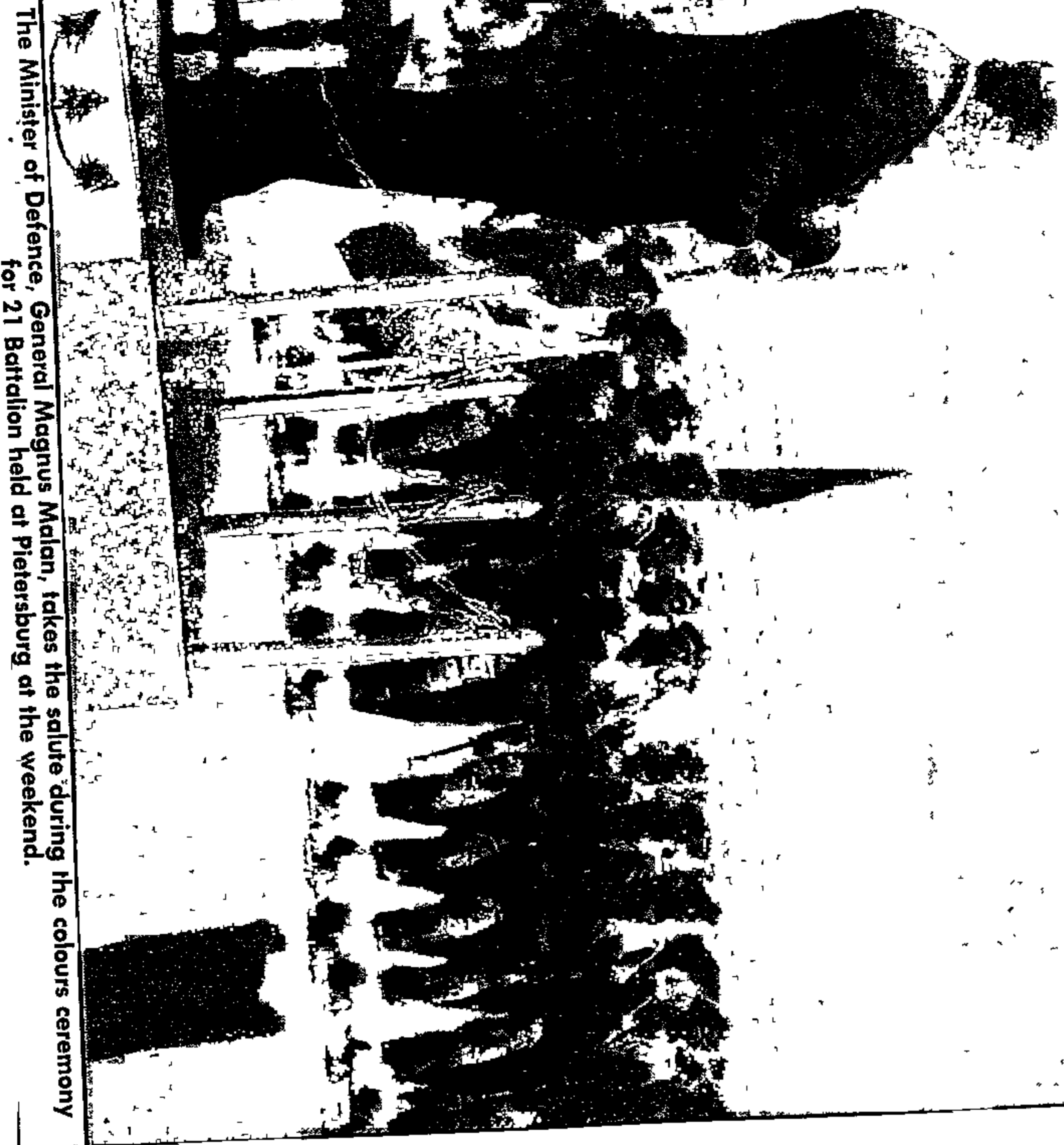
Speaking at a colours award ceremony at the Pietersburg stadium, General Malan said the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo) was no longer a military factor in Namibia, and that the people in the territory could now progress "on the road to a democratic system."

CUBAN WITHDRAWAL

He said the withdrawal of the Cubans heralded the start of a phase of co-operation and respectable neighbourliness on the sub-continent

Builders had to replace destroyers, General Malan said But South Africa was negotiating from a position of strength and would not hesitate to fight terrorism beyond its borders

Great issues were at stake, which left no room for pettiness, self-interest, divisions, the denial of human dignity, and discussions with the enemy, he warned South Africans
"We will not talk to the SA Communist Party."



The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, takes the salute during the colours ceremony for 21 Battalion held at Pietersburg at the weekend.

ANC-UDF alliance," he insisted
ONSLAUGHT

"South Africans must be realistic about our world our enemies have a political aim, and their onslaught is being supported by the international news media, which will grab any opportunity to present South Africa in a bad light", the Minister said

He appealed to other nations on the sub-continent to turn their backs on "the conflicts of yesterday", and offered South Africa's help in the development of infrastructure such as roads and railways, and medical, food and other resources.

SADF service 'insurance'

254

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — SA's National Service system was an insurance policy for a peaceful future and could not be tampered with, Defence Minister Magnus Malan said at Richards Bay yesterday

Opening new premises for Prowtec Computers and High Street clothing export group, Malan said the system was the basic source of supply for the most cost effective manpower. It supplied soldiers trained to protect peace

Malan said those who conducted punitive economic measures against SA hampered the development and progress on the sub continent. Their actions

led to conflict and confrontation. Punitive measures therefore had a direct bearing on the country's security.

It had been claimed SA had elevated security to an ideology. This failed to take into account that without security, none of the country's other goals could be achieved.

Security was the pre-condition needed to improve the quality of life of all South Africans, the broadening of democracy and the protection of peace.

B/Dey/371/8

1976-1978 1977/78
254

SADF appoints black PR men

PRETORIA — The South African Defence Force has recently appointed two black public relations officers, SABC Radio News reported yesterday.

The new appointees are Lieutenant Ribs Khoza of the Eastern Transvaal and Lieutenant Louis Malakoana from Kroonstad in the Free State, an SADF spokesman said — Sapa

SA man wants political asylum in Mauritius

Star 2/11/89

(254)

PORT LOUIS — A 27-year-old South African, believed to be from Durban, is seeking political asylum in Mauritius, saying he no longer wishes to serve in the South African army

Mr Richard George Tarr, who arrived in Port Louis at the end of December, said he had served in the SADF for two years, but was still bound to undergo two months training every two years. He said he refused to do this "I do not want to kill people whose most basic rights are refused to them"

A spokesman for the South African

SATURDAY STAR AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday that no official notification on Mr Tarr had been received by them

Mr Tarr said he had contacted several embassies and the United Nations offices in Port Louis. But he had had difficulties in getting asylum because he had entered Mauritius with a three-month visa

It is understood Mr Tarr is from Morningside in Durban, and began his national service in 1984

Can the SADF stop vigilante attacks in the Inanda area?

C Press

254
~~254~~

22/1/89

Youngsters fearful of returning to school

By VASANTHA
ANGAMUTHU

THE Inanda Youth Organisation has expressed doubts that the presence of the army will bring an end to the violence in the area.

An IYO member said youngsters had been the victims of vigilante attacks for the past 10 months and

it did not seem possible the attacks would stop now.

Many have returned to the area after the Christmas period attacks which saw several killed or injured

They had fled in their hundreds since vigilantes began implementing their promise to "clean Inanda out of comrades"

There is concern now about the fate of IYO members returning to schools in the area.

"We have seen no cessation of the violence in the area. Now as youth return to school, we are worried that the harassment will continue," the IYO member said

"Our parents are worried about registering children in a number of schools around Inanda-Newtown because of the daily attacks in the area."

He said the presence of the army now made no difference to the conditions in the area because most of IYO's membership had been detained or were still afraid to return to the area.

"It will make no difference to the families of the 43 people who have been killed in the area or to those families who have had their homes burned and destroyed by the vigilantes

"Those that have perpetrated these acts of violence have not been brought to court to face their acts"

He said the youth organisation was particularly concerned about those returning to school next month.

"We, as the Inanda Youth Organisation, say the students must not be threatened on the basis of their political affiliation. We appeal to teachers, parents and church leaders to make sure that this does not happen because it will disrupt the educational process and further escalate violence in the area," he said.

The Natal Organisation of Women have also expressed concern that the violence in the area will continue.

Shootout probe nears end

B/Dur 24/1/87
POLICE investigations into last year's fatal shootout between SAP and SADF members in a Soweto house were almost complete, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Barring a few outstanding reports, the spokesman said, the investigation was at an "advanced stage" and a docket would be handed to the Attorney-General in about two weeks for a decision on whether or not to press criminal charges.

DANIEL SIMON

ther or not to press criminal charges.

The high-level inquiry follows a late night shootout between four SAP and four SADF members on December 14. Two special constables and a complainant were killed and a third special constable seriously injured when the SADF members opened fire on them.

Armcor: why Vermaas was dropped

Star
25/1/89

Pretoria Correspondent

254

A decision by the board of Armcor to appoint fraud suspect Mr Albert Vermaas a director of a subsidiary company was reversed when he failed to gain security clearance by the South African Defence Force

This was revealed in an affidavit handed to the Harms Commission in Pretoria yesterday by the executive general manager of Armcor, Mr J G Janse van Vuuren, who denied that the arms manufacturer had "any dealings whatsoever" with Mr Vermaas

Major-General P D Steyn, chief of air staff operations, said he had received a telephone call in February 1988 from the then chief of the air force, Lieutenant-General A Muller, in which he said that a Mr W A Vermaas could be of service to the SAAF

"I invited Mr Vermaas to my office Mr Vermaas indicated to me that he was already on a good footing

with Minister Malan and Minister Botha "

Mr Vermaas had offered to act as an agent to procure aircraft, specifically Caribou and Twin Otter aircraft

General Steyn told him the SAAF did not need such aircraft

The commission closed its hearing in Pretoria yesterday and will resume sitting in Cape Town on February 20

● The commission was told yesterday that Mr Vermaas failed to pay taxes for three years while his file lay in the inspectorate division of Inland Revenue

The Receiver of Revenue for Pretoria, Mr Dries Viljoen, told the commission that when he inquired why the file had been in the inspectorate division for three years without being attended to, an official remarked "We didn't know what to do with it"

Army moves in at black school

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

THREE white principals have been appointed at black high schools in the Peninsula and army personnel are present at at least one of the schools, education authorities confirmed yesterday

The Department of Education and Training (DET) yesterday confirmed that white principals had been appointed at Fezeka, ID Mkhize and Crossroads Three high schools

They also confirmed that there was a waiting list of some 1 800 pupils and said the soldiers were present at ID Mkhize school in a "low-profile protective capacity"

This was because the school had been "difficult" last year and the cars of inspectors were burnt or had tyres deflated

Some black teachers yesterday expressed anger at these developments. A spokesman for the Defence Democratic Teachers Union Committee (DETC) said the white appointments were seen as "a slap in the face of black teachers and an attempt to promote white 'baasskap' at schools".

"We reject the fact that white principals can come into our schools when we cannot teach in theirs," the DETC spokesman said

The DETC also said that quotas had been introduced which drastically reduced pupil numbers, and "we don't know where our students are going to get educated"

In reply, the DET spokesman said a quota of 630 was set at ID Mkhize because of a lack of space to accommodate the more than 1 000 pupils it previously had, but "not a single pupil who had the necessary documentation will be turned away"

which aren't likely to fade for a

SNOW

Pulling out of Namibia will cost SA R146-m

Stv
28/11/89

254

CRAIG KOTZE

WITHDRAWAL of South African troops from Namibia in accordance with United Nations Resolution 435 will cost R146 million, the chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The phased withdrawal has started and includes moving equipment and personal possessions of 100 000 t by rail, road, sea and air.

The money is to be paid from the budgets of two financial years, R29 million from the present year and R129 million from next year.

Troops moving out of Namibia will be accommodated either in their home bases in South Africa or in specially erected accommodation.

They will be withdrawn to Defence Force bases in Walvis Bay and strength there will not exceed present levels, General Geldenhuys told military correspondents at Defence Headquarters.

"If anyone says there will be a build-up of South African troops in Walvis Bay, it will be a lie," he said. He declined, for security reasons, to reveal the number of troops in Namibia.

General Geldenhuys said the withdrawal would be implemented in three phases.

● Phase 1 would run up to April 1 — "R-Day" — with all forces upholding ceasefire conditions.

● Phase 2 consists of three sub-phases. Six weeks after R-Day, South African troops would be scaled down to 12 000, then to 8 000 in the next phase — nine weeks on from the end of sub-phase 2, in which equipment would be returned to South Africa. In sub-phase three, SADF troops would be reduced to 1 500 men by November 1, envisaged, but not yet confirmed, as election day.

● TO PAGE 2.

Costly withdrawal

Stv 25/11/89 ● FROM PAGE 1

● Phase 3 would see the final withdrawal of all remaining South African troops in the period between election day and the implementation of independence in Namibia.

General Geldenhuys said the withdrawal had not yet been finalised and details were still being negotiated. He is awaiting the arrival of the United Nations forces (Untag) commander, General Prem Chand, to discuss technical details.

Intimidation by Swapo would not occur as long as the organisation honoured the Geneva Protocol and Resolution 435 — and if Untag forces monitored Swapo bases. The Namibian police would not be disbanded and would keep law and order.

"Normal intelligence activities" would also monitor Swapo, he said.

General Geldenhuys said the Geneva Protocol had proved useful. From November 1 last year there had been only three Swapo incidents in the territory. Normally, 70 to 100 were reported over the same period in previous years.

However, he said South Africa "would not get together round a table" with Swapo on a ceasefire agreement.

Untag would probably use evacuated SADF bases and the Defence Force was offering Untag services, like transportation, at certain rates. But Untag could always turn to the private sector.

"The SADF is prepared to give its services — such as electricity — at a tariff," General Geldenhuys said.

The SADF would not destroy any installations during its withdrawal, he added.

ARMY STILL 22 YRS

APR 7-1989
28/1/89
754

Winnie's 'guaranteed' under fire

AN OUTCRY has erupted in Soweto in the wake of allegations of abduction of youths by the so-called Mandela XI 'football team' associated with Mrs Winnie Mandela.

The issue came to a head at a meeting in Dobsonville at which about 150 community leaders heard serious allegations of misconduct by the team.

The youths — one of whom escaped two of whom were released after intense pressure and one of whom is still missing — were allegedly abducted from the Orlando Methodist Church of the Rev Paul Verryn on December 29.

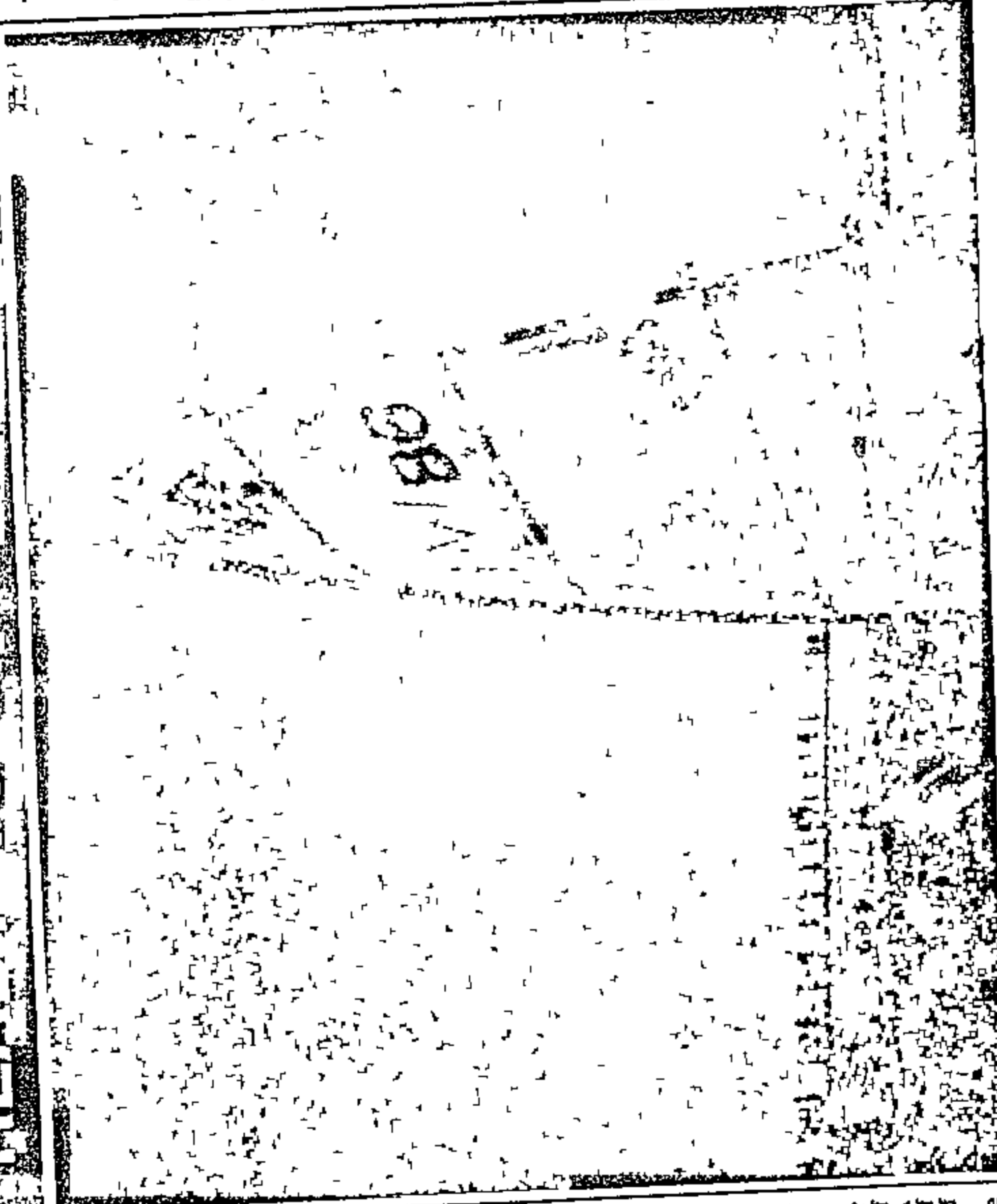
The missing youth, a 14-year-old was allegedly last seen in the hands of the team — which has been the subject of numerous press reports and complaints by Soweto residents for some time.

It is believed the meeting pre-empted a march by concerned members of the community and progressive organisations to confront the 'football team' about its activities.

A high powered crisis committee — including Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, of the National Union of Mineworkers, the Rev Frank Chikane, of the SA Council of Churches, and Mr Aubrey Mokoena, of the UDF — was formed last October to find ways of resolving the matter.

Mrs Mandela declines to comment fully on the

READY TO SAIL AWAY



But steps to reduce burden of citizen camps

Defence Correspondent
NATIONAL servicemen will still be called up for two years' full-time service in spite of the coming withdrawal from Namibia

But steps will be taken to "reduce the burden" of service for members of the citizen and commando forces, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geidenhuys, said yesterday.

Addressing military correspondents in Pretoria, Gen Geidenhuys said he had noticed there was a general feeling that national service would be eased because of the impending withdrawal.

However, if one took the total number of troops who would be withdrawn and subtracted permanent force members and two-year volunteers — like officers and men of the South African Cape Corps — the number of national servicemen who would return "are only a few thousand".

"So don't get the impression that the withdrawal means re-

leasing thousands and thousands of national servicemen. I think it is irresponsible for someone to create the impression that national service will be scaled down and that defence spending will suddenly decrease.

"We have long been reducing the service burden on the citizen force. There is great emphasis

INSIDE:

- Geneva Protocol promotes peace,
 - Monitoring body 'not working',
- SEE PAGE 3

occupied senior positions in their civilian employment.

"So we must first think of reducing their obligation."

He did not say whether this meant an actual reduction in CCF non-continuous 'camps', or whether the SADF would merely continue its policy of calling up CCF members only if there was a specific need for their services.

As regards a possible reduction in defence spending, Gen Geidenhuys said defence budgets were not set up to provide for the current year, but took future developments into consideration.

The new Rooikat armoured car which was revealed last year and was now coming off the production line, resulted from a development project formally registered as long ago as 1973.

Similarly the G-5 gun-howitzer project began in 1976 but the first guns did not start coming off the production line till 1983.

In terms of development time-lag this was a world record, "but we paid for it for seven years".

In addition the existence of the international arms boycott meant that "what we save we must put into development projects".

placed on national servicemen and people tend to forget about the commando and citizen forces (CCF), and my policy is first to reduce the burden on the commando and citizen forces."

Most national servicemen had never been part of the economy and few were married. Most CCF members, however, were economically active people who were often married and often oc-

A reduced period of army service ruled out

sta
20/1/89 By Craig Kotze

254

It was "irresponsible" to suggest that national service should be shortened and military expenditure cut because of South African troop withdrawals from Namibia, Defence Force Chief General Jannie Geldenhuys says

Addressing military correspondents in Pretoria last Friday, General Geldenhuys said the Defence Force had "started long ago" to lighten the load on citizen force and commando "campers"

If South Africa's troop levels could be decreased, the citizen force and commando units would be the first to benefit because their members had more commitments than young national servicemen

General Geldenhuys said the defence budget could not be based on a yearly estimation, but had to take future needs into account.

Money saved on running costs had to be ploughed into development of South Africa's arms industry.

"We must plan ahead because our future depends on it," he said.

SADF urged Angola to set up posts

By Craig Kotze

The South African Defence Force had urged Angola to set up the last three of 11 joint monitoring posts on the Namibia/Angola border, but no action had yet been taken by Luanda, the Chief of the Army said in Pretoria. *Star 30/1/89*. Lieutenant-General Kat Liebenberg was responding to accusations earlier this month by a Major Martino from Angola that South Africa had obstructed Angola from setting up the last three posts on the eastern section of the Namibian border.

The SADF had urged Angola to continue with the establishment of the final three posts, but to no avail, the general said. South African troops had set up the last three posts and manned them, but no Angolans had arrived to take up their responsibilities.

The Joint Monitoring Commission between the two countries was informed of this on November 1. The posts were established before that date.

Angola was unable to get supplies to the fourth last post, and the SADF had to feed the Angolans manning the post at Beacon 34, he said.

No plan yet to cut national service

PRETORIA — SADF chief General Jannie Geldenhuys has poured cold water on "irresponsible" speculation that national service will be shortened and military expenditure cut because of the south-western African peace agreement, reports Sapa.

He told a news conference in Pretoria on Friday that if SADF troop levels could be decreased, the Citizen Force and Commando units would be the first to benefit, because their members had more commitments than young national servicemen who had "relatively few problems".

For security reasons, Geldenhuys declined to say how many servicemen would be withdrawn from Namibia, but said it would be far less than speculated.

Similarly, the defence budget could not be based on a yearly estimation, but had to take future needs into account.

GERALD REILLY reports that Geldenhuys said the cost of SA's military withdrawal from Namibia would be around R146,4m.

In the current financial year the cost would amount to R17,4m, and in the new financial year another R129m would be provided. This would include the transport by rail, air, sea and land of 100 000 tons of equipment, excluding vehicles, and the relocation of permanent force personnel.

On the cessation of hostilities between SA and Swapo, Geldenhuys said the SA government and Swapo planned to negotiate and would each send a letter of confirmation to the UN Secretary-General.

SADF (254) objector in court

SAT 31/1/89

A conscientious objector who has already done his two-year national service period, appeared yesterday in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on a charge of refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force.

Mr Saul Batzoin (28), a career development officer for Liberty Life, was not asked to plead and the hearing was postponed to March 14 for trial.

Mr Batzoin, a corporal in the SADF, has completed his two-year national service period and has also attended several camps.

It is alleged he was called up to do a camp between December 19 1988 and January 17 this year but refused to serve.

He is further alleged to have failed to notify the Defence Force of a change of address in November 1987.

Fresh attempt to stop trial of 4 soldiers

PW appeals against murder trial ruling

284

~~281~~

B/D 09/1/89

CAPE TOWN — Government has given notice that it intends appealing against a decision of the Supreme Court in Windhoek that a certificate by President P W Botha stopping the murder trial of four members of the Defence Force was invalid

Laywers acting for the widow of murder victim Frans Uapota confirmed yesterday Botha and the interim Cabinet in Namibia had given notice they intended appealing against the ruling

The application for leave to appeal has been tentatively set down for February 24

The lawyers, representing Victoria Mweuhanga, Uapota's widow, said they had not yet de-

Political Staff

ecided whether to oppose the application or to cross-appeal against a decision to prevent disclosure of the official report to Botha that the Defence Force members acted in "good faith"

The Supreme Court ruled against an application for the disclosure of this report

However, in December last year it ruled that a report by a certain Col de Klerk, that the four soldiers were acting in "good faith" and that they were acting to prevent or suppress terrorism, was misleading and fell far short of the true position

It held Botha's certificate stopping the trial was invalid

and murder charges against the soldiers — CJ Harmse, FJ Herbst, DF Esselen and J Fernando — should stand

Uapota was killed on November 25, 1985, after soldiers entered a shop near his home in Onengali in northern Namibia

Mweuhanga said in an affidavit the soldiers had forced them to lie down and proceeded assault her husband

A post-mortem report indicated the cause of death was a massive subdural haematoma that covered the brain

After the ruling against the certificate, opposition parties called on government to accept the decision and let the trial go ahead, but it appears government has rejected this

PW's new bid
to halt trial

THE government has given notice that it intends appealing against a decision of the Supreme Court in Windhoek that a certificate by President P W Botha stopping the murder trial of four SADF members was invalid.

Laywers acting for the widow of the late Mr Frans Uapota confirmed yesterday that Mr Botha and the interim government in Namibia had given notice that they intended appealing.

Mr Uapota died of severe injuries on November 25, 1985, after soldiers entered a "cuca shop near his home."

The Supreme Court, Windhoek, in December found that a report saying the four soldiers were acting in "good faith" was misleading

Military call-up postponed

11/2/89 Pretoria Correspondent (254)

An urgent motion preventing the Minister of Defence and the Central Exemption Board from compelling a 30-year-old Johannesburg businessman to report for military service today was yesterday brought in the Pretoria Supreme Court

In terms of a settlement, the two-year call-up of Mr Christopher Joseph Hart, of Vivianne Street, Chrisville, Johannesburg, was postponed by the Minister and the Board

Mr Hart brought the interdict before Mr Justice Daniels requesting the judge to stop the Board from compelling him to report for duty pending the outcome of an application against the Board for review of a decision refusing him exemption

In a sworn affidavit, Mr Hart, sole proprietor of Hart's Marketing CC, claimed his application for exemption rested on two grounds his medical

condition and his work situation He said his initial application should have been granted on the ground of "undue hardship" the performance of military service would cause him

"If forced to report for military service, my business would not be able to proceed, which will result in severe financial loss and I may have to sell the business," the father of two said

In court papers Mr Hart pointed out he had been called up during 1977 and after reporting for duty, was discharged as "temporarily medically unfit for a period of six months", related to injuries to both knees, he said

Ten years later, he was called up but granted a postponement until this year, according to Mr Hart He said his medical condition had deteriorated

"I realise that as a South African citizen, I'm obliged to do military service and at no stage did I intend evading this obligation," he said

Call from 1/2/89
Objector charged *256*
JOHANNESBURG
Conscientious objector
James Claassen, 28, of
Johannesburg had his
case adjourned in ab-
sentia until February 7

Anti-aircraft units to
be moved up-country?

Defence Correspondent

THE Artillery Air Defence School and 10 Anti-Aircraft Regiment are to be moved from Young's Field to another base somewhere up-country this year, according to reliable sources

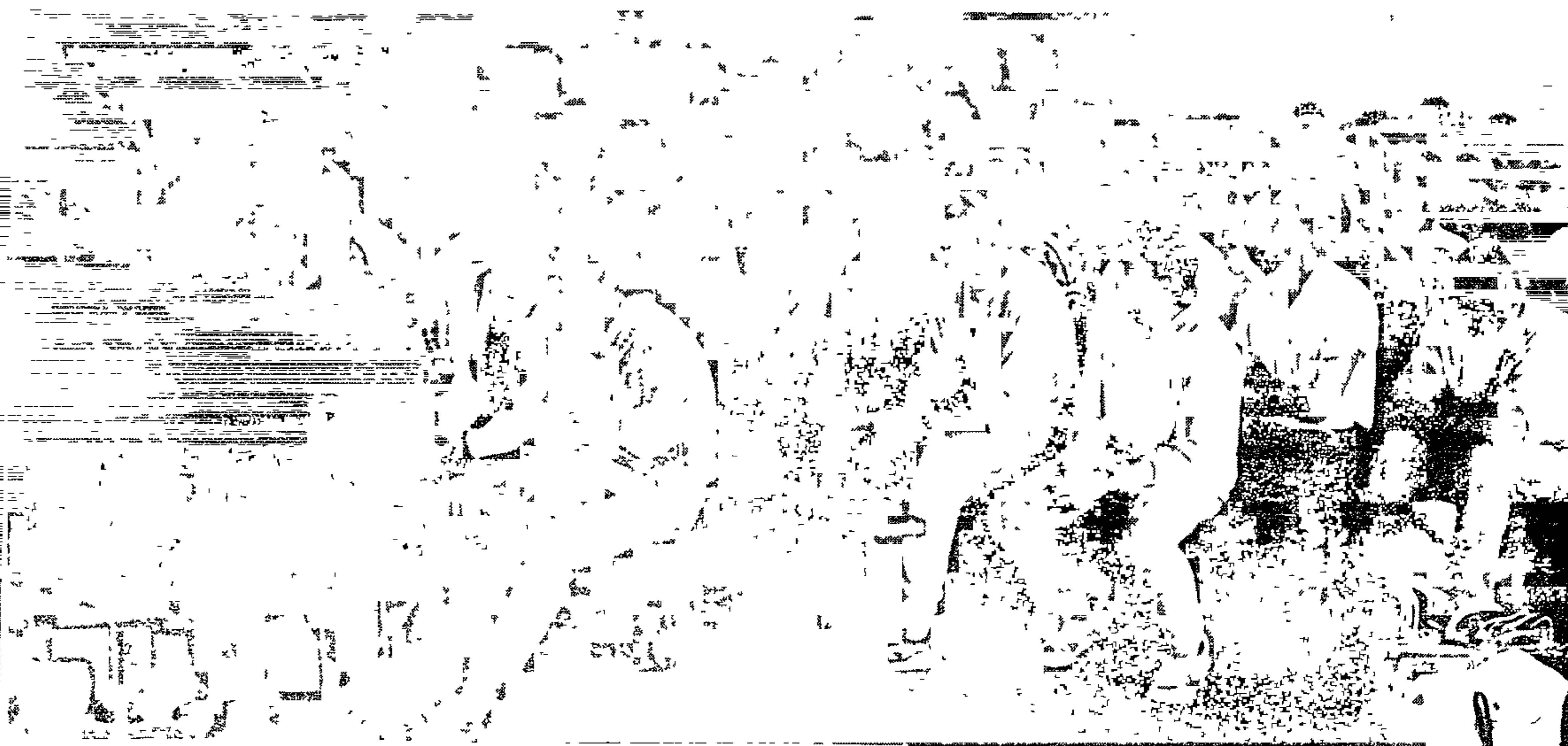
It is not known where the AADS and 10 AA Regiment will now be based, but it is likely they will be moved to a more central location in the hinterland

Military spokesmen last night would not comment on the move, except to say that as long ago as September last year the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General André Liebenberg, had announced that a number of units were being relocated in the interests of economy and efficiency

Two units which have already moved are the SA Intelligence School, from Kimberley to Potchefstroom, and 3 SA Infantry Battalion, from Potchefstroom to Kimberley

It is known that one of the reasons for the AADS/10 AA Regiment move has been difficulty in carrying out air-gunnery practice.

The gunners in their dark blue berets are a well-known sight in Cape Town, being a primary source of guards of honour at local military functions



IN AS CIVVIES . . . More than 700 recruits about to start training at 10 Anti-Aircraft Regiment listen to a welcoming speech.



OUT AS TROOPIES . . . In the brown overalls in which they will spend many sweaty hours recruits are marched away by a bombardier

Bemused recruits 'hurry up and wait'

Defence Correspondent

BAND, brunch and Breytenbach That was the reception 10 Anti-Aircraft Regiment at Young's Field dished out to more than 700 somewhat bemused national service recruits on the first day of their basic training yesterday

Whatever they had been expecting, it was obvious from their faces, it hadn't been the new-style army's three-pronged assault on their apprehensions.

The recruits got their first taste of the traditional military custom of "hurry up and wait" when the man who was due to welcome them into service, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, was delayed by half an hour

In the meantime, as the recruits — some still in "civvies", others already in the brown overalls in which they will spend many hours in the next six months — sat on metal "benches, type folding" while the Western Province Command band belted out tunes ranging from marches to "O, Maar Dis Lekker In Die Army".

Eventually Mr Breytenbach arrived and directed a stirring speech at them, switching easily between fluent English and Afrikaans, sugaring the bitter pill (that there was no immediate cut in national service to be expected) with assurances that their time would not be wasted and that they were essential to the country's defence.

The recruits responded with a burst of hearty applause, after which the regimental cooks served up a hearty brunch of steak, scrambled egg, vegetables, bread and coffee — with a special kosher selection for Jewish lads — while the band struck up anew.

Mr Breytenbach brunched along with them, accepted a memento of his visit from the OC Anti-Aircraft School, Colonel Syd Warren and then departed for Air Force Base Ysterplaat.

And then brunch was over. Squad by squad the recruits were assembled outside and hurried off by their attendant bombardiers to plunge into the bewildering first days of training.

254

OFFICIALLY France possesses no chemical weapons. President Francois Mitterrand and his top ministers said so repeatedly while playing host to the recent international conference on chemical weapons in Paris.

But according to French Defence Ministry officials, the policy is to maintain a "minimum" stock of chemical agents, while assuring a high weapons production capability which could be made operational very quickly if necessary.

France is listed by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute as a possessor of chemical arms, with stocks for 1986 estimated at several hundred tons.

Until last September when Mitterrand cancelled plans to build an "appropriate deterrent capacity" in chemical arms, the 1987-1991 military budget envisaged research, development and production of ultra-modern weapons.

French officials told the United Nations disarmament committee in Geneva two years ago that all countries' stocks should be declared after a period of eight years and subjected to destruction only after a chemical weapons ban had been negotiated.

Chemical arms charge denied

Against a background of US threats against Libya for allegedly constructing a chemical weapons plant, President Francois Mitterrand took advantage of the international conference on chemical weapons in Paris to stress that France possessed no such weapons. The truth, reports SALIL SARKAR, is more complicated.

Defence analyst Alain Joxe says that nuclear powers, including France, do not really need chemical deterrents.

His argument is unacceptable to sections of

the military establishment, who believe the country should not be deprived of any weapons held by others.

However, other groups maintain that protecting against a chemical attack could be provided by first strikes, using new "intelligent" guided weapons against chemical plants on enemy territory.

Under France's current defence orientation, enemy territory means eastern Europe, and more specifically the Soviet Union, which is endowed with a large chemicals weapons strike capacity.

The question thus remains open as to how conventional-guided weapons, however "intelligent", could target distant Soviet territory from bases in and around France.

With the chemical weapons controversy still very alive within the French military, official posturings over the country's chemical capabilities sometimes lack coherence.

Two months after dropping plans for a chemical deterrent capacity, Mitterrand tried to dodge queries on chemical weapons stocks in an interview with the centre-left daily Liberation.

Parabat lives as chute fails

CAT
Times
2/2/89
254

By JIM FREEMAN

A YOUNG paratrooper miraculously suffered only broken legs when his parachute failed to open at 300 metres during a training jump near Bloemfontein yesterday and he slammed into the ground at about 180 km/h.

Rifleman Cobus Clarke, 19, of Bloemfontein, was taking part in a training jump at Tempe when his parachute malfunctioned during his tenth and qualifying jump.

The superintendent of the Universitas Hospital in Bloemfontein, Dr H van Schalkwyk, said that the young soldier was in a "very good condition" and was expected to make a "complete recovery".

The second-in-command of the training wing of 1 Parachute Battalion, Major Johnny Kieser, said Rfn Clarke was jumping 11th from a C-130 Hercules aircraft.

He watched in horror as 10 olive-green parachute canopies opened — followed by a black speck plummeting towards the ground trailing a Roman candle of twisted rigging lines and canopy.

A split second before the soldier smashed into the ground, the parachute had inflated slightly and broken his fall fractionally.

Major Kieser said he had run to where Rfn Clarke lay, expecting to find him dead.

Instead the young soldier was fully conscious and said he did not know what had happened — the incident had happened too quickly. He added he had no time to deploy his emergency parachute.

Rfn Clarke was taken to the Universitas Hospital where his legs were splinted.

He was due to have received his paratrooper's wings after the jump but, according to the officer commanding 1 Parachute Battalion, Colonel James Hill, these would be awarded at a later date.

Camps may be cut

CAC Notes 2/2/89 (256)

Defence deputy hints

Defence Correspondent

A REDUCTION in the number of operational and training camps may be coming for hundreds of thousands of Citizen and Commando Force servicemen, if observers are correctly reading recent government statements

Addressing more than 700 recruits at 10 Anti-Aircraft Regiment yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, stated bluntly that the government was giving attention to "possibly reducing" part-time service

His remarks came just six days after the Chief of the SADF, General Jannie Gelden-

huys, said the authorities' priority was to "reduce the burden" on the CF

Mr Breytenbach said full-time national service would not be cut in the short term because, in spite of the peace process in Angola, there were still terrorists "who come here to this country to kill and maim innocent people" Once terrorist aggression had been stopped, the government would look at possibly reducing the Citizen Force obligation

Observers noted that Mr Breytenbach's remarks were an apparently unscheduled addition to the notes of his speech which had been circulated to them earlier

'Premature to reduce national service period'

SA 3/2/89

By Craig Kotze

254

No responsible government, realising the cost that people had to pay for national service, would lengthen the period of military training, the officer commanding Witwatersrand Command, Major-General C van der Westhuizen, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He also joined the ranks of government and military spokesman who have in recent weeks ruled out or warned against a reduction in the period of national service because of the peace treaty with Angola and the implementation of UN Resolution 435.

"We do not have a guarantee that our presence would not be needed," and it would be premature to presently shorten the initial period of service," he

said, addressing the media at Sturrock Park, the largest call-up reporting centre in SA.

If service cuts were possible, the most fruitful solution would be to shorten economically active Citizen Force and Commando soldiers' commitments.

Thousands of men have reported for duty countrywide. As of yesterday afternoon, 3 509 of an expected 6 321 had reported at Sturrock Park, the general said. The rest were due to report today.

They face two years in uniform, another 12 in the CF (720 days' active service), a five-year break in the CF Reserve and then duty with Commandos until they are 55 and placed on the National Reserve.

DEFERRED STUDENTS

Usually as many as 95 per cent of those earmarked for Sturrock Park would report, while the rest consisted of deferred students and those who reported directly to their units.

He said the SADF was "bending over backwards" to accommodate objectors, who amounted to less than 1 per cent of the national intake.

There were three categories:

- Those who were prepared to serve but not in a fighting capacity. They would serve in a non-fighting capacity.
- Those who refused on religious grounds to wear uniform. They would wear blue overalls and serve three years in a non-fighting and maintenance role.
- Those who preferred community service, and would serve for three years.

CONSCRIPTION (254) 3/2/89.

Still at Liberty

Liberty Life this week found itself in an awkward position it is one of the first companies to face the problem of what to do when an employee refuses to do military service

On Monday, Saul Batzofin (28), a career development officer in Liberty's Group Benefits division, appeared in the Johannesburg regional court on a charge of refusing to serve

As far as is known, he is the first conscien-

FINANCIAL MAIL FEBRUARY 3 1989

(254) PMAIL
3/2/89.

tious objector from the corporate world to face trial Other objectors have tended to be students (David Bruce), professionals (Dr Ivan Toms) or just out of school (Charles Bester)

Some of these men got six-year sentences for refusing to report for their initial two years' training

Ironically, the reason for business having escaped the problem so far is reflected in a common business lament It is that most objectors in the professional and business spheres emigrate, thus draining the economy of essential skills

Batzofin has decided to stay and face the consequences — possibly an 18-month jail term If Batzofin goes to jail, he wants Liberty to pay him his benefits as though he were indeed in the army

He says "I am objecting because I believe the Defence Force essentially upholds government policy Because of my beliefs I find I have only two options available, jail or exile Yet my beliefs will not allow me to be forced out of the country Therefore if any sentence is meted out to me it should not be seen as punishment for a criminal offence, but rather as the only way in which I can fulfil my obligation for military service"

Liberty Life joint MD Mark Winterton says "Liberty Life very much regrets losing Batzofin, who is a valuable employee, with substantial pensions supervisory and project skills He has been informed that his employment will not be formally terminated, and that if he returns to Liberty Life he will not be prejudiced The details will be reviewed with him upon his release"

Batzofin tells the *FM* "Obviously, I would be willing to accept community service in preference to going to jail"

His trial resumes on March 14 ■

Another man faces jail over army. But this time, hardly a murmur

By MUSA ZONDI

WHEN Saul Batzofin appeared in court on Monday for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force, it did not raise any eyebrows

Batzofin, who has refused to attend a camp, is just one of the growing list of conscientious objectors. The soft-spoken man was told, in a 60-second court appearance, that the case was postponed to March 14

Two other conscientious objectors, David Bruce and Paul Bester, have already been sentenced to the maximum sentence of six years imprisonment for refusing to serve in the SADF

Ivan Toms, who also refused to attend a camp, was sentenced to 630 days — later to be trimmed to 540 days. All three cases are on appeal

Batzofin, 28, a former member of the now restricted End Conscription Campaign, told the *Weekly Mail* he does not believe the SADF "works for the benefit of the South African people. It works to uphold the Nationalist policy of apartheid"

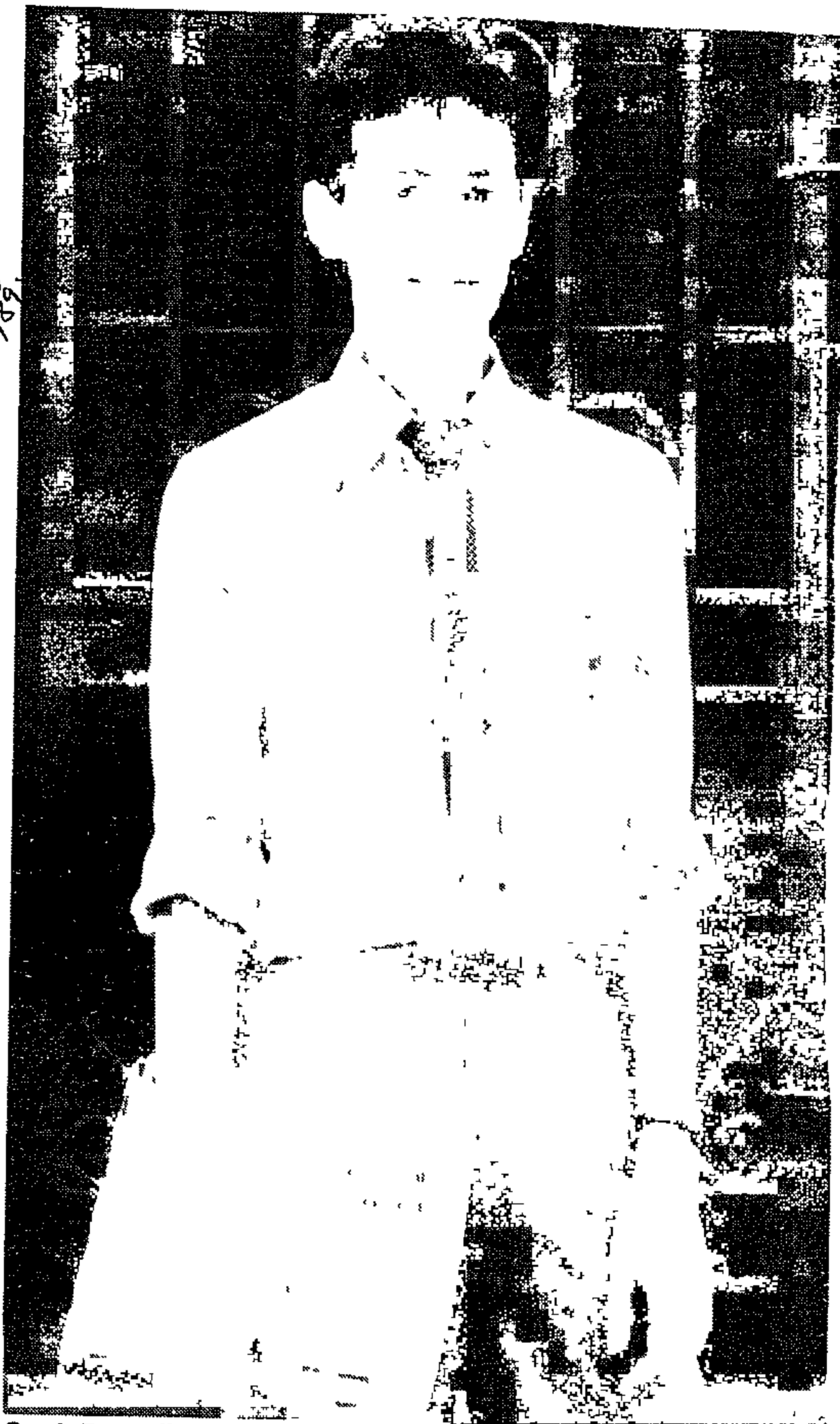
He was one of the 143 conscripts who in August last year announced they would not serve in the SADF. He sees the SADF as a "large part of the South African problem"

Batzofin served in the army for two years between 1980 and 1981

"For the first six months I went to Pretoria. Then I went to Owambo-land", where he started questioning the morals of the SADF

Owambo civilians were subjected to abuses by the SADF, he says. Patrol cars would ride over fences surrounding households

He claims there were no proper burials for alleged Swapo guerrillas. "They were buried a few inches in the sand" and wild dogs would drag the bodies out. Sometimes bodies of Swapo guerrillas were put on display "to incite us to kill more"



Saul Batzofin: The SADF 'works to uphold apartheid'

Picture. MUSA ZONDI

His refusal to serve is not sudden but "has been built over a period of eight years"

"Before I was conscripted I felt I had to do national service as a white South African in terms of the law. After that I was looking forward to starting a career," says Batzofin, who holds a BCom degree

"I do not want to go to jail. If I have to, then I will. My conscience

does not allow me to serve in the system upholding apartheid"

His parents, who live in Welkom, "do not really understand my problem but have indicated they will support me if I need something in jail"

White South Africans have to realise that by "serving in the army, they are upholding the system". Instead, they should be trying to work towards the dismantling of apartheid

City businessmen to look at call-up

CAMP TENTS 3/2/89 254

Staff Reporter

THE possibility of reduced army camp call-ups will be discussed next week at a meeting of the manpower committee of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce.

This follows a recent statement by Deputy Defence Minister Mr Wynand Breytenbach that two-year national service will not be shortened but consideration may be given to reducing the burden of camps

Mr Alan Lighton, director of the Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that his members were concerned about the "ongoing disruption" of these camps

National servicemen are liable at present to be called up for a

total of 720 days of service on camps in a 12-year period after their initial stint

"The issue of military commitments will be considered by our manpower committee at its next meeting on February 8," Mr Lighton said

"Any saving that can be effected on the military requirement will be very warmly welcomed by business

"The question of to what extent and in what respect relief can be granted will be considered at our meeting"

Some large employers whose opinions were sought yesterday wanted the whole system of camps scrapped altogether immediately, while others more cautiously suggested that the number of years over which men

remain liable should be reduced

Mr Bryan Bradford of Old Mutual said he would prefer the commitments to be over and done with sooner, even if it meant a longer period of service initially.

Mr David Beretti, the City Council's director of personnel, said the system of camps should be done away with altogether. If past servicemen needed refresher courses, they should have them on weekends or in the evenings

Mr Kevin Donnelly, Cape regional general manager of NBS, agreed that the camps should be scrapped entirely

Shell's public affairs department welcomed the peace initiatives in Namibia and Angola and any resulting reduction in call-up requirements, "given the disruptions that the call-up causes"

Destabilisation theme of talks

HARARE — Foreign ministers from eight Commonwealth nations gathered here yesterday for a conference to propose tougher economic sanctions against SA

Organisers said the ministers would also discuss fresh ways for the 49-member Commonwealth to bolster states threatened by SA destabilisation

Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, who arrived on Saturday, will chair the third three-day meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, opening today

The Canadian High Commission said "Given the location of this meeting and the special circumstances of the Frontline States, the committee

has agreed that destabilisation be the theme of the Harare meeting"

The committee was formed by the 26th Commonwealth summit in Vancouver, Canada, in 1987, to monitor and tighten sanctions against SA in a bid to force it to abandon apartheid. The committee met twice last year, in Lusaka and Toronto

Britain is not a member of the committee because of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's opposition to sanctions

Britain, Japan, the US and West Germany are frequently singled out by the Frontline states for ignoring calls for tougher sanctions. But the Commonwealth has little real muscle in confronting SA without Thatcher's support

The Harare talks will also focus on the fate of Namibia which will hold UN-supervised independence elections in November — Sapa-AP

● Comment Page 6

US gives Botswana new arms clout

Star 6/2/87

Sophisticated American weapons acquired by Botswana mean that the SADF can no longer launch attacks on African National Congress targets in that country with impunity.

Whether this will encourage the Botswana government to allow the ANC greater freedom to launch insurgency into South Africa from Botswana remains to be seen. But it will certainly not help Pretoria's long-running diplomatic efforts to persuade Gaborone to crack down harder on ANC infiltration through Botswana.

And it could force the South Africans to change tactics, sending covert hit squads against ANC targets in Botswana rather than soldiers operating openly in uniform.

CONSPICUOUS BY ABSENCE

The Botswana Defence Force has in the past been hopelessly outgunned by the SADF, and has been conspicuous by its absence during past SADF attacks on alleged ANC bases and transit centres in and around Gaborone.

Now the BDF has the highly effective TOW anti-tank missile, and the formidable Vulcan anti-aircraft gun, both supplied by the United States under a R14 million arms package.

The US is reported to have agreed to give Botswana military aid worth nearly R20 million a year for an unknown period.

The BDF has four TOW launchers and 50 missiles, and will receive another 50 missiles by September, according to a Washington report quoting a Pentagon spokesman.

The TOW is a wire-guided missile that was supplied by the US to Unita rebels in Angola, and used effectively by them against the Soviet tanks of the MPLA and Cuban forces.

Only three of the Vulcan systems appear so far to have been delivered, but even three could be used

By **GERALD L'ANGE**,
Editor of The Star's Africa News Service

Pretoria's efforts to persuade Gaborone to crack down harder on African National Congress infiltration into South Africa could be affected by the weapons deal the country has reached with the United States. Botswana has now sophisticated and formidable anti-tanks missiles and anti-aircraft guns. Last year Botswana acquired an unknown number of British-made ground attack jet planes

with great effect against hostile aircraft. Guided by radar and computer, the six 20 mm machineguns in each system can fire up to 3 000 rounds a minute — so fast that individual shots cannot be heard.

The Vulcan is similar to the rapid-fire guns used by US warships in the Persian Gulf to shoot down approaching Iranian missiles.

HIGHLY RESPECTED

It is believed to resemble a multiple-barrelled anti-aircraft machinegun which was supplied by the Soviet Union to the MPLA and Cuban forces in Angola, and reputedly was highly respected by South African airmen.

The supply of the US weapons is understood to have been negotiated during a visit to Washington last year by the chief of the BDF, Major General Mompoti Merafhe.

How they reached Botswana is not known, but they might have been brought in on US Galaxy transport aircraft that have reportedly been seen at Gaborone airport recently.

Their arrival has coincided with reports that troops of the US Green Berets unit have been seen in Botswana.

These reports could not officially be confirmed, but military sources in Botswana denied that there were any American troops in the country other than the Marines brought in to guard the big new US Embassy that is nearing completion in Gaborone.

The sources suggested that the reports might have arisen from the presence in Botswana of green-bereted British soldiers who are training the BDF troops.

Botswana's defence capability was strengthened last year by the acquisition of an undisclosed number of British-made Strikemaster ground attack jet fighters.

Unconfirmed reports said nine of the aircraft were bought second-hand from Saudi Arabia. Though relatively old, and no match for the SAAF planes, they could theoretically be used effectively against ground forces.

According to reports from Washington, the shipment of the TOWs and Vulcans was speeded up following a warning from the Pentagon that delays in their supplying might lead to Botswana turning to the Soviets for arms.

Botswana already has Soviet-made armoured personnel carriers of elderly vintage.

FRONTLINE STATES' DEFENCES

The decision of the US to supply arms to Botswana is in line with an apparent readiness by Western nations to strengthen the defences of the Frontline states against South Africa's armed forces.

Botswana is believed to be the first of the Frontline states to receive weapons from the US, which previously had confined its arms involvement in southern Africa to supplying Unita in Angola.

Britain is providing military training not only to Botswana, but also Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

France, which has supplied helicopters to the MPLA in Angola, has recently held talks with Mozambique on the possible supply of arms.

SADF probes death of children after bomb blast

By Craig Kotze

254

The Defence Force and police are investigating the deaths of two children and the wounding of four after they picked up a 60 mm mortar bomb at the Rooiberg shooting range in Vredendal, Cape, at the weekend

Those killed were Gert Gall (7) and Joleen Boois (2), who died of multiple injuries

Joleen's sisters, Troy (13) and Demarie (7), and another victim, Gerrit Cloete (10), are recovering in the Red Cross Children's Hospital in Cape Town

The fourth child, Joseph Presence (12), was admitted to Vredendal Hospital with shrapnel wounds after the 1 45 pm explosion on Saturday

HOUSING SHORTAGE

All the victims lived with their parents on the range, which is apparently not fenced

The officer commanding Western Province command, Brigadier Tinus de Jager, said last night there were people staying in the area and the SADF was trying to relocate them in places such as Vanrhynsdorp. However, there was a shortage of housing, he said

Speaking on TV1's "Network", he denied there had been similar incidents in the past, as alleged by parents living in the Rooiberg area

The brigadier said the Defence Force took extensive safety measures at Rooiberg, including sweeps to pick up duds after firing practice

Boland police are investigating the two deaths.

Mortar blast kills 2 children

Cape Town 45
6/2/89
254

Staff Reporter

TWO Vredendal children died and four others received shrapnel wounds when a 60mm mortar shell they were playing with exploded at the army's Rooiberg training site on Saturday

According to an army spokesman, Gert Gall, 7, was killed immediately when the device he was carrying detonated, blasting shrapnel into the group of children who were playing in an abandoned building on the isolated training ground.

Jolene Boois, 2, died of her wounds in an ambulance while on her way to Vredendal Hospital, about 40km away.

Three of the victims were taken from Vredendal to Groote Schuur Hospital by ambulance. They are Gerrit Cloete, 10, Demarie Boois, 7, and Troy Boois, 13.

An army board of inquiry will start investigating the incident today.

According to the spokesman, five of the children were playing on the fenced-off Rooiberg training grounds when they were joined by Gert Gall, who was carrying the unexploded — but apparently primed — 60mm mortar round.

The grounds, between Vredendal and Vanrhynsdorp, are occasionally used for training by Cape Town-based units.

Gerrit and Demarie were in a "stable" condition yesterday, and a Groote Schuur Hospital spokesman described Troy's condition as "satisfactory"

Joseph Presence, 12, who remained in Vredendal Hospital, had received minor shrapnel wounds.

● In the Cape Province, at least five other children have been killed and five wounded in the past three years after tampering with live explosive devices on Defence Force property.

In September 1986 two boys were seriously hurt and four others injured when a grenade they picked up at the Cape Corps army base at Ferste River exploded.

In May 1987 three teenage boys who strayed into the grounds of the Army Battle School at Lohatla in search of lost cattle died when a discharged artillery shell exploded

Labour Party defence spokesman Mr Abe Williams said last night that his party expected a full statement from the office of the Minister of Defence.

e

s on devel-
"how Par-
strategy"
a surprise,
ing the par-
on January
eeling with-
ert for the
ounced he
that "a few
ken aback"
he behaved
he said Dr

Mortar blast kills 2 children

CAP 7/11/85
6/2/89
254

Staff Reporter

TWO Vredendal children died and four others received shrapnel wounds when a 60mm mortar shell they were playing with exploded at the army's Rooiberg training site on Saturday.

According to an army spokesman, Gert Gall, 7, was killed immediately when the device he was carrying detonated, blasting shrapnel into the group of children who were playing in an abandoned building on the isolated training ground.

Jolene Boois, 2, died of her wounds in an ambulance while on her way to Vredendal Hospital, about 40km away.

Three of the victims were taken from Vredendal to Groote Schuur Hospital by ambulance. They are Gerrit Cloete, 10, Demarie Boois, 7, and Troy Boois, 13.

An army board of inquiry will start investigating the incident today.

According to the spokesman, five of the children were playing on the fenced-off Rooiberg training grounds when they were joined by Gert Gall, who was carrying the unexploded, but apparently primed — 60mm mortar round.

The grounds, between Vredendal and Vanrhynsdorp, are occasionally used for training by Cape Town-based units.

Gerrit and Demarie were in a "stable" condition yesterday, and a Groote Schuur Hospital spokesman described Troy's condition as "satisfactory".

Joseph Presence, 12, who remained in Vredendal Hospital, had received minor shrapnel wounds.

● In the Cape Province, at least five other children have been killed and five wounded in the past three years after tampering with live explosive devices on Defence Force property.

In September 1986, two boys were seriously hurt and four others injured when a grenade they picked up at the Cape Corps army base at Terste River exploded.

In May 1987, three teenage boys who strayed into the grounds of the Army Battle School at Lohatla in search of lost cattle died when a discharged artillery shell exploded.

Labour Party defence spokesman Mr Abe Williams said last night that his party expected a full statement from the office of the Minister of Defence.

Report with details expected today

SA destabilisation goes on — Canada

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service and Sapa

HARARE — Commonwealth Foreign Ministers meeting in Harare have received a report containing shocking indications of continuing destabilisation activities by South Africa in neighbouring states, Canadian Foreign Minister Mr Joe Clark said last night.

Mr Clark was unable to give newsmen any evidence of South African involvement, but said "I certainly believe these activities continue".

He referred questioners at a

news briefing to a report prepared by former journalists David Martin and Phylis Johnson, who run a publishing house in Harare, and said the two would be available to answer questions.

But they left hurriedly before reporters could put any questions.

Mr Clark said the Eighth Commonwealth Foreign Ministers meeting here to discuss southern Africa had decided that the report should be made public.

He said "We have been given precise information".

A Commonwealth Office official said the report should be available

today.

Among other things, it claims that destabilisation has cost one million lives, half of them children, and in money terms has cost the frontline states US\$35 billion (R88 billion) over the past eight years.

Mr Clark said a child died every four minutes in Angola or Mozambique from war-related causes.

The Commonwealth Ministers Committee is due to hear evidence from a number of South Africans including Dr Alan Boesak.

Also due here are Mr Murphy Morobe and Mr Mohammed Valli, former detainees who holed up in the American Embassy in Johannesburg last year before being formally released.

Mr Clark's charges were denied in a statement released in Johannesburg yesterday by South Africa's Ambassador to Canada, Mr J H de Klerk.

Mr de Klerk cited meetings between South Africa's State President, Mr P W Botha, and the heads of five African states late last year as evidence of South Africa's growing rapport with its neighbours in southern Africa.

He pointed out South Africa was providing Mozambique with more military aid than Canada does — to protect projects in Mozambique from sabotage by rebels.

● See Page 7.

'We heard an explosion and Gert Gall lay dead'

11645 7/2/80 254

By HENRI DU PLESSIS, Staff Reporter

"GERT unscrewed the top of the bomb and pulled a pin inside. It made a noise and he threw it on the ground. We heard the explosion and there Gert Gall lay dead on the ground where he fell."

Eloquently describing the death of his friend in colourful Namaqualand Afrikaans was 11-year-old Jasper Presence whose brother Joseph, 12, was injured when a mortar bomb six children were playing with near Vredendal exploded.

Gert, 10, and his half sister Jolene Boois, 2, were killed and four children were seriously injured in the explosion, which shocked the tiny community in the Defence Force Rooiberg training area about 40km from Vredendal.

Jasper described what happened to a group of senior Defence Force officers and journalists at the site of the blast yesterday.

He said he saw Gert pick up the device in the road a few metres from one of the houses, assemble it and put it on the back of his bicycle.

Patches of blood

Jasper followed Gert to the empty house where the explosion occurred. When he saw his friend unscrewing the top of the device he decided to leave.

Moments later he heard the explosion.

Sand-covered patches of blood and shrapnel scars on the wall were the only indication of Saturday's tragedy.

Gert's father, Mr Hermanus Beukes said he was away at the time and his wife, Mrs Lena Gall, 27, was visiting her aunt, Mrs Katie Presence, about 200m away.

They ran outside when they heard the explosion and sent for help.

The visit to the site was arranged for a Defence Force board of inquiry appointed to investigate the explosion.

Police explosives experts identified the bomb as a 60mm mortar.

Western Province commanding officer Brigadier A K de Jager said the board would report its findings to him as soon as possible and that any immediate action which could be taken to improve the situation would be considered.

The chairman of the board is Colonel Johan du Preez of Western Province Command.

People have lived at the Rooiberg settlement since about 1930 when the area was communal grazing land under the administration of the then Department of Coloured Affairs.

It was handed over to the SADF in 1982, but the State could find no alternative housing for the 30 families living there in 47 houses.

Troops from 2 South African Cape Corps Battalion were taken there annually for training, Brigadier de Jager said.

They fired live ammunition and occasionally bombs did not explode.

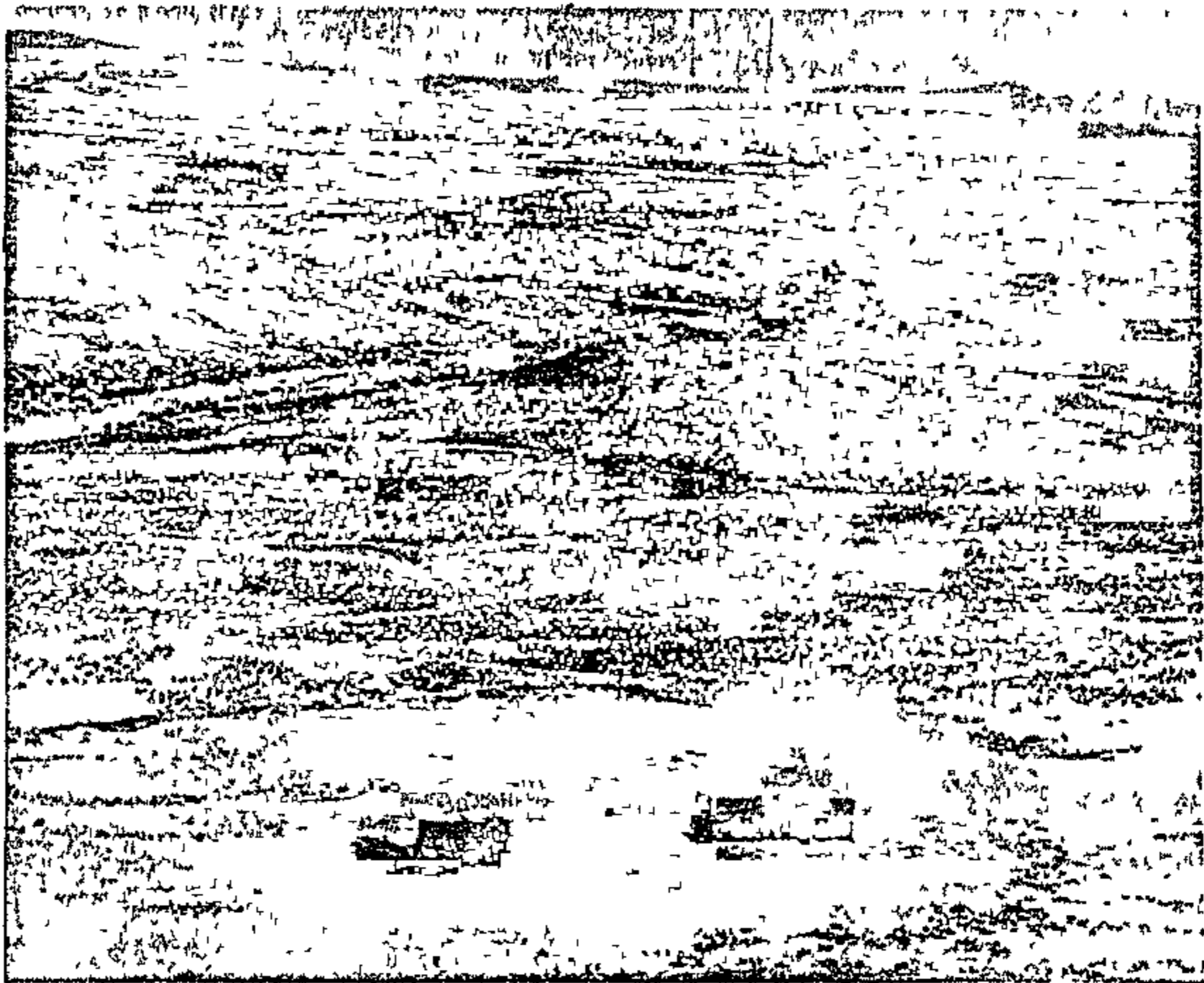
These were normally sought and blown up, but chances were that some could have been overlooked.

The community at Rooiberg was warned regularly not to pick up military equipment, especially ammunition and fragments of ammunition, he said.

Children at the little school confirmed that they had regularly been told by their parents, teacher, policemen and soldiers not to touch any "bombs".

Mr Beukes said he had recently been told he had been awarded a house at the mine where he works and he planned to move there next month.

Mr Elias Presence, 56, father of the injured Gerrit Cloete, 10, and Josef Presence, 12, said he was told authorities had already started building houses at Vredendal for the community.



DESOLATION The emptiness of Rooiberg contrasts with the tenacity of the people who live there because they cannot obtain housing closer to Vredendal about 40km away. Left: Jasper Presence, 11, describes to Brigadier de Jager what happened when a 60mm mortar bomb exploded in an empty house, killing two children and injuring four others.



Pictures: DANA le ROUX, The Argus



Below: Mr Elias Presence, father of the injured Joseph Presence and Jasper, was in the veld tending livestock with one of his other children when the bomb exploded in the house.

By A C end cou with Ir hea with T Mr N arr T jou Shr go he M thl bef ? ant Bill Shu wa wa Bl wa Mi mi to te sy with ph hl or at hi ci ir sl - I S A K fi k e o e C E T

IVES!!!

499
PER KG
TAX FREE

798
PER KG
TAX FREE

NOT FROZEN

Star 7/2/89

254

Rush to supply Untag's forces

By Dan Side

SA manufacturers are feverishly vying for a share of more than R1 billion to be spent on the projected 4 650 Untag troops to supervise the transition towards Namibian independence

"The response has been tremendous — overwhelming," said a spokesman for the South African Federated Chamber of Industries yesterday. The chamber volunteered its services to the UN Commercial, Purchase and Transportation Service to find bidders for an array of expensive equipment, ranging from refrigerator trucks to sophisticated radio communications.

But it appears even with the SADF supplying a significant amount of the specialised equipment required, local resources will be stretched.

The UN's sanctions on the purchase

in South Africa of goods, petroleum products and non-combatative military equipment does not apply for these negotiations and South African suppliers seem to be competing more aggressively than the nine other African countries asked to tender.

However, the initial supply of 240 military-style "jeeps" — another 456 four-wheel-drive vehicles with a long wheel base will be required later — may be a tall order for South Africa's motor industry. It has also been asked to muster 90 four-wheel-drive trucks of various sizes, eight water trucks and 15 cross-country cargo trucks.

Also out for tender are accommodation and catering equipment, workshop facilities and equipment, generators, offices and office furniture, supplies and stationery, stores, recreation facilities and borehole equipment.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

OWI Times 7/2/89 254

Cap
I
T
ye
pe
at
di
su
S
F
li
G
c
b
e
F
a

People are living there

A community with their homes inside an army training area

By MALCOLM FRIED

A COMMUNITY is living well within the boundaries of a Defence Force training area in which two children were killed on Saturday by a mortar bomb

Most of the 90 people have no immediate prospect of moving

The two children died and four others were hurt when the bomb went off outside a house in the settlement which is on the grounds of the Rooiberg training area

Gert Gall, 10, was killed instantly and two-year-old Jolene Boois died on the way to hospital after the device went off while they were playing with it outside Gert's house

Gert found the 60mm mortar bomb in a road near the house

Demarie Boois, 7, Gerrit Cloete, 10, Troy Boois, 13, and Joseph Pensens were hurt but are recovering

Rooiberg, a training ground hundreds of kilometres square, some 25km from Vredendal, hosts a scattering of houses near but within one of its boundaries

Most of the working residents are employed by mines in the region

The officer commanding Western Province Command, Brigadier A K de Jager, said at the site of the blast yesterday that the army had repeatedly tried to get the people to move

"They were here when the army took over the area in 1982," he said, "and we've regularly tried to get everyone to move out permanently but there aren't other houses available"

Brig De Jager said that as quickly as people moved out of the houses, others, who had no place to live, moved in. The settlement saw a regular turnover in residents

"We are not satisfied with the situation" and a solution would have to be found, he said

Brig De Jager could not explain how the explosive device had come to be near the settlement

"The training area is not being used at the moment and we've appointed a board of inquiry to investigate"

The mayor of Vanrhynsdorp, Mr Blackie Swart, said his town, nearby Vredendal, had been building houses for mineworkers but had not been able to

keep up with demand

"Our municipalities try to respond to demand but it's difficult. We're never sure of exactly how many people need housing"

Residents of the Rooiberg settlement said many of them had been there since 1976

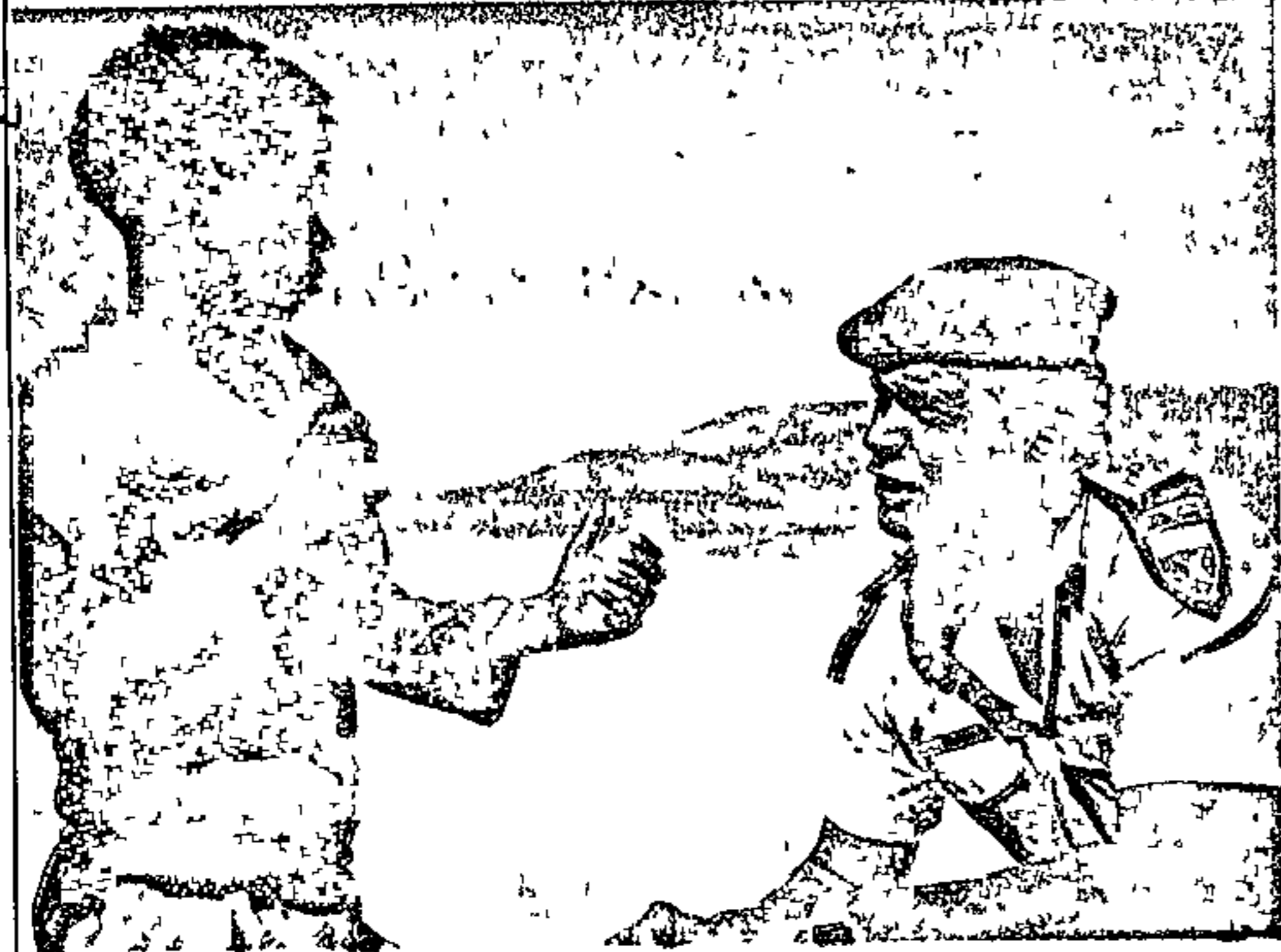
The family of the dead child, Gert Gall, is due to move to Vredendal within the next few weeks where a house has been found for them by Gert's father's employer

His father, Herman, said the family had been at Rooiberg for "a few years" and were ready to leave "They said they had found us a house — we had been waiting for many years"

Mr Elias Pensens, the father of one of the injured children, said he had been at the settlement since long before 1976

Mr Pensens said the authorities had asked him to move but he could not find other housing

Vanrhynsdorp would try its best to house those who needed it, said Mr Swart "As the army moved in only in 1982, we just haven't been able to find the funds to build enough houses" New attempts would be made to do so



LEFT: Jasper Pensens, 11, explains to Brigadier A K de Jager how his friend unscrewed the top of an explosive device before it detonated RIGHT: The small community of Rooiberg seen from the air

OWI Times 7/2/89

Picture: ALAN TAYLOR

I left SA to avoid call-up, says journalist

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — South African journalist Mr Nelis Greyling, who crossed illegally into Mozambique at the end of last year, says he left South Africa to avoid military service and for ideological reasons.

Speaking at a Press conference here, Mr Greyling said he was opposed to both apartheid and capitalism.

He described the South African military intervention in Angola as "both a war to protect apartheid and a war against socialism in Angola".

He said he left South Africa just before he was due to be called up to the army for his two-year compulsory military service.

He said he had applied for Mozambican citizenship. Should this be refused he would ask not to be deported to South Africa but to be allowed to move to a third country.

Mr Greyling said that he had entered Swaziland from South Africa on December 27 and the following day had driven his car towards the Mozambican border, abandoned the vehicle

and then crossed into Mozambique on foot through the bush.

He had spent four nights in the bush, avoiding open spaces and moving slowly towards Maputo with the aid of maps and a compass.

He had left the bush somewhere near the town of Boane, 30km west of Maputo, where officials had taken him to a police station.

He said he had made no attempt to contact his family in Johannesburg.

Journalist fled from military service

MAPUTO — A journalist with Beeld newspaper fled to Mozambique to avoid compulsory military service.

Mr Nelis Greyling, 21, told a news conference he had applied for Mozambican citizenship.

He said he did not want to perform military service for personal reasons.

Mr Greyling said that if his application was rejected, he would

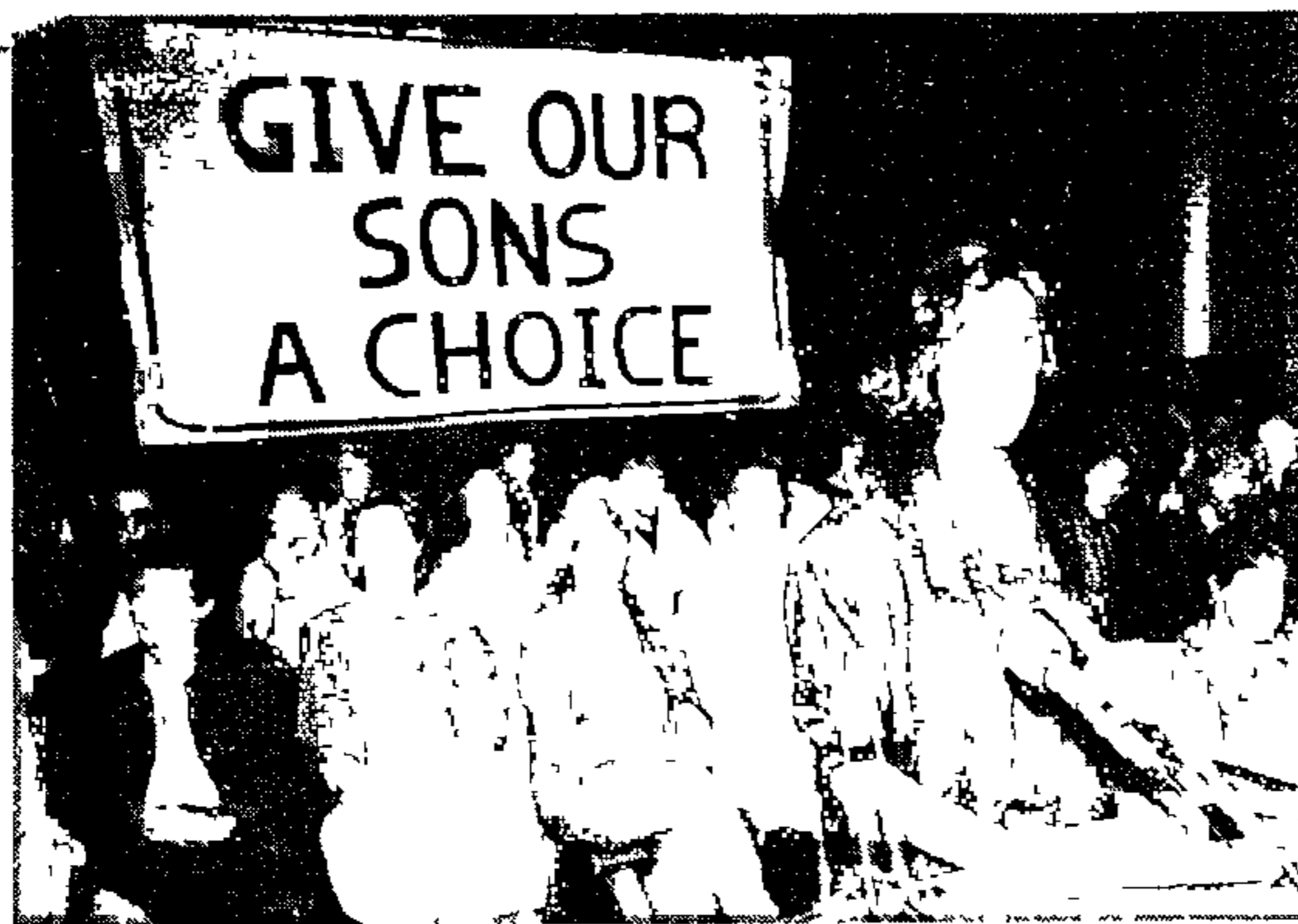
ask to be sent to a third country rather than return to South Africa

South Africa's Foreign Affairs Department confirmed on January 26 that Mr Greyling, crime reporter for the Afrikaans daily newspaper Beeld, who had been reported missing in early January, was in custody of Mozambican authorities in Maputo. No further details were released as

Beeld said last month that Mr Greyling had been called up for military service starting on February 2 and had hoped to defer the service to study for a graduate degree.

He left Johannesburg in late December, and his car later was found in Swaziland about 30 kilometres from the Mozambican border — Sapa-AP

APC Times 7/2/89 *the time* *256*



Judy Bester, mother of conscientious objector Charles, addresses a media conference in Johannesburg organised by mothers calling for alternatives to compulsory military service.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Mums query conscription

THE "appalling" choices available to conscripts who did not wish to serve in the SADF were condemned yesterday by about 850 mothers in three major centres

They also called for constructive alternatives to military service

The public declaration by the mothers was in part a response to the jailing of conscientious objectors Ivan Toms, David Bruce and Charles Bester and came in the wake of last year's declaration by 143 conscripts who refused to serve in the SADF

In a statement read at media conferences in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban, the mothers supported those conscripts who questioned the role of

254 B/Day . 8/2/89

**SYLVIA DU PLESSIS
and RICHARD BARTLETT**

the SADF and shared their anguish

They said this stand was not intended as a petition but as an appeal to women to see the demand for legal alternatives to conscription as legitimate

They said "Many young men wish to serve their country but ask whether the SADF in the townships and beyond our borders is defending the country they love or the system of apartheid."

They wanted their sons to have the choice of serving in other ways. Alternatives could include assisting in welfare organisations and running basic health programmes

Ms Avril Hoepner, a Cape Town mother with two sons, addresses a press conference calling on the government to provide alternatives to compulsory military service. More than 800 women around the country attended simultaneous meetings.

Women call for alternative to army

Staff Reporters

Women in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban yesterday called on the Government to provide alternatives to military service, during press conferences held in the three major centres.

The women stressed they had come together as mothers, wives, girlfriends and sisters, not as members of any particular organisations.

At the Central Methodist Church in Johannesburg, mothers said in a statement that those young men who refused to serve in the South African Defence Force (SADF) should be permitted to make their contribution to the nation in non-punitive, constructive alternative service.

The message contained in a public declaration signed in all three centres was "give our sons a choice".

Mrs Judy Bester, whose son is serving a six-year jail term for refusing to go the army, said moth-

ers had the responsibility of inculcating in them the values upheld by their society.

Speaking of her son, Mrs Bester said "Twenty times a year, for half an hour, I can gaze at him through a glass partition, I can speak to him through a microphone.

BOTHA WOULD NOT FIGHT

"Mine is the ultimate betrayal. Because of his acceptance of my teaching, he refuses to espouse violent repression. Because I taught him that man is equal in the sight of God, and, therefore, has a right to a say in his own destiny, he is seen by the State to be as great a threat to society as the most hardened of criminals."

She said that as a young man President Botha had decided not to fight when South Africa declared war on Germany in 1939.

She said Mr Botha availed himself of the option not to fight, yet demanded the blind obedience of today's young men to serve in "his

Defence Force".

● At St George's Cathedral, in Cape Town, more than 200 women called for an alternative to compulsory military service.

The mothers said in a statement that the February call-up had raised dilemmas for them because their sons were faced with conscription into the SADF.

"The choices for them are painful," the statement read "To leave the country, to be sent to prison for six years, to live in the uncertain world of evasion, or, as religious pacifists, to face six years of Government service."

● In Durban, a group of women calling themselves Women Against War launched a petition calling for their husbands, sons, brothers and friends to be given the chance to do meaningful non-military form of national service.

In a statement, the group said it deplored the effects of conscription on the personal and professional lives of thousands of men and their families.

254



GIVE OUR SONS A CHOICE . . . Mrs Avril Hoepner of Wynberg clutched her two-year-old son, Mathew, while speaking yesterday at a St George's Cathedral press conference held by mothers calling for alternative military service for their sons

Picture: ANNE LAING

Moms speak out against call-up

8/2/89

Staff Reporter

FEBRUARY'S call-up has raised a dilemma for hundreds of mothers countrywide who yesterday called for alternatives to military service for their sons.

About 900 mothers at press conferences held in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban pledged to support their sons who felt that they were unable to serve in the SADF for various reasons.

Women at a press conference held in St George's Cathedral yesterday morning stressed that they were making a stand as individuals and were not connected to the restricted End Conscription Campaign.

"We are deeply aware of the traumatic effect conscription has on our sons, many of whom serve against their will while questioning what the SADF is doing in the townships and beyond our borders.

"We also suffer with our sons who choose not to serve. The choices for them are painful: To leave the country; to be sent to prison for six years, to live in the uncertain world of evasion, or, as religious pacifists, to face a punitive six years of government service," their joint statement said.

A Rondebosch mother, Mrs Lindy Wilson, said these alternatives were not sufficient, particularly when there were many other ways in which conscripts could serve their country.

● An inter-faith church service will be held in Rondebosch Congregational Church tomorrow at 8pm for those who wish to support the statement

Malan not prepared to be 'a carcass'

254 (88) B/Dag 9/2/87



● MALAN

CAPE TOWN — Defence Minister Magnus Malan told Parliament this week he was not prepared to offer himself as a carcass for the vultures which had gathered around the Harms Commission inquiry into the affairs of Albert Vermaas

He said "My conscience is clean"
Malan said he was willing to co-operate fully with the inquiry but was not prepared to respond to insinuations and rumours that arose outside the official investigation

In recent weeks, certain insinuations had been made that he had behaved recklessly over state security and secrets

MIKE ROBERTSON

He had co-operated with journalists inquiring about his connections with Vermaas, but the time had come to call a halt to that

Malan said he wanted to put the record straight in regard to Vermaas's dealings with Armscor

Subject a security clearance, Vermaas was appointed as a director of Eloptro, a branch of Armscor. There was a big difference between Armscor and Eloptro and Eloptro was not concerned with highly classified products as had been suggested

(254)

Army objectors unlikely to be refused jobs after jail

CONSCIENTIOUS objectors employed in the private sector were unlikely to lose their jobs after serving jail terms, companies said yesterday. This followed last week's statement from Liberty Life that they would hold open the job of employee Saul Batzofin who faces a prison sentence for refusing to do the rest of his army camps.

Batzofin is the first non-religious objector employed by a private company and his situation has brought into focus the private sector's stance

CHARLOTTE MATHEWS and SYLVIA DU PLESSIS

First National Bank senior GM Jimmy McKenzie said each case needed special attention but the bank would certainly consider employing a conscientious objector if he were a "man of integrity and character"

AECI GM human resources Bokkie Botha said the company believed a person who had served a jail sentence had paid his debt to society and they would not discriminate against employing objectors

Old Mutual GM services Ralph Roseman said each case was judged on its merits, and re-employment would depend on the person concerned and his general attitude at work

Old Mutual, he said, was concerned about the "brain drain" from SA

"We have experienced a number of actuarial students going overseas after university because of military service. Actuaries could be used in the Financial Institution Office while undergoing military service, in much

the same way as accountants work with the Receiver of Revenue," he said

"We would welcome alternatives along these lines"

Barlow Rand group PR manager John Cammell said the matter was left to individual companies

"We've had no such incidents and would treat each case according to the circumstances," he said

Toyota public affairs manager Flip Wilken said the company would treat each case on its merits



Avril Hoepner

254
9-15/2/89

Give our son's a choice — mums

A WEEK after thousands of conscripts began two years' army service, about 900 mothers throughout the country called on the government to provide an alternative to military service.

In Cape Town, Avril Hoepner, a mother of two sons, was one of about 55 mothers who supported the call.

"Without alternative service many young men were faced with an impossible dilemma," she said.

Over 100 Cape Town women signed a statement asking that conscripts be given a choice.

A service for all who support the statement will take place at the Rosebank Methodist Church on Thursday at 8 pm.

Parents plea: Save our sons

254
Smith
9-15/2/89

JOHANNESBURG. - Parents of 120 detainees on hunger strike at Diepkloof Prison here appealed this week to the Committee of Commonwealth Ministers in Harare to save the detainees' lives.

The strike began on January 23 when 20 detainees — some held for over 1 000 days — went on hunger strike after attempts to be freed failed.

Over the next ten days 98 more detainees joined the strike.

This week parents called on Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to release or charge the detainees.

"We have tried all avenues," said Wallace Montsitsi, 64, whose son, Dan, has been in detention since December 1987.

In a statement released, the hunger strikers indicated that they were prepared to take the matter to its "logical conclusion"

Refuse meals

Meanwhile, several detainees at St Albans Prison in Port Elizabeth began refusing meals this week, according to sources.

In an earlier statement the SA Prisons Service said: "Prisoners who embark on so-called hunger strikes are warned of the adverse effects to their health. Food is also being served at each meal-time while the necessary medical attention is continually given within the framework of existing international principles."

"The SA Prisons Services is satisfied that all people entrusted to its care are treated professionally and in a responsible manner."

Reports that seven detainees were admitted to the Hillbrow Hospital in Johannesburg on Wednesday could not be confirmed by the Prisons Service by the time of going to press.

Dr Ivan Toms of the Saccla clinic this week warned that the hunger strikers were approaching a critical period and permanent damage could occur.

FAR from the sophisticated multi-layered plot she suggests, Lieutenant Olivia Forsyth's "revelations" about her spying activities last week were "nothing more than an elaborate cover-up for a botched operation".

That is the opinion voiced by representatives of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (Jodac) in Johannesburg this week.

Forsyth acknowledged that spreading disinformation was one of her prime tasks as a Security Branch operative. "Is there any reason to believe this has changed?", Jodac and Nusas asked.

Disinformation aside, Forsyth's story fails even by the standards of its own logic.

Forsyth claims that she spent several years as an 'undetected' spy within 'radical' student organisations, as part of a scheme to build up the necessary credentials to infiltrate the ANC and the SACP.

"Then she claims that she 'deliberately' blew the previous four years of work by confessing to the ANC that she was a spy, to be able to infiltrate the movement. She even implies that being sent to an ANC detention camp was part of this plan.

"The question to ask", Nusas and Jodac suggest, "is why would a spy spend years building up a cover, then voluntarily blow that cover, to get sent to a detention camp, and in the process blow the cover of several fellow spies, all of them active?"

Forsyth said she had built up "unshakeable" radical credentials during her time in Nusas, which gave her an "iron-clad" cover for infiltrating the ANC. At the same time, she insists that her almost immediate confession to the ANC was part of a sophisticated plan (with the rather grandiose title of "Operation Yurchenko"). An unlikely story, not least because it rests on the bizarre assumption that

Olivia's ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ story a 'cover' for a 'botched' mission



Forsyth

"Superspy" Olivia Forsyth's "revelations" about her time spying on progressive organisations inside South Africa and the African National Congress have been dismissed by members of organisations she allegedly infiltrated. TONY KARON reports:

the ANC would trust a confessed SAP-agent ahead of an "unshakeable radical".

It is this absurdity that stops Forsyth's story from even getting off the ground, according to Nusas/Jodac. More plausible, they suggest, is the idea that Forsyth's cover was blown in Nusas before she left the country, and then again immediately as she tried to infiltrate the ANC.

They believe her confession to the ANC, which exposed three other active spies (two of whom are still being held by the ANC) was a panicky and desperate bid for freedom.

This view is underlined by Forsyth's refusal to discuss her ANC confession with journalists. "Surely if the ANC are already in possession of the confession there can be no further security risk?", asked former Nusas President Brendan Barry.

Forsyth proudly asserts that 70 percent of her story to the ANC was disinformation of a type which "would be difficult for the ANC to verify". "If this is true", asks Jodac/Nusas, "then why is she letting the ANC in on this secret now?"

Forsyth's story becomes almost comical when she suggests that her Security Police handlers welcomed the fact that she was sent to Quatro

Far more plausible is the ANC's statement that Forsyth was suspected from the very outset, and "never got near anything that we did not want her to see or hear".

Although Forsyth claims to have had a smooth passage through Nusas, she was first under suspicion when she joined the organisation in 1982. An investigation proved inconclusive, but several student leaders retained strong suspicions, according to Brendan Barry.

Suspensions about Forsyth were compounded over subsequent years by a number of factors. Her political style was excessively dogmatic and hard-line, and she constantly sought to turn political debate into serious factional divisions. This went as far as the spreading of spy-rumours about other student leaders.

Forsyth's statement that "I have certain basic moral standards which I would like to see upheld" is dismissed contemptuously by former colleagues.

Although "the intense political debates in Nusas at the time clouded attempts to expose her", suspicions about Forsyth led to her being blocked from positions in Nusas Head Office and National Council and from representing Nusas in regional UDF structures.

The organisations see her confession as a "repetition of tired old SABC shibboleths — inter alia, that the ANC leadership is divided, that they don't want Mandela released, that their tradition is poor, that they are afflicted by alcoholism, and that supermarkets as a policy".

Furthermore, Jodac believes that Forsyth's statement is an insidious attack on no one in particular. Through disinformation they suggest, it "continually implies that whites in the ANC leadership as well as democratic white organisations are not to be trusted by their black colleagues".

"Forsyth's story is a series of fabrications designed to cover up a botched spy operation and make those propagandists who, as yet, have been given no real right to reply", according to Jodac and Nusas.

SA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

BEYOND THE TURNING POINT

ECHOES of Cuban president Fidel Castro's claim that the history of Africa will be divided into the period before and after the battle of Cuito Cuanavale dominated a conference on war and peace in the frontline states held in Harare last week

A serious setback suffered by South Africa's soldiers in Angola — which included the entrapment, at one stage, of at least 3 000 troops and the decimation of up to 20 percent of the South African Air Force — was seen by participants as the major factor that could end 30 years of continuous war in some parts of southern Africa

However, speakers from Mozambique, Angola and Namibia stressed that although defeat at Cuito had forced Pretoria to reassess its policy of overt military aggression in the sub-region, it had not abandoned its covert destabilisation strategies

Some 70 journalists and church workers from South Africa and the frontline states, as well as representatives of the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and Swapo, attended the week-long conference organised by the Ecumenical Documentation and Information Centre of Southern Africa (Edicesa)

In the last two years such aggression has included a conventional military invasion of Angola, increased covert aid to Renamo rebels in Mozambique, acknowledged South African Defence Force raids on private homes in Gaborone, Lusaka and Livingstone, assassinations of ANC personnel in Swaziland, Lesotho and Mozambique, a handgrenade attack by a "suspected South African agent" on Botswana President Quett Masire, and a coup ploy, allegedly by South African agents, in Zambia

"In July 1987 the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) calculated the losses to the region's economy were US\$2 000-million greater than the entire foreign aid received by the nine SADCC countries," said Sergio Veira, former security minister in Mozambique and member of Frelimo's central committee

Yet within a few months all this began to change

Intense international negotiations in a 10-month period since May last year — described by one newspaper as "days of miracle and wonder" — have produced agreements over the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, an end to South African aid for Unita, a revival of the non-aggression accord with Mozambique and peace trips by President PW Botha to Malawi and Zaire

"The development of this situation, with the South African military setbacks at Cuito Cuanavale, and the relaxation in international tension have provided an atmosphere for the recent tripartite agreement (over peace in Angola and independence for Namibia)," said Veira

The battle at Cuito Cuanavale had smashed the myth of SADF invincibility

Last year marked a turning point in Pretoria's relations with the sub-continent. The combined effect of the Angola pull-out and sanctions pressure led to increased South African business interest in the Frontline states.

ty, said Rob Davies, lecturer at the Institute for African Studies at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo

It also exposed Pretoria's political sensitivity to war situations that cost large numbers of white lives (a planned SADF assault on Cuito was apparently turned down after it was estimated that the lives of 300 white conscripts would be lost), and highlighted the R4-billion drain that the war, in 1988, was imposing on an economy running out of steam

"The period between the first and second quarters of 1988 can, in short, be identified as a turning point in the regional struggle. It inaugurated a new conjuncture in which Pretoria's strateg-

of Maputo Said Davies "These powerful economic interests are capable of exercising restraint on the forces in favour of destabilisation and for this reason are being encouraged by the Mozambican government"

But he warned this pressure may not be sufficient to cause elements of the SADF to end their alleged support for Renamo. Attacks, involving the use of sophisticated military equipment, had been stepped up in Mozambique's southern provinces and have apparently been aimed at sabotaging the growing economic links between the two countries

Mozambican refugees, arrested near the border with Mozambique and deported back to Maputo early this year, have reported they were held at a Renamo base in the Kruger National Park and put under pressure to join the rebel movement. Although these allegations have consistently been denied by the SADF, Davies believes they indicate a reorganisation of the known networks of South African support for Renamo

This may include relocation from a Renamo base at Phalaborwa in the north-eastern Transvaal, from where Zimbabwe intelligence networks have monitored radio communication with Renamo, to new and more hidden camps, he said

Suspicion that South Africa has not completely abandoned its destabilisation strategies found resonance among delegates from Mozambique

Immanuel Shihwameni, secretary general of the Namibian National Students Organisation (Nanso), alleged that Unita rebels had been infiltrated into Namibia near Oshikango where they could be used as the nucleus of a Renamo-type movement after independence

"And despite the military withdrawal at least 2 000 young Namibians have been recruited into the South West African Territorial Force"

Dave Smuts, a human-rights lawyer from Windhoek, noted that despite the demobilisation of the notorious Koevoet counter-insurgency unit South Africa was keeping its 32 Battalion, a unit of mercenaries and Angolan dissidents that spear-headed SADF operations in Angola, intact and moving it back to South African soil. South Africa was also keeping control over the harbour enclave of Walvis Bay where a large military base was already in existence

Pretoria may not have completely abandoned its military options in favour of diplomatic and economic overtures towards its neighbours

But there was general agreement among delegates to the Edicesa conference that the ghosts of Cuito Cuanavale will severely curtail the kind of overt South African aggression that has devastated the sub-continent over the past decade.



Renamo rebel: Can economic interests outweigh the military?

Picture: AFP

ists appeared once again to place greater emphasis on diplomacy and economic action in the mix of 'incentives' and 'disincentives' through which they sought to advance their regional policy objectives"

A desperate need to counter the effects of sanctions and a realisation that South African industry would never be able to compete in the markets of the industrialised world had driven businessmen to seek trade and investment in its neighbouring states

In Mozambique, for example, Anglo American has expressed interest pouring R200-million into a natural gas field, Premier International is already running a series of chicken farms, Sappi is interested in buying a large plantation near the border town of Namaacha, and Samancor has sent large shipments of ferro-alloys for export through the port

Threat of warplanes 'will be countered' (254)

CAPE TOWN — South Africa would take "the necessary steps" to counter any threat which arose if neighbouring Zimbabwe acquired advanced warplanes, the deputy Defence Minister said yesterday.

The official, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, also said at a news briefing that South Africa would consider continuing humanitarian and medical aid to the Unita rebel movement in Angola despite a peace agreement barring further military aid.

He said that if Zimbabwe proceeded with the acquisition of either British-made Harrier jump jets or Soviet-made MiG-29s, "that will most certainly increase the level of tension in southern Africa".

There have been several reports in Britain and the United States over the past two years that Zimbabwe is shopping for advanced warplanes. There has been no confirmation that any deal has been arranged.

"If we at any time feel that it (warplane acquisition) is going to threaten our way of life or the stability of South Africa and the region, we will take whatever necessary steps seem fit at that moment."

Mr Breytenbach said South Africa would consider providing humanitarian aid to the Unita rebels, "but to such an extent that it does not break any terms of the agreement we have at the moment. We will not jeopardise this agreement". — Sapa-AP

Superspy? Olivia's covering a botched mission

Perhaps the most impressive triumph of Olivia Forsyth's spying career is the way she convinced the media that her mission was an espionage triumph, reports

SHAUN JOHNSON

THE Olivia Forsyth story has not been truthfully told in South Africa, say high-level sources in the African National Congress

She was a tragic failure, rather than a successful superspy, they say — and accounts of her "infiltration" of the organisation which have appeared in the South African media constitute both "disinformation" and a "cover-up"

An ANC official told the *Weekly Mail* the organisation had itself supplied most of the information subsequently published in "sensational accounts" locally, but the way it was presented gave the impression Forsyth had volunteered it.

"Once it was known that we had made available (to the Argus Group) her confession, copies of letters written to her mother while she was still outside the country, details of interviews with the ANC, and photographs of her, she concocted a story

"She tried to make it seem as if it was part of the plan" to expose other agents, confess and all the rest. Her version's full of holes — it's nonsense, as any close reading of her account will show," said the official.

"As one example, there is the letter Forsyth wrote to her mother saying the ANC had discovered she was a police officer, and asking her to contact her controller to organise a prisoner exchange

"She alleges that at precisely this time, we were supposed to be telling her all kinds of details about the internal doings of the ANC. It's ridiculous"

The ANC official said he believed Forsyth was trying to make the best of a very bad situation "On the one hand, she's trying to explain away all



Police spy Olivia Forsyth (left) and anti-apartheid activist Sue Lund in 1985. Lund was later detained for 16 months

the information she gave to the ANC. On the other, there is an attempt to use the whole saga as part of the general, long-standing political offensive against the ANC

"For instance, we now have a reversal of very old and discredited stories about internal leadership disputes and all sorts of things about the ANC. The strategy is to say 'Look, this is an eye-witness account, she picked it all up while she was right there'. It's political desublimation."

The official said Forsyth had in reality been forced into a situation where she had to lie to her handlers

"Once she was discovered, and claimed she was defecting to us, the ANC sent her back to South Africa and told her to wait. There, she had to tell her handlers she had successfully infiltrated the ANC, which was untrue

"They, understandably, said she was therefore of more value outside, and sent her back to Lusaka. They believed we didn't know about her

Obviously she couldn't explain her quick return to us, and she made a full confession

"Our view is that the whole episode has actually damaged the spy network, because she exposed her colleagues. She got nothing of value in return."

Internal anti-apartheid activists also paint a picture of Forsyth which contradicts the one projected in most media reports of her attempts to infiltrate anti-apartheid organisations within the country

These reports described a calculating, highly professional "triple agent" who bamboozled internal extra-parliamentary organisations

According to this account, Forsyth created for herself a convincing persona as a dedicated left-winger, to the extent that she was able to fuel sectarian disputes within extra-parliamentary opposition from an ultra left-wing perspective

The other, antithetical image — of a failed spy, frustrated in her efforts and desperate to please her police "handlers" — is held with deep conviction in anti-apartheid circles

One activist said responses to Forsyth should place pity above anger "We see her as a pathetic, manipulated person who was used at every turn in circumstances where she was way out of her depth," he said

It was the sensational manner in which her "story" had been treated that had forced anti-apartheid organisations to respond, said the activist, rather than any damage she had done to the resistance movement

"We believe her own psychological needs led to this whole sorry tale. She needed acceptance and would go

to any lengths — including personal risk — to get it," he said

Two of the organisations in which Forsyth was active before leaving South Africa for the Frontline states — the National Union of South African Students and the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee — thus week released a painstakingly researched dossier rebutting Forsyth's claims

Central to their argument is that Forsyth's version of events was "an elaborate cover-up for a botched operation" and contains a fundamental logical flaw

According to the dossier, "Forsyth claims she spent several years as an undetected spy within 'radical' student organisations, as part of a scheme to build up the necessary credentials to infiltrate the ANC and SA Communist Party

"Then she claims she deliberately blew the previous four years' work by confessing to the ANC she was a spy, in order to be able to infiltrate the ANC/SACP. She claims being sent to an ANC detention camp was part of the plan

"The question to ask is: Why would a spy spend years building up a cover (only to) blow that cover... and in the process blow the cover of several fellow-spies, all of them active?"

At a press conference in Johannesburg, former Nussas president Brendan Barry said Forsyth was a "twice-blown" spy who had been found out within South Africa, only to leave and have the suspicions catch up with her "very quickly"

Forsyth had been "strongly suspected (of being a spy) throughout her involvement in the student movement"

Picture STEVE HILTON-BARBER, *Argus*

This was because of "her confrontational approach to politics — the encounter aged division at every turn

"This was a key component that led people to isolate her from leadership positions"

Barry said suspicions were raised "right from the start" because Forsyth acted "like a caricature of a 1960s hippie radical", indulging in the lifestyle associated with that image

"So she made an error right at the beginning, and she was suspected. But, as there was no hard evidence, and Nussas is an open, above-board organisation, no decisive action was taken"

Barry said Forsyth was not entirely without skills, and therefore gained the confidence of some activists

"This complicated the process of isolating her," he said

However, suspicions were strong by 1984 — two years after her arrival at Rhodes University — that she was unable to secure positions on the executives of Nussas or the South African Students Press Union. She was "frozen out" by 1985, said Barry, to the extent that she suffered a lengthy, profound bout of depression

"In September she just disappeared, showing up in Johannesburg later. She attempted to join extra-parliamentary organisations, but was blocked." Then she left the country to try and infiltrate the ANC

At the Johannesburg press conference, Nussas president Lindsay Fallov said the implications of the security police spy network were "obviously serious". Anti-apartheid organisations were mindful of the attendant dangers, he said, even though Forsyth had been a "failure"

WMAAC 10-10/2/89

254

United States
Information Service
Johannesburg, requires a
LIBRARIAN
to head a branch library
in Soweto.
Contact the chief librarian
at (011) 29 3451.

Copy from 10/2/89 (254)

SA ready to counter warplanes

SOUTH AFRICA will take "the necessary steps" to counter any threat which arises if neighbouring Zimbabwe acquires advanced warplanes, the deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said yesterday.

He said at a news briefing that South Africa would consider continuing humanitarian and medical aid to the Unita rebel movement in Angola despite a peace agreement barring further military aid.

He said that if Zimbabwe proceeds with the acquisition of either British-made Harrier jets or Soviet-made MiG-29s, "that will most certainly increase the level of tension in Southern Africa".

There have been several reports in Britain and the United States over the

past two years that Zimbabwe is shopping for advanced warplanes.

"If we at any time feel that it (warplane acquisition) is going to threaten our way of life or the stability of South Africa and the region, we will take whatever necessary steps seem fit at that moment," Mr Breytenbach said.

He said South Africa at present was not supplying any type of assistance to Unita, the rebel movement which has been fighting Angola's Marxist government since 1975.

South Africa would consider providing humanitarian aid to the rebels, he said, "but to such an extent that it does not break any terms of the agreement we have at the moment. We will not jeopardize this agreement" — Sapa-AP

254
10-16/2/89

Parliament 'ridiculed' over false pamphlets

Weekly Mail Reporter

THE government has been accused of misleading parliament about the use of a helicopter by the Defence Force to distribute smear pamphlets over an End Conscription Campaign fête in Cape Town

Opposition MPs have tabled questions to the Minister of Defence, Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, about the distribution of the pamphlets since 1987, but it was only in October last year that the SADF involvement was confirmed when the Supreme Court in Cape Town found it responsible for the incident

In parliament this week, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Green Point, Tiaan van der Merwe, said the repeated provision of false information had ridiculed parliament

And the SADF's name had been dragged through the mud by this "outrageous attempt to smear an organisation in a secretive manner"

"The police's time was wasted with an investigation into improper conduct by members of a department which ought to support it," Van der Merwe said

On June 16 1987, Vlok had said the investigation into the incident was not complete, but that it had been established that the address on the pamphlets was false. On the same day, Deputy Minister of Defence Wynand Breytenbach said the SADF was not involved

Van der Merwe said it was interesting that the deputy minister had given this reply on the same day that Vlok had acknowledged he knew nothing about the matter

"Can it be accepted that neither of these two gentlemen knew what the truth was at that stage?"

Further questions were asked in July and October that year, but although Vlok had said there was an indication that the helicopter involved was being serviced at the time of the incident, he had added that investigations were continuing

In February last year, Vlok had repeated this while the deputy minister of defence was sitting in parliament, Van der Merwe said

"Can it be expected of us to believe that the deputy minister of defence knew nothing of the truth about nine months after the incident?"

In March last year, Vlok had refused to say anything further on the matter. And in August 1988, the Minister of Defence, Magnus Malan, had refused to answer further questions on the grounds that the matter was *sub judice*.

And when the matter had come before the Supreme Court, the court had ruled that the Defence Force application for the hearing to be *in camera* invalid.

A reminder to PW: You too refused to fight

DSU
W.M.P.C.
10-16/7/89

By CHARLOTTE BAUER

THE mother of jailed conscientious objector Charles Bester at a press conference this week curtly reminded PW Botha that he had himself refused to fight for ideological reasons when South Africa declared war on Germany in 1939

Judy Bester is one of hundreds of mothers around the country who have decided to follow their sons in protesting compulsory military service

Saying she felt she was the one who had ultimately betrayed her son, currently serving a six-year prison sentence, Bester explained "Because of his acceptance of my teaching, he refuses to espouse violent repression . because I taught him that man is equal in the sight of God and therefore has a right to a say in his own destiny, he is seen by the state to be as great a threat to society as the most hardened of criminals

"Now, 20 times a year, for half an hour, I can gaze at him through a glass partition "

Urging the institution of "constructive, non-punitive alternatives to obligatory military service", the women, who announced their purpose at simultaneous press conferences in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town, are responding in part to the heavy prison terms meted out to objectors recently.

Stressing that they are not affiliated to any political grouping, the women said their statement was intended to "signal to our youth that we have not abandoned to them the entire question of war and peace in South Africa"

Under the banner "Give our sons a choice", they believe there should be other forms of national service which enable "young men to fulfil the values that they have learned in their homes, rather than deny these principles".

"To this end, they believe, there should be

- Service options which defuse racial polarisation and make a meaningful contribution towards building a common, non-racial society

- Options which will ensure that young people will contribute their talents for the communal good rather



Not old enough to worry about the call-up yet, what this toddler didn't know was that his and other mothers met in the hope that he never would. Gil de Vlieg is the speaker

Picture: ANNA ZIEMINSKI, Afrapix

than abandon the country in which they were reared

- Options that ensure families are not torn apart by exile or jail.

Judy Bester pointed out that, despite PW Botha's decision not to fight in World War II against Germany, he still demanded the "blind obedience of today's young men to serve in his defence force

"Now," she said, "military service is deemed a sacred national duty and

not to take part is said to be unmanly, cowardly and morally decadent."

In its statement the group suggested that "instead of our young men being embroiled in moral conflict, civil strife, fear and violence, we want them to have the choice of serving in other ways

"Without this choice South Africa loses their skills and contribution to a free, open and peaceful future for all. We cannot afford this loss "

(254)

CP Correspondent

HUNDREDS of South African women this week called for an alternative to compulsory military service for white males at Press conferences held in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban

The joint call, which was endorsed by more than 500 women, is the first public call for an end to conscription since last August, when the government restricted the End Conscription Campaign

The restrictions on the ECC, in terms of emergency regulations, by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok silenced those calling for an alternative to compulsory military service

The women said in a joint statement that this month's call-up of thousands of young white men had raised dilemmas for them as mothers because their sons were faced with conscription into the SADF. This heightened their concern

"We are deeply aware of the traumatic effect conscription has on our sons. For many there is no real choice. They serve - against their will - but question what the SADF is doing in the townships and beyond our borders.

"We suffer with them when they experience emotional scarring and the constant fear of being maimed or killed," they said

They also suffered with their sons who chose not to serve in the army

"The choices for them are painful: to leave the country; to be sent to prison for six years, to live in the uncertain world of evasion; or, as religious pacifists or to face six years of government service."

They supported their sons through these choices, but they had to ask themselves: "Is this what we raised them for?"

They did not want to watch their sons to grow up in a land torn by fear and violence, but yearned to see them strive and take their place in building a strong and lasting peace

"We publicly declare our support for alternatives to compulsory military service"

At Cape Town's St George's Cathedral, four mothers spoke of the anguish and trauma their sons faced when deciding on the choices available to them

Mother of three boys Scotty Morton said all her sons had been unwillingly conscripted into the SADF.

Her youngest son went straight into the army after leaving school in 1984.

"I felt very unhappy about it because we had not decided for certain what career he intended to follow and he was legally obliged to go," she said

She noticed that her son's self image was being increasingly damaged

"I felt powerless because he was very far away and didn't want to talk about his experiences, preferring to go out with friends and forget what was happening"

He called his family from hospital after eight months

"He had been in hospital for a week and was 'bombed out' on anti-depressants. We were never officially informed

Plea for an alternative to SADF service

Mothers against military call-up

of his hospitalisation. While he was still in hospital we learnt that troops, some of whom had done basics with him, had been sent into Sebokeng, a black township near Johannesburg

"I was torn apart with concern on the one hand for what was happening to him and a sense of relief that he had not been forced into the townships as others had

"Township duty was not defending my country from some foreign aggressive force. Our sons were being used against unjust and discriminatory laws right in our own country" Morton said

He was transferred to Cape Town for medical reasons and spent the rest of his conscription undergoing psychotherapy

"He and I became increasingly politically and morally aware of what was happening and loathing it, and our relationship became very strained."

She wondered why her son, who was "psychologically damaged by the army is still being called up. Do they want to destroy him by instalment?"

Another mother, who wanted to remain anonymous, said her son had won a Rotary scholarship and had spent a year in Australia where he had met a "prominent person in exile".

After his return he went to university and was elected to the Students' Representative Council. At university he and his friends discussed the army "because they and their teachers are not allowed to do so at high school"

When faced with going to the army her son went into exile.

Recently she wrote to a friend "He, like so many others, has gone - not to return until we have a peaceful future"

(254) CP news 12/2/89

ANC dismisses spy's claims of infiltration

CP Correspondent

SELF-confessed SAP spy Lt Olivia Forsyth, who surfaced for the first time in public last week in South Africa after allegedly infiltrating the ANC, tried in vain to use her charm on some people to break into the movement

This emerged in an interview this week in which the ANC also accused the South African authorities of "guiding" Forsyth in her statement in an attempt to smear the organisation again

An ANC spokesman said "Forsyth succeeded neither in luring people nor in penetrating the ANC for her devious purposes."

Explaining how Forsyth aroused suspicions and came to be held in 1987, the spokesman said she had "tried too hard" to convince ANC members she was on their side

She had also hoped that, merely by mentioning certain noted names in South Africa, she would be accepted in ANC circles

"The vigilance of our people ensured she was kept well outside the organisation's fold"

He went on to say that, about two years ago, Forsyth was sent on a "dummy mission" to test her confessions that she had defected from the police. Her mission was to have lasted a certain time.

However, she returned before the expiry of that time - during which her

'Lt Forsyth tried in vain to use her charm on ANC members'



Lt Olivia Forsyth... the ANC says she tried 'too hard' to persuade people she was on their side.

movements in SA had been monitored

"Naturally, she was interrogated, and her own reports were both contradictory and definitely false,"

added the spokesman. He denied Forsyth had ever been treated badly.

"The British Embassy in Luanda found nothing wrong with her, physically

or mentally, as far we know," he stressed.

Asked to comment on several allegations Forsyth made about the ANC's modus operandi, the spokesman said her statements - reported widely in the media - had been "guided by her bosses".

"She was, firstly, never part of the ANC. Her remarks are preposterous - to say the least

"For several years now, as part of their smear campaign against the ANC, the South African authorities have been using 'dirty tricks' tactics - unsuccessfully.

"Hundreds of thousands of people inside South Africa and countless others abroad have come to show a great deal of respect for the organisation."

Denying an allegation by Forsyth that the ANC was dictatorial, the spokesman said: "The ANC has always maintained support for a democratic system. Our members are able to express their opinions freely and openly without fear of reprisals"

The spokesman shrugged off as "nonsense" Forsyth's allegation that the ANC would prefer its leader Nelson Mandela to remain incarcerated since it would raise the image of the organisation.

He said: "The demand for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela is still the ANC's top priority. - Ano

Star 13/2/89

254



Monitoring commission to meet?

SA denies that army attacked Angolan force

The South African Government yesterday again rejected charges that South African troops had entered Angola. It requested an immediate meeting of a joint monitoring commission in order to discuss the matter.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said in Pretoria it had replied "in the strongest terms" to "unsubstantiated" allegations contained in a protest note sent by the Angolan government.

"Such allegations do not contribute to a climate of confidence during the implementation of the New York agreements," the South African note said.

Supported Unita

Angolan military officials said last Thursday that South African troops had penetrated 40 km into southern Angola to support Unita units fleeing from government forces.

The Angolan news agency, Angop, monitored in Maputo, has claimed that South Africa's 32 (Buffalo) Battalion, supported by armoured vehicles, was the unit that attacked Angolan territory.

It said the South Africans had attacked Angolan troops pursuing Unita troops near the Namibian border.

Giving details of the alleged incursion, Angop said the unit had lost 40 men, a truck and an unspecified quan-

tity of war material.

Angolan losses were put at seven dead, 16 wounded and four vehicles destroyed.

In a statement issued in Lisbon yesterday, the Angolan Defence Ministry also said 40 South African soldiers died last week.

South African military headquarters said its forces were strictly observing a United States-mediated regional peace agreement signed in December.

The agreement, which bars South African military support for Unita, established a joint commission comprising South African, Cuban and Angolan representatives to monitor observance of the various provisions.

In the statement yesterday, South Africa said it was on standby to attend an urgent meeting of the commission in Luanda, the Angolan capital, to discuss Angola's allegations.

The US State Department has said that there was no evidence that any South African troops had entered Angola.

Unita said on Saturday that 275 government soldiers died in heavy fighting last week when 4 000 of its guerrillas clashed with the Angolan army in southern Cuando Cubango province.

Unita denied South African troops participated in the fighting — Associated Press-The Star's Africa News Service.

possible to ascertain how many primary school pupils were affected

Secondary/high schools subject to unrest/
disruption

*6 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(1) Whether any secondary or high schools falling under his Department were subject to unrest or disruption in 1988, if so, how many,

(2) how many secondary or high schools were there in the Republic as at 1 March 1988?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(1) yes, 142 secondary/high schools

(2) 432 secondary/high schools (schools with classes from standard 6 to 10 only)

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask what steps, if any, are being taken to try to reduce the occurrence of these problems?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, that is such a comprehensive question that I think we shall need a whole day's debating for it. That is the purpose of all the activities of this department

Medical doctors performing national service

*7 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Defence

How many White male medical doctors performed national service in 1988?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

It has been decided that, due to the security implications and possible abuse for propaganda purposes, no personnel strengths will be divulged in future. I am, however, prepared to supply the number in confidence to the hon member

†Dr M S BARNARD Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's non-reply, may I ask him whether any provision has been made for reducing the national service term of medical doctors?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, the reply is no

Dr M S BARNARD Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's

reply, is it not well-known that as a result of the peace in Namibia and Angola, many of these medical doctors have at present nothing to do?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, the second statement of the hon member is not true and there is also no peace yet. We are still waiting for those agreements to take place, as the hon Minister of Foreign Affairs pointed out this afternoon

*8 Dr M S BARNARD National Health and Population Development [Withdrawn]

Posts in Department filled by non-Whites

*9 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

(1) What percentage of the posts in his Department was filled by non-Whites as at 1 March 1988,

(2) whether he appointed any persons to senior positions in his Department during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available, if so, (a) to what specified senior positions and (b) which of these positions were filled by non-Whites?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) 6,0% (including labour provisioning)

(2) (a) Yes, from 11 February 1988 until 10 February 1989 in the following posts.

Chief Director
Director
Deputy Director
Assistant Director
Chief Language Practitioner
Chief Sport Promotion Officer
Senior Cultural Administration Officer
Senior Education Administration Officer
Senior Programmer
Cultural Attaché

(b) None. Twenty-six posts of senior officer or higher grading were advertised during the specified period. Only one application was received from a non-White

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister can he give us an indication as to what percentage of the posts

of his department in the non-labour category are held by persons who are not White?

The MINISTER I do not have the exact figure with me, but I think it is in the vicinity of 1%

Black school pupils: per capita expenditure

*10 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

What was the per capita expenditure, (a) including and (b) excluding expenditure of a capital nature, on Black school pupils in the 1987/88 financial year?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(a) R595,39

(b) R503,78

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister can he tell us whether the figure he has given us represents a real increase over the previous year's per capita expenditure, inflation excluded?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, I did not have the time to do that calculation, but if he takes a look at the answer which was given last year and he compares the figures, I am now saying that (a) is R595,39 while last year this figure was R476, and (b) R503 against R386. My perception is therefore that it is an increase

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Chairman, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I should like to ask what is the latest projection of the Government of when there will be parity between Black and White pupils

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, that is a completely different question and I suggest that the hon member lay it upon the Table

Messrs D Bloomberg/S Kerzner: admissions of bribery/corruption

*11 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

Whether he has taken or intends taking any action as a result of alleged admissions of bribery and corruption by (a) an officer of the court, and (b) a certain person, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if not, why not, if so, (i) what action, (ii) when and (iii) what are the names of the persons concerned?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) and (b)

Yes

The main objective of the second report of the Harms Commission is to clear up alleged irregularities found but not fully investigated by the Alexander Commission. In paragraph 58 of the second report the commission remarks as follows

"In view of the legal conclusion reached in the context of bribery and corruption in the first report it follows that it is not recommended that the involvement of Messrs Bloomberg and Kerzner be referred to a South African Attorney-General for the consideration of a possible prosecution of bribery or corruption. Whether their payment in South Africa would amount to a crime in Transkei, is not a matter for this commission to consider."

In its first report the Commission *inter alia* considered the question whether an offence is committed under South African Law if an official of a foreign state is bribed by an inhabitant of the Republic of South Africa. The Commission then analysed the offences of bribery and corruption and came to the conclusion that the area covered by the two offences, by way of statute or otherwise, does not make provision for such a situation

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I am sorry to interrupt the hon the Minister. Our time is extremely limited and therefore I have to keep strictly to the time limits set for replies to questions. The remaining part of the hon the Minister's reply, as well as all the other replies which have not been furnished, will be recorded in Hansard. This then concludes the questions on general affairs

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Rest of reply tabled as follows

In order to overcome this problem and others regarding the offences in question the Commission, in paragraph 189 of its first report, suggests that "dit gepas sou wees vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Regskommissie om hierdie Wet (the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1958) en die beginsels om omkoopery te ondersoek en om aanbevelings in die verband te maak"

Schools at the mercy of SADF — teachers

By Paula Fray

The recent restrictions on certain educational organisations and the role of the South African Defence Force in schools was strongly criticised at a joint press conference held by teachers' groups in Johannesburg yesterday

The Democratic Teachers' Union Committee spokesman, Mr Monde Tulwane, said the Department of Education and Training had embarked on military style control over schools in the Western Cape

He said the majority of schools there were, at the moment, directly at the mercy of the South African Defence Force and described the situation as "intolerable and not conducive to proper education"

The committee was formed as a direct result of recent restrictions on the Democratic Teachers Union

Mr Tulwane said the majority of high schools were controlled by "white verkrampte principals" who were appointed despite the fact that well qualified black teachers — who, unlike white teachers, could only teach in black schools — were being made redundant

The committee called on the DET to reinstate all retrenched teachers and drop the charges against some suspended teachers

Five Western Cape teachers are presently in court after being suspended for allegedly refusing a "lawful order to officiate at a sports meeting"

Mr Ahmed Moonda of the Progressive Teachers' League named 17 organisations who strongly disapproved of a new coaching programme embarked on by the Department of Physical Education for Indian Schools in collaboration with the SADF

Arms, not alms — SA's lethal generosity

CAPE TOWN — Government gave "gifts" of arms, ammunition and captured weapons worth R4,2m to what was only identified as a "friendly country" during the 1987/88 financial year

Details of the "gifts" were contained in the latest Auditor-General's report, tabled in Parliament yesterday

Presents of arms, ammunition and captured weapons made up nearly all the R4,5m worth of "gifts by the state"

The Defence Ministry gave away firearms and ammunition worth R11 180,

254 B/Dcm 14/2/89

weapons worth R2 262 000, ammunition worth R1 320 000, and captured weapons worth R618 000 to "a friendly country"

The report does not specify whether one or more countries were the recipients

Captured weapons worth R30 240 were given to the TBVC countries

Police gifts included firearms worth R15 000 to "an arms manufacturer", police dogs worth R11 084 to the police force of a "neighbouring country", and another consignment of police dogs

worth R8 820 to one of the homelands

Non-lethal gifts included vehicles worth R8 600 to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (SAP), R25 000 worth of non-power tools to a "friendly country" (Defence), blankets worth R37 700 to the Natal Emergency Fund (Prisons Service), fencing worth R39 000 donated by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing to "a friendly country", while Water Affairs gave away R44 500 worth of copies of a report — Sapa

HUMAN D.

I have subsequently requested the South African Law Commission to consider including the matter in its programme. I have also referred a copy of the second report to the President of the Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope, as well as to the Transkeian Authorities for their attention and the necessary action.

Military service: legislative changes to provide for conscientious objection

*12 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any legislative changes are being considered to provide for conscientious objection to compulsory military service on the same basis as religious objection, if not, why not, if so, (a) what changes and (b) when will such legislation be introduced in Parliament,
- (2) whether any consideration is being given to reducing the period of alternative service for religious objectors, if so, when is it anticipated that changes will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2) The honourable member is referred to my reply in this House to the written question 354 of 1988

White City, Soweto: SADF members involved in shooting incident

*13 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence,

- (1) Whether a shooting incident involving members of the South African Defence Force occurred in White City, Soweto, on or about 14 December 1988, if so, what were the circumstances surrounding the incident,
- (2) whether any persons were killed in this incident, if so, (a) what are their names and (b) by whom were they employed,
- (3) whether a board of inquiry has been established to investigate the matter, if not, why not, if so, (a) who is the chairman of the board and (b) when is the report of the board expected?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1), (2) and (3) Yes. The matter is, however,

HUMAN D.

still sub judge and further information can therefore not be divulged at this stage

Public service salaries: Minister informed of 15 percent increase

*14 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether he attended a meeting of the International Monetary Fund in 1988, if so, who accompanied him,
- (2) whether, prior to leaving for this meeting, he had been informed that the State President would announce a 15 per cent increase in public service salaries with effect from 1 January 1989,
- (3) whether he was consulted on the matter before his departure,
- (4) whether any members of the delegation accompanying him were so consulted, if so, who?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) Yes, the official delegation of South Africa attending the IMF/World Bank joint meetings in Berlin consisted of

- (a) From the Ministry of Finance an Assistant Private Secretary and a security officer
- (b) From the Department of Finance the Director-General as alternate Governor of the IMF, the Chief Executive Director Policy and the Deputy-Director-General Finance
- (c) From the Reserve Bank the acting Governor as Governor of the IBRD, a Deputy Governor as alternate Governor of the IBRD and the Head of the Economic Section
- (d) Certain staff members of our IMF office in Washington and the Consulate General in Zurich responsible for liaison with financial institutions, and
- (e) Mr H H SCHWARZ MP, Dr S S BRAND of the Development Bank of Southern Africa and Mr L van Zyl from the office of the State President

(2) Yes

(3) Yes

(4) No

HUMAN D.

Humewood, Port Elizabeth: land occupied by SADF

*15 D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Defence,

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on whether the land presently occupied by the South African Defence Force at Humewood, Port Elizabeth, and situated adjacent to a certain hotel, the name of which has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, is of strategic importance, if not, why not, if so, why is the land of strategic importance,
- (2) whether any representations regarding the land have been received by the Defence Force, if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was (i) the purport of and (ii) his response to each of these representations,
- (3) whether any rates on the land are paid to the local authority, if so, how much per annum?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2) The land is not of strategic importance. The SA Defence Force, the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs and the City Council of Port Elizabeth are at present conducting negotiations about the land

(3) Yes R23 525,82 in the current fiscal year

Mathopestad: decision regarding future status

*16 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 180 on 7 March 1988, he has reached a decision regarding the future status of Mathopestad, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

Yes. The Government decided that the community of Mathopestad will no longer be settled elsewhere. The leaders of the community were informed of the decision on 2 December 1988.

Illegal striking: Black workers arrested

*17 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many Black workers were arrested for striking illegally in 1988?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

From time to time the South African Police are requested to take action against persons participating in illegal strikes. Persons were not arrested in terms of the Labour Relations Act, 1956 (Act 28 of 1956) because they were on strike illegally, but on account of strike-related crimes such as public violence, malicious damage to property, intimidation, assault, etc. However, separate statutes to indicate whether a specific crime is strike-related or not, are not kept. The information which the hon member requires can therefore not be furnished.

Emergency regulations, detainees

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

Whether he will furnish information on the number of persons detained in terms of the emergency regulations in 1988, if not, why not, if so, (a) what total number of persons were detained and (b) how many of these persons were below the age of 18 years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No, because I do not consider it to be in the public interest to furnish this information. With reference to the number of persons who are detained in terms of the emergency regulations, the requirements of section 3(4) of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953) are complied with. In terms of these requirements a list of names of persons in detention for longer than 30 days is tabled regularly in Parliament.

Neither the Government nor the South African Police is in favour of detaining people at random. To place the matter further in perspective, I wish to point out to the hon member that the number of persons detained in terms of the Security Emergency Regulations varies from day to day. The merits of each person's detention, as well as other possible alternatives, are considered with circumspection. Only those persons whose actions endanger the public safety, the maintenance of law and order and the termination of the state of emergency and whose detention is imperative, are detained.

Howard

Cape yes, (a) (i) (ii) (b)

1 Hospital Trustees 26 October 1988 Vincent Primary School Alienation approved

2 Mr A B Sutherland 17 May 1988 Grootheidink Primary School Alienation approved Subject to a reversion clause to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs

3 Suurbraak Management Board 5 October 1988 Suurbraak Primary School Alienation approved Let to Suurbraak Management Board

4 Mr D Sasman 11 July 1988 Springfield Primary School Alienation approved

5 Koup Divisional Council, S A P, Le Roux and Victor Boerdery, A C and P Scheun 4 August 1988 Leeu-Gamka Primary School Alienation approved Subject to a reversion clause to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs

6 Mr B de Wet on behalf of Rural Foundation 13 September 1988 Kweekkraal Primary School Alienation approved Let to Mr B de Wet

7 Andrew Murray Centre Department of Manpower 3 October 1988 25 July 1988 Hugo Rust Primary School old buildings Let to Hospital Trustees for use as a day hospital The used portion to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs is being considered

8 Conservatoire for Music, King William's Town 31 January 1988 Old Primary School — previously let to Technical Institute Under consideration

9 Fort Frederick Commando 19 August 1988 Swartkops Primary School Alienation approved after closing of school in 1989

Teachers in Department doing national service
*4 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

What total number of White male teachers falling under his Department were doing their national service (a) in 1988 and (b) as at the latest specified date in 1989 for which figures are available?

	(a)	(b)
Transvaal	770	991 (on 1989-02-08)
OFS	86	71 (on 1989-02-08)
Natal	147	141 (on 1989-02-08)
Cape	274	210 (on 1989-02-08)

254

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

INTERPELLATIONS.

Own Affairs

Advisory Allocations Committee. book orders

Mr M Rajab to ask the Minister of Education and Culture

Whether he or any other member of the Ministers' Council supplied the Advisory Allocations Committee with schedules of book orders for schools under his control at any time since September 1984, if so, (a) who supplied these schedules (b) why?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE Mr Charman, I did not supply the Advisory Allocations Committee with schedules of book orders for schools. Insofar as other hon members of the Ministers' Council are concerned, I refer the hon member for Springfield to pages 67 to 76 of the report of the James Commission. I shall elaborate on that shortly, therefore (a) and (b) fall away.

In referring the hon member to the report of the James Commission, I want to say that there are inferences and probabilities that somebody else did supply this information. I want to quote from page 74 of the report of the James Commission. Referring to Mr Rajbansi the report states:

Thus in May 1985 he personally directed that all school book orders for new schools which were built during the year 1985/86 and not yet allocated were to be awarded to D Roopchand Bros, and he asked to be informed of the dates of all payments made after each allocation. This instruction by-passed the Advisory Allocations Committee. It also revealed that he had a strong personal interest in the matter. It is significant that when Mr Singh phoned Dr Nair asking for further information which Mr Randuth wanted, Dr Nair said that Mr Randuth would be able to find all the answers from the Chairman of the Ministers' Council (Mr Rajbansi). Dr Nair did not positively deny this story when cross-examined about it, and Mr Rajbansi did not challenge it in cross-examination.

The report states further

The probabilities are strong that Mr Rajbansi would have known very well about the business

of the allocations and would have been very ready to exploit the situation

The finding of the James Commission is: Many factors point to Mr Rajbansi being deeply involved in the matter of book allocations and the probabilities are strong that he was responsible for supplying Dr Nair with a schedule of allocations.

Mr M RAJAB Mr Charman, it is quite clear who was responsible for the handling of the allocation list. Nevertheless, I would like to state that this is a damning indictment of the entire procedure that was followed by the Department of Education in the allocation of orders for school books.

I would like to remind hon members that we are dealing here with an allocation that involves some R8,5 million for the current year. That is a large sum of money!

I want to make the point that the James Commission has found that the procedure adopted is inconsistent with the guidelines laid down by the State Tender Board. As a result, during 1986, 1987 and 1988, the most extraordinary changes occurred in these allocations which were given to many booksellers. Some were given enormous increases, whilst others were not. It would appear that the allocations were given to supporters of the NPP and/or Mr Rajbansi and/or Dr G K Nair. The latter incidentally was found to be an untruthful witness by the hon Mr Justice James when he indicated that Mr A K Singh had handed him schedules reflecting the allocations.

I want to remind hon members that the commission found that appalling irregularities and unexpected inconsistencies took place in these allocations. No serious attempt was made to achieve honest awards based on merit.

This afternoon I want a firm commitment from the hon the Minister that the whole procedure of the allocation of book orders will be reviewed drastically to ensure that it will be administered honestly, fairly and openly. I want a firm commitment from the hon the Minister that in future the further allocation of books to schools would be done by way of the guidelines that had been provided by the State Tender Board.

I want a firm commitment in that regard because I believe it is the only way that we can put an end to this indictment that has been levelled against the entire department and in fact against the entire Ministers' Council. I can see no reason why

CM 7/1/85 14/2/87
SA forces donated millions

Political Staff

ZSU
SOMEBODY seems to have donated more than R4 million in arms and ammunition. The report also records that the SADF lost R361 177 through theft.
The police presented R34 000 worth of security gifts to neighbours including police dogs.
Among other gifts presented by different departments were R37 000 worth of blankets to the Natal Emergency Fund by Prisons.

The Defence Force and the Police appear to be the main donors and unnamed "friendly" countries the main benefactors

SOMEONE seems to have

benefited from South Africa's involvement in Angola, according to a list of gifts by the state mentioned in the Auditor-General's report for the 1987/88 financial year

CAPE Times 15/2/89 (ZSL)

SADF men sent home after Satanism probe

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The military training of two national servicemen based in Ladysmith, Natal, has been deferred after police disclosures of devil worship at teenage parties in the town

The servicemen's training at 5 SA Infantry Battalion has been deferred for "psychological reasons"

At a church meeting in the town this week an alleged incident was raised at which two soldiers were caught at the

army base "committing obscene acts" related to devil worship

A gang of teenage devil-worshippers in the town — the "Kiss" gang (Kids in Satan's Service) — has been under police investigation

Police say the gang meets at a deserted brickworks in the town. The scene has been staked out for several weeks

Responding to questions about the alleged acts by the two men, a SADF spokesman in Pretoria said she could confirm

only that two national servicemen from this year's intake at 5 SAI had been deferred from their military service for psychological reasons

Captain Ivan Fitchett, head of the CID at Ladysmith, said last night that though he had heard rumours of an incident at the base, he had not been approached

"At a meeting between myself and the clergy in Ladysmith this week the issue of Satanism and the drug-taking at parties was discussed," he said

By censorship restrictions apply to a wide range of reporting, comment and pictures in the Cape Times



Judy Bester, mother of objector Charles Bester, addresses a press conference last week on conscription at the Central Methodist Church, Johannesburg

From MOIRA LEVY
LONDON. — A series of protest were held here and in Scotland last week to mark the South African Defence Force February call-up.

A 70-strong demonstration was held outside the South African embassy here by the Committee on South African War Resistance and the London Committee of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

British and exiled South African demonstrators, demanding troops out of the township and an end to military conscription, chanted and sang protest songs for two hours at one of London's busiest intersections

Organisers called for the release of imprisoned South African objectors David Bruce and Charles Bester and for Prisoner of War status for captured ANC guerillas

A COSAWR co-ordinator later said: "In Namibia, despite the forthcoming implementation of United Resolution No 435, South Africa continues to conscript young

British protests at call-up

Namibians This throws grave doubts on South Africa's intentions in Namibia."

He told the crowd about the latest conscripts to face a possible six year jail sentence, Saul Batzofin, who is currently on trial

A message of support from a relative of convicted objector Charles Bester was also read out

At one point the demonstrators were harangued by passing South African tourists who demanded to know why the exiled war resisters had refused to serve in the SADF

The protest passed without further incident

In Scotland, Cosawr undertook a five-day tour to mark the February call-up Co-ordinator Matthew Temple said he found "a lot of support, a lot of interest" among Scottish students, trade unionists and local Anti-Apartheid

Movement workers

A simultaneous picket was held outside the South African embassy in Edinburgh, and meetings were held by the Edinburgh Students Against Apartheid, and the Edinburgh Anti-Apartheid Movement and at a school and colleges

At a 200-strong mass meeting at Edinburgh University, a proposal was put to declare Nelson Mandela president of the Edinburgh Students' Association

Temple met up with a Scotland-based South African who was jailed for a year in the mid-1960s for protesting against conscription into the SADF

He also met several Scots who left South Africa after the 1984 amendment to the South African citizenship law that made foreign nationals eligible for conscription

SADF is 'sensitive to finance'

Star 11/2/89 By CRAIG KOTZE (254)

The South African Defence Force was sensitive to finance, saving and productivity and had been taking a smaller share of the State budget each year, the Chief of Staff (Finance), Vice-Admiral Bert Bekker, said yesterday

He was speaking at a press conference called by Defence Force chief General Jannie Geldenhuys in Pretoria

"We have been taking a smaller share of the State budget each year and the perception that an increase in SADF expenditure is crowding out Government spending in other areas is unfounded," said Admiral Bekker

He gave the following statistics for the years 1977 to 1987

● SADF cash allocation as a percentage of State expenditure had decreased from 18,4 percent in 1977 to 14,4 percent in 1987

● Expenditure as a percentage of the gross domestic product in 1987 was 4,1 percent, lower than Zimbabwe's 5 percent, Britain's 5,2 percent, America's 6,3 percent, Israel's 14,8 percent and Angola's 27 percent.

● In terms of average per capita income, South Africa's Defence spending was within its means (only just), while American defence expenditure was well within its means. The Soviet Union's Defence expenditure was far beyond its means

● In 1988 rand values, South African defence expenditure between 1977 and 1987 had stagnated while State expenditure as a whole had risen dramatically.

● Day to day SADF operating costs had been decreased significantly through good management and productivity since 1979 and R30 million had been saved 1987. Operating costs in 1987/88 were the lowest in 10 years. Money saved was channelled to capital projects — the development of weapons systems.

● Defence Force members had won prizes for productivity prizes and had made thousands of rands in cash prizes for suggestions which led to significant savings in State expenditure. Last year, SADF members had won R19 000 by saving R3,5 million

'SA link to action is untrue'

Star
17/2/87
254
By CRAIG KOTZE

Defence Force chief General Janne Geldenhuys has given his "absolute, categorical assurance" that South Africa was not involved in fighting between Unita and Angolan forces recently.

He was reacting to claims made recently that 40 South African troops were killed in the alleged action

"I give my absolute, categoric assurance that not by any stretch of the imagination was South Africa involved. It is complete and utter nonsense," said General Geldenhuys

America has also said it had found no evidence to support the claim.

General Geldenhuys said that when the allegation was made to the Joint Military Monitoring Commission, South Africa responded and requested an on-site verification.

"After a delay, the South African and American components decided to verify on site. The Cubans and Angolans refused to accompany us. No trace was found of these allegations. They are absolutely untrue," he said, addressing military correspondents at a press conference in Pretoria yesterday.

He dismissed outright the claim that 40 South African soldiers were killed in the alleged involvement

"It is impossible in our society to hide the deaths of 40 soldiers. It doesn't work that way," said General Geldenhuys

According to the Deputy Director-General of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Glen Babb, no tracks or presence could be found to substantiate the allegations

"This is seen as a way to make cheap propaganda at a time when we thought we had created confidence. It seems to be a breach of the peace agreement which stipulates that any disputes are to be resolved by negotiation," said Mr Babb

● Five incidents caused by Swapo were reported in Namibia since November 1 last year. All were landmine incidents, the most recent being a week ago in Kaokoland and Ombalantu in Ovamboland, said General Geldenhuys.

The price of unneighbourliness

Shear 17/24/89

When the Commonwealth heads of State meet in Malaysia in October they are expected to examine ways to tighten economic sanctions and other coercive and punitive measures against South Africa

In this they will probably be strongly influenced by a new report on Pretoria's alleged destabilisation of neighbouring states

The contents of the report were described as "shocking" by Canadian Foreign Minister Mr Joe Clark when it was presented to the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' meeting in Harare recently

Compiled by David Martin and Phyllis Johnson, two journalists long preoccupied with the subject, it purports to update the catalogue of South Africa's acts of destabilisation and to estimate their cost to the victims

Accuracy accepted

Its accuracy appears to have been accepted without question by the Commonwealth secretariat which commissioned it, and by the Foreign Ministers

Mr Clark categorised the report as "precise information" when asked about it at a news conference

So the Commonwealth leaders, if they too accept the accuracy of the report, will conduct their deliberations in the belief that the South African Government is to blame for the loss of one million lives, many of them children, in southern Africa in the past eight years

Those who do not question the report's accuracy will accept that South African destabilisation has cost the Frontline states R88 billion and made more than 3 million people homeless

These figures appear to have been arrived at through fairly arbitrary "guesstimates" and it might therefore be difficult for anyone to challenge them

Where the figures — and indeed much of the report — are wide open to challenge is in the assumption that everything can be laid at Pretoria's doorstep

BY GERALD L'ANGE, editor of The Star's Africa News Service

South Africa is paying heavily for the destabilisation it is alleged to have carried out in neighbouring states. Whether it was worth the price will become clearer when Commonwealth leaders, influenced by a new destabilisation report, consider tightening sanctions

Destabilisation report lays blame at SA's door

The report takes the view that Pretoria is responsible for the deaths of all those killed by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels since South Africa took over from the Rhodesian government as the MNR's chief supporter

In this it makes the huge and obviously convenient assumption that the MNR would not have continued to exist without South African support

Pretoria is therefore held responsible, for example, for the deaths from disease of Mozambican children as a result of the MNR's destruction of rural health clinics.

Sweeping approach

The report goes further and makes South Africa culpable even in the deaths of Mozambicans who died as a result of drought-induced famine

It argues that they might have lived had not the MNR, operating by the grace of Pretoria, prevented relief from getting to them

Much the same sweeping approach is taken in respect of other countries and other calamities in the sub-continent

South Africa is blamed, for instance, for all the sufferings of Angola and even for some of Zambia's because of South Africa's support for Unita rebels

The report says landlocked Zambia lost the use of the Benguela railway through Angola "after South Africa's invasion of Angola in 1975 and the resultant war"

The Angolan war was caused by South Africa's invasion? Now there's one for all those who thought

Argument avoided

Whether Unita would have been able to survive without South African support is arguable, but it is an argument the Commonwealth report carefully avoids

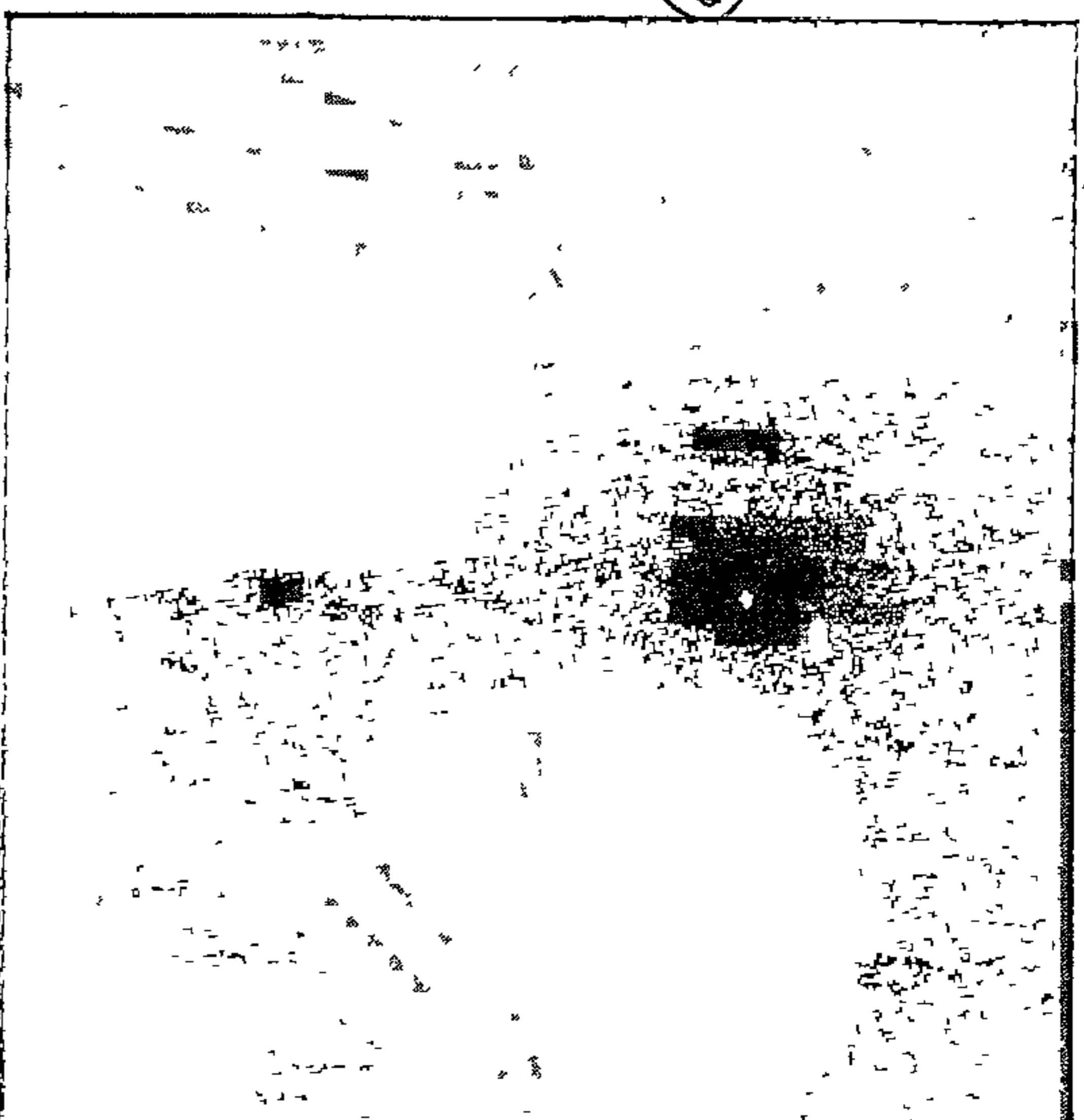
The report is replete with sweeping and arguable assertions. It does not bother to seek any credibility in Pretoria's denials that it is still aiding the MNR, or its assertion that it sees its own interests promoted more by stable neighbours than unstable ones

Ironically, the overkill is unnecessary. There is enough evidence of South African skulduggery in the neighbouring states without it having to be exaggerated or invented, as some of the sources accepted without question by Martin and Johnson clearly have done

There is no doubt that this skulduggery has been widely practised in the region by Pretoria in a variety of forms that could be classified as destabilisation

These range from support for the MNR — at least before the Nkomati Accord if not after it — to the squeezing of trade routes

Canadian Foreign Minister Mr Joe Clark chats to ANC secretary general Mr Alfred Nzo at the Harare Commonwealth meeting.



Some of it may be as pernicious in its intent and as vicious in its effects as claimed in the Commonwealth report. But the overall picture presented by the report is grossly exaggerated

Tougher sanctions

Aside from moral aspects, this may be judged important only to the extent that it might lead to tougher sanctions against South Africa. But few things could be more important to the South Africans who might as a direct result of sanctions suffer hunger, disease and misery as bad as any caused by destabilisation in the neighbouring territories

Those who directed the destabilisation can hardly complain about its effects being exaggerated, however. Once destabilisation was em-

ployed it was inevitable that its scope and consequences would be enlarged in the accounts of the victims — and turned against Pretoria by apartheid's foes

Beyond that the issue becomes whether the exercise was worthwhile. The destabilisation ostensibly was aimed primarily at preventing the African National Congress from launching insurgency from neighbouring territories, keeping those territories dependent on South Africa's transport routes and discouraging them from implementing economic sanctions against the Republic

To some extent these objectives have been reached but the price paid has been heavy and may get heavier. The necessity of it all is something to be pondered at the next turn of the sanctions screw

Defence chief challenges Angola

By CRAIG KOTZE

Angola should force out thousands of Swapo troops still in southern Angola where they pose a threat to Namibian elections in defiance of the Geneva Protocol signed by South Africa, Angola and Cuba, a press conference called by South African Defence Force chief General Jannie Geldenhuys was told in Pretoria yesterday

General Geldenhuys told military correspondents that 40 percent, "a couple of thousand", Swapo fighters were still south of the 16th parallel, despite Swapo's assurance it would abide by the protocol

Angola had agreed it would "use its good offices" and "urge" Swapo to retreat to the line concerned, said the Deputy Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Glenn Babb, who was present at the news conference

"This is a matter of grave concern and has an effect on the elections. One does not wish to undermine the peace process. What is at stake is the political will of the parties concerned

"Under the circumstances, the obvious conclusion is that Angola should force Swapo out and use its good offices to do so. It's a question of good faith, one uses everything in one's power to abide by agreements," said

Mr Babb

General Geldenhuys warned that if the agreement was not honoured by Angola, it would "affect public faith" in the rest of the Namibian peace plan agreements

He challenged Angola either to admit it could not get Swapo out of the area or that it did not want Swapo north of the 16th parallel

Another point raised by General Geldenhuys was that the Joint Military Monitoring Commission (JMMC) set up to investigate allegations by both parties refused to verify substantiated South African claims about Swapo south of the 16th parallel

South Africa had gone through all the necessary channels, both military and diplomatic, but would "have to consider its next step" to resolve the issue, which would be addressed again when the JMMC meets in Luanda within the next week

"Despite the Geneva Protocol, the JMMC refused to verify our claims because the Angolan government refused to give permission for the places to be visited. The JMMC still does not react to our claims and on February 10 I was told there was still no improvement in the monitoring action," said General Geldenhuys



General Jannie Geldenhuys ... Swapo troops too far south.

Janine and 83 other birds take to the air

by KATY MACDONALD

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANESBURG — Janine Burton-Durham has to get up at four in the morning, do three gym circuits a week and is not allowed to speak to a man unless he speaks to her first. And, she's actually enjoying herself.

She is one of a fresh batch of 84 SA Air Force women recruits undergoing the dreaded "basics" at the Air Force Gymnasium in Valhalla, Pretoria.

She responds to the query "Why on earth did you do it?" with quiet enthusiasm.

"I like the air force way of life — the parades and the uniform I enjoy being smart."

However, the main reason the South African junior doubles champion has become Airman (Miss) Burton-Durham is tennis.

"The air force offered me a good deal. I represent the SAAF and it pays my tournament travelling expenses — and I stay at SADF bases free."

She is also, she says, a patriotic person. "I like representing my country."

Parade drills, lectures, domestic chores and weapons training — in spite of the fact she will never be required to fight — have made her life a bit hectic.

"We train six days a week and on Sundays we clean our rooms. I also have to iron all my clothes in a special way, fold them in a special way, hang them up in a special way."

This is a novel experience for a girl who has not ironed or cleaned anything in her life before.

However, it doesn't seem to dismay her. "Actually, it's quite easy."

Personnel

Once basics are over, Janine will be working in personnel administration. "I'd love to learn to fly, but my tennis will stop me doing that."

Other girls doing basics with her were attracted to the SAAF for various reasons, she says.

"One girl wants to become a photographer, and some want to study. However, some just like the air force."

And, so does she — in spite of the fact that at present she may not strike up a conversation with a man.

"You get used to anything after a while."



Airman (Miss) Janine Burton-Durham.

SADF WITHDRAWAL MAY COST R550m

254

CAPE TOWN — Withdrawing SA's forces from Angola and Namibia in accordance with UN resolution 435, is expected to cost about R550m.

It is thought the Angolan withdrawal cost about R350m due to the extra troops and equipment needed to defend SA bases in Namibia because of a build-up of Cuban and MPLA forces near the border when the SADF pulled out.

Vice-Admiral Bert Bekker, Chief of Staff, Finance, confirmed yesterday that the withdrawal from Namibia could cost about R200m.

He said about R17m for this was being requested in the SADF's 1988/89 additional appropriation of R460m, to be be-

Political Staff

debated in Parliament this week. But he said more money would be required in the 1989/90 financial year which would raise the cost to about R200m.

Bekker said he had been astonished at the cost of moving Permanent Force families and their household goods to SA.

"The removal companies are charging between R20 000 and R25 000 to move one family from Katima Mulilo in the Caprivi Strip — about R1m for every 40 families," he said.

No final decision had been taken on the establishment of new bases in SA or what would happen to bases in Namibia.

Handwritten note: R 12 100 000 20/2/89

Dr Toms tells of assault in prison bathroom

By GILL TURNBULL
Court Reporter

DR Ivan Toms was made to share a locked prison bathroom with an assailant for nearly two weeks after an assault on him, a Wynberg magistrate was told

This was evidence yesterday in the trial of Daniel Knipe, 27, formerly of Uitsig Farm, Blackheath, who has been convicted of assaulting Dr Toms with intent to do grievous bodily harm on June 28 last year

Knipe pleaded not guilty

Evidence was that at the time of the incident Dr Toms had served about 3½ months of a 630-day sentence for refusing to report for a national service camp. His sentence was later reduced to 18 months after he appealed to the Cape Town Supreme Court. He is on bail pending an appeal before the Appellate Division

LOCKED UP

Dr Toms, a medical doctor with a BA in theology, said that within two weeks of his detention he made representations to the prison authorities to be moved to a single cell because prisoners and warders were prejudiced towards him and he was concerned for his safety.

Thereafter he spent 22 hours a day locked in a single cell.

Dr Toms said that in the early mornings he, Knipe and four others were locked in a bathroom containing four baths

In the bathroom on the morning before the assault Knipe grabbed Dr Toms and pushed him against a grille

Dr Toms said "I resisted, called the warder and was let out

"Next morning Knipe grabbed me and pushed me against the wall"

Dr Toms said he was aware of Knipe's reputation for being dangerous and, feeling angry and threatened, he punched Knipe in the face

"I was really surprised at myself I have never before punched anyone"

Dr Toms said Knipe "went wild with rage," punching Dr Toms's face about 10 or 12 times until a fellow-prisoner pulled him off

Dr Toms said Knipe was wearing a wire ring which cut his face under the right eye

Knipe was punished in solitary confinement for 10 days

On his release Knipe was again made to use the same bathroom as Dr Toms for 12 days, until a report in the newspapers

State psychiatrist Professor T Zabow diagnosed Knipe's condition as "psychopathic personality disorder"

The hearing was postponed to March 10

Mr P D Theron was on the Bench. Mr R Bethune appeared for the State and Knipe was represented by Mrs J Koch

Accd
21/2/87

254

CAPE TOWN — A sudden change in the strategic situation in Angola and Namibia after the ceasefire but before peace was concluded was the main reason for the Defence Force's additional appropriation of R460m this year, Defence Minister Magnus Malan said in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking in committee stage debate on the defence additional appropriation Bill, he emphasised the SADF had not requested extra funds since the 1984/85 financial year, and it had made ends meet each year.

Extraordinary events, such as those which occurred in south-western Africa over the last year, would however necessitate extra expenditure.

Malan emphasised the SADF's operations in Angola was not reason for extra funds being needed. He said the extra Angolan costs were minimal.

Strategy change causes extra costs for defence

(254) N/D 21/2/89
Malan said the sudden arrival of an extra 15 000 Cuban troops in Angola and their deployment with highly sophisticated weaponry along the Namibian border had resulted in a totally new strategic situation and a drastic reassessment by the SADF.

Explaining the R100m which made up defence's total additional appropriation of R560m, the Minister said this amount had been included in the main Budget.

The Treasury had however suspended the R100m and it had been placed in the Special Defence Account, where defence could not touch it.

This suspension had now been lifted and, therefore, it had been included in the additional appropriation — Sapa

Malan: Why SADF needs extra funds

PARLIAMENT — A sudden change in the strategic situation in Angola and Namibia after the ceasefire but before peace was concluded was the main reason for the additional appropriation of R460 million by the SADF this year, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

Speaking in the Committee Stage debate on the Additional Appropriation Bill, he emphasised the SADF had not requested extra funds since the 1984/85 financial year, which meant it had made ends meet each year.

Extraordinary events, such as those which occurred in south-western Africa over the last year would, however, necessitate extra expenditure.

South Africa's armed forces were already deployed and being used in Namibia at the time and the extra cost of deployment in Angola was minimal.

General Malan said the sudden arrival of an extra 15 000 Cuban troops in Angola and their deployment along the Namibian border had resulted in a totally new strategic situation and the need for a drastic re-assessment by the SADF.

— Sapa

I was locked up with accused after assault, court told

Toms tells of prison attack

CAPE TOWN — After a fellow prisoner attacked Ivan Toms in a Pollsmoor prison bathroom, the authorities continued to lock the two up together for another 12 days until the incident was reported in the newspapers, the Wynberg Magistrate's Court heard yesterday.

This was evidence in the trial of Daniel Knipe (26), formerly of Uitsig

Farm, Blackheath Knipe was jailed for stealing R200 from his parents, but has since finished his sentence.

Knipe pleaded not guilty to assaulting Toms with the intention to do grievous bodily harm by punching him on June 27 last year.

At the time of the incident Toms, a medical doctor with a BA degree

in theology, had served about 3½ months of a 630-day sentence for refusing to report for a Defence Force camp.

His sentence was later reduced to 18 months after he appealed to the Cape Town Supreme Court. He is currently out on bail pending an appellate appeal.

A psychiatrist, Professor T Zabow, said in a report that Knipe had numerous assessments at Valkenberg Hospital and periods of hospitalisation at Stikland and Weskoppies maximum security hospitals.

"All admissions have been related to seriously aggressive and violent behaviour. A review of clinical records indicate persistent anti-social behaviour, frequently related to alcohol and dagga.

"Reports of street fighting and sexual promiscuity are present with repetitive assaultive behaviour directed at his parents and family. He is

severely personality disordered with a low-normal intelligence level."

Professor Zabow said he should be considered as highly dangerous. However, Knipe was fit to stand to trial, was fully aware of his behaviour and was not affected by mental illness at the time of the alleged offence.

Toms told the court he was prejudiced in prison and was called a terrorist by "right wing" prisoners. On June 27 while he, Knipe and about four other prisoners were in a bathroom, Knipe had made sexual advances towards him. Toms pushed him away and called to be let out of the bathroom.

The following day, Toms was bending over the bath to rinse it out and Knipe grabbed his buttocks. Both of them were clothed. "I pushed his hands away and said, 'Leave me alone'.

"I punched him in the

face and cracked his tooth. It was the first time I ever punched anyone in my life. I was surprised that I hit him and found it very traumatic.

"His response was violent and he hit me at least 10 times with his fists. After a while some prisoners pulled him off.

"I had to have stitches to my eye and both eyes were bruised. Knipe was put in isolation.

"Ten days after the incident we were put back in the same bathroom for 12 days until the matter was published in the press," Toms said.

In his evidence, Knipe said he had said "Good morning Ivan Toms, how are you?" And had put his arm around Toms.

"He hit me. It was unnecessary and unexpected as we got on well. I got angry and hit him.

Bail of R200 was granted to Knipe and the trial was adjourned to April 10. — Sapa, Own Correspondent

Big British campaign to free jailed SA objector

B/W copy
22/2/87
ROBERT GENTLE (254)
LONDON — A campaign to free jailed conscientious objector Charles Bester was launched at the House of Commons yesterday

Bester, 18, was jailed for six years in December 1988 after refusing to serve in the SADF on the grounds that his Christian beliefs precluded him from doing so.

Spearheading the campaign is MP David Alton of the Social and Liberal Democrats (SLD), who presented to parliament a petition of 58 000 signatures.

The petition was also handed to the SA embassy. It is understood the ambassador has agreed to give Alton a hearing.

Speaking at a Press conference, Alton said he wanted Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher — whom he said was very influential in SA — to "take up the cudgels" on Bester's behalf.

'Outrageous'

He said the British government should not confine its concern for human rights to certain parts of the world. A more "consistent" approach was needed.

Said Alton: "We feel the sentence is outrageous and out of all proportion with the alleged offence. This is a plea for clemency."

Also present was Bester's aunt Olive Snelling, who said her nephew's sentence was equivalent to, and in some cases exceeded, that handed down for certain forms of violent crime.

She said the campaign, which had the backing of churches all over Britain and was supported across UK party lines, would be extended to other countries.

ex
K
sho
sche
st yo
o ac
nom
er I
hree
run
p
g in
info

de
K
of
r in
f ad
hou
hsat
the
r w
nd
ebro
th o
end
not
offe
onal
est
ce
go
arci
bac

if

he
ed
r, s
he
acu
w r
rtag
ne.
rov
st a
ted
min
ect

I
al
di
it
re
c
si
fi
s
o
v
n
c

tion.
imp
tra
Nam
Sm
Leg
a
aba
ay
mid
c
n
en
ny

ilitary offic

RECENT veiled hints by the powers-that-be that the burden of Citizen Force service is to be eased has aroused tremendous interest in the commercial world, so much so that various people have been tasked to draw up reports

It seems, however, that many of them are unsure about how to tackle the matter, and so I propose to examine what are probably the prime questions

● **Is CF service about to be cut in the near future?**

Not necessarily The SADF maintains a fine balance between numbers coming in via national service and numbers going out via the reserve Retuning this vast machine is difficult, and a few wrong sums can have serious consequences

I remember that a decision some time ago summarily to "retire" a certain year-group, regardless of members' remaining obligation, resulted in some units of the conventional force suffering serious shortages in certain musterings

Thus I believe the Minister of Defence will first make a declaration of intent, quite possibly during this session's defence vote After that the haggling and re-thinking will commence

● **Can we look forward to a reduction in both national and CF service?**

No The authorities have made it clear that the choice is between cutting national service and cutting CF service, and that they have opted for the latter because CF call-ups directly and often seriously affect commerce

● **Will CF service go back to the**

Possibility of CF service being eased

256
CAF & Tim's 22/2/89

old three-camps-in-five-years deal?

I doubt it. Veterans of those days will remember that a three-week camp every second year was simply not enough to keep military skills from becoming rusty, and certainly not in an era of sophisticated techniques and technology In other words, the annual minimum four-week call-up is likely to stay

I think commerce must realise that it is better to have fewer camps of the current length than shorter CF camps over the present period of time

At present CF members have a 720-day obligation, divided into six cycles of two years each, with a maximum obligation of 120 days in each cycle If the number of cycles was reduced — preferably by half — most people would be able to finish their service before marriage and career advancement really created problems (as is at present the case) for the man, his firm and the SADF alike

Something will also have to be done about people who have long academic training I think primarily of doctors, engineers and the like

I suspect that many such who emigrate do so not because they wish to evade service *per se* but because two years full-

time and 12 years part-time, on top of six years at university, constitute a truly arduous obligation, particularly if they have study loans to repay and a practice to set up

I believe the time has come to try to accommodate such people For one thing, perhaps it could be arranged that only the exact number required each year perform uniformed service, while the rest receive three months' basic training and then fulfil their obligation by specialized civilian service

For example, I do not believe it is necessary for most of the national service doctors at military hospitals and bases to be full-time uniformed personnel, since they have an essentially medical rather than military task

If the object of the exercise is truly to harness their skills in service to the country rather than iron adherence to a universal-service system which is already riddled with exceptions, there can be no argument about such a deal

In any case, the SADF is unhealthily dependent on national servicemen for its day-to-day running, admittedly, prevailing circumstances have required an extension of the original function of compulsory service — to provide trained manpower for the CF — but the principle should not be lost entirely

Overall, my advice to all commercial and professional associations is to avoid polemics, call in expert advice and evolve a set of *realistic* proposals to lay before the military which will be of benefit to both sides

SWATF officers for SA?

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Namibians who are conscripted officers in the South West African Territorial Force (SWATF) might be transferred to SADF bases in South Africa when the force disbands on May 13, a SWATF spokesman said

... would be extended to other countries.

... will increase Sander.

SWATF military officers might move to SADF bases

11 Day 22/2/89

256

NAMIBIAN citizens who are conscripted officers in the South West African Territorial Force (SWATF) might be transferred to SADF bases in SA when SWATF disbands in terms of Resolution 435 on May 13.

Conscripted officers were told they would spend the remainder of their two-year compulsory military service at SADF bases in SA, a SWATF source said.

SWATF spokesman Cmdt Fanie Krige said yesterday they intended "working according to Resolution 435". There was "not yet clarity" on the issue of offi-

RIAAN SMIT

cer transfers, he said. In terms of Resolution 435, conscripts must be demobilised and the command structure of the SWATF, including commando and citizen force units, must cease operating on May 13.

Transferring Namibians to SADF units would be "anomalous", said Windhoek Legal Assistance director Dave Smuts. About 3 000 new Namibian conscripts began basic training in mid-January despite impending SWATF demobilisation

10 MINUTE X-WORD 7280

spent not long in the ANC's hands, but time and energy expended on her mission had proved valueless.

The ANC, by sending her back to South Africa, had confounded their attempts to base her in the Frontline States.

Consequently by June 1986, after many days and nights of scheming and plotting, Forsyth's handlers sent her to Lusaka in a reckless attempt to inject new life into a plan that just was not getting off the ground.

It was hoped that Forsyth would somehow get the ANC to send her for military training and thereafter obtain a strategic position at our headquarters in the Department of Information and Publicity.

Forsyth's failure to carry out the assignment given to her by the ANC was conclusive proof that we could expect to gain nothing more from the exercise.

Instead of going for training she found herself promptly dispatched to our top security detention centre in Angola. She spent the next 22 months in detention of one kind or another, always a prisoner and always under guard. She was never trusted and was lucky to escape with the assistance of the British government.

Forsyth's eagerness that the ANC's divided by tribal and personal power struggles, that there is demoralisation within our ranks, that we are ambivalent about the release of Nelson Mandela etc, are nothing but the stale stories that have been circulated by Pretoria's disinformation machine for many years.

Once Forsyth had been thoroughly debriefed her only value to us was in a prisoner exchange. She was moved from our detention centre to a security home in Luanda not because she had passed a test of trustworthiness but because at that point the handful of women prisoners who were there were all being transferred.

Pretoria's claims that she was able to obtain sensitive information are laughable, the figment of the imagination of her handlers. Her value to her masters while in ANC detention has been negligible.

Her tasks, according to her press statement, included investigating specific aspects of SACP/ANC Alliance, the internal leadership conflict, the disillusionment of cadres wishing to return to SA, ANC installations and facilities in the neighbouring states, making contact with other police agents to activate sleepers, to undergo political and

military training, to investigate conditions in the camps, to recruit principal agents, to spread disinformation."

Detention is hardly the place for the accomplishment of such elaborate tasks. Yet the police persist in their fiction that Forsyth was successful in her mission, that she was able to successfully report on all the above tasks and many more besides, even to the extent of learning about ANC underground structures and units inside South Africa.

Obviously the long list of her "achievements" has been invented for publication by her police masters. Forsyth was simply not free to do any of these things.

She was being prepared for a possible prisoner exchange. This makes the claim that she was able to obtain sensitive information from senior ANC officials quite ludicrous. She was given some work to keep her occupied such as translating Afrikaans articles and making newspaper clippings. This is what is now being theatrically described as "sensitive work for a senior security officer."

What the police say

HEAD of the SAP's security branch, Major-General Basie Smit, announced in a statement several weeks ago that Olivia Anna Marie Forsyth and Joy Harnden, were "trained intelligence operatives".

"Forsyth has returned safely to her head office in Pretoria after spending seven years as an infiltration agent in the African National Congress/South African Communist Party alliance and its subversion mechanisms."

"Forsyth was held prisoner by the ANC's security department at Quatro prison camp, Angola, for seven months. She spent a further 15 months under ANC guard in Luanda. On May 2, 1988, she managed to evade her guards and take refuge in the British Embassy."

"During this period she was able to perform her secret task and gathered valuable information."

"On November 16, 1988, she left Luanda for London and

subsequently returned to South Africa."

"Forsyth suffered at the hands of the ANC, especially during interrogation, a fact of which we hope international human rights organisations and apologists for the ANC/SACP will take careful note."

"The have both (Forsyth and Harnden) performed a great duty for South Africa and the SAP in exceptionally dangerous circumstances."

25/1/89 1/3/89

The Special Branch has portrayed Olivia Forsyth as a spy extraordinaire. But in this official response the African National Congress (ANC) describes the former student activist as being incapable of distinguishing fact from fiction. In her eight years of police service, says the ANC, she became "Pretoria's little errand girl".

The only information a detainee is able to provide is about their own detention and in this regard Forsyth is spewing out a tissue of lies about alleged ANC brutality. Her state of good health when she presented herself at the British embassy in Luanda is proof of this.

In fact, when the story was put out by some British newspapers and the BBC that she had been subject to harrowing torture she issued a statement through an official of the British embassy in Luanda denying this. Forsyth was satisfactorily treated by us. She was never beaten as she claims.

The extensive information Forsyth supplied to the ANC in her confessions has been a major setback to the security police as well as a serious embarrassment.

They have therefore gone to extraordinary lengths to distort the truth and pretend that the ANC has been provided with deliberate misinformation.

Forsyth betrayed many of her close colleagues such as Joy Harnden, Billy van Zyl, Patricia and John Adams, who are based in Brussels, Gilbert Struss, James Smith, Gawwe Vorster, Andrew Hockley, John Handan, Janet Knight and Louise Vincent.

Billy van Zyl, thanks to Forsyth, has been in ANC custody since 1986. She has also given intimate details of the inner workings of the South

African security apparatus.

She also spoke of the rivalries between police and military and between government leaders and the security establishment. Lengthy profiles of several police officers from the lowest ranks to generals have been provided, listing their strengths and weaknesses, their home addresses, some vehicle registration numbers and some details about their families, giving us a valuable insight into the seams and cracks of the security system and its personnel.

Such information was confirmation of data already in our hands from our other sources.

Handler

For example, of her chief handler Major Oshunzen, she writes: "He is basically ambitious... feels extremely guilty about neglecting his family."

"He has often told me that I am the only person he can speak to about his personal problems or to whom he can boast about successes which make him excited."

"He has also told me that he does not regard himself as working primarily for the South African government or any noble patriotic notions. His motivation is 80 percent professional and only 20 percent ideological."

"He has a sensitive ego and is very conscious of his self-image. After I

told him he was getting far, he lost about 8kg."

Apart from providing the most intimate details concerning Craig Williamson, she reported that "once he had resigned from the SAP senior officers began to question what he had done in G1 (section of SB headed by Williamson) in the years in which he controlled it."

Forsyth continued "There seemed to be a growing opinion that he had ridden on his credibility gained in the field, and that G1 had in fact squandered hundreds of thousands of rands on operations which had failed."

"There were a number of occasions when allegedly threatened to resign if he did not get promotion."

Forsyth has been even less kind about her relative Major Derek Brune, who took over G1 when Williamson resigned. "Brune is fairly bright and very ambitious. He is quick to claim a successful operation as his, but will always blame failures on his subordinates."

"His major professional weakness appears to be a lack of field experience."

Forsyth provided us with the following insight into the rivalry surrounding her own mission, which is eloquent testimony to the shambles that it had been reduced to by the time the ANC sent her back to South Africa in May/June 1986. "Operation Oliveit (the code name of her mission) has

anc fact 0.1 re enemy.

The role of the British government in the whole Forsyth affair leaves a lot to be desired. They bear a heavy responsibility concerning Forsyth's return to South Africa.

All along, they were informed of the fact that she was a South African police officer of the rank of lieutenant who had been spying on the ANC as well as the Frontline States, including such Commonwealth countries as Botswana, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Release

Nevertheless, they continually insisted on treating her as a British subject disregarding her activities. They put pressure on the Angolan government to secure her release. The passport they issued her, enabling her to leave Luanda, was the third British document they presented within a short space of time.

Forsyth was instructed by her controllers to apply for a British passport in Cape Town early in 1985 for the purpose of her mission, and a second in Harare in October the same year enabling her to travel throughout the region without the taint of the South African connection.

She had received three British passports in as many years. This raises serious questions about the ease with which the South African secret police have been able to use the British government for their work.

It is worthy of note that the British lifted this known South African agent from Luanda and safely delivered her via London to her handlers who were waiting to receive her at Jan Smuts airport in December 1988. From the beginning to the end the whole project hinged on a series of British passports. Olivia Forsyth is not the first nor the last in a long line of apartheid spies.

'I ran from SADF troops'

Bop witness is challenged

254

Bel

By Alan Cooper

MMABATHO — A defence advocate, Mr R S Black, appearing for some of the accused in the mass treason trial being held in the Mmabatho Supreme Court, challenged the evidence of one of the state witnesses yesterday

Some 165 accused, members of the Bophuthatswana National Security Unit (BNSU), face charges of treason following the abortive coup of February 10 last year

Private Cuthbert Mhitshame, a member of the BNSU who has turned state witness, earlier yesterday identified some of the accused who had allegedly taken part in the events of February 10

He was challenged on this identification by Mr Black.

Mr Black repeatedly asked if the witness was acting under the orders of the Commander of the BNSU, Warrant Officer Timmy Phiri, one of the accused, when he joined other troops in the toilet at the Molopo Military Base to hear Warrant Officer Phiri explain

he was going to overthrow the Government of President Mangope.

The witness admitted he was issued with an R4 rifle and ammunition and went with other troops to the Government offices and to Parliament.

"Were you under orders?" asked Mr Black.

"No, I was not ordered. I was going with people ordered to do so. It was difficult for me. I had nowhere to go. I could not stay behind. Other people had told me that Phiri would do something to me if I stayed behind," he said.

"I wanted a chance to escape. I became frightened and when I heard the South African Defence Force troops had arrived I ran away."

The witness could not remember whether his fellow soldiers had complained of poor pay compared to the white seconded soldiers or of inferior equipment. He received R353 per month after deductions and was satisfied with it

Private Mhitshame is the sixth witness to give evidence for the state.

4176 Times 23/2/87. (254)

Why punish objectors so?

From WA GILBERT (Kenilworth).

I STRONGLY endorse Mr Guy Chennells' letter (February 9) criticising the harsh treatment meted out to objectors to military service. I think it utterly barbaric to punish young men as though they were common criminals for standing up for their principles. Surely there is a better way?

In World War II, General Smuts never introduced conscription. The Nationalists would argue that he didn't dare. Maybe. But the point is that he didn't, he was far wiser. He relied on volunteers and not only that, those who were prepared to serve out-

side the country's borders wore a distinctive red flash.

Surely the Government and General Malan could handle military service in a similar fashion.

While I think all young men should do service, whether military or community, those who volunteer for military service and who are prepared to serve over the country's borders should be given a distinctive flash and their length of service should be six months less than those who do not or only do community service.

The present hard-nosed attitude of General Magnus Malan in particular is totally unacceptable.

'No decrease in SADF numbers'

CML-Trans 25/2/89 254

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

DEFENCE Minister General Magnus Malan yesterday quashed speculation that the latest peace moves in Southern Africa would herald a reduction in either national service commitments or defence spending levels

Speaking at the opening of the Cape Agricultural Show at Goodwood, General Malan said that defence spending comprised only 5% of the country's gross domestic product which was low by world standards

It was necessary that these levels be maintained if the security of South Africa was to be guaranteed

Turning to national service, the minister said the current system had to be maintained

The goal of the system was to provide trained manpower for the Citizen Force and the Commandos and to sup-

port the Permanent Force in carrying out its lawful duties

"It is and remains the most cost-effective method of manpower provision for the defence of South Africa," he said

General Malan said the SADF service system was designed to handle an increase or decrease of manpower without altering the system

According to Sapa reports, he said yesterday that people who undermined "securocrats" were trying to drive a wedge between the security and welfare management in South Africa. These people do South Africa a disservice

The protocol of the Namibian settlement plan did not mean that ANC terrorism was going to disappear

"South Africa has to be free of domination or oppression in whatever form. Domination by a majority is just as unacceptable as domination by a minority"

Howard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Joint Meeting of Parliament on 20 February 1989

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Pope's visit: amount spent by Government

7 Mr J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs †

(a) What amount did the South African Government spend on the Pope's recent visit to Southern Africa with regard to (i) services, (ii) supplies, (iii) equipment and (iv) other commodities provided to the papal party and (b) what are the particulars of each of these items? B55E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(a) and (b) It will be contrary to courtesy etiquette and not in the interest of South Africa to state the amount I can assure the Honourable member that the amount is minimal. I shall inform the Honourable member what the amount was on a confidential basis. B55E

Cheffain Airlines aircraft used by Department

8 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether his Department has at any time chartered aircraft from a certain airline, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so (a) what is the name of the airline and (b) what are the relevant details

(2) whether tenders were invited prior to chartering aircraft from this airline if not, why not if so from whom? B56E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) and (2) I should like to refer the Honourable member to the remarks I made on this subject in the

The Department of Foreign Affairs constantly makes use of a variety of aircraft to carry out its functions. Over the past 4 years the Department made use of aircraft from 13 different companies to undertake 94 charter flights. Cheffain Airlines provided three of these chartered flights for journeys to African countries. Aircraft which have the capability of flying long distances without landing, are scarce. There are only a handful of companies in South Africa of which Cheffain Airlines is one, that dispose of such aircraft. The Department of Foreign Affairs often finds itself in the unenviable position where such aircraft are in no way available for important journeys that have to be undertaken unexpectedly. For this very reason on 24 May 1984 the Department of Foreign Affairs was exempted from tenders in respect of chartered flight transport. Furthermore, last year I obtained Cabinet approval to conclude a firm arrangement with a company to ensure that the Department's special air transport requirements are satisfied. The company concerned is not Cheffain Airlines.

SADF: failure to report for service 254

12 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether he will furnish information on whether any persons failed to report for (a) military service in July 1988 and February 1989 respectively, and (b) (i) Citizen Force camps and (ii) Commando duty in 1988, if not, why not if so how many in each case

(2) whether the South African Defence Force keeps statistics on whether any of those who failed to report in 1988 were (a) traced and (b) charged if not why not if so, how many in each case? B65E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2) The honourable member is referred to the reply in this House to written question number 194 of 1988.

SADF members exceeding bounds of duty in townships

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

13 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 192 on 2 March 1988, he will reconsider his decision not to furnish statistics in future on members of the South African Defence Force who exceeded the bounds of duty while serving in Black townships, if not, why not, if so,
- (2) whether, in 1988, any members of the Defence Force were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of exceeding the bounds of duty while serving in any Black townships, if so, (i) how many and (ii) in respect of what offences in each case,
- (3) whether in that year, any civil actions were instituted against (a) him and/or (b) any members of the Defence Force for acts committed by members of the Defence Force while on duty in Black townships, if so, (i) how many, (ii) what were the circumstances surrounding each claim and (iii) what was the nature of the claim in each case,
- (4) whether any of these actions have been finalized, if so, (a) how many as at 31 December 1988 and (b) what was the outcome in each case?

B66E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No The circumstances are still unchanged
- (2), (3) and (4) Fall away

National servicemen requesting not to do duty in townships

14 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any national servicemen requested the South African Defence Force in 1988 not to require them to do duty in any townships in the Republic, if so, how many,
- (2) whether any of these requests were acceded to, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many were acceded to and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding each of these cases?

B67E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(ii) Whites
Coloureds
Asians
Blacks

(b) (i) Whites
Coloureds
Asians
Blacks

(ii) Whites
Coloureds
Asians
Blacks

NOTE These figures are in respect of the notification of the discontinuance of work received in terms of section 65A of the Labour Relations Act, 1956

Farm/domestic workers' report on working conditions

49 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 88 on 2 March 1988, consultations concerning the report of the National Manpower Commission on the working conditions of farm and domestic workers have now been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) what remains to be done to complete this investigation, if so, when,
- (2) whether the report has been released, if so, when, if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision in this regard,
- (3) whether any action affecting the working conditions of farm and domestic workers is to be taken as a result of the findings of this commission, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when,
- (4) (a) when was this commission established and (b) what was the total cost of the commission as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

B129E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) No
- (a) As the consultations progress matters are identified which require further investigation and consultation
- (b) The consultation still have to be con-

cluded, after which proposals which may arise therefrom will be cleared with interested parties at regional and agricultural sector level

(2) No

(a) The Labour Relations Act, 1956, provides for the National Manpower Commission to submit its reports and recommendations to the Minister of Manpower. The report concerned served as advice to the Minister and was not meant for publication

(b) The Minister of Manpower

(3) As indicated in the Minister's previous reply the question whether or not any action is to be taken will be considered once the consultations have been concluded

- (a) Falls away
- (b) Falls away

(4) (a) 1 October 1979

(b) The total cost of the Commission up to 31 March 1988 amounted to R6 164 000. Apart from the recommendations of the National Manpower Commission to the Minister of Manpower on labour relations in the agricultural sector, 53 others reports and investigations have also been completed during this period

Jan Smuts Airport checks on security fences

52 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether regular checks are carried out on the security fences at Jan Smuts Airport, if not, why not, if so, at what intervals,
- (2) whether an unauthorized person gained access to a runway at this airport on or about 14 January 1989, if so, (a) how long before the above date was the last check carried out on the section of the security fence where this incident occurred, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding this incident and (c) what was the (1) nature and (ii) cost of the damage to the aircraft involved?

B142E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

do so because the implication is [Time expired]

Mr J B DER VAN GEND Mr Chairman, what really concerns us on this side of the House is that if one looks at the evidence of the Harms Commission, it reads like a Who's Who of top Government officials and of Cabinet Ministers, and one really wonders why these people were involved when the man was so patently dishonest for a considerable period of time

Dr de Kock of the Reserve Bank actually conducted an official opening of one of Vermaas's game farms on which he lavished favours on his important and no doubt useful friends including our Ministers Both the departments of Defence and of Foreign Affairs have used Mr Vermaas's businesses, hiring an aircraft at, I believe, considerably well above the going commercial rates Our Minister of Foreign Affairs has admitted that he and Mr Vermaas are close friends of many years standing and that they were involved in joint strategies to circumvent what he refers to as international sanctions Did our Ministers really not see through this man? Were his criminal and other shady dealings not so patently obvious to at least demand caution?

Dr M S BARNARD Have they woken up?

Mr J B DER VAN GEND It would appear not On Sunday, 20 November 1988, the very day before the commission was due to commence its investigations into Vermaas, his close friend the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs arranged through the hon the Minister of Finance for Vermaas to receive the help and advice of Mr Van Greunen, a top Reserve Bank official—on that very same night, Sunday night, as a matter of urgency—presumably in connection with his fraudulent foreign exchange dealings Why else would Vermaas run for help the night before the commission is due to start its hearing? Why did it have to be conducted on a Sunday night? Was it that urgent?

Even after failing to submit tax returns for 10 years, there was no investigation let alone a prosecution This meant a potential R44 million loss in tax to the Receiver of Revenue, let alone all the money this country is going to lose through his foreign exchange dealing [Time expired]

Mr D J DALLING Mr Chairman, I believe that whatever is said about this matter, the intervention by the hon the Minister in the decisions of

Human Affairs

this Attorney-General is an unprecedented one I believe that a precedent has been created in this I want to say immediately that I think that the hon the Minister acted correctly in intervening as he did Previously, when the hon the Minister has been questioned about what an attorney-general has decided, said, done or what he should do, he has always pleaded that an attorney-general is independent, that the Minister has no power to intervene, that the decisions made are those of that Attorney-General and not of the Minister The question I have to ask has a bearing on his administration of justice and that is, is an attorney-general independent or is he not, and, if he intervened, under what powers did he so intervene? [Time expired]

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE Mr Chairman, there really is a peculiar relationship between the hon member for Sandton and myself because he asks the right question at the right time which enables me to make a policy statement I can assure hon members that I have not arranged this with him beforehand However, let me first say, he is so predictable That is the point

If the hon member for Groote Schuur had held forth outside Parliament as he has been holding forth in this House, he would have rendered himself liable to prosecution under the Commissions Act because he has now sat as a commissioner He has evaluated the evidence He has come to a conclusion—a finding [Interjections] He has levelled a charge He is the commissioner, he gave evidence again and he interpreted the evidence It is patently not applicable to this case He does not have the power and it is most inappropriate

According to the Criminal Procedure Act, an attorney-general exercises his authority and performs his functions under the Act, subject to the control and directions of the Minister of Justice This is what section 3 says

Successive governments and Ministers of Justice have interpreted this provision to mean and applied it in such a way that attorneys-general are recognized and respected as fearlessly independent and must be seen to be so In my experience, attorneys-general exercise their discretion to prosecute or not in a professional and objective manner and they should be allowed to continue to do so without being subjected to undue pressure from whatever source

The relationship between attorneys-general and the Minister of Justice is indicative of the whole approach to criminal justice in our country Our courts and our judicial functionaries dispense justice fairly between man and man and they do so independently of executive control or pressure [Time expired]

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Criticism of Government prohibited

*1 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any persons or organisations were prohibited from issuing or making statements critical of the Government in 1988, if so, (a) what persons or organisations, (b) when, (c) why, (d) in terms of what statutory provisions and (e) who took the decision in this regard? B137E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) to (e)

In respect of persons — no

In respect of organisations I refer the hon member to *Government Gazette* numbers 11340 and 11344 dated 10 June 1988
1148 dated 24 August 1988
11561 dated 25 October 1988
11569 dated 31 October 1988
11592 dated 11 November 1988
11623 dated 8 December 1988
11627 dated 13 December 1988
11655 dated 29 December 1988
11671 dated 16 January 1989

Persons arrested for attending illegal gatherings
*2 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many persons were arrested by the security forces in 1988 for allegedly attending gatherings prohibited in terms of (a) section 46 of the Internal Security Act No 74 of 1982, and

(b) the emergency regulations? B138E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) 194 persons
(b) 3 persons

SADF pensioners: medical arrangements

*3 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) What medical arrangements are made for South African Defence Force pensioners who require operations,
(2) whether such pensioners are obliged to have operations at military hospitals, if not, what are the relevant details? B139E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2) The medical expenses of members of the Permanent Force who retire with pension, is borne by the Permanent Force Medical Continuation Fund These members must, where possible, make use of the facilities of Military Hospitals If this is not possible, for example in areas where no Military Hospital exists, Provincial Hospitals may be used and the cost will be borne by the Permanent Force Medical Continuation Fund

Military pensioners who receive a pension in terms of the War Pension Act, receive their medical treatment at the expense of the Department of National Health and Population Development at their nearest Provincial or Military Hospital

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Chairman, arising from the reply given by the hon the Deputy Minister, is he aware that in some instances Defence Force pensioners, not the second category he mentioned but the first category, have been told they have to go for operations to No 1 or 2 Military Hospital, when they are in fact resident in Port Elizabeth and that under those circumstances they are in a strange community with nobody to visit them in hospital? Could he investigate the situation with the view to preventing it in future?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, I want to point out that they do have a choice If the hon member will make this information available to me, I will certainly investigate the matter

Human Affairs

~~MPF 71005 22/2/89~~
**'None refused
township duty'**

254
Political Staff

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday that no national servicemen had requested the SADF last year not to require them to do duty in the black townships.

He declined to say whether any people failed to report for military service in July 1988 and February 1989, or for Citizen Force camps or commando duty in 1988.

General Malan said this in reply to questions tabled in the House of Assembly by Mr Roger Hulley (PFP, Constantia).

Toms tells of bathroom attack

By GAYE DAVIS,
Cape Town

FOR two weeks conscientious objector Dr Ivan Toms was forced to use the same bathroom with a man who had earlier allegedly assaulted him, a court heard this week.

Only after a report of the incident appeared in a newspaper were different arrangements made, Toms told the Wynberg Magistrate's Court.

He was giving evidence in the trial of former fellow prisoner Daniel Knipe, 26, who has pleaded not guilty to assaulting Toms in Pollsmoor Prison in June last year.

Toms was released on bail in December last year — after serving half of his 18-month sentence for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force — pending an appeal against sentence.

Knipe, jailed for stealing R200 from his parents, has since completed his sentence.

Toms described Knipe making sexual advances towards him in the bathroom on two occasions. On the second, he punched Knipe in the face. It was the first time he had punched anyone, he found it "traumatic".

Knipe responded by hitting him "at least 10 times with his fists" before other prisoners pulled him off, Toms said. He received stitches for a

wound under his eye and Knipe was isolated, in chains.

Ten days later Toms was again put in the same bathroom as Knipe. This situation continued for 12 days until the incident was publicised.

Knipe told the court he had said: "Good morning, Ivan Toms, how are you?" and put his arm around him, whereupon Toms hit him. He then got angry and responded similarly.

The court earlier heard evidence from a psychiatrist that Knipe, while not certifiable, had severe personality problems which manifested in destructive, violent behaviour.

He once had to be removed from a psychiatric hospital ward as he could no longer be contained, having ripped the doors to all the rooms off their hinges, the court heard.

The trial was postponed. Knipe is on bail of R200.

Conscientious objectors jailed for refusing to serve are classed as common, rather than political prisoners. At the time of his release on bail Toms was awaiting the outcome of an application to be jailed with prisoners serving political offences.

18/3/89
24/2 - 2/3/89
WMM

'Destabilisation' attacked

LUSAKA — Chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee Sam Ramsamy arrived here on Tuesday to continue his consultations with sports authorities and government officials in Frontline States.

Ramsamy told reporters on arrival here that the lure of Zambian players and those from neighbouring Frontline States was part of Pretoria's destabilisation campaign against its independent black neighbours.

The anti-apartheid activist said the hand-some money South

254
"Zambia is lucky because she has abundant talent to make up for that which has left to play in South Africa."

African football was paying players from neighbouring countries were to destabilise their teams

He cited the case of Malawi which he said was no longer as strong as it used to be because most of their good players are in South Africa

About 18 Zambian players are now on contract in South Africa but Ramsamy said

South African soccer were helping to give apartheid respectability "They are not playing there because South Africa has relaxed its racial policies, but because they are being paid a lot of money," he said

Sanctions

Fekrou Kidane, chairman of the Paris-based International Campaign against Apartheid in Sport (ICAS), who is accompanying Ramsamy on his

Ramsamy said the international boycott of South Africa had worked well and had forced Pretoria reform to its obnoxious race laws.

He said that as long as apartheid remains constitutionalised in South Africa, the boycott would continue and be strengthened

Kidane said relaxation of the boycott would not be achieved by a few South African athletes or players denouncing apartheid "As long as there are traces of apartheid in South Africa, the boycott will continue"

shuttle to the sub-continent, said the time was not yet right for the slackening of sports sanctions against Pretoria

While here, the anti-apartheid delegation will hold talks with the African National Congress, the Football Association of Zambia, the National Sports Council of Zambia and government officials in the hope of establishing a mechanism to dissuade players from defecting to South Africa

Army objector to be tried in Joburg

CAPE TOWN 3/3/89 (254)

Defence Correspondent

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Mr Saul Batzofin, one of the 143 men of military age who in August last year publicly refused to carry out further military service, is to be tried in Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on March 14

Mr Batzofin, a 28-year-old career development officer with Liberty Life, has been charged with refusing to perform military service and failing to notify a change of address

A guilty verdict on the main charge of refusing to serve can result in a maximum 18-month jail term

Mr Batzofin is in Cape Town under the auspices of the Conscientious Objector Support Group (COSG)

Mr Batzofin, who was mustered out as a corporal after spending 18 months

as a headquarters clerk at 54 Battalion at Oshakati in 1980 and 1981, has already completed half of his 720-day Citizen Force obligation

He said yesterday that he was not opposed to completing his obligation if he could carry out non-military community service

However, this was not a viable alternative in his case because under the present system objectors could apply for community service only on religious grounds. His objection was not based on religion

Mr Batzofin said yesterday that his employers had assured him that if he were to be jailed, his position would be held open for him

The COSG will hold a reception for Mr Batzofin at the Newlands Sun Hotel at 5.30pm today

Handwritten signature

211

FRIDAY, 3 MARCH 1989

212

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Handwritten initials: JSCV

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

SADF complainants regarding actions of troops in townships

65 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any official complainants were lodged with the South African Defence Force in 1988 regarding the actions of troops in any Black townships, if so, (a) how many (b) on what dates and (c) what was the nature of the complainants in each case,
- (2) whether these complainants have been investigated, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings in each case,
- (3) whether any action has been taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, what action?

B166E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
- (a) 7
- (b) (c)

22 May 88 Assault

02 Jun 88 Assault

11 Jun 88 Rape

15 Jun 88 Pointing of a firearm

16 Oct 88 Harassment

The member was handed over to the Lebowa Police SA Defence Force is not responsible. The member was found not guilty and the SA Defence Force not responsible. Civilian trial Fine of 50 was imposed. Case has not been finalized. The Officer Commanding of the Command resolved the dis-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

213

FRIDAY, 3 MARCH 1989

214

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The total capital expenditure was R4 912 128, comprising of an amount of R3 462 128 in respect of the University of Pretoria for the extension of the Faculty of Veterinary Science and an amount of R1 450 000 in respect of the University of Pretoria for the extension of the Faculty of Veterinary Science and an amount of R1 450 000 in respect of the University of Cape Town for the Medical School at the Groote Schuur Hospital. The subsidies payable in respect of interest on and capital redemption of State and Private loans have not been taken into account.

MB ChB degree cost to State for one student

6 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (a) What is the present estimated cost to the State of the training per student for the MB ChB degree at each of the medical schools falling under the control of his Department and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B192E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (a) Estimated cost per student per annum University R

7 945	Cape Town
8 212	Natal
8 479	Orange Free State
7 917	Pretoria
8 354	Stellenbosch
8 765	Witwatersrand.

(b) 1989

School hostels, vacant places for pupils

9 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

Handwritten initials: RB

What, in respect of each province, was the total number of vacant places in school hostels for (a) male and (b) female pupils at schools falling under the control of his Department as at 31 December 1988?

B195E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

	(a)	(b)
Cape	4 725	4 452
Natal	809	668
Orange Free State	1 553	1 753
Tansvaal	6 196	5 182

Schools, attendance of pupils in each home language category

13 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- What number of pupils in each specified home language category attended (a) primary and (b) secondary schools in South Africa as at 7 March 1989?

B199E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (a) and (b) The statistics for 7 March 1989 are not available at this stage

Teacher-training colleges/universities: students qualified as teachers

23 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- How many White students graduated as fully qualified teachers from (a) teacher-training colleges and (b) universities at the end of 1988?

B283E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (a) and (b) The statistics are not yet available

Handwritten initials: RB

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Mr. Tink 4/3/87 ZSC

Bruce loses appeal against 6-yr sentence

JOHANNESBURG — Conscientious objector David Robert Bruce yesterday lost his appeal against the sentence imposed on him for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force.

The appeal was partly successful, however. Handing down a verdict on Bruce's appeal, Rand Supreme Court judge Mr Justice A J Heyns said the sentence should be reduced to 2 176 days — a period just 15 days short of the original six years.

The judges found that the sentencing magistrate had miscalculated the length of time Bruce should serve in prison, Mr Justice Heyns said.

On the computation of sentence, the judge said, the trial magistrate had agreed that if the number of days were calculated in respect of the six cycles of two years, each of 120 days a cycle, Bruce would have to be sentenced to 2 176 days.

The magistrate said it was not clear exactly which method should be applied. He decided to impose a sentence of six years on Bruce "for practical considerations".

Bruce's lawyer said he would appeal again to have the sentence further reduced. — Sapa



Gen Magnus Malan

CHC-TorE 4/3/89

Malan: 34 SADF men died in 1988

28/1
By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday that 34 members of the SADF were killed last year.

However, in reply to a question tabled by Mr Roger Hulley (PFP, Constantia), he declined to say how many members of the SADF were injured, on the grounds that the figures could be misused by "hostile elements".

In reply to another question by Mr Hulley, General Malan said seven official complaints were lodged last year with the Defence Force regarding the actions of troops in townships.

Three of these cases involved assault. In one of the cases an SADF member was found guilty, and fined R50 or 10 days' imprisonment.

We have no discretion — court

254

Objector loses appeal against 6-year sentence

Monday 6/3/89

AN APPEAL by conscientious objector David Bruce against a six-year sentence for refusing to do military service was dismissed in the Rand Supreme Court on Friday.

However, Mr Justice Coetzee with Mr Justice Strydom concurring, found the magistrate had incorrectly calculated the number of days Bruce was liable to serve. Bruce will now be required to serve 2 176 days instead of 2 191 — 15 days less

The court rejected argument by advocate E Cameron that the magistrate had erred in submitting he had no discretion in the period of imprisonment he imposed

Mr Justice Coetzee said in his view the wording of the relevant section of the Defence Act made it absolutely clear that in respect of sentence no discretion whatsoever remained with the presiding officer

"It is of significance that the legisla-

SUSAN RUSSELL

ture made a distinction between the person who 'refuses' to do his service and the person who 'fails to report therefor', the judge said

In the latter case the presiding officer's discretion was left intact

"This distinction also shows that the legislature had in mind the total removal of the judge's discretion on sentence," he said

"The basic jurisprudential principles of the ends of criminal justice which are cherished by our common law and which have been eloquently expounded by the highest court in the land are, with one stroke of the pen, in a case like the present, removed from the ambit of the presiding judicial officer," Mr Justice Coetzee said

"The sentence may just as well be passed and imposed by an administrative officer with a rubber stamp because no legal skill is required"

cient to satisfy the requisites prescribed by law for admission as an advocate,

- (b) as a result of the said decisions several large universities have successfully adapted their syllabuses to meet the needs of the legal profession,
- (c) a large number of students have planned their curricula accordingly, and
- (d) it is undesirable to make Latin I, which for the past 7 years has not been required by some universities and provincial divisions, a requirement once again

A certain standard of Latin is, however, indicated as a requirement for the study of law for the following reasons —

- (a) many of our legal rules are expressed as Latin maxims,
- (b) certain standard ideas are succinctly expressed in Latin, and
- (c) Latin expressions are part of every-day court language

It has been suggested to me authoritatively that either of the following options, or a combination thereof, is viable —

- (a) Latin at matriculation level as prescribed by the Joint Matriculation Board, or
- (b) a special university course in Latin which will entitle a student to proceed to Latin I, or
- (c) a special university course in Latin comprising general principles of grammar, legal phrases and expressions, and a Roman legal and cultural overview

The implication is that I am contemplating a recommendation to the Government that Latin I as a compulsory course for admission as an advocate ought not to be re-instated, subject to what I have said above

I am therefore considering introducing legislation this year, with the above guidelines in mind, if time so permits. Naturally this will be done after interested parties have had the opportunity to study my proposal

Universities' co-ordination of admission of students

27 Mr R V BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



- (1) Whether he has introduced any measures for bringing about any form of co-ordination among universities regarding the admission of students to particular courses and faculties, if so, what measures,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B314E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) No. However, the Department of National Education is negotiating with the Committee of University Principals on measures to ensure that in general, students of better quality will be admitted to universities
- (2) No

Restrictions on use of hormonal herbicides

28 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Agriculture

- (1) Whether he issued a press statement recently concerning restrictions to be placed on the use of hormonal herbicides in South Africa, if so, (a) when and (b) what were the contents of the statement,
- (2) whether these restrictions have been introduced, if not, why not, if so, what means of enforcing these restrictions have been introduced,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B315E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

- (1) Yes,

(a) on 1 February 1989,

(b) to announce that, where necessary, the ban on the use of certain hormonal herbicides will be extended to other production areas in the Republic where crops sensitive to the use of these remedies are produced,

- (2) no, for the reasons set out in the media release, it is at this stage not deemed necessary to extend the prohibition currently in force in the Tala Valley and surrounding area and on aerial application in Natal, to the whole of the Republic

- (3) no, since the matter was dealt with in full in the said media release

Patenoster, function for members of FCA

29 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry

- (1) Whether he held a function for members of his Foreign Correspondents' Association at Patenoster on 3 February 1989, if so, what was the (a) nature and (b) total cost of the function,
- (2) whether any members of Parliament were invited to attend this function, if so, (a) why and (b) what are their names?

B316E

The MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY

- (1) A function was held for the accredited foreign correspondents in South Africa. It should be noted that, contrary to what was implied by the question, the Foreign Correspondents' Association is independent from the Bureau for Information and is not under the control of or run by the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry,
- (a) An informal function in the form of a snoekbraai
- (b) R4 542,26
- (2) Yes,

(a) and (b) The guest list included Members of Parliament as well as non-Members of Parliament. In view of the fact that the composition of such a guest list is completely within the discretion of the host, I do not feel under obligation to divulge further details in that regard

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask him whether he will accept that I did not put "has" in my question but that it has obviously arrived in the question as a result of translation? Would he also tell us whether the members of Parliament invited to the function were only members of the NP? [Interjections]

The MINISTER Mr Speaker the answer is no

Mr C W EGLIN That is not the point Mr Speaker

The SPEAKER Order! The time for questions on general affairs has expired and unfortunately I cannot call upon the hon member to speak

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C(3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament

Cycads

30 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

Whether any control is exercised over the (a) movement and (b) buying and selling of cycads within South Africa, if so, (i) in terms of what statutory provisions and/or regulations and (ii) which authorities are responsible for enforcing such statutory provisions and/or regulations in each province?

B318E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

- (a) Yes
- (b) Yes
- (i) The relevant nature conservation ordinances of the four Provincial governments
- (ii) The Nature Conservation Authorities of the four Provincial governments

Port Elizabeth negotiations on training base

31 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) (a) With reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 14 February 1989, what progress has been made in the negotiations concerning a certain training base in Port Elizabeth and (b) when does he anticipate that the matter will be finalized,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B324E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) Valuations of both the SA Defence Force terrain and the offered City Council terrain were done and handed to the City Council of Port Elizabeth who must now indicate

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Humanda

259

TUESDAY, 7 MARCH 1989

260

whether they want to proceed with the negotiations

(b) As soon as the City Council has accepted the valuations and financial implications thereof and has complied with the already accepted conditions of negotiation

(2) No

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation The sign †, used subsequently in the same speech, indicates the original language

Own Affairs

State schools, opening to all races

Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

Whether he is considering the opening of State schools to all races in cases where the majority of parents have requested it is based on sound consideration It is a well-known fact that admission to our schools is regulated in terms of paragraph (2) of Schedule 1 to the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983, which declares that education is the own affair of every population group It follows therefore that admission to our schools is limited to children of the White population group The only exception made is in respect of children of diplomatic and consular personnel

In any discussion of this matter the following should be considered Firstly, a constitution is the end result of the expressed views of the vast majority of the people eligible to vote

Mr R A F SWART Only Whites!

The MINISTER Of course, yes Our Constitution of 1983 was endorsed and confirmed in the general election of 1987 One of the reasons for this is that parents are satisfied that our education system provides sufficient security in regard to group rights

Humanda

261

TUESDAY, 7 MARCH 1989

262

Mr P G SOAL Verkramp!

Mr R M BURROWS We have here a specific question concerning schools where the overwhelming majority of parents have voted in favour of opening those schools to all races The number of the schools—they come from all provinces—is about 20 or 25 at the moment They do it for exactly the reasons which this hon Minister wishes to deny They do it because of the historical background of those schools They do it because of the very liberal background from which those communities come They do it because of the moral compunction of the community itself They do it because the parents are members of churches that are open to all races and have strongly religious views that discrimination and separation are sinful They believe very strongly that their children should be adaptable and live within the community of South Africa

They believe that where laws and group areas have broken down and there are already mixed communities, those communities should be accepted and acknowledged We know that in terms of this hon Minister's reference to the Constitution education is an own affair which this hon Minister runs

Correspondence colleges are open for all races, pre-primary schools are open for all races, universities are open for all races, technicians are open for all races, private schools are open for all races and now a teachers' training college has even opened for all races [Interjections]

The only case we have is of the Government system itself Here we are asking, not on behalf of PFP policy which is quite clear—we would wish all schools to be opened—we are asking on behalf of those particular schools where the parents have asked from their own compunction, from their own cultural point of view to be given the right to open Devolution is nothing if it does not give parents that right to accept the responsibility One of those areas of responsibility is the responsibility to admit

We believe very strongly that when we take the De Lange Report—the De Lange Report is now years old—and we can quote from page 209

Differentiation based purely on differences of race or colour cannot be regarded as relevant grounds for inequity of treatment and is con-

sequently contrary to the social and ethical demands for justice [Time expired]

*Mr A GERBER Mr Speaker, we obviously support the hon the Minister's standpoint on own schools [Interjections] However, I want to add that the hon the Minister is being punished this afternoon with a rod which he made for his own back [Interjections]

We on this side of the House warned him that the logical consequence of his decision in favour of mixed sports and cultural activities in schools would be mixed classes, and that is exactly what is being demanded of him this afternoon When the hon the Minister conceded that one part of the educational process, viz sports and cultural activities in schools could be mixed, he sacrificed a principle

By implication he was conceding that he did not have objections in principle to multicultural education It is therefore understandable that the next request from certain parents will be that they are not satisfied with integration in only a part of the educational process, but that they wanted the right to exercise an option with regard to education in the classroom

Let us be frank The parents who have now gained support for multiracial schools in a referendum, have grounds on which they can demand a further concession from this hon Minister One cannot devolve power to parents to integrate a part of the educational process, as the hon the Minister did with regard to school sports and cultural activities, and then refuse that power with regard to the rest of the educational process That is illogical and inconsistent

I want to tell the hon the Minister that just as initially he was firmly opposed to mixed school sports, and eventually had to give in to the pressure of hon members in his own party, he will eventually give in to the demand that schools should become multiracial The CP has no confidence in the Government's promises to the contrary in this regard [Interjections] [Time expired]

*The MINISTER Mr Speaker, allow me to reply to the hon member for Brits first of all The hon member for Brits made one basic mistake, viz that he confused contact with integration [Interjections] There is a world of difference between

251

TUESDAY, 7 MARCH 1989

hon the Minister's reply, was there any stage that our ambassador in Ciskei declined to give the people of East Peleton assistance with their problem?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am not aware of that at all but what I am very well aware of is that our ambassador went out of his way to facilitate provision of the necessary protection at all times. He involved himself personally and he visited President Sebe on this matter personally. I can give the hon member the assurance that that was the attitude of our ambassador throughout this situation.

Statutory bodies abolished

22 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

Whether it is his intention to abolish any of the statutory bodies falling under the control of his Departments in accordance with the Government's stated policy of privatisation and deregulation, if so, (a) which bodies and (b) when, if not, why not?

B306E

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(a) and (b) In the case of the Department of Trade and Industry it is considered to abolish the Travel Agents Board and to repeal the Travel Agents and Travel Agencies Act, 1983 (Act 58 of 1983). This matter is now being considered by the board and their proposals will be submitted to me at the end of May 1989. No other statutory bodies which are linked to the Departments of Trade and Industry and of Mineral and Energy Affairs are ear-marked for abolishment or lend themselves thereto. However, investigations are continuously being conducted, where necessary in close consultation with the Ministry for Administration and Privatisation, to establish whether, in the spirit of privatisation and deregulation, specific activities could possibly be transferred to the private sector with advantage. A number of activities which have been identified are on their way to privatisation or have been privatised already, as follows

(1) *The Industrial Development Corporation of SA Ltd (IDC)*

There is no intention to privatise the IDC as

252

TUESDAY, 7 MARCH 1989

such, because the Corporation has to assist in implementing the Government's policy in respect of industrial development, import replacement, export promotion and small business undertakings. However, the privatisation of the following industries which are controlled by the IDC for its own account on behalf of the State is receiving attention

—Foskor The privatisation of Foskor in its entirety is being withheld until the company's results and market conditions make it possible

—Alusaf The transfer of and control over Alusaf to and by private sector interests and the quotation of the company will take place as soon as circumstances are favourable

—Sorghum beer industry Good progress has been made in preparing the extensive sorghum beer industry for merging into a unit which can be privatised. The follow-up actions are aimed at arousing the interest of the private sector, in which the consumer will hopefully also be represented

(ii) *The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)*

The CSIR itself is not ear-marked for privatisation. However, certain functions of the CSIR have been privatised already or are in the process of being privatised, namely

—The South African Inventions Development Corporation (Saidcor) will ultimately be replaced by a private company in terms of legislation now before Parliament

—The motor vehicle fleet of the CSIR has been sold and is now operated by a private leasing company

—The design office of the CSIR had been under-utilised and has been taken over by the office personnel. By also undertaking private work, besides the work which is now being done for the CSIR, the work can be done on a more cost-effective basis. In this way the cost to the CSIR has been reduced appreciably

—The training function at the CSIR is now also being undertaken by a private company which, too, is contracting for work from outside. Accordingly, the training aspect of the CSIR is done on a more cost-effective basis

253

TUESDAY, 7 MARCH 1989

(iii) *The Atomic Energy Corporation of SA Ltd*
The high precision mass production facility of the AEC is now on the road to privatisation

Maternity benefits of wives of national servicemen

23 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Defence

Whether the wives of national servicemen are entitled to the same maternity benefits and medical care as are the wives of members of the Permanent Force, if not, why not?

B307E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No, this is a service condition for Permanent Force members. Sufficient provisioning is normally made for the majority of families of National Servicemen by their own medical schemes in the private and public sectors. In addition, there are not enough personnel and facilities in the SA Defence Force available to cope with the extraload and it will also place an additional burden on the SA Defence Force budget

Mr R J LORIMER Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he believe it is fair to discriminate against national servicemen like that?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I can reply to that. We do not see that as discrimination. As I have already pointed out national servicemen can make use of their own medical schemes. Further to that question I must point out to the hon member that in cases where certain circumstances arise Treasury approval may be granted for those cases to be handled by the South African Medical Services

Mr R J LORIMER Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply if I draw cases of hardship to the attention of the hon the Deputy Minister is he in a position to do something about it?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker yes provision is made for those specific cases

Control of pesticides

24 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Agriculture

Whether he is considering introducing legislation

254

TUESDAY, 7 MARCH 1989

tion to amend the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, No 36 of 1947, in order to transfer control of pesticides to the Minister of Environment Affairs, if so, when will such legislation be introduced?

B308E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

No

*25 Mr M J ELLIS - AGRICULTURE [with-drawn]

Latin: abolishment as requirement for admission in Supreme Court

26 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

Whether he intends to introduce legislation in 1989 to abolish the requirement of a qualification in Latin for admission as an advocate in the Supreme Court, if so, when, if not, why not?

B313E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Last year the hon member for Sandton also asked me about the possible abolition of Latin as a prerequisite for persons wishing to practise as advocates and attorneys. On 8 March 1988 I pointed out in this House that before I exercise my power in terms of section 1 of the Admission of Advocates Amendment Act, 1987 (Act 17 of 1987), to determine a date on which the concession granted in terms of that Act is to cease to apply, I require the view point of the advocate. According to a majority resolution of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa it is proposed that Latin be abolished as a requirement. The various Bars were, however, not unanimous in this regard, and several representations on behalf of individual Bar Councils were once again received advocating the retention of Latin as a requirement for admission as an advocate. I have in the meanwhile had the benefit of a wide range of views in the course of which the following factors have emerged as most relevant —

(a) certain provincial divisions of the Supreme Court of South Africa have held that a special university course in Latin is sufficient

Hummer

247

TUESDAY, 7 MARCH 1989

248

Officials suspended - pay

18 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

Whether the ten officials of the Departments of Education and Training and of Development Aid whose suspension was announced on 20 February 1989 have been suspended without pay, if not, (a) why not, (b) what is the normal practice in these Departments in respect of suspensions and (c) who decides on (i) suspensions and (ii) conditions applicable to such suspensions?

B302E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

DEPARTMENT DEVELOPMENT AID

In regard to the Department of Development Aid, nine officers have been suspended without pay

- (a) Falls away
- (b) Each case is considered on merit according to the nature of the alleged contravention
- (c) (i) The Minister or his assignee up to the level of Deputy-director Personnel Management, provided that he will be one rank higher than the person in respect of whom the decision is made. Such suspensions are, however, cleared with the head of the Department beforehand

- (ii) According to existing directives all suspensions from duty are affected without pay. Any suspension from duty with full or partial pay must be approved by the Minister

DEPARTMENT EDUCATION AND TRAINING

In regard to the Department of Education and Training one officer has been suspended with pay

- (a) The suspension originated from evidence which the officer himself gave before a Judicial Commission of Inquiry regarding his own actions. In view thereof it was considered that the suspension should be with the retention of payments. As the Commission is still engaged in its inquiry,

Humard

249

TUESDAY, 7 MARCH 1989

250

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Yes,
- (2) yes,
- (a) and (b) fall away

SADF: distribution of pamphlets

20 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence

Whether, with reference to Questions Nos 7, 8 and 9 on 16 June 1987, No 21 on 28 July 1987, No 1, standing over from 29 September 1987, on 6 October 1987, No 6 on 16 February 1988, No 15 on 8 March 1988 and No 19 on 30 August 1988, he had been informed at the time of the replies to these questions of the involvement of the South African Defence Force in the distribution of the pamphlets concerned, if not, why not, if so, (a) on what date was he so informed and (b) why did he fail to inform (i) the Minister of Law and Order, (ii) the Deputy Minister of Defence and (iii) Parliament of such involvement?

B304E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Only question number 8 of 16 June 1987 was initially directed to me. At that stage I was not informed and it was also not necessary

- (a) I was informed towards the end of June 1988
- (b) The matter was already *sub judice* during my reply to question number 19 of 30 August 1988

The Office of the Minister of Law and Order and the Deputy Minister of Defence were, however, informed of the SA Defence Force's involvement after it was brought to my attention

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon Deputy Minister, may I ask whether the hon the Minister was at any stage aware that the hon the Minister of Law and Order had replied to questions on this issue at some stage and suggested that he was absolutely unaware of the background of the issue. If so, did he not inform the Minister of Law and Order of it?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr-Speaker when the hon the Minister became aware of it, he

Humard

251

informed the hon the Minister of Law and Order and me of it

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, can he tell us what delay there was between the time in which the hon the Minister was informed of the activities of this helicopter and the time in which he advised the hon the Deputy Minister and the hon the Minister of Law and Order?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, the reply given by the hon the Minister of Defence was in the first instance that it was not and is still not a Defence Force helicopter which was being used. Later on, the hon the Minister had to make a statement in regard to the ECC interdict in Cape Supreme Court and then he was informed of the full particulars

East Peeltion. representations made to Ciskei

21 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether the South African Ambassador to Ciskei recently made representations to the Government of Ciskei in respect of the South African citizens living in East Peeltion, if so, what was the (a) nature of the representations and (b) response of the Ciskei Government,
- (2) what steps does the South African Government intend taking to protect South African citizens in East Peeltion in the future?

B305E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes

(a) Representations were made by the South African Ambassador in Bishop to the Ciskei Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons to ensure that harsh treatment is not meted out to South African citizens in the area

- (b) The response of the Minister was that the Ciskei Government would give the necessary attention to the request and would ensure that law and order is properly maintained in the area
- (2) Should the need arise, further representations will be made

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, arising out of the

husband

243

TUESDAY, 7 MARCH 1989

Toll fees paid at Moon River

12 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether toll fees have been paid by all vehicles travelling through the toll plaza at Moon River, if not, (a) how many vehicles are involved, (b) what is the estimated loss in toll fees and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B285E

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

No Some vehicles are exempted from paying toll whilst others unlawfully failed to pay toll

(a) (i) The number of vehicles who unlawfully failed to pay toll was 115, and

(ii) The number of vehicles who were exempted from paying toll was 1 434

(b) In respect of (a)(i) the estimated loss in toll fees amounts to approximately R920,00 and in respect of (a)(ii) the estimated loss in toll fees amounts to approximately R12 474,00

(c) 7 December 1988 to 16 February 1989 and 7 December 1988 to 2 March 1989 in respect of (a)(i) and (a)(ii) respectively

Mr R W HARDINGHAM Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister may I ask him whether any action is to be taken against offenders who have deliberately gone through that toll plaza without paying?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, it is the policy to take action against motorists in this regard as far as the state toll roads are concerned, and I believe that the companies will follow the same policy

Upgrading of N3 between Nottingham Road and Hidcote

13 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether the upgrading of the alternative road to the N3 between Nottingham Road and Hidcote was completed before the toll plaza at Moon River became operative, if not, on what grounds were motorists using the N3 compelled to pay toll fees at Moon River?

B286E

244

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

No, in terms of the provisions of the National Roads Act, 1971 (Act 54 of 1971)

For the hon member's information it is pointed out that the upgrading of the alternative route was at that stage substantially completed. It is common practice to repair and upgrade roads under conditions of traffic

Detainees on hunger strike discharged from hospitals

14 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any of the detainees who took part in a hunger strike and had been admitted to hospitals in January and February 1989 were subsequently discharged from these hospitals and returned to their places of detention, if so, (a) how many and (b) why, in each case,

(2) Whether these detainees requested their discharge from the hospitals concerned, if not, why were they discharged?

B289E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order)

(1) Yes

(a) 23 persons

(b) The detainees were discharged on the recommendation of the doctors who treated them, after they had started eating

(2) No, they were discharged on the recommendation of the doctors who treated them, after they had started eating

Reducing of military service obligations

15 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

Whether, in view of the peace settlement in South-Eastern Angola, he intends to reduce military service obligations in respect of (a) section 22(3)(a), (b) section 22(3)(b) and (c) section 44(3)(b) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957?

B299E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) (b) and (c) No

245

TUESDAY, 7 MARCH 1989

Mr R R HULLEY Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, is he aware of an interview on television by the head of the SADF, Gen Geldenhuys, in which he indicated that a reduction in the service would be contemplated after the basic two years? I would ask the hon the Deputy Minister if there is any committee or body having a look at the possibilities of making such a reduction

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, the reply to that question is that the Chief of the SADF did say that when the situation arises, we will again look at the manpower situation and in that light we will reevaluate the manpower situation

The hon member asked me this question in view of what is happening in the peace negotiations and initiatives in South West Africa and Angola. This is a process that is going on at the moment and once that process is over and done with, then, definitely yes, we will look again at the manpower situation and then we can reply more clearly to the hon member's question

Application for extradition

16 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether he has received any application from Ciskei or Transkei for the extradition of any persons as a result of the findings of the Harms Commission, if so, (a) when, (b) for the extradition of which persons and (c) what was his response to each such application?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No

(a) Falls away

(b) Falls away

(c) Falls away

Mr Thinus Strydom business dealings with Department

17 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(1) Whether his Department has done any business with a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, or companies with which this person is or

husband

246

was associated, if so, (a) what is the nature of these business dealings and (b) what total amount is involved,

(2) whether his Department is still doing business with this person or companies with which he is associated, if so, (a) why, (b) what is the nature of these business dealings and (c) what amount of money is involved?

B301E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(1) Yes,

(a) Layout, preparation and editing and printing of regional newspapers (including the supply of photos) as well as the providing of educational brochures and posters

(b) the particulars of this question fall under the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry that was appointed on 17 June 1988 by the State President. In terms of Regulation 14 of Proclamation R106, 1988 I deem it not to be in the interest of the inquiry to reply to the question in detail at this stage

(2) Yes,

(a) Specific contracts were entered into, are still running and have to be honoured

(b) One contract for each regional area for the preparation, editing and printing of a glossy brochure and regional newspapers

(c) R186 165,00 for the 1988/89 financial year

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him in the light of the irregularities that have been revealed in the dealings with Mr Thinus Strydom whether it is not appropriate that the lawyers within his department should look at whether the existing contracts are still valid. Should they not be frozen in the light of this man's previous behaviour?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I referred to that in my reply to paragraph 2(a), viz "It is our contention that specific contracts were entered into, are still running and have to be honoured"

*He said we had not negotiated about anything. If we do lease some of our structures to Untag, there will not have been any negotiations whatsoever about how we shall get them back. We are in the process. No, not at all, I withdraw that. [Interjections] Let me say instead that we are in the process of negotiating measures in terms of which they will give us time to bring back those structures which can be brought back.

†We shall dispose of the rest by selling it to people in South West Africa or in the ways suggested by the hon member for Constanata. [Time expired.]

*Mr T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, I said Resolution 435 would be implemented in less than a month, and now the hon the Deputy Minister tells us they are still in the process of negotiation. An HON MEMBER He withdrew that.

*Mr T LANGLEY No, that is not what he withdrew. He said they were still in the process of negotiation. Do they want this to have been concluded by 1 April? That is part of our problem. [Interjections] What was of concern to us in the whole observation we did, was the haphazard way—that was how it appeared—in which the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Defence Force wanted to get out of the South West African situation. They want to be rid of it. They are like the man who shook the locusts off his chest and when he went to the psychologist, the psychologist told him not to shake them off onto him. That is the situation.

Cuba negotiated through the mediation of the United Nations for compensation for its withdrawal from Angola. What did South Africa negotiate? The hon the Deputy Minister talks about movable property. I did not ask him about movable property, because I accepted as a matter of course that the movable property which belonged to South Africa would be withdrawn and removed from that area in good time.

Now the hon the Deputy Minister says we were constructive, and I know we were. That is why I put this question. That is why I said it was among the best infrastructure parts of Africa. If the South African and the UN troops move out of there, is Swapo going to be able to move in? Can the Cubans move in? That is what we want to know, because that infrastructure of trenches, breastworks, runways, aircraft hangars and all the things the hon member mentioned will re-

main there and still be available to whoever is there. [Time expired.]

*Mr S C JACOBS Mr Speaker, in the first place we should like to know from the hon the Deputy Minister whether this R480 million to which he referred also includes the cost involved in the roads built in South West Africa. With reference to the dismantling he referred to, the dismantling is not what is at issue here. What is at issue, as stated in the Interpellation, is what is being done in this respect with reference to the compensation. Untag is going to rent it and pay for it only for a certain number of months, until they withdraw. What is going to happen to the infrastructure in South West Africa once Untag has withdrawn? Is South Africa going to receive compensation for it or not?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE Mr Speaker, it would behave the hon member for Souptansberg to wake up sometimes and to listen to what is said in this House, because I stated clearly what was going to happen to the structures in South West Africa. The point I made concerning negotiations with Untag was as follows: Gen Chand arrived in South West Africa only last week, but there were constant prior negotiations with Untag and the people who are there already. The hon member can rest assured on that point. We shall know how to deal with the matter.

*Dr F HARTZENBERG But you have no answers!

*The DEPUTY MINISTER The Bismarck principle is applicable to the CP here today. When they are driven into a corner internally, as is the case at present, they seek problems abroad. [Interjections] They are interfering in the process of South West Africa's independence in an improper way. The successes attained there by the South African Defence Force and the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs and his department are creating the best and most favourable circumstances we have ever had for obtaining a negotiated settlement plan for the independence of South West Africa, yet now one is interpellated with a number of senseless questions instead of their displaying a winning spirit.

That is a losing party with a losing policy and a losing spirit. [Interjections] They are not setting the South West Africans an example by displaying a winning spirit and saying that the pro-democratic parties in South West Africa are

going to win the election. They are not promoting South West Africa's cause in this regard. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Bloekombos, visit by SAP members

*1 Mr J J WALSH to ask the Minister of Law and Order

(a)(i) At what time did members of the South African Police visit the squatter camp known as Bloekombos, in the Kraaifontein municipal area, on the night of 4/5 February 1989 and (ii) when did this visit end, (b) what was the purpose of the visit and (c) how many Police (i) members and (ii) vehicles were involved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order)

(a) (i) and (ii) 22h30 until 22h45

(b) It was a planned action to combat crime

(c) (i) and (ii) Sufficient police officials and vehicles to complete the action as swiftly and efficiently as possible

Bloekombos persons arrested

2 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, during the course of a visit by members of the South African Police to the Bloekombos squatter camp in Kraaifontein on the night of 4/5 February 1989, any persons were arrested or removed for questioning, if so,

(2) whether any charges were laid against any such persons, if so, what charges,

(3) whether teargas was used during this visit, if so, (a) why and (b) on whose instructions,

(4) whether any municipal officials were

given prior notice of this visit, if so, what are the relevant details?

B225E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order)

(1) Yes

(2) No, they were only detained for questioning and were released again shortly after their detention

(3) Yes

(a) and (b) The officer in charge of the group of police officials used a tear-gas aerosol can to disperse a group of persons who wanted to prevent their withdrawal from the squatter camp

(4) No

Mr Stanza Bopape, investigation into disappearance

3 Mr J VANECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 16 on 30 August 1988, the South African Police are still investigating the disappearance of Mr Stanza Bopape from police custody on 12 June 1988, if so, what progress has so far been made with this investigation?

B231E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (for the Minister of Law and Order)

Yes. All possible endeavours are being made to trace and re-arrest this person.

Liaison officer for church affairs abroad

4 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether his Department has appointed a liaison officer for church affairs abroad, if so, (a) when, (b) what is the purpose of this appointment, (c) who is the person concerned and (d) what are the particulars of his curriculum vitae?

B239E

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Yes

(a) 1 January 1988

(b) To promote a greater understanding and a

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same speech, indicates the original language.

General Affairs

SADF: immovable equipment in South West Africa

1 Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) What is the total value of immovable defence equipment, including buildings and roads, which has been erected by or on behalf of the South African Defence Force in South West Africa,
- (2) what is to be done with it when South Africa withdraws from that territory?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE Mr Speaker, the immovable defence equipment and property referred to by the hon member are regarded as all the fixed assets which were developed, purchased or installed in terms of the capital account and which consequently became part of a specific geographic locality on a relatively permanent basis, including buildings, earth-works, sewerage services, water reticulation, electricity distribution, roadworks, runways, fuel installations and storm-water services. The total value of these structures in South West Africa is estimated at approximately R480 million.

Gen Prem Chand, commander of the UN forces in South West Africa, has just arrived in the area, and is at present visiting all the bases. Initially the UN indicated that they wanted to make use of the SA Defence Force's existing bases. Because of reduced numbers of troops, a re-appraisal is now being made to determine the final needs. Some of these facilities can then be made available to Unitag for a consideration.

It is envisaged that airfields and associated services will be leased to Unitag. Certain hangars, store-rooms and buildings can be disassembled for reutilization in the Republic of South Africa. A detailed study is being made at present to

Howard
254

determine whether the disassembling charges plus the transport costs will make it cost-effective to recover the buildings for reutilization in the Republic of South Africa or whether they should be disposed of locally by means of auctions, sales or transfer.

The development of the infrastructure in the operational area of SWA by the SA Defence Force was essential to enable efficient operations to be carried out. Our soldiers had to have bases that were as convenient as possible. Tarmacked roads and hard gravel roads were necessary to combat the danger of mines. Runways were of course essential for operations to be carried out. To cling to them simply because they cost money is therefore illogical.

In addition to operational benefits, this infrastructure had many economic and social advantages. It also promoted the creation of additional infrastructure such as schools, hospitals and clinics. In this way the general standard of living of everyone in the area, including the local population, was promoted. How on earth can anyone calculate the price and the value of a road? What is at issue here is the development of opportunities in the area in question. In any case, the SA Defence Force cannot acquire ownership of a road in SWA, but they utilized the full right to use that road. [Time expired.]

*Mr T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, as the hon the Deputy Minister indicated, the northern border of SWA from Kaumo Muho in the east to Ruacana in the west is probably the most highly developed and infrastructure remote area that one could find anywhere in Africa. A part of it evolved in this way as a result of the activities that ensued from the recommendations of the Odenaal Commission, but as the hon the Deputy Minister indicated, it also evolved in this way, as far as we are concerned, as a result of the essential militansation of that area.

In less than a month the implementation of Resolution 435 will commence, and the withdrawal of the SA troops will begin according to the schedules of the peace process, while the others will be confined to their bases. This will mark the end of South Africa's military presence on SWA's northern boundary, and to tell the truth, in the whole of SWA.

The hon the Deputy Minister said he could not calculate the price of a road, but I think he can tell us what the road cost. I do not know whether or not that is included in the R480 million. [Interjections.] Perhaps it is included in that amount. [Interjections.]

I do not know why hon members are so sensitive about these questions. [Interjections.] I do not know whether they are afraid that something is being concealed again. That is the question at issue here. [Interjections.]

I put a question to the hon the Deputy Minister, and now I am going to tell him and the Government what bothers me in this connection. [Interjections.] I am sorry that the hon the Minister is not here himself, because I do not think the hon the Deputy Minister will be able to help me. I do hope he can! It bothers me that in this whole process of negotiation, nothing has been negotiated for South Africa with regard to compensation for the development of that area and those properties. The hon the Deputy Minister has said that the Unitag force may lease the properties, but what is going to happen once they have been withdrawn? I understand that the infrastructure and facilities must be kept there until the last South African soldier has left. After that it seems the Deputy Minister envisages that some of the places will be leased. Once South West Africa has become independent, what is going to happen to that infrastructure? Is South Africa going to have access to that area in order to dismantle and sell it? [Time expired.]

Mr R R HULLEY Mr Speaker, the hon the Deputy Minister's reply did not reveal whether the figure or cost that he mentioned was original cost, depreciated book value, replacement cost or current market value. It would be interesting to have those figures.

The hon the Deputy Minister's reply does however highlight the frighteningly high cost of waging war on foreign soil. Any capital expenditure within the country to defend its borders creates a long-term asset for South Africa, but money spent outside the country could have been better used inside the country for peaceful purposes. [Interjections.]

Mr C J VAN R BOTHA Would you surrender?

Mr R R HULLEY That excludes the money spent on the running costs of waging the war.

Howard
254

My hope for the future is that much of this infrastructural investment can be used, in negotiations, to help secure a stable peace and friendly relations with the future Namibia. I hope that a Nkomati-type treaty of co-existence can be negotiated which will contribute to the overall stability of the region.

When South Africa finally withdraws from Namibia much of this capital expenditure will simply have to be written off in our books. I believe that most of the balance should be privatised on tender wherever possible. Let the office blocks be sold off to commerce, let the camps in urban areas be used for emergency housing where necessary and later sold to private individuals, let the schools be handed over to the education authorities of the new country and let the rural camps, such as the camp at Omega in the Caprivi Strip, be developed for tourism.

The considerable money which privatisation could generate could be brought back to the Republic to be used for vital purposes in the interest of our own people.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE Mr Speaker, apparently the hon member for Soutpansberg did not listen properly to my answers. I want to tell the hon member that the SA Defence Force is withdrawing very honourably after the negotiation process on South West Africa. We are leaving the people of South West Africa a certain legacy of possibilities. The SA Defence Force has always been constructive, also with regard to that area and its people. We did not break things down. [Interjections.] We were not destructive. The SA Defence Force also created opportunities in South West Africa so that development could take place. [Interjections.]

The same principle applies in South West Africa as when the TBVC countries became independent of South Africa. We must not become obsessed by isolated ideas such as the one concerning immovable property. This should rather be seen as part of our total war effort in South West Africa.

†With regard to the hon member for Constantia, I wish to say that I think he made some very good suggestions in the latter part of his speech about ways of disposing of some of the structures in South West Africa. I do, however, want to point out something that the hon member for Soutpansberg said.

8/3/89
**'Military
service
not to be
reduced'**

IT was not intended to reduce certain military service obligations in view of the peace settlement in south-eastern Angola, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said yesterday.

Replying to questions from Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia), he confirmed that the SADF chief, General Jannie Geldenhuys, had said in a television interview recently that the service obligations of soldiers after their two-year national service period would be reviewed.

Mr Hulley had however asked his question with specific reference to the peace programme for south-western Africa, a process which was still taking place and would be for some time

General Geldenhuys had said the Defence Force's manpower needs would be reviewed when the situation changed — Sapa

ROBERT GENTLE

(254)

Arm Scor deal with Chile?

LONDON — Hundreds of South African G5 155m artillery guns destined for export to Third World countries are to be assembled jointly in Chile by the local Industrias Cardoen and Arm Scor, a report here claims

According to the Oslo-based World Campaign against military and nuclear collaboration with SA, the alleged co-production agreement was highlighted during the current visit there by SA Defence Minister Magnus Malan

World Campaign said Carlos Cardoen, the private arms manufacturer who made a fortune out of the Gulf War by selling cluster bombs to Iraq, confirmed that Malan had visited his arms plant in Iquique

Malan had reportedly inspected the testing of the first locally assembled G5, 400 of which are said to be earmarked for production and subsequent export to markets normally denied to SA

World Campaign said it believed ammunition for the G5 would have to come from SA as Chile did not have the necessary manufacturing expertise

Meanwhile, Chilean officials in Santiago are describing Malan's trip as being linked to the investigation of mining interests

Neither the London embassies of Chile or SA, nor the Ministry of Defence in Cape Town, was able to comment

SADF has R480m in Namibia

254
CAPE TOWN — The estimated value of immovable defence equipment and infrastructure erected by the SADF, or on its behalf, in SWA/Namibia was R480m, Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach said yesterday.

Replying to a question from Tom Langley (CP Soutpansberg), he said that in the light of SA's withdrawal from the territory, an investigation was being done into these assets.

Untag forces commander General Prem Chand, who had just arrived in Namibia and who was currently visiting military bases, had indicated his forces might want to use some of the

bases

Breytenbach said negotiations were underway to give SA time to bring back to the Republic those things that could be brought back.

He said SA was leaving a "certain heritage" to the people of Namibia and was not a "destructive force".

Langley said he was worried that in the whole negotiation process, nothing had been negotiated to compensate SA for the development of the territory.

Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia)

said he hoped much of the infra-structural investment could be used in negotiations to help secure a stable peace and friendly relations with the future Namibia.

□ Delegations of the SWA Territory Force and Untag began two days of meetings in Windhoek yesterday.

□ National Party leader E.W. de Klerk is expected to visit Windhoek later this week for discussions with the business community — Sapa

SA denies ⁽²³⁾
arms-busting ⁽²⁵⁴⁾
submarine pact
Star 8/3/84
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The present visit to Chile by South African Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan was aimed at promoting the co-production of submarines and G5 155 mm artillery gun, the World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa has claimed.

It said the programme was an attempt to overcome the United Nations embargo.

A spokesman for the South African Ministry of Defence said he believed it was "nonsense" that South Africa and Chile had an agreement to make submarines.

Asked to comment on the claimed agreement to make G5s, he said he was not prepared to, because of South Africa's policy not to reveal to whom it sold weapons, or where it bought them.

Takeover by Untag under consideration

Talks being held on use of SADF assets

Parliamentary Staff

Negotiations were under way between South Africa and the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) peacekeeping force in Namibia over the future use of defence equipment and infrastructure installed by the SA Defence Force in the operational area, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr W M Breytenbach, told Parliament yesterday.

Speaking during an interpellation debate on a Conservative Party question on the fate of immovable SADF equipment and infrastructure in the operational area, Mr Breytenbach said negotiations were being held to decide which camps and equipment the UN soldiers would use during the independence process and which movable facilities would be ultimately brought home by the SADF.

It was likely certain facilities and equipment would be let to the Untag force.

The estimated value of immovable defence equipment and

infrastructure was about R480 million, he said. The withdrawal of the South African forces did not mean this sum represented a loss, but rather an investment in the development of a neighbouring country.

It showed the SADF was a "builder" not a "destroyer" in the region.

CP concerned

Mr Tom Langley (CP, Soutpansberg) said his party was concerned at the absence of compensation for South Africa for the loss of the facilities, and also at the risk that the military camps and immovable equipment could be used in future by Swapo or even Cuban troops.

He had the impression the SADF and the Department of Foreign Affairs "just want to be rid of South West Africa".

Mr Roger Hulley (PFP, Constantia) said developments in Namibia "highlight the frighteningly high costs of waging war on foreign soil".

Capital expenditure on de-

fences on home borders was a long-term asset, but money spent on the Namibian/Angolan border "could have been far better spent for peaceful purposes here in South Africa".

He suggested that when the SADF finally withdrew, the Government should privatise facilities on tender selling office blocks to commerce, allowing urban camps like Oshakati and Katimo Mulilo to be used for emergency housing and later sold, handing over schools to the Namibian education authorities, and developing rural camps like Omega in the Caprivi Strip for tourism.

Responding to the debate, Mr Breytenbach described Mr Hulley's proposals as "good suggestions", but lashed the CP for raising "silly questions" at a time when "the success of the SADF and the Department of Foreign Affairs has created the most favourable circumstances we have ever had" to have a negotiated settlement in Namibia.

Star 8/3/89

254

Chile to assemble SA guns for export

CHM Traps 9/3/89.
254

Defence Correspondent

CHILE, the Republic's main point of contact with Latin America, is to assemble and partly manufacture large numbers of South Africa's G-5 155mm howitzers for export to Third World countries, armament-industry sources confirmed yesterday

Neither the London embassies of Chile and South Africa nor Armscor were willing to comment on a report to this effect from an Oslo-based organisation called the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa

But the sources said the project was an open secret, adding that Chilean industrialist and arms manufacturer Mr Carlos Cardoen had recently stated publicly that he had acquired certain weapons technologies from South Africa

Mr Cardoen, who is president of an empire with interests ranging from fishing and agriculture to arms manufacture, is to assemble the G-5s as a private venture

The campaign reported this week that news of the alleged co-production came to light during the current visit to Chile by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan — described by Chilean officials in Santiago as being connected with the investigation of mining interests

The campaign quoted Mr Cardoen — who, it said, made a fortune selling cluster bombs to Iraq during the Gulf war — as confirming that General Malan visited his arms plant in Iquique, where, it said, he inspected the first locally-assembled G-5s

It is believed the guns' ammunition would have to come from South Africa, as Chile does not have the necessary manufacturing expertise

The campaign said General Malan would also visit the southern port of Punta Arenas, where the South African company Sandock Austral had set up a R32,5m shipyard in association with Asmar, the Chilean naval dockyard

A spokesman for Jane's Defence Weekly said in London he had not heard of either country officially confirming the alleged project, but added "I wouldn't be surprised Both countries are subject to arms embargoes and have increasingly turned to each other in the field of military co-operation"

Arms industry sources said the Cardoen project was not strictly a co-production arrangement. Industrias Cardoen would import most G-5 assemblies, provide some finishing touches and then export the completed weapons to various Third World clients, with Armscor receiving a royalty

The sources discounted a suggestion, however, that the Sandock Austral facility at Punta Arenas had anything to do with manufacturing submarines for the South African Navy

(254) 10/3/89

(28), a Liberty Life career development officer, appeared in court on a charge of refusing to serve. This effectively made him the first corporate objector.

Batzofin, a Wits BCom graduate with five years' company service specialising in pensions, goes to trial on March 14. In terms of the Defence Act he faces an 18-month prison sentence if convicted.

On the question of payment, executives are being asked if they will continue to employ jailed objectors "at the same level, (and) subject to the terms and conditions he now enjoys."

But executives are also asked to publicly endorse a statement of support for Batzofin "and those men who choose to stay in SA and contribute to the economy, but who, by reason of moral, religious or political convictions, are not prepared to serve in the SADF."

The statement says "We believe these people should enjoy the same ongoing employment benefits now granted by companies to employees who serve in the SADF." It ends by calling on government to provide "an acceptable non-military form of community service."

Paul Goller, a technical manager at Alexander Forbes and a key Batzofin supporter, says he has so far had five replies of which four were sympathetic to the group. The very low-profile campaign is intended to "promote discussion on the issue, not to place anybody on the line."

CONSCRIPTION (254) FmALL

10/3/89

Corporate queries

Recently 400 SA executives were asked for their opinion on the employment rights of employees jailed for refusing to do military service — and whether they believed a non-military alternative should be granted by government.

Organisers of the move — about 20 supporters of Liberty Life's conscientious objector Saul Batzofin — say that the responses to their "Questionnaire on attitudes in the business community to military service" will be kept confidential, if this is the respondents' wish.

The uncomfortable issue of handling objector-employees came into focus last month (*Current Affairs* February 3) when Batzofin

ARCAS 10/3/89
254

SADF to spend more on conventional armaments

By PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

THE Namibian peace settlement had not changed the need for the Defence Force to finance its "long-postponed" modernisation and equipment programmes, the SADF said in a memorandum explaining its R10-billion budget this year.

Any savings would be ploughed back into these programmes.

This year's budget shows a 21,3 percent increase, although the SADF says the increase in real terms is only five percent.

The memorandum says the increases are due partly to increased spending on essential armament modernisation and re-equipment.

Neither the threat nor the necessity to replace obsolete weapon systems has disappeared while the arms embargo is still in force.

"Just as the SADF has had to enter into firm long-term com-

mitments during the 70s to obtain G5 and G6 guns and new armoured cars during the 80s, so it has had to enter into firm long-term commitments during the 80s to be able to meet the challenges of the 90s," the memorandum says.

Defence experts said South Africa was changing its security strategy from primarily a counter-insurgency role to a more conventional posture.

"A new defence strategy will cost more. A whole new infrastructure will have to be created and the gaps now existing in our present conventional capability will have to be filled," said Professor Mike Hough, head of the Strategic Studies Faculty at the University of Pretoria.

Air defences was a critical gap in the country's defences, and it was necessary to either increase the numbers or develop better tanks, aircraft, anti-aircraft capability, radar systems and missiles.

"There is a weakness in South Africa's equipment. An air defence system will be high on the list of priorities," said Professor Hough.

"Although there is no immediate conventional threat on our borders, the situation could change immediately. South Africa's tank fleet is small, its fighter plane fleet is small and its artillery component is small."

On the increase in spending on the SAP, Professor Hough said the force was still undermanned and needed to attain a manpower level of about 80 000 men and women from the present strength of about 50 000.

These include free market-oriented economics, the role of parliament and links with extra-parliamentary

issues in DP policy. "They put special emphasis on aspects are welcome to the DP," Worrall said

PFP call for Magnus to resign

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Defence Minister Magnus Malan admitted yesterday that he was only informed of the SADF's involvement in distribution of smear pamphlets on an End Conscription Campaign (ECC) fête more than a year after the incident.

Tian van der Merwe (PFP Greenpoint) said Malan's statement had displayed such incompetence that he and his deputy, Wynand Bretenbach, who both refused to accept responsibility for the incident, should resign.

"SA cannot afford to have people of their ilk in highly responsible positions," Van der Merwe said.

The smear pamphlets were dropped from a private helicopter over an ECC fête in Cape Town in May 1987, and the next month both Malan and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok were questioned on the incident in Parliament. Malan said he was only told of SADF involvement in the affair late in June 1988.

SADF honours Justice Tshungu

254

THE deputy mayor of Atteridgeville, Pretoria, Mr Ezekiel Justice Tshungu, has been appointed honorary colonel of 21 Battalion because of his "long association" with this unit, according to the South African Defence Force.

Lieutenant Riebs Khoza of the SADF public relations division



JUSTICE Tshungu.

in Pretoria yesterday told the *Sowetan* that Mr Tshungu was the first black person in South Africa to be honoured with this rank

Mr Tshungu, a former radio and television personality, will be officially appointed as an honorary colonel of 21 Battalion at a parade scheduled to be held at Lenz next week Saturday, March 18 at 10am. The parade will be held to celebrate the Battalion's 15th birthday.

Commandant Hannes Smith, who is in charge of the Battalion yesterday said "Mr Tshungu will be bestowed with the rank of honorary colonel because of the major role he played during the establishment of the unit on March 18 1974"

Commandant Smith added that Mr Tshungu

By MONK
NKOMO

made a great contribution towards the establishment and

development of the unit since its formation. He added that the battalion comprised 1300 recruits who included only 100

whites. Commandant Smith said the unit spent six months on the country's border last year.

SA in bid to get French missiles?

LONDON — Speculation is mounting that 50 French Mistral air-defence missiles, fraudulently earmarked for the Congo, were intended for SA

This follows the French government's decision last week to block the export contract after the Ministry of Defence found the missiles were destined for another country

Matra, developers of the Mistral, have brought charges of fraud against Thierry Miailler, who is suspected of having acted as a middleman between Matra and the Congo

The Congo has formally denied having ordered the missiles. The French magazine, L'Evenement du Jeudi, said the French secret service had strong evidence suggesting the missiles could only have been intended for a country under an arms embargo

That has pointed the finger at SA, which has also come under suspicion in an article in Le Monde

This theory has been further strengthened by observations by weapons analysts. They said few countries in the sub-continent, least of all the Congo, were exposed to the type of air threat that made this class of missile a viable defence option

They said even if the missiles were sought after by countries such as Zaire, which faces a perceived air threat from

ROBERT GENTLE

Angola, or Chad, which is wary of Libya, they could be purchased directly from France

As for Frontline states such as Zambia or Zimbabwe, it was "more than likely" they would turn to suppliers such as the Soviet Union, China or even Britain

The Mistral was also thought to be ideally suited to SA's military needs

Tracks

The low-level missile, which has yet to be delivered to the French armed forces, comprises an aiming unit and a tripod. Although it weighs only 17kg on launch, two men are required to move it around on the battlefield

The manufacturer's specifications says it carries a 3kg high explosive fragmentation warhead and tracks its target via an infra-red/ultra-violet passive homing device

Of solid fuel propulsion and capable of reaching a range of between 4 000 and 6 000 metres, it travels at a maximum speed of Mach 2,5

The French government, Matra and the SA defence authorities could not be reached for comment at the time of going to press

relevant to all races but was confused because of apartheid and the artificial distinction of "own affairs".

SADF 'SMEAR' POLICY CHALLENGE FROM PFP

Political Staff

B/Dwy
13/3/89 (254)
CAPE TOWN — Defence Minister General Magnus Malan is to be challenged in Parliament tomorrow on whether it is SADF policy to conduct campaigns against individuals or organisations.

The challenge, to be made by Tian van der Merwe (PFP Greenpoint) in a mini-debate, is a result of continuing controversy about distribution of anonymous leaflets by the SADF over an End Conscription Campaign (ECC) fête in Cape Town in May 1987.

Malan admitted in Parliament last week that he was only informed of SADF involvement in the smear-pamphlet drop from a private helicopter more than a year after the incident, after he first answered questions about it in Parliament.

Malan has said it was unnecessary for him to have been informed of SADF involvement at the time.

Van der Merwe, who has called for the resignation of both Malan and deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach, wants to know if it is SADF policy to provide the minister with relevant background information on questions addressed to him in Parliament; who gave permission for compilation and distribution of pamphlets over the ECC fête; and what campaigns of similar nature were conducted by the SADF during the past five years.

Vlok warns of I

Handwritten notes and stamps at the bottom of the page, including a date stamp "13/3/89" and other illegible markings.

Conscription 'still highly contentious'

CNA Times 12/3/89 254

DURBAN — The Conscientious Objectors' Support Group's eighth annual conference, attended by more than 50 members and friends, was held here at the weekend

Despite the SADF's withdrawal from Namibia, many at the conference still felt conscription was a highly contentious issue

The group aims to co-ordinate support for conscientious objectors serving jail terms, a spokesman said

They will also call for alternative forms of non-military service

Plans for May 15 — International Conscientious Objectors Day — were also discussed

The conference was also attended by Mr Saul Batzofin who is to stand trial this week for refusing to serve in SADF

The parents of Mr David Bruce and Mr Charles Bester, both of whom are doing six-year jail terms for refusing to serve in the SADF, were also present

— Sapa

involved and (c) what amount was spent on each of these plant varieties?

B268E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

- (a) R554 040,00 for the period 1 April 1988 until 28 February 1989,
 (b) opuntia species (jointed cactus) and nasella tuft-grass,
 (c) R380 366,00 on opuntia species and R173 674,00 on nasella tuft-grass

Reply substituting reply to Question No 65 on 3 March 1989, put by Mr R R Hulley (col 211)

SADF complainants regarding actions of troops in townships

65 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any official complainants were lodged with the South African Defence Force in 1988 regarding the actions of troops in any Black townships, if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the nature of the complainants in each case,
 (2) whether these complainants have been investigated, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings in each case,
 (3) whether any action has been taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, what action?

B166E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes (2) and (3) Yes

(a) 7
 (b)
 (c)

- 22-05-88 Assault The member was handed over to the Lebowa Police SA Defence Force is not responsible
 02-06-88 Assault The member was found not guilty and the SA Defence Force not responsible
 11-06-88 Rape Civilian trial 18 months imprisonment suspended for 3 years and 5 lashes with a cane Fine of R50 was also imposed for Contempt of Court

15-06-88 Pointing of a firearm Case has not been finalized

16-10-88 Harassment The Officer Commanding of the Command resolved the dispute with the Plaintiff

25-10-88 Murder The SA Police is investigating the case

03-11-88 Assault The member was found guilty and a fine of R50 or 10 days imprisonment was imposed

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

Own Affairs

Self-help building schemes

1 Mr C KOEBBERG asked the Minister of Local Government and Housing

Whether he will make a statement on self-help building schemes?

*The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING Mr Chairman, the answer to the question is yes, self-help housing is an approach to the urgent provision of affordable housing for our community. It is also aimed at promoting home-ownership

Our housing programme is imaginative and flexible and is carried out in co-operation with the community, management committees and local authorities

The Housing Board has already approved applications for about 6 000 units throughout the country and many of the houses have already been erected. The department receives new applications every day for this highly successful programme

In the Western Cape alone there are 60 local authorities involved in self-help projects. There are also projects in the Northern Cape, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and Natal

*Mr C KOEBBERG Mr Chairman I should like to ask the Minister to tell us whether he is going to concentrate in the future solely on self-help housing as his department interprets it, or whether he still intends continuing with the provision of conventional houses. The reason I am asking this is because self-help housing in the small towns in the rural areas is perhaps not as successful as in the Cape [Interjections]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The hon member's time is now being wasted. He only has two minutes.

*Mr C KOEBBERG Mr Chairman I did not say it was not working. I am talking about different

towns. In some towns it can work, but in others it will not work. Artisans are scarce in some towns

I should like to know from the hon the Minister what has happened to the funds appropriated for housing—such as the conventional housing in Graaff-Reinet—because the officials say that there are no more funds for this type of housing, but only for self-help building schemes. If funds for self-help building schemes are in fact being made available, why can funds for conventional housing not be made available too? Could there not be a division and couldn't the Government be asked to assign a certain number of plots for the one type of scheme and a further number for the other type of housing scheme?

The waiting lists would get much longer, because it would probably take the owner two years to build a house himself if he did not have assistance. In such a situation the waiting lists will get even longer. I therefore want to ask the hon the Minister to ensure that the conventional type of housing will continue to be built and that he will not think only in terms of self-help building schemes [Time expired]

*Mr A ESSOP Mr Chairman, there is some confusion with regard to the erection of self-help housing. Some local authorities ask those who are interested in the self-help building schemes to first purchase land from the local authority. The land is therefore not included in the contract entered into initially between a self-builder and the local authority. I would very much like the hon the Minister to clear this matter up. Is the price of land included in the original purchase price, or is it an additional amount to be paid?

Secondly I want to refer to the deposits. Is it obligatory for a person who belongs to the self-help building scheme to pay a deposit?

Mr CE GREEN Mr Chairman, I should like to know from the hon the Minister if it is not possible for the person who wants a house to exercise an option. He must have an option if he wants to have a self-help house. This should not be a hard and fast rule. People in the platteland find it difficult to operate a self-help scheme. They find it impossible to do.

I should like the hon the Minister of Local Government and Housing to ask his officials to approach the matter from a different angle when they market these self-help schemes. What happens now is that the officials are saying they are

Huwanda.

375

TUESDAY, 14 MARCH 1989

376

377

TUESDAY, 14 MARCH 1989

378

(Handwritten initials)

(Handwritten initials)

(Handwritten initials)

Huwanda.

charged with misconduct by the Transvaal Education Department on the grounds of his absence from duty without leave or valid cause on 16 June 1986. He was found guilty and cautioned.

(2) yes, an appeal has, however, been lodged by the Department of Education and Culture and the matter is therefore sub judice,

(3) falls away,

(4) no

For written reply

General Affairs

Rabies in animals' cases reported

46 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture

Where any cases of rabies in animals were reported to his Department in 1988, if so, (a) how many, (b) where did each outbreak occur and (c) what steps were taken in each case? B83E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Yes

(a) 420

(b) Transvaal Region 16

Northern and Eastern Tvl Region 45

High Veld Region 69

Free State Region 45

Natal Region 143

Eastern Cape and Karoo Region 37

Western Cape Region 7

Venda 1

Kwazulu 31

Transkei 26

(c) All dogs in the rabies controlled areas of Natal and Northern Transvaal are annually inoculated against rabies. After each outbreak contact animals are destroyed where necessary and all dogs and cats in a radius of 15 km around an outbreak are inoculated. All movements of dogs and cats to within and from the rabies controlled areas are subject to permit control. During 1988 altogether 743 909 animals were inoculated against rabies.

National servicemen, qualifications

112 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

(a) How many national servicemen in the (i) August 1988 and (ii) February 1989 intakes had a (aa) Std 8 certificate, (bb) matriculation certificate and (cc) tertiary education diploma or degree and (b) what percentage, the respective intakes did this constitute in each case? B264E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) (i) and (ii) It is policy not to divulge personnel strengths

(b) (aa) (bb) (cc)

(i) 24,13% 52,72% 16,74%

(ii) The figures for the February 1989 intake is not available as yet

National servicemen placed in institutions outside SADF

113 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

(1) How many national servicemen in the (a) August 1987, (b) February 1988 and (c) August 1988 intakes were placed in organizations or institutions outside the South African Defence Force in terms of section 16 of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957,

(2) how many such servicemen in the (a) August 1987, (b) February 1988 and (c) August 1988 intakes were placed in (i) the Office of the Receiver of Revenue, (ii) Infoplan, (iii) the Small Business Development Corporation and (iv) other specified organizations or institutions,

(3) what criteria are applied in determining where such servicemen are placed? B265E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) 21

(b) 52

(c) 34

(2) (a) (i) 0

(ii) 0

(iii) 0

(iv) SA Transport Services 1

Department of Water Affairs 1

Department of Development 4

And

Department of Trade and 4

Industry

Cape Prov Administration 2

(Hospital Services)

Department of National 2

Health and Population

Development

Administration House of 2

Assembly (Department of

Agriculture and Water

Supply)

Bureau for Information 1

Department of Agricultural 1

Economics and Marketing

Provincial Administration 1

OFS

Department of Mineral and 3

Energy Affairs

21

(b) (i) 0

(ii) 0

(iii) 2

(iv) 2

Pretoria Metal Pressings 1

Bureau for Information 1

CSIR 1

Department of Foreign Affairs 2

Cape Prov Administration 4

(Hospital Services)

Natal Prov Administration 3

(Hospital Services)

Tvl Prov Administration 3

(Hospital Services)

Prov Administration OFS 4

(Hospital Services)

Department of Development 3

Planning 4

116 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture.

(a) What amount was spent on herbicides for the control of noxious plants in the 1988-89 financial year, (b) what noxious plants were

(Handwritten initials)

Howard

351

TUESDAY, 14 MARCH 1989

254

352

False Bay: illegal culling of seals

*13 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

- (1) Whether his Department has been informed of the alleged illegal culling of seals in False Bay recently, if so,
- (2) whether his Department has investigated the matter, if not, why not, if so, with what result?

B335E

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND OF LAND AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Environment Affairs)

- (1) Yes
- (2) No, but the matter was dealt with by the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation of the Cape Provincial Administration who has investigated the alleged irregularities

554

Angolan war equipment seized

†14 Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Defence †

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on equipment seized by South African forces in the course of the Angolan war, if not, why not, if so,
- (2) whether it is the intention to return any of this booty to Angola or any other authorities, if so, (a) what booty, (b) to what other authorities, (c) what is the value of this booty and (d) why?

B368E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No, because it is considered not to be in the public interest to divulge this information I am however, prepared to supply the information to the hon member in confidence
- (2) Falls away

†Mr T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, may I ask him in connection with the second part thereof, whether he is aware of the fact that a photo of a train packed full of damaged and used military vehicles, as well as seized vehicles, that was apparently on its way northwards on the rail from Windhoek in the direction of Grootfontein, appeared in a South West newspaper? A caption

Howard

353

TUESDAY, 14 MARCH 1989

254

354

add that from 16 February 1989 up until today, I have, in the normal course of events, already ordered the release of more than 400 emergency regulation detainees. Amongst those who have been released in this manner, are also youths. At present there are only one 16-year-old and thirteen 17-year-olds in detention. No person below the age of 16 is at present being detained in terms of the emergency regulations

- (b) None. Persons who participate in a hunger-strike cannot be released as long as they do not eat. Their release only took place after they had begun eating and, in the majority of instances, after they had been examined by a district surgeon and found fit to be released.

†Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply does he consider that the number of detainees who have been released conforms with the promise which he made to churchmen and the lawyers representing the detainees that a significant number of detainees would be released?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the words relating to the number on which we agreed, were "a substantial number." We did not name a specific number on that occasion. I was under the impression that 100-150 would be sufficient.

†Mrs H SUZMAN Oh, never!

†The MINISTER According to the newspapers some of the church leaders said later that they would be satisfied if 100 detainees were released. When they saw that I was releasing more than 100, because we could manage to do this within the prescribed time, they started saying that the "substantial number" was not sufficient. I am quite satisfied that I have carried out all the promises which I made to the churchmen [Interjections]

†Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, have the people who are still on hunger strike been informed that they will not be released until they cease continuing with the hunger strike? Have they all been informed that that is a condition for their release?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, it is not a condition but they know that they cannot be released before they have started eating.

†Mrs H SUZMAN How do they know?

By-elections: date set

*16 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether he has taken the necessary steps to set a date for by-elections in (a) East London, (b) Hillbrow and (c) Lydenburg, if not, why not if so, when will such elections be held or the date of such elections be announced?

B375E

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

The Electoral Act, 1979 provides for strict procedural requirements which have to be met before a proclamation to proclaim a by-election can be issued. At the same time the determination of various dates, such as polling day and nomination day must be planned with regard to public and school holidays, as well as the imperative provisions of the Act such as the days on which the issuing of special and postal votes commence and terminate.

The matter is receiving my urgent attention and proposals with regard to the issuing of a proclamation will be submitted to the State President as soon as possible.

†Mr T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to know whether he is suggesting that should he want to call a snap general election, he would not be able to do it in the time it is now taking him to call a by-election in three constituencies.

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am not prepared to speculate with the hon member over these matters. I do not think it is relevant to the reply to this question.

†Mr R R HULLEY Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, in view of the fact that it is now seven weeks since we first heard that these by-elections were going to have to take place, can the hon the Minister give us the assurance that his department has done absolutely everything that needs to be done to facilitate the holding of these by-elections at this stage?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Speaker, I can give the hon member the assurance

SADF objector convicted

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Conscientious objector Saul Batzofin, 28, told the Magistrate's Court here yesterday that the SADF's violence against innocent people and the perceptions people had of the force had driven him to refuse to serve in the army.

Batzofin, of Bellevue — a Citizen Force member — pleaded guilty before magistrate Mr P H Bredenkamp yesterday to a count of refusing to do military service in December last year and another count of failing to furnish a change of address within 14 days.

Capt. Traps 15/3/87 (254)
He was convicted on both counts. Batzofin, a career development officer, said that when he did his two-year service in Namibia in 1981 he saw army officers entering camps in search of Swapo members and hitting women and children when told there were no Swapo.

"Swapo corpses would be left in our camp for hours for anyone to kick when they felt like it. They would then be buried in sand and we would see the pieces of human flesh dug up by wild animals the following day," he said.

The case was adjourned to April 12.

(254)

SADF 'back-loads' guns, men and 'nice-to-haves'

By Ken Vernon,
The Star's Africa News Service
OSHAKATI — The South African Defence Force is engaged in one of its biggest-ever operations in Namibia — pulling out. However, words like retreat,

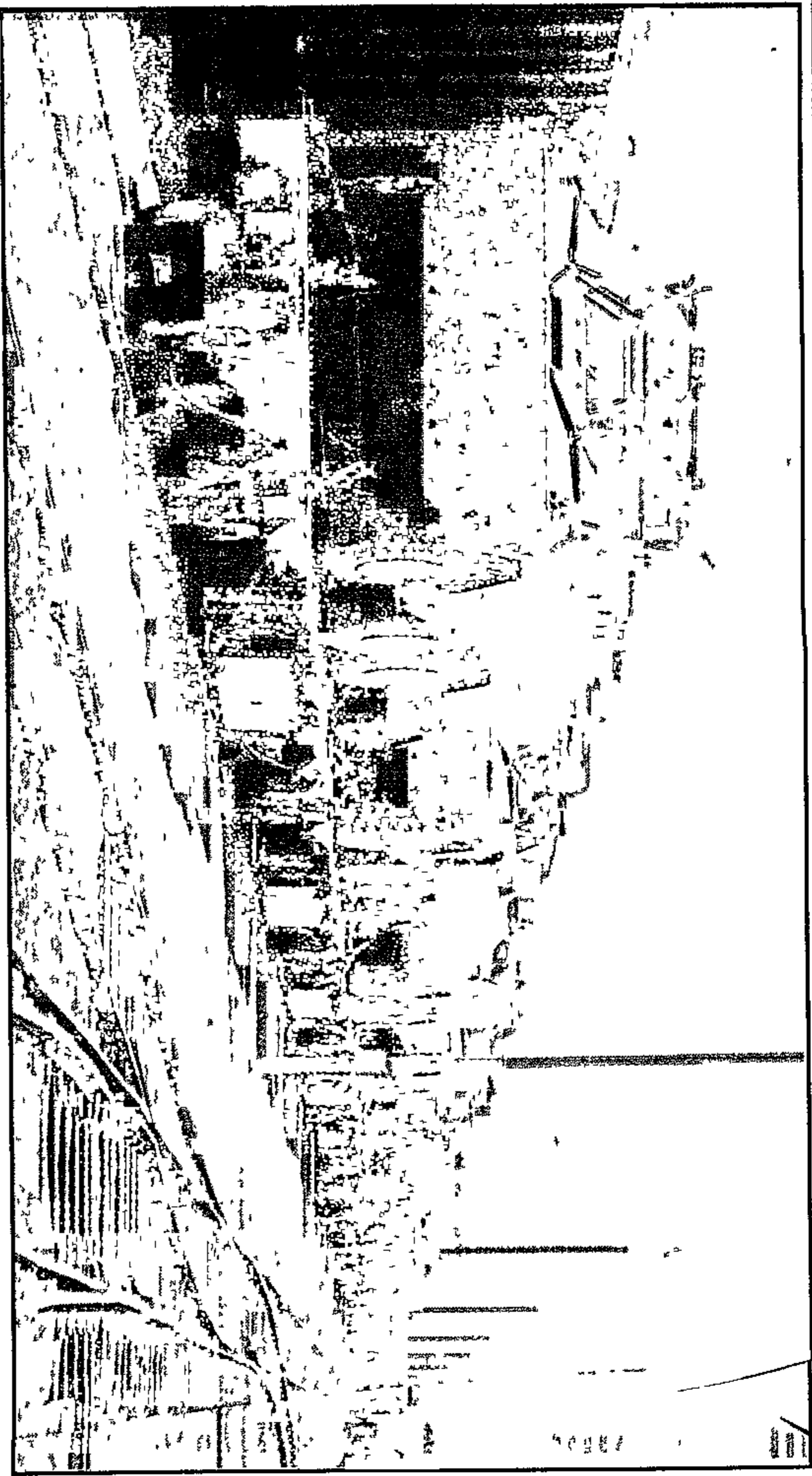
or even withdrawal, are severely frowned upon in the string of military bases that stretches across the far north of the country.
"Back-loading" is the buzzword

Currently being "back-loaded" are over 100 000 tons of equipment and supplies that have sustained an army unofficially estimated at various times to have numbered up to 40 000 men (the SADF has never given official figures), built up over the past 14 years, as well as what the military men call the 'nice-to-haves'.

"Nice-to-haves" include things such as bookshelves, display cabinets, dinner services and so on.
The withdrawal is well advanced

Barracks have already been stripped of the "nice-to-haves", while convoys of armoured vehicles can be seen moving along the seemingly endless roads in the north of the country.

All are moving south. Also being "back-loaded" are thousands of weapons, ammunition and spares — everything in fact that is not of immediate use.
I was told of huge explosions in outlying areas at which munitions are said to have been destroyed.
The air around the military bases is often full of the noise of gunfire as weapons practice is used to shoot off ammunition which it is too expensive or impractical to transport.
At the same time the SADF has vowed to remain operational until the last possible moment, which involves careful timing and co-ordination.
Private road hauliers who carry supplies to the towns in the area are being utilised to return loaded with military supplies no longer needed, such as spare generators, kitchen equipment and even armoured vehicles.
Many of the army bases consist largely of prefabricated buildings, and it seems certain many of these will also be dismantled and taken back to South Africa, leaving little for either the UN force or an independent Namibian government to make use of.
The major staging areas are at Ondangwa, Oshivelo and



A line of Ratel armoured vehicles waits at Grooftern station for the journey home, just part of the massive operation of pulling out men and equipment from Namibia.

Rundu in the north, and at Grooftern in the centre of the country. The latter is the largest logistical support base in the country where equipment can be loaded on to trains for the nearly 1 500 km return journey to South Africa.

But there is a human side to the pull-out apart from statistics.
Some of the SADF personnel have been in Namibia for nearly 10 years, their children have grown up in the north, they have acquired personal possessions

and grown attached to both people and places.
For many the move back to the States, as South Africa is known, will be a wrenching move full of trauma and uncertainty.

Several of the military men I spoke to, from colonels to national service privates, said they planned to return to the area once things have been sorted out in Namibia, referring to the unknown political future of the territory.

A soldier stops traffic as a convoy leaves Ondangwa base.



Objector tells of horrifying sight

By Joe Openshaw

Saul Batzofin said he began to question the role of the South African Defence Force in Namibia after seeing Swapo insurgents' corpses prominently displayed in a camp in Ovamboland, and after seeing "pieces of people" lying about after wild dogs had dug the Swapo corpses out of shallow graves

Batzofin (28), of Bankview Court, Bellevue, Johannesburg, was found guilty by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday of refusing to attend a Citizen Force camp and failing to notify the military of his change of address

He said in mitigation he had come to believe the SADF was involved in a repressive strategy to uphold apartheid

Batzofin said he did his national service in 1980-81 and had attended six camps since then. At first he had no moral problems.

He said the incident that led to his change of mind occurred after he went out on an on-vehicle patrol in Ovamboland to find Swapo terrorists and follow them up

He said after an old woman told the soldiers the people of the kraal had no knowledge of the whereabouts of the Swapo insurgents, an NCO went around the kraal hitting every person while the officer in charge looked on

"I was shocked that violence was being used against people who were merely telling us they were not guilty of any offence," Batzofin told the magistrate, Mr P H Brendenkamp

He said after the SADF had made contact with Swapo they brought the corpses back to headquarters and displayed them in a prominent position. He saw some men kick the corpses

One morning, while on guard, he saw how the wild dogs had dragged them out of the graves

The hearing was postponed to April 12



Conscientious objector Saul Batzofin . . . would be willing to do community service, but no longer wants to be a part of the SADF.

8/15/3/89 254

Malan gives details of charges against SADF

Seven complaints about troop action in black townships were lodged with the South African Defence Force last year, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said today.

Replying to a question by Mr Roger Hulley (PFP, Constantia), he said these had been investigated and action had been taken against the SADF members concerned.

The South African Police were investigating a case of murder on October 25 last year and an SADF member was found guilty of assault on November 3 and fined R50 (or 10 days imprisonment).

An SADF member was jailed for 18 months suspended for three years and five lashes with a cane for rape on June 11 last year.

Another member was found not guilty of assault on June 2 last year and on May 22 a serviceman was handed over to the Lebowa police.

The case of a man pointing a firearm on June 15 last year had not been finalised.

The commanding officer resolved a harassment dispute with an SADF member on October 16 1988.

To a further question from Mr Hulley, General Malan said 52,72 percent of national servicemen in the August 1988 intake had matriculated, 16,74 percent had a tertiary education diploma or degree and 24,13 percent had a Std 8 certificate.

General Malan said figures for the February 1989 intake were not yet available — Sapa

SA-Angola POW swop on Havana talks agenda

ARC45
16/3/89

(254)

Political Staff

AN exchange of South African and Angolan prisoners of war is expected to be high on the agenda at a meeting in Havana next week of the tripartite monitoring commission set up to oversee implementation of the Namibian peace agreement signed in New York last year

The meeting will be attended by Director General of Foreign Affairs Mr Neil van Heerden and other senior South African diplomats and military representatives.

They will be the first South African government officials to visit Cuba since before World War 2.

JOHAN PAPENFUS

The only South African prisoner known to be held by Cuba is Sergeant Johan Papenfus, the SADF soldier who was injured and later captured in Angola last year. He has been receiving medical treatment in Havana and reports indicate that he has now recovered from his injuries.

Diplomats suggest he may be exchanged for the Angolan pilot of a MiG-21 who made a forced landing on a maize field in Namibia last year.

Such an exchange was proposed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha at the signing of the Brazzaville Protocol in December.

The last meeting of the tripartite monitoring commission took place in Luanda earlier this month to discuss Angolan allegations of a South African incursion into Angola. It was attended by American and Soviet officials who played a key role in last year's peace process.

SA not the problem, but part of the solution

Sowetan 16/3/89 *254*

THE picture of South Africa as arch-destabiliser of the southern African region was attacked by Deputy Director General of Foreign Affairs, Glen Babb in London this week.

Babb painted an optimistic picture of recent developments in southern Africa, driving home his belief that South Africa is part of the solution rather than the problem.

There is, he told an audience of 150 MPs,

businessmen and journalists at the South African embassy, a new feeling in the rest of Africa towards South Africa, which was now being seen in its proper role of leading builder rather than destroyer-in-chief of the sub-continent.

In pressing ahead with independence for Namibia, South Africa has proved she is serious about negotiating an end to regional conflicts. South Africa has also ended aid to the MNR

and Unita and is now in regular contact with the leaders of Angola and Mozambique

However, he defended Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, accused this week of atrocities against Unita members, saying he was "honourable and loyal" and a strong champion of regional co-operation

Rhetoric

Asked about the "torrent of hate" which came South Africa's way from Africa's Commonwealth members, Babb said there was often a dichotomy between their rhetoric and reality.

Views of the ANC were also changing, he said. "No one believes anymore that revolution is around the corner or that the ANC can cause South Africa to become ungovernable. The promises of the ANC to the African states are no longer believed."

— *Sowetan Foreign Service.*

Peace will cost more than the war

By PETER FABRICIUS,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Defence spending for 1989/90 jumps 20 percent over last year's figure — to R9 937 460 000 — making it clear that the peace is going to cost much more than the war

The police budget rises 28 percent to R2 496,3 million — the biggest percentage increase of any Government department

A large part of the increase is to be devoted to increasing the number of security divisions to combat terrorism, putting more "bobbies on the beat", establishing more specialised investigative units and beefing up security at airports, harbours and other key points

The combined cost of protection services — defence, police, justice and prisons — rises R2 706 million or 22,2 percent to R14 919 million

This is 23 percent of the total Budget — the same proportion as last year

The huge increase in the defence budget comes in spite of the end to hostilities following the peace settlement in Namibia

FUNCTION

Explaining why the peace costs more than the war, the SADF says in a memorandum accompanying the budget that "the function of the Defence Force is to prevent war rather than wage war"

"It is therefore essential that

the RSA has at its disposal a well-prepared, well-equipped Defence Force which possesses the required deterrent capability to discourage foreign aggression and, where this does occur, to counter such action.

"Essential armament acquisition and modernisation programmes" are responsible for the bulk of the increase

This follows earlier indications from the SADF that modernisation of conventional weapons systems would be necessary because of the strategic change from a guerilla war in Angola and Namibia to readiness for a conventional war

The implementation of the Namibia settlement, tariff increases, the 15 percent salary increase for civil servants in January and the deterioration in the rand/foreign currency exchange rate are further reasons given for the budget increase

The Special Defence Account — the SADF's secret account used for clandestine operations and arms purchases — takes the biggest slice, rising 26 percent from R4,613 million to R5,816 million

TRAINING

A memorandum to the police budget does not justify the increase, but the amount for training rises 42 percent from last year's estimates to R93,1 million

Administration is up 53 percent to R52,2 million. The biggest item is "law and order" at R1 544,6 million — up nearly 30 percent on last year's estimates

The memorandum lists police successes during the year, including

- An increase of 17 492 or 1,02 percent in serious cases solved as a result of improved training
- A decrease in the incidence of certain crimes — 15 percent for burglary, 7,16 percent for cattle theft and 3,51 percent in respect of murdering of whites
- An increase in the number of riot units had brought a large measure of stability to most riot-torn black areas
- In spite of an escalation of terrorism, a larger number of terror weapons were recovered

LIMPET MINES

These included 293 limpet mines and 843 hand grenades — and "a large number of terrorists was either killed or arrested"

● A special anti-child molestation unit was created.

This year police plan to

- Increase the number of security divisions "to cope with the escalation of terrorist activity in the RSA"
- Intensify training to increase the number of specialised investigation units
- Improve the protection of air and sea ports and other key points
- Assign more policemen to physical patrol duties

The price of peace

THE Defence Budget for 1989/90 jumps a massive 20 percent over last year's budget — to R9,94-b — making it clear that the peace is going to cost much more than the war

And the Police Budget rises 28 percent to R2,496,3m — the biggest percentage increase of any Government department

A large part of the increase is to be devoted to increasing the number of security divisions to combat terrorism, putting more "bobbies on the beat," establishing more specialised investigative units and beefing up security at airports, harbours and other key points

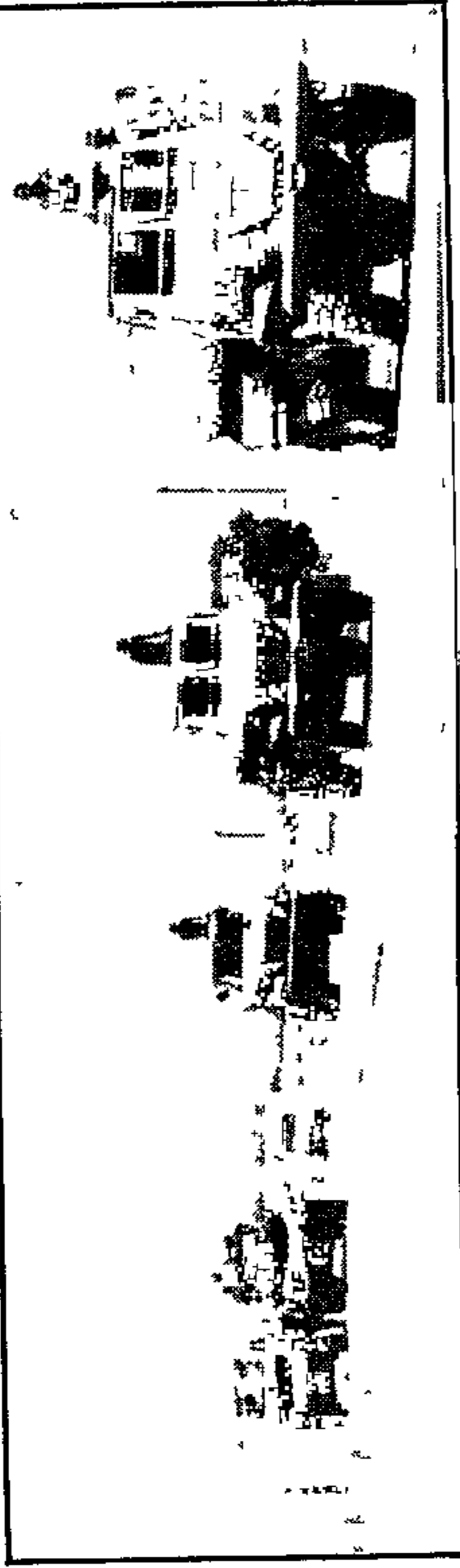
Protection

The combined cost of protection services — defence, police, justice and prisons — rises R2,706 million or 22,2 percent to R14,919 m

As SA pulls out of SWA, Defence Budget hits a new high

This is 23 percent of the total budget — the same proportion as last year

The huge increase in the Defence Budget comes in spite of the end to hostilities following the peace settlement in SWA/Namibia Explaining why the peace costs more than the war, the SADF says in a memorandum accompanying the budget that "the function of the Defence Force is to prevent war rather than wage war"



COMING HOME: South African military vehicles on the long haul back from Namibia this week.

"It is therefore essential that the RSA has at its disposal a well-prepared, well-equipped Defence Force which possesses the required deterrent capability to discourage foreign aggression and, where this does occur, to counter such action

Settlement

The implementation of the SWA/Namibian settlement, tariff increases, the 15 percent salary increase for civil servants in January and the deterioration in the rand/foreign currency

This follows, earlier indications from the

exchange rate are further reasons given for the budget increase

The special defence account — the SADF's secret account used for clandestine operations and arms purchases — takes the biggest slice, rising 26 percent from R4,613,903 to R5,816,486

Overhead command and control rises from R169,505 to R192,573, land war defence from R1,158,995 to R1,250,519, air defence from R868,780 to R1,024,039, maritime defence from

R343,184 to R376,978, medical support from R244,150 to R283,269, and general support from R797,034 to R993,586

A memorandum to the Police Budget does not justify the increase but the budget for training rises 42 percent from last year's estimates to R93,1 million

Administration is up 53 percent to R52,2 million The biggest item is "law and order" at R1,544,6 million — up nearly 30 percent on last year's estimates

SADF withdrawal 'effects business'

WINDHOEK — The withdrawal of the South African Defence Force has already had an effect on the economy of Grootfontein, in northern Namibia. *SAPA 16/3/89*

The chairman of the Windhoek Chamber of Commerce, Mr Dick Hattingh, said yesterday that businessmen in the area were "feeling the pinch" as SADF and SWA Territory Force units begin to demobilise and withdraw in preparation for the United Nations-sponsored peace plan for the territory starting on April 1.

"We have had loads of inquiries from many quarters by potential investors," he said.

But they would only be forthcoming once the newly elected government was installed.

"Get yourself a friendly government, they say, and then we can talk business," he said.

Regarding the potential commercial upswing due to the influx of Untag personnel, Mr Hattingh said it was still too early to tell how the economy would be affected.

"However, anyone coming into the country means something to the economy and we welcome their presence" — Sapa

R6 billion for secret activities

Star 16/2/89
25
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Secret funds will gobble up R6,09 billion from the State coffers this year, the estimates of expenditure in the Budget reveal.

The biggest chunk goes to the Special Defence Account, which takes R5,8 billion or 13,2 percent more than last year.

SPECIAL PURCHASES

The allocation for secret services in the budget of the Finance Department is R275,2 million, which is 19,21 percent up on last year.

This goes into the Secret Services Account to finance secret services undertaken by other State departments.

The Special Defence Account is used to "finance special defence activities and purchases".

Defence increase will fund new arms

Star 16/3/89

254

By CRAIG KOTZE

Peace is going to cost South Africa more than war because the country is changing its security strategy from a counter-insurgency role to a more conventional posture, defence experts said yesterday

They were reacting to news of a 20 percent increase in the defence budget and a 22 percent rise in the total budget for the security services, including police, justice and prisons

Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis announced in Parliament yesterday the SADF would receive R9 937 460 000 and the SAP R2 496,3000, a 28 percent increase

"A new defence strategy will

cost more. A whole new infrastructure will have to be created and the gaps now existing in our present conventional capability will have to be filled," said Professor Mike Hough, head of the Strategic Studies faculty at the University of Pretoria

Mr Helmoed-Romer Heitman, southern African correspondent for the prestigious *Jane's Defence Weekly* magazine, agreed, saying South Africa now needed greater conventional military capability to deter potential attackers

"In the past, South Africa barked loudly with a relatively small stick. Now we aren't barking and we need a bigger

stick to make up for it"

Professor Hough said much of the increase in defence spending would probably be channeled into research and development and the production of conventional arms

Both experts identified air defence as a critical gap in the country's defences.

"There is a weakness in South Africa's equipment. An air defence system will be high on the list of priorities," said Professor Hough

Both experts also spoke of a switch in emphasis from a primarily counter-insurgency role to a posture which could deal with a conventional threat to the country

"Although there is no immediate conventional threat on our borders, the situation could change immediately. South Africa's tank fleet is small, its fighter plane fleet is small and its artillery component is small," said Mr Heitman.

Professor Hough added that peace in Angola was still not final, with the last Cuban troops expected to leave the country only in 1991

● On the unparalleled increase in spending on the SAP, Professor Hough said the force was still undermanned and needed to attain a manpower level of about 80,000 men and women from the present strength of about 50,000

254

Arms story star 16/3/89 shot down

BY JAMES TOMLINS,
The Star's Foreign News Service

PARIS — There is no South African military presence of any kind in the Comoros, one of France's leading journalists reported here. However, the well-trained, white-officered presidential guard does have a South African doctor, he said.

Jean Larteguy, who visited the Indian Ocean republic for *Paris-Match*, knocked down Western newspaper stories that South Africa was using the Comoros as a transit point for arms deliveries.

While there was economic activity and a South African trade attaché, Mr Larteguy said there was no truth in reports that SA military cargo planes landed there as part of an arms supply route to Iran.

Other planes allegedly completed the journey.

Larteguy wrote: "It is just not true that on certain nights the presidential guard seals off the international airport of Hayaya so that Pretoria's planes can unload arms for Iran under the watchful eyes of Israeli agents."

Troops shown videos of white 'enemy' — MP

Parliamentary Staff
NATIONAL servicemen on duty in the black township of Mamelodi were shown a video film and photographs of the Rev Nico Smith and other whites visiting the area and told they were "the enemy", Mr Jan van Eck (Independent Claremont) said in the Assembly.

This amounted to a "scandalous misuse" of the army, he said, and was an example of the kind of information the government intended hiding from the public through the emergency regulations.

He said the video film and photographs of the well-known

liberal clergyman Nico Smith, and other whites, were taken by security police at army roadblocks in Mamelodi while the people concerned were on their way to functions in the township.

He said the video and photographs were shown to national servicemen in January this year by an intelligence officer who warned them to "look out for these dangerous whites" who were "the enemy".

Army, SAP take over two teachers' colleges

Political Correspondent

71645 17/3/89 (13) (22) (24)
THE SA Defence Force and the SA Police are to take over most of the buildings and grounds of the Oudtshoorn and Paarl teachers' colleges, which are being closed down.

This was announced by the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Piet Clase, and the Minister of the Budget, Mr Kent Durr.

The SADF will take over the grounds and buildings of the Oudtshoorn college, with the exception of two hostels and some lecture rooms which will be shared between a high school and the technical college.

The Paarl college will be largely taken over by the SAP. Some facilities will be retained by the Department of Education and Culture.

The Boland Teachers' College at Wellington will be upgraded and its accomodation extended.

Action all the way in the Marines

FROM the first aggressive shouts of the instructors in the early morning to the "Lights Out" pipe at night, action is the word for Marines in basic training.

And so it was for Platoon Six of the basic training company at Marine Base, Simon's Town — continuous action

It was on a Thursday this month and the men had been with their unit a mere four weeks

Long before first light — at 5am — the quartermaster pipes the rash and noisy "wakey-wakey" to shock tired limbs out of a sleep that seems to be much too short and the base becomes a hive of activity as the soldier-sailors turn out to a rushed 5.30am breakfast

With a constantly alert Leading Seaman instructor patrolling the narrow dormitory, the 40 men clean up their quarters, shape up their uniforms and put on their best appearance for the looming daily inspection of the platoon commander

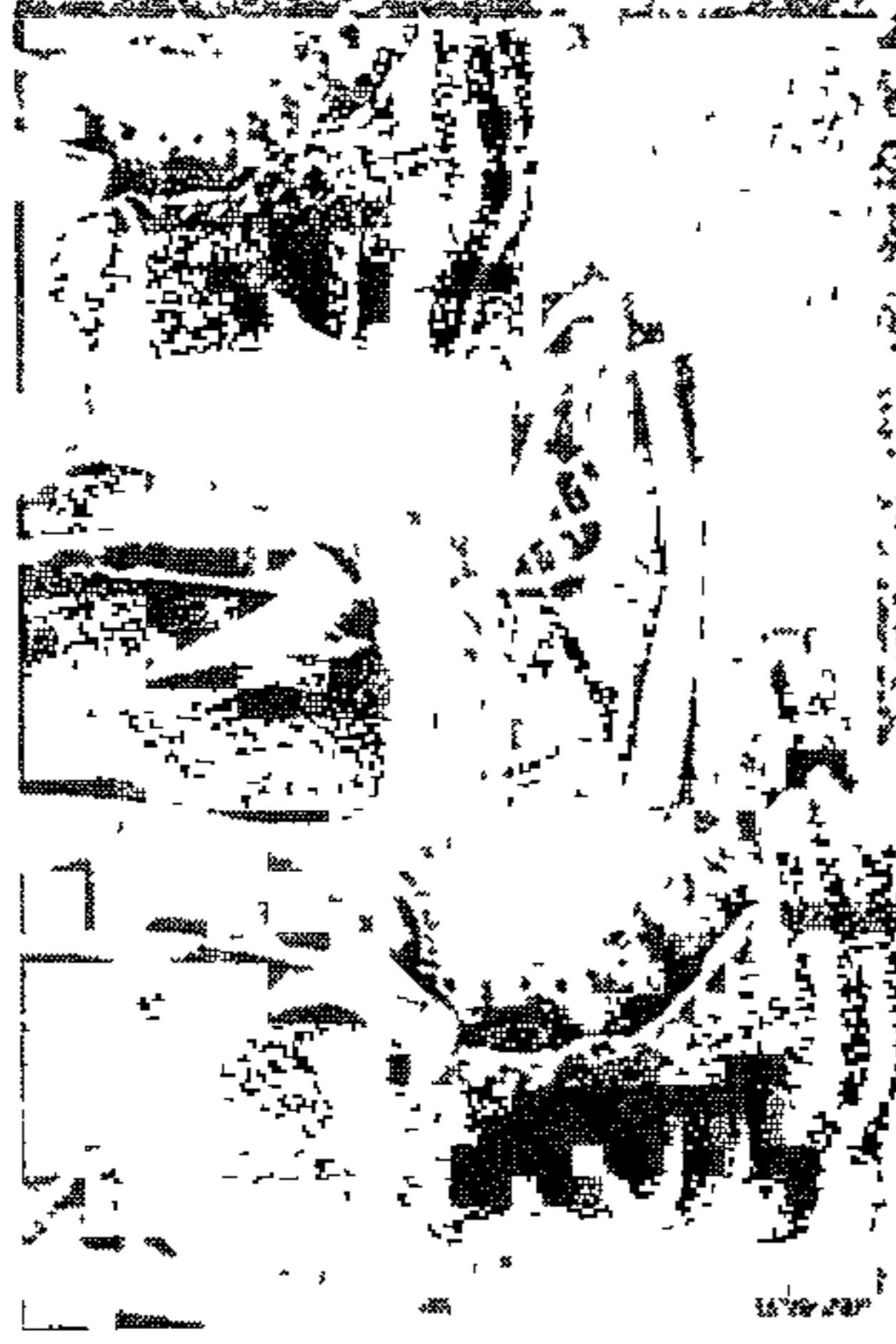
And he is never satisfied. Then the frantic action starts again. Platoon Six has to fall in within 10 counts or face early morning sprints to a landmark already infamous from sprints the day before and the day before that.

At 7am, off to the parade ground, where drill will be sharpened to perfection and all and sundry will stand to attention for 8am "colours" or

Defence Reporter **HENRI du PLESSIS** records a day on the move with Platoon Six of the basic training company at Marine Base, Simon's Town.

□□□□

Pictures by **HANNES THIART**, The Argus



FOOT-SORE: Blistered feet padded in soft tacks testify to the gruelling training the marines have to endure



DRILL PERFECTION: Every morning at 7am the marines "form up" on the parade ground, where their drill is honed to perfection.



17/3/89

284

At 10am, the youthful faces peer uncertainly from under the deep shadow of their "staaldakke" (helmets), as they stand fallen into a neat squad before their tough instructors

They all know that according to the Thursday programme weapons training and fieldcraft will follow — at Botha's Camp, two uphill kilometres from the base

No Bedfords running 2km with webbing, rifle and boots to get to a training area is standard practice in the SADF and the Marines are no exception

At their destination "stand easy" is declared and the men throw off heavy webbing to collect their share of cool drinks and rusks

After tea, the real training starts in earnest how to camouflage, how to observe on the advance and patrol, how to handle and treat a rifle and the myriad other details required

But all of this is necessary — only discipline, fitness and knowledge can save a soldier in a tight combat situation



FINAL TOUCH: An instructor, above, helps one of the trainee marines perfect his camouflage — help that could save his life in a tight situation

STIFF PENALTY: An eagle-eyed ensign, left, keeps count while a sailor does a series of press-ups in rapid time as punishment for a misdemeanour

HIDEOUT: A camouflaged marine, right, draws a bead on the "enemy" with his R4



DISARMAMENT

Slouching towards parity

The conventional weapons disarmament talks between the 16 Nato and seven Warsaw Pact nations in Vienna will take years rather than months to reach any agreement. That sort of time horizon is guaranteed by the complexities involved, and the different figures and classification of weapons on which each side bases its argument.

Nonetheless, if the opening speeches by the foreign ministers of all involved were an indicator of the underlying spirit and will, the negotiations which started last week will ultimately prove even more historic than the intermediate nuclear weapons agreement reached between the US and the Soviet Union. The tone was set by the decision to have the 12 neutral nations — from Sweden to the tiny Republic of San Marino — speak as well as the major protagonists.

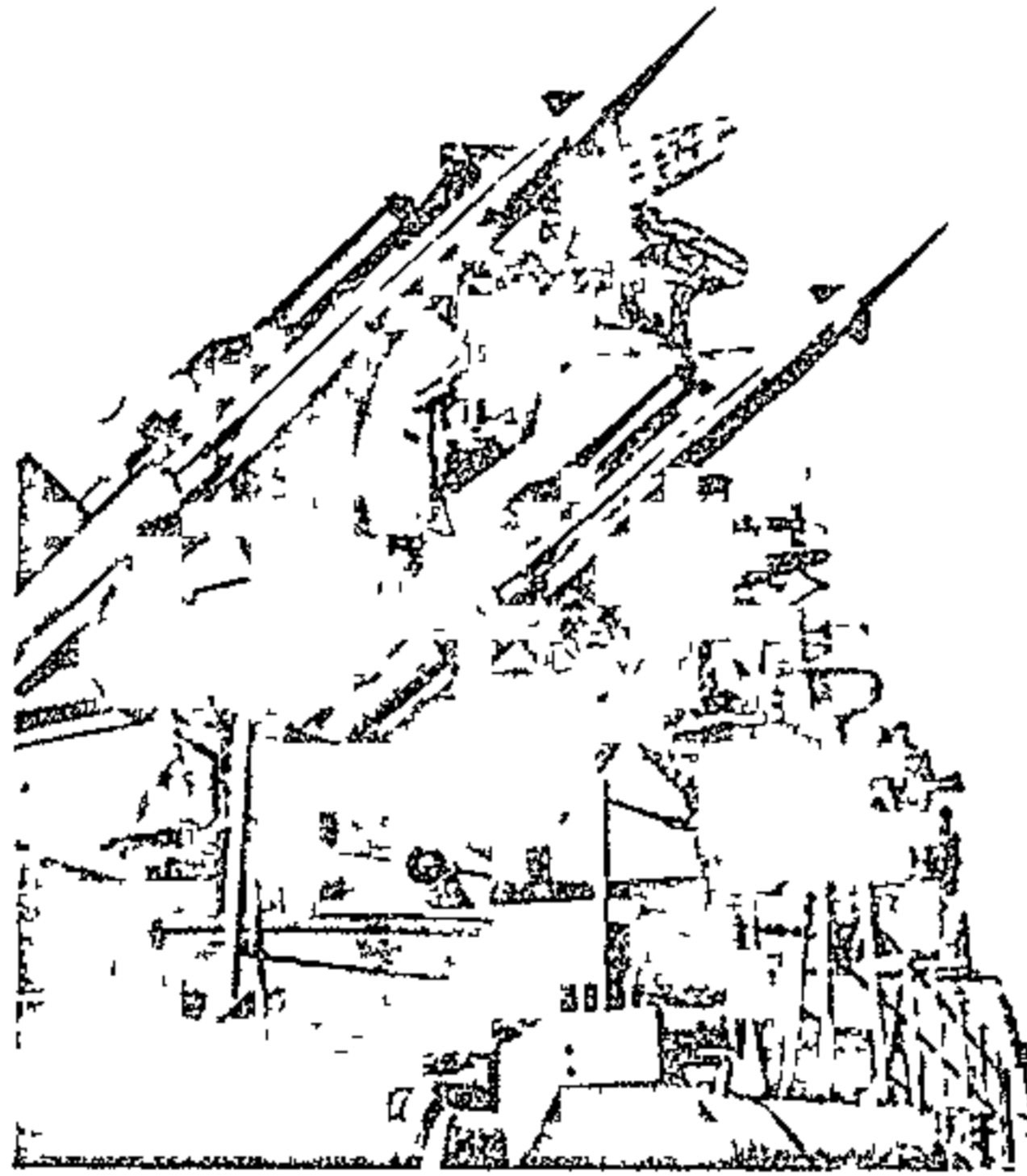
And for once the USSR did not use the platform as a propaganda ploy by kicking off with another of its unilateral offers and making a political appeal to the electorates of Nato members such as West Germany, the frontline state. Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze underlined the need for achievement which will take longer. "This is a negotiating process, a complex process. I believe that in the process of dialogue we will be able to find mutually acceptable positions." US Secretary of State James Baker expressed matching sentiments and, later, his chief negotiator Steven Ledogar said "We are not really that far apart."

There are major differences, however. It quickly emerged that Nato plans to modernise short-range nuclear weapons in Europe — which are proving embarrassingly contentious for the West Germans — could sour the talks. The Soviet ambassador to the negotiations, Oleg Grinevski, made it clear that this was incompatible with the Kremlin's concept of a "reasonable sufficiency" in a phased reduction in weaponry aimed at giving both sides "strictly defensive" strengths and positions by 2000.

The proposals of each and their estimates of the other side's strengths also differ widely, partly because of variances in classification of weapons and, as yet, Nato does not want to discuss manpower, ground attack aircraft or helicopters. The mutual aim of Nato and the Warsaw Pact is to eliminate the chance of a surprise attack. Here, too, each offers alternatives. The Warsaw Pact wants a 200 km demilitarised zone between East and West Germany, Nato prefers to be able to defend the German border and proposes limits on the strength of "non-national forces" deployed in the Netherlands, Belgium and West Germany on its side and East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland for

the Warsaw Pact.

But while the numbers do not match, there is consensus in that the ideas of both sides envisage much deeper cuts by the Warsaw Pact than by Nato. The biggest of all would be the USSR's if Nato imposed a limit that no single country be allowed to have over 30% of the totals involved. The USSR ac-



Warsaw Pact rockets ... aiming at a defensive posture

counts for roughly half the Warsaw Pact's armour and artillery.

The USSR's plan is to start with reductions of 10%-15% from 1991-1994 to iron out "assymetries and imbalances," followed by 25% cuts by 1997, and finally to purely defensive capability by the end of the century. Nato, which has set no timetable, wants simpler methods: on each side, 20 000 tanks, 28 000 armoured personnel carriers (APCs) and 16 500 artillery pieces.

On Nato's statistics this would mean the West reducing numbers by 11% for tanks, 14% for APCs and only 5% for artillery. On its figures, such is the level of Warsaw Pact superiority that in each category the combined East bloc forces would decline by 60% or more.

The Warsaw Pact numbers give Nato greater strengths than the alliance admits to: 40% more tanks, 45% more APCs and 235% more artillery pieces. Its own total also exceed Nato's estimates for the Warsaw Pact. But after the two phases of reductions (about 34% by 1997) the East and West would be closely in line with Nato's proposed limits except in artillery. On Warsaw Pact estimates, each would possess 37 500 pieces rather than 16 500. Hence, as the US negotiator suggested, the gap may be bridgeable.

Throughout the opening proceedings, ana-

lysts' focus was on the cost benefit to Nato and the Warsaw Pact of shrinking their armies to defensive proportions. It will enable the US to cut costs and contributions to Europe's defence without imposing a burden on the allies which they could not easily meet, especially with electorates which increasingly perceive a diminished threat from the East and who would resist higher arms spending. And the Russians have already expressed their need to free resources from a defence budget which swallows as much as 15% of gross domestic product (average of US and UK estimates). Peace and prosperity go hand in hand.

Star 17/3/89

254

Fighters can reach Tanzania

SA develops a long-range fighter-bomber

H
O
P
t
G
n
p
le
S

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Israel has helped South Africa to develop warplanes with an operational range long enough for them to reach Tanzania, a distance of about 2 100 km, according to the London-based bulletin *Southscan*.

Africa News Organisation (ANO) reports that *Southscan* said the Cheetah fighter-bomber — developed by modifying the French Mirage III which has been in service with the South African Air Force since the early 1960s — had been equipped with a new economical engine which South Africa and Israel were producing on the pattern of the French Snecma.

Modernised aircraft stationed at the air base at Louis Trichardt were capable of reaching Dar es Salaam, the bulletin said

An Armscor spokesman declined to comment on the claims, saying the corporation would not like to comment on the capabilities of the plane. The South African Air Force would also not comment

Deprived of Namibian bases

Southscan said "The South African military command badly needs aircraft with a longer range of operation because the proclamation of Namibia's independence will deprive South Africa of its bases in the Caprivi, a part of Namibian territory which cuts deeply between Angola, Zambia and Botswana."

In recent years, South Africa had been spending a major part of its defence budget on military operations in neighbouring countries, which prevented Pretoria from developing and buying arms.

The situation had changed after the signing in December 1988 of agreements on a negotiated settlement in Namibia

Southscan said that in 1988 the SAAF allocated 74 percent of its budget to rearmament. About 60 percent of the R8,6 billion for military purposes in that year went to rearm the Air Force

ANO said, according to a report on the American ABC television network, it had come to light that Israel was assisting South Africa develop radar and the Cheetah multi-role fighter, to convert Boeing planes into flying tankers and to design missiles for the South African Navy

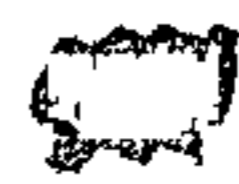
There were also reports in London last year of the arrival in Pretoria of 50 Israeli specialists who were part of the team that developed the Lavi fighter-bomber

IT
A

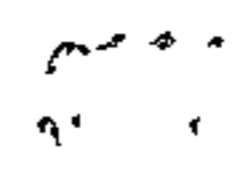


- * Houses start at R36
- * Choose your own plot
- * We arrange all the formalities
- * Choose your own architect
- * Choose 2, 3 and 4 bedrooms
- * Choose your own finish

We're building

 ALEX EAST
Tel (011) 882-2809

 DUDUZA FR
Tel (011) 810-2417

 DOBSON VII
Tel (011) 455-2710

 DAVEYTON
Tel (011) 455-2710

 SPRUITVIEW
Tel (011) 455-2710

254
Answers
19/3/89.

'Why I refused call-up'

CP Correspondent

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Saul Batzofin, 28, has pointed to the treatment of corpses of Swapo members as an illustration of the dehumanisation which occurs in the SADF

Batzofin, a career development officer at Liberty Life and the first corporate businessman to become a conscientious objector, was found guilty in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court this week of refusing to serve in the SADF. Evidence in mitigation of sentence will be heard on April 12.

In a statement, Batzofin said corpses of Swapo members were brought to a SADF base in Namibia and placed in prominent places in the camp for

Batzofin tells of corpses scattered around camp

viewing by soldiers. When it was felt that they had been viewed enough - "normally a few hours" - they were taken out of the camp and buried in shallow graves covered by a couple of inches of sand.

The next morning the remains - which had been dug up by wild dogs overnight - could be seen scattered all around the camp.

Batzofin was speaking of his own experiences as an SADF soldier.

"This barbaric treatment of the 'enemy' cannot be condoned by any of us

No amount of manipulation or justification of this behaviour will convince me that this is just and good and that I should be a party to such an organisation," Batzofin said in the statement of conscience issued prior to his trial.

He spent 18 months of his two years' initial military service in an infantry unit before he decided to quit the SADF.

This enabled him to experience what was occurring in northern Namibia and the experiences convinced him that the SADF did not

act in the interests of the people of Namibia.

"Residents of Owambo-land (Northern Namibia) were treated with disrespect and contempt. Every black civilian was suspected and not trusted," Batzofin said. "We did not go out of our way to help these people but were far more interested in intimidating and scaring them."

Subsequent discussions he had had with soldiers who served in the South African townships convinced him that the situation there was similar

"The SADF exacerbates an already polarised society and upholds the white ruling class at the expense of the disenfranchised black majority by imposing racist laws on our society."

He declared himself still a committed member of the now-banned End Conscription Campaign (ECC) and he was one of the men who last August publicly stated their refusal to do military service.

Batzofin, who holds a B Comm degree, is one of a number of young men who have indicated they will choose to remain and face the consequences of refusing military service rather than leave SA.

The maximum sentence for refusing to do military training is six years - And

CHE Times 20/3/89 (254) ~~254~~

Dominee slated by SADF

Political Correspondent
NATIONAL servicemen stationed at Mamelodi were earlier this year shown videos and pictures of the Rev Nico Smith of the NG Church in Africa and other whites and told that they were "the enemy", the independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, has charged

Mr Van Eck told Parliament last week that the videos and pictures were taken by the security police sitting in military

vehicles at army roadblocks around Mamelodi, without the knowledge of the people so labelled.

During a Defence Force presentation in January this year, national servicemen were warned "to look out for these dangerous whites and that they were 'the enemy'," Mr Van Eck said

Mr Van Eck said this was "a scandalous misuse of the Defence Force" and wanted to

know if it was official SADF policy

"It is facts like this that you (the government), with the help of your press restrictions and emergency regulations, are trying to keep away from an uninformed public"

Mr Van Eck said the government was attacking press freedom because it was trying to prevent the details of maladministration and suppression of freedom from becoming known

SADF delegation is in Havana

B/Dam 20/3/89
GENERAL Jannie Geldenhuys and SA military delegates to the meeting of the joint monitoring commission in the Cuban capital, Havana, arrived yesterday, nearly a day ahead of the Foreign Affairs delegation

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said the exchange of SA prisoner-of-war Rifleman Johan Papenfus — in terms of last year's Brazzaville and New York agreements — would be "high on the agenda" of the talks starting today

33
254 RIAAN SMIT

Differences about the number of Cubans held by Unita in Angola and other outstanding issues were delaying the question of a prisoner exchange

The functioning of the monitoring commission and Swapo's continued presence south of the 16th parallel would be among the issues to be discussed dur-

● To Page 2 →

SA military delegation is in Havana

B/Dam 20/3/89
ing talks, she said
Geldenhuys was met early yesterday at the airport by various members of the Cuban general staff, Sapa reports

He was accompanied on his flight by Papenfus's brother and sister. Papenfus has been held in Cuba since his capture in Angola 10 months ago.

254
← ● From Page 1
A Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed the civilian delegation, led by Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden, was due in Havana late yesterday, SA time

Tshungu now an honorary ⁽²⁵⁾ SADF colonel

Star 20/3/07
By Winnie Graham

Mr Justus Tshungu, the first black man to be inaugurated as an honorary colonel in the South African Defence Force, believes the initial bitterness over having the army in the townships was blown out of all proportion and that white troops are now learning to "uplift and help" black communities.

The inauguration of Mr Tshungu, deputy mayor of Atteridgeville and well-known broadcaster, was highlighted by a parade at 21 Battalion, Lenz, near Johannesburg, on Saturday morning.

Mr Tshungu said after the parade that when the history of our time was written the SADF would receive credit for a great job in South Africa and the national states.

Asked about the attitude of black people to white troops in the townships during the unrest, he said people had been inclined to belittle their role.

"In the beginning certain young white soldiers might have exceeded their power, but wisdom came with time," he said. "They learned to uplift and help the communities where they were stationed."

Mr Tshungu added that the SADF had bestowed on him the rank of honorary colonel for the role he played in building bridges between the races. Fifteen years ago he had told the authorities that the black man was as proud of being South African as any white and by not including them "cold water was being thrown over their enthusiasm."

Mr Tshungu said black majority rule was as inevitable as the waves in the ocean. The rule of law, however, was important whether Mr Botha — or Mandela — governed the country.

"We must build a united country where there is law and order," he added.

"Apartheid has done harm, but I see people who pushed it now trying to bring people together."

(200) 254

ARCUS 21/3/89

SWA ruling: Government may appeal

Political Staff

THE South African government is expected to appeal against a Namibian Supreme Court decision invalidating a certificate issued by President Botha to halt criminal charges against six security force members.

The men were to stand trial on charges arising from the death of a veteran Swapo member and former Robben Island detainee, Mr Immanuel Shifidi, in November 1968, when a Swapo meeting "was deliberately broken up by members of the military unit known as Battalion 101 wearing civilian dress".

President Botha issued a certificate last year invalidating criminal proceedings against Colonel Johannes Vorster, Colonel William Welgemoed, Commandant Antonie Botes, Lieutenant Nicolaas Prinsloo, Corporal Eusebius Kashimba and Private Steven Festus in terms of the Defence Act.

A spokesman for President Botha's office said today the judgment was being studied and legal advice would be sought.

Other sources indicated that the government was considering an appeal against the decision.

White House births

WASHINGTON. — President Bush's family dog Millie is running a fever after giving birth to six puppies in the White House. A medical bulletin said the English springer spaniel had "a mild post-delivery uterine infection". — Sapa-Reuter.

991- Tim 15
21/3/89 (23) 254 (25)

Court re-opens SWA murder case

WINDHOEK. — The Attorney-General of Namibia, Mr Estienne Pretorius, is studying yesterday's Supreme Court ruling which invalidated a certificate issued to stop criminal proceedings against six security force members

The men were to stand trial on charges related to the death of a veteran Swapo member and former Robben Island detainee, Mr Immanuel Shifidi

"We are looking at the logistics to see if we are in a position to proceed with the re-opening of the trial," Mr Pretorius told Sapa

Mr Shifidi, 58, was stabbed to death at a Swapo political rally in Katutura township outside Windhoek on November 30, 1986

The daughter of the dead man, Miss Hilda Shifidi, brought an application last August to set aside the certificate

The Administrator-General, Mr

Louis Prenaar, acting on instructions from the State President, Mr P W Botha, issued a certificate in terms of the Defence Act halting criminal proceedings on March 18 last year against Colonel Johannes Vorster, Colonel Willem Welgemoed, Commandant Antonie Botes, Lieutenant Nicolaas Prinsloo, Corporal Eusebius Kashimba and Private Steven Festus

Violence

An inquest court heard that more than 50 troops of 101 Battalion stationed at Ondangwa in Ovambo were driven to Windhoek for the Swapo public meeting. The soldiers, in civilian clothing, were armed with knives, kieres and bows and arrows

Minutes after the meeting began it erupted into violence

After extensive police investigations, Mr Pretorius decided to

prosecute the soldiers on charges of murder and public violence

According to the charge sheet, there had been a conspiracy among the six men to disrupt the meeting

Colonel Welgemoed, commanding officer at the time of 101 Battalion, had received instructions from Colonel Vorster to send members of the battalion to the Windhoek meeting, the prosecution claimed

In its ruling yesterday, the Supreme Court — presided over by the Judge-President, Mr Justice Hans Berker, Mr Justice Johan Strydom and Mr Justice Harold Levy — declared the certificate invalid

● A spokesman for the office of the State President said no comment could be made on the judgment of the Windhoek Supreme Court before the full report of the judgment had been received and studied — Sapa

IN THE Windhoek Supreme Court ruling declaring invalid the State President's certificate stopping the Shifidi murder trial, separate judgments were delivered by Judges Strydom and Levy and by the Judge President, Mr Justice Berker. All concluded that the certificate should be declared invalid

In his judgment, the Judge President noted that on the evidence of the post-mortem inquiry no person could have reasonably arrived at the conclusion that the killing of Shifidi was done in good faith by members of the South African Defence Force in the prevention or suppression of terrorism, even if the soccer field (where the public meeting had been held) could technically fall within the definition of "operational area".

If there was any evidence placed before the State President in conflict with the evidence given at the post-mortem inquiry (which had been accepted as correct), such evidence would have to be placed before the court to counteract the very strong and clear evidence at the post-mortem inquiry which had caused the attorney-

'Good faith' conclusion impossible

general to institute proceedings.

In the Judge President's view, therefore, incomplete and biased information had been placed before the State President. The State President was required by the relevant legislation to consider a report by the Minister of Defence setting out the jurisdictional facts — in this case the circumstances of the death of Shifidi. On the balance of probabilities, this had not been done

So the State President was not entitled to form an opinion on whether the action was done in the prevention or suppression of terrorism in an operational area and could not in law issue a certificate indemnifying

members of the Defence Force.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Levy noted that the charge of murder arose from the fact that a group of soldiers were ordered to break up a meeting. He noted that the State President accepted the inquest magistrate's finding (that Shifidi had been killed as a result of unlawful acts on the part of a group operation to disrupt a political meeting). This amounted to a finding that the football field was not a place or area where the people concerned were employed at the time "to prevent or suppress terrorism".

Mr Justice Levy also places on record certain views in which he differs from Mr Justice Stry-

dom. He said a totally wrong impression had been created in a legal adviser's report to the State President that primitive weapons had been carried by Swapo members at the meeting, whereas in fact they had been carried by members of R101 Battalion.

If the State President had the true facts before him "I am satisfied his opinion is grossly unreasonable".

"I am satisfied that had the State President been told:

1. That a bona fide political meeting was being held

2. on a football field:

3. in a suburb of Windhoek

4. when the meeting was deliberately broken up by members of the military unit known as Battalion R101, wearing civilian dress:

5. armed with primitive weapons, including bows and arrows, assegais and pangas, and that

6. as a result a person attending such a meeting was killed. he would not have formulated the opinion which he did. He could only have done so had he not applied his mind"

SA prisoner feels like a 'political pawn'

From SIMON BARBER

HAVANA — A morose and "lonely" Sergeant Johan Papenfus yesterday admitted that he felt he was a "political pawn" and said that General Jannie Geldenhuys had given him "no direct explanation of what was going on" when the two men met here on Sunday night

The slightly-built 26-year-old prisoner of war was presented to reporters in a drab 5m by 2,5m

room in the military police camp where he has been kept for the past eight months.

He rarely gives more than a yes or no in reply to questions

Asked what he missed most, Sergeant Papenfus replied: "My Vaderland, Suid Afrika"

Asked about a copy of Dr Fidel Castro's collected speeches on his bookshelf — next to dog-eared copies of Rooi Rose maga-

zine — he said it was not his, adding that he did not want to know anything about Cuba and its politics

Sergeant Papenfus was allowed out of the camp on Sunday night to meet General Geldenhuys, in Havana for this week's Joint Commission meeting

He said the general assured him "everything possible" was being done to secure his release

"It can't be too long now"

CAL Tmk 21/3/89

254

Dramatic neww turn in SADF 6 murderer trial



SIX SADF soldiers could again find themselves before a Namibian court charged with murdering a Swapo supporter, following a decision yesterday morning by the Windhoek Supreme Court that declared invalid a certificate issued by President Botha halting judicial proceedings against the men

WINDHOEK COURT THROWS OUT PW'S INDEMNITY CHIT

Windhoek to disrupt the gathering. In the resulting violence, Mr Shifidi was killed.

Attorney-General Mr Pretorius said he would be studying yesterday's supreme court judgment, and would also consider the possibility that the decision would be appealed by South Africa. When the SWA police had re-submitted the murder docket, the office of the attorney-general would see whether it would be logistically possible to re-start the trial

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force was unavailable for comment, but it is understood that some of the accused may have already been transferred back to South Africa, or may have been demobilised as part of the force's demobilisation programme in terms of the UN's Resolution 435 peace and independence plan — *Sowetan Africa News Service*

carried out "in good faith" for the purposes of "combating terrorism in an operational area."

The six soldiers — Colonel J H Vorster, Colonel WH Weigemoed, Commandant A J Botes, Lieutenant N J Prinsloo, Corporal E C Kashumbi and Rifleman S Festus — were accused of murdering Mr Immanuel Shifidi during a Swapo rally in Windhoek on November 30 1986. Swapo claimed at the time that the military had brought soldiers, armed with sticks, knives and even bows and arrows, to

The Attorney-General in Windhoek, Mr Estienne Pretorius, said his office would request the SWA police to re-submit the murder docket which formed the basis of the prosecution against the soldiers. The trial of the men was halted shortly after it had begun in the supreme court here early last year, following the production of a certificate signed by President Botha in terms of the South African Defence Act.

Mr Botha's certificate indemnified them from prosecution on the ground that their actions had been

Nov 21/3/89

284

Determined dad talks to general about son's death

Pretoria Bureau

Mr Willie Ferreira, who planned to go on a hunger strike in Pretoria in an attempt to find out the circumstances surrounding his national serviceman son's death, yesterday spoke to Major-General P J Pienaar, Army Chief of Staff, Personnel

Mr Ferreira, who took up a position outside the South Africa Defence Force Headquarters yesterday, said the SADF had allowed him access to the autopsy report and had given him papers concerning his son Leon's medical history.

Poster asking for answers

An SADF spokesman said Mr Ferreira had been invited into the headquarters and held discussions with the General

Mr Ferreira, of Nigel, last week promised he and his wife Koba and their 12-year-old daughter, Lindy, would sit outside the SADF headquarters "day and night" with a poster asking Defence Force Minister General Magnus Malan for answers

He said he had been there with his posters for about 10 minutes when the SADF reacted.

Mr Ferreira said that early in February an army colonel had told him his son, Rifleman Leon Ferreira (19), had been found dead in a military vehicle near Bagani, on the Caprivi strip. He had said all evidence pointed to murder

He was later told his son had died of a heart attack

"Six weeks later we are still trying to find out what happened to our son and we are being blocked at every corner," said Mr Ferreira

Hummer

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Reigerpark: boycott action meeting

10 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether the South African Police have been informed of and/or any members of the Police were present at a meeting held in the community hall at Reigerpark on or about 30 November 1988 during which a boycott action was propagated against the business community of Boksburg, if so,
 - (a) (i) (aa) to (1) (a) (ii) (bb) No Mayors have no authority to act of their own accord without the approval of the relevant town council/committee
 - (b) (i) (aa) No
 - (bb) Yes, but only if it is the property of the local authority
- (2) whether this boycott action was propagated by a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, what is the name of this person,
 - (a) (ii) All local authorities established in terms of the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982 (Act 102 of 1982)
 - (b) Local authorities are in terms of section 23(1)(1)(i) and the Schedule to the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982 (Act 102 of 1982) read with Proclamation 150 of 1986 and the notice whereby the local authority was established, authorised and empowered to allocate houses and premises
- (3) whether any charges have been laid as a result of this meeting, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,
- (4) whether any members of the Reigerpark Management Committee were present at this meeting, if so, what are their names? B59E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No

(2) to (4) Fall away

Black residential areas: mayors/town committees

132 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) Whether any of the (a) mayors and/or (b) town committees in Black residential areas in the Western Cape falling under his Department have (i) any say or (ii) the final say as to who (aa) may live and/or (bb) purchase houses in the residential areas falling under their jurisdiction if so,
 - (a) (i) (aa) to (1) (a) (ii) (bb) No Mayors have no authority to act of their own accord without the approval of the relevant town council/committee
 - (b) (i) (aa) No
 - (bb) Yes, but only if it is the property of the local authority

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

This matter vests in the Administrator of the Cape Province and he has furnished the following information

- (1) (a) (i) (aa) to (1) (a) (ii) (bb) No Mayors have no authority to act of their own accord without the approval of the relevant town council/committee
- (b) (i) (aa) No
- (bb) Yes, but only if it is the property of the local authority

(2) (a) (ii) All local authorities established in terms of the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982 (Act 102 of 1982)

(b) Local authorities are in terms of section 23(1)(1)(i) and the Schedule to the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982 (Act 102 of 1982) read with Proclamation 150 of 1986 and the notice whereby the local authority was established, authorised and empowered to allocate houses and premises

Local authorities are in terms of section 52(1)(a)(i) of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984 (Act 4 of 1984) empowered in respect of land of which it is the owner or land which vests in it or has been made available in terms of Section 34(9) of the Act to issue a right of leasehold to any competent person as defined in Section 1 of the Act

Constitution Act: registration of teachers

140 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

(1) Whether his Department is responsible for the registration of teachers in terms of Schedule 1 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, No 110 of 1983, if not, which Government Department is responsible for this matter, B339E

(2) (a) how many teachers of each population group are registered in terms of current legislation and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) Yes, to the extent that it is a general affair Provision was made in the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, 1984 (Act No 76 of 1984), that general policy may be determined in this regard but it has not yet been done At present negotiations are under way with a view to establishing a professional council for teachers on the general level

(2) (a) and (b) fall away as far as registration on the general level is concerned

Rape: persons convicted

169 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

How many persons in each race group were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of rape in 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988, respectively? B404E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The undermentioned statistics were obtained from the Central Statistical Services and are only available for the periods as indicated

	1 July 1984 till 30 June 1985		1 July 1985 till 30 June 1986	
	Total charged	Total convicted	Total charged	Total convicted
Whites	243	164	289	93
Coloureds	2 537	1 471	2 478	1 431
Indians	79	36	77	30
Blacks	6 957	3 367	6 212	3 039

1 July 1986 till 30 June 1987

	Total charged	Total convicted
Whites	225	121
Coloureds	2 672	1 503
Indians	84	26
Blacks	6 658	3 334

1 July 1987 till 30 June 1988

	Total charged	Total convicted
Whites	213	122
Coloureds	2 744	1 518
Indians	60	22
Blacks	7 407	3 581

National servicemen: infectious diseases

174 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Defence

Whether any national servicemen were admitted to hospital with infectious diseases in 1988, if so, (a) to which hospitals, (b) how many were admitted with each specified infectious disease and (c) how many died of each such disease? B409E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

(a) 1, 2 and 3 Military Hospitals and also various sickbays

	(b)	(c)
Bilharzia	1	0
Hepatitis	106	0
Malaria	277	0
Measles	9	0
Menigitis	15	2
Tuberculosis	5	0

Strikes Black workers

179 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower

(a) How many strikes involving Black workers occurred in 1988, (b) in how many cases did the strikes arise out of wage demands and (c) what were the main causes of the remainder of the strikes? B416E

The ACTING MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(a) 363

Hummer

Why peace costs more than war

By PETER FABRICIUS,
Political Staff

SOUTH Africa's long embroilment in the war in South West Africa/Namibia and Angola is coming to an end — but it has emerged, with some startlement, that the peace is going to cost more than the war.

This year's R8 655-billion defence budget — up R1 741 899-million on last year's budget — and the R460-million addition to last year's budget, clearly show this.

It is difficult to say how much the bush war cost. Independent military experts roughly estimate it at about R1-million a day.

The military itself gives a rough figure of about half that — R100-million to R150-million a year. Whichever figure is right, it is obvious that the amount is just a drop in the ocean of extra money which the SADF demands to keep itself ready to counter threats against the country.

And the SADF explains that the costs of the bush war have in any case been "marginal" compared to the basic costs incurred anyway by maintaining a defence force at the ready.

To maintain readiness to counter threats against the country, national service is not to be reduced, as Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has pointed out.

That the peace would cost more than the war first became apparent when the SADF asked for an extra R460-million in its additional budget recently to balance its books for last year. It was confirmed last

week when the SADF presented its R8 655 551-million main budget for 1989/90. This was up R1 741 899-million on last year's Budget — a hefty 20 percent. The SADF pointed out, however, that after making allowance for salary hikes the increase over last year's actual expenditure was only 13,7 percent.

Most of these extra costs were caused by the war ending, either directly or indirectly.

In the additional budget, ● About R17-million was the estimated direct cost of the actual implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 during the present book year.

● About R130-million was to cover the cost of physically withdrawing troops from Angola and Namibia and accommodating them in South Africa — the total cost of which would eventually rise to between R150 to R200-million if one included costs to be incurred in the 1989/90 budget.

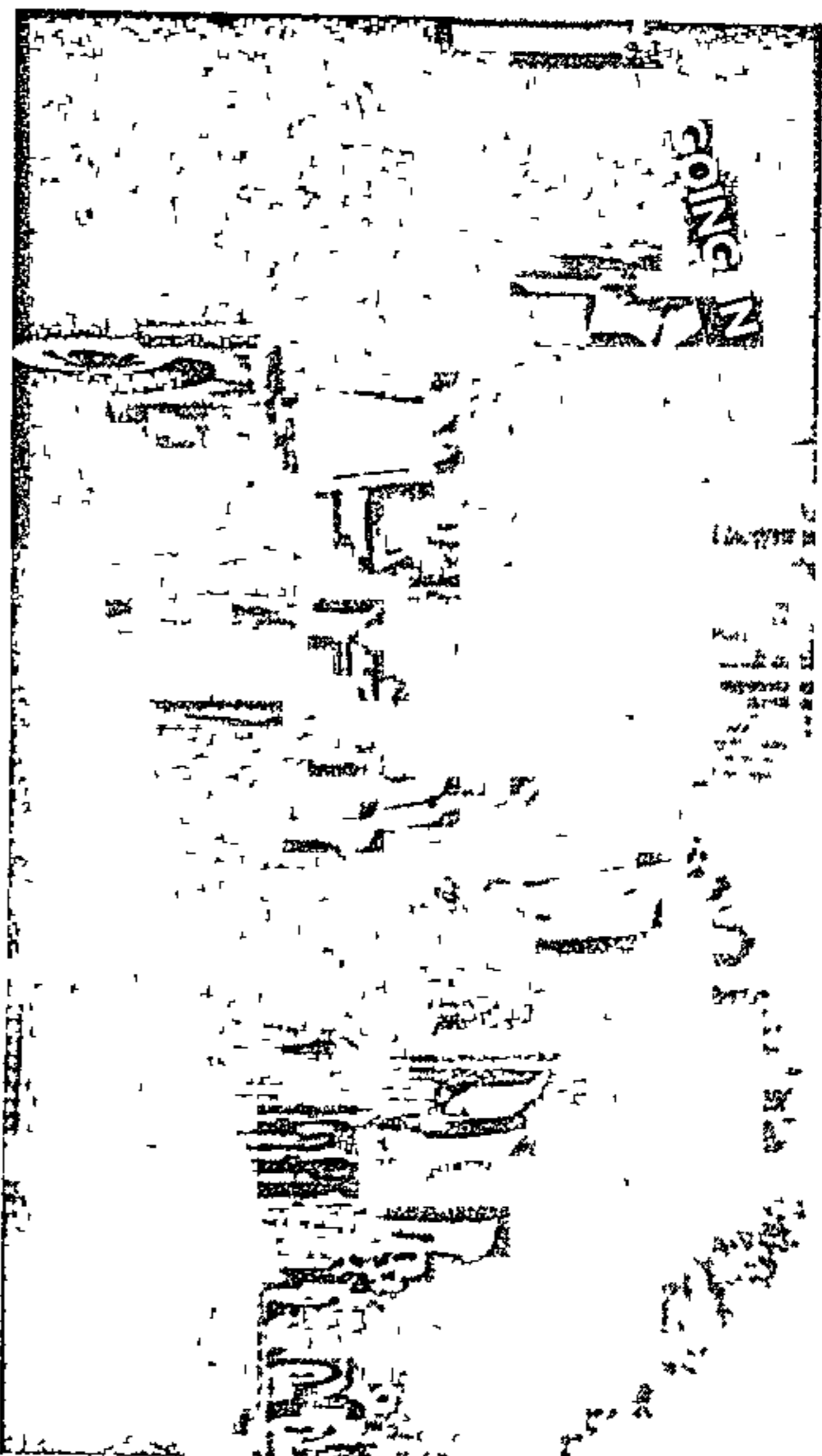
Adjustments

But most of the additional budget — about R345-million — was because of the "changed strategic situation in Southern Africa arising from the withdrawal of the SADF from Angola," a defence memorandum to the budget said.

"This resulted in the SADF having to review its planning and make certain adjustments to its force structure."

Essentially this was explained by military financial sources along these lines:

While South Africa was fighting well inside Angola, the front line was far from bases in Namibia which were well beyond the reach of the enemy's conventional weaponry — including



WAR AND PEACE Flashback to an armoured division, above, moving into position in Namibia back in 1975, and below, the costly process of withdrawal and shipping of equipment back to South Africa after the signing of the peace treaty

attached to the budget, that the main increase is due to the need for the SADF to "finance its long-postponed modernisation and re-equipment programmes."

"Neither the threat nor the necessity to replace obsolete weapons systems has disappeared, while the arms embargo is still in force."

The SADF now had to enter into "long-term commitments" to meet the challenges of the nineties.

Any savings in the SADF's "operating expenses" — that is, the cost of the war — will be ploughed back into these programmes.

This means that even after the direct costs of ending the war — and defending the new frontline in Namibia — have ended, the SADF will still spend substantially more money than it did at the height of hostilities.

Military sources explain that the costs of fighting a mostly unconventional war like that in Namibia/Angola are "marginal" compared to the basic costs of keeping a standing army at the ready.

Military sources explain that the war costs, which would not be incurred by a ready army anyway, are few and consist of details such as the R7 a day border allowance for troops.

Even the cost of ammunition will not be reduced by much, they say. Relatively little ammunition was fired in the bush war and during peace time it had to be produced at almost the same rate — because its shelf life was so short.

Mr Roger Hulley, the Progressive Federal Party's defence spokesman, said he could not accept that the peace would cost more than the war. "In the very short term this might be so because of

the cost of moving troops and re-establishing bases of defending different lines.

"But if you look beyond one year there should be a massive de-escalation of costs if you can do with less troops and lower running costs."

Plough back

"There should be a significant saving ploughed back into productive economic uses."

"I can see no need for defence budget increases."

However military expert Mr Helmoed-Romer Heltman — the South African correspondent of the authoritative Jane's Defence Weekly — agrees with the military that development of conventional weapons was neglected during the war and that the defence budget was for a while too low at about four percent of gross domestic product.

It needed to rise to about seven to eight percent to catch up but he thought it unlikely the public would let the Defence Force get away with such a large increase because of the popular perception that peace should cost less than war.

He said the country needed several new weapons, including

● A fighter aircraft fleet which could cost between R1 500 million and R3 000 million.

● A new air defence system — the SADF had been forced to try to shoot down MIG23s with 20mm cannon during the war.

● New submarines at about R300-million each.

● A new tank to replace the aged Centurion.

● A combat helicopter and a replacement for the Puma helicopter.

So it was possible to defend these bases lightly and cheaply.

When the SADF pulled back to Namibian bases in August last year under the Geneva Agreement these bases came within the range

The defence of these bases had to be beefed up — and the production of certain conventional weapons such as the Rooikat armoured car had to be accelerated.

In the 1989/90 budget the costs of implementing the

SWA/Namibia peace plan still figure.

But it is clear that the bulk of the increase will go to developing, producing and buying new weapons.

This time the SADF gives no strategic motive but explains, in a memorandum

Army admits to Young's Field suicide attempts

CAP 6 T.M.K. 22/3/89 (254)

READERS will be delighted to hear that the Great Young's Field Suicide Attempt Mystery has been solved — by the army itself

A spokesman for the chief of the army called me last week to confess "Our faces are very, very, red. Our statement to you was wrong. Yes, there have been suicide attempts at Young's Field, and we would like to apologise to you and your readers — it was an honest mistake"

The SADF's original denial that there had been any suicide attempts at Young's Field by members of the February intake resulted, I am given to understand, from crossed wires between two departments, the result being that Question A received Answer B, to the eventual discomfiture of all involved

The correct facts, according to the army, are as follows

- There were four attempted suicides at Young's Field during February

- Three involved the February 1989 intake and one a 1988-intake "ouman"

- The details of the attempt by the "ouman" are not yet available because the routine investigations are not yet complete, but the three other cases consisted of two pill overdoses and one wrist-slashing

- The three 1989-intake attempts did not do much harm. The pill-swallowers took their overdoses in full view of their comrades, while the wrist-slasher "scratched" himself a couple of times with the knife from his mess kit.

- One made his play because he had felt "crowded" in his bungalow, and another after his request for a transfer was turned down. The third had longstanding personal problems and a history of pre-service suicide attempts

- All three were referred to 2 Military Hospital, and one is still under psychiatric treatment, the opinion is that all three attempts were actually "cries for attention" rather than serious essays at suicide

Well, there you are. It has all been rather unfortunate, the bright points are firstly that readers made their voices heard and got the whole thing

into the open, secondly that the army realised its mistake and was already assembling the real facts for release to me before I made further inquiries, and thirdly that steps have been taken to ensure incorrect facts are not released

Belt up, Sam

I do not believe readers should be too worried about about Swapo leader Sam Nujoma's recent outpourings (a couple of weeks ago he was going to seize Walvis Bay, and now he is planning to allow ANC bases across the Orange River — a remark on which, I notice, Swapo spokesmen started back-pedalling immediately)

Mr Nujoma has a congenital weakness for tactless statements, so I think we should see his remarks for the empty bletherings they are

- Firstly, Swapo has yet to win a convincing election victory. I have it on good (non-official) authority that it is not having things all its own way, conventional wisdom aside, at this stage things could go either way

- Secondly, in the event of such a victory Mr Nujoma might well find himself sidelined by the Young Turks who have been at the coalface while he has been lolling in Lusaka these 25 years past.

- Thirdly, attacking Walvis Bay or setting up ANC camps would be regarded as a *casus belli* by the South African government, which has shown that it has no scruples about attacking any perceived threats. In any case, Pretoria will have a future Namibia firmly by the financial short and curlies

So let's all just keep cool. And maybe Mr Nujoma's mates should gag him

Good show, Ysterplaat

I must have attended a dozen Ysterplaat "open days" in my time, and they have always been well-organized events, but I think readers will agree with me that last Saturday's was the slickest of them all. Full marks to Colonel Des Lynch, the OC Ysterplaat, chief organiser Commandant Dereck Emery and all their colleagues

- Willem Steenkamp is a reservist of the Citizen Force

254 South 22-29/3/89.

Soldiers to stand trial

From MARK VERBAAN

WINDHOEK. — Six members of the South African Defence Force, including four high-ranking white officers, had a presidential immunity from prosecution on murder charges overturned in the Supreme Court here this week.

Almost one year ago today, on March 22, the six soldiers were due to make their first Supreme Court appearance on a charge of murdering an elderly Swapo member, Mr Immanuel Shifidi, at a public rally of the organisation in Windhoek's Katatura township on November 30, 1986.

Minutes before the trial was to begin, however, relatives of the dead man were told that President P W Botha had issued a certificate banning the trial from proceeding.

The certificate, issued in terms of Section 103 of the Defence Act, guaranteed the six men absolute immunity from prosecution.

This section of the Act

exempts members of the Security Forces from criminal or civilian court action if they "act in good faith in combatting terrorism in an operational area"

The men who are to stand trial for Shifidi's murder are two colonels, a commandant, a lieutenant, a corporal and a private.

In 1987, at an inquest into Shifidi's death, dramatic evidence of army involvement emerged in the fatal stabbing of the 58-year-old Swapo nationalist.

An affidavit from a taxi driver in Northern Namibia revealed that more than 50 armed members of the Defence Force's 101 Battalion at Ondangwa were ferried to Windhoek with the express intention of disrupting Swapo's last meeting of 1986.

The soldiers were dressed in civilian clothing and were armed with bows and arrows, knives, clubs and pangas.

At the rally, they infiltrated the crowd and began stoning and beating Swapo supporters.

The crowd of several thousand scattered in panic and Shifidi was fatally stabbed in the chest by one or more of the soldiers.

The case was expected

to rock the military hierarchy both in Namibia and South Africa as the incident was clearly orchestrated at the highest level.

The certificate preventing the trial from going ahead provoked a massive outcry in Namibia and abroad.

The move was widely condemned as blatant interference in Namibia's ju-

dicial system and the due process of law.

The daughter of the dead man, Ms Hilda Shifidi, brought an application last August to have the certificate set aside.

This week a full bench of the Supreme Court declared the certificate to be invalid and without any effect in law.

The three judges ruled

that the six soldiers shall be prosecuted for Shifidi's murder.

The costs of the application are to be paid by Mr PW Botha and the Administrator General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

Shifidi was released from Robben Island Prison in 1985 after serving an 18-year sentence under the Terrorism Act.

SIMON BARBER

HAVANA — Sergeant Johan Papenfus's freedom hung in the balance yesterday as South Africa, Angola and Cuba met for the second day of Joint Commission talks here

Foreign Affairs director-general Neil Van Heerden called the negotiations for the prisoner's release "generous and substantive" but declined to speculate on whether he would soon be freed from the Cuban military police barracks where he has been held for the past eight months.

There were indications that if a deal was not struck this week, Papenfus' con-

POW's release is still in doubt

(25) BIDM 22/3/89

finement could be significantly prolonged

The South African side was believed to be hoping that Angola and Cuba would drop their insistence on trading him for prisoners held by Unita

There is considerable dispute about how many POWs Unita has. This would require a lengthy International Red Cross investigation to settle

**Appeal
expected**

254

Sowetan 22/3/8

THE South African Government is expected to appeal against a SWA/Namibia Supreme Court decision invalidating a certificate issued by President P W Botha to halt criminal charges against six security force members.

The men were to stand trial on charges relating to the death of a veteran Swapo member and former Robben Island detainee, Mr. Immanuel Shifidi, in November 1968.

254

SOUTH VIEW

Why Saul objected

Conscientious objector Saul Batzofin has decided not to join the "brain drain" like many of his friends in the business world. Instead, he is preparing to go to jail for his beliefs. He told CHIARA CARTER why he took this decision.

WHEN Saul Batzofin was at university he played Klavergas during political meetings. Now, nearly ten years later, he is psyching himself up for the moment the prison gates close behind him.

Batzofin, 28, faces an 18-month prison sentence for refusing to attend an army camp. He was found guilty of refusing to serve in the SADF and will be sentenced on April 12.

From being "a typical apathetic white South African" to appearing in the Johannesburg regional court on a charge of refusing to serve has been a slow process for Batzofin, an insurance company employee.

He grew up in what he describes as a "conservative middle-class home" in Welkom and began his national service "without any strong moral views about conscription, viewing it as a necessary evil".

The turning point came while he was a national serviceman in Namibia.

"I began to see the SADF as serving the interests of the Nationalist Party and upholding

apartheid," the softly spoken objector explained.

On returning to "civvie street" he did not immediately become a political activist.

He began working at an insurance company studying part-time for his B Comm degree and continued to do army camps.

Discussions with friends who told him about their experiences serving in the townships motivated him to join the now restricted End Conscription Campaign.

"The contradiction between being a member of ECC and doing army camps was so great that it reached a point where I had to take a stand.

"I realised I could not look at myself in the mirror, if I continued

to serve in the SADF.

"Exile was not an option. I am a South African and leaving this country would be like a life sentence.

"It was not easy to send a telex to the SADF saying I refuse. But it was easier than continuing the battle against my conscience."

Batzofin is not a universal pacifist. He is opposed to serving in the Defence Force on political grounds.

"I am prepared to fight to defend my country but I am not prepared to fight for apartheid.

"Serving in the SADF is perpetuating a system which I think is morally unjustifiable. White South Africans should be working to change this system, not fighting to

uphold it.

"I am also not a coward. I served time in Namibia and continued to do camps after that. At present I have a clerical job in the army.

"I don't want to go to jail. I am not choosing to go there. Obviously I would prefer to do community service rather than serve time with common criminals.

"It is the government's choice whether or not I am jailed. They have the options, I don't."

Batzofin's parents do not agree with his decision.

They were taken aback when he, together with another 142 men throughout South Africa, last October said they refused to serve in the SADF.

"They still don't understand but they have said they are prepared to support me if I need things while I am in jail."

His employers have also been supportive.

They have indicated that they will not terminate his employment and will review his benefits when he comes out of jail. They are also prepared to give evidence in mitigation.

Batzofin is the first conscientious objector from the world of business. This is probably because most objectors in the business and professional world emigrate — the brain drain commonly lamented by big business.

But as the number of conscientious objectors grows other companies will probably be forced to face the issue.

Two other conscientious objectors, David Bruce and Charles Bester were sentenced to the maximum sentence of six years for refusing to serve.

Dr Ivan Toms, who, like Batzofin also refused to attend a camp, was sentenced to 630 days. This was later reduced to 540 days. All three cases are on appeal.

Southern 22/3/89

POW freed soon

HAVANA — A South African soldier held in Cuba as a prisoner-of-war for nearly a year, will almost certainly be freed soon, South African and Cuban government sources said yesterday

The fate of Rifleman, Johan Papenfus and the exchange of prisoners-of-war was one of the topics discussed at a two-day meeting here of a joint commission from Angola, Cuba and South Africa.

Papenfus was captured last May near the Angolan-Namibian border and transferred to Havana to undergo successful reconstructive surgery on his left leg — Sapa-Reuter

Budget memorandum claims need for a major programme of weapons development

Peace will cost more than war, says SADF

Star 22/3/87

It appears the cost of peace in SWA/Namibia will be higher than the cost of South Africa's war there PETER FABRICIUS reports

South Africa's long embroilment in the war in South West Africa/Namibia and Angola is coming to an end — but now it has emerged that the peace is going to cost more than the war.

This year's R8,655 billion defence budget — up R1,741,689 million on last year's budget — and the R460 million addition to last year's budget, clearly show this.

It is difficult to say how much the bush war cost. Independent military experts roughly estimate it at about R1 000 000 a day.

The military itself gives a rough figure of about half that — R100 million to R150 million a year. Whichever figure is right, it is obvious that the amount is just a drop in the ocean of the extra money which the SADF demands to keep itself ready to counter threats against the country.

And the SADF explains that the costs of the bush war have in any case been "marginal" compared to the basic costs incurred anyway by maintaining a defence force at the ready.

To maintain readiness to counter threats against the country, national service is not to be reduced, as Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has said.

Balance books

That the peace would cost more than the war first became apparent when the SADF asked for an extra R460 million in its additional budget recently to balance its books for last year.

The SADF's R8,655 billion main budget for 1989/90 is up a hefty 20 percent on last year's budget.

Most of these extra costs were caused by the war ending either directly or indirectly.

In the additional budget:

- About R17 million was the estimated direct cost of the actual implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 during the present book year.

- About R130 million was to cover the cost of physically withdrawing troops from Angola and Namibia and accommodating them in South Africa.

- But most of the additional budget — about R345 million — was because of the "changed strategic situation in southern Africa arising from the withdrawal of the SADF from Angola", a defence memorandum to the budget said.

Essentially this was explained by military financial sources along these lines:



The 72 Motorised Infantry Brigade drive Ratel personnel carriers in a Johannesburg parade — the costs of maintaining an ever-ready army are far higher than those incurred in the bush war, according to the SADF.

While South Africa was fighting well inside Angola, the front line was far from bases in Namibia which were well beyond the reach of the enemy's conventional weaponry — including MiG23 aircraft.

When the SADF pulled back to Namibian bases in August last year under the Geneva Agreement these bases came within the range of conventional attack. The defences of these bases had to be beefed up — and the production of certain weapons such as the Rooikat armoured car had to be accelerated.

In the 1989/90 Budget the costs of implementing the SWA/Namibia peace plan still figure. But it is clear that the bulk of the increase will go

to developing production and buying new weapons. This time the SADF gives no strategic motive but explains that the increase is due to the need for the SADF to finance its long-postponed modernisation and re-equipment programmes.

Neither the threat nor the necessity to replace obsolete weapons systems has disappeared while the arms embargo is still in force.

The SADF now had to enter into "long-term commitments" to meet the challenges of the nineties — that is, the cost of the war — will be ploughed back into these programmes.

This means that even after the direct costs of ending the war — and defending the new front line in Namibia — have ended the SADF will still spend substantially more money than it did at the height of hostilities.

Military sources explain that the costs of fighting a mostly unconventional war like that in Namibia/Angola are "marginal" compared to the basic costs of

keeping a standing army at the ready. Military sources explain that the war costs which would not be incurred by a ready army anyway are few and consist of details such as the R7 a day border allowance for troops. Even the cost of ammunition will not be reduced by much they say. Relatively little ammunition was fired in the bush war and during peace time it has to be produced at almost the same rate — because its shelf life is so short.

Mr Roger Hulley the Progressive Federal Party's defence spokesman, said that he could not accept that the peace would cost more than the war.

"In the very short term this might be so because of the cost of moving troops and re-establishing bases of defending different lines."

'Massive de-escalation'
But if you look beyond one year there should be a massive de-escalation of costs if you can do with less troops and lower running costs," Mr Hulley said.

There should be a significant saving ploughed back into productive economic uses.

"I can see no need for defence budget increases," However military expert Mr Helmoed-Romer Helman — the South African correspondent of the authoritative *Jane's Defence Weekly* — agrees with the military that development of conventional weapons had been neglected during the war and that the defence budget had for a while been too low at about four percent of gross domestic product.

It needed to rise to about seven to eight percent to catch up but he thought it unlikely the public would let the defence force get away with such a large increase because of the popular perception that peace should cost less than war.

He said the country needed several new weapons, including:

- A fighter aircraft fleet which could cost between R1 500 million and R3 000 million.
- A new air defence system — the SADF had been forced to try to shoot down MiG23s with 20 mm cannon during the war.
- New submarines at about R300 million each.
- A new tank to replace the aged Centurion.
- A combat helicopter and a replacement for the Puma helicopter.

JEWELMART'S
COP AND FACTOR

Star 22/3/87

254

SADF chief, reporters visit soldier

Papenfus 'may be freed soon'

Private Johan Papenfus

HAVANA — The South African soldier held in Cuba as a prisoner-of-war for nearly a year, Rifleman Johan Papenfus, would almost certainly be freed soon, South African and Cuban government sources said yesterday

The meeting of the Joint Commission on the Angola/Namibia peace accords was "approaching a mutual position" on the vital issue of a prisoner swap as it drew to a close last night

Securing the release of Rifleman Papenfus was the main aim of the South African contingent, led by Director-General of Foreign Affairs Mr Neil van Heerden

The meeting of the South Africa-Cuba-Angola commission which oversees the Angolan-Namibian peace settlement, was expected to have ended last night with a reception given by Cuban President Fidel Castro

No dramatic problems

South African foreign affairs sources said last night the meeting was approaching a close yesterday "with no dramatic problems or breakdowns"

The outlook was "not entirely negative"

The three sides were "approaching a mutual position" on the crucial question of a prisoner swap

A statement is expected to be released later today before the SA team returns

The gathering in Havana was to report on the monitoring of December peace accords on Angola and Namibia. A similar meeting was held in Luanda last month

The three delegations, and US and Soviet observ-

ers, will meet in Cape Town next month

Rifleman Papenfus was captured last May near the Angolan-Namibian border and transferred to Havana to undergo reconstructive surgery on his left leg

Having fully recovered, he now walks normally, according to South African journalists who saw him on Monday in his cell at the military police headquarters of the Havana garrison, on the outskirts of the Cuban capital

The visit, organised by Cuban authorities for visiting South African and Angolan journalists, fuelled already strong speculation that the 26-year-old soldier would be released soon, possibly in a swap for a Cuban

South African defence forces chief General Janjie Geldenhuys also saw Rifleman Papenfus on Sunday

The sole prisoner at the barracks, he was being held in a two-room cell, with colour television, in what journalists called grim but decent conditions

The Havana meeting marked the first time a South African delegation had officially visited communist-ruled Cuba, which does not recognise the Pretoria government

The first South African delegation to come here arrived in 1926, 33 years before the triumph of Fidel Castro

The South Africans were given cordial treatment by Cuban authorities, who provided them with large, comfortable protocol houses — traditionally used for high-ranking visitors — set amid the lush vegetation of the Cubanacan residential district — Sapa, Reuter, Own Correspondent

400 ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ servicemen hospitalized ^{23/3/69}

Political Staff
 MORE THAN 400 national servicemen were admitted to hospital last year with infectious diseases, but only two of them died, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday

The two national servicemen were among 15 who had contracted meningitis, he said in reply to a question from Dr Marius Barnard (PFP, Parktown)

U.D.	AMND	INCR	U.D.	INCR	AMND	INCR	U.D.	INCR	AMND	INCR
8 73	11 77	11 78	8/81	8/82	10/82	10/84	4/87	4/88		
45.62	50.14	49.38	50.13	50.37	53.01	47.12	41.05	38.62		
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44		
28.00	41.80	46.00	46.50	50.00	95.00	103.00	127.00	134.00		
52.14	57.58	56.79	59.05	59.79	62.17	59.92	49.19	45.80		
48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44		
28.00	41.80	46.00	46.50	50.00	95.00	103.00	121.00	128.00		
57.14	57.58	56.79	59.05	59.79	62.17	59.92	46.86	43.73		
48	48	48	48	48	48	44	44	44		
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

BIG POW SWOP

Political Staff
CMT Taps 23/3/89

SOUTH AFRICAN prisoner-of-war Sergeant Johan Papenfus is to be freed on April 1 in a major prisoner exchange.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha, announced last night that Sergeant Papenfus, who has been held in Cuba for the past nine months after being captured in Angola, will be returning to South Africa.

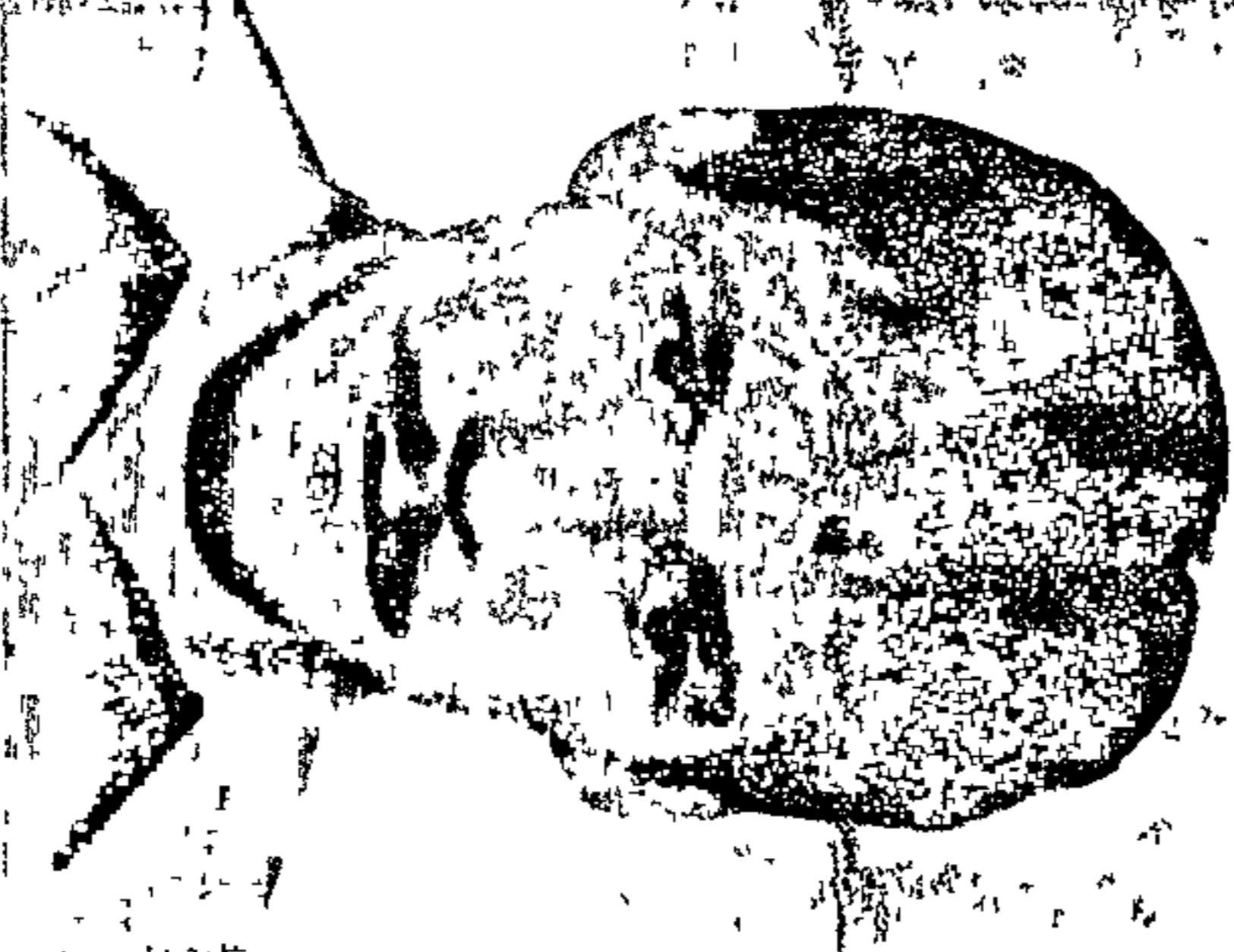
In a brief statement he said South Africa, Angola and Cuba had reached agreement on an exchange of prisoners on April 1.

“South African prisoner Johan Papenfus is included in the exchange.”

Sergeant Papenfus was injured in action and was sent from Angola to Cuba for specialised hospital treatment.

His eventual release follows the signing of the New York accord, cementing an end to the war between South Africa and Angola and making provision for the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 bringing independence to Namibia.

FREE SOON . . . POW Sergeant Johan Papenfus



Son of Passtoors to visit her in jail

JOHANNESBURG — Belgian schoolgirl Helene Passtoors is due to visit his mother Helene Passtoors in prison this week amid rumours that she could be released soon from a 10-year sentence for treason.

A Belgian Embassy official said yesterday that Fabrice, 17, was expected in South Africa today and would be taken to see his mother tomorrow.

Government sources and diplomats said Belgium and South Africa were close to a deal on releasing Passtoors, an ANC arms courier, in exchange for unspecified political undertakings.

Foreign Minister Mr P. W. Botha declined to comment, but said “We’re talking to the Belgians. We’re in touch.”

Resolution 435 is April 1 — the day of the swap.

While it is known that at least two Cubans held by Unita will form part of the exchange, there is also speculation that Helene Passtoors, a Belgian citizen jailed for security offences, may also be involved, though it was impossible to confirm this last night.

Embassy official confirmed that negotiations were under way, saying “We are closer than we have ever been, but I cannot tell you anything definite at this stage.”

Passtoors’s lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, said he could not confirm the reports Passtoors was arrested in 1985 on charges of helping to ferry arms, identify targets and establish weapons caches for the ANC.

Her former husband, Mr Klaas de Jonge, was arrested about the same time. He escaped from police custody to the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria, where he lived for two years until he was sent home as part of an elaborate prisoner exchange — Sapa-Reuter.

Passtoors was arrested with her husband Mr Klaas de Jonge, who later escaped and took refuge in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria, from where he was finally freed in a major prisoner swap involving South Africa, France, Angola and the Netherlands. The swap took place late in 1987.

Mr Botha held talks with his Belgian counterpart, Mr Leo Tindemans, last week and the Belgian government is due to meet today to discuss the issue.

Mr Botha said after meeting Mr Tindemans that he would have to report to the State Security Council, which he is understood to have done this week.

It is understood the matter was also raised at yesterday’s cabinet meeting. Today’s meeting of the Belgian government will apparently discuss the latest South African proposals on the issue and if agreement can be reached, Ms Passtoors could also be freed within the foreseeable future.

The release of Sergeant Papenfus followed a meeting of the Joint Military Monitoring Commission in Cuba which is being attended by Cuba, Angola and South Africa, with Russia and the United States as observers.

Before the meeting this week, the director-general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, said the release of Sergeant Papenfus was at the top of the South African agenda.

He said a “global exchange” was being worked on but that one of the major stumbling blocks was disagreement over the number of Cubans being held by Unita. While Unita claimed it had only two Cuban prisoners, Cuba claimed that they had far more.

Resolution 435 is April 1 — the day of the swap. While it is known that at least two Cubans held by Unita will form part of the exchange, there is also speculation that Helene Passtoors, a Belgian citizen jailed for security offences, may also be involved, though it was impossible to confirm this last night.

Editorial attack on the SADF was one-sided

256
From Director Public Relations,
SA Defence Force (Pretoria)
Cape Times 23/3/89

THE Defence Force objects to the one-sided attack on not only the Minister of Defence but also on the Defence Force itself (editorial comment 'Slandering a bridge builder' and the cartoon, Cape Times March 21)

First, the Cape Times made no effort to approach the Defence Force for comment on the content of Mr Jan van Eck's speech in parliament in which he alleged that churchmen in Mamelodi were described by the Defence Force as 'the enemy'

In fact only one newspaper in South Africa asked the Defence

Force for its comments. On March 17 1989 at 11 47am this newspaper, based in the Transvaal, was given the following comment

A Defence Force spokesman said videos and briefings are routine and aimed at orientating new troops into the area in which they are to operate. As far as this specific case is concerned, at no stage did the briefing officer refer to the people mentioned by Mr van Eck as 'the enemy'

A simple phone call to the Defence Force would have been in keeping with the journalistic tradition of publishing both sides of any given matter and would have given readers of the Cape Times another perspective

Secondly, the Defence Force is of the opinion that the cartoon was in extremely poor taste. The implication that the Defence Force would use effigies of clergymen for bayonet practice defies the imagination. In addition, the cartoon implies that those in authority in the Defence Force condone hostile and aggressive attitudes towards the clergy (note the corporal overseeing the bayonet practice)

Nothing could be further from the truth. In the interests of fair and objective journalism, the Defence Force would like to see this perspective placed on the editorial comment and the cartoon as soon as possible

SOUTH Africa's long embroilment in the war in South West Africa/Namibia and Angola is coming to an end. But the peace is going to cost more than the war.

This year's R8,655 billion Defence Budget — up R1 741 899 million on last year's budget — and the R460 million addition to last year's budget, clearly shows this.

It is difficult to say how much the bush war cost. Independent military experts roughly estimate it at about R1 million a day.

This amount is just a drop in the ocean of extra money which the SADF demands to keep itself ready to counter threats against the country.

And the SADF explains that the costs of the bush war have in any case been "marginal" compared to the basic costs incurred anyway by maintaining a defence force at the ready.

Budget

To maintain readiness to counter threats against the country, national service is not to be reduced, as Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has pointed out.

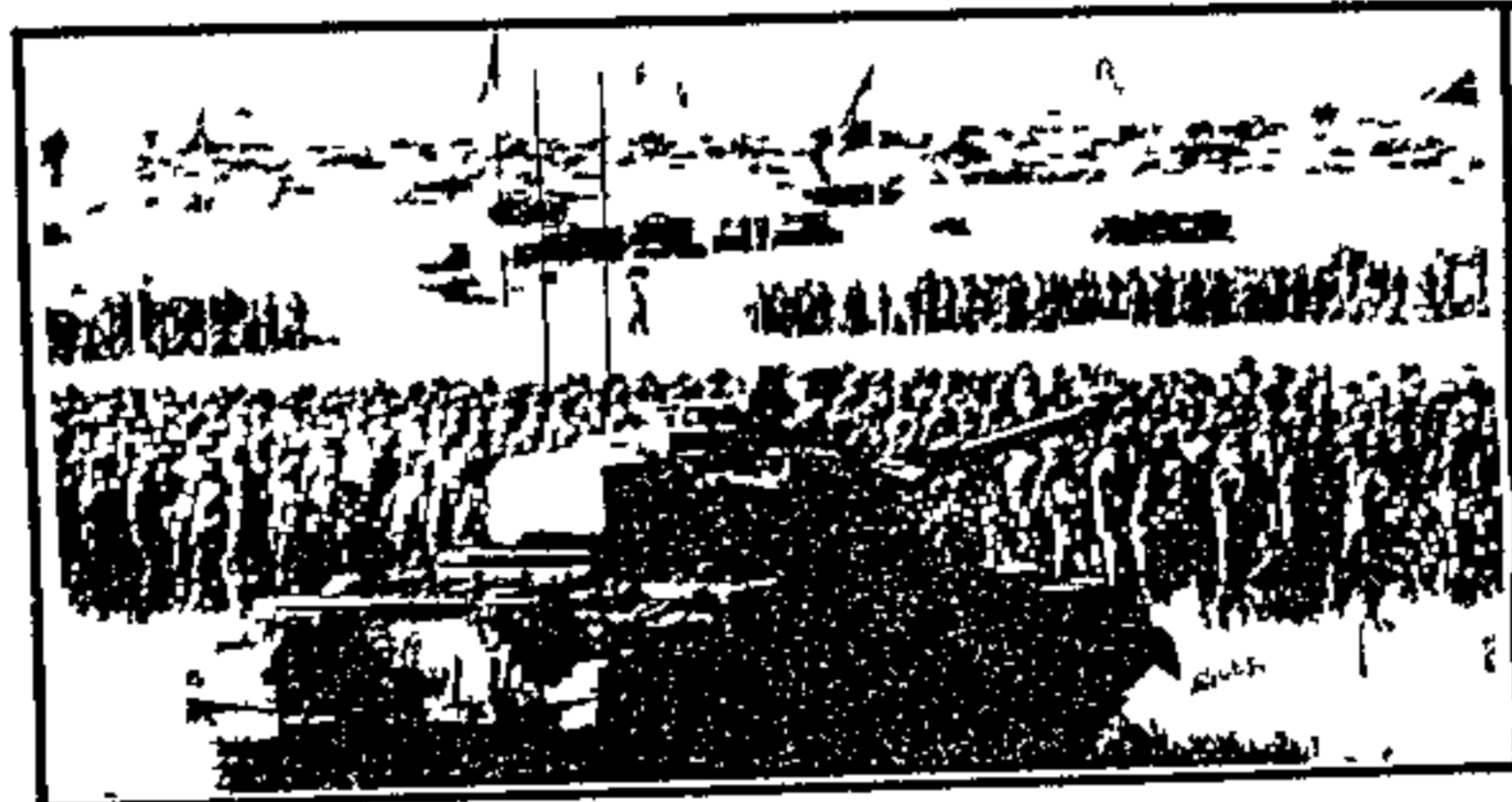
That the peace would cost more than the war first became apparent when the SADF asked for an extra R460 million in its additional budget recently to balance its books for last year.

It was confirmed last week when the SADF presented its R8 655,55 million (R8,655 billion) main budget for 1989/90. This was up R1 741, 899 million on last year's budget — a hefty 20 percent (although the SADF pointed out that

Why PEACE costs more than WAR

Sowetan 23/3/89

254



SOUTH African troops in the field The cost of the bush war has been estimated at R1 million a day, but this amount is just a drop in the ocean against the Defence-Budget of R8655 551 million which the SADF demands to keep itself in readiness to counter threats against the country.

after making allowance for salary hikes the increase over last year's actual expenditure was only 13,7 percent).

Most of these extra costs were caused by the war ending, either directly or indirectly.

Pullout

In the additional budget, about R17 million was the estimated direct cost of the actual implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 during the



present book year. About R130 million was to cover the cost of physically withdrawing troops from Angola and Namibia and accommodating them in South Africa — the total cost of which would eventually rise to between R150 and R200 million if one included costs to be incurred in the 1989/90 budget.

But most of the additional budget — about R345 million was because of the "changed strategic situation in Southern Africa arising from the withdrawal of the SADF from Angola", a Defence memorandum to the budget said.

Explanation

"This resulted in the SADF having to review its planning and make certain adjustments to its force structure."

Essentially this was explained by military financial sources along these lines:

While South Africa was fighting well inside Angola, the front-line

was far from bases in Namibia which were well beyond the reach of the enemy's conventional weaponry — including Mig-23 aircraft.

So it was possible to defend these bases lightly and cheaply.

When the SADF pulled back to Namibian bases in August last year under the Geneva Agreement, these bases came within the range of conventional attack.

No motive

The defences of these bases had to be beefed up — and the production of certain conventional weapons such as the Rooikat armoured car — had to be accelerated.

In the 1989/90 budget the costs of implementing the SWA/Namibia peace plan still figure.

But it is clear that the bulk of the increase will go to developing producing and buying new weapons.

This time the SADF gives no strategic motive but explains — in a memorandum attached to the budget — that the main increase is due to the need for the SADF to "finance its long postponed modernisation

tion and re-equipment programmes.

Neither the threat nor the necessity to replace obsolete weapons systems had disappeared, while the arms embargo is still in force."

The SADF now had to enter into "long-term commitments" to meet the challenges of the nineties.

Any savings in the SADF's "operating expenses" — i.e. the cost of the war — will be ploughed back into these programmes.

This means that even after the direct costs of ending the war — and defending the new front line in Namibia — have ended the SADF will still spend substantially more money than it did at the height of hostilities.

Military sources explain that the costs of fighting a mostly unconventional war like that in Namibia/Angola are "marginal" compared to the basic costs of keeping a standing army at the ready.

Military sources explain that the war costs which would not be incurred by a ready army anyway are few and consist of details such as the R7 a day border allowance for troops.

Even the cost of ammunition was fired in the bush war and during peace time it had to be produced at almost the same rate — because its shelf life is so short."

Mr Roger Hulley the Progressive Federal Party's Defence spokesman, said that he could not accept that the peace would cost more than the war.

"I can see no need for Defence Budget increases."

However military expert Mr Helmoed-Romer Heitman — the SA correspondent of the authoritative *Jan's Defence Weekly* — agrees with the military that development of conventional weapons had been neglected during the war and that the Defence Budget had for a while been too low at about four percent of gross domestic product.

Catch up

It needed to rise to about 7 to 8 percent to catch up, but he thought it unlikely the public would let the Defence Force get away with such a large increase because of the popular perception that peace should cost less than war.

He said the country needed several new weapons, including a fighter aircraft fleet which could cost between R1 500 million and R3 000 million, a new air defence system (the SADF had been forced to try to shoot down Mig 23s with 20 mm cannon during the war), new submarines at about R300 million each, a new tank to replace the Centurion, and a combat helicopter and a replacement for the Puma helicopter — *Sowetan Correspondent*

GERMAN EMBASSY...
ARING...



Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Kjaaste and Sam Mabe. Sub editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Muthaku. All of 61 Commando Road Industria West, Johannesburg.

The reproduction or broadcast without permission of articles published in this newspaper on any current economic, political or religious topic is forbidden and expressly reserved to The Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd under Section 12(7) of the Copyright Act 1978.

• Write to the Editor at PO Box 6663 Johannesburg 2000. Nom de plumes can be used but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

Papenfus to
be released ²⁵⁴
in exchange ^{Star 23/3/89}
on April 1

Political Correspondent

Rifleman Johan Papenfus, the South African prisoner of war held in Cuba, will be released in an exchange on April 1, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha announced last night.

An Associated Press report, quoting a Mexican news agency, said 12 Angolans and three Cubans would also be freed.

Rifleman Papenfus (26) of Sunnyside, Pretoria was a technician at Sats before doing his national service. He was captured in Angola on May 4, 1988 after a skirmish, during which he sustained serious leg injuries.

He was flown to a Cuban hospital in Havana for specialist treatment and surgery. South Africa learnt of his capture and whereabouts on May 19.

South African diplomats immediately tried to secure his release. He was soon allowed to exchange letters with his family and also telephoned them.

He was later moved from hospital to an institution in Havana.

Mr Botha said the release of Rifleman Papenfus as part of a prisoner exchange had been agreed to by South Africa, Cuba and Angola at the meeting of the joint commission which ended in Havana yesterday.

Mr Botha did not give details of the exchange. It is believed that Rifleman Papenfus will be exchanged for Cuban prisoners of war held by Unita.

254

Maties meet the ANC

LUSAKA — Afrikaans students from Stellenbosch University began talks with the African National Congress (ANC) in the Zambian capital yesterday.

"There are no interviews of any sort. This is a closed session for political and strategic reasons," said an ANC official.

He barred both local and overseas journalists from entering the hall where the meeting was taking place.

The 20 men and women from the university's Student Representative Council (SRC) had already held talks with officials from the Soviet Union and Cuba, and with Zambian-based African diplomats, diplomatic sources said.

'AN ENEMY OF THE SYSTEM'

w/k
AKG
25/3/89
254

Weekend Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Mamelodi Ned Geref Church in Africa minister Dr Nico Smith says he is regarded as an "enemy of the system" because he does not oppose black people's sentiments.

Dr Smith was commenting on an allegation by independent MP Mr Jan van Eck in Parliament that national servicemen had been shown video film and photographs of him and other whites visiting the area and told they were "the enemy"

A South African Defence Force spokesman said videos and briefings were routine and aimed at orientating new troops into the area in which they were to operate, but he denied that the briefing officer referred to those concerned as the "enemy"

Dr Smith is the only white living in Mamelodi and is often the only white who attends gatherings in the township.

"That is part of my duties as a minister here," he said

"I regard myself, and the people accept me, as part of the community"

He said he often had to attend events such as burials of political activists where, "in the nature of things", there was a lot of emotion,

such as showing of ANC flags. This was "a political expression".

Dr Smith said he was regarded as an enemy because he did not object to this and did not start pulling down ANC banners

"It seems that where they regard the ANC as the enemy, they also regard me as the enemy"

He said the greater part of the community of Mamelodi supported the ANC, "and one must understand this"

During World War Two, Afrikaners had in the same way often showed the Vierkleur — the flag of the old Transvaal Republic — as a form of political expression

"Therefore it is surprising that they do not understand this. They have no understanding that this is the people's sentiments which are finding expression in the showing of ANC flags"

He said the idea of the authorities was simply that all the instigators of unrest were enemies and part of the "total onslaught"

"With all the presence of soldiers they will not get this out of the people," Dr Smith said

"The more they try to suppress these sentiments, the stronger they will grow"



KEPT IN THE DARK Johan Papefus at a Press conference with Cuban and SA reporters

FOR Foreign Affairs director general Neil van Heerden and his Cuban counterpart Carlos Aldana (the Angolans appeared largely super-numerary throughout), the key issue at this week's joint commission meeting in Havana was not the presence of Swapo forces beneath the 16th parallel in violation of the Geneva Protocol or the fate of the joint military monitoring commission after April 1.

What truly mattered was the release of Sergeant Johan Papefus — specifically the manner of its announcement — and how it could be used to put relations between Cuba and South Africa on a more sophisticated footing.

Shift

In pulling off Wednesday's prisoner exchange agreement, Mr Van Heerden and SADF chief General Jannie Geldenhuys have helped lay the foundation for an mitrifying (if perhaps temporary) shift in President Fidel Castro's approach to South Africa and vice versa.

At a private lunch with the

POW exchange talks topped Cuban agenda

competition in the Cuban Foreign Ministry for a seat on the plane to Cape Town for the next joint commission meeting on April 27.

A number of officials are busily learning Afrikaans with the help of the Namibian wife of the local ANC representative.

As for the South African Press corps, we could have scarcely been better treated, under the circumstances.

Indeed, apart from a charge in the weekly edition

of Granma, the party newspaper, that Pretoria was trying to rig elections in Namibia against Swapo, I can scarcely recall a week when I have heard more interest shown in what is happening in South Africa, less criticism levelled or more optimism sounded about the chances of accelerated reform under F W de Klerk.

The usual buzzwords cropped up not once in either official statements or private conversation

Despite Mr Van Heerden's efforts to maintain an atmosphere of high-wire negotiation and drama, the fix on Sgt Papefus appears to have been pretty well in from the moment the first elements of the South African delegation touched down at Jose Marti Airport the previous week with Sgt Papefus's brother and sister in tow.

By that Sunday, it was all but certain the prisoner would be on his way home before the end of the month

and the start of the Namibian independence plan.

Had it not been so, the South Africans, or at least Mr Van Heerden, would likely not have come to Cuba in the first place.

What principally remained to be negotiated was not whether the Angolan prisoners in Unita hands would be part of the exchange package. It had already been effectively settled that they would not be.

The real question was how the deal was to be presented and who, Foreign Minister Pik Botha or President Fidel Castro, was going to get the credit.

Piecing the story together from conversations with both sides, I have to conclude that Mr Van Heerden believed the chief obstacle to a successful outcome was in Pretoria rather than Havana.

His task, an extraordinary one for a South African diplomat, was to make President Castro look good without triggering, or being pre-empted by, an intemperate political response back home.

Gawp

This called for some extremely delicate news

According to his captors, he has had considerable emotional difficulty coming to terms with his POW status since he first learnt of it after arriving at a Havana hospital some 10 months ago.

Concern

The last thing he needed was another media gang — to put it crudely — least of all involving Angolans, who effectively asked him to repent his ever having been on their soil.

Since his release was imminent, he and his family could and should have been spared.

Nor did the episode contribute greatly to Cuban-South African understanding.

The Cuban officers directly responsible for the prisoner, and principally his "minder", army Colonel Celestino Barciz, seemed genuinely concerned about him.

Furthermore, by their standards, his treatment and housing were exceptional, well beyond the standards required by the Geneva Convention.

That was not, however, the first impression of South African journalists freshly arrived from a world where everything Cuban is viewed as calculating and insincere.

Affront

Reflexively, we did not share the Cubans' view of how they were looking after Sgt Papenfus. Equally reflexively, they took our reaction as an affront, which, in their terms, it was.

The second unpleasantness came on Wednesday, about two hours after the exchange had finally been announced.

Sgt Papenfus, his brother and sister and Colonel Barciz were driven to the government guest house where the South African delegation was headquartered.

None was aware that a decision had been reached, nor were they informed on their arrival. They thought they were simply coming to say goodbye to the delegation.

The South African Press bus followed them into the country club-like compound by five or 10 minutes, and it was only when the SABC had its camera up and running and the rest of the corps had settled round the family on the patio with notebooks and tape recorders at the ready that they were given the news.

Surely it would have not been too much to ask that the Papenfuses be granted a little time alone to collect their thoughts before being served up to South African television viewers.

to have required that Sgt Papenfus and his family be kept in the dark. It worked, but not without some unpleasant side effects.

The first came on Monday, when the South African and Angolan Press contingents were taken to gawp at Sgt Papenfus in what the Cubans, probably quite sincerely, called his "house" — a barred but not uncomfortably furnished suite of two rooms and a small exercise yard on a military police base just south of Havana.

Sgt Papenfus is a quiet, none too worldly man who was unlucky enough to be caught up in something far beyond his range of experience.

254

S/ Times
26/3/89

Papenfus swap 'includes 15 Angolan and Cuban PoWs'

JOHAN Papenfus, the SA PoW in Cuba, will be turned over to SA authorities on Friday, probably at Ruacana on the Angola/Namibia border, sources said yesterday

They said in return for Papenfus, three Cuban and 12 Angolan prisoners, including Angolan MiG fighter pilot Domingo Vinez, would be handed over to Angolan and Cuban authorities

16 Dec 29/31 82
MANDY JEAN WOODS

In terms of the Brazzaville protocol signed last December, all prisoners held by Angola, Cuba and SA would be exchanged. The fate of Angolan and/or Cuban prisoners held by Unita could not be determined yesterday

Papenfus, of Gezina, Pretoria, was

sent to Havana for medical treatment after his capture about a year ago

An SADF spokesman said yesterday the SADF had no comment to make on the imminent PoW swap.

Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden, reports Sapa, said yesterday Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan were expected to attend the PoW swap

SADF silent over whereabouts of 6 murder suspects

CAT 7/1/83 29/3/89. 254

Staff Reporter

THE Defence Force has declined to disclose the whereabouts of six soldiers who now face charges following the death of veteran Swapo member Mr Emmanuel Shifidi.

In a move which caused an international outcry, the six members of the Defence Force were granted immunity from prosecution last year when President P W Botha issued a special certificate halting criminal proceedings.

Mr Shifidi, 58, a veteran Swapo member and former Robben Is-

land prisoner, was stabbed to death at a Swapo rally at Katutura, outside Windhoek, in November 1986.

According to the state, more than 50 soldiers in civilian clothing were driven to the rally from their base at Ondangwa, in Ovambo.

They were armed with knives, knobkerries and bows and arrows.

Minutes after the meeting began on a soccer field it erupted into violence, and Mr Shifidi was fatally stabbed as the panic-stricken crowd fled.

Last week the Windhoek Supreme Court invalidated the certificate issued by President Botha, and said that Colonel Johannes Vorster, Colonel Willem Welgemoed, Commandant Antonie Botes, Lieutenant Nicolaas Prinsloo, Corporal Eusebius Kashimba and Private Steven Festus had to stand trial.

Commenting on where the six were now stationed following the SADF withdrawal from Namibia, and whether the SADF would oppose a future attempt to bring the men to trial, an SADF spokesman said "The matter is sub judice."

e

Untag 'wants to rent equipment from SADF'

Star 29/3/87
By Kaizer Nyatumba 254

)

The United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) in Namibia is negotiating with the South African Defence Force to rent equipment, Assocom's foreign trade secretary, Mrs M E Robertson, said yesterday

Reporting on her recent two-day trip to Namibia to establish contact with Untag authorities and offer Assocom's services in publicising the UN peace-keeping force's requirements, Mrs Robertson said Untag authorities were satisfied their widely advertised needs "had reached all major suppliers" in Namibia and South Africa

SA QUOTES TOO HIGH

Untag authorities had placed orders for the supply of motor vehicles and four-wheel trucks with a Japanese supplier since the quoted prices were "more competitive" than those received from South African suppliers, according to Mrs Robertson

She also revealed that the German government had donated a number of vehicles on the understanding that they would be available for future UN operations

Since the delivery of these vehicles was not going to be immediate, Untag urgently wanted to rent about 100 motor vehicles and 100 four-wheel trucks for a two-month period, she said

Untag had received many offers for the supply of foodstuffs and pre-fabricated housing units, and there was still a need for 300 office chairs and desks

Fifty to 100 caravans are also urgently needed. These should have refrigeration, cooking and air conditioning facilities, in addition to showers, toilets and tents to serve as verandas, she said

SAW 29/3/89

Annegarn is 'happy in the ANC' (254)

By Craig Kotze,
Crime Reporter

The family of Paul Annegarn, who was reportedly detained by the African National Congress in its Quatro detention camp, will make no further attempts to bring him back to South Africa after his father was told his son was "happy in the ANC"

Mr Joe Annegarn said yesterday he had received a message from the Red Cross in August last year saying that Paul, a deserter from the SADF, was happy and his family should not try to contact him again

"His mother in London also received a letter saying he was happy in the ANC," said the East Rand businessman and former president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries

The ANC last year promised Mr Annegarn it would produce his son and hold a press conference to respond to allegations that he was being detained in the Quatro camp in Angola, but this did not materialise

Paul was allegedly a member of the all-white Broederstroom ANC cell but left the country before members were arrested last year. Police said he was sent to a detention camp after telling the ANC he no longer believed in the "armed struggle"

— the biggest party of women to ...
A Agulhas, en route to the waters around Marion Island,
at of Table Bay harbour yesterday.

We call up only those needed ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ army chief

¹⁹⁶⁴ 30/3/89
The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Defence Force called up only those men it needed and did not even fully use the days due to it under the Defence Act, the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Kat Liebenberg, said here.

He told military correspondents that national servicemen served only 22 months instead of the laid down 24 months.

"We call up the people we need and if we find later the SADF has no need for a member's service full credit is given"

National Servicemen reporting for two years' duty were mustered only in February and were demobilised in December the next year, giving a 91 per cent utilisation of the time allowed by the Defence Act

66 PERCENT

Citizen Force obligations were also not fully utilised

The Act allowed for 720 days' service after the initial two years' National Service

Unit commanders could call up a Citizen Force soldier for only 66 per cent — 480 days — of his obligation

Even a unit commander's immediate superiors could call

up a soldier only for 83 per cent — 600 days — of the soldier's obligations

From April 1 only the Minister of Defence would be able to call up a member who had already completed 600 days of his service

In effect this meant that only in an emergency would a Citizen Force member be called up to serve his remaining 120 days

Older men called up for Commando service from the Reserve served for only 12 days in the first year. The Defence Act obligation was 30 days

● Ruling out reduced National Service, General Liebenberg said a Permanent Force company — 150 men — would cost more to deploy in the field than a National Service or Citizen Force company

To deploy a company of professional soldiers in the field for a year would cost more than the R5,1-million needed for Citizen Force members and the R3,1-million needed for national servicemen

"With Permanent Force soldiers things like housing, pay and other needs would have to be taken into account"

r
n
n
s
h
c
t
P
L
of
cl
of
fo
h
c
d
c
b

Troopies in army for 22 months

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — National service was 22 months instead of the 24 months laid down — a 91% utilisation, Army Chief Lieutenant-General Kat Liebenberg said yesterday.

He said the citizen force call-up obligation was 480 days against the 720 laid down — a 66% utilisation.

Liebenberg said: "We only call up what we need. If the SADF has no need of a member's service, he is given full credit."

The SA army was made up of 16% permanent force personnel, 14% citizen force (conventional), 19% citizen force (counter-emergency), active citizen force 27% and commando forces 24%. To keep a 150-man national service company operational in Namibia cost about R3,1m a year and a citizen force company R5,1m.

Liebenberg said that in terms of the Defence Act the SADF was under strength.

SADF chief Jannie Geldenhuys said those who suggested there was a clear-cut choice between a fulltime professional army and a part-time army were over-simplifying the issue.

He said a professional defence force had to have a part-time element as a backstop.

CAL Trends
30/3/89 254

Objector given leave to appeal

JOHANNESBURG — David Bruce, who was sentenced to 'six years' imprisonment for refusing to do military service, was granted leave to appeal to the Appellate Division yesterday

Mr Justice J H Coetzee, who confirmed the magistrate's imposition of a mandatory sentence, said it was possible five judges would come to a different decision

He said Mr Bruce was not a criminal in the ordinary sense of the word

— Sapa

SAW 20/3/87

254

SADF 'does not demand full quota'

By Craig Kotze

The Defence Force called up only those men it needed and did not even fully utilise the days due to it under the Defence Act, the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Kat Liebenberg, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing military correspondents at a monthly briefing given by Defence Force Chief General Janne Geldenhuys, General Liebenberg pointed out that national servicemen in effect served only 22 months instead of a full 24 months.

He also outlined other lesser demands made on the time of servicemen which were significantly less than what the Defence Force was entitled to under the Defence Act.

- National Servicemen reporting for two year duty were mustered only in February and were demobilised in December the next year, giving a 1 per cent utilisation of the time allowed by the Act

- Citizen Force obligations were also not fully utilised by the SADF

General Liebenberg said the Defence Act allowed for 720 days service after the initial two years national service, but men could only be called up for the following periods:

- Unit commanders could call up a Citizen Force soldier for 66 percent (480 days) of his obligation

- Even a unit commander's immediate superior, a Command, could call up a soldier for 83 percent (600 days) of that soldier's obligations

- From April 1, only the Minister of Defence would be able to call up a member who had already completed 600 days of his service

In effect, this means that only in an emergency would a Citizen Force member be called up to serve his remaining 120 days

- Older men called up for Commando service from the Reserve fulfil only 12 days service in the first year. The Defence Act obligation is 30 days.

PF soldiers costlier than servicemen

A Permanent Force company — 150 men — would cost more to deploy in the field than a national service or Citizen Force one, the chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Kat Liebenberg, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Although he gave no exact figures, General Liebenberg said that to deploy a company of professional soldiers in the field for a year would cost more than the R5,1 million required for CF members and the R3,1 million needed for national servicemen.

This meant a saving of R2 million if national servicemen were used.

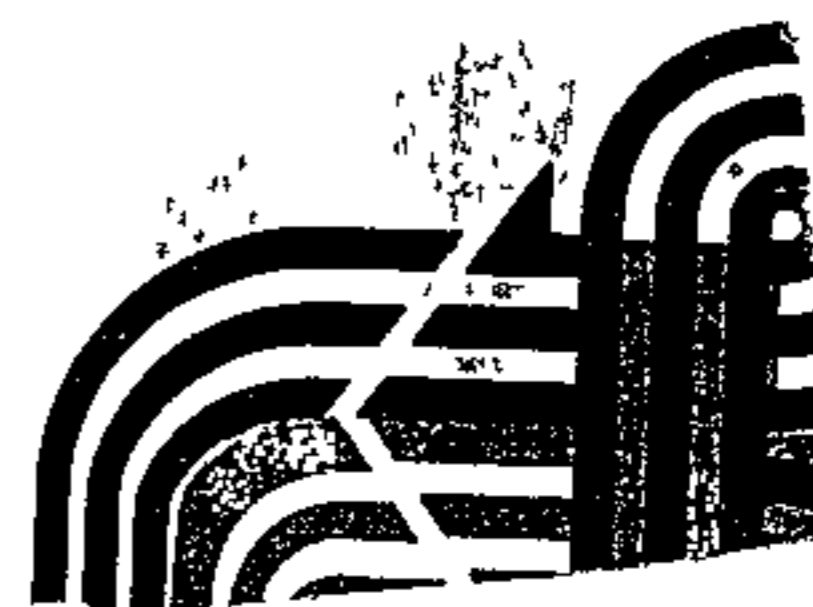
He was addressing military correspondents in Pretoria at a monthly briefing given by Defence Force chief General Janne Geldenhuys.

"Permanent Force soldiers would cost far more than national servicemen or Citizen Force members. Things like housing, pay and other needs

would have to be taken into account," said General Liebenberg, who again ruled out the possibility of cutting the period of national service.

He was speaking against the background of increasing public debate on the role and nature of the Defence Force now that South African troops are withdrawing from Namibia.

General Geldenhuys, speaking on manpower utilisation by the SADF, said the organisation's approach was not how to use an already available force but rather to determine whether there was a need for troops, what it was, and then to call up only those required.



Bruce granted leave to appeal

By Cathy Stagg

David Bruce, sentenced to six years' imprisonment for refusing to do military service was granted leave to appeal to the Appellate Division yesterday.

Mr Justice JH Coetzee, who confirmed the magistrate's imposition of a mandatory sentence, said in the Rand Supreme Court it was possible five judges would come to a

different decision.

In his judgment on March 3, Mr Justice Coetzee said Bruce was not a criminal in the ordinary sense of the word but the appeal turned on the interpretation of a section of the Defence Act.

Parliament had decided on the sentence to be imposed and nothing was left to the court's discretion.

254

(254)

Navy's ex-chief defends call up

B 109 3/13/89

CAPE TOWN — It would be most unwise to reduce the period of national service or the defence budget, outgoing Navy chief Vice-Admiral Glen Syndercombe said at Silvermine yesterday.

At a "change of command" ceremony, Syndercombe handed over command to Vice-Admiral Dries Putter.

In his address, Syndercombe said the flexible combination of the permanent force, the citizen/commando force and

national servicemen was effective and it would be unwise to change this combination and especially to reduce the period of national service or the defence budget which, at 4,4% of GNP, was modest by any international standard.

"To base defence policy upon moves by our enemies, which may yet prove to be temporary aberrations, would be the height of folly indeed," he said — Sapa

JON

0100 0700 1000 1300 1600 1900 2200 2500 2800 3100 3400 3700 4000 4300 4600 4900 5200 5500 5800 6100 6400 6700 7000 7300 7600 7900 8200 8500 8800 9100 9400 9700 10000

8 Feb 21/3/87 (254)

Hitches nearly scupper swop

Pik, Magnus go to meet Papenfus at Ruacana

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Last-minute hitches nearly sabotaged today's scheduled exchange of South African prisoner of war Rifleman Johan Papenfus for Cuban and Angolan Prisoners. Diplomatic sources said the hitches seemed to have been overcome yesterday and that the exchange would take place at Ruacana on the Namibian/Angolan border as planned.

It is understood that problems arose because one of the parties holding prisoners objected to the venue for the release.

3 Cubans, 20 Angolans and MiG pilot

Mr Papenfus will be exchanged for three Cubans held by Unita and 20 Angolans held by South Africa, including a pilot who strayed into Namibian airspace late last year in a MiG23 jet and was forced to land on Namibian soil.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan will be at Ruacana today (FRI) to greet Mr Papenfus who has been held prisoner by Cuba for 10 months after being wounded in Angola.

The two Ministers will also address South African troops and officials in Ovamboland today and again in Windhoek tomorrow, as a prelude to the April 1 start of the United Nations-sponsored independence process for the territory.

The theme of their message is expected to be that South Africa is not abandoning the territory.

SA Govt anxious

The South African Government is anxious to emphasise that it will be in charge of the process leading up to independence because the South African-appointed Administrator-General will continue to govern Namibia after April 1.

The South African Government now likens its role in Namibia to that of Britain during the independence process for Zimbabwe.

It sees South Africa as playing an honourable role in bringing independence to the territory after helping end foreign interference.

Mr Botha is expected to convey a message from President Botha, expressing the Government's appreciation to the South African troops and officials who have served in Namibia.

PUBLIC SECTOR-GOVT-DEFENCE

1989

APRIL - MAY

Category	April	May	Total
Public Sector	10.5	12.0	22.5
Govt	8.0	9.0	17.0
Defence	2.5	3.0	5.5
Other	1.5	1.5	3.0
Private Sector	15.0	18.0	33.0
Govt	10.0	12.0	22.0
Defence	3.0	3.0	6.0
Other	7.0	9.0	16.0
Total	25.5	30.0	55.5

Border swap

POW deal

'nearly

wrecked?

From PETER DELMAR

RUACANA, Namibia. — Yesterday's prisoner-of-war swap between South Africa, Cuba and Angola was almost wrecked when the Angolan rebel movement, Unita, stalled over releasing two prisoners, South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Piik Botha, disclosed after the successful exchange.

South African Rifleman Johan Papenhus crossed the Angolan-Namibian border a free man at 1.25pm yesterday in exchange for 15 Cuban and Angolan POWs.

But Mr. Botha told newsmen afterwards that things were "touch and go" just a few days earlier. "I think I may now reveal that on Wednesday at a certain stage, it was touch and go and this whole exchange would have been called off," Mr. Botha said at a press conference.

"What happened was that two of the Cubans included in the agreement suddenly could not be handed over."

President Mr. P. W. Botha had personally intervened by sending a special representative to Unita leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi, and by 2am on Thursday, the emissary had obtained Dr. Savimbi's go-ahead and plans for the exchange continued.

To page 3



From page 1

First to welcome Rifleman Papenfus was his six-year-old niece, Odette, who brushed aside diplomatic protocol to rush up to her uncle when he walked across the Namibian/Angolan border yesterday afternoon

Next in line was Brigadier Chris Serfontein, Officer Commanding Sector 10, where Rifleman Papenfus was stationed when he was captured on May 4 last year.

Rifleman Papenfus, 26, shuffled past a group of 15 Cuban and Angolan PoWs released at the specially constructed Beacon 1 border post near the Ruacana Falls watched by some 120 local and foreign newsmen

His brother Frank and sister Mariette were on hand to welcome him home, as were Mr Pik Botha and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan

Rifleman Papenfus limped slightly as he walked to freedom. He was flown to Cuba last year to undergo extensive reconstructive surgery after receiving a wound to his left leg

Among the PoWs swapped was Angolan pilot Domingos Devinez, whose Mirage fighter aircraft landed accidentally in Namibian last year

As Rifleman Papenfus moved off to an awaiting minibus with his family, reporters asked him how it felt to be home

"Good. I am very happy," he said

On the other side of the border, the returning Cuban and Fapla troops were given similar treatment — mobbed by Luanda-based journalists before being whisked away to an official reception and a barbecue

Military representatives of the three countries sat at a table straddling the border while a joint statement announcing the disbanding of the Joint Military Monitoring Commission was issued

The commission was established in terms of the Geneva Protocol in August last year to monitor cross-border acts of hostility. In terms of UN Resolution 435, members of the UN's Untag peace-keeping force will take over JMMC functions today

Later at a press conference, Rifleman Papenfus thanked all those who worked for his release

He is expected to be removed from the public eye over the next few weeks while undergoing military debriefing. He will also take at least two weeks' leave due to him

3/4/89

4 The Argus, Monday A

Papenfus in hospital for tests

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Johan Papenfus, the South African prisoner of war who returned home in a historic swap in Namibia, is being treated in a military hospital in Pretoria

A family friend, Mr J Language, said he understood that Papenfus, his godson, would be in hospital for most of next week.

"His sister Marietha said he looked healthy when he returned, but I understand they are doing tests on him nevertheless"

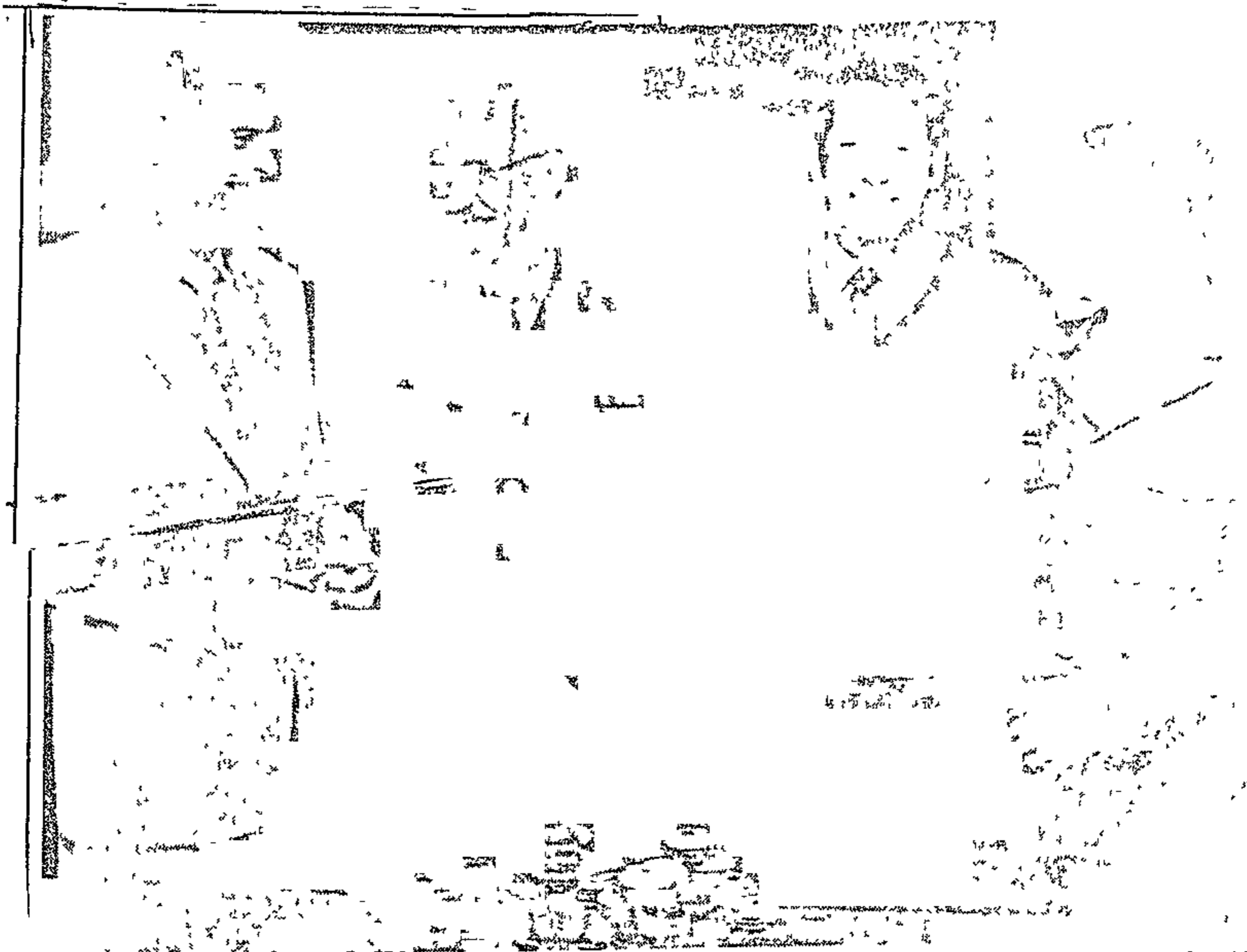
Mr Language said the Papenfus family were overjoyed to have Johan back. He said they had been particularly worried that a last-minute hitch, when Unita refused to release two Cubans, would mean Johan would not be returned to South Africa

IN CUBA

Papenfus was captured in Angola last May and spent most of his 331 days in captivity in Cuba.

On Friday he was exchanged at the Ruacana border post between Namibia and Angola for 12 Angolan and three Cuban soldiers.

His sister Marietha, sister-in-law Benita and six-year-old niece Odette were there to greet him



This is how it is done! Major-General C P van der Westhuizen (left) shows Lieutenant-General R Holtzhausen, Colonel Basil Ginsberg and Major-General L Meyer how to use a yo-yo. They were attending an awards ceremony in Johannesburg. Picture by Alf Kumalo

SADF wins friends with the yo-yo

By Winnie Graham 254

The yo-yo is being used by the South African Defence Force to help build bridges between the races

It has been distributed to tens of thousands of children in the townships in exchange for cleaning litter in the streets

The SADF's "yo-yo" campaign, master-minded by Colonel Basil Ginsberg, a Witwatersrand Command senior staff officer, has also brought in more than R250 000 for the Defence Force Fund — a fund used to provide amenities for troops and to assist in cases of hardship

Various companies and media organisations, including The Star, received golden yo-yo awards from the retiring director of the SADF Fund, Lieutenant-General R F Holtzhausen, at a reception at Defence headquarters in Johannesburg on Friday evening

Speaking at the ceremony, General Holtzhausen said the money raised in the yo-yo campaign during the past 14 years had done much to boost the morale of the men in uniform

"If their morale had not been good, we would not have peace today," he added "The SADF has been instrumental in getting us to this point Without

the SADF, and without our national servicemen, we would not be enjoying the present climate of peace

"I predict that we are heading for a fortunate phase in the history of our country There is a place in the sun for all people of South Africa"

The campaign was initiated in 1975 when R18 000 was raised for the fund Three years later R22 000 was collected, another three years later R77 000 and a further three years later R90 000

Sponsors who backed the campaign — run with military precision — helped push the figure to R253 000 this year Last year the sponsored yo-yos — advertising various firms — were sold to children

Yo-yos became the craze as boys and girls throughout South Africa tried to master new tricks with it

This year the army decided to give yo-yos to underprivileged children in the townships who helped fill refuse bags with litter

Colonel Ginsberg added "In a small way, this created enormous goodwill in the townships"

The success of the campaign has prompted Lieutenant-General L Meyer, the new chairman of the fund, to extend fund-raising until December this year

Report says SAAF jets are in action

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Four South African Air Force Impala jet fighters have joined the battle against Swapo combatants in Namibia, according to reports here.

Quoting sources in Windhoek, the Zimbabwe news agency Ziana, and the Pan African News Agency, Pana, said Major-General Hans Dreyer had revealed the despatch of the fighter aircraft to back up 101 Battalion. The report said Koevoet, the police counter-insurgency unit, had lost seven Wolf turbo vehicles and 15 others had been damaged.

In an editorial today the main Zimbabwean newspaper, *The Herald*, said there was no chance of the United Nations independence process for Namibia being reversed.

The presence of UN troops in the territory was in accordance with Resolution 435 which South Africa, on its own, could not abrogate.

The newspaper said Untag had a lot of blood on its hands for the deaths in Namibia.

Its forces should have been in place from the first day but they were not.

President pays tribute to freed PoW

PW gives Papenfus Tuynhuys welcome

Star 4/4/89
254

By Michael Morris
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Private Johan Papenfus, who returned to South Africa from Cuba in a dramatic prisoner-swap on Friday, was welcomed home by President Botha and Mrs Elize Botha at Tuynhuys yesterday

Dressed in a light-grey suit, the 26-year-old former prisoner-of-war smiled as he shook Mr Botha's hand.

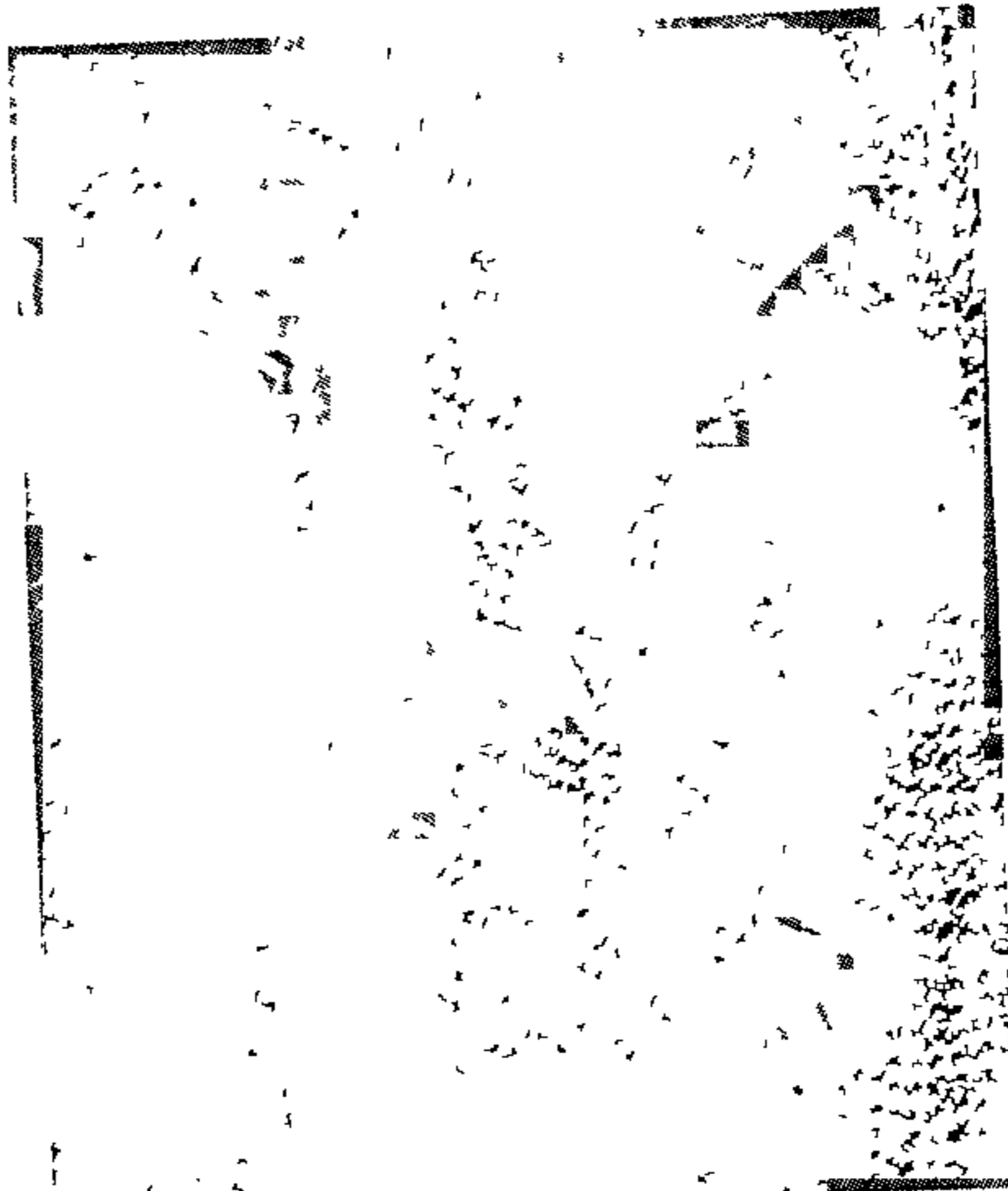
In a brief speech to welcome Private Papenfus home to "the fatherland", the President said it was "a great pleasure to see you in such good health and we appreciate your presence among us"

Brief tribute

He thanked Mr Papenfus's family — he was accompanied at the Tuynhuys by his sister, Marietha, his brother Frank — for their courage and fortitude

In a brief tribute, Mr Botha said "What you have done for our country and for us all will be appreciated. It is a privilege to welcome you"

The Papenfus family had tea with Mr and Mrs Botha, several members of the Cabinet, including Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis and Health Minister Mr Willie van Niekerk, as well as the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, and Chief of the SADF, General Jannie Geldenhuys



Former PoW Private Johan Papenfus is welcomed home by President P W Botha at Tuynhuys. Behind them (on Private Papenfus's right) are, from left, his sister Marietha, his brother Frank's wife, Benita, and Frank.



PW AND PoW . . Former prisoner-of-war Rifleman Johan Papenfus is greeted by President P W Botha at Tuynhuys yesterday. Looking on is Mrs Elize Botha.

Picture ERIC MILLER

Papenfus welcomed home

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha yesterday welcomed Rifleman Johan Papenfus back to South Africa at a brief Tuynhuys ceremony attended by several cabinet ministers and senior military brass

The former PoW appeared somewhat overawed by the occasion and could only manage a barely audible stage whisper when thanking Mr Botha for helping to secure his release when it looked as if the PoW swop last week could be called off

Before President and Mrs Elize Botha entered the ornate reception room shortly before 1pm, a high-spirited Mr Pik Botha attempted break the ice by cracking jokes with a rather

anxious-looking Mr Papenfus and conversing with his family. He made cracks about the prickly subject of the official use of Pieteria businessman Mr Albert Vermaas' jet and even Defence Minister General Magnus Malan's controversial visit to Mauritius entered the banter

Mr Botha thanked Mr Papenfus and his family for their patience and endurance during the lengthy process leading to his eventual release last Friday

Mr Papenfus responded by thanking Mr Botha for writing to Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi last week when it appeared that the PoW swop might be in jeopardy

Mr Botha replied "It's a pleasure — otherwise you would still be there"

and person told me
LIK singer's

HOW many words of four letters or more can you make from the letters shown here?
Letter of P W Botha, the

SADF refusal 'coincidence'

Cape Times 10/11/88
Political Staff (25) *ZSL*
THE Harms Commission has found that it was purely coincidence that the Defence Force notified controversial Pretoria businessman Mr Albert Vermaas that he had been refused a security clearance on the same day the commission began its hearings

It also found that although Mr Vermaas used his links with Armscor to create the impression that this was the origin of his wealth, Armscor was innocent of these connections

Mr Vermaas was appointed a director of Eloptro (Pty) Ltd, an affiliate of Armscor, on November 1, 1987. This appointment was subject to a positive security clearance from the SADF.

The commission said "The neces-

sary security was not obtained and on November 10, 1988, Vermaas was informed in writing by the Chairman of Armscor that his appointment had lapsed. The coincidence of the fact that his directorship ended on the day on which the commission began its investigations immediately arose.

"It left the impression that there was a connection."

This resulted in hearings of the commission in which the chairman, Mr Justice L T C Harms, examined the relevant file.

"The commission is indeed satisfied that there was no irregularity, delay or negligence in the handling of the security clearance and that the negative report was the result of Vermaas's business activities."

11/4/89

2 Cape Times, Tuesd

254
254

Assailant of objector Ivan Toms fined R400

By YVETTE VAN BREDA
Court Reporter

A FORMER prisoner was yesterday fined R400 (or four months) in Wynberg Magistrate's Court for assaulting conscientious objector Dr Ivan Toms in a Pollsmoor Prison bathroom.

Daniel Knipe, 26, formerly of Uitsig Farm, Blackheath, was also sentenced to six months' imprisonment suspended for five years for assaulting Dr Toms with the intention of doing grievous bodily harm.

At the time of the assault, Knipe was serving a sentence for stealing R200 from his parents, but his sentence has since expired.

After serving half of his 18-month sentence, Dr Toms was released on R1 000 bail in November last year, pending an appeal against the remaining half.

He was sentenced in March last year for his refusal to serve in the SA Defence Force.

After his assailant was sentenced yesterday, Dr Toms said his attorneys were looking into the possibility "of claiming against the prison services for not protecting me".

"I could go back to the same prison. It's bad enough having your freedom taken away without having to be afraid for your safety at the same time."

Psychiatrist Professor T Zabow said in a report handed to the court that Knipe had undergone periods of hospitalisation at Stikland and Weskoppies maximum-security hospitals.

"All admissions have been related to seriously aggressive and violent behaviour," he said.

Mr P D Theron was the magistrate. Mr R P C Bothune prosecuted. Mrs Judy Koch appeared for Knipe.

TRUWANC

579



MONDAY, 10 APRIL 1989



580

Department, if so, (a) which members and (b) in what capacities,
(3) how often were school committee meetings held in each of these years?

B341E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

- (1) (a) Yes
- (b) Yes

(i) Cape Town West

I D Mkhize

Fezeka

Inshukumo

Cape Town East

Fezekile

Imzamo Yethu

Malzo

Mandlenkosi

Masvile

Vusisizwe

(ii) (aa) All the school committee members of the above schools were elected by parents

(bb) Falls away

(2) Yes

(a) One member in the view of the current circumstances and possible pressure on and intimidation of the member I do not consider it desirable to make his name known

(b) The member is a clerk in the service of the Department of Education and Training

(3) Cape Town West

Name of School	1987	1988
I D Mkhize Secondary School	3	
Fezeka Secondary School	4	
Inshukumo Comprehensive School		5
Cape Town East		2
Fezekile Secondary School founded since August 23 1988		2
Imzamo Yethu Secondary School	4	6
Malzo Secondary School	3	2
Mandlenkosi Secondary School	5	5
Masvile Secondary School	3	4
Vusisizwe Secondary School	3	2

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Humanda

581

MONDAY, 10 APRIL 1989



582

(b) (i) One Senior Sport/Youth official and seven Sport/Youth officials

(ii) Senior Sport/Youth official

In charge of the advancement of all sport and recreational activities in the two area offices in Cape Town Sport/Youth officials

Responsible for sport and recreational activities in the schools of the area offices. Also responsible for the co-ordination of specific codes of sport in the two areas

All the members of the sport personnel are responsible for school sport, community sport and recreation within the total area that the area offices serve

(c) All members of the sport staff are involved in high school sport

(d) R162 124,50

Imzamo Yethu High School

205 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(1) Whether his Department administers Imzamo Yethu High School at Sandkraal, George, if not, what high school facilities are provided for Black children from Sandkraal, if so, (a) how many (i) pupils, (ii) teachers and (iii) classrooms are there at this school and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(2) whether any additional classrooms (a) were provided at this school during the past three years and (b) are to be built there, if so, (i) how many and (ii) when, if not why not,

(3) whether all teachers at this school are fully qualified, if not, how many teachers (a) are and (b) are not fully qualified,

(4) (a) how many pupils were there at this school three years ago and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B489E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) Yes

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

582

(a) (i) 695

(ii) 20

(iii) 12

(b) February 1989

(2) (a) No

(b) Yes

(i) Approximately 30 tuition rooms, planning has not been finalized yet

(ii) Due to other higher priorities elsewhere, a date cannot be furnished at this stage

(3) No

(a) 15

(b) 5

(4) (a) 361

(b) March 1986

National service, religious objectors in alternative service

215 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) (a) How many national servicemen who had been granted the status of religious objectors were placed in alternative service in 1988, (b) in which (i) Government, (ii) provincial, (iii) semi-Government and (iv) local government departments were these national servicemen placed and (c) how many were placed in each such department,

(2) whether any of these departments (a) refused, and/or (b) were not allowed, to place national servicemen, if so, (i) which departments, and (ii) why, in each case?

B499E

The ACTING MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) (a) The number of national servicemen classified during 1988 in terms of the Defence Act, 1957, section 72D(1)(a)(iii) is 222

(b) (i) and (c)

Department of	Economics and
Agricultural	3
Marketing	3
Education and Training	4
Environment Affairs	4

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Humaneri

Finance	1	Christiana	1
Manpower	4	East London	1
National Health and Population Development	8	Edenvalle	1
Public Works and Land Affairs	10	Kingsburgh	2
Water Affairs	4	King William's Town	1
Administration House of Assembly	10	Ladysmith	1
		Lydenburg	1
		Midrand	2
		Newcastle	4
		Oendandaistrus	1
		Orkney	1
		Paul Pietersburg	1
		Phalaborwa	1
		Pinetown	2
		Port Alfred	1
		Potchefstroom	1
		Queensburgh	5
		Randfontein	1
		Stanger	1
		Vredenburg	1
		Winkelspruit	2
		<i>Borough of</i>	
		Amanzimtoti	1
		<i>City Council of</i>	
		Benoni	3
		Durban	4
		Groblersdal	1
		Middelburg Tvl	1
		Middelburg Tvl (Fire Department)	1
		Nelspruit	2
		Pietermaritzburg	1
		Pietersburg	1
		Richards Bay	1
		Sandton	11
		Springs	2
		Thabazambu	1
		Thabong	1
		Tzaneen	1
		<i>Divisional Council of</i>	
		Katfraria	1
		Number placed	198
		Deferment granted	6
		Not placed	18
		(2) (a) No	
		(b) Yes	
		(1) Department of Finance and De-	
		partment of Home Affairs	
		(ii) Security clearance is required	
		for incumbents of posts Reli-	
		gious objectors are not cleared	
		for security purposes	

Humaneri

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES		(2) (a)	and (b) It is the prerogative of every <i>autonomous</i> local authority throughout the Cape Province to decide for itself whether or not to pay allowances to councillors and/or members of management committees. Consequently this information is not readily available
QUESTIONS			
Indicates translated version			
<i>For written reply</i>			
General Affairs			
Coloured persons, management committees and local authorities			
8 Mr W J MEYER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning	(1) (a)	How many (i) management committees and (ii) local authorities for Coloured persons are there in the Republic at present and (b) how many of these committees and local authorities consist of (i) elected, (ii) nominated and (iii) elected and nominated members,	(2) (a) (i) The members of 14 committees (ii) The members of 9 committees (b) (i) 15 (ii) 8 (iii) None
(1) (a) How many (i) management committees and (ii) local authorities for Coloured persons are there in the Republic at present and (b) how many of these committees and local authorities consist of (i) elected, (ii) nominated and (iii) elected and nominated members,	(2) (a)	(i) The members of 14 committees (ii) The members of 9 committees (b) (i) 15 (ii) 8 (iii) None	(2) (a) (i) All (ii) None (b) Not applicable
(2) (a) how many of the members of these committees and local authorities are (i) remunerated and (ii) not remunerated for their services and (b) why are the latter not remunerated,	(2) (a)	(i) 9 (ii) None (b) (i) 9 (ii) and (iii) None	(2) (a) (i) All (ii) None (b) Not applicable
(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?	(3)	No	(3) No
THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING			
The matter vests in the Administrators of the different provinces and they have furnished the following information			
ORANGE FREE STATE			
(1) (a)	(i) 9	(ii) None	(1) (a) (i) 32 (ii) None (b) (i) 29 (ii) 1 (iii) 2
(b)	(i) 9	(ii) and (iii) None	(1) (a) (i) 32 (ii) None (b) (i) 29 (ii) 1 (iii) 2
(2) (a)	(i) All	(ii) None	(2) (a) (i) All (ii) None (b) Not applicable
(b)	(i) None	(ii) Falls away	(b) Not applicable
CAPE PROVINCE			
(1) (a)	(i) 204	(ii) 1	(2) (a) (i) All (ii) None (b) Not applicable
(b)	(i) 197	(ii) 7	(b) Not applicable
(iii)	0		(3) No
TRANSVAAL			
(1) (a)	(i) 32	(ii) None	(1) (a) (i) 32 (ii) None (b) Not applicable
(b)	(i) 29	(ii) 1	(b) Not applicable
(iii)	2		(3) No

222 objectors 'recognised'

CAPE TOWN — A total of 222 national servicemen were granted the status of religious objectors and placed in alternative service in 1988, the Acting Minister of Manpower, Mr Eli Louw, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Giving written replies to a question by Mr Roger Hulley (Democratic Party, Constantia), he said objectors were placed in various Government departments throughout the country.

Mr Louw said only the departments of finance and home affairs refused to accept objectors. This was because security clearance was required for incumbents of posts in those departments and religious objectors were not cleared for security purposes — Sapa

Man fined
R400 for
assault on
Ivan Toms

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A Pollsmoor prison convict who assaulted conscientious objector Dr Ivan Toms in prison was yesterday fined in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court.

Daniel Knipe, 27, of Uitsig Farm, Blackheath, was convicted of assaulting Dr Toms with intent to do grievous bodily harm on June 28 last year.

Knipe pleaded not guilty.

He was fined R400 (or four months) with a further six months' imprisonment suspended for five years.

SOLITARY

Dr Toms told the court that within two weeks of his detention he made representations to the prison authorities to be moved to a single cell because prisoners and warders were prejudiced towards him, they called him a terrorist and he was concerned for his safety.

Thereafter he spent 22 hours a day in solitary confinement.

The court heard that the assault took place in a communal bathroom where Knipe made sexual advances.

HUMANWA

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) The Transvaal Provincial Administration, the Mayor and Town Council of Lebohang

(b) 28 April 1988
20 February 1989 and
11 March 1989

(c) (i) and (ii) The representations mainly dealt with the increase of the numerical strength, remuneration and housing of municipal police as well as the provision of vehicles, a public address system and better office accommodation. These representations were considered thoroughly and during discussions between the South African Police and the parties concerned, resolved to the satisfaction of all the parties

Cape Town meetings between private sector and Joint Management System

*4 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Law and Order

(2) Yes, the complaints are being investigated, but could up until now, not be confirmed on the basis of available evidence. The investigation is continuing

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 19 on 19 April 1988, further meetings of the community liaison forum between the private sector and the Joint Management System have been held in Cape Town, if so, when, if not, why not,
- (2) whether such forums have been established in any other areas, if not, why not, if so, (a) where and (b) when,
- (3) whether similar meetings have been held in other areas if so, (a) when and (b) where, if not why not?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes. It is part of the normal liaison on a local level between the NMS and the private sector and takes place if and when

HUMANWA

(2) whether this official has been appointed to another post in the Public Service, if so, (a) with effect from what date and (b) (i) to what post and (ii) what is the grading of this post?

B479E

†THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) No

In view of my reply to question 5 the transfer of the official is being delayed until the investigation of the charge of misconduct is finalised. In the meantime the official is on compulsory leave

(2) Falls away

National servicemen video films/photographs shown

*7 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Defence †

Whether groups of national servicemen stationed in the vicinity of Pretoria were shown (a) video films and/or (b) photographs this year in which a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, as well as other persons who visited the residential area of Mamelodi appeared, if so, (i) (aa) how many national servicemen were shown this film material and (bb) what are the names of the persons who appear in it, (ii) what was the purpose of showing this material to the national servicemen and (iii) what attitude to the persons appearing in the videos and/or photographs concerned did the persons who showed the material convey to the national servicemen concerned?

B523E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) and (b) No

†Mr J VANECK Mr Speaker arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I want to ask him if he is aware of a statement issued to a Transvaal newspaper on 17 March which reads

A Defence Force spokesman said videos and briefings are routine and aimed at orientating new troops into the area in which they are to operate. As far as this specific case is concerned at no stage did

the briefing officer refer to the people mentioned by Mr Van Eck as the enemy

This is an admission that there was, in fact, such a video and I am asking the hon the Minister on what grounds this statement was made and why he is replying negatively today

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, it is mainly about what was written in the newspapers. Technically, I replied correctly to the question as put by the hon member [Interjections] If the hon member wishes to rephrase his question, he must please place it on the Question Paper

†Mr J VAN ECK Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is he suggesting that this statement issued by the Defence Force to the newspapers, was not issued by the Defence Force, or is it the truth?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am not referring to statements, I am referring to the reply to the question placed on the question paper by the hon member [Interjections]

†Mr J VAN ECK Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is he not aware of the fact that the Defence Force, in fact issued a statement relevant to that matter in the Transvaal?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I shall reply a third time. I am aware of that statement, but the hon member must just put his question correctly, then I shall reply to it

Protection of SA citizens in Nkqongqweni

*8 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 7 March 1989 and in the light of recent incidents allegedly involving South African citizens and members of the Police Force and Defence Force of Ciskei particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, he has made further representations to the Government of Ciskei regarding the protection of South African citizens living in Nkqongqweni, East Peleton if not why not, if so (a) (i) when and (ii) with what

198 objectors granted alternative service

Political Staff

THE government last year placed 198 of the 222 national servicemen who had been classified as religious objectors in alternative service, the acting Minister of Manpower, Mr Eli Louw, said yesterday.

Six objectors were granted deferment and 18 were not placed, he said in reply to a question tabled by Mr Roger Hulley (DP, Constantia).

No government departments had refused religious objectors work with the exception of the departments of Finance and Home Affairs. Security clearance, denied to religious objectors, was required for people working in these departments.

Mr Louw said 64 of the objectors were placed in alternative service in government departments, 67 in the provincial administrations and the remainder in local authorities.

Objector will be sentenced today

254
5/25 13/4/87

By Celeste Louw

Saul Batzofin, a 28-year-old career development officer, will be sentenced in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court tomorrow for refusing to do any military camps

Batzofin of Bellevue, Johannesburg, was convicted by Mr P Bredenkamp on a charge of refusing to render any further service in the South African Defence Force

Saul Batzofin
... goal of non-racial SA.

In previous evidence, the court heard that Batzofin was working towards the goal of a non-racial and democratic South Africa. His refusal to serve in the SADF originated with the general "negative perception of the SADF by the community at large"

It had also developed from two incidents which had occurred during his national service in Owambo and Namibia where civilians had allegedly been hit and corpses kicked around by members of the SADF, the court heard

Yesterday, a social worker, Mrs Johanna Raath recommended that Batzofin be ordered to do community service at Nicro

"He could render 15 hours a week for 130 weeks. Such an order would save taxpayers' money and serve as punishment for Batzofin and it would also serve as a deterrent," she said

Mr G Rautenbach, for Batzofin, argued that Batzofin's perception of the SADF was not wild imagination, but flowed from personal experience

"A person should not be blamed for his convictions. This is not a man who refuses to render his services without reasons," Mr Rautenbach said

Breytenbach denies SADF clergy video

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr. Wynand Breytenbach, yesterday denied that the SADF had been involved in a video about clergymen and other whites who worked in Mamelodi.

The independent MP for Claremont, Mr. Jan van Eck, accused him of contradicting a SADF statement on the issue.

Earlier, he asked him whether groups of national servicemen stationed in the Pretoria area had been shown video films and photographs in which NGK minister the Rev Nico Smith had been depicted.

Mr Breytenbach replied. "Technically, no."

Mr Van Eck asked how he could give such a reply when a SADF statement formally acknowledged the video's ex-

istence. Mr Breytenbach did not answer. Mr Van Eck accused the government of misusing the army through the making of the video.

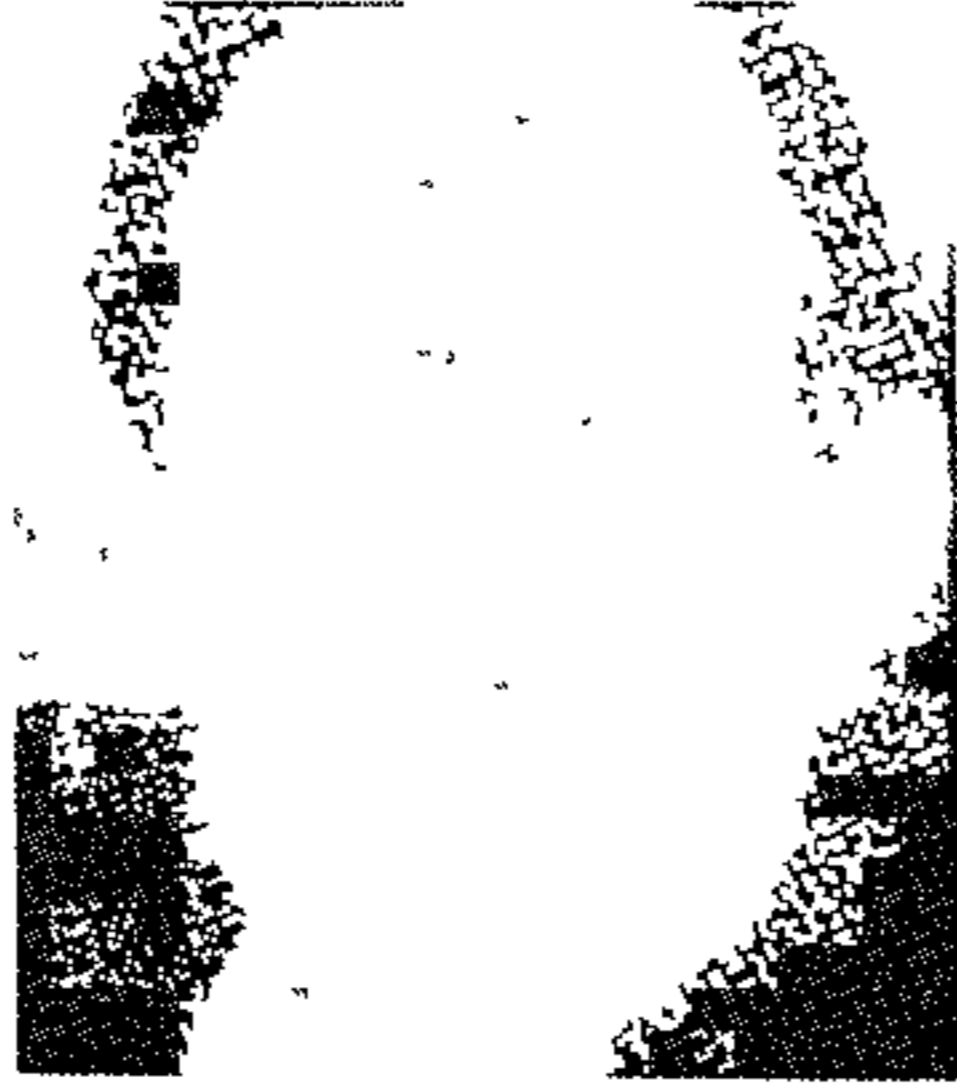
"You are busy making the army the military wing of the National Party." He said a SADF spokesman had stated that videos and briefings were routine and were aimed at orientating new troops.

Mr Smith was a bridge-builder and it was sickening that a person who had devoted his whole life to this purpose was being slandered in this way.

He also quoted from a letter to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, by Mrs Margaret Biggs, wife of the Anglican Dean of Pretoria, who said her daughter had been followed around Mamelodi by con-

Star 13/4/89 (254)

'No details' on SA's role at MNR bases



General Magnus Malan: 'Particulars unavailable'.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday he and his department did not "have at our disposal" particulars corresponding to alleged incidents involving South Africans at MNR bases described by Mr Jac Rabie (NDP, Reiger Park)

Mr Rabie had asked whether General Malan had instructed the department to investigate the alleged involvement of three black and two white South Africans at MNR bases in the Gaza province in 1988

He asked whether any South Africans were involved at these bases, what the nature of their involvement was and whether any had been killed — Sapa

SADF case: PW files appeal notice

Star
13/4/89 Political Staff

(254)

CAPE TOWN — The President, Mr P W Botha, has filed notice to appeal against a Namibian Supreme Court decision invalidating a certificate issued by him to halt criminal charges against six security force members

The men were to stand trial on charges relating to the death of a veteran Swapo member and former Robben Island detainee, Mr Immanuel Shifidi, in November 1986 when a Swapo

meeting was broken up by members of the military unit Battalion 101

President Botha issued a certificate last year invalidating criminal proceedings against Colonel J Vorster, Colonel W Welgemoed, Commandant A Botes, Lieutenant N Prinsloo, Corporal E Kashimba and Private S Festus in terms of the Defence Act

A President's office spokesman yesterday confirmed lawyers had filed the application to appeal

14/4/89 254

Cape Times, Friday

Minesweepers show their paces

Staff Reporter

THE Navy lifted the cloak of secrecy over their new Mine Counter-Measure Vessels (MCMVs) yesterday when members of the press were allowed to go on board a locally-built River Class minesweeper for the first time.

Reporters and photographers were shown how mines were located and destroyed on the last day of a seven-day minesweeping exercise in Table Bay.

Navy divers also simulated a diving emergency. The Officer Commanding Naval Command West, Scout-Admiral Lambert Woodbourne, said mine-sweeping was a particular skill which had to be practised frequently.

During the exercise, dummy and exercise mines were laid in Table Bay and minesweeping operations managed to locate 95% of them.

The River Class MCMVs are fitted with modern electronic mine counter-measure equipment.

Similar exercises were held annually in other South African ports, Admiral Woodbourne said.

254 w.w.m.v.l.

'Criminal' created by his conscience, court is told

By MUSA ZONDI

SAUL BATZOFIN committed a crime of conscience based on his moral convictions

Elizabeth Raath, an official of the National Institute of Crime and Rehabilitation Organisation, this week gave evidence in mitigation of sentence in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court. Batzofin has pleaded guilty to refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force.

Batzofin, 28, a member of the restricted End Conscription Campaign and a career development officer at Liberty Life, also pleaded guilty of failing to notify the SADF of his change of address.

Raath argued Batzofin's talents could be utilised for the benefit of the South African community. If Batzofin did community service he would work for 1 950 hours, six months more than the possible 18-month sentence for refusing to do camps, she said.

He did not object to national service but to military service as he did not want to be part to the civil war in South Africa, Raath said.

The sub-culture of violence in prison life would have contaminating effects on Batzofin who could not stand violence, hence his refusal to serve in the SADF, she argued.

The defense also called David Chandler, a researcher for the Centre for Policy Studies who is also involved in research into alternative forms of national service.

In the survey conducted at the University of Cape Town last year, 60 percent of 300 white male students eligible for military service wanted conscription to be ended and 66 percent planned to leave the country.

This caused major concern among business people about the "brain drain" from South Africa, Chandler said. He argued alternative service would benefit the country since fewer people would leave to avoid conscription.

Batzofin was one of the 143 conscripts who last year stated their intention not to serve in the SADF. His reason was prompted by his experiences in Namibia.

He had told the court the SADF left corpses of Swapo guerrillas in the camp. The bodies were kicked around and then buried in a few inches of sand.

These experiences forced him to conclude the SADF was not acting in the interests of the people.

Sentence is expected today.

18 months for refusing camps

Call Times 15/4/89 Own Correspondent (254)

JOHANNESBURG — Conscientious objector Saul Batzofin was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment by a magistrate here on Friday for refusing to do military camps in the SADF

He was further fined R100 (or 50 days)

Batzofin, 28, a career development officer, completed national service but has refused to do any camps on political grounds

During the trial the court was told Batzofin was committed to building a non-racial SA

The court heard that he had based his decision not to do any further camps on the negative perception of the SADF in the community and his experiences in Ovamboland during his call-up

Passing sentence, magistrate Mr P Bredenkamp said it was not the duty or purpose of the court to judge the political structure in SA but to impose a sentence in accordance with the limits of the Defence Act

Cost of a man's conscience ^{Star 15/4/89} (254)

THE CAMPAIGN and trial of conscientious objector Saul Batzofin, a career development officer at Liberty Life, raise serious questions on the cost of militarisation and conscription to the business community, say members of his support group

Batzofin (28) yesterday had his hopes of doing 1950 hours of unpaid community service dashed when he was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for refusing to do further military duty in the SADF

PAT DEVEREAUX

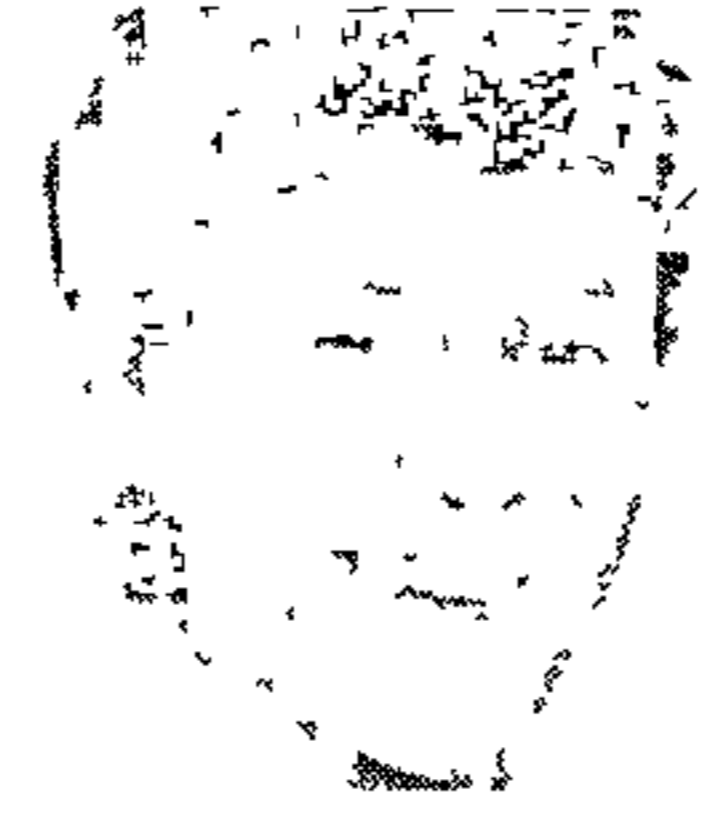
A National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) employee, Mrs Johanna Raath, said "Batzofin was not a criminal and that (Nicro) could certainly use his skills therefore minimising the cost to the taxpayer"

But he was refused this option

No discretion

Johannesburg magistrate Mr P H Bredenkamp said "The Defence Act does not make provision for the sentence, or a portion thereof, to be suspended in order for the accused to do community service and no discretion is left to the court"

Batzofin was also sentenced to a R100 fine (or 50 days) on a second



NO OPTION ... Saul Batzofin.

count of failing to report for military service

The Batzofin campaign and trial, according to a member of his support group, Mr Paul Goller, "raise serious questions in the business community"

"These concern the enormous costs to the economy associated with military service for extended periods and the so-called brain drain — the emigration of a large number of highly qualified and skilled young men," he said

Speaking at a press conference, Mr Goller said "A questionnaire compiled by Saul Batzofin's support group has been sent to 400 prominent members of the business community to survey attitudes to military service

"Replies to the questionnaire received so far show that major organisations are currently

reassessing their attitudes to conscientious objectors and about 75 per cent agree with the suggestion of an alternative non-military community service," said Mr Goller

The father of jailed conscientious objector Charles Bester, Mr Tony Bester, said "We have seen an extraordinary waste of resources on the 20-year war in Namibia. Now a skilled person who has a contribution to make to the business community is jailed. It is a terrible waste"

Dr Ivan Toms, another conscientious objector, whose sentence is pending appeal, said at the conference that conscientious objectors should not be imprisoned with common criminals

No parole

"We want the State to recognise that we are political prisoners and should not be jailed with rapists and murderers," said Dr Toms

"Criminals get parole — which often means a third off their sentences — while conscientious objectors do not"

Lawyers acting for Batzofin, Mr F G Rautenbach and Mr Clive Plasquet, said they were already working on his Supreme Court appeal

LANGUAGE CENTRE RANDBURG

TEL 886-3068/787-0603

Courses in English Afrikaans German
French Italian and Spanish

572305

Transcendental Meditation

TM

The ultimate stress-management and personal development programme

Free Introductory Talks

April 12 or April 18 at 8 00 pm

36 Hannaben Street, Linksfield Ridge

Phone 615-3406 or 616-7577

SA-funded missiles row

The Star's Foreign News Service

THE HAGUE — The Dutch Ministry of Defence is to go ahead with its controversial purchase of a number of South African-funded, French-made ground-to-air missiles

The missiles, Thomson-CSF's Crotale, are due to be delivered in the next few months, after receiving parliamentary approval.

But after a Dutch Ministry of Defence spokesman denied local Anti-Apartheid Movement claims of South African Government involvement in the Crotale series, he later admitted that South African funds had gone into development of the Crotale prototype — but claimed the missile had since been vastly changed

OBJECTOR SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS IN JAIL

6 (Dec 17/4/89) SUSAN RUSSELL

254

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Saul Batzofin was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment by a Johannesburg magistrate on Friday for refusing to attend SADF camps. He was also fined R100, or 50 days jail.

Batzofin, 28, a career development officer, completed national service but had refused to do any camps on political grounds.

During the trial the court was told Batzofin was committed to building a non-racial SA.

The court heard that Batzofin had based his decision on the negative perception of the SADF in the community and his experiences in Owamboland during his two years national service.

Passing sentence, magistrate P Bredenkamp said it was not the duty or purpose of the court to judge the political structure in SA but to impose a sentence in accordance with the limits of the relevant Act.

"Should a suspended sentence be considered it would negate the aim of the legislature, that is, to compel persons to do military service," he said.

A legal representative said Batzofin would probably appeal.

Birth-rate 'out of control'

6 (Dec 17/4/89)

254

PEKING — China's population had reached 1,1-billion and population growth was out of control in spite of government policy to limit families to one child, officials said at the weekend.

Officials said China would have difficulty feeding and housing itself if population growth was not checked.

China reached the 1,1-billion figure a little more than seven years after becoming the world's first nation with one-billion people. Government had wanted to limit the population to 1,2-billion by 2000, but officials said the goal was impossible — AP-DJ

human

(1) Whether he has received any representations from a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, that he be released from prison earlier, if so, (a) what is the name of this person, (b) when were the representations received and (c) what was (i) the purport of and (ii) his response to the representations,

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

B578E
 †The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No
 (a) to (c) Fall away
 (2) No
 Certain person release from prison
 *4 Mr D S PIENAAR asked the Minister of Justice †

(1) Whether he has received any representations from a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, or from any other persons, that this person be released from prison earlier, if so, (a) (i) from whom and (ii) when were these representations received and (b) what was (i) the purport of and (ii) his response to each of these representations,
 (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B579E
 The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (for The Minister of Justice)

(1) No, not by the person himself nor, so would it appear by any party on instruction of the person involved. Representations by a private individual on behalf of the person have however been received
 (a) (i) The names of the persons making the representations are being dealt with confidentially and it is common practice that their identities are not made public
 (ii) 17 April 1989
 (b) (i) A request that the person be paroled

SSU

for pain, suffering, disfigurement and future medical costs resulting from injuries sustained by him in an incident at Youngsfield on or about 6 December 1988, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) what total sum of money is involved,
 (2) whether any steps have been taken against any other persons involved in this incident, if so, (a) what steps, (b) against whom, and (c) why, in each case, if not, why not?

B616E
 The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) No, because the member was initially advised by his attorney not to sign any claim forms. The attorney has, however, indicated on 17 April 1989 that he will advise his client to submit the necessary claim form, whereafter it will be processed (a) and (b) fall away
 (2) Yes.

(a), (b) and (c) The case of the accused, whose name was supplied by the hon member, was handed over to the SA Police, because he has already cleared out and is therefore not subjected to the Military Discipline Code anymore. The accomplice was tried by a Summary Trial for conduct to the prejudice of Military Discipline and reprimanded. The barman was also tried by a Summary Trial for disobeying lawful commands or orders and the serving of strong liquor and was fined R50

Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad: allegations of torture
 *7 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he has taken any action as a result of allegations of torture by members of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, if not, why not; if so, what action,
 (2) whether he or any member of the South African Police has received any (a) complaints regarding the conduct of members of this squad and/or (b) requests that an investigation into such conduct be undertaken, if so, (i) when and (ii) from whom?
 B617E

human

SSU

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.
 (1) and (2) The Commissioner of the South African Police had already previously given instructions that the matter be investigated. This step was taken after a judge of the Supreme Court, in October 1988, made comments about allegations of torture during judgement in a criminal trial

However, I would like to place this whole matter in perspective. The Murder and Robbery Unit, Brixton is made up of some of the most experienced investigating officers in the South African Police. The resounding successes which they have achieved over the past few years in tracking down criminals is also proof of this

The successes dealt a severe blow to organised crime in the PWV area. It is therefore a fact that carefully calculated attempts are being made to try to bring this Murder and Robbery Unit into dis-credit.

The stereotyped method used by the criminal world to cast suspicion on the integrity of successful investigating officers, is to make allegations of torture and assault. I wish to point out to the hon member that out of a total of 2 156 persons detained by this unit during 1987 and 1988, 21 persons lodged complaints of assault. In eight of these cases the Attorney-General declined to prosecute. In six cases the allegations were proved to be false while seven of the cases are at present still being investigated. During this period not one of the investigating officers of this unit was charged with assault.

Without exception, maximum publicity is given when allegations of torture or assault are made. It frequently happens that judges of the Supreme Court, magistrates and members of the public, commend this unit for excellent work which they have performed. However, this unfortunately does not receive the same prominence. The Commissioner of the South African Police and I are proud of this unit. However, should allegations of torture and assault be proved, we will not hesitate

to institute prosecution against the persons responsible

VAT: information on application

*8 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on the application of the value added tax system (VAT), if not, why not, if so,
- (2) whether it is his intention to exempt charitable institutions from this tax, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what criteria are to be applied in the granting of such exemption?

B620E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (1) No In my recent budget speech I made reference to the fact that the draft VAT Bill has already been prepared but is subject to extensive refinement I also mentioned that a comprehensive document on VAT will shortly be submitted to Cabinet for consideration It is for this reason that I am presently unable to furnish any further details in this regard
- (2) Falls away

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask if the hon the Minister or his department would be prepared to recommend to the Cabinet that charitable institutions be exempt from the payment of VAT, particularly in the light of the fact that donations to charity by companies are not tax-deductible whereas donations to sport are deductible at a special rate? In other words one gets the impression that rugby is more important than charity within the NP Government

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE Mr Speaker, this extensive document will be published after the Cabinet decides on the main issues We will then expect organisations like charitable institutions to submit their cases to the Government

Children's Hospital in Durban: re-opened

*9 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) Whether there are any plans to re-open the Children's Hospital in Durban, if not,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (a) why not and (b) what are the future plans for the building, if so, when is it anticipated that it will re-open,

- (2) whether there are any plans to move the children's out-patients sections from its present site in the Children's Hospital building, if so, where to?

B621E

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) No;

- (a) — the current limited financial circumstances and the need to effect savings wherever possible mitigate against reopening the Children's Hospital,
- in the opinion of the Natal Provincial Administration the siting of both the Children's Hospital and Addington Hospital is not ideal Recommending the Children's Hospital would compound this problem,
- the overall need for paediatric services is adequately catered for in the accommodation presently provided in Addington and other hospitals in the Durban functional region,
- the old Children's Hospital currently serves an important role in providing essential accommodation for certain auxiliary services for Addington Hospital such as a staff crèche and stores,

- (b) there are no specific plans at present,
- (2) no

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, is he aware of the fact that the old Children's Hospital building was originally erected as a specific children's hospital and is fully fitted out including the utilisation of facilities downstairs for such children's hospital? Is he aware that the children are currently on the thirteenth floor of the building and for exercise have to use the corridors of the building?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am aware of these facts [Interjections]

Stein Report on Children's Hospital in Durban

*10 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development.

Whether the Stein Report on the Children's Hospital in Durban is available or is to be made available to (a) members of the public and (b) members of Parliament, if not, why not, if so, when?

B622E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(a) No,

(b) no,

The Executive Council of the Natal Provincial Administration decided on 9 December 1985 that the Report should not be made public The Executive Council was of the opinion that the Report was incomplete

SWA: cost of withdrawal of troops

*11 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Defence

Whether the Chief of the South African Defence Force stated at a press conference in Pretoria on or about 27 January 1989 that the withdrawal of South African troops from South West Africa would cost approximately R143 million, if so, how is this amount made up?

B623E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The Chief of the SA Defence Force actually said that the estimated cost will amount to RM146,4 The amount is made up as follows

(a) Transfer of Permanent Force members and their families	RM 47,9
(b) Transport of other troops by road, rail and air	RM 24,1
(c) Transport of stores by road and rail	RM 47,4
(d) Withdrawal and relocation of computer and telecommunication services	RM 8,8
(e) Packaging material and handling equipment	RM 17,0
(f) Operating of an equipment collecting point in the RSA	RM 1,2
Total	RM146,4

Monitoring of media amount allocated

*12 Mr S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (a) What amount of the total amount allocated to his Department for the 1989-90 financial year is to be set aside for the monitoring of the media and (b) how is this amount to be made up?

B624E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

The amount allocated to the Sub-program Media Relations for the 1989/90 financial year amounts to R1 238 500 which includes an amount of R438 500 which is earmarked for liaison and information services The objective with this program is the promotion of public relations and the application of media control in terms of the Media Emergency Regulations A variety of functions to promote this objective is being executed in head office and in regional and district offices and the monitoring of the media *per se* forms a small part of this comprehensive task It is further interwoven in such a way with other functions in the programs that it is not possible to vest the expenditure relating thereto in precise monetary terms

Expropriation of land on N3, cost involved

*13 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What was the cost involved in the expropriation of land to accommodate the new section of road on the N3 national road from Frere to the Tugela Plaza?

B630E

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

R684 380

Frere/Tugela Plaza: commissioning body

*14 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) What body commissioned the construction of the recently opened section of the N3 national road from Frere to the Tugela Plaza,
- (2) (a) when was the construction of this section (i) commenced and (ii) completed and (b) (i) at what cost was it constructed

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

254
254

Army call-up main reason for exodus

Compulsory military service is one of the major reasons why medical graduates leave the country, says a report tabled before a meeting of the SA Medical and Dental Council yesterday.

According to research conducted by the universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, military service was cited as the most important reason why medical graduates chose to emigrate.

Statistics showed South Africa lost 34 doctors in 1986, 25 in 1987, and nine in the first half of 1988.

The universities recommended community service as an alternative to military service.

Defence Correspondent

THE soldiers of 32 Battalion are to move from their base in Kavango to the disused Northern Cape mining village of Pomfret, about 200km from Vryburg

The unit, originally recruited in 1976 from northern Angolan soldiers of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), will continue to fulfil its traditional counter-insurgency and border-protection role, army headquarters said yesterday.

The statement did not say where 32 Battalion would serve, but observers said yesterday it was possible the unit would be deployed either along the nearby Botswana and Namibia borders or in the north-eastern Transvaal.

The battalion will begin moving to Pomfret this month.

Specialising in raids into Angola, the "Buffalo Battalion", as it has been called, is the most battle-experienced unit in the SADF.

It has taken part in virtually every major thrust over the border in the past 13 years

According to the army everything possible was being done to ensure that "assimilation of its members and their families into the area" took place smoothly.

It is believed the SADF will also relocate 201 Battalion, a unit of Angolan and Caprivian Bushmen, but a decision has not yet been announced

Namibian
battalion
moves to

N Cape

Capt Timp 18/4/89

25/4

1 2 Sada/Whittlesea	R937 545		
a Roads	365 951		
b Sanitation	6 143		
c Electricity	224 498		
d Maintenance	12 385		
e Schools	299 898		
f Admin costs	28 670		
2 Physical infrastructure			R5 467 369
2 1 Fees and Disbursements for			
a Design Ntabetemba dam & irrigation scheme	2 159		
b Oxton irrigation scheme	310		
c Northern Ciskei irrigation	107 183		
d Ntabetemba settlements Phase I water supply	6 428		
e Ntabetemba Zwelindanga project management	63 552		
f Hewu district roads & stormwater drainage	101 572		
g Ntabetemba water supply	94 913		
h Hewu roads & stormwater drainage	299 364		
i Ntabetemba settlement Phase II design of water supply	8 200		
j Glenmore development of residential & agricultural plots	17 317		
k Balfour infrastructure	29 755		
l Drilling and grouting at Bushmankrantz dam	19 727		
m Needs Camp temporary water supply	189		
n Needs Camp/Good Hope water supply	19 503		
o Ntabetemba water supply	780 423		
p Border Black areas	20 929		
q Proposed Binfield Park dam mass water supply	14 137		
2 2 Construction of			
a Hewu district 174 km gravel roads	2 299 173		
b Hewu services water supply	1 427 667		
c Glenmore electrical equipment section 2	18 992		
d Binfield Parkdam 4,5 ml water treatment	43 113		
e 6 ml reservoir	92 763		
f Binfield Park/Alice pipeline	291 396		
3 Independence projects		3 415 039	
a Civic square offices	2 476 375		
b Health & Agriculture building	235 704		
c Works & Transport building	144 887		
d Middeldrift prison	803		
e Radio Ciskei	155 874		
f Garage/Service station	110 000		
g Directors-General furniture			R17 863 418
C TRANSKEI			
1 Villages/Towns			2 449 657
1 1 Ezibeleni			
a Roads	129 826		
b Water	31 265		
c Sanitation	31 763		
d Electricity	874 738		

e Housing	1 278 543	
f Maintenance	13 916	
g Schools	89 606	
		R2 449 657
D VENDA		
None		
Department of Education and Training: investigations into irregularities		
265 Mr D S PIENAAR asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid †		
(1) What investigations have been made into alleged irregularities in the Department of Education and Training since 1 July 1987, (b) by whom was each of these investigations made and (c) what, during the period 1 July 1987 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, was the cost to the State of each such investigation,		
(2) whether any outside consultants have been appointed to make further investigations into and to make evaluations regarding certain alleged irregularities that have come to light as a result of the above-mentioned investigations, if so, what are the relevant details?		B577E
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID		
f(1) (a) (i) Investigation by the Advocate-General into the purchasing of an Ivis interactive video system by the Department of Education and Training		
(ii) Inquiry into the regularity or otherwise of the acquisition, by the Department of Education and Training, of an Ivis interactive video system and of any other spending of state funds, by that Department, which comes to the attention of the Commission of Inquiry and which should		
(a) National Servicemen		(i)
(aa) 294		
(bb) Overdose		
Slashed wrists		
Shot		
		11
207 Shot		6
65 Hanged		3
14 Overdose		2
		(ii)
(ii) R44 217,58 (as on 7 April 1989)		
(iii) R3 197 (as on 7 April 1989)		
(2) No		
SADF suicide attempts		154
279 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence		
Whether any (a) national servicemen, (b) members of the Permanent Force and (c) members of the Citizen Force/Commandos (i) attempted to commit and (ii) committed suicide in 1988, if so, (aa) how many in each case and (bb) what means did each such person employ?		
		B599E
The MINISTER OF DEFENCE		

Humand.

SSA

Hanged
Drank poison
Gassed

3
3
2

(b) Permanent Force

(aa) 44

(bb) Overdose

Slashed wrists

Shot

Hanged

Drank poison

Gassed

1

(i)

4

Shot

Overdose

(ii)

2

2

(c) Citizen Force/Commandos

(i)

(aa) 6

(bb) Overdose

Shot

Gassed

1

(ii)

3

2

1

Military hospitals: bed-occupancy rate

280 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

(1) What was the average bed-occupancy rate in military hospitals in 1988,

(2) whether any notifiable diseases were diagnosed at military hospitals in that year, if so, how many cases in respect of each specified disease?

(1) 70,7%

(2) Yes, in 1, 2 and 3 Military Hospitals and various sickbays, as follows

Bilharzia

Hepatitis

Malaria

Measles

Meningitis

Tuberculosis

Typhoid

1

129

425

11

21

6

6

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

B600E

Humand.

SSA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

member for Addo drew my attention to it

New questions

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Question transferred from Wednesday, 12 April 1989

National servicemen: Black woman assaulted

*1 Mr J A RABIE asked the Minister of Defence †

(1) Whether, with reference to information furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, a national serviceman who allegedly assaulted a Black woman at Nelspruit in or about December 1988 was tried by a court martial, if so, (a) what are the names of the persons concerned, (b) what are the details of the (i) incident and (ii) court case and (c) why did the national serviceman concerned not appear in an ordinary court,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C57E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) No, the National Serviceman was not tried by a Court Martial for the incident

the Honourable Member referred to, but by a Summary Trial for drunkenness and conduct to the prejudice of Military Discipline. The alleged assault was investigated by the SA Police with the purpose of prosecuting the member in an ordinary court. The Black woman, however, died and on completion of the Inquest, the Attorney General will decide on further steps to be taken

(2) No

†Mr P A CHENDRICKSE Mr Chairman, on a point of order. May I draw your attention to the fact that the hon member for Reigerpark is not present in the House?

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! Just the other day I made a request that hon members must be present when their questions are answered. It takes time, the hon Ministers must run from one House to the other and that costs money. Hon members must be more responsible. I appreciate the fact that the hon

Workers' organize into trade unions

*1 Mr J A RABIE asked the Minister of Manpower †

(1) Whether his Department has reached any decision on whether farm workers, domestic servants and workers in the public sector may organize themselves into trade unions by way of labour legislation, if not, why not, if so, (a) what decision has been reached and (b) when,

(2) whether he intends introducing legislation in this regard, if so, (a) when and (b) who was consulted when this legislation was drafted,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C59E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND OF WATER AFFAIRS (for The Acting Minister of Manpower)

(1) No, because consultations with organized agriculture and other interested parties have as yet not been concluded. The Labour Relations Act, 1956, already recognises trade unions consisting exclusively of employees of the State, but the conciliation and some other provisions of the Act do not apply to such unions

(a) and (b) Fall away

(2) The introduction of legislation will be considered once consultations have been concluded

(a) and (b) Fall away

(3) No

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF POPULATION DEVELOPMENT Mr Chairman, will the hon the Minister take a supplementary question?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND OF WATER AFFAIRS Mr Chairman, seeing that this is not my portfolio I would rather have the hon the Deputy Minister put it on the Order Paper

Certain person contravention of Group Areas Act

*2 Mr J A RABIE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning †

(1) Whether he has received any complaints that a certain person, whose name has

SADF planning report released

Stw 11/1/87
254

The South African Defence Force's approach to management contributed to increasing the state of its preparedness and consequently to greater security for all citizens, said the White Paper on the Planning Process of the SADF tabled yesterday.

The essence of the management problems of the SADF lay in the many management activities undertaken in a rapidly changing environment. The approach to ensure rational planning in this situation was that decentralised planning was carried out within a framework for integrated planning.

The way planning was carried out was

- The effectiveness of the planning would, to a large extent, be determined by the inputs of the State to the process.
- A clear distinction was made between planning for short-term action (force application) and planning for the establishment of the SADF of the future (force structure).
- Top-down determination of goals and guidelines and bottom-up evaluation of planning ensured purposeful and effective pursuance of goals and efficient use of resources to achieve these goals.
- Realistic strategic planning was guaranteed by clearly determining, during force structure planning, what shortages of resources, if any, were impeding it in the implementation of its strategy. Identifying the reasons was important because it made amendments to strategy possible.
- The feasible part of the strategic plan constituted the force structure plan, the paper added — Sapa

2-year 'service' stint ^{Capt. Tink} for ^{19/4/89} doctors ^{(254) (127)}

Staff Reporter

DOCTORS who are not liable for national service will have to do a two-year stint of community service before they are fully registered by the South African Medical and Dental Council (SAMDC)

This is evident from a resolution adopted in Johannesburg calling on all doctors who want to register with the council to do compulsory community service

"We initiated the move as we are concerned about the standard of health care in the country," Dr Bernard Mandell, chairman of the federal council of the South African Medical Association, said last night

'Left the country'

Dr Mandell said that

~~many hospitals and health centres were~~

~~Hundreds of newly~~
qualified doctors left the country and only white male doctors were forced through the present prescription system to serve for two years while others who had qualified could start private practices

Dr Mandell said that although only the principle had been adopted, it was "virtually certain that this new measure would be implemented as the SAMDC is a statutory body".

He said community service would not be offered as an alternative to national service. The new measure will affect only those doctors who do not qualify to do national service

SAAF four die when Cessna goes down

By SYBRAND MOSTERT

FOUR Air Force commando members on a training camp were killed when their light aircraft crashed near Montagu just after noon yesterday

The four-seater Cessna apparently hit a projecting cliff and plunged down a ravine on the farm Ouberg, about 15km north of the town.

"The wreck was totally burnt out," said Mr Henry van Nieuwenhuizen, of the farm Bylshoek.

By late last night the air force had not yet released the names of those killed as their next-of-kin had not yet been informed

A spokesman also declined to divulge any information besides confirming the accident and the death toll.

According to Mr Piet Wolfaardt, of the farm Langkloof, which is adjacent to Ouberg, "about 11 light aircraft flew over at about noon towards the mountains.

"It must have been about the seventh, eighth or ninth one that crashed," he said, "because the tenth and eleventh started circling around."

The owner of the farm on which the aircraft crashed apparently lives in Cape Town, he said.

Mr Wolfaardt said that although the crash site was accessible "police had cordoned off the area and did not allow anyone nearby".

The chief of the Air Force, Lt-Gen J P B van Loggerenberg, said the commando members were involved in a training camp at the time.

A board of inquiry will be instituted, he said.

*CA Times
19/4/89
254*

R146-m to
pull troops out
of Namibia

THE withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia would cost about R146,4-million, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told the Assembly

He said that of this R47,9-million would be spent on transfer of Permanent Force troops and their families, R24,1-million on transport of other troops by road, rail and air, R47,4-million on transport of stores by road and rail, R8,8-million on withdrawal and relocation of computer and telecommunications services, R17-million on packaging material and handling equipment and R1,2-million on operation of an equipment collecting point in South Africa — Sapa.

Crash victims

'loved flying'

Staff Reporters

FAMILY of two of the four Air Force commando members killed in a crash on Tuesday yesterday told of the commandos' love for flying and devotion to duty.

The four were killed when their four-seater Cessna apparently hit a projecting cliff and plunged down a ravine about 15km north of Montagu.

A charred cliff-face and minimal wreckage was all that was left last night to bear testament to Tuesday's tragedy.

Those killed were Warrant Officer Oliver Morton of Somerset West, Airman Bennie Saayman of Somerset West, Second-Lieutenant Piet Malan of Swartland farm near Riebeeck West and Corporal Danie de Jager of Melkbos.

Mrs Rosalind Morton, mother of WO Morton, 43, said she was "very proud" of her son who was devoted to his duty and flying.

"He had been a member of the air commando for a number of years and had always been very keen on flying."

Mrs Else Saayman, wife of Ann Saayman, 39, said she was "very proud" of her husband, who was a technician and "liked the Air Force very much". The couple have two children, Kim, 10, and Taryn, 12.

Investigators from the Department of Civil Aviation and the SAAF were to be flown directly to the crash scene at first light today.

Suicide by 11 troopies

ELEVEN national servicemen committed suicide last year, while 294 attempted it, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

In a written reply to a question from Mr Roger Hulley (DP, Constantia) he said six had died from gunshots, three from hangings and two from overdoses. **254**

Another four servicemen in the Permanent Force had committed suicide — two by shooting themselves and the other two by taking an overdose

Six men in the citizen force/commandos had committed suicide. three from overdoses, two from gunshot wounds and one gassed himself.

Of the 294 national servicemen who attempted suicide, 207 took an overdose, another 65 slashed their wrists, 14 sustained gunshot wounds, three drank poison, three attempted to hang themselves and two tried to gas themselves.

A total of 44 people in the Permanent Force had attempted suicide, mostly through taking an overdose.

2014/15

oboe

21 SADF members committed suicide

254
Political Staff

LAST YEAR 21 members of the Defence Force committed suicide and 344 members attempted to commit suicide, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday in reply to a question from Mr Roger Hulley (DP Constantia)

Eleven of those who committed suicide were national servicemen, while four were members of the Permanent Force and six were members of the Citizen Force or Commandos. Ten of these Defence Force members were shot, seven died from overdose, three hanged themselves and one was gassed.

General Malan also explained that 294 national servicemen attempted to commit suicide, as did 44 members of the Permanent Force and six members of the Citizen Force or Commandos.

He said 207 of the national servicemen tried to commit suicide by overdose, 65 slashed their wrists, 14 shot themselves, three tried to hang themselves, three drank poison and two gassed themselves.

A hidden brain drain behind the Batzofin case

There's every reason why business should take note of the case of Saul Batzofin, jailed last week for refusing military service. Batzofin is the exception; there are scores more young men who evade service the easy way: by adding to the spiralling brain drain overseas.

By HILARY JOFFE

THE sentencing of conscientious objector Saul Batzofin to 18 months last week for failing to report for a three-month army camp has highlighted the issue of business attitudes to conscription

Batzofin, a career development officer at Liberty Life, was the first of those jailed for conscientious objection who is actually in business

And Batzofin, David Bruce, Charles Bester and Ivan Toms are the exceptions rather than the rule — most young white South African men who want to evade conscription emigrate rather than face jail sentences

The high-profile conscientious objector trials have come against a background of a skills shortage, exacerbated by the "brain drain" of skilled staff, which is becoming an increasingly serious issue for business and the professions

The Federated Society of Professional Engineers has said there are two jobs for every one engineer who graduates. There is also a critical shortage of skilled computer personnel, which is estimated to be growing at 16 percent a year.

According to the official figures, almost 2 000 engineers, 890 accountants and 412 doctors and dentists have emigrated since 1984. The total number of professional and technical people who have emigrated since 1981 is almost 12 000. The official figures are almost certainly an underestimate.

While conscription is only one factor in emigration, it is an important one in the case of young male graduates.

University of the Witwatersrand medical school dean Clive Rosendorf has said that one third of medical graduates plan to emigrate and another third are considering it. According to auditing firm Pim Goldby, 80 percent of final-year accountancy clerks are emigrating.

In evidence in mitigation presented last week at Batzofin's trial, Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) researcher David Shandler cited the results of a survey



Lost to Liberty Life for the next 18 months: Saul Batzofin

of 300 University of Cape Town final year male students which found that 66 percent of them planned to emigrate or were considering such a move

More than half said they did not want to do military service. Reasons cited by these students included political objections to the South African Defence Force (cited by 81 percent), career disruption because of conscription (70 percent) and the fact that they did not want to be conscientious objectors (65 percent). Sixty percent thought conscription should be ended and only 27 percent thought it should be retained.

CPS, which is attached to Wits University's Graduate School of Business, is currently conducting an investigation into the conscription issue, looking at the manpower implications and at the possibility of alternative forms of national service, such as community service.

At least some in business will be waiting for the CPS recommendations before they formulate policy on the issue. A spokesman for Anglo American said this week the corporation was "working on the issue" of a policy towards conscription and conscientious objection, since there was considerable concern about the emigration of skilled young people.

For business, Batzofin's trial and sentencing raised two related issues. One is the large-scale issue of conscription — several organisations have been lobbying for alternative forms of national service and are hoping to gain support for this from business. The other is the more immediate issue of what comp-

anies should do in Liberty Life's position

Batzofin said earlier this year he believed his employers should keep him on the payroll while he was in jail, just as they paid employees who did go to army camps.

Liberty's response was an equivocal one. Joint managing director Mark Winterton was quoted as saying that Liberty Life very much regretted losing Batzofin, a valuable employee. He added that Batzofin "has been informed that his employment will not be formally terminated, and that if he returns to Liberty Life he will not be prejudiced. The details will be reviewed with him upon his release."

The Saul Batzofin Support Group has been surveying companies on their response to the issue and has found that very few would continue to employ an employee, without loss of status or benefits, while he is serving a prison sentence for refusing to render military service.

However, the Support Group has found a high level of support for "a system of properly supervised non-military community service, as is offered as an alternative in a number of countries".

Three quarters of the 40 companies which have sent in their responses so far have expressed support for this.

The survey consisted of a questionnaire mailed to about 400 companies, based mainly on the *Financial Mail's* Top 100 corporations.

According to Paul Goller, an insurance broker who is a Saul Batzofin Support Group member, the intention of the survey was not simply to gauge response but also to raise the issue of national service and conscientious objection in the business community. Goller believes the survey is having a positive effect.

Some 12 individuals who have sent in responses for their companies so far have been prepared (in their personal capacities) to endorse a public statement saying: "As members of the business community we wish to affirm our support for Saul Batzofin and those men who choose to stay in South Africa and contribute to the economy, but who, by reason of moral, religious or political convictions, are not prepared to serve in the SADF."

"We believe that these people should enjoy the same ongoing employment benefits currently granted by companies to employees who serve in the SADF."

WMMAL 21-27/4/89.

Magnus gives figures on army suicides

254
W 00872
21-27/4/89

TWENTY-ONE members of the South African Defence Force committed suicide last year and 344 members attempted suicide, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan told parliament this week.

Malan said 11 of those who committed suicide last year were national servicemen, while four were members of the Permanent Force and six were members of the Citizen Force or Commandos.

Ten of the 21 shot themselves, seven died from overdose, three hanged themselves and one was gassed.

Malan, who was replying to a question from the Democratic Party's Roger Hulley, added that 294 national servicemen attempt to commit suicide, as did 44 members of the Permanent Force and six members of the Citizen Force or Commandos.

He said 207 of the national servicemen tried to commit suicide by overdose, 65 slashed their wrists, 14 shot themselves, three tried to hang themselves, three drank poison and two gassed themselves.

Malan said all six members of the Citizen Force/Commandos and 29 of the Permanent Force members attempted to commit suicide by overdose, while six slashed their wrists, four shot themselves, two hanged themselves, two drank poison and one gassed himself.

In reply to another question from Hulley, Malan said 599 cases of notifiable diseases were diagnosed at military hospitals last year, including one case of bilharzia, 129 of hepatitis, 425 cases of malaria, 11 of measles, 21 of meningitis, six tuberculosis cases and six of typhoid.

FEEDBACK PLEASE!

Tell us what you think of the Weekly Mail. What you read, what you hate, what you think is missing. See our survey on

PAGE 11

Part-time military service to be cut by 50%

B/Dam 21/4/89

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Part-time military service would be cut by at least 50% or more from July this year and a further reduction was in the pipeline, Defence Minister Magnus Malan announced yesterday

He has announced cuts which will effectively return Citizen Force service to pre-1983 levels and greatly reduce Commando Force service. However, the present maximum period of service will stay enshrined in the Defence Act

Malan said security requirements would be the deciding factor and that arrangements could be reconsidered

The reductions were feasible because

national servicemen and SA Cape Corps service volunteers who had been stationed in Namibia had become available for in-country service, Malan said.

□ From July this year Citizen Force members would be called up for only 30 days a year, regardless of how much service they were liable for;

□ Consideration was also being given to not calling up Citizen Force members in the sixth cycle. This meant Citizen Force members would perform 300 days' service spread over 10 years unless there was an

emergency call-up.

□ Commando Force members would be called up for only 30 days a year instead of the 50 days allowed by law.

□ Malan inferred that in some cases part-time servicemen might not be mobilised at all, and

□ In all cases Citizen and Commando Force members would be credited for the full period of service in any year even though they had served only half of it

DIANNA GAMES reports that Assocom manpower secretary Vincent Brett says businessmen will welcome the move as it will cut down on work man days lost.

(254)

BUDGET VOTE: DEFENCE

PRESENTATION ACCORDING TO
STANDARD ITEMS (254)

Items	1989/90	1988/89
	R'000	R'000
Personnel expenditure <i>a</i>	1 872 024	1 649 309
Administrative expenditure	239 493	186 513
Stores and livestock <i>b</i>	1 023 874	958 981
Equipment		
Land and buildings	4 080	5 200
Professional and special services	705 804	615 955
Transfer payments <i>c</i>	6 082 827	4 771 411
Miscellaneous expenditure	9 348	8 182
Amount to be voted	9 937 450	8 195 551

Departmental and miscellaneous receipts R30 700 000

a ± R7 100 000 for board and lodging of single personnel and rental of married quarters will be recovered and paid to Revenue

b Approximately R666 347 000 included for stores and livestock

c R251 440 000 contribution to the Armaments Corporation of SA, Limited (Sec 6 and 7B of Act 57 of 1968)

Source: Estimates of Expenditure.

SA must revise global defence role 254 Malan

CAPE TOWN — SA would have to revise its views of its global defence role as the relationships between Eastern and Western Europe, and Japan, Taiwan and China changed from antagonism to co-operation, Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan said yesterday.

Introducing his budget vote, he said the question was what SA's position should be in the new, rising world order.

"There was a time when the accent was heavily on SA's role in the worth of the Cape sea route and as a reliable ally and provider of basic minerals to the West.

"What SA has to consider is whether it can keep these perceptions when East and West Europe achieve a new co-operation, when Japan, Taiwan and Red China increase their trade relations"

Malan said SA's path lay in where it could best serve its own interests. It could include contact, trade and exchange of knowledge with both East and West.

If the country's rail network served as a basis for trade right into Central



● MALAN

realised that economic and technological progress was impossible, especially if an expansionist foreign policy of con-

Africa, in spite of the political ideologies of the suppliers or the buyers, it should be asked whether it should apply to harbours, airports and other fields, he said.

Malan said the position had changed since Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov had

frontation and the export of revolution was the stock in trade.

Therefore, he wanted to bring Eastern Europe closer to the Western half of the Continent before 1992, economically, politically and technologically.

"We have, therefore, the possibility of an entirely new order in the last decade of this century. This has far-reaching implications for SA," Malan said.

"In terms of our perception of the world we are going to have to realise that the phase of conflict since 1945 is beginning to make way for a phase of potential co-operation."

Malan also announced a committee of inquiry into Defence Force policy. It would evaluate the positioning and needs of the Defence Force in the light of the findings of the Geldenhuys Committee. Areas of investigation would include environmental factors, manpower needs and aviation. — Sapa

Defence

(254)

inquiry

speech 21/4/89
THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced a committee of inquiry into Defence Force policy to the year 2000.

Introducing the committee stage budget debate on the Defence vote, he said it would evaluate the positioning and needs of the Defence Force in the light of the findings of the Geldenhuys Committee.

Angola involvement cost SA billions

South Africa had paid a very high price for its involvement in Angola and should have learnt a number of lessons from its experiences over the past 15 to 20 years, said Mr Roger Hulley (DP Constantia) South Africa should realise that involvement in foreign civil wars did not pay

(254) SKW 21/4/89
We have spent billions of rands unproductively which would have been far better employed in economic development at home Both the direct and the opportunity cost has been horrendous"

He added that there was a real chance now that the ANC could also be deflected from the armed struggle and be persuaded to take part in a great indaba or national convention This would be possible if the West and the USSR were to act in concert — Sapa

Politics kept out of army, says Malan

Parliamentary Staff

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has reaffirmed the SADF's commitment to keeping party politics out of the army

He said in his Defence budget speech yesterday that there had been allegations in this connection recently and, in the light of events in Namibia and the forthcoming general election, it was important to reiterate the Defence Force's policy

Although there was no law prohibiting members of the Citizen Force or Commandos from participating in political activities, all commanding officers had clear instructions

"They must never favour or discriminate against their subordinates on the grounds of political preferences. Nor must their actions offend subordinates with different political views or cause the SADF any embarrassment"

General Malan dismissed allegations that military helicopters had been used in hunting trips, saying there were no facts to support the allegations

He also said it had been established that the army had not been involved in trading illegally in ivory or rhinoceros horns

New role for Defence Force?

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The reduction of Citizen Force and commando military obligations to 30 days a year was seen today as part of a major reshaping of the Defence Force's strategic role

The SADF was moving from a primarily counter-insurgency force to cater for a new role based on border protection and conventional warfare capability, analysts said

Peace in Namibia, the impending removal of ANC bases from Angola, a lowering of the SADF's "threat perception" and the growing reliance on peaceful solutions to the region's problems have been cited as possible reasons for the paring of military obligations

The Defence Force is also said to be undergoing a major upgrading in terms of conventional warfare capability

Internal pressure for relief from the financial military burden could also have been a contributing factor, according to Professor Mike Hough, head of the department of strategic studies at the University of Pretoria.

Adapting

"The military system is adapting to changed circumstances," said Mr Helmoed-Romer Heitman, Southern African correspondent for the international defence magazine *Jane's Defence Weekly*

Professor Hough said indications were that South Africa was reverting to a more defensive strategy with emphasis on border protection, which meant that there was no longer a need for the level of citizen force participation considered necessary beforehand

"We are looking at a shift to the defensive, especially in the context of border protection

"The machinery and capacity to call up people still remains but the threat perception has been lowered. We must also not lose sight of the fact that there has been pressure for relief in view of the disruption to the econ-

omy caused by the callup of economically active soldiers"

Professor Hough raised the possibility that the reduced call-up could be part of the revival of South Africa's "non-aligned option and qualified neutrality" mooted several years ago in an attempt to avoid being caught between Soviet/American rivalry

Mr Heitman said "The Defence Force is shedding a role and will now have to pay more attention to its conventional forces, which have in the past been neglected

"Another factor is that now the defence force is going to have to play open cards to get the money it needs. There is no war on now"

Widely welcomed

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan's announcement yesterday has been widely welcomed, especially the business sector

General Malan referred to the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia as a reason for the service reduction

He said because of the return of 24-month national servicemen and the SA Cape Corps from Namibia the SADF intended to lighten the service load of the citizen force and the commandos by not calling them up for periods of more than 30 days from July this year, if they were called up at all

He also announced a commission of inquiry had been appointed under Chief of the Army General "Kat" Liebenberg to investigate the activities and demands of the SADF up to the year 2000

This would include national service and voluntary and alternative forms of military service

Although there has been no official comment it would appear that there could be an easing off on commitments, especially of older men

But this does not mean that "Dad's Army" operations will be scaled down, and in spite of General Malan's statements, all white male South Africans will still be eligible for military service until the age of 55, in terms of the Defence Act

SADF recruits to be seen 'as people' — that's an order

By HENRI du PLESSIS
Defence Reporter

THE Defence Force is to adopt personnel procedures similar to those followed in the private sector.

Rear Admiral Ray Eberlein, SADF chief director of manpower, said new recruits had to be "considered as people" in the same way as those applying for jobs in the private sector — and not merely as part of an administrative process

The SADF was "forging ahead" with plans to lift the role of its staff to the same professional level as that demanded in the private and public sectors

The move was a clear indication of the change in personnel requirements in the armed forces.

"Traditionally, military style is autocratic management — you expect an order to be executed without

question when you go into battle

"But there is also an increasing role for participative, or 'consensus', management in the Defence Force, particularly in staff and supporting functions

"This requires changes in leadership style. In order for the personnel man to stand his ground in the give-and-take of this style it is essential for us to have professionals at the personnel specialist level."

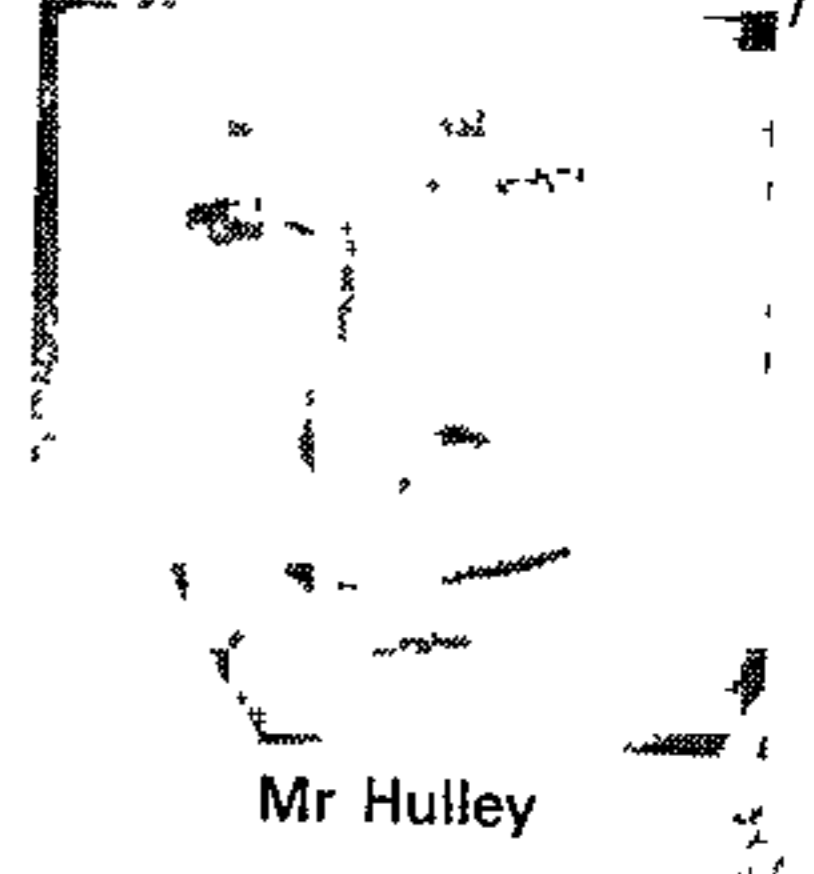
He said the South African Board for Personnel Practice was in the process of approving a candidate-ship programme designed to register members of the SADF as personnel practitioners

The requirements would be a four-year specialist academic qualification and two years of supervised training and experience in the field — the same as for candidates from the public and private sectors

254

Parliament

Malan: SADF is not 'the bad guy'



Mr Hulley

THE SADF was not involved in elephant poaching or ivory smuggling, General Magnus Malan said in Parliament yesterday

He said this was one of several accusations levelled at the SADF from time to time. Others involved accusations that Air Force helicopters were being used to take ministers and other VIPs on hunting trips

General Malan's denial that SAAF choppers were being misused prompted Mr Koos van der Merwe, the Conservative Party's defence spokesman, to challenge him to say whether or not President P W Botha had been taken to a hunting area by helicopter

When there was no immediate reply from General Malan, Mr Van der Merwe said it was obvious the government was now in a corner



General Malan

Earlier General Malan said there had been snide reports since the middle of last year about the SADF being involved in ivory and rhino horn smuggling

He said a board of inquiry had shown that the SADF had not been involved in elephant shooting

There had been suggestions that two SADF members had been involved, but inquiries ap-

peared to show they had been members of the South-West African Territorial Force, one of whom had since resigned

"It appears there are people and bodies who want a total ban on ivory trading and that the SADF is a convenient target," he said

This tallied with the whole anti-SADF propaganda campaign

He said it was unfortunate that there were all too often tendencies to portray the SADF as "the bad guy"

It was unfair and unreasonable to always put the SADF in the accused box

The allegations against the SADF had been investigated and had been presented to the attorney-general

"As an organisation, the SADF is not involved in these crimes in any way," General Malan said

Suicidal soldiers 'disturbing'

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE number of suicides and attempted suicides by national servicemen was high and disturbing, the Democratic Party's Mr Roger Hulley, MP for Constantia, said yesterday. Mr Hulley said during the Defence Vote it had emerged that no less than 294 national servicemen had attempted to commit suicide in 1988 and 11 had succeeded

These were "high and disturbing" figures. "Has there been an official inquiry into these suicides and suicide attempts? Is there any pattern to the attempts?"

"What is the SADF doing to reduce this seemingly very high incidence of attempts?"

"And, finally, what, if any, psychological testing procedures are employed by the SADF to identify national servicemen experiencing severe distress or disorders?" Mr Hulley asked

(254)

Reduction in military camps points to lowering of 'threat perception'

Major reshaping of SADF

By Craig Kotze and Peter Fabricius

The reduction of Citizen Force and Commando military obligations to 30 days a year is being seen as part of a major reshaping of the Defence Force's strategic role in southern Africa

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan announced in Parliament yesterday that Citizen Force military camps are to be cut by more than half from July this year and more reductions are being investigated

The overall effect of all changes could be to reduce camp obligations from a maximum of 24 months over 12 years to only 10 months over 10 years

Fewer call-ups are welcomed but no relief for objectors

By Paula Fray

The likely reduction in national service camps as a result of the ending of South African involvement in Namibia has been widely welcomed

But conscientious objectors refusing to report for camps still face a minimum sentence of 18 months, a spokesman for the Conscientious Objectors Support Group (COSG) said

Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan announced during the defence vote in Parliament yesterday that 90 day camps for the Citizen Force and commandos were likely to be reduced to a maximum of 30 days from July this year

He said the army was also aiming to scrap the sixth year of national service camps

General Malan said the reduction in national service would depend upon the military situation. If it deteriorated, the decision would be reconsidered

COSG spokesman Mr Chris de Villiers said the Minister's statement highlighted a reduction in the need for manpower

SENSIBLE DECISION

"If people who have objections to serving in the army are still called up it will signal a deliberate confrontational policy, as the army does not desperately need them," Mr de Villiers said

The managing director of the Small Business Development Corporation, Dr Ben Vosloo, said the Minister "has made a sensible decision that takes into account the need to provide adequate security for the country and the demands a growing economy will place upon manpower resources"

Assocom manpower secretary Mr Vincent Brett said reduced camps would help alleviate the problem of exemptions for small businessmen

"The people being called up for camps are often the older, more experienced and valued employer, who is essential at his work and can be spared less readily. Any easing of that burden is welcomed"

He also announced that a commission of inquiry had been appointed under Chief of the Air Force General Jan van Logerenberg to investigate the activities and demands of the SADF up to the year 2000

General Malan said the Defence Force envisaged reducing civilian force camps to a maximum of only 30 days a year from July this year

At the moment civilian force members are liable for a maximum of four months over a cycle of two years — usually a basic camp of one month in one year and a three month tour of border duty in the second

The effect of the changes amounts to the SADF moving from a primarily counter insurgency force to a role of border protection and conventional warfare capability, analysts said

Peace in Namibia the impending removal of ANC bases from Angola a lowering of the SADF's "threat perception" and the growing reliance on peaceful solutions to the region's problems are cited as possible reasons for the scaling down

The Defence Force is also said to be undergoing a major upgrading in terms of conventional warfare capability

Financial burden

Internal pressure for relief from the financial military burden could also have been a factor, according to Professor Mike Hough, head of the Department of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria

General Malan said national servicemen might not be called up at all. If they were not, they would be credited for a camp

He stressed the changes were subject to the security situation. If it deteriorated, the decision would be reconsidered

The 24-month national servicemen and the SA Cape Corps returning from Namibia would do duty in South Africa and this would lighten the load of the Citizen Force and Commandos

Professor Hough said the indications were that South Africa was reverting to a more defensive strategy with emphasis on border protection, which meant that there was no longer a need for the level of Citizen Force participation considered necessary before

"We are looking at a shift to the defensive, especially in the context of border protection"

See Page 6



Charge of the riot brigade . Dutch police battle with anti-apartheid demonstrators in Amsterdam

SA trade with Soviet bloc near

By Michael Chester

The Government has opened talks with China and Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe to create trade links

In a dramatic Government turnaround in its stance towards the communist bloc it has assigned Dr Stef Naude, Director-General of the Department of Trade and Industry, to handle the negotiations

The talks confirm sweeping measures in the search for new markets to expand overseas trade and counter sanctions

South African exporters were stunned when news of the moves was disclosed at a Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) conference in Johannesburg yesterday

EFFECTIVELY

Mr Bert Pienaar, Director of Export Promotion, said the Department of Trade and Industries would spend R1 000 million a year on incentives to encourage the industrial sector to streamline operations and tackle overseas markets more effectively

Dr Naude has already had talks with officials in Hungary and Poland and Soviet officials are also believed to be involved

Mr Pienaar, who has been called in to use his 20 years' experience as an overseas trade envoy to head the new offensive, said exporters could expect normal trade relations with Hungary and Poland "very soon"

Precise details of the new trade proposals have not been divulged

Police break Shell protesters' limbs

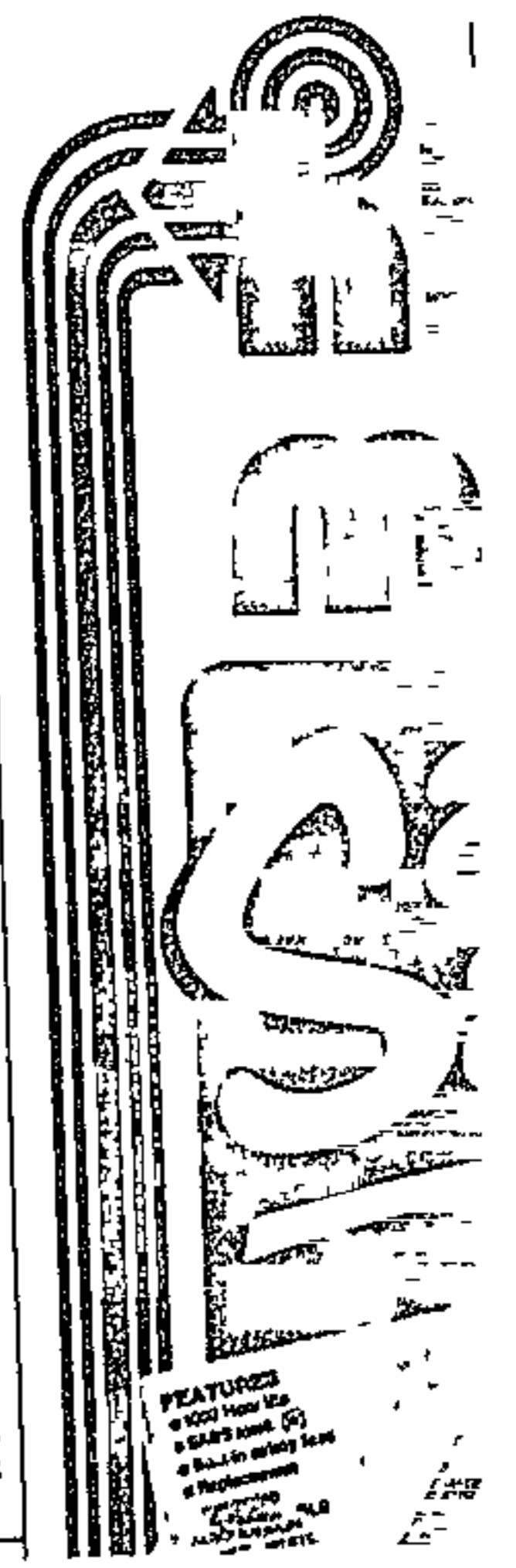
AMSTERDAM — Sixteen people were injured yesterday when mounted riot police dispersed anti-apartheid demonstrators trying to blockade the offices of Royal Dutch/Shell in protest against its investments in South Africa

Another violent confrontation is expected today as the mass blockade of Shell's main research laboratories in Amsterdam continues

Three protesters were taken to hospital with broken limbs after being trampled by police on horseback and one police man suffered an arm injury

Twelve more demonstrators received first aid treatment for minor injuries and the after effects of tear gas. Police said they arrested two demonstrators among about 3 500 people taking part in the protest

The city's mayor, Mr Ed van Thijn, and Mr Klaas de Jonge, organiser of the Shell out of SA Committee, have accused each other of provoking yesterday's violence — Sapa



Botswana Coward acquitted

LOBATSE, Botswana — The High Court has acquitted a Botswana Defence Force (BDF) officer who was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment last year for failure to engage a raiding South African commando team in Gaborone

Corporal Joel Kgantlepe was the leader of a BDF patrol in an area of Gaborone where the South African commando killed a South African refugee and three young Botswana women in an early morning raid.

He was convicted and sentenced by a court martial for cowardice.

The High Court said there was no evidence that he expressed any personal fear. — Sapa

Government plan Chernobyl

government yesterday cancelled two new reactors at Chernobyl after the expansion of power stations of the kind which caused the disaster

announced on the Number Five news at Chernobyl after the station exploded on 26 April, killing people and spreading a cloud of radioactive material over eastern Europe in the worst nuclear disaster since the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. — Sapa

JOHANNESBURG — At least two detainees have been shackled to their beds in Johannesburg Hospital, according to the National Medical and Dental Association (Namda)

The association said in a statement yesterday that this is incompatible with reasonable medical care

Police yesterday acknowledged shackles were used "when circumstances warrant it", but did not confirm or deny the allegations made by Namda

A police spokesman said that in the case where a detainee has to undergo treatment in hospital and is therefore taken out of his cell, alternative methods must be used to prevent escape "When circumstances warrant it, shackles (leg irons) are used"

The public relations department at Johannesburg Hospital said any information concerning detainees in hospital was a police matter.

Namda said doctors involved with treatment of detainees should consult the patients as to whether they wished to be treated while shackled "We urge the doctors to demand that the shackles be removed, to refuse to treat patients while shackled and to indicate in writing that the police and district surgeons are responsible for the complications of non-treatment since they are refusing to follow the doctor's orders" — Sapa

Detainees 'shackled to beds in hospital'

2 journalist detainees released

JOHANNESBURG. — For the first time in at least three years, there are no journalists in detention following the release this month of two who have been held for long periods, according to the Anti-Censorship Action Group's (ACAG) March update.

Mr Brian Sokutu, (32 months in detention) and Mr Beliswa Mhlawuli (six months) were released to a "very circumscribed" freedom.

Two publications, Grassroots and New Era, are still suspended, their emergency restrictions only coming to an end in May.

One other, Al Qalam, received a final warning from the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha. — Sapa

Top defence inquiry

Defence Correspondent

A TOP-LEVEL military committee of inquiry has been formed to look into the national service system and other aspects of future requirements by the Defence Force and Armscor, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced yesterday.

"This committee will indicate the path of the defence family en route to the year 2000 and indicate how it can stay out in front in respect of security, technology and employment of human resources," he said.

Chaired by Lieutenant-General Jan van Loggerenberg, the Chief of the Air Force, the committee is expected to sit for about a year, taking evidence and, if necessary, issuing interim reports.

Its other members are the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General A J Liebenberg, Mr Marinus Daling, Mr Derek Cooper, Mr Johan van Vuuren, the in-coming chairman of Armscor, and any members it might wish to co-opt.

General Malan said he regarded the committee as a natural successor to the Geldenhuys

Committee of 1984, which investigated the structure of the SADF. He said it would look into

- Manpower requirements and employment, including the national service and voluntary service systems and "various forms of military service",

- The effect of environmental factors such as the economic profile on the SADF and Armscor,

- The expected and possible effect of "peace initiatives and legislation", and

- Aviation, specifically the SAAF, SAA, Armscor "and possibly other branches"

Military camps cut

days instead of the maximum 120 laid down in the Defence Act, and not more than 30 days in any year.

As a result the actual obligation will amount to 360 days spread over 12 years, unless there is a grave deterioration in the security situation.

- Consideration is being given to not calling up Citizen Force members in the sixth cycle. If this is implemented it means that for practical purposes Citizen Force members will perform 300 days service spread over 10 years unless there is an emergency call-up.

- Commando Force members will be called up for 30 days a year instead of the 50 days allowed by law.

- General Malan inferred that in some cases part-time servicemen might not be mobilised at all. When announcing that call-ups were to be reduced to a 30-day annual maximum he added "If, indeed, they are called up at all."

This is in line with standing SADF manpower policy, in terms of which servicemen can be sent home early if their services are no longer required.

Sharp rise in terrorism

- In all cases Citizen and Commando Force members will be credited for the full period of service in any year even though they have actually served only half of it.

Military observers said yesterday that the announced cuts indicated that the government was more sanguine about the internal security situation than it had been for some years, pointing out that the present onerous terms of service dated from 1983, when the government had increased the part-time forces' obligation in anticipation of a sharp rise in both white and black terrorism.

The rise had not materialized to the expected extent and could be coped with by means of employing the relatively small number of troops released from service north of the Orange River.

SADF land shuffle

placed by a range to be built on 1 000 hectares bought for R1,8m at Brakkefontein, near Atlantis. The Brakkefontein land will be used as training terrain and R3m will be spent constructing a new rifle range there.

- The Eskom complex at Grabouw has been bought as new quarters for 2 SACC Battalion. It will be rented to Houwteq, the Armscor "think tank", until the end of 1991, during which period Houwteq will pay

"rent" by constructing facilities for the unit to a total worth of R3m.

- Construction has begun on a base at Kimberley for a new coloured military unit, 3 SAI Battalion, with accommodation for 3 000 men. Plans are for the new base to accommodate the first 1 000 men by January next year.

- More than 350 hectares of the Schurweberg rifle range near Pretoria are to be added to the Atteridgeville black township.

Rabies fear in sailor search

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Ships and aircraft maintained a luckless life-and-death hunt off West Africa last night for a young French yachtsman who is unaware that he might have rabies.

Dr Regis Braud, 33, was bitten by a puppy just hours before he set sail some nine days ago from Port Gabon in the Cape Verde Islands with his wife Lydia and their infant daughter.

The alarm was raised when the puppy died at the weekend and was found to have had rabies.

All ships and aircraft in the region have been alerted to look out for Dr Braud's 12-metre yacht.

Dr Braud, who worked at the Port Gentil hospital in Cape Verde, said he was sailing home to France via Dakar in Senegal. Even if the weather favours him he will not reach Dakar until early next week.

Military camps SADF to be cut by ^{Cape Times 21/10/89} 50% — Malan ^{ZSU} land for housing scheme

Defence Correspondent

PART-TIME military service is to be effectively cut by at least 50% or more from July this year, and a further reduction is in prospect, according to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

In a move which will be widely welcomed by the business community, he announced cuts which in effect will return Citizen Force service to pre-1983 levels and greatly reduce Commando Force service. The present maximum period of service will stay enshrined in the Defence Act, however, and General Malan warned "I state categorically that security requirements are the deciding factor. Should the security appreciation and requirements change, the arrangement will naturally have to be reconsidered."

The reductions were due to the fact that national servicemen and South African Cape Corps service volunteers who had been stationed in Namibia were now becoming available for in-country service, General Malan said.

From July this year, according to the minister

- Citizen Force members will be called up for only 30 days a year, regardless of how much service they are theoretically liable for.

This means that in each of the six two-year cycles, Citizen Force members will actually serve only 60

To page 3

Defence Correspondent

THE huge 750-hectare Simon van der Stel military rifle range is to be abolished to make way for coloured housing and extensions for D F Malan Airport, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced yesterday.

General Malan said it was general knowledge that the SADF was one of the largest land-users in the country.

It was less well known, however, that from time to time the SADF also parted with "fixed property" so that "the requirements of concerns outside the military sphere can benefit".

The changes General Malan announced yesterday are

- The Simon van der Stel range will be re-

To page 3

(254)

(254)

the restriction of the End Conscription Campaign last year, three recent trials suggest increasing public resistance to the relevant section of the Defence Act

The latest — that of Liberty Life career development officer and former SADF corporal Saul Batzofin (28) — has seen a call for magistrates to be permitted to suspend the sentences of objectors judged as genuine, and then to issue a community service order (CSO) that the objectors perform community service

Friends and relatives of the objectors say they intend to lobby parliament to amend Section 126 A (1)(a) of the Defence Act, which prescribes a mandatory prison sentence of up to six years for those who refuse to serve. Two men, Charles Bester (18) and Wits graduate David Bruce (25), last year received the full six years in terms of the Act. In a ruling on the Bruce appeal, a Supreme Court judge placed responsibility for the jailing of the men with parliament. This is the basis of the proposed lobbying.

Mr Justice J H Coetzee, of the Witwatersrand local division, in finding that Bruce was a firm believer in his principles and not a "criminal" in the ordinary sense of the word, said that the terms of Section 126 were unambiguous. He said the Act denied judicial discretion — magistrates needed merely to make use of a calculator to compute sentence. "The sentence may well have been imposed by an administrative official with a rubber stamp because no legal skill is required."

Batzofin's objections started during his 18-month experience in the Namibian operational zone while serving as national service infantryman. He alleged he saw his corporal assault Ovambo villagers — "including all the women and children" — after being told they had no knowledge of Swapo movements. He had been shocked by the refusal of the officer in command to intervene.

In a statement to the court, Dan Pienaar, deputy general manager of Liberty's Group Benefits Division, said that Batzofin had in seven years worked his way up to become a senior supervisor. Batzofin's management skills in supervision, planning and negotiation were of "a high standard," and he described him as "an asset to the life insurance industry."

Batzofin's defence produced an official of the semi-State body, the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), who asked the court to order Batzofin to perform community service. Presenting her CSO report, social worker Johanna Raath said that following interviews with Batzofin and Pienaar and internal consultation with Nicro's Transvaal regional director, Nicro wanted Batzofin to perform community service for the organisation for a "punitive" 1 950 hours over two-and-a-half years. This did not sway the magistrate.

Batzofin's supporters have not given up. They have launched a survey of SA's 100 top firms, asking for their private and public

support for the right to perform community service. And the issue seems set for further public attention with a forthcoming "international objectors' day", which the FM learns will largely focus on SA objectors. ■

CONSCRIPTION

(254) F.M.A. 21/4/89

Calculating time

Pressure is building on parliament to resolve the issue of conscientious objection, following the sentencing of the first objector from the corporate world to 18 months' jail. After

7
CARL TIPS 2/14/89

(254) (254)

Political Staff

THE "total onslaught" — one of the government's chief battle cries over the past decade — is dead or dying and being replaced by President Mikhail Gorbachev's "glasnost" and "perestroika"

General Magnus Malan told Parliament yesterday that the world order was changing and said Mr Gorbachev had spoken of new thinking in Europe

Glasnost, perestroika in place of 'total onslaught' — Malan

about a "common house of Europe"

"We are confronted by an entirely new order in Europe. This has far-reaching implications for South Africa," said General Malan

The question was — what

should South Africa's stance be in the changing world? South Africa's course lay where its own best interests could be served, General Malan said

In terms of Southern Africa the world was seeing the conse-

quences of Mr Gorbachev's new approach

"The Soviet Union has given indications that it is prepared to reformulate its interests in Southern Africa," said General Malan

However, while the Soviet Union had indicated that it was changing its attitude towards Southern Africa, South Africa would remain strong on defence

Magnus guide for politics in SADF

CAPC TIMITS 21/4/89

254

Political Staff

NO TOTAL prohibition could be placed on members of the Citizen Force or the Commandos from participating in party politics, according to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan

However, he said "certain demands" were placed on all commanding officers

"Their actions at all times must be such that they cannot be accused of prejudice or discrimina-

tion against their subordinates on political grounds," General Malan said during the debate on the defence budget yesterday

"Citizen Force and Commando commanding officers must guard against becoming politically controversial figures because, it goes without saying, it would make their positions untenable"

General Malan listed a number of situations in which an officer should not use his official posi-

tion He should not

- Encourage or influence a member under his command to join a political party,

- Participate in any demonstrations or activities for or against a party while on service,

- Use his Defence Force connections to promote or prejudice the interests of a party, or

- Compromise the SADF through his political affiliations

SA-French arms row: four in court

LONDON — Three Irish Protestant extremists and an American arms dealer were charged and remanded in custody in a closed court yesterday before France's top anti-terrorist investigating magistrate SA diplomat Daniel Storm, arrested with the extremists at a Paris hotel on Friday, was understood to have left France yesterday. He was released by police after claiming diplomatic immunity.

Charges against the four who appeared in court were receiving stolen property, criminal association with a terrorist organisation, and trafficking in arms. An investigation into the alleged under-

Own Correspondent

cover arms deal on French soil is expected to take some months, but French Foreign Ministry sources at Quai d'Orsay said Storm's arrest would have serious repercussions on the two country's already strained relations.

There were suggestions that President Francois Mitterand's administration was determined to react swiftly and firmly if any suggestion of diplomatic irregularity was shown. It was still smarting from left-wing attacks over the handling of the investigation into ANC chief representative

Dulcie September's murder last year. In Britain, the Labour Party said the affair would embarrass government.

Political implications of Storm's arrest were discussed at a special crisis meeting of key SA diplomats called by ambassador Hendryck Geldenhuys at the weekend. A Press attache said afterwards he had been instructed not to comment.

Initial speculation that the South Africans had collaborated with French counter-intelligence in "drawing out" the Irishmen, who were trying to sell parts of a stolen Blowpipe ground-to-air missile, has been discounted.

Alleged arms deal probe

Sowetan 2/11/89

254

THE South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday confirmed the position of Mr Daniel Storm, who is attached to the staff of the SA Embassy in Paris, is still being investigated.

French police said Mr Storm was

caught red-handed with three alleged Protestant extremists from Northern Ireland and an American, as they were about to trade a British anti-aircraft missile for South African guns.

Mr Storm was arrested, but released once he claimed diplomatic immunity.

Missile myst

M6AS 24/4/89
250

SA's Mr Storm at centre of international arms row . . .

ry

By BRUCE CAMERON, Political Staff

THE government was challenged today to explain whether it had official arms dealings with Irish guerrillas after a South African diplomat was caught in Paris in an alleged deal involving a Blowpipe missile

Mr David Dalling, Democratic Party defence spokesman said today the last thing South Africa needed was to be labelled a country with terror dealings

Mr Koos van der Merwe, Conservative Party spokesman said the government should take the country into its confidence and say what it was doing about the issue

"We are not against clandestine operations to obtain arms but if terrorist organisations are involved we should know about it and will have something to say once the facts are on the table," Mr van der Merwe said

Government sources and spokesman were tightlipped today about the involvement of South African diplomat Mr Daniel Storm who was trapped in a secret deal allegedly with the Ulster Defence Association, a paramilitary Northern Ireland group involved in acts of terror

Mr Storm was caught by the French secret service, *Défense et Sécurité du Territoire (DST)* in an hotel in Paris with three alleged UDA members and an American arms dealer

The senior French magistrate in charge of terrorist investigations yesterday formally ordered the detention of the three Ulstermen, Noel Little, Samuel Quinn and James King, and Geneva-based American arms dealer Douglas Bernhart on indictments of arms trafficking

They were also accused of receiving stolen goods and "association with wrongdoers in connection with terrorist activities"

Under French law, Mr Jean Louis Bruguiere, the presiding magistrate, may interrogate the suspects for up to four days before they appear in court

They were arrested while trying to sell the guidance device of a Blowpipe missile to Mr Storm, allegedly representing Armscor

Mr Storm was released after claiming diplomatic immunity

At the weekend a foreign affairs spokesman confirmed that Mr Storm was listed as a diplomat at the Paris Embassy and that the situation was being investigated

Sources were only prepared to say that Mr Storm would probably be recalled but was not yet on his way back

Mr Dalling said other questions had to be answered including

- Was Mr Storm acting officially or on his own initiative?
- Who is Mr Storm and which branch of government did he work for and what were the parameters of his duties?
- Was South Africa about to exchange arms for the missile parts?
- Was South Africa involved in other dealings with the Ulster Defence Association? and,
- Was South Africa involved in arms deals with any other shadowy groups?

Mr Dalling said the opposition had "always warned that South Africa must be very careful in its arms dealings"

"It must not cross the line by dealing with people who could bring the country into disrepute"

"The government owes it to the people to clear up the situation with the greatest speed"

"South Africa certainly does not want or need to be branded as a country contributing to world terror"

Inquiries

• A spokesman for Armscor, Mr Johan Adler, said today the matter was being handled by the Department of Foreign Affairs and all inquiries should be directed to it. He had no further comment

Spokesmen for the Ministry of Defence and the National Intelligence Service were not immediately available

• From London The Argus Foreign Service reports that the Irishmen are said to have had parts of a surface-to-air Blowpipe missile when arrested, and are suspected of trying to make a deal with Mr Storm to exchange the parts for arms

The Blowpipe, a shoulder-held weapon which can bring down aircraft flying at low altitude, has been compared with the US Stinger system which Washington supplied to Mujahidin guerrillas in Afghanistan

• The Times reports today that British security sources believe Ulster Resistance, the Ulster Defence Association and the Ulster Volunteer Force have been buying weapons, including AK 47 assault rifles,

(Turn to page 3, col 1)

M6AS 24/4/89
250

Missile riddle

(Contd from page 1)

rocket launchers, grenades and pistols from contacts in South Africa for the past few years

The paper says it is understood that many of the weapons had been captured in Mozambique, Angola and Namibia

Security sources said the contacts with South African intelligence had until last week been restricted to purchasing arms

• Labour MPs are calling for a "penetrating inquiry" into alleged dealings between Protestant extremists in Northern Ireland and South Africa

Mr Kevin McNamara, the shadow Northern Ireland Secretary, said yesterday the affair appeared to have "grave implications"

He would be calling for a full inquiry and would invoke emergency procedures in the House of Commons today to obtain a statement from the government

He added "This must represent a serious embarrassment to Mrs Thatcher who makes Britain South Africa's only ally in the West"

• Lights were burning late in the fortresslike South African embassy in Paris following the news of Mr Storm

Ambassador Hendryck Geldenhuis and his staff were clearly taken by surprise by the news, exclusively broadcast by Radio Europe-1 and then by the French News Agency AFP

PREVENTED

So far none of the three governments involved Britain, France and South Africa, have given any further details

"We have prevented a South African arms traffic deal with Ulster, using a Geneva based American dealer, meeting in Paris," a DST officer said yesterday

"We have been monitoring the frequent visits to Paris in the past two months by three Ulstermen"

France is unlikely to request the expulsion of Mr Storm

Meanwhile, intelligence sources here said that the DST made the arrests after being tipped off by the British secret service

The sources said that in two raids in Northern Ireland last year, South African explosives and weapons had been found in the homes of UDA members

The British decided to stop this traffic, and asked the French DST to intervene

Ow/ Correspondents

LONDON. — South African diplomat Mr Daniel Storm, who was trapped in a secret arms deal with Northern Ireland guerillas in Paris at the weekend, is understood to be on his way home.

Mr Storm, who immediately claimed diplomatic immunity, was said to be "about to take the next flight out of France" He will almost certainly return immediately to Pretoria to be debriefed by the Department of Foreign Affairs

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed yesterday that Mr Storm was listed on its Paris mission staff complement He added that the envoy's "position was being investigated", but declined further comment on the "Blowpipe Affair"

Mr Storm was alleged by the Daily Telegraph to be an Armscor official acting undercover as a diplomat in Paris, though other weekend reports connected him to the National Intelligence Service

The four men arrested with Mr Storm appeared in a special closed court in Paris yesterday, hours before the South African Embassy official was expected to be flown out of France

Diplomatic row

Mr Noel Little, 40, Mr James King, 50, and Mr Sam Quinn, 40 — all members of an Irish loyalist paramilitary group — and American arms dealer Mr Douglas Bernhart were remanded in custody by examining magistrate Mr Jean-Louis Bruguiere

Mr Brugiere is France's top anti-terrorist investigating magistrate who will eventually decide whether the men have a case to answer They have been charged with receiving stolen property, association with a terrorist organisation and arms trafficking

Meanwhile, as further details of the alleged undercover arms deal emerged, a diplomatic row between France and South Africa was set to explode

Sources in the French Foreign Ministry at the Quai d'Orsay said Mr Storm's arrest would have serious repercussions on the already strained relations between the two countries

There are also suggestions that President Francois Mitterrand's administration is determined to react swiftly and firmly if any suggestion of diplomatic irregularity is shown

In Britain, too, the opposition Labour Party said the affair would embarrass the government

MP Kevin McNamara commented "Mrs Thatcher's friend in Southern Africa is doing deals with terrorists in Northern Ireland"

Political implications of the affair were discussed at a special crisis meeting of key South African diplomats called by Ambassador Hendryck Geldenhuys at the weekend A press attaché said afterwards that he had been instructed not to comment

The French counter-intelligence police, DST,

To page 2

P.T.O

SUN

Handwritten: CMT Timp 24/4/89 254
Storm returns
Diplomatic row over missile sale

24/4/89

(254)

(230)

(133)

From page

swooped on the extremists and Mr Storm as they met in a Paris hotel on Friday afternoon

According to sources, the hotel had been staked out well beforehand with some policemen in plain-clothes acting as porters and foyer staff

Mr Storm, an administrative official, was released after he claimed diplomatic immunity.

The other three men and Mr Bernhart, who is based in Geneva and was allegedly the middleman in the deal, are still being questioned at DST headquarters

Initial speculation that the South Africans had in fact collaborated with the DST in "drawing out" the Irishmen, who were trying to sell parts of a stolen Blowpipe ground-to-air missile, has been discounted

Reports said the French had been tipped off, and were working closely with British security services

They added that the Irishmen were more likely to have been looking

for a swop of light arms, rather than money, in return for Blowpipe parts

Protestant extremists were hard hit by the discovery of a huge arsenal by the Royal Ulster Constabulary at Mahon Road, Portadown, last January. The arms, which included a rocket launcher, pistols, grenades and 20 000 rounds of ammunition, was strongly suggested to have emanated from South Africa

French media reports say the three men arrested in Paris were all members of the Ulster Defence Association (UDA),

the largest of shadowy military groups set up in the early 70s to combat the rise of the IRA

The Blowpipe parts, believed to have been taken from simulators used for training and incapable of being fired, were stolen either from a British army base in County Down last month or in an armed raid on the manufacturers' plant, Shorts Brothers in Belfast, in November 1988

Mr Ian Hogg, of Jane's Defence Weekly, an arms buying consultant for the British Army, said SA already had access to similar missile systems

QUICK
Off 30%
30% OFF*

(254)

'Swapo met SADF for talks on border'

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo insurgent commanders met South African military officers on the border of Namibia and Angola last week, a senior Swapo official has confirmed

Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, the organisation's information secretary, told *The Namibian* newspaper that the Swapo delegation at the talks had been headed by Mr Nahas Angula, the education secretary

The newspaper reported that it believed the commander of the SWA Territory Force, had headed the delegation from the other side. The meeting took place on the Namibia-Angola border on Tuesday

The talks would thus have preceded the meeting later in the week in Ruacana between the members of the Joint Military Monitoring Commission — South Africa, Angola and Cuba.

MADE CLEAR

After that meeting Pretoria offered to withdraw its troops to base for 60 hours starting on Wednesday evening to allow the remaining insurgents to leave the country.

Mr Hamutenya said the Swapo delegation had made it clear to the South Africans that they should decide whether they wanted to fight or wanted to let Swapo fighters leave the country unhindered.

"They couldn't have both," he told *The Namibian*

Mr Hamutenya claimed the South Africans were not granting "safe passage" to exiting insurgents as had been guaranteed in the Mount Etjo Declaration peace proposal

Instead, he claimed the SADF used Untag assembly points as "interrogation centres".

The Swapo information secretary said it was impossible for fighters already inside Namibia to hand in their arms to the UN and return to their villages in the north of the country as they would be "hunted down" by the security forces.

OAU TURNED BACK

It had therefore been decided by Swapo that all fighters should return to Angola and come back to Namibia later with the rest of the Namibian refugees

● In Harare, the national news agency Ziana reported that the Frontline states' observer group for Namibia is in Gaborone en route to Windhoek to monitor Resolution 435

But a three-man OAU team bound for Namibia returned to Addis Ababa today without reaching Windhoek because the UN has not allowed it to set up an observer mission there

The team said it had stopped over in Luanda on Saturday where it had held discussions with Swapo over OAU participation in the repatriation of refugees, and its bid to send an observer mission to Windhoek

SADF's suicide prevention drive pays off

suicide by national servicemen has plummeted by 56 percent over the past three years — despite an increase in their numbers and involvement in some of the heaviest fighting yet seen in Southern Africa, according to the South African Medical Services (Sams)

Attempted suicides dropped by 16 percent over the same period

A comparison of available figures shows that in 1988 there were 16,6 suicides per 100 000 uniformed members of the SADF, compared with 18 per 100 000 for South Africa's white population.

Prevention campaign

Figures kept on national servicemen, who form the bulk of the SADF's strength, show their suicide figure is 19,75 per 100 000 — noticeably lower than the 27 per 100 000 for the country's white male population between the ages of 20 and 24

Statistics for Citizen Force members are

The Defence Force said last week that 21 members had killed themselves and 344 had attempted to do so in 1988. But statistics indicate that a comprehensive prevention programme has dramatically cut suicide and attempted suicide in the SADF, pushing it below the national average **CRAIG KOITZE** reports.

higher — 21,3 per 100 000 — but remain lower than the 28 per 100 000 for South Africa's total male population

The bulk of suicides and attempts last year were by national servicemen — 11 out of 21 deaths and 294 out of 344 attempts. In 1987 there were 405 attempts (416 in 1986) and 33 suicides (34 in 1986)

Sams attributes the sharp decline in suicide to a comprehensive prevention campaign launched several years ago

Approached for comment on the issue, Sams public relations officer Commandant

Gideon Brink said the prevention campaign was being steadily improved. The United States Navy suicide prevention programme was used for comparisons

"The SADF places a high premium on human life, and ongoing research on suicide is conducted by the Defence Force. Each unit has a military community development programme, which must implement programmes to inhibit and combat behavioural deviations such as drug abuse and suicide tendency," Commandant Brink said

The main reason for suicide remained personal and family problems. A complicating factor was that some SADF members tried to kill themselves in an attempt to get transfers to bases nearer their girlfriends or to obtain other concessions

Regarding the prevention programme, Commandant Brink said training and information was given to personnel on suicide, and channels for reporting high-risk cases were

established

Profiles were put together on each serviceman when he reported for duty. High-risk cases were immediately given individual attention and they were referred to a military hospital

"Every national serviceman may at any time, day or night, request help and will not be hindered by anyone in doing so. Every unit has the phone numbers displayed prominently of those who can assist. All talk about suicide or threats must be reported at once."

Communication

Those identified as high-risk cases were included in therapeutic programmes comprising teams of social workers, psychologists, chaplains and psychiatrists. Treatment focused on skills such as stress management, self-assertion and effective communication

"Should a national serviceman still attempt suicide after these precautions, he will be brought into an even more specialised therapeutic programme," the commandant said

Alleged Paris missile deal 'a desperate bid to fill critical gap in SA's

Tactical Angolan air superiority during the fighting on the Namibia/Angolan border last year exacted a heavy toll of South African lives and equipment — and there was little or nothing the ground troops could do about it

Had the soldiers defending the Ruacana area been equipped with ground-to-air missiles — even with outdated hand-held British Blowpipes, Soviet SAM 7s or American Stingers — chances are the Angolan MiGs which tried to bomb a dam may well have been downed or fended off. Ele-

ven soldiers died when an aircraft bomb, intended for the dam, exploded in a nearby assembly area

South Africa has no army air defence system worth mentioning and the alleged Paris missile deal, which involved parts of a Blowpipe missile, could also reveal another facet crucial to the current upgrading of the Defence Force's conventional capabilities — obtaining missile and other hi-tech know-how

Without up-to-date technology, it would be impossible for South Africa to maintain a credible conventional force, the building up of which is now said to be the cornerstone of the Defence Force's post-Namibia strategy

Reports from London say the real target of the alleged deal was apparently the latest British surface-to-air missile, Starstreak, being developed in Northern Ireland at a cost of R900 million. Obtaining this technology would have been a coup of inestimable value to South Africa

"The lack of air defence from the ground represents a critical gap in the conventional capability of the Defence Force. We have none worth mentioning and our anti-aircraft gun force is tiny," says Mr Helmoed-Romer Heitman,

southern African correspondent for the international *Janes Defence Weekly* magazine

Although old — it was introduced in the early 80s — Blowpipe or even cribbed versions could represent a significant improvement in South Africa's tactical air defence

It is a system designed for front-line defence against close-range low-level air attack, but can also be deployed against lightly armoured surface targets. Rugged and suitable for use in climatic ex-

252

254

The Star Monday April 24 1989

11

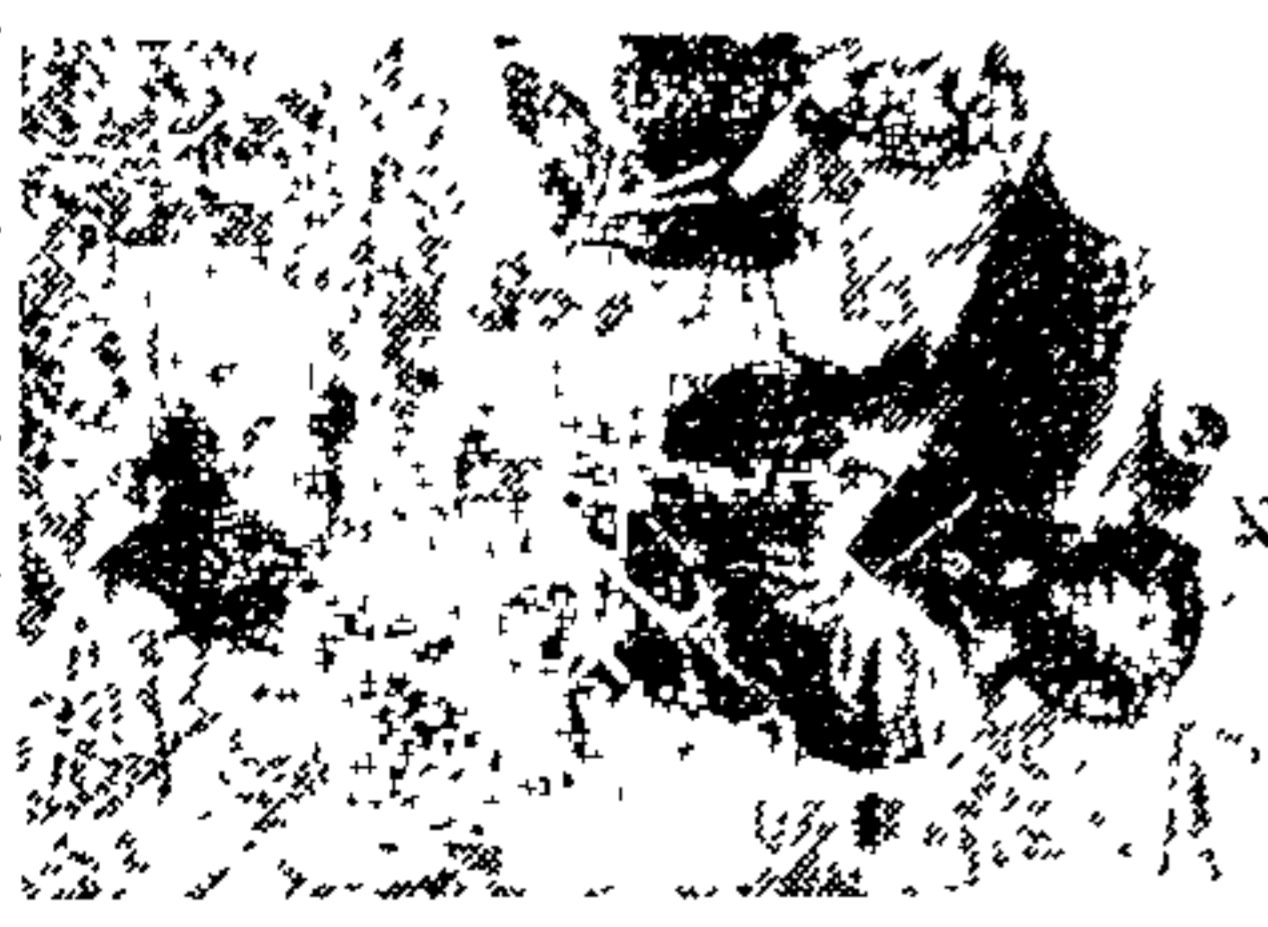
defence

tremes, it needs no maintenance for long periods

But the alleged attempt to obtain Starstreak or related technology may ironically turn out to have been a totally unnecessary blunder

Blowpipe is obsolete and has already been superseded by the Javelin system, and South Africa almost certainly has access to more advanced technology than these two systems

"This may have been a big blunder by an official who did not bother to check back with South African experts beforehand," said Mr Heitman



Britain's outdated, shoulder-held Blowpipe missile.

stue
es
SSI
ious
shoi
nat

d

uld
ove

pur-
oth-

rch
a of
h of
the
g to
so.
end
ere

DANIEL SIMON

THE NATIONAL Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) yesterday said it would employ conscientious objector Saul Batzofin's skills if the presiding magistrate used his discretion and imposed a sentence of community service.

Nicro community service co-ordinator Hanlie Raath said this in argument in mitigation of sentence in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court where Batzofin is facing charges of refusing to render military service and of failing to inform the army of his change of address

Batzofin, 29, a career development offi-

254

Nicro proposes to employ Batzofin

cer for Liberty Life and a Wits University Business Economics graduate, pleaded guilty before P H Bredenkamp.

Raath said the nature of Batzofin's offence and his skills had to be taken into consideration and that his placement with Nicro would be more appropriate than if he was given a prison sentence.

"His crime was one of conscience and he must not go to prison. He committed the offence because of his strong moral and humanitarian views"

Sentence will be passed tomorrow

SA accused of arming terrorists

254

Missile row: Barend faces UK wrath

B/D Day
25/4/89

LONDON — SA faced a grave diplomatic crisis with Britain last night after being accused in Parliament of supplying weapons to be used for murder by Protestant terrorists in Ulster.

The seriousness of the case was spelled out when Finance Minister Barend du Plessis was summoned to face Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at Number 10 Downing Street

Political sources said Du Plessis faced the full wrath of Thatcher who was reported to be embarrassed and enraged.

Du Plessis, who had arrived in London expecting a warm meeting with Thatcher, was "not available" for comment last night

In Cape Town, the SA government yesterday launched an inquiry into the incident in which an alleged SA agent was caught dealing in arms with Ulster loyalists. Foreign Minister Pik Botha gave an assurance the country had no connection with any terrorist organisation

Botha denied any SA connection with the Ulster Defence Army but said it was Armscor's task to maintain SA's defensive capability. "Armscor is required to consider offers of weapon technology. If it should be that, in this case, the actions in question exceeded SA's reasonable requirements, that occurred without the knowledge of government

"I also wish to give the assurance that government is not supplying arms to any

IAN HOBBS

terrorist organisation

"If any organisation or individual is guilty of any contravention in this area, steps will be taken against those involved and it will also be ensured that no repetition occurs"

Defence Minister Magnus Malan said government would act if it found the bounds of acceptability were exceeded in employing the unconventional methods which the arms embargo necessitated

Earlier, SA ambassador Rae Killen was carpeted at the Foreign Office and ordered to give a full explanation of the arrest of SA Paris embassy official Daniel Storm with three known Ulster extremists and an American arms dealer last Friday.

Embarrassed officials at the SA embassies in London and Paris refused to comment. They referred callers to statements they said would be made in Pretoria

Storm, a "technical and administrative officer" who had served at the Paris embassy for three years, was released after his arrest last Friday when he claimed diplomatic immunity. It was not known last night if he was still in Paris.

The three Ulstermen and the American were in top security detention on charges linked to illegal arms dealing and trafficking

● To Page 2



Arms row: Barend faces Maggie's ire

The five men were conferring in a hotel when French counter-intelligence agents disguised as hotel staff burst in. They found a mock-up British Blowpipe missile in pieces on the floor

The Independent reported yesterday that SA had already supplied a huge consignment of weapons to the Ulster Freedom Fighters — a notorious gang of terrorists — including AK-47 rifles and fragmentation grenades that had been used in several murders in the past year

It said SA had supplied the weapons as part of its alleged plot to obtain missile plans and parts stolen from the Shorts factory in Belfast which made Blowpipe and Javelin missiles

In parliament in London yesterday, Labour foreign affairs spokesman Gerald Kaufman said SA had supplied weapons for murder in Ulster in a conspiracy to obtain the secrets of the missiles

He said there had been "a conspiracy whereby SA has supplied loyalists in Ulster

with weapons for use in terrorist actions in quest of access for information, replicas and models of British missiles"

He asked if Thatcher had "raised this act of aggression" with the SA Foreign Minister in view of the fact that "weapons supplied by SA as part of this bloodstained deal have already been responsible for the deaths of people in Ulster"

Kaufman said the British government should respond by imposing sanctions and acting jointly with EC governments to expel all SA diplomats known to be linked to spying, defence matters or Armscor

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said he was unable to comment on the Paris arrests as charges had been made against four men and the matter was sub judice. However, he said "Government is concerned at the implications of the charges brought by the French authorities

● See Page 6

254

B/D Day
25/4/89

● From Page 1



By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE South African "diplomat" responsible for the botched Paris arms deal at the weekend was probably an Armscor undercover agent, a government source said yesterday

As opposition parties warned of the severe implications if South

Africa was found to be trading with terrorists, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha effectively passed the buck to Armscor

And Defence Minister General Magnus Malan acknowledged that "unconventional methods" were at times used to circumvent the international arms embargo, but noted that even these had their limits

Last night it appeared that if the man at the centre of the row, Mr Daniel Storm, was shown to be dealing with terrorists, Pretoria was likely to label him as a rogue operative who had exceeded the parameters of his responsibilities

As the international row surrounding the issue mushroomed yesterday, Mr Botha said in Pretoria that the government had "initiated an inquiry into this matter and wishes to point out that it is Armscor's task to maintain South Africa's defensive capacity"

Mr Botha said that Armscor was, as was the case with other countries, "required" to consider offers of weapon technology

He then added pointedly "If it should be that in this case, the actions in question exceeded South Africa's reasonable requirements, this occurred without the knowledge of the South African government"

Mr Botha found it necessary to "state categorically" its oft-repeated standpoint that the South African government was opposed to the use of deeds of terror or violence in the achievement of political aims

"I also wish to give the assurance that the South African government is

cap 6 Traps 25/4/89

Storm was 'probably' Armscor agent

ZSV

not supplying arms to any terrorist organisation"

Mr Botha then ended his statement by noting "If any organisation or individual in South Africa is guilty of any contravention in this area, steps will be taken against those involved and it will also be ensured that no repetition occurs"

Later yesterday General Malan largely echoed Mr Botha's remarks, saying that it was the government's policy to supply no support or weapons to terrorist organisations

"Should it appear that the limits of acceptability have been exceeded in the current case, this is unacceptable for the government

"Then necessary steps will be taken — also to prevent a possible reoccurrence"

General Malan said the whole question was being investigated

Conservative Party defence spokesman Mr Koos van der Merwe said last night that his party could not fault unconventional means to procure arms but that the party rejected any trade with terrorists or terrorist organisations

Democratic Party defence spokesman Mr Dave Dalling said his party could not justify possible arms deals with a terrorist organisation "and it is my fervent hope that South Africa is not involved in this sort of activity"

The DP's foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Colin Eglin, said "I hope for South Africa's sake that we have not been involved in murky deals of this kind — if we have it would be a serious setback for the country"

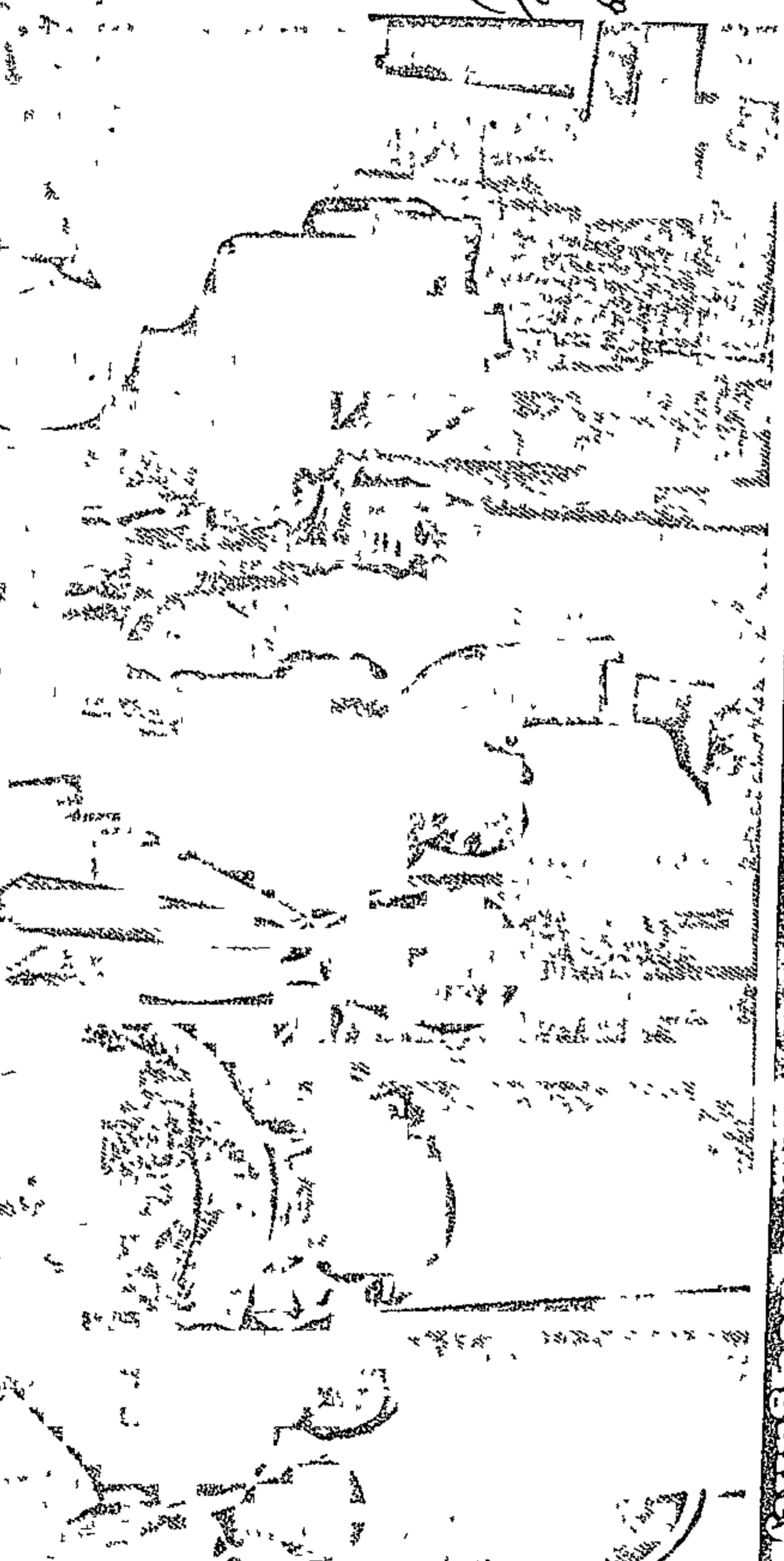
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

CPL Tim's
25/4/89
254

Singing and dancing in court as Moses Mayekiso is found not guilty

Judge frees Alex Five

OWN Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG
Trade unionist Mr Moses Mayekiso and four co-accused walked out of the Rand Supreme Court here yesterday after they were found not guilty of treason and alternative charges of subversion and sedition.



Members and officials of the National Union of Metalworkers, of which Mr Mayekiso is general secretary, packed the court. They broke into song and danced as Mr Justice P J van der Walt acquitted the five.

Mr Mayekiso, 40, his brother Mr Mzwanele Mayekiso, 24, Mr Paul Tshabalala, 32, Mr Richard Makhape, 31, and Mr Obed Babalela, 31, were alleged to have conspired with civic and youth organisations in Alexandra to seize control of the township and make it ungovernable in 1985 and the first half of 1986.

All five were executive members of the Alexandra Action Committee formed in February 1986 and which dissolved with Mr Mayekiso's arrest in June that year.

During the trial, which began in October 1987, the state attempted to prove that the five and the AXC were involved in people's courts, consumer and rent boycotts and campaigns to replace police and town councillors and state structures with alternatives.

Mr Justice van der Walt found that on the evidence before him neither of the alternative charges had been proved.

The main charge of treason was dropped by the state when on re-opening the trial for the argument on Sept 3, it conceded that it had not been able to prove treason beyond reasonable doubt.

In the final sentence, sitting as a judge in this trial I have no knowledge whatsoever of what actually was done in Alexandra during the first half of 1986, the judge said.

"The only knowledge I have since gathered was that from the evidence of a few of the many thousands of residents of Alexandra.

"The picture may be correct or completely different from the true facts. In this court only the accused know what actually happened and whether their version of Judge's reasons — Page 6

From IAN HOBBS
LONDON — South Africa faced a grave diplomatic crisis with Britain last night after being accused in parliament of supplying weapons to be used for murder by Protestant terrorists in Northern Ireland.

The seriousness of the case was spelled out when the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis was summoned to face the British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher at No 10 Downing Street.

In the Irish Republic, former Foreign Minister Mr Peter Barry urged the British government to protest to Pretoria and added: "South Africa is to the loyalist paramilitaries what Libya is to the Irish Republican Army (IRA) — these weapons are killing Irish people."

Carpeted
Political sources say Mr Du Plessis faced the full wrath of Mrs Thatcher who is reported to be embarrassed and enraged.

Mr Du Plessis, who had arrived in London expecting a warm meeting with Mrs Thatcher was "not available" for comment last night.

Earlier the SA Ambassador, Mr Rae Killen, was criticised at the Foreign Office and ordered to give a full explanation into the arrest of SA Paris embassy official Mr Daniel Storm with three Ulster extremists and an American arms dealer last Friday.

Embarrassed officials at the SA embassies in London and Paris declined to comment. They referred callers to statements they said would be made in Pretoria.

Mr Storm, a "technical and administrative officer" who has served at the Paris embassy for three years was released after his arrest on Friday when he claimed diplomatic immunity.

The three Ulstermen and the American were in top-secret, detention on charges linked to illegal arms dealing and trafficking.

The five men were in the Paris Hilton Hotel near the Eiffel Tower on Friday when French counterintelligence agents disguised in

21, hotel staff burst in

21, hotel staff burst in

P-110

~~Police agents disguised~~
as hotel staff burst in
They found a mock-up
British Blowpipe missile
in pieces on a carpet sur-
rounded by Mr Storm
and the four men

A British newspaper,
the Independent,
claimed yesterday that
SA had already supplied
a huge consignment of
lethal weapons to the Ul-
ster Resistance Move-
ment — a notorious gang
of terrorists — including
Kalashnikov rifles and
fragmentation grenades
that had been used in
several murders in the
past year

The report claimed SA
had supplied the weap-
ons as part of their al-
leged plot to obtain mis-
sile plans and parts
stolen from the Shorts
factory in Belfast which
makes the Blowpipe and
the more advanced Jave-
lin missiles

The consignment in-
cluded 200 Czech-made
Kalashnikov rifles, 90
pistols, 450 fragmenta-
tion grenades, about 12
RPG-7 rocket-launchers
and warheads and 30 000
rounds of rifle ammuni-
tion

“At least six people
were killed in Northern
Ireland last year with

Copy Type
25/4/87
10/18
25/4

Arms crisis

SA-supplied weaponry," the Independent said, quoting police and Protestant sources in Belfast

SA arms were allegedly used by a Protestant who attacked an IRA funeral in March last year, killing three people

SA agents were first believed to have approached the Ulster Defence Association more than two years ago with the offer of up to £1 million (about R4,3 million) in arms or cash in return for a detailed model or replica of the Blowpipe missile

The UDA rejected the approach, but signalled its interest in an arms exchange if other intermediaries arranged it, said the newspaper

"A former senior figure in the UDA has taken holidays there more than once," and "a local journalist may also have introduced Loyalist figures to SA agents", the newspaper said

The Independent and other London newspapers said that in return for the arms, the Protestant extremists promised blueprints of the missile technology. In another report, the Guardian said that links between Ulster and SA had been carefully fostered over a number of years

Shorts, the Belfast factory that manufactures the missile, has reported several thefts in recent months. In addition, what Belfast police described as a "display model" of a Blowpipe, without working parts, was stolen from a British army centre in Newtownards, County Down, this month

In parliament in London yesterday, Labour foreign affairs spokesman Mr Gerald Kaufman asked if Mrs Thatcher had "raised this act of aggression" with the SA Foreign Minister in view of the fact that "weapons supplied by SA as part of this bloodstained deal have already been responsible for the deaths of innocent people in Northern Ireland"

Mr Kaufman said the British government should respond by imposing sanctions and acting jointly with European Community governments to expel all SA

diplomats know to be linked to spying, defence matters or Armscor

And Labour MP Mr Bob Hughes, chairman of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, last night said the government should take the most "drastic possible" action against the SA Embassy in London — including the expulsion of Mr Killen

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe told the hushed House of Commons that he was unable to comment on the Paris arrests as charges had been made against four men and the matter was sub judice

But Sir Geoffrey said there was no question of Britain reacting by imposing sanctions or changing its policy of contact with SA.

In Belfast last night, Ulster Secretary Mr Tom King said that if it was proved that SA was involved in the Paris incident and it was not merely the action of "freelancers", the consequences would be "extremely serious".

Paris reports last night said the arrest of the three Ulstermen and the American involved months of co-operation between several British intelligence and special branch services and France's counter-intelligence service

CAPE TOWN

SECRET

Mr Pk Bofha

ME 45 25/4/89

254

Secret missile affair:

SA man to face probe involving government departments and Armscor

P.O. for information

DAY APRIL 25 1989

STOODS

Mrs Thatcher

4 10 30 PM

by JOE WENTZEL, Political Correspondent
and The Argus Foreign Service

THE South African "diplomat" at the centre of a major diplomatic storm involving the secret arms deal controversy, Mr Daniel Storm, is expected to return from France soon.

He will face an inter-departmental inquiry involving the departments of Foreign Affairs and Defence and Armscor, government sources said today.

According to Press reports in London, South Africa supplied a consignment of weapons to the Ulster Resistance Movement in a deal aimed at obtaining missile plans and parts from an arms factory in Belfast

In London British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher has told the South African Finance Minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, that she is "greatly concerned" about reports that a South African diplomat in Paris was involved in an apparent arms deal with Ulster loyalists

She raised the matter, which involves parts of the British Blowpipe surface-to-air missile, with Mr du Plessis when they met for an hour at 10 Downing Street yesterday.

Mr du Plessis handed her the text of a statement by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

Meanwhile, South African government sources and Mr Botha and General Maghuf Malan have indicated that Mr Storm was acting for Armscor to procure weapons through unconventional channels

However, both Cabinet Ministers strongly emphasised that Mr Storm was not authorised to supply arms to "terrorist organisations". If he had "exceeded his authority" the necessary steps would be taken — also to prevent a repetition," they said

Mr Botha said the government had investigated the matter and wished to point out that "it is Armscor's task to maintain South Africa's defensive capability"

General Malan said the matter was being investigated. He said South Africa sometimes had to use "unconventional methods" to guard its security and development because of the international arms embargo

"Whenever unconventional action is taken there are limits within which the action can take place. It is the South African government's policy to provide no support or weapons to terrorist organisations

"If it should emerge that the allowed limits were overstepped in the present case, this is unacceptable to the government. Then the necessary steps will be taken — also to prevent a possible repetition."

Mr Dave Dalling, Democratic Party defence spokesman who earlier challenged the government to say if it had official arms dealings with Irish guerrillas, said he welcomed General Malan's announcement of an investigation.

But it seemed he had "closed the stable door after the horse had bolted". He appreciated that the arms embargo might be behind the incident but said it was important that South Africa would not be seen to be dealing with people described as terrorists

"It was also important not to do anything which could damage "fragile" relations with France and Britain.

Mr Pik Botha said the government had initiated an inquiry and wished to point out that it was Armscor's task to maintain South Africa's defensive capability

"Armscor is, as is the case in many other countries, required to consider offers of weapon technology. If it should be that in this case the actions in question exceeded South Africa's reasonable requirements, this occurred without the knowledge of the South African government

Opposed to terror

"Therefore I would like to take this opportunity to once again state categorically that the government is opposed to the use of deeds of terror or violence in the achievement of political aims

"I also wish to give the assurance that the government is not supplying arms to any terrorist organisation. If any organisation or individual is guilty of any contravention in this area, steps will be taken against those involved and it will also be ensured that no repetition occurs"

Answering questions in the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Geoffrey Howe disclosed that the South African Ambassador, Mr Rae Killen, had been summoned and told of the grave view taken by the British government of the implications of the alleged involvement of a member of the South African Embassy in Paris

But Sir Geoffrey said the matter was now sub judice and it was important not to prejudice the French legal proceedings in any way. He resisted opposition calls to break off diplomatic relations with South Africa

Sir Geoffrey declined to confirm reports that South African weapons had already been used in Ulster

Observers in Paris say South Africa's recently stepped-up activities over arms deals threatens serious diplomatic confrontations with both Britain and France

France has so far not issued a statement over the affair and Ambassador Mr Hendryck Geldenhuys was not asked yesterday by the Foreign Ministry to explain the incident. But the request is expected to be made in the next 48 hours

In London the Anti-Apartheid Movement has called on Mrs Thatcher to expel Ambassador Mr Killen

Alleged bid to get blaster in Paris: a hi-tech risk?

'Missile deal' could have been a blunder

star 25/4/87

254

Tactical Angolan air superiority during the fighting on the Namibia/Angola border last year exacted a heavy toll of South African lives and equipment — and there was little or nothing ground troops could do about it

Had the soldiers defending the Ruacana area been equipped with ground-to-air missiles — even with outdated hand-held British Blowpipes Soviet SAM-7s or American Stingers — chances are the Angolan MiGs that tried to bomb a dam might have been downed or fended off. Eleven soldiers died when an aircraft's bomb, intended for the dam, exploded in a nearby assembly area.

South Africa has no army air defence system worth mentioning and Friday's alleged missile deal in Paris, which involved parts of a Blowpipe missile, could be linked to a vital facet of the current upgrading of the SA Defence Force's conventional capabilities — obtaining missile and other hi-tech know-how.

Without up-to-date technology it would be impossible for South Africa to maintain a credible conventional force the building up of which is now said to be the cornerstone of the SADF's post-Namibia strategy.

Critical gap

Reports from London say the real target of the alleged deal was the latest British surface-to-air missile, Starstreak, which is being developed in Northern Ireland at a cost of R900 million. Obtaining this technology would have been a coup of inestimable value to South Africa.

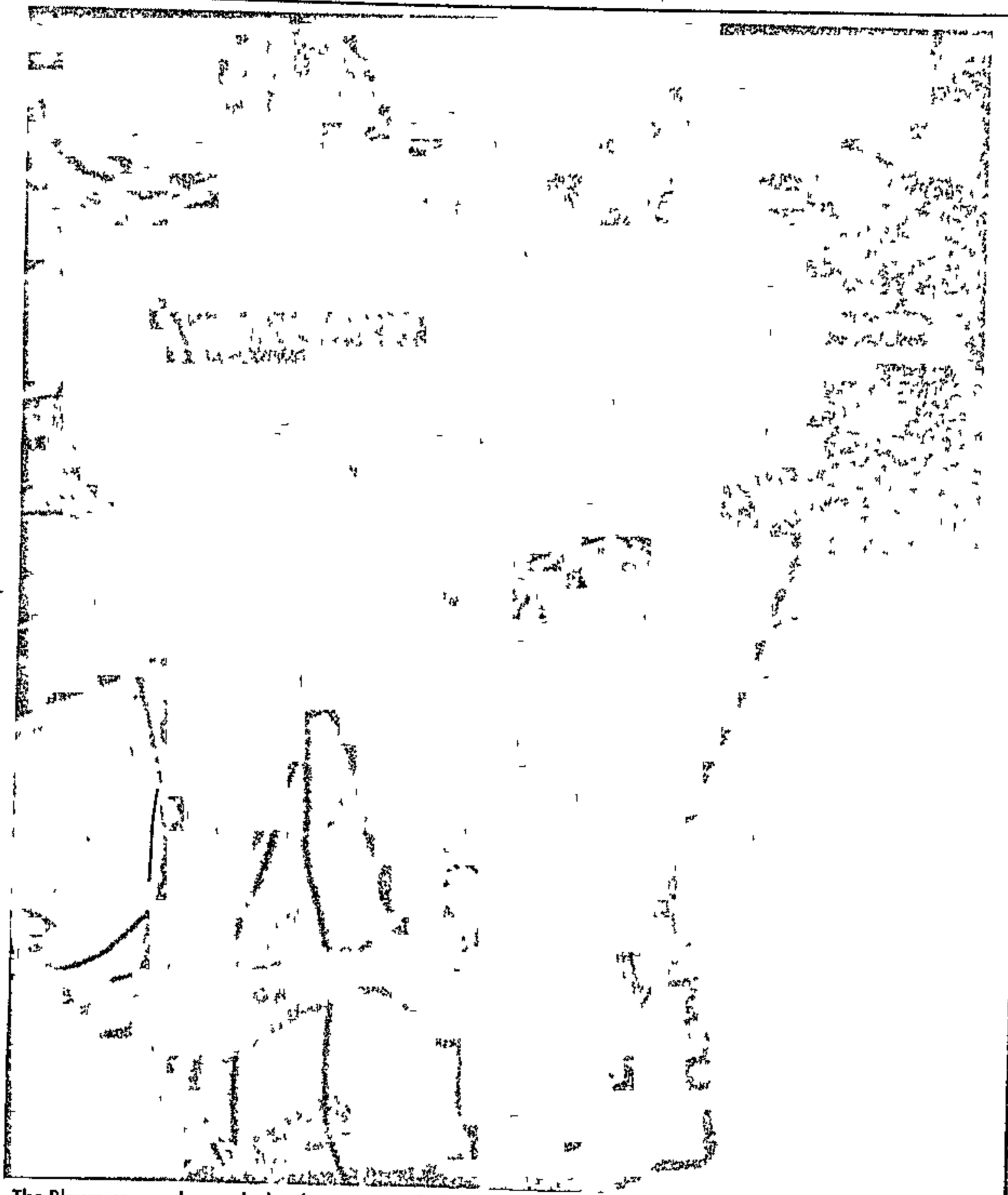
"The lack of air defence from the ground represents a critical gap in the conventional capability of the Defence Force. We have none worth mentioning and our anti-aircraft gun force is tiny," says Mr Helmoed-Romer Heitman, southern African correspondent for the international *Jane's Defence Weekly* magazine.

Although old — it was introduced in the early 1980s — the Blowpipe or even cribbed versions of it could represent a significant improvement in South Africa's tactical air defence.

It is a system designed for front-line defence against close range low-level air attack but can also be deployed against lightly armoured surface targets. Rugged and suitable for use in climatic extremes, it needs no maintenance for long periods in the field and is fired from the shoulder.

According to *Jane's Weapons Systems*, the Blowpipe has a radio-command guidance system with optical tracking, using the "twist and steer" method with nose-mounted

The alleged involvement of a South African diplomat in an attempt to obtain Starstreak technology, Britain's latest portable missile system, from the extremist Ulster Defence Association reflects a desperate attempt to fill a critical gap in South Africa's armoury — ground to air missiles, reports CRAIG KOTZE



The Blowpipe missile, which clashed last year on the border, proved that South Africa needed weapons like this

control surfaces. The aiming unit houses all the necessary equipment and controls to launch the missile and guide it towards the target. The complete system weighs under 22 kg.

Once fired, commands are transmitted to the missile via a radio link, through the receiver and decoder, to the centre of the aimer's field of vision.

But the alleged attempt to obtain Starstreak or related technology, especially from an enemy of Britain — Pretoria's most steadfast ally — might ironically turn out to have been a totally unnecessary blunder.

Blowpipe is obsolete and has already been superseded by the Javelin system — and SA almost certainly

has access to more advanced technology than these two systems.

"South Africa can now probably turn out a better missile than the Blowpipe, and Armscor might already have something in the pipeline. This might have been a big blunder by an official who did not bother to check back with South African experts beforehand," Mr Heitman says.

Howard

867

WEDNESDAY, 26 APRIL 1989

868

Offences concerning drugs 4 260
 For example dealing in drugs and possession of drugs
 Other offences concerning drugs 21 679
 Other offences 1 174
 3 131

Western Cape 1988 matriculation examination
 297 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid
 How many pupils (a) (i) wrote and (ii) passed the 1988 matriculation examinations, and (b) obtained (i) A, (ii) B, (iii) C, (iv) D and (v) E aggregates, in respect of each secondary school falling under the control of his Department in the Western Cape?

Analysis of offences concerning the 11 957 prisoners who were serving sentences of more than 6 months up to 2 years on 20 January 1989

Violent offences 3 283
 Economic offences 13 086

	(a)	(i)	(ii)	(b)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
Fezek a secondary school	95	45	—	—	—	—	—	5	9
Inshukumo comprehensive school	56	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
ID Mkhize secondary school	74	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Luhaza secondary school	83	63	—	—	—	—	4	10	11
Malango secondary school	203	87	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
Langa secondary school	70	35	—	—	—	—	—	3	8
Isilimela comprehensive school	66	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Crossroads No 3 secondary school	53	31	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Sizamile secondary school	121	68	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
Simon Hebe secondary school	67	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID B637E

Prisons Service: staff shortages

304 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

Whether the Prisons Service is experiencing staff shortages, if so, what (a) is the extent of the shortages and (b) is being done to remedy the situation?

B644E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (a) and (b) Yes Shortages are experienced in the following vocational groups
- Work study officer
 - Integrated information system (computer personnel)
 - Agriculturist
 - Agricultural technician
 - Tradesmen
 - Finance personnel (Accounts clerk)

Howard

869

THURSDAY, 27 APRIL 1989

870

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(4) not at this stage In view of the interest displayed in privately-owned earth stations and with due regard to developments in other countries, the Department is studying the entire matter A statement will be issued when the time is appropriate

† Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Television satellite dishes: restrictions

138 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Communications

- (1) Whether there are any restrictions on private persons and companies owning and/or using television satellite dishes, if so, what restrictions,
- (2) whether any person or authority licenses the private ownership of television satellite dishes, if so, (a) what person or authority and (b) (i) how many have been so licensed and (ii) in respect of what specified period is this information furnished,
- (3) whether any applications have been received for the private use of television receiving installations by private persons and/or companies, if so, how many such applications were (a) received and (b) granted,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B337E

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (1) Yes, if such dishes can be used for the transmission and/or reception of signals relayed via satellites,
- (2) yes,
- (a) the Postmaster General,
- (b) (i) one, namely the South African Broadcasting Corporation, and (ii) from 12 June 1986 to date,
- (3) yes,
- (a) approximately 45,
- (b) none,

Ellisras land bought for SADF

200 Mr S P VAN VUUREN asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs †

Whether the State has purchased certain land in the Ellisras district for use by the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) when, (b) for what price, (c) for what purpose (i) was this land purchased and (ii) is it being used at present (d) (i) what improvements have been made by the State since the acquisition and (ii) what is the cost of these improvements per square metre of such improvements?

B481E

The ACTING MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS

Yes, Portion 1 of the farm Piquetberg No 523, Registration Division L Q, Transvaal, measuring 2,094,398 hectares

- (a) 30 March 1988
- (b) R104 720,00
- (c) (i) To accommodate the Logistic Element of Group 29 of the SA Army and for the use of the airfield by the SA Airforce
- (ii) The purpose for which it was purchased
- (d) (i) Five corrugated-iron stores, each measuring 18 metres x 36 metres
- (ii) R170,00 per square metre

Hospitals posts

207 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) How many posts had been established as at 31 December 1988 for (a) nurses, (b) paramedics, (c) medical staff, (d) administrative staff and (e) other staff at the (i) Baragwanath Hospital, (ii) Coronation Hospital, (iii) H F Verwoerd Hospital,

Spotlight is back on SA's hunt for arms

South Africa's attempts to obtain weaponry through Northern Ireland's loyalist paramilitarists is a testament to its problems in securing sophisticated military technology.

Despite two decades of United Nations embargo, only in the past five years has Pretoria's evasion been seriously taxed.

In 1976 the head of South Africa's Armaments Board said its policy was to obtain arms from legitimate sources — not black-market gunrunners.

These people think they will find a market here because of the UN arms embargo, but we are more self-sufficient than they imagine.

He spoke only months after South African forces, attempting to intervene in Angola, had retreated because of superior Cuban firepower. The arms industry set out to fill the gap, and with Austrian co-operation, developed the G5 155 mm howitzer, which has a range of nearly 50 km.

Even more formidable is the self-propelled G6 capable of firing nuclear shells.

These weapons are more sophisticated than anything obtainable outside Nato or the Warsaw Pact, and contributed heavily to arms exports worth multimillions.

Both Iraq and Iran were reported to have swapped oil for G5 artillery. In 1987, South Africa supplied weapons to 23 countries, putting the State-owned Armscor, set up 12 years ago, in the top dozen arms exporters.

Arms deals failures with France and Israel appear to have forced Pretoria into unorthodox methods.

Paris and Pretoria jointly developed the Crotale vehicle-drawn surface-to-air missile. South Africa has more than 80 French Mirage aircraft.

Later the focus of co-operation became Israel. The most modern South African aircraft, unveiled in 1986, is a virtual copy of the Israeli Kfir, named the Cheetah.

Under US pressure, however, Israeli assistance to South Africa has dwindled, and Pretoria has been unable to match Angola's Warsaw Pact missiles.

Last month South Africa announced a sharp rise in defence spending, and more than half was allocated to secret arms purchases. — Independent News Service

Howe meets Du Plessis

LONDON — South African Finance Minister Barend du Plessis met Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, yesterday morning to discuss South Africa's

alleged involvement in an arms deal with Ulster loyalists

Mr Howe — who conveyed the Government's "serious concern" in the House of Commons on Monday — is understood to have expressed considerable displeasure over the incident. There is no doubt here that the matter could yet cause

the British Government considerable embarrassment, following its unwavering support of South Africa in the past. But, as with his meeting on Monday with

Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr du Plessis declined to comment further on the incident which is under investigation in South Africa

254

SOWETAN Wednesday April 26 1989

'Go-getter' arms row envoy arrives back in SA

(254) 15/04/1989

A FOREIGN Affairs spokesman confirmed yesterday that the diplomat at the centre of the French arms row, Daniel Storm, had returned to SA, and been re-united with his family.

The spokesman indicated Storm was likely to be closely quizzed, as part of a government inquiry, on his involvement in the alleged arms swap in which SA allegedly supplied arms to Protestant extremists in Northern Ireland in exchange for a British missile. Yesterday Storm's ex-wife said she had had no contact with either Storm or the Foreign Affairs Department.

PETER DELMAR

She confirmed he had worked for the department for three years but, when asked whether her ex-husband had worked for Armscor or the SA Defence Force, she said "No, I don't know. These are things we don't talk about."

She described Storm as "an absolute go-getter" who was completely committed to his job. She said she had known for several years, and before he started working for Foreign Affairs three years ago, that much of his work

was top secret

She said he was on a "secret mission" in Paris.

Storm was not motivated by patriotism, she said. He had completed his national service and done military camps and had some knowledge of weapons.

SAPA-REUTER reports a British Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday Ireland had protested forcefully to SA over the alleged arms deal.

"The protest was delivered in the

strongest possible terms," the spokesman said after Irish ambassador Andrew O'Rourke called on the SA embassy in London. Dublin has no diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher voiced concern to visiting SA Finance Minister Barend du Plessis who repeated Pretoria's stand that it does not supply arms to terrorists.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe also expressed Britain's concern at the alleged arms trafficking in a meeting with Du Plessis.

Dalling spells out DP's view on defence policy

Copy Times 26/4/89

THIS statement of the defence policy of the Democratic Party was made in Parliament last week by Mr D J Dalling MP

THE Democratic Party believes South Africa requires a strong, non-racial, motivated, well-trained and well-equipped Defence Force consisting of a professional army backed up by volunteer reserves. Its function should primarily be to defend our borders and coastline.

We believe the Defence Force must be a truly national institution, free from party politics and discrimination. To preserve its national character, to ensure its political

neutrality and to promote accountability for its actions the DP believes a standing Parliamentary committee should examine the policy and review the activities of the SADF.

The DP realises there are serious security constraints implicit in the presence of expatriate and foreign forces in large numbers in the Frontline states and of the volume and sophistication of military equipment in such states.

Unfair burden

The Cubans, for instance, and the currently hostile Swapo forces are a fact. No matter what our feelings may be, this is not the moment to call for the immediate abolition of military conscription. However, we are committed to phasing out military conscription.

Conscription at present applies only to white male citizens which places an unfair burden on this group. It is also neither politically feasible nor desirable to extend conscription to other sections of the population under the present constitution and while apartheid continues to live.

The present system for objections to military service is too restrictive, conscription is a wasteful, inefficient means of recruiting manpower and damages our economy. It also disrupts family life and people's careers. Finally, conscription promotes the brain drain from South Africa.

The DP believes a regular army should be backed up by volunteer reserves recruited on a non-racial basis to provide reserve troops in cases of a sudden increase of threat and to preserve the military traditions of the part-time forces which have enriched the SADF over the years.

Until compulsory military service has been phased out the DP recognises the right of individuals who do

not wish to be conscripted to perform specified alternative service. Such service should be of longer duration than military service but ought to be productive and, where possible, should make use of the qualifications and experience of individuals.

I will be concerned to ensure that the Defence Force is kept out of the party political arena but I will be critical if the Defence Force descends into the sphere that should be the domain of politicians.

Looking ahead, we hope our forces will no longer be in Namibia and that there will be no military involvement in Angola.

New strategic considerations will come into play. Diplomacy and good neighbourliness will become as crucial as the military component. I believe the very nature of the SADF will undergo change. The emphasis will shift from the sheer numbers of recruits to the mobility of highly sophisticated and well-trained units. Mobility is going to become the key with our very long borders in the years that lie ahead.

Back-up

The DP believes the primary role of the Defence Force is to guard South Africa against outside aggression and that of the police to maintain internal security. However, we acknowledge circumstances may arise in which law and order breaks down and in which event the police cannot cope.

In such circumstances the country has the right to use the Defence Force as a back-up to maintain law and order and protect individuals and property.

However, if this happens, it is our belief that the Defence Force should act independently of the police and should be present on a limited basis as a back-up and separately identifiable and under its own commanders.

SA's mystery diplomat back

CM Tink
26/4/89
254
207

Daniel Storm 'a go-getter', says ex-wife

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The South African diplomat at the centre of the Blowpipe missile crisis, Mr Daniel Storm, will be closely questioned by his department now that he has returned home.

Foreign Affairs spokesmen declined to say where Mr Storm is, but indicated that he was likely to be closely quizzed on his involvement in the alleged arms deal.

Yesterday Mr Storm's ex-wife, Mrs W Storm, said she had had no contact either with her ex husband nor with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

She confirmed that he had worked for the department for three years and was born in 1952.

Asked whether her ex-husband had worked for Armscor or the SA Defence Force, she said "No, I don't know. These are things we don't talk about."

She described Mr Storm as "an absolute go-getter" who was completely committed to his job.

She said she had known for several years, and before he started working for Foreign Affairs three years ago, that much of his work was top secret. She described him as being on a "secret mission" in Paris.

Mr Storm was not motivated by patriotism she said. He had completed his National Service and had done military camps and had some knowledge of weapons.

The two children from their marriage live with her in her home in Gezina, Pretoria. Mrs Storm said she had explained to her daughter, 13, that her father had not done anything wrong and was "not a bandit".

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA'S "faceless diplomat", Mr Daniel Storm, arrived back in the Republic yesterday as the international row sparked by his botched Paris arms deal at the weekend continued to rage.

Mr Storm returned to Pretoria yesterday and will be subjected to the rigours of an inter departmental probe into his controversial role in the alleged arms-for-technology swap.

Indications are that Mr Storm might have been working as an undercover agent for Armscor with the safety net of diplomatic protection, but no official confirmation could be obtained for this.

Meanwhile, the diplomatic repercussions of the dealings were still being reported overseas.

Strong protest

Reuter reports from Dublin that Ireland protested forcefully to South Africa when the Irish Ambassador Mr Andrew O'Rourke called on the South African Embassy in London. Dublin has no diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

Three Protestant militants of the Ulster Defence Association (UDA) who are fighting to keep Northern Ireland British were arrested with an American arms dealer in Paris on Friday. They were alleged to be selling a stolen model of a Blowpipe anti-aircraft missile to Mr Storm.

In Paris yesterday the French Interior Minister Mr Pierre Joxe had a meeting with the British Minister for Northern Ireland, Mr Tom King.

The French Interior Ministry gave no details of the meeting. Diplomatic sources told UPI the talks focused on the arrests of the Ulster loyalists, Mr Noel Little, Mr James King and Mr Samuel Quinn, who were indicted on Sunday on charges of illegal arms transportation together with a US arms dealer Mr Douglas Bernhardt.

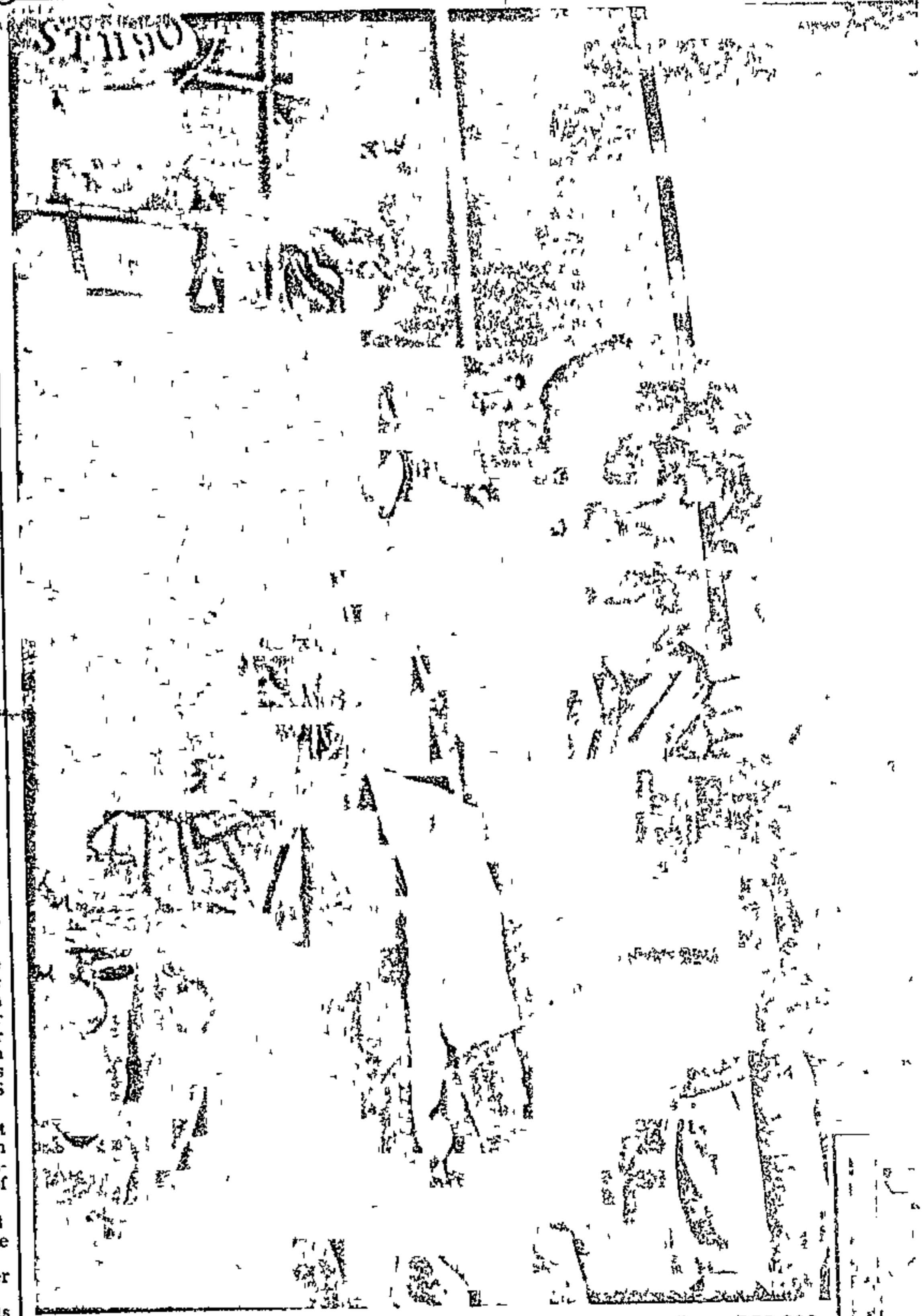
British television reports last night said Mr Quinn was a warrant officer in Britain's Territorial Army and had instructed army members on the use of Shorts Blowpipe missiles.

He did not have a criminal record but was known to have links with the UDA.

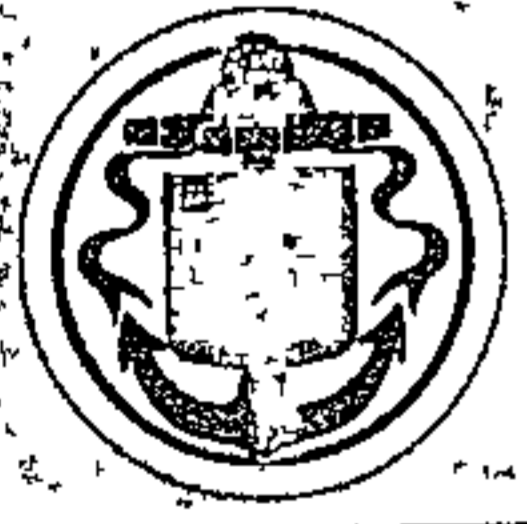
Mr Little, 41, was a former member of the UDA.

Our London correspondent reports that the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) last night said it hoped the arrests would yield the secrets of weapons used in a number of terrorist outrages and recent major arms finds.

The RUC refused officially to com-



FISH CALLED WANDA? . . . This could be it . . . the fish that will win R30 000 for an angler on Saturday, if it doesn't wander too far. Shelagh Medcalf and Paul Coetzee show one of the snoek tagged yesterday. Organisers of the competition spent yesterday in False Bay pulling in one fish after another trying to find five suitably sized competition starts in Simon's



Are YOU a winner?

IF you play the Cape Times/Syrets Share Challenge competition, check the stock market to see if you've won. Today's prize is a whopping R2 200!

ENERGY
419-6500

Speaks Out
panville writes On 11 King into my 1988 Jetta ole, damage and losses I the matter on Monday, 15 the quotations for the day I already received an and payment for a portion the cheque on Friday 26

On Monday, Mr B G Shamrock of Northpine, Brackenfell, failed to claim his prize of R1 800, and there was no winner yesterday — don't forget to check daily and telephone us before 2pm if you are a winner.

ON PARADE/Willem Steenkamp

'Grumbles' Over SADF manpower committee

Now that that likelihood is fading away (at least in the popular perception) and the communist threat seems to be less of a threat, old hands foresee a return to the pre-1975 days, when most troops regarded training as a bit of a joke and their employers considered it a full-time nuisance.

What kept the system functioning more than anything else was the part-time units' sense of identity and the work of their hard-core elements — factors which had pulled the CCF through periods of official neglect and/or savage cost-cutting in the 1920s, the early 1930s and the 1950s and 1960s.

Now another down-cycle appears to be approaching and the committee's main task is to devise a service system that will see us through to the year 2000.

No doubt this discussion is anathema to knee-jerk anti-conscriptorists and opponents of the government and the border war. However, we must look for-

ward, not back, and accept that a future South Africa will be so busy upgrading itself that it will not be able to afford large defence budgets.

This means that the country will either have to go defenceless or rely on an improved version of the present system, namely a small element of regular service people and an efficient, relatively cheap force of trained reserves of all races, partly conscript and partly volunteer.

That being the case, the committee would be wise to draw heavily on the accumulated wisdom of the CCF to devise a basically sound future system.

IT seems to be myth-manufacturing time in Namibia. From Washington we are told that the SADF's standard infantry weapon is a 20mm gun, from London that a "bull-necked bully" of an SADF colonel allowed himself to be shrivelled by the calm, manly gaze of an Australian Untag major and from Windhoek that the army smashed up St Mary's Mission in Ovamboiland.

All of which sounds, to this veteran observer, a little odd. The 20mm gun is a vehicle-mounted weapon and SADF small arms are of 7,62mm and 5,56mm calibre like everyone else's. I have yet to see a Permanent Force colonel who would let himself be intimidated by a mere major of any sex, race, age or national origin, and for political reasons the military was never allowed to raid St Mary's Mission, even though it was a proven centre of Swapo activities [Willem Steenkamp is a reservist in the Citizen Force]

I HAVE picked up some signs of discontent among local soldiers about the fact that the Van Loggerenberg Committee into the SADF's future manpower structure and employment has no representative of the part-time forces serving on it. The committee consists of the Chief of the SAAF, Lieutenant-General Jan van Loggerenberg (chairman), the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General A J Liebenberg, Mr Marinus Daling, a senior executive of Sanlam, and Mr Derek Cooper, a senior executive of Barlows.

There are some grounds for the grumbles, because while General Liebenberg makes no secret of his sympathy for the part-time forces, that is not the same as having a committee member who has long, intimate and recent knowledge of them — an important matter because they make up the bulk of the Army, by far the largest of the four services, yet have seldom been consulted or heeded in the past when high-level decisions about their future were made.

On making inquiries to the Ministry of Defence, I was told, that various sub-committees would be formed to inquire into various aspects and considerable use would be made of Commando and Citizen Force representatives on this level.

Thinking CCF soldiers will find this rather more promising, since they believe that the part-time forces are going into a new transitional stage.

In the past 14 years, the ever-present likelihood of an operational fall-up has been one of the CCF's main motivating factors when it came to training and organisation, thanks to the self-evident truth that a pint of sweat spent in prep-



The case of the Coventry Four casts light on the current missile storm

Walsam's unconventional methods

Five years ago, four undercover agents of Armscor were anxiously awaiting trial in Britain on charges of smuggling equipment to South Africa in contravention of the British-supported UN arms embargo.

Their plight seems a backdrop to the current diplomatic row involving a reported Armscor emissary, Mr Daniel Storm, the "administrative and technical officer" attached to the South African Embassy in Paris who was arrested with three members of the paramilitary Ulster Defence Association and an American arms dealer.

The events surrounding the four Armscor men apprehended in Britain in 1984 throw light on South Africa's use of "unconventional methods" — to quote Defence Minister Magnus Malan — to acquire arms and weapons technology to secure its future.

Pretoria gave its word

For that reason the saga surrounding the Coventry Four, as they were known, is worth re-calling. The quartet — Mr Henne Botha, Mr Fanie de Jager, Mr Kees Ja Grange and Mr Rand Meierkamp — were first arrested in March 1984.

In May they were allowed to fly back to South Africa after their bail had been raised more than fourfold — from less than R50 000 to R200 000 each — and after the South African Government had given its word that they would return to stand trial. They returned briefly in June for a remand appearance.

Then, in September, Pretoria informed Britain that they would not stand trial. It cited as justification for its decision the refusal of Britain to surrender six anti-apartheid activists who

had sought refuge in the British Consulate in Durban, claiming Britain had contravened international law by its stand.

Later, in October, the Coventry Four boasted at a news conference that they had served as undercover agents for Armscor in Britain for five years before they were unmasked.

They dismissed as "peanuts" the R800 000 bail which they had forfeited, they declared that their clandestine activities had saved South Africa R5 million.

The quartet's leader, Mr Botha, said "We acted in the interests of South Africa. Our contribution enabled South Africa to develop many arms systems. We did not contravene any South African law. Consequently we do not regard ourselves as criminals."

Judging from the Coventry Four's actions, the "unconventional methods" referred to by General Malan include subterfuge and reneging on commitments — the undertaking to return the Four having been given unconditionally and freely.

General Malan, however, insists that there are limits to the "unconventional methods" used to secure weapons, supply of arms to, or support of, "terrorist organisations" fall outside the parameters of permissibility.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha makes much the same point. South Africa does not supply arms to "terrorists" but Armscor's task is to "maintain South Africa's defence capability" and it is "required to consider offers of weapons technology".

Four agents who should have stood trial boasted that they had operated undercover in Britain for five years and that their activities enabled Pretoria to develop many arms systems. Recent alleged events echo what was said in 1984, reports PATRICK LAURENCE



The freed Coventry Four reunited with their wives on their return home. Mr Henne and Mrs Marie Botha and Mr Kees and Mrs Cilla Meierkamp.

Dr Andre du Pisani, of the SA Institute of International Affairs, says there is no way of establishing the truth behind the controversy surrounding Mr Storm. There is, he contends, no public accountability in South

Africa "when it comes to arms procurement, particularly where the external operations of Armscor are concerned. They would make any difference whether he saw the arms dealer in another hotel on another day after he (the arms dealer) had stolen parts of a Blowpipe missile as a first instalment towards parts of the more sophisticated Starstreak missile".

Two points emerge clearly, however. Armscor, for all its achievements, is still dependent on foreign technology, and it is difficult — if not impossible — to impose limits on agents who are encouraged and required to use "unconventional methods" in the interests of survival.

Breaking the embargo

STOCKHOLM — The book "Embargo Disimplemented — South Africa's Military Industry", by Signe Landgren, details how South Africa was able to continue building up its arms industry with Western know-how and materials despite a United Nations embargo which became binding in 1977.

Landgren, a senior researcher at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), concludes "The history of the implementation of the embargo is at the same time the history of its disimplementation".

Nuclear technology supplied to the South Africans in the 1960s helped them build two nuclear research reactors and a uranium enrichment process. This later gave the South Africans the capability to build nuclear weapons, one of which may have been tested jointly with Israel in 1979 — Reuters.

Certain details in this report have been deleted to comply with the Defence Act, the Protection of Information Act and the Armaments Development and Production Act.

Armscor — the salesmen who ask few questions

LONDON — Armscor, South Africa's Government-controlled arms corporation, is both a symbol and product of the country's "outsider status," according to Anthony Robinson of the *Financial Times*.

In an article yesterday on the corporation, which he says is at the centre of Pretoria's current row with Britain, he writes: "The embarrassing exposure of plans to acquire Blowpipe missile technology in an alleged arms swap with Irish Protestant extremists is the latest in a long list of clandestine operations."

Created in 1977 to counter the effects of the mandatory United Nations' embargo on arms sales to South Africa, Armscor has used all the stratagems in the book to ensure the inflow of foreign technology and develop export markets.

One of Armscor's selling points is that its salesmen ask few questions, are not restrained by Parliament or Congress, and keep the deliveries flowing if the bill is paid, he adds.

"To fill technological or product gaps, Armscor's agents are always on the lookout for ways to purchase or obtain vital components, technology or skilled personnel."

It has been so successful, he says, that three years ago the

UN passed a resolution obliging its members to stop buying arms from South Africa. He quotes *Jane's Defence Weekly* as estimating that in 1987 Armscor exported arms and ammunition worth nearly \$500 million (£1.35 billion) to 23 countries.

"Weapons designed for fighting in bush conditions in southern Africa have proved irresistible to UN members requiring battle-tested equipment."

Until now, says Robinson, Pretoria has tended to shrug off the embarrassments which follow when deals go wrong.

"Even in this latest case, senior Ministers were quick to reaffirm Armscor's duty to obtain relevant technology where it could in principle, however, Pretoria draws the line at supplying arms to terrorist organisations and has promised an inquiry into the latest incident."

"He concludes, 'Not for the first time, South Africa now risks major damage to its image...'

Toms sues Minister

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Ivan Toms is to sue the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, for damages resulting from an incident in which he was assaulted in Pollsmoor Prison last year.

Toms this week served notice on the minister that he intends to sue for civil damages totalling R4 000.

He is additionally suing as a co-defendant his assailant, Daniel Knipe.

Knipe was convicted of assault with intent to do serious bodily harm last month.

He was sentenced to a R400 fine or four months with a further six months suspended for five years.

The assault took place last June while Toms was serving an 18 month sentence for refusing to report for an army camp.

Toms said the basis for the case was that the minister had a duty to afford protection to him as a prisoner.

"The minister was aware of Knipe's history of violence and should not have forced me to be close to him," Toms said.

Conscientious objectors are not classified as political prisoners and are imprisoned with ordinary criminals.

Toms, who has served nine months of his sentence, is presently awaiting an appeal hearing.

His legal representative said he was awaiting a reply to extensive representations made to the Commissioner of Prisons requesting a six month remission of Toms' sentence.

Malan promises action in missile row

B | Day 27/4/89 (254)
GOVERNMENT'S inquiry into the arms swap row involving Northern Ireland extremists and an SA diplomat could end by the weekend

Defence Minister Magnus Malan reiterated in an interview it was not government policy to supply *matériel* to terrorist organisations

Sapa-Reuter reports security sources in Belfast said yesterday one of the three Protestant extremists arrested in Paris, while allegedly trying to clinch an arms deal with an SA diplomat, was a missile instructor at a Northern Ireland army base

The three, held with a US arms dealer in Friday's swoop on a Paris hotel, are purported to have been caught by French counter-intelligence trying to sell a model of the British Blowpipe

PETER DELMAR

surface-to-air missile to SA diplomat Daniel Storm

Malan did not say when the inquiry findings would be made public. They are expected to form the basis of an official SA response to demands by the British government for an explanation

Storm is known to have returned to SA but Foreign Affairs and Armscor spokesmen yesterday declined to disclose his whereabouts

Belfast security sources said one of the Ulstermen, Samuel Quinn, 41, was a sergeant-major in the Territorial Army, which has 4 000 members in Northern Ireland

They have no operational duties in the province, where the IRA is waging

a terror campaign for union with Eire, but are trained on weapons

A model of the Blowpipe, made by Belfast missile manufacturer Shorts, was stolen from the Territorial Army base at Newtonards on April 11

Security specialists have suggested SA might have been interested in acquiring blueprints of the advanced Starstreak and Javelin missiles

The case has brought angry condemnation from politicians in both Belfast and Dublin

Seamus Mallon, whose Social Democratic and Labour Party represents moderate nationalists in Ulster, urged the British army to be much more careful in screening recruits

On Monday the Dublin government protested to SA over the alleged deal

Nine NUM members in court on murder charge

Blom 27/4/87 RIAAN SMIT

NINE NUM "safety committee" members, who allegedly strangled a colleague who defied a call to go on strike in 1987, appeared on a murder charge in the Pretoria Supreme Court this week.

The accused are: Moses Nyakane, 32; Phillemon Moloi, 27; Jim Mogashoa, 32, Zingisile Siquala, 30; Jacob Mashiloane, 29; Piet Mahlangu, 23, Esau Vilakazi, 37; Thabiso Lethuoa, 50; and Elvis Bongani Mubi, 23 — all of Blinkpan Coal Mine hostel.

The men, employees at the mine in the Middelburg district, have pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder.

The State alleges they assaulted and strangled Joseph Mthimunye, a bus driver, with two coat hangers in his room at the hostel on or about August 11 1987.

Reported for duty

According to evidence, NUM members were instructed at a meeting chaired by one of the accused, Nyakane, on August 9 1987 not to go to work the next day. The employees were also warned they would be killed if they did not heed the call to go on strike.

Mthimunye, who was not a NUM member and who had defied two previous strike calls, reported for duty from 6pm to 6am on August 10.

Nyakane testified that eight of the accused — members of a safety committee responsible for keeping order at the hostel during the strike — entered Mthimunye's room on the morning of August 11 to tell him he must either join the strike or leave the hostel.

He denied any physical violence took place in Mthimunye's room while the eight had been inside.

Mthimunye was discovered dead at 12.45pm the same day. Medical evidence said he had been strangled in the morning.



Diplomat in uniform . . . South Africa's Ambassador to the United States, Dr Piet Koornhof, at yesterday's parade

Respect for SA has increased - Koornhof

9/23/89 254

Pretoria Correspondent

South Africa's willingness to bring about Namibian independence has earned great respect in Washington, the South African ambassador to the United States, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Pretoria yesterday.

"Top Americans say South Africa has won the high ground and should keep it"

Dr Koornhof was yesterday made an honorary colonel of Pretoria's oldest Citizen Force infantry unit, 1 Regiment North-

ern Transvaal, at a parade at Voortrekkerhoogte

He said South Africa's handling of the Namibian situation was an example of the country's commitment to peace in southern Africa "For the first time in many years, the Western world has supported South Africa in its actions"

But despite South Africa's diplomatic successes in the region, the SADF could not relax its military preparedness, Dr Koornhof added

Star 27/4/89 (254)

SA weapons 'may already have taken Irish lives'

The Star's Foreign
News Service

DUBLIN — South African weapons may already have killed people in Northern Ireland, according to a former Irish Minister for Justice

Mr Desmond O'Malley, leader of the Progressive Democrats, told the Republic of Ireland parliament in Dublin yesterday there was reason to believe weapons had been successfully swapped for military secrets before the recent arrest of South African diplomat Mr Daniel Storm and three Protestant extremists in Paris

"These weapons may have been used by Northern Ireland loyalists in the recent renewed sectarian murder campaign against Catholics," he said

And an Ulster MP has claimed there have been persistent rumours in Northern Ireland for 12 years about a "South African dimension" to the province's loyalist problem

For that reason, said Mr Seamus Mallin of the Social Democratic Labour Party, he had not been surprised at news of the arrests in connection with the attempted sale of a Blowpipe missile to the diplomat

Mr Mallin said the government should enforce sanctions on South Africa so that it understands "the north of Ireland has enough problems and suffering without having the blood-spattered fingers of the South African Government involved in it"

PROTEST TO SA

In an angry debate in Dublin, the Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brian Lenihan, said that British authorities were unable to say if arms supplies had got through

But the Irish government had protested to the South African ambassador in London and sought an assurance no weapons or funds to buy arms would be provided for paramilitary groups in Northern Ireland

An assurance had been given, as well as a promise of action against individuals or organisations in South Africa "who have transgressed in this sphere"

Mr Lenihan said 11 people have already been killed by paramilitaries this year

Former Irish Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Peter Barry compared the actions of South Africa with those of Libya — which has admitted supplying guns to the IRA — and has called for equally tough diplomatic measures to be taken against it

He was supported by Labour Party leader Mr Dick Spring, who said the latest disclosures made an unanswerable case for the introduction of unilateral sanctions against South Africa at European Community level

The leader of the Workers' Party, Mr Proinsias de Rossa, said the Paris incident demonstrated "the total hypocrisy of the Pretoria regime, which preaches opposition to terrorism, but is apparently prepared to do business with those engaged in violence in Ireland"

SOVIET WEAPONS REPORTEDLY
Chic-Tails 27/4/87
SADF on campus *(20)* *(254)*
TURFLOOP. — A high-powered delegation comprising church and community leaders met University of the North officials yesterday, primarily to discuss the presence of SADF troops on campus, a university spokesman announced yesterday.

Blackout on Blowpipe missile case

*copy 11/2/85
21/4/87
254*

Own Correspondent

PARIS — French authorities have clamped a news blackout on developments in the Blowpipe missile case and the disappearance from Paris of South African diplomat Mr Daniel Storm

The police and justice officials have refused even to say when the three Ulster Protestant extremists and American arms dealer being held would appear in court. They are being held on three charges linked to arms trafficking and conspiracy.

The men, arrested with Mr Storm in an ambush set by counter-intelligence agents at the Hilton Hotel near the Eiffel Tower last Friday, are being held under tight security.

In its only statement on the affair so far, the South African Embassy said Mr Storm, who was released after one night in custody when he claimed diplomatic immunity, was flown home on Monday without the French government's knowledge.

The news blackout has defeated the influential French Anti-Apartheid Movement's attempts to make a public issue of the allegations of illegal South African arms-dealing in Paris.

The movement, which claims that

South Africa's Paris embassy houses a "nest of spies and arms dealers", has failed to capitalise on the issue.

It has called for political parties to support demands for the large-scale expulsion of "so-called South African diplomats" — but even France's communists are paying scant attention.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement, which also alleges that the South African Embassy was linked to the murder last year of the ANC representative in Paris, Ms Dulcie September, said they would "not allow this arms trafficking to be covered-up".

Of the major political parties, a spokeswoman for Mr Jacques Chirac's RPR party said "We have not taken a stand on the issue." She added that most politicians were at present deeply involved in upcoming European Parliament elections.

A spokesman for France's communist group at the European Parliament said that he felt the Blowpipe missile incident was a "side issue". "The real fight is for total economic sanctions and getting rid of apartheid."

The Hilton Hotel security chief said the group of men were not arrested in a hotel room, as reported, but in front of the hotel.

SA 'dependent' on arms smugglers

CMT TUN'S
27/4/89
254
~~288~~

C.

STOCKHOLM — South Africa, which once had access to top-line arms technology, is now dependent on pirates and arms smugglers to update its military weaponry, the author of a new book on the South African arms embargo said yesterday.

Ms Signe Landgren of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute said the 25-year-old embargo hindered, but could not stop, the growth of South Africa's arms industry.

The embargo was defeated for many years through cheating or exploiting legal loopholes, said Ms Landgren, whose book "Embargo Disimplementation" was published yesterday.

All South Africa's military technology was imported from the very same nations which took part in the embargo," she said at a seminar on her book. "The general conclusion can be one of a long history of failure. That's correct if you look at each individual sale," she said. "But I see very visible effects of this embargo."

She cited South Africa's refusal to deploy Mirage aircraft in Angola last year for fear of losing any to anti-aircraft missiles. Equipment problems could have been "a contributing factor to the decision to withdraw from Angola and Namibia", she said.

The study argues that no matter how inefficient the embargo remains one of the few military sanctions that can be imposed on South Africa and is valuable as a political statement condemning the country's apartheid system of racial segregation.

Ms Landgren also said that a growing interdependence in developing new technologies and greater adherence to the embargo were factors making Pretoria increasingly vulnerable to the sanctions.

"South Africa is more and more isolated," she said, noting that Israel, one of its stronger allies in recent years, had distanced itself from Pretoria.

"It is left completely in the hands of private smugglers, with all that that implies in terms of insecurity."

In the latest example, French police last weekend broke up a plot by Protestant extremists from Northern Ireland to hand over to South African diplomat Mr Daniel Storm parts of a stolen British-made Blowpipe shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missile.

Last year West German authorities uncovered an attempt to smuggle submarine blueprints to South Africa, which has announced plans to build its own submarine by 1992.

She estimated that buying smuggled weaponry on the black market and pirating their design cost South Africa three or four times the normal price. Smuggling operations are hidden by creating dummy com jammers, using phony labeling, diverting

importing civilian products which have military applications, such as electronics and telecommunications gear, the study says.

The United Nations imposed a voluntary arms embargo on August 7, 1963, which was made mandatory in 1977. Restrictions were further tightened in a 1984 resolution urging countries to boycott South African arms exports.

In the book, Landgren said the ban had the counter-effect of spurring the South Africans to further develop its arms industry. But it also deprived Pretoria of modernized weapons systems, restricted its access to technology and curtailed the supply of spare parts — Sapa-AP

shipsments to new destinations at sea or in mid-flight, and forging end-user certificates, she says.

The embargo also is circumvented legally by importing civilian products which have military applications, such as electronics and telecommunications gear, the study says.

The United Nations imposed a voluntary arms embargo on August 7, 1963, which was made mandatory in 1977. Restrictions were further tightened in a 1984 resolution urging countries to boycott South African arms exports.

In the book, Landgren said the ban had the counter-effect of spurring the South Africans to further develop its arms industry. But it also deprived Pretoria of modernized weapons systems, restricted its access to technology and curtailed the supply of spare parts — Sapa-AP

Companies under compulsory liquidation

268 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Justice

How many companies were placed under compulsory liquidation in the area of each Master of the Supreme Court in 1988?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Transvaal	626
Cape of Good Hope	130
Natal	148
Orange Free State	47
Northern Cape	15
Eastern Cape	35

each Division of the Supreme Court in 1988?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Transvaal	1 660
Cape of Good Hope	291
Natal	242
Orange Free State	266
Northern Cape	56
Eastern Cape	146

SADF: persons in detention 254

278 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

(a) How many persons were in detention in each detention centre of the South African Defence Force as at (i) 31 December 1988 and (ii) the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) for what offences was each of them in detention as at those dates?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

	(i) On 31 December 1988	(ii) On 10 April 1989
Witwatersrand Command Detention Barracks	61	43
Western Province Command Detention Barracks	3	6
Orange Free State Command Detention Barracks	9	13
Walvis Bay Detention Barracks	51	2
King's Rest Detention Barracks	1	4
Total	125	68
	On 31 December 1988	On 10 April 1989
	106	51

(b) Contravention of Section 14 MDC (Absence without leave and non-attendance where required to attend)
 Contravention of Section 21 MDC (Offences in relation to the acquisition or disposal of public property)
 Contravention of Section 16 MDC (Assaulting or ill-treating subordinate)
 Contravention of Section 22 MDC (Causing or allowing a vessel or aircraft to be hazarded)
 Contravention of Section 25 MDC (Negligently or willfully causing damage to or destruction of public property)
 Contravention of Section 27 MDC (Using or taking article issued or under control of another person)
 Contravention of Section 12 MDC (Dereliction of duty by sentry, watchkeeper, etc)
 Contravention of Section 15 MDC (Assaulting superior officer)
 Contravention of Section 20 MDC (Theft of public property or property belonging to a comrade mess, etc)
 Contravention of Section 33 MDC (Drunkenness)

Contravention of Section 17 MDC (Using threatening, insubordinate or insulting language)
 Contravention of Section 13 MDC (Desertion)
 Contravention of Section 18 MDC (Malingering, feigning or producing disease, maiming, etc)
 Contravention of Section 19 MDC (Disobeying lawful commands or orders)
 Contravention of Section 28 MDC (Offences in relation to the driving of vehicles—
 Common law offence of theft)

RSA: export of petrol to African countries

334 Mr J R DE VILLE asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

(1) Whether South Africa exports petrol to any African countries, if so, (a) to what countries and (b) at what price per litre in each case,
 (2) whether his Department is kept informed of the retail selling price of petrol in these countries, if so, what price is charged per litre in each of them?

B686E

THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

(1) Yes
 (a) and (b) South Africa supplies petrol within the Customs Union to the ECOSA- and BLS-States which is technically not regarded as exports. The South African oil companies also export petrol to other countries subject to the following conditions, namely that
 (i) no financial support by the Equalisation Fund is applicable on such exports,
 (ii) any such export would not detrimentally affect the supply situation of the RSA, and
 (iii) a foreign exchange profit is realised
 Exports of petroleum products increase the capacity utilization of the South African oil refineries which is to the benefit of South African fuel users

SWA	Pump Price	Location	Price Zone	Comparable RSA Price
Petrol 93 Octane	104 c/ℓ	Walvis bay	1A	103 c/ℓ
Diesel	102 c/ℓ	Walvis bay	1A	102 c/ℓ
Petrol 93 Octane	110 c/ℓ	Windhoek	10A	109 c/ℓ
Diesel	107 c/ℓ	Windhoek	10A	107 c/ℓ
Transkei				
Petrol 93 Octane	109 c/ℓ	Umtata	9A	109 c/ℓ
Diesel	107 c/ℓ	Umtata	9A	107 c/ℓ
Bophuthatswana				
Petrol 93 Octane	112 c/ℓ	Manabatho	17A	112 c/ℓ
Diesel	111 c/ℓ	Manabatho	17A	111 c/ℓ
Venda				
Petrol 93 Octane	116 c/ℓ	Thohoyondo	18A	116 c/ℓ
Diesel	112 c/ℓ	Thohoyondo	18A	112 c/ℓ

SA agents said to have met Irish rebels in 1987

WEEKLY MAIL, April 28 to May 4 1989 5

254

Gun-runners for the far-right

ULSTER Resistance was born on a windswept night in Ulster Hall, Belfast, on November 10 1986, with the declaration: "We are not revolutionists or anarchists or murderers."

At first, no-one took the Loyalist doomsday group seriously. Ruddy farmers' faces emerged from the hall into the glare of the camera lights, unsure of whether to run for the coach or smile for the family back home.

Downing Street joined in the merriment. Bernard Ingham, the Prime Minister's press secretary, told lobby correspondents at the time: "What is another army, among friends?"

But the name lingers on. It has become a convenient *nom de guerre* for a group of loyalist businessmen who have used their trade links to set up a lucrative gun-running business, supplying the paramilitaries at the sharp end of the business, the still-legal Ulster Defence Association and the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force, with assault rifles, rocket launchers and grenades.

Just how serious the gun-running had become was revealed in January 1988 when Davy Payne, a senior UDA figure, was stopped in Mahon Road, Portadown, in a convoy of hired cars bearing 60 assault rifles, 30 Browning 9mm pistols, an RPG7 rocket launcher and several warheads and a number of Russian-made fragmentation grenades.

The assault rifles are Czechoslovakian copies of the Kalashnikov AK47, but just as effective. One was thought to have been used to kill John Joe Davey, a Sinn Fein councillor, earlier this year.

All the UDA need for their killings is a reliable close-quarter weapon like the Browning pistol. What would they want with weapons as powerful as rocket launchers and fragmentation grenades?

A possibility is the doomsday scenario, the day Protestants fear they might have to fight for their province in the event of a British sell-out. — The Guardian, London

was attracted by the money that could be made as an arms supplier to other Loyalist groups.

● The South African government has denied supplying arms to "terrorist" organisations and launched an inquiry into the Paris incident — The Guardian, London

By DAVID HEARST and DAVID FAIRHALL in Ulster

SOUTH AFRICAN agents are said to have approached the Ulster Defence Association more than two years ago with the offer of up to £1-million (R4,4-million) in arms or cash in return for a detailed model or replica of the Blowpipe missile

According to reports in London and Paris, the UDA rejected the approach, but signalled its interest in an arms exchange if other intermediaries arranged it

Contact between the South African government and the UDA was revealed last weekend when a South African diplomat, Daniel Storm, was caught in a Paris hotel room with three UDA men, allegedly trying to do a deal on a Blowpipe missile

The Blowpipe is a portable short-range anti-aircraft missile, manufactured by Short Brothers in East Belfast, which has to be guided to its target by a small thumb-stick to provide radio commands

This guidance system has been made semi-automatic in Javelin, the more advanced version of the missile now in service with the British army. The Blowpipe was credited with a number of successes during the Falklands War, and would give South African infantry patrols a limited defence against attacking aircraft.

The equipment reported stolen in Northern Ireland — a training simulator, a cutaway demonstrator model and various components — is believed to have been sought by Armscor, the South African arms manufacturer, so it could make its own missile

This could then be supplied to the South African army and exported to the Third World, where portable anti-aircraft missiles are much sought after. The Afghan Mujahedin, for instance, have acquired Blowpipes as well as American Stingers

The South African army is already equipped with Tigercats made by Shorts, a first-generation anti-aircraft missile system, which is mobile but not portable.

South Africa also has a large supply of PZ58 automatic rifles, Czechoslovakian-made copies of the Kalashnikov AK47, captured in southern Angola. A second source of cheap Eastern bloc weaponry was Israel after its invasion of southern Lebanon.

Links between South Africa and Loyalists had been carefully fostered over a number of years. A former senior figure in the UDA has taken holidays there more than once. A local journalist may also have introduced Loyalist figures to South African agents.

South Africa, which since the United Nations arms embargo has become a skilled copier of military technology, was interested in the aiming system of all Shorts missile systems, including basic line-of-sight systems

Parts of a Javelin missile aiming unit stolen from Shorts last year were later found among arms cached in Markethill, County Armagh

Short Brothers is also developing an air defence missile system, Starstreak, which is intended to knock out an aircraft on its approach to its target. A Starstreak simulator had been on display only hours before the Javelin model was stolen in October.

At the time of the theft, both Shorts and the RUC stressed that the models could not be used or adapted for use. The company maintained there was never any security leak which could be of use to "terrorists". But the suspicion arose that parts of the replicas could be of interest only to a foreign government capable of copying them

For the UDA, contact with a foreign government was regarded as an inherently dangerous operation. They believed they could steal enough guns from the Ulster Defence Regiment to suit their needs

However, the offer did interest a former senior Loyalist figure, who

THE WOMEN'S TREK

WHAT binds black and white women in South Africa today? War

This was the consensus reached by 80 South African women at the close of the three-day "Women in the Struggle for Peace" conference in Harare last week

The trek of 55 women from South Africa, white and black, and 25 exiles from African National Congress missions around the world was another of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa's exercises of "exposing" South Africans to each other

The scale and intensity of political violence — state repression and resistance — in South Africa was highlighted in emotional debates on the brutalisation of the South African community

In the soul-searching debates on conscription and militarisation, women — as mothers and sisters — found a common cause. The victims are the young conscripts made to fight in a white army and the youth of the townships who take up arms in their battle against apartheid, they argued

The separateness of two worlds, one white and one black, became increasingly evident during debates and informal discussions

It became apparent that some white delegates were unaware of the full extent of repression and South Africa's involvement in destabilisation activities in neighbouring countries

The exiles, which included members of the national executive and diplomats in Europe, displayed a political sophistication lacking in many in the delegation

Some 80 South African women, some living scattered around the globe, met in Harare last week for soul-searching debates on conscription, violence and the role of women in apartheid society. The null between their different worlds

The plea of ignorance, however, gave rise to conflict within the home delegation. Several white women reacted angrily. For many the sentiment found deeper meaning in the expression of a self-proclaimed National Party supporter: "You can not expect me to just give up all the things I have ever believed in"

The first day of the "Zimbabwean experience" focused on how to embark on reconciliation. In Zimbabwe it is a well known fact that too many white Rhodesians turned a blind eye to the call for unity and reconciliation following independence. This manifests itself in the conspicuous absence of whites at political rallies or other political functions and their desire for exclusive social societies and schools

This view was reflected in a *Herald* cartoon last week which depicted a white couple with a single guest sitting in a posh club. "Why didn't you bring your wife," enquires the one man. "I couldn't, she's black," the other replies

It is against this background that white

and black Zimbabwean women, who had fought for independence, were invited to share their experiences with South Africans

The message to white South Africans was loud and clear: "Don't exclude yourselves from the liberation process". In the words of Zimbabwe's Minister for Political Affairs, Opah Muchinguri, "I want to recommend to the parties involved in the fight against apartheid to seriously consider reconciliation as a major strategy in this struggle"

For many, the conference was a learning experience. "The reaching out of white South Africans is a sign of hope for us," an ANC delegate said

"Now I know that there is a place for my children and I in a post-apartheid South Africa," a white delegate said

Visions of a future South Africa were expressed in debate around the ANC's constitutional guidelines. "This is a document by South Africans for South Africans. Don't look at it as an ANC document," said an ANC legal expert

There was consensus that the common enemy was apartheid. Said one ANC delegate: "We are in the process of creating a new society. Women have to push for recognition in the constitution now — it might go up in smoke in a post-apartheid South Africa"

"What we have in South Africa is a unique opportunity to follow the worldwide trend to express the rights of women and children in a new constitution. It is our obligation, however, to make sure that we get those powers"

THE organisers of last week's meeting of women in Harare probably hoped that hearing about the Zimbabwe war and the post-independence policy of reconciliation would allay South African whites' fears of political change

They would probably have been dismayed to overhear a National Party member in the queue for supper on the second night express the view that the meeting had so far "confirmed my worst fears for the future". At the end of the conference, this woman linked hands with the rest of us to sing *We shall overcome*. What had happened?

For most of us, the three-day meeting in Harare caused a shift in political attitudes. For some, this involved a major tilt, as they heard for the first time a clear exposition of ANC policy. For others it involved a new or deepened appreciation and respect for ANC members as people

Undoubtedly the most important factor in shifting attitudes was the ANC members themselves. A total of 38 women had travelled from London and Lusaka. They included the three women members of the national executive committee, Ruth Mopati, Gertrude Shope and Jackie Molefe

They were an extraordinarily diverse group, including older women of enormous warmth and dignity who had been in exile for over 20 years, much younger women — many of whom were glamorous and fashionably dressed — and extremely articulate and erudite analysts

Of course, these descriptions are not mutually exclusive. What was significant was that their diversity matched that of the 55 "South African passport-holders", so there were many bridges to connect individuals to each other

Most of the women from inside South Africa had a sense of being privileged to have these encounters. This sense of privilege was underlined by Sally Mugabe, the First Lady of Zimbabwe, when she opened the conference

She emphasised that although Zimbabweans and South Africans had more in common than simply sharing bor-

Three days that turned some cherished ideas upside down

A personal account by one of the delegates, sociologist JACKLYN COCK

ders, the struggle that had been fought in Zimbabwe could not be equated with that being fought in South Africa

"There are similarities, but there are also great differences," she said. "Indeed, I would like to say to you that you are very fortunate. We Zimbabweans did not have the chance to meet and discuss our problems in this way"

"Those who were in exile and those who were behind bars inside, those in the bush and those in the camps, we all participated in the struggle, as did the women in the townships and villages. But our links were clandestine, our contacts were rare and our meetings secret. We had no open forum as you have"

The forum involved moments of frustration. There was some overstatement, some empty rhetoric and it took some time for substantive issues to emerge

We were told apartheid was a crime against humanity, a heresy, a devil, a cancer, a scourge and an evil more often than we needed to hear. In the beginning, some women felt there was a certain superficiality, a false consensus. People seemed too inhibited to raise contentious issues for fear of breaking open a fragile unity

However, moments of tension emerged. Disagreement surfaced over a number of issues, including sanctions and political violence

The ANC view was that armed struggle was a necessary part of their multifaceted strategy and that one couldn't equate the violence to the Jews in Nazi Germany with the violence of the allied soldiers who fought against Nazism

It was said that negotiation and armed struggle were not opposites, that for over 50 years the ANC had been talking

through a "toy telephone" and that no-one had listened, that armed struggle was an important way of creating the right climate for negotiations

There was also disagreement over the relationship between women's liberation and national liberation. Throughout the meeting there was an emphasis on women's role as mothers. "We women are the producers of children. We go through the nine months, the feeding period, the fears and anxieties"

Some feminists felt that such appeals were reactionary and inscribed women in a domestic role. Attempts to formulate a shared oppression often floundered on biologicistic reasoning

But there was also much talk about conscription, and several speakers emphasised that while the migrant labour system had disrupted African family life, conscription was increasingly disrupting and splintering white family life as increasing numbers of white conscripts went into exile or prison to avoid military service

There were moments of emotion, as we heard first-hand testimony from diverse women

There was the young ANC woman who had been married for four months when her husband was killed by a car bomb in Gaborone in 1985, a white Zimbabwean woman whose 15-year-old daughter was killed in the Zimbabwe war and who spoke of the importance of overcoming bitterness, an Afrikaans woman spoke of the pain of a family whose daughter was disabled in the Durban bomb blast

There were moments of humour. When long-standing labour activist Ray Simons announced that she was a communist and proud of it, the cameras flashed — presumably to take home proof that communists can look more like grandmothers than horned demons

The ANC women all expressed a great longing to return home. Closing the conference, the head of the ANC women's section, Gertrude Shope, reiterated this longing and expressed the hope that the women present would work to make it possible for them to return

Not one of the diverse group returning to South Africa could have been in any doubt that these are capable women who have an important contribution to make to resolving our current crisis

TOP-SECRET missile in Blowpipe affair

OWN CORRESPONDENT

PARIS. — The highly sophisticated Javelin ground-to-air hand-held missile was last night expected to feature prominently in the Blowpipe missile affair, which could culminate in an explosive terror trial.

The claim was made by top intelligence sources as bail applications for three Ulster Protestant extremists and an American arms dealer, accused of trafficking British missile secrets to South African diplomat Mr Daniel Storm, were refused by a top-security court in Paris last night.

The sources said the accused faced "terrorism" charges involving the top-secret Javelin missile as well as the older Blowpipe missile.

Journalists were not allowed in the Palais de Justice complex and did not see the arrival or departure of Ulster Resistance Movement members Mr Noel Little, 41, Mr Jim King, 51, and Mr Samuel Quinn, 52, and Geneva-based American arms dealer Mr Douglas Bernhart.

Three holding charges accused them of arms trafficking, conspiracy to do so, receiving stolen goods and "association with wrongdoers in relation to a terrorist enterprise". More charges were being considered.

NEVILLE and Miriam Ferreira, the uncle and aunt of ANC suspect Ronald Bezuidenhout, were still in po-

lice custody yesterday — almost a week after being arrested at a Port Elizabeth caravan park, a police spokesman confirmed

Police yesterday declined to furnish further details about the Ferreras or Bezuidenhout, whom Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok linked with alleged ANC bomber Hein Grosskopf.

Further details about Bezuidenhout emerged yesterday. Security sources said Bezuidenhout, 35, had lived in Port Elizabeth, left school after Standard Eight and worked as a railway conductor. Bezuidenhout's ex-wife was believed to be living in Welkom with their son.

Sources said Bezuidenhout was sought on a number of minor crimi-

ANC suspect's aunt and uncle still held

B1 Day 20/4/89 (254)

PETER DELMAR

nal charges when he left SA in 1986, and had allegedly not completed his military commitments.

He allegedly trained at the ANC's Pango camp in Angola, and in East Germany, where he apparently came into contact with Grosskopf.

Background

The sources claimed Bezuidenhout returned to SA this year as a member of the ANC's Special Operations squad. He did not possess arms at the time of his arrest, but had been instructed to identify technical installations with a view to possible acts of sabotage.

MEDICAL students who refuse to do military service could find themselves blocked from practising as doctors in South Africa.

This is the likely implication of a resolution passed by the South African Medical and Dental Council (SAMDC) on community service for doctors and dentists, according to members of the Wits University Medical Students Council.

The resolution, passed by the SAMDC last week, recommends a period of compulsory community service for medical students after completing their studies, with the possibility of registration being deferred until community service is completed. The motion states that the decision to implement community service "would require a change in the regulations for internship and registration".

According to SAMDC member Professor Tim Bothwell it was unlikely that those who had completed their military service would be required to do further community service.

"It is not the intention that this peri-

Students fear moves against doctors who don't do army

254 W/ Mail 28 April 4 May 89

Medical students fear a hidden agenda behind a new medical council resolution **GAVIN EVANS reports**

od of community service should be additional to military service," he said.

The implications of this motion for the current one-year period of internship have yet to be spelled out.

The motivation for the resolution was to use medical and dental graduates to assist in serving impoverished rural and urban communities where health facilities are sparse, and to stem the pace of emigration of newly-qualified doctors.

Reports from the University of Cape Town and Wits University

medical faculties cite surveys of students which indicate that compulsory military service is the most important reason why medical students leave the country. According to university research over 50 percent of medical students at English language universities emigrate within three years of graduating.

However, according to Wits Medical Students Council Faculty Board representative Eli Silber, the SAMDC motion could exacerbate emigration if implemented.

"What we are particularly con-

cerned about is that students who refuse to do military service will not be able to register because community service will be linked to registration and is not seen as an alternative to military service.

"Students may therefore be required to complete military service before registering. What many will do is emigrate after graduating and simply register overseas," he said.

But, according to Bothwell, the implications of the motion for military service have not been decided.

He said there would be a lengthy period of negotiation which would last well over a year, in which time the SAMDC will meet with health authorities, medical faculty representatives and others.

"This process will be a long one and there will be nothing to stop the medical students from putting forward memoranda raising their concerns. This issue is still very much an open one."

Silber said most medical students viewed the idea of compulsory community service as a "potentially good thing", as long as it served as an alternative to military service rather than an additional commitment.

"What we are pleased about is that it acknowledges that people who have received an education from their country should repay it by serving impoverished communities," he said.

The SAMDC decision follows a period of sometimes intense debate in medical circles about the issues of alternatives to military service.

Lesser army time brings no hope to those in jail

DESPITE the recent reduction in the period of military service, conscientious objectors will still have to serve prison sentences of more than double the period of army service.

The Defence Act states that objectors are required to serve sentences of one and a half times the remaining period of military service. This is calculated against the Act rather than the SADF procedure announced by Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

According to Johannesburg advocate Edwin Cameron, the six-year prison sentence for objectors will still stand because the Act requires conscripts to do two years of initial service plus a total of 720 days of camps. Religious objectors who have not completed their national service will also still be required to do six years community service in government departments.

Malan announced in parliament that conscripts would now be required to do a maximum of 10 months of camps in five two-year cycles of up to 60 days each.

According to Mark Swilling, researcher at Wits University's Centre for Policy Studies, the announced reduction in the period will make little difference to the actual amount of time served.

He cited the 1986 Defence White Paper which stated that conscripts only served an average of 50,7 percent of their total 720 day camp requirement — which amounts to 362 days — or an average of 30 days a year over a 12-year period.

According to the new procedure conscripts will be required to serve up to 30 days a year over a 10-year period.

"What has happened is the *de facto* situation has now become a *de jure* one," he said.

Shadow world of arm

with news 28/4/89 (254)

LONDON — Twelve years ago, South Africa believed it faced a "total onslaught" virtually unarmed.

Since the UN arms embargo of 1977, it has not only equipped the most efficient fighting machine in Africa, but Armscor has become one of the world's biggest exporters of military hardware

Jane's Defence Weekly estimates that in 1987 Armscor exported arms and ammunition worth nearly \$500-million to 23 countries. Official sources indicate this is not far wide of the mark, but behind the success story have been sinister allegations of arms smuggling, espionage and fraud

To the South African Army and Armscor itself, contact with the less salubrious end of the arms market was only to be expected. Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has openly admitted that any country at the mercy of an international arms embargo would have to resort to "unconventional" buying methods from time to time.

Anti-apartheid campaigners in Europe agree, at least in part. They claim that many European governments are embarrassed at disclosure of their own embargo-breaching deals with South Africa, and are now cracking down on such contacts. It is this, they say, which has led to a surge in Armscor's contacts with the military fraternity's shadowy fringe.

Past accusations of this kind have usually been shrugged off. But, this time, there are potentially damaging implications for South Africa's much valued relationship with that antagonist of sanctions, Mrs Thatcher.

Up till now, both countries have been united in

by SUE LEEMAN,
Weekend Argus Foreign Service

their condemnation of "terrorism". Now, one is alleged to be selling arms to terrorists operating on the other's soil.

The catalogue of past claims about South African arms dealings is both colourful and long.

■ In 1979, six new Soviet tanks sent by Libya to Uganda aboard a French-owned ship were sidelined in Durban when Idi Amin was swept from power. Customs men found the tanks and unloaded them.

Two months later Colonel Gaddafi retaliated for the loss by seizing another ship belonging to the French firm which shipped the tanks.

■ In the mid-1980s four South Africans appeared in a Coventry court charged with smuggling arms-related goods worth up to R2-million to South Africa. The "Coventry Four", as they became known, were allowed to go home until the trial began, but they failed to return in spite of South African government assurances that they would.

The four were alleged to have tried to export such strategic vital items as lead sulphide detectors, the basic technology in heat-seeking missiles, and high-tech magnetrons for radar systems. Both detectors and magnetrons were specifically prohibited by the arms embargo.

The men, Hendrik Botha, Stephanus de Jager, Jacobus la Grange and William Metelerkamp, were also said to have dealt in sophisticated phosphor-bronze elevating gears, which experts suggested were intended for some kind of missile system. Three British businessmen were charged with helping them in their activities.

■ In 1982, three British arms dealers were convicted of providing spare parts and firing mechanisms for Browning machine-guns. The court, which jailed them for periods ranging from three to six months, was told they had received payment from the South African Embassy.

■ In 1986 a Danish court was told of the secret sale of French arms and ammunition to South Africa in 1981 and 1982.

A Danish shipowner, who was charged with smuggling arms, claimed France's state-controlled arms industry was behind a multi-million rand weapons and ammunition deal with South Africa.

■ In 1988 South Africa was reported to have obtained a piece of high-tech military equipment, the multi-sensor platform, by saying it was for civilian use. The platform, which was developed by British Aerospace and Messerschmitt, is used to track the behaviour of any high-speed airborne object.

The West German government originally allowed the sale of three platforms to South Africa, believing they would be used to track weather satellites, but experts pointed out that they were more likely to be put to military use. After a public outcry last year, the Germans stopped the delivery of the last two platforms.

■ For some years there have been rumblings that West Germany has sold nuclear technology to South Africa. Late last year it was confirmed that proceedings had begun against officials of three nuclear technology concerns.

Reports said South Africa appeared to have taken delivery of reactor measuring equipment. A German radio station alleged it had proof that two of the accused had exported a highly strategic material, Beryllium, which can be used to make neutron bombs.

■ Last year saw the continuation of a parliamentary inquiry in Germany into the alleged sale of submarine parts and plans to South Africa. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has appeared before the all-party committee which is conducting the inquiry.

The Green Party claims that between July 1984 and July 1985 deliveries to South Africa of advanced submarine parts and plans continued with the tacit approval of the Bonn government.



... But don't ask me

SA gets w 'world-wi

by DAVID BRAUN, Weekend Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON - The recent jailing of a former US Army serviceman, who slipped 215 sets of classified military documents to the South African Embassy between 1979 and 1983, was the first conviction involving South Africa and the US.

District Judge Herbert F Murray, imposing a maximum sentence in Baltimore described the man as Joseph Dolce's acts of espionage as "despicable".

Described by his attorneys as an anti-communist ideologue, Dolce was a mid-level weapons dealer with secret clearance at the US Army's Aberdeen Proving Ground near Baltimore. He was arrested by the FBI last year.

Critical damage

None of the documents apparently fell into the highest critical damage category used by US intelligence to assess how badly American security had been breached. Thirteen of the documents were the second-highest "severe damage" category, 51 the "moderately severe" and 51 in the lowest categories.

The documents apparently contained descriptions of various weapons systems, including Soviet equipment.

According to reports, Dolce both volunteered information, and was requested to steal it by "handlers" in the South African Embassy.

The Embassy has refused to comment on the case.

The international arms embargo against South Africa has frequently obliged Pretoria to seek orthodox methods to acquire weapons and technology denied to it.

In April 1987, the US State Department accused Israeli arms merchants, almost certainly with approval of their government, of regularly violating the UN embargo for almost a decade. Jerusalem called a halt to the traffic.

The department also said companies in France, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Britain sporadically sold weapons to South Africa or helped to modernise and maintain Pretoria's already had.

"Given what we do know, we believe that"

SIEMENS SPOT THE

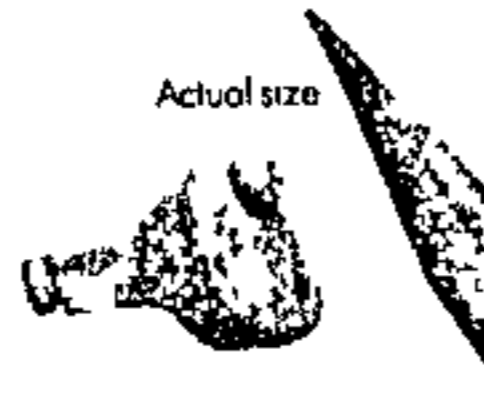


HEARING

AID It almost disappears! If you chose the one next to the pencil - look again! It's also in the ears above.

Yes. With our unique, new COSMEA MS we've succeeded in reducing the size of in-the-ear aids yet again.

Now put us to the test. If the hearing aid you're wearing is bigger than the COSMEA MS shown below (Actual Size), come in for a professional obligation-free consultation this week - and hear how smaller really can be better! It's all we do. So you can be sure that we'll give you our individual attention.

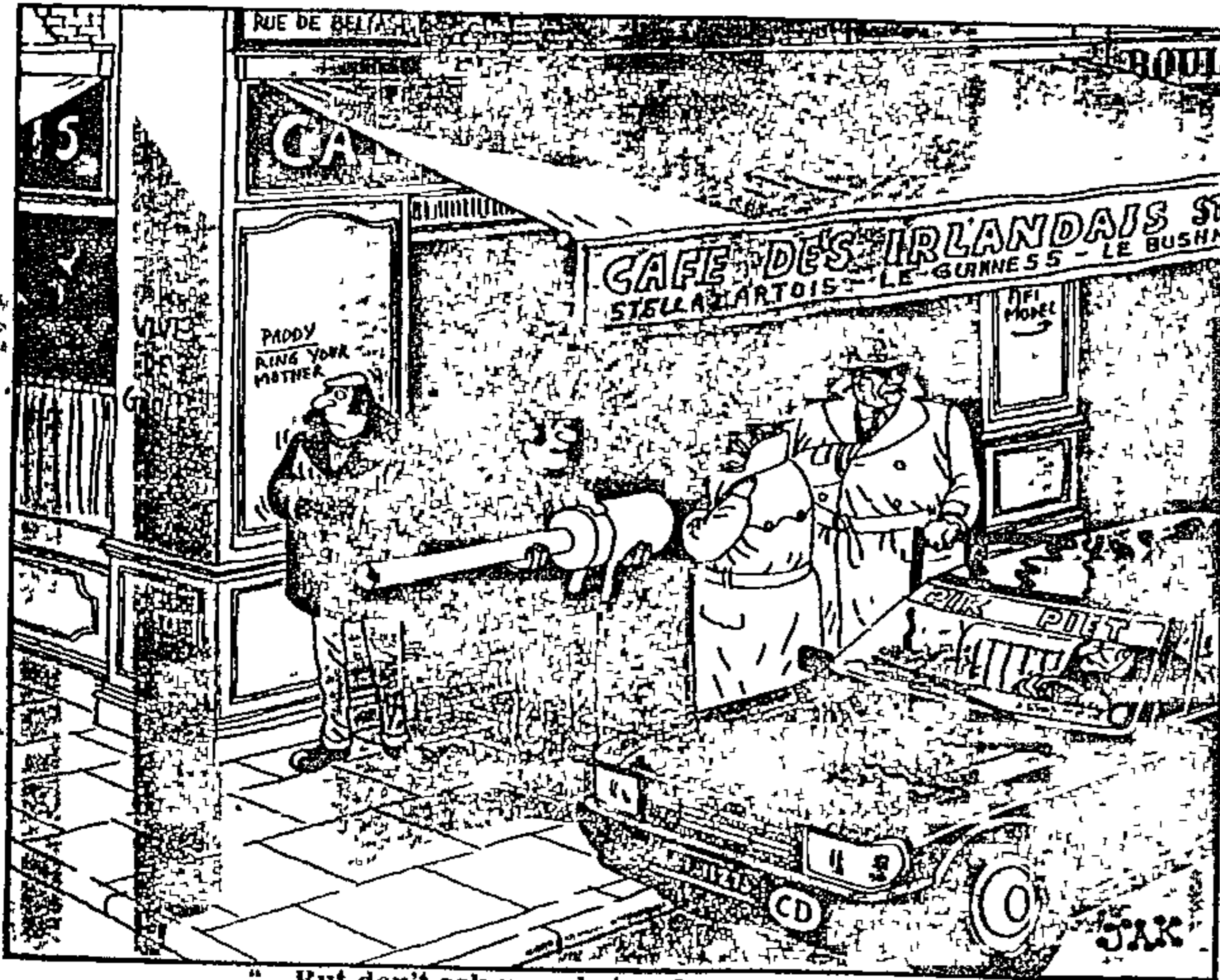


Cape Town (021) 61-1836
Sea Point (021) 49-3169

REPUBLIC
HEARING
INSTRUMENTS

with Argus 28/4/89

of arms deals



"But don't ask me what end you blow through!"

A MURKY BUSINESS WITH THE IRISH

LONDON — A rare glimpse of how Northern Ireland's Protestant terrorists may be obtaining their weapons was provided in Paris last week when French police arrested three Northern Irish Protestants, a South African embassy official and an American arms dealer

The Ulstermen all belonged to an extremist group called Ulster Resistance. At the time of their arrest, they were allegedly discussing the handover of parts of a British-made Blowpipe ground-to-air missile, together with its electronic guidance system

The assumption is that in return for the missile, which the South Africans were most interested to have a good look at, the Irishmen would receive either cash or, more likely, arms. Reports here have suggested that Protestant groups in Northern Ireland have already received large quantities of arms from South Africa and that at least six people have died as a result of their use

This is all most embarrassing, to say the least, for South Africa. Its public posture is of outright opposition to all "terrorists", but especially, of course, the home-grown variety in South Africa itself. To be found selling arms to someone else's terrorists — particularly Mrs Thatcher's, who has been a strenuous opponent of the idea of imposing sanctions on South Africa — must be very bad politics indeed

But as Defence Minister Magnus Malan has admitted, a country which suffers at the hands of an international arms boycott must, from time to time, resort to what he called "unconventional methods" to obtain its weaponry. It has no hope of buying Blowpipe missiles directly from Britain, so it is quite possible that its officials — whether acting with authorisation or without — might have tried to find an example from Northern Irish sources

There was a lot of sense in the idea. For one thing, Blowpipes are actually made in east Belfast, the predominantly Protestant section of the divided city. For another, the ideology of the militant Ulster Protestants has some affinity to that of the South Africans. It is by no means far fetched to imagine them doing business together

One of the Irishmen arrested in Paris, Samuel Quinn, was reported to be a sergeant-major in the Territorial Army, a group of civilian volunteers who receive military training to prepare for a future war

Earlier this month, according to British press reports, missile equipment was stolen from a Territorial Army base in Newtownards, County Down, Quinn's hometown. The equipment, which was described as a display model of a Blowpipe, is thought to have been the same equipment found in Paris

Even if the South Africans had been provided only with a display model, it could have been invaluable as a master-plan for future copies to be made in South Africa

According to one Ulster politician, Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the mainly-Catholic Social and Democratic Labour Party, some Protestants have received arms which had been originally captured from the PLO by Israel, and then sold to South Africa

It is all a complicated, murky, and deadly mess. It has thrown relations between South Africa and both France and Britain into jeopardy, just at a time when South Africa was gaining some support over the Namibia independence plan. But if the French police have really uncovered a nasty trade in weaponry between South Africa and Irish terrorists, they will have done us all a very big favour indeed

Independent News Service

SA gets weapons from 'world-wide sources'

by DAVID BRAUN, Weekend Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON - The recent jailing of a former US Army serviceman, who slipped 215 sets of classified military documents to the South African Embassy between 1979 and 1983, was the first spy conviction involving South Africa and the US

District Judge Herbert F Murray, imposing the maximum sentence in Baltimore described Thomas Joseph Dolce's acts of espionage as despicable

Described by his attorneys as an anti-communist ideologue, Dolce was a mid-level weapons analyst with secret clearance at the US Army's Aberdeen Proving Ground near Baltimore. He was arrested by the FBI last year

Critical damage

None of the documents apparently fell into the highest critical damage category used by US intelligence to assess how badly American security has been breached. Thirteen of the documents were in the second-highest "severe damage" category, 52 in the "moderately severe" and 51 in the "moderate" categories

The documents apparently contained descriptions of various weapons systems, including Soviet equipment

According to reports, Dolce both volunteered the information, and was requested to steal it by "handlers" in the South African Embassy

The Embassy has refused to comment on the case

The international arms embargo against South Africa has frequently obliged Pretoria to seek unorthodox methods to acquire weapons and technology denied to it

In April 1987, the US State Department accused Israeli arms merchants, almost certainly with the approval of their government, of regularly violating the UN embargo for almost a decade before Jerusalem called a halt to the traffic

The department also said companies in France, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Britain sporadically sold weapons to South Africa or helped to modernise and maintain arms Pretoria already had

"Given what we do know, we believe that South

Africa obtains weapons and sub-systems from a wide variety of sources world-wide," the report said

According to the report, in some cases, the deals had been acknowledged by European governments. More often, though, they had been conducted through a network of dummy corporations and sales to third-party agents

The imminent release of the damaging report caused Israel to ban all future arms deals with South Africa

Publication of a newspaper report in 1986 prompted a flurry of denials on the part of the US, when the American intelligence community was accused of sharing secret information with South Africa

In return for information on the Russians and Cubans in Africa, the US was allegedly tipping off South Africa about the activities of the ANC, including planned attacks by the organisation

In 1985, the New York Times claimed US spy planes were operating out of South African airfields to fly over Africa and the south Atlantic. In return for this, the US was giving South Africa information on the governments and certain organisations in various African countries

In October 1982, a South African diplomat stationed in Washington was requested by the American authorities to leave

Sudden departure

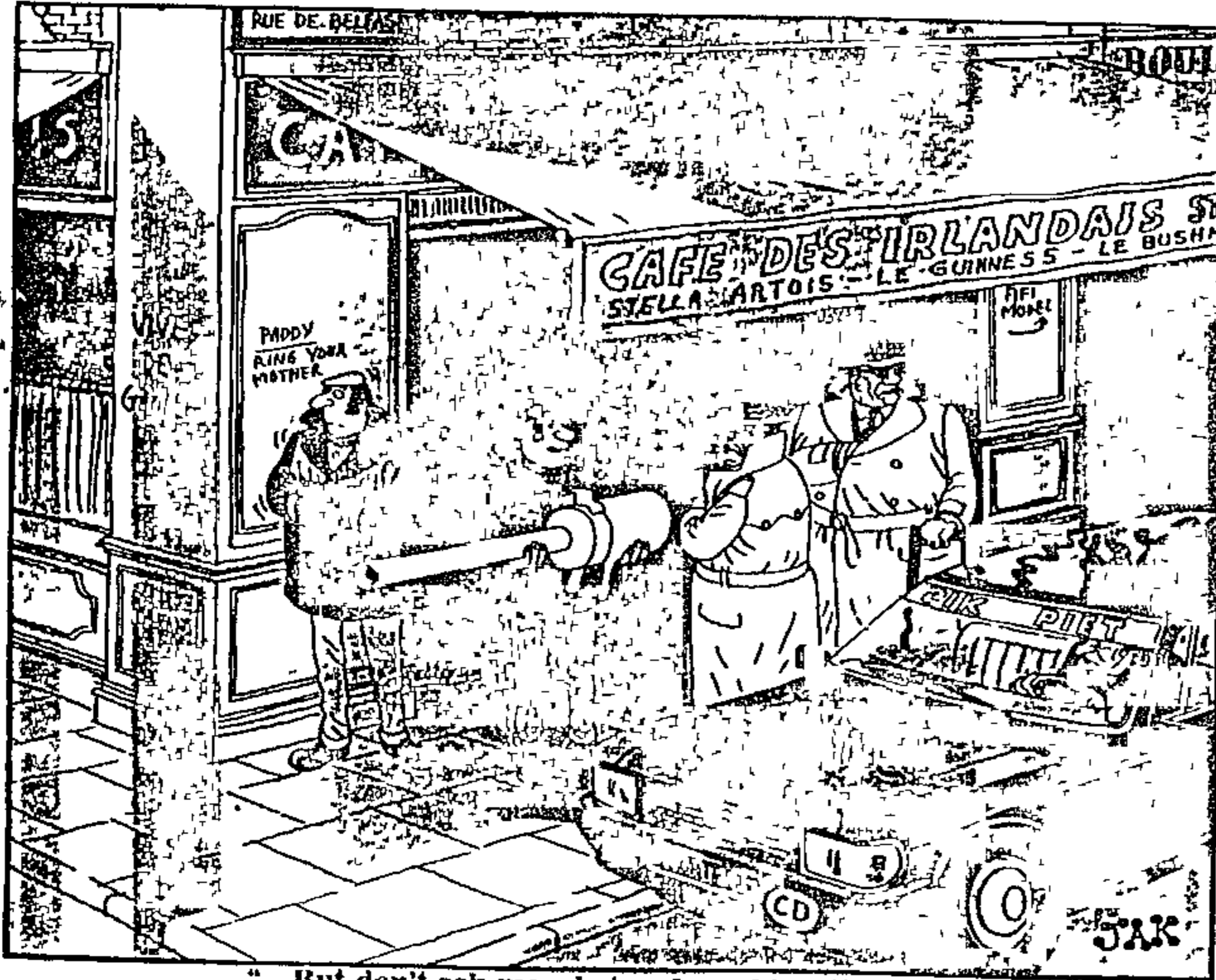
The circumstances of his sudden departure were never made clear, but reports at the time suggested he worked for the National Intelligence Service, and that he had become involved in "acts of an intelligence nature". There was also a reference to the possibility that these acts could be connected with the harassment of American citizens, possibly anti-apartheid activists

One such activist, Mr Randall Robertson of TransAfrica, a black American lobbying group for Africa and the Caribbean, said at the time his organisation's offices had been the target of almost weekly break-ins for months

He claimed an internal memo written by him to one of his staff had been leaked to a South African newspaper

with Argus 281489 @ 254

of arms deals



"But don't ask me what end you blow through!"

SA gets weapons from 'world-wide sources'

by DAVID BRAUN, Weekend Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON - The recent jailing of a former US Army serviceman, who slipped 215 sets of classified military documents to the South African Embassy between 1979 and 1983, was the first spy conviction involving South Africa and the US

District Judge Herbert F Murray, imposing the maximum sentence in Baltimore described Thomas Joseph Dolce's acts of espionage as despicable

Described by his attorneys as an anti-communist ideologue, Dolce was a mid-level weapons analyst with secret clearance at the US Army's Aberdeen Proving Ground near Baltimore. He was arrested by the FBI last year

Critical damage

None of the documents apparently fell into the highest critical damage category used by US intelligence to assess how badly American security has been breached. Thirteen of the documents were in the second-highest "severe damage" category, 52 in the "moderately severe" and 51 in the "moderate" categories

The documents apparently contained descriptions of various weapons systems, including Soviet equipment

According to reports, Dolce both volunteered the information, and was requested to steal it by "handlers" in the South African Embassy

The Embassy has refused to comment on the case

The international arms embargo against South Africa has frequently obliged Pretoria to seek unorthodox methods to acquire weapons and technology denied to it

In April 1987, the US State Department accused Israeli arms merchants, almost certainly with the approval of their government, of regularly violating the UN embargo for almost a decade before Jerusalem called a halt to the traffic

The department also said companies in France, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Britain sporadically sold weapons to South Africa or helped to modernise and maintain arms Pretoria already had

"Given what we do know, we believe that South

Africa obtains weapons and sub-systems from a wide variety of sources world-wide," the report said

According to the report, in some cases, the deals had been acknowledged by European governments. More often, though, they had been conducted through a network of dummy corporations and sales to third-party agents

The imminent release of the damaging report caused Israel to ban all future arms deals with South Africa

Publication of a newspaper report in 1986 prompted a flurry of denials on the part of the US, when the American intelligence community was accused of sharing secret information with South Africa

In return for information on the Russians and Cubans in Africa, the US was allegedly tipping off South Africa about the activities of the ANC, including planned attacks by the organisation

In 1985, the New York Times claimed US spy planes were operating out of South African airfields to fly over Africa and the south Atlantic. In return for this, the US was giving South Africa information on the governments and certain organisations in various African countries

In October 1982, a South African diplomat stationed in Washington was requested by the American authorities to leave

Sudden departure

The circumstances of his sudden departure were never made clear, but reports at the time suggested he worked for the National Intelligence Service, and that he had become involved in "acts of an intelligence nature". There was also a reference to the possibility that these acts could be connected with the harassment of American citizens possibly anti-apartheid activists

One such activist, Mr Randall Robertson of TransAfrica, a black American lobbying group for Africa and the Caribbean, said at the time his organisation's offices had been the target of almost weekly break-ins for months

He claimed an internal memo written by him to one of his staff had been leaked to a South African newspaper

A MURKY BUSINESS WITH THE IRISH

LONDON - A rare glimpse of how Northern Ireland's Protestant terrorists may be obtaining their weapons was provided in Paris last week when French police arrested three Northern Irish Protestants, a South African embassy official and an American arms dealer

The Ulstermen all belonged to an extremist group called Ulster Resistance. At the time of their arrest, they were allegedly discussing the handover of parts of a British-made Blowpipe ground-to-air missile, together with its electronic guidance system

The assumption is that in return for the missile, which the South Africans were most interested to have a good look at, the Irishmen would receive either cash or, more likely, arms. Reports here have suggested that Protestant groups in Northern Ireland have already received large quantities of arms from South Africa and that at least six people have died as a result of their use

This is all most embarrassing, to say the least, for South Africa. Its public posture is of outright opposition to all "terrorists", but especially, of course, the home-grown variety in South Africa itself. To be found selling arms to someone else's terrorists - particularly Mrs Thatcher's, who has been a strenuous opponent of the idea of imposing sanctions on South Africa - must be very bad politics indeed

But as Defence Minister Magnus Malan has admitted, a country which suffers at the hands of an international arms boycott must, from time to time, resort to what he called "unconventional methods" to obtain its weaponry. It has no hope of buying Blowpipe missiles directly from Britain, so it is quite possible that its officials - whether acting with authorisation or without - might have tried to find an example from Northern Irish sources

There was a lot of sense in the idea. For one thing, Blowpipes are actually made in east Belfast, the predominantly Protestant section of the divided city. For another, the ideology of the militant Ulster Protestants has some affinity to that of the South Africans. It is by no means far fetched to imagine them doing business together

One of the Irishmen arrested in Paris, Samuel Quinn, was reported to be a sergeant-major in the Territorial Army, a group of civilian volunteers who receive military training to prepare for a future war

Earlier this month, according to British press reports, missile equipment was stolen from a Territorial Army base in Newtownards, County Down, Quinn's hometown. The equipment, which was described as a display model of a Blowpipe, is thought to have been the same equipment found in Paris

Even if the South Africans had been provided only with a display model, it could have been invaluable as a master-plan for future copies to be made in South Africa

According to one Ulster politician, Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the mainly-Catholic Social and Democratic Labour Party, some Protestants have received arms which had been originally captured from the PLO by Israel, and then sold to South Africa

It is all a complicated, murky, and deadly mess. It has thrown relations between South Africa and both France and Britain into jeopardy, just at a time when South Africa was gaining some support over the Namibia independence plan. But if the French police have really uncovered a nasty trade in weaponry between South Africa and Irish terrorists, they will have done us all a very big favour indeed

Independent News Service

68 servicemen held in SADF detention barracks

CAPE TOWN
28/4/89

Political Staff

254

THERE were 68 members of the Defence Force in five detention barracks in South Africa on April 10, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

At the end of last year, 125 members of the Defence Force were in detention barracks, he said.

Most of these people were in detention barracks for being absent without leave.

On April 10 a further seven were in detention for theft, one for damage to property, two for assaulting a superior officer, one for desertion, three for malingering, two for disobeying lawful commands and one for driving offences.

1 000 companies liquidated in '88

Political Staff

LAST YEAR 2 661 people were declared bankrupt in South Africa and 1 001 companies were placed under compulsory liquidation, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

Judge's remark 'disturbing', says CP man

A STATEMENT this week by Mr Justice Louis Harms, the judge investigating allegations of cross-border financial irregularities, that the public should not be too concerned about corruption in South Africa, was inappropriate and not at all reassuring, Mr Chris de Jager (CP Bethal) said yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the Justice Vote, he said it was disturbing that the judge had entered the field of politics with his remarks about corruption.

[Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through or a very low-quality scan of a document.]

SADIE

954
BRENDAN BOYLE

CAPE TOWN — Cuba, Angola and South Africa failed yesterday to restart an international plan for Namibian independence and Pretoria said it will mobilise up to 4 500 soldiers in Namibia when the 60-hour truce expires today.

South African officials said they could not guarantee the safety of up to 400 South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) rebels still in Namibia following an illegal incursion from Angola on April 1.

A Cuban, Angolan and South African commission said after two days of talks here they would meet again on May 15 to assess the Swapo pullout.

The United Nations Transition Monitoring Group for Namibia (Untag) would be asked to verify by then the final pullout of Swapo forces to points at least 150 km inside Angola.

The 12-month timetable for Namibian independence from South Africa would be revived after the May 15 meeting if the Swapo withdrawal was verified, the commission said in a statement.

"The confinement of all Swapo forces in Angola to bases north of the 16th parallel under Untag monitoring will be completed during this period," the commission said.

South African chief negotiator Mr Neil van Heerden said Pretoria would not extend the 60-hour confinement of its forces to bases in Namibia, but would urge them to act with restraint.

"There will be no ceasefire after tomorrow," he said, but added "There has been a general appeal to all concerned to avoid any action that can lead to injury or loss of life."

"We hope to avoid a disruption of the timetable. We are making every effort to meet the (independence) schedule," Mr van Heerden said.

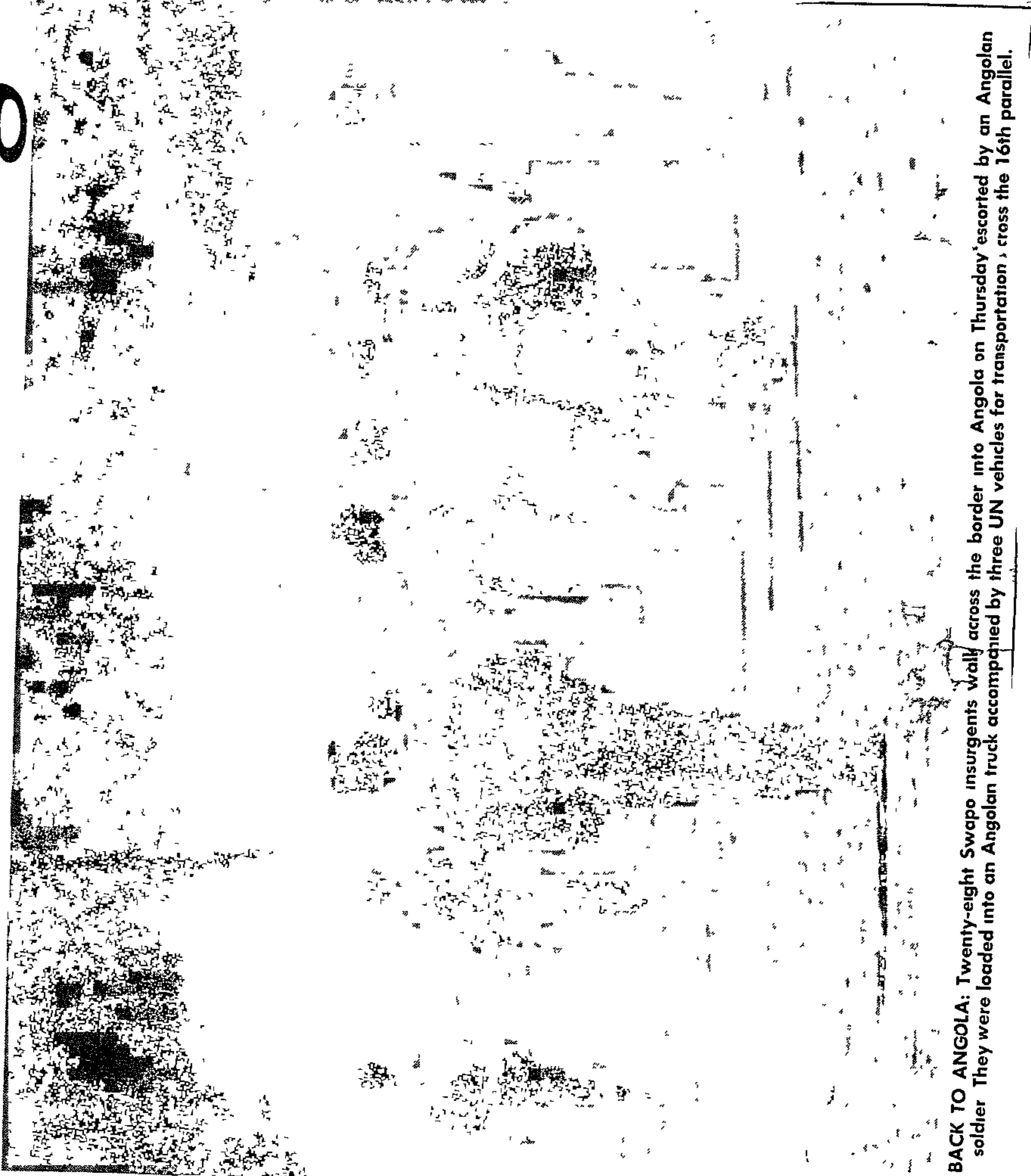
But asked what would happen if South African troops encountered armed rebels not obviously heading for Angola, he said "Then there will be shooting. I certainly would not want to be a Swapo man heading south at this time."

At least 305 Swapo guerrillas died in clashes with the South African-led soldiers between April 1 and the start of the 60-hour truce on Wednesday.

South African forces in Namibia had been confined to base by April 1 under the terms of the independence plan, but they were released with UN approval to counter the Swapo incursion.

Star 29/4/84

to mobilise again



BACK TO ANGOLA: Twenty-eight Swapo insurgents walk across the border into Angola on Thursday, escorted by an Angolan soldier. They were loaded into an Angolan truck accompanied by three UN vehicles for transportation, cross the 16th parallel.

STAR

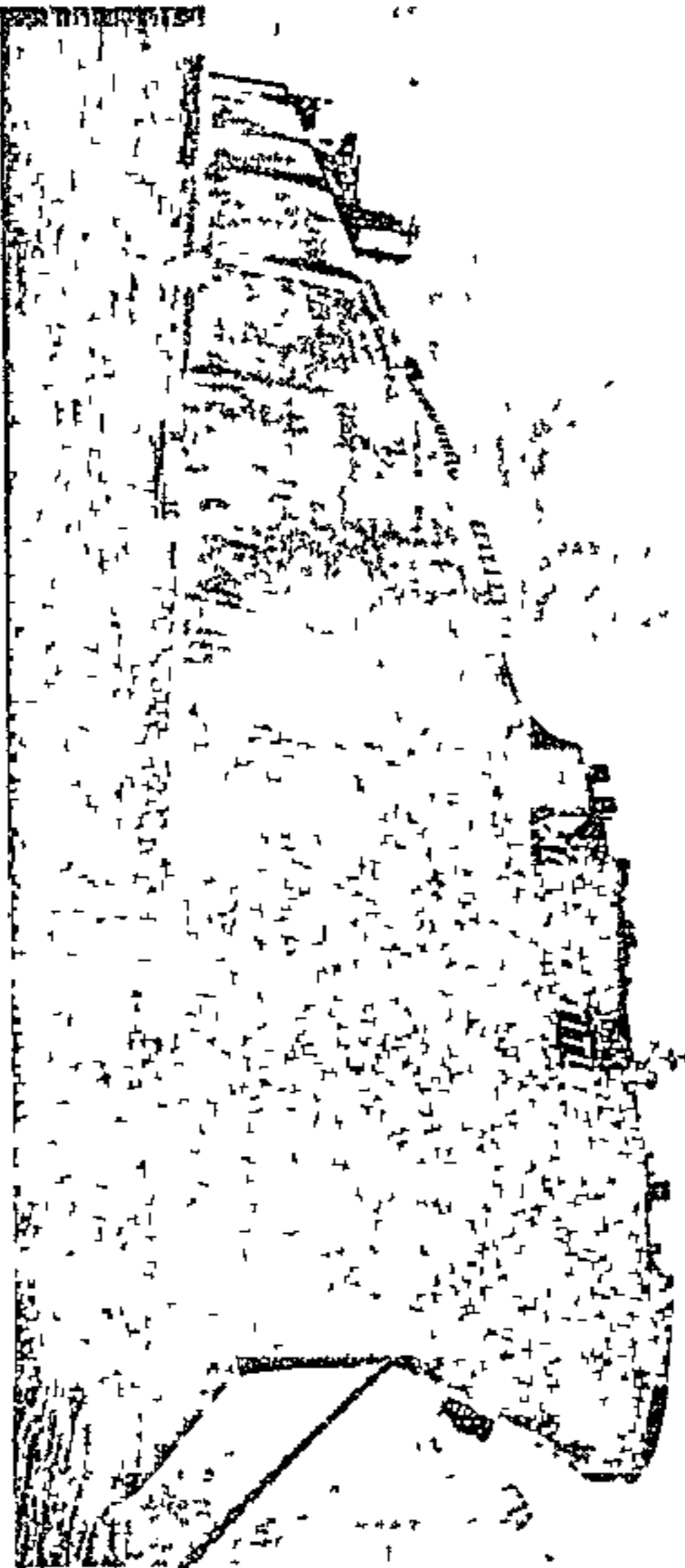
29/4/89

254

Mr van Heerden said military commanders in northern Namibia would decide today whether to unleash all six military battalions of about 4 500 men and four police counter-insurgency units. The confinement of South African troops to bases in Namibia would be reimposed once Swapo's full withdrawal was verified by UN peacekeepers. Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Venancio da Silva Moura said South Africa estimated there were about 400 rebels still in Namibia yesterday. UN intelligence reports indicated that 1 300 guerrillas had left Namibia in compliance with a withdrawal plan designed to get Namibian independence back on track. South African officials said up to 1 000 guerrillas had left Namibia and a total of over 4 000 rebels had moved to bases 150 km inside Angola, where they should have been at the start of the Namibian independence programme on April 1. — Reuter

DIPLOMATS DIPLOMATS DIPLOMATS OUT

Ships collide in the early morning mist



RIGHT The crippled trawler limps towards Table Bay Harbour yesterday. It was located by an SAAF DC3 Dakota from 35 Squadron
ABOVE The tanker Trade Fortitude which was involved in the collision

Picture: SAAP
Picture: ALAN TAYLOR

Tanker smashes into tiny trawler

Staff Reporters
A 140-ton tanker smashed into a small Taiwanese trawler off Cape Agulhas in a nightmare collision in thick mist early on Thursday morning.

Both the trawler, the Jyngang No 6, and the giant 200 000-ton Liberian registered bulk carrier Trade Fortitude were damaged when they rammed into each other.

No injuries were reported aboard either vessel, but by late last night the crippled trawler was still limping towards Cape Town, while the Trade Fortitude anchored in Saldanha Bay to assess damage.

On Friday morning the 26-

been involved in a collision with an unknown vessel or object 120km south-west of Cape Agulhas.

The collision had left the ship with a two-metre gash in the bow about three metres above the waterline and extensive denting of the hull-plates from the gash to below the waterline.

According to Saldanha Bay harbour pilot Captain Peter Rossouw, the tanker hit the trawler at 3:25am in heavy fog.

The tanker was in ballast and there was no danger of pollution.

At the time of the collision the identity of the second vessel was not known and searchers had been speculating that she had been

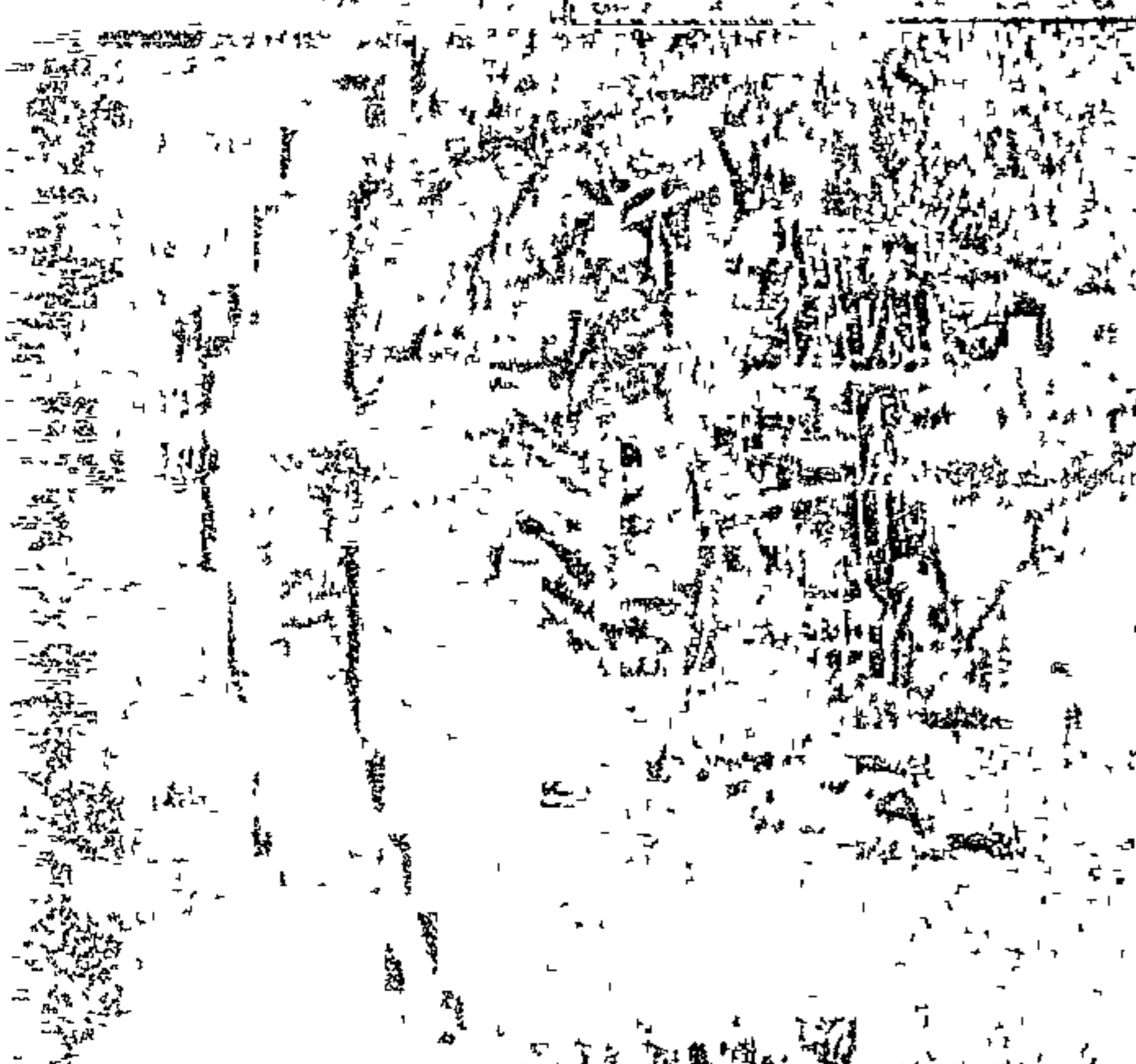
hands. A search was launched at first light, but by mid-afternoon yesterday hope was beginning to fade.

But just before 4pm an SAAP Dakota reported that it had spotted a damaged Taiwanese trawler 18km off Quoin Point, proceeding slowly towards Cape Town.

The Dakota's pilot was unable to contact the trawler by radio, but reported that her bow was severely damaged and that her crew was dumping fish and fuel overboard.

The trawler was identified as the Jyngang No 6 from her call sign.

The trawler was due to arrive in



French expel SA EMVOYS

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The diplomatic crisis caused by allegations of South Africans trafficking lethal arms for British missile technology with Northern Ireland Protestant terrorist groups grew explosively last night when three Pretoria diplomats were ordered to leave France.

The three men, who were not named, have been given 72 hours — until Tuesday — to get out or face formal expulsion.

A terse communique issued by the French Foreign Ministry described them as staff at the South African embassy who were protected by diplomatic immunity.

The order for their departure or expulsion, signed by the Interior Minister, Mr Pierre Joxe, came less than an hour after South African Ambassador Mr Hendrik Geldenhuys had been carpeted at the Foreign Ministry in Paris.

Handwritten scribbles and marks at the top of the page.

French diplomatic sources indicated that one of the three men ordered to leave is the embassy's disgraced "technical and administrative officer", Mr Daniel Storm, who was secretly flown to South Africa on Monday

Mr Storm was with an American arms dealer, Mr Douglas Bernhart, and three members of the Ulster Resistance (UR) when they walked into an ambush set by agents of France's DST counter-intelligence agency in the Paris Hilton Hotel

Mr Storm, alleged by French police sources to have worked for Armscor, was held overnight and interrogated but released last Saturday after claiming diplomatic immunity

It is alleged in three charges, partly brought under anti-terrorism laws, that the group were caught red-handed with top-secret British missile technology including a perfect replica Blowpipe missile, stolen from army barracks in Ulster earlier this year

High-level French intelligence sources claim that parts or plans for the vastly more sophisticated and modern Javelin hand-held missile, stolen from the Shorts factory in Belfast, were also found

The arrests were made after a near year-long intelligence operation involving Britain, France, Ireland and other West European secret services

The mysterious Geneva-based American and the UR members, Mr Noel Little, 41, Mr Jim King, 51, and Mr Samuel Quinn, 52, are being held separately in two top security prisons on the outskirts of Paris. They are not allowed to communicate with anyone

Police said their security conditions were "the same that applies to the most dangerous criminals and convicted terrorists"

They made a brief in camera appearance, under heavy armed guard, before a senior Judge Maitre Jean-Louis Brugiere at the Palais d'Justice in Paris on Thursday night when they were refused applications for bail

They are not expected to appear in court again until they face trial. Under French law this could be many months

The holding charges against them allege arms trafficking and conspiracy, receiving stolen goods and "association with wrongdoers in relation to a terrorist enterprise"

The Royal Ulster Constabulary has confirmed it has tracked some of the accused since a R1 million armed bank robbery in Portadown, Ulster in July 1987

Portadown is the extremist Protestant stronghold where the Ulster Resistance movement — which is not yet proscribed — was formed in 1986

The Royal Ulster Constabulary claims the robbery was used to finance the purchase of at least two arms caches last year

One cache captured by the RUC included 200 Kalashnikov rifles and 30 000 rounds of ammunition, 90 pistols, limpet mines, about 12 RPG-7 rockets and warheads and some 450 fragmentation grenades

It is claimed forensic evidence proves that weapons from the caches have been used in at least six sectarian murder, including the murder of three Catholics in a Belfast bar last year, and that the fragmentation grenades have been used against security forces

● High level diplomatic sources say the expulsion of three officials from the South African Embassy in Paris will be followed by similar action in London

The Foreign Office in London last night refused to comment on such "speculation" or claims by intelligence sources that the crisis is far bigger than most reports have so far been able to indicate

The British government is still waiting for a reply to its "highest level" demands for an explanation of alleged South African arms dealing with suspected Ulster Protestant terrorists

● Sapa-Reuter reports from Belfast, meanwhile, that two workers in the sensitive missile division at the Shorts aircraft factory who planned to take new jobs in South Africa have been ordered to leave early

A spokeswoman at Shorts said the two were asked to leave on Thursday but refused to confirm or deny if their sudden departure was connected with their plans to move to South Africa

Dr Brian Feeney of the Social Democratic and Labour Party noted "These men worked in the drawing office of the guided weapon section"

DIPLOMATICS

BLOW-UP

Weekend Argus Correspondents and Sapa

AS diplomatic strains continue to grow over the Paris Blowpipe missile affair, Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan today made an appeal for people to "suspend judgment" until all the facts were known.

But from the Department of Foreign Affairs there has been no substantive response yet to

the French government's expulsion of three South African embassy officials in Paris in protest against Pretoria's alleged illegal attempt to acquire a stolen British missile in Paris.

There is no indication yet what the response might be when it comes, but sources have suggested that it would be surprising if any steps were taken from the South African side that might blow up the matter further. On the contrary, every effort is expected to be made to try to defuse the mounting diplomatic crisis.

Immunity

In a terse statement the French Foreign Ministry said the three had been carrying out activities contrary to their status.

The order for their expulsion was signed by Interior Minister, Mr Pierre Joxe, and it was issued shortly after he had summoned South African ambassador Mr Hendrik Geldenhuys to his office.

The expelled officials include Mr Daniel Storm, who was detained on April 21 with three Northern Irish Protestant militants and an American while they were allegedly arranging an arms deal but was subse-

Magnus appeals w/c AR645 29/4/89 for suspension of judgment

quently released on the basis of diplomatic immunity.

The other two expelled diplomats are reported to be Mr Louis Steyn, a first secretary in the political section, and Mr D Willmot, who, like Mr Storm, was an administrative assistant.

Mr Storm is already back in South Africa and the other two have to leave Paris before Tuesday.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said last night no comment would be made on the French move until the department had had a full report, which was expected over the weekend.

Punitive

South African diplomatic sources were quoted in one report today as saying the government expected punitive measures from France. Indeed, the measures were expected to be much tougher than those now taken.

General Malan made his appeal for people to suspend judgment on the matter while addressing a parade at which the Kempton Park Commando was presented with colours.

He referred to what he called "speculative reports" in connection with the events in Paris.

He reiterated that the South African government did not supply arms to terror organisations.

"The government will also not allow it (arms to terrorists) in the future," he told the commandos.

An inquiry was launched immediately after the Paris incident and as it had not yet been completed the general vowed to deal with the matter "as soon as possible".

"Let us all therefore suspend judgment until we have the relevant facts, and not jump to conclusions based on speculation and rumour," he said.

'Alternative service' call for objectors

Political Staff

JAILED conscientious objectors should be separated from ordinary criminals, Mrs Helen Suzman, veteran campaigner for human rights, said in Parliament yesterday

She also protested against the "inhumane treatment of shackling detainee prisoners to their hospital beds"

Speaking during the justice vote she said "We know what happened to Dr Ivan Toms 11 months after the minister had turned down a request for a

Capt Toms 29/4/89 256
transfer to Pretoria. He was assaulted by a psychopathic criminal in Pollsmoor Prison"

There were others in the same category, such as David Bruce, Charles Bester and Saul Batzofin, and there would be more as long as the government refused to allow alternative community service to men whose objections to military service were not based on religious grounds

"This category of prisoner should on no account be kept with ordinary criminals, they are not criminals," she said

"They should be transferred and kept with the politicals at Pretoria where they will be safe from the sort of assault suffered by Dr Toms. Better still, they should be offered alternative community service"

Objecting to the shackling of detainees to their hospital beds, she said she was "astonished" that the doctors treating them allowed it

In reply to an interjection that it was done to "stop them escaping", Mrs Suzman said they should be guarded better

Arms affair: Reprisals in store for SA?

By DRIES van HEERDEN, JEREMY BROOKS and IAN HOBBS

SOUTH AFRICA can expect more diplomatic reprisals in the wake of the botched attempt by an official to allegedly procure British-made Blowpipe missiles from Ulster protestant militants

After the expulsion of three SA diplomats from France on Friday, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is under increasing pressure to take similar steps.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe has lodged a formal complaint over the alleged activities of an SA official with diplomatic status in Paris, Mr Daniel Storm

Mr Storm, 37, who is believed to be an Armscor em-

ployee, was arrested in Paris last week with members of the para-military Ulster Defence Association

However, Mrs Thatcher is expected to suspend judgment pending the outcome of the internal SA investigation announced by Foreign Minister Pk Botha last week and the actions taken by the Government in the light of it.

Defence Minister Magnus Malat said yesterday the inquiry had not been completed and he would deal with the matter as soon as possible

On Tuesday, Mrs Thatcher will be quizzed in the House of Commons by Ulster MP

□ To Page 2

Arms affair could turn stormy

□ From Page 1

Seamus Mallon who claims to have "incontrovertible" and detailed evidence of arms shipments to the UDA emanating from Armscor

He said at least two arms caches reached Ulster through a complicated network passing through SA

He will ask Mrs Thatcher to confirm "that most of the arms contained in the hauls, which were seized by police in Markethill and Tandragee last year and which had been in the hands of the UDA and Ulster Resistance, were in fact made in Czechoslovakia

"That these weapons had been sold to the PLO, that they were captured by the Israelis from the PLO in Lebanon, and then sold by the

Israelis to Armscor of SA And that subsequently they were sold to Loyalist terrorists in Ulster"

Mr Mallon said yesterday he would not have made the allegations outside the House had he not been "absolutely certain" of his sources which were impeccable

SA sources maintained this week that there could be no question of Armscor dealing with any terrorist organisation

They said "It would be completely incompatible with our strong stance against terrorism. We only deal with governments — although we don't rule out the possibility that SA arms might have reached the UDA through a circuitous route"

Owing to the international arms boycott against SA, it should be expected the Government would do everything in its power to obtain access to modern weapon systems

Mr Storm was arrested in a Paris hotel last week with three UDA members — Mr Noel Little, 40, Mr James

King, 50, and Mr Samuel Quinn, 41 — and an American arms dealer, Mr Douglas Bernhart

Parts of a Blowpipe surface-to-air missile system were found with them.

Yesterday, the French government reacted to the incident by expelling the

20/4/87

SADF returns to base before 6pm deadline

REPORTERS monitoring the SADF 60-hour return to base in Namibia this week said columns of dusty South African military vehicles rumbled into bases well ahead of the 6pm start of the truce.

The withdrawal is planned to reverse a Swapo incursion from Angola on April 1, which was to have marked the start of Namibia's transition to independence under UN supervision.

At least 332 men died in fierce fighting after 1 600 Swapo men entered Namibia, in an apparent effort to hand themselves over to UN peacekeepers.

Government officials in Namibia said this week 13 more bodies of Swapo fighters had been found, bringing the guerrilla death toll to 305.

● Meanwhile Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano said this week that SA forces in Namibia should withdraw from their bases and leave space for Untag.

He said this would enable Swapo guerrillas to return to Angola.

Chissano noted the efforts made by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to regularise the situation in Namibia.

"We call on all parties involved to facilitate these efforts, and to abstain from any provocative or intimidating positions," he said.

He also asked that "the Namibian process should proceed without interruption and without any more violence" - Ano

New SADF violence alleged by civilians

MORE than 100 complaints of assault, intimidation and destruction of property have been filed against South African security forces by Namibian civilians since April 1.

A spokesman for the Legal Assistance Centre in Namibia - which also runs a human rights office in Oshakati - said most complaints were lodged by people from northern Namibia, where SA soldiers in civilian clothes apparently harassed residents.

He said they were also investigating a report in which six civilians lay among the bodies of Swapo combatants in Oshakati morgue. They were labelled "terrorists".

He said some people were shot in the legs but it was uncertain whether they were injured in cross-fire.

Meanwhile, The Namibian newspaper reports that intimidation allegedly continues in northern Namibia despite SADF denials and promises to refrain from any harassment of civilians - Sap

Worker

ette
Baqwana showed the court in-
s he sustained. He had a big
on the left side of his pelvis
another on his neck
quitting King, the magis-
e said there was no medical
of that the injuries he sus-
ed happened during the inci-
t. He said Baqwana also
ight the case months after the
ged incident happened.
le said that on the other hand,
g denied all allegations, and
e was no proof that Baqwana

Political comment and newsbills by ZB
Molefe. Headlines and sub-editing by C
Fram, of 204 Eloff Street Ext, Johannes-

Arms dealers puzzled

LONDON — The Ulster - South Africa weapons link, exposed by recent arrests in Paris, has puzzled British-based arms dealers. They claim that Pretoria has easier ways of obtaining restricted arms technology.

It has been reported that the Pretoria link with the Ulstermen has been developed over some considerable time and was a well-established two-way traffic.

The *Observer* reported that as recently as last summer, 128 Blowpipes and 27 launchers were being offered for sale by a British arms dealer. The package included test sets and a simulator of the type stolen from Shorts' factory and a territorial army base in Northern Ireland. The asking price was R11 million.

Chile, Ecuador and Argentina have all bought the Blowpipe in the past and a Department of Trade and Industry spokesman admitted. "We ask for assurances, but if they choose to divert them somewhere else, we have no legal jurisdiction, and there's

not much we can do about it."

The Irish lawyer representing the three Ulstermen arrested in Paris — Noel Little, Jim King and Samuel Quinn — said the French prosecution service is employing its "top guns" against his clients and has applied strict rules on access to them.

Quinn is a senior NCO in the Ulster Air Defence Regiment of the Territorial Army, Little is a former member of the Ulster Defence Regiment and King has a son who is a serving officer in the RUC.

The men's next court appearance, on charges of illegal arms trafficking, receipt of stolen goods and criminal conspiracy, will be on May 22. Extradition has not been discussed.

On Friday three South African diplomats were ordered to leave France within four days for "activities incompatible with their status". One was Daniel Storm, arrested with the three Ulstermen, but released when he claimed diplomatic immunity.

SA embassy recruits UK missile men

LONDON — Two Belfast missile technicians who are to emigrate to South Africa next week were directly recruited by the South African embassy in London to work on an unspecified military project.

The two men will take with them knowledge of Britain's newest missile, Starstreak which is being developed under a R945 million contract

Both have also worked on the established Blowpipe and Javelin missile systems. They design printed circuit boards for the missiles

One of them told *The Independent*:

"I've worked on all different parts of Starstreak and the control equipment that goes along with it. I have a reasonable idea of Starstreak and its stage of development."

The South African Government has promised the men four times the salary they earned at Shorts. They will receive R84 an hour.

Their fares and moving expenses are to be paid, and when they arrive they will be housed free of charge for two months.

Ten days ago, a South African diplomat was arrested in Paris with three Northern Ireland loyalists who had with them items of Shorts missile equipment. The loyalists hoped to obtain arms in exchange for the missile parts — *The Independent*

Irish MPs seek probe into missile staff recruitment

LONDON — Northern Ireland MPs are demanding an official investigation into reports that Armcor, operating through the SA embassy in London, has recruited experts who have worked on top secret British missile projects

State-owned armaments company Shorts of Belfast confirmed at the weekend it had ordered two men to leave its premises immediately when it learned they had accepted huge pay offers to work in SA

The two are electronic systems draughtsmen who worked on Britain's light vehicle-borne missile system, the Starstreak, which is still under final development in a £225m project

254 IAN HOBBS

The men told colleagues they had answered an advertisement in the Daily Telegraph and been flown to London for interviews. They said they had been offered outstanding relocation, housing and car benefits and a minimum £800 a week — four times their pay at Shorts — to work in Johannesburg

One of the men, Ian Donaldson, who refused to confirm or deny he would be working for Armcor, said he was legitimately selling his skill and resented being treated as a traitor

But Social Democrat and Labour Party

(SDLP) MPs in Ulster and opposition MPs in London have demanded a police inquiry into the recruitment

SDLP MP Brian Feeney said "The police must look very carefully at why these men are going to SA and exactly who recruited them"

Feeney and SDLP deputy leader Seamus Mallon say the men were recruited directly from the SA embassy in London

Mallon will today ask Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to confirm or deny what he says is his "certain" information that Armcor has been involved in supplying lethal weapons to Protestant extremists in exchange for missile secrets

8/Day 2/57

Humard.

SADF, films/photographic material

*4 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Defence +

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 11 April 1989, the South African Defence Force at any stage during 1988 or 1989 (a) produced or (b) obtained any films, video films, photographs and/or any other photographic material in which certain White residents and/or visitors to the Black residential area of Mamelodi appear, among others a certain person whose name has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so,
- (2) whether this film material has been exhibited to any group or groups of national servicemen and/or other members of the Defence Force since November 1988, if so, (a) to how many national servicemen has this film material been exhibited, (b) what are the names of the persons appearing in it, (c) for what purpose was this material exhibited to national servicemen and (d) what attitude towards the persons appearing in the films, video films and/or photographic material concerned did the persons who exhibited the material convey to the national servicemen concerned?

B737E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) No
- (b) Yes, only video films
- (2) Yes
 - (a) The video film was not shown to any initial National Servicemen but to members of the Citizen Force and Commandos
 - (b) Groups of people appear in the video film amongst whom the person whose name was supplied by the hon member, an unknown Roman Catholic priest and Reverend R Briggs
 - (c) The video film forms part of an orientation programme for new troops reporting for service in Mamelodi and is shown in order to familiarize them with the circum-

stances and daily life in the residential area

- (d) No point of view was taken against the people of Mamelodi and in particular the spiritual leaders

†Mr J VAN ECK Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, does he not believe that in the light of his previous replies to this question, he has deceived the House in those replies?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, no, in my previous replies I tried to expose that hon member's total ignorance and his antagonism towards the South African Defence Force [Interjections]

†Mr J VAN ECK Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, in the light of the fact that such a video was indeed presented with the material contained in it, does the hon the Deputy Minister blame young men if they experience problems with national service when such a political role is fulfilled by that hon Minister? [Interjections]

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, no political role was fulfilled and I do not blame those young men

Functions of regional services councils

*5. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning +

Whether it is the intention of the Government to transfer the functions mentioned in Schedule 2 to the Regional Services Councils Act, No 109 of 1985, to regional services councils, if not, who not, if so, (a) what functions and (b) when?

B755E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The power to entrust functions to regional services councils is in terms of section 3(1)(b) of the Regional Services Councils Act, 1985 (Act 109 of 1985) vest in the Administrator of the province concerned. The Government's approach is that the entrusting of functions or parts of functions to regional services councils should be a gradual process that should keep pace with the capabilities of the various councils and the needs of their regions

Humard

- (a) and (b) fall away

†Mr A GERBER Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I should like to ask the hon the Deputy Minister, firstly, whether he is aware of and, secondly, whether he agrees with what the Deputy Minister of Development Aid said in the House of Representatives last year on 28 March? I quote from Hansard, 1988, col 5173

I want to give the hon member Mr Lockey and all the other hon members the assurance that the intention is for all 22 functions to be transferred eventually, even though this will take place systematically or partially

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I do not have first-hand knowledge of this point of view. However, it is clear from my reply that the intention is to transfer the functions, but this will take place gradually according to the ability of the regional services councils to take over the functions of the region concerned

†Mr A GERBER Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I just want to know whether all 22 functions will eventually be transferred

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I do not have the reply to that. If the hon member wants to ask a question about that, he is welcome to have it included in the Question Paper

Cahora Bassa Project, benefits of electricity

*6 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

- (a) What are the benefits to South Africa of purchasing electricity supplied by the Cahora Bassa Project in Mozambique and (b) what percentage of South Africa's power requisites (i) was met through Cahora Bassa in 1988 and (ii) is it estimated will be so met in 1989?

B706E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY (Mr G Bartlett)

- (a) Apart from any advantage in the field of international relations that co operation with Portugal and Mozambique may have for South Africa, the purchase of power from the Cahora Bassa project has the following benefits

- South Africa can purchase the power at a cheaper tariff than that at which it can produce power itself
- South African coal and water resources are conserved
- The construction of a new power station to supply an equal amount of power can be delayed, depending on the growth in demand, for approximately 1 to 2 years, with a corresponding saving in interest on the capital costs
- Installations erected at great cost in South Africa for the receipt and conversion of the power for injection into the national grid, can be productively utilized

- (b) Nil (The transmission lines are out of order since 1983)
- (i) and (ii) Fall away

Comdt C J DERBY-LEWIS Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I would like to ask what the present over-capacity of Eskom is? In view of the information I have which indicates that we already have a capacity in excess of 50% more than we require, how does the hon the Deputy Minister see us requiring any power from Cahora Bassa?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I do not have with me the exact percentage figures of Eskom's installed over-capacity. However, it is true that we do have more capacity that we are utilising at the present time, but I doubt that is anywhere near 50%. I can get that figure for the hon member and I will do so

As far as whether or not we should proceed to try to get Cahora Bassa operating, I think that I have clearly stated the benefits for South Africa in the reply to the question. In regard to approaching the problem of getting Cahora Bassa going, we have taken all the factors I have mentioned into consideration and we believe that it is in the best interests of South Africa

Treasury R2 million bribe

*7 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance

- (1) Whether the Treasury was prejudiced, directly or indirectly, as a result of an alleged R2 million bribe, particulars of

Thatcher to be quizzed on 'stolen' missiles

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Senior Northern Ireland MP Mr Seamus Mallon will today ask Mrs Margaret Thatcher to confirm or deny in Parliament his "certain information" that South Africa has "stolen" the secrets of Britain's high performance Javelin and Starstreak missile systems

Mr Mallon, deputy leader of the Social Democrat and Labour Party (SDLP), says he will reveal privileged information to Parliament if the British prime minister refuses to make a statement during question time today

Mr Mallon claims the diplomatic crisis caused by the "blowpipe missile" scandal "leads straight into the South African embassy in London" and that "Mrs Thatcher must order the expulsion of London-based diplomats who work for Armscor"

On Friday night the French government announced that three diplomats at the South African embassy in Paris had been given until today to get out of France. The three have not been named but it is understood that one is Mr Daniel Storm, named as an Armscor agent and already back in South Africa

Mr Mallon said the situation was far more serious in the United Kingdom than in France and he had received "incontrovertible", "certain" and "detailed" evidence of arms-trafficking between "South African paramilitary people including Armscor" and Ulster Protestant terrorists

He said that he and other MPs had detailed evidence of "a lot of contact between South African paramilitary people and loyalist (Protestant) terrorists who have used the weapons supplied to them to commit sectarian murders and to attack the Royal Ulster Constabulary"

Mr Mallon said the links between South Africans and the Ulster Resistance (UR) movement and the more feared Ulster Democratic Association (UDA) had "gone on for a long time and have been closely monitored by the intelligence services".

He said a report in one London newspaper that South African intelligence was actually assisting Britain to trail Protestant terrorists was "a red herring planted by Pretoria".

Sapa reports a spokesman for foreign affairs as saying that no statement would be issued on the Paris expulsion of three South African diplomats until the matter had been fully investigated

members of any other specified religious denominations?

B548E

The ACTING MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1)	(a)	329	
	(b)	222	
(2)	(a)	162	
	(b)	5	
	(c)	10	
	(d)	4	
	(e)	0	
	(f)	0	
	(g)	2	
	(h)	39	
			6
			2
			1
			1
			1
			2
			1
			1
			2
			1
			1
			2
			23

Money spent on houses adjacent to specified lighthouses

313 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether any money is to be or has been spent on houses which are adjacent to the lighthouses at (a) Fish River Mouth, (b) Cape St Francis and (c) Danger Point and are the property of the South African Transport Services, if so, (i) how much in each case, (ii) for what purpose and (iii) who will be entitled to use these houses?

B656E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

(a), (b) and (c) Yes.

(i)	Fish River Mouth	—	R26 200
	Cape St Francis	—	R 2 507
	Danger Point	—	R92 300

(ii) Fish River Mouth

Refurbishing and refurnishing of two houses and routine maintenance to the Lighthouse-keeper's house

Cape St Francis

Refurnishing of one house

Danger Point

Refurbishing and refurnishing of two

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

houses and routine maintenance to the Lighthouse-keeper's house

(iii) Lighthouse-inspectors, maintenance personnel, SA Harbours' clients, local and overseas counterparts, opinion leaders, etc

The facilities will also be let to the private sector for the holding of seminars. In this manner income will be derived which would contribute towards keeping the houses preserved for the future

Since lighthouses became automated the number of lighthouse-keepers was reduced from three to one in these instances. When assets become obsolete its economical viability is carefully determined whereupon consideration is extended to either demolish or otherwise restore it for practical use. The latter option was found to be justified

SATS: pensionable service bought back

314 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

How many employees who were still in the service of the South African Transport Services as at 31 December 1988, had bought back pensionable service?

B657E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

12 405

SATS: pensionable service bought back

315 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(a) How many South African Transport Services employees who bought back pensionable service have retired since the buying-back of pensionable service came into effect in respect of the Transport Services, (b) what total amount, excluding any interest on the amounts outstanding, did these persons pay to buy back such service, (c) what total amount was received by these persons in increased gratuities in respect of such service, (d) what total additional amount in monthly pensions is paid to them as a result of their having bought back pensionable service and (e) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B658E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) 29 196

(b), (c) and (d) The information is not readily available and it will take much time and expense to gather such information

(e) 17 April 1989

Work-seekers registered at labour bureau

320 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower

How many males and females, respectively, were registered at labour bureau as work-seekers in terms of the Guidance and Placement Act, No 62 of 1981, as at the end of each month in 1988?

B663E

The ACTING MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(See table on cols 947 and 948)

Subsidy to certain taxi association

341 Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether he intends providing any subsidy to members of a certain taxi association, the name of which has been furnished to the Ministers' Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) why, (b) what will the amount of the subsidy be and (c) what is the name of this association?

B696E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

No

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

Commuter traffic subsidy to bus operators

360 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What was the extent of the subsidy granted to bus operators in respect of commuter traffic in each of the four main metropolitan areas in the 1987-88 financial year?

B762E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

Johannesburg/Pretoria	R115 053 011,99
Cape Town/Penninsula	R 37 211 683,61
Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage	R 11 994 578,78
Durban/Pinetown	R 55 652 221,87

The attention of the honourable member is drawn to the fact that the above-mentioned

information was already supplied in my reply to question 68 of 24 February 1989

Land Bank loans

403 Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Finance

(1) Whether provision has been made for persons or bodies other than *bona fide* farmers to be granted loans by the Land Bank,

(2) whether any such persons or bodies received loans from the Land Bank over the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available, if so, (a) why, (b) in terms of what statutory provisions or regulations, (c) what are the names of these persons or bodies and (d) (i) what were the amounts of the loans granted and (ii) on what dates were they granted?

B725E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) Yes—in terms of section 21(1)(c) ter read with section 45 quat of the Land Bank Act, 1944 (Act 13 of 1944)

(2) No

(a), (b), (c) and (d) (i) and (ii) fall away

Own Affairs

State-subsidized private schools/State-controlled schools: attendance of non-White children

50 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many non-White children were attending (a) State-subsidized private schools and (b) State-controlled schools in each of the four provinces as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

B685E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

	(a)	(b)	*
Cape	2 351	27	(as at 1989-04-18)
Natal	1 716	3	(as at 1989-04-18)
OFS	196	7	(as at 1989-04-18)
Transvaal	5 486	68	(as at 1989-04-18)

*Children of diplomats and members of consular missions

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THURSDAY

939

TUESDAY, 2 MAY 1989

940

Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly)

*2 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

Whether he intends to implement the Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly), No 70 of 1988, during the course of 1989, if so, when will the regulations pertaining to this legislation be published?

B819E

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Yes, as soon as possible

Student places at colleges of education filled

*3 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(1) Whether all student places in colleges of education falling under the control of his Department are filled, if so, how many such places are there, if not, (a) how many places are vacant and (b) why are they vacant,

(2) whether any arrangements have been made with any other departments of education for the utilization of any colleges of education, or parts thereof, falling under the control of his Department, if so, what arrangements,

(3) whether any colleges of education, or parts thereof, have been disposed of in any way to any other Government Department or organization, if so, (a) which colleges and (b) to which Government Department or organization in each case? B820E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) No.

(a) Cape	1 354
Natal	1 004
OFS	238
Transvaal	971
Total	3 567

(b) student quotas at each college of education have been reduced.

(2) no, but there is an agreement with the Department of Education and Culture House of Representatives and the Kwa-

THURSDAY

941

TUESDAY, 2 MAY 1989

942

Zulu Education Department to admit a

number of their teachers to the distance teaching college, the Natal College of Education, for further training,

(3) yes,

(a) (b)

Cape	
Paarl College of Education	SA Police
Oudshoorn College of Education	SA Defence Force
OFS	
Bloemfontein College of Education (two hostels and one college building)	Technikon OFS
Transvaal	
Onderwyskollege Pretoria (part of old campus)	SA Defence Force

For written reply

General Affairs

206 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) Whether any cuts in staff establishment were determined at the (a) J G Strijdom, (b) Coronation, (c) Johannesburg, (d) Hillbrow and (e) Baragwanath Hospital in any staff category in 1988; if so, what cuts in each specified category at each of these hospitals;

(2) whether the cuts affect medical teaching posts, if so, in what way,

(3) whether the cuts were determined in consultation with (a) Medical Faculty of the University of the Witwatersrand and (b) Vice-Chancellor of that university, if not, why not;

(4) whether the cuts were agreed to by the authorities of the above-mentioned university, if so, on what date was agreement reached.

THURSDAY

941

TUESDAY, 2 MAY 1989

942

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION

(5) whether the withdrawn posts will be terminated with immediate effect as they become vacant, if not, what procedure will be followed? B490E

(a) (i) 2 465 (of which 1 768 were awarded)

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)

No, due to occupational specific dispensations some alterations e.g. re-namings and re-allocations of existing posts occurred,

(2) to (5) fall away

National service: religious objectors in alternative service

216 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Manpower

Whether any national servicemen who were granted the status of religious objectors have had to wait to be placed in alternative service, if so, how many such religious objectors were not placed in alternative service for (a) 12 months, (b) 9 months, (c) 6 months and (d) 3 months in 1988? B500E

The ACTING MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (a) 1
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) 20

236 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation

(1) Whether public service bursaries were offered in the 1988-89 financial year, if so,

(a) (i) how many and (ii) what total amount of money was involved and (b) (i) how many such bursaries were awarded to persons from each specified race group and (ii) what was the value of the bursaries so awarded per race group,

(2) whether there was any decrease in the number of bursaries offered, if so, (a) why and (b) what was the extent of the decrease in comparison with the 1987-88 financial year? B541

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION

(1) Yes

(a) (i) 2 465 (of which 1 768 were awarded)

(ii) R4 327 012 (awarded)

(b) (i) Whites	1 376
Coloureds	128
Indians	80
Blacks	184
(ii) Whites	R3 533 670
Coloureds	R 192 233
Indians	R 324 008
Blacks	R 277 101

(2) No, (a) and (b) fall away

Religious objectors: alternative service

242 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) How many national servicemen who had obtained the status of religious objectors were assigned to his Department for placement in alternative service in 1988,

(2) whether any of these religious objectors remained to be placed in alternative service as at 31 December 1988, if so, how many (a) had and (b) had not been so placed as at that date? B547E

The ACTING MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) 222

(2) Yes

(a) Placed — 198

(b) 18

National servicemen religious objectors

243 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) How many national servicemen (a) applied for and (b) were granted the status of religious objectors in 1988,

(2) how many of these persons were (a) Jehovah's Witnesses, (b) Roman Catholics, (c) Anglicans, (d) Methodists, (e) Baptists, (f) Presbyterians, (g) members of the Dutch Reformed Church and (h)

From CRAIG KOTZE :
Special Correspondent

ANKARA. — Armscor is exhibiting at the International Defence Equipment and Avionics Exhibition (IDEA) arms show which opened in the Turkish capital on Monday — the first time the corporation has taken part in an arms show outside Chile since 1982.

Kept secret until now to prevent political repercussions, Armscor's participation in one of the highlights of the international arms trade is part of an intensive export drive and is regarded as a breakthrough for the corporation

Turkey is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (Nato) and the show will give Armscor the opportunity to market its wide range of products in direct competition with the world's best arms producers

"We are exhibiting the cream of our products," an Armscor spokesman said "Our participation is an effort to increase South Africa's export of arms This can lead to a further increase in the arms industry's already considerable contribution to the country's balance of payments"

20 000 jobs

Armscor's contribution to the economy last year was estimated by the corporation at R1 000-million and about 20 000 jobs

Pride of place at the Armscor exhibit is the Rooikat armoured vehicle which was unveiled in South Africa last year.

Armscor's products have been sold to at least 32 countries, including Sri Lanka and Morocco Iran and Iraq were both said to be buyers during the Gulf War but Armscor has denied this

IDEA is one of the few arms shows in which exhibitors can show off the full range of their products — perfect for Armscor with its weaponry ranging from combat vehicles to many types of ammunition and small arms.

Had to pull out

Armscor last exhibited outside Chile in 1982 when political protest forced it to pull out of the Defendory arms show

Armscor has exhibited since then at the Fida arms show in Chile in 1984, 1986 and 1988

IDEA, which lasts until Saturday, is being attended by 450 exhibitors from 28 countries. Arms worth billions of rands are being exhibited on a floor-space of 200 000 sq m.

Great interest is being shown in Armscor's products. The Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Turgut Ozal, who opened the exhibition, the Minister of Economic Affairs and Sudan's Defence Minister were among the dignitaries who visited the Armscor South African stand on Monday

"Best in world"

Also there were the entire Turkish General Staff, headed by General Salih Acaarel, the arms procurement director, who showed keen interest, in

the display and described the G5 155mm howitzer as the best of its kind in the world.

The Turkish Minister of Defence, Mr Safa Gray, told a Press conference that Turkey sought to produce some of the military equipment required by its armed forces by joint ventures between his country and foreign companies.

The head of Armscor, Mr Johan van Vuuren, attended the show with seven Ministers of Defence from various countries The IDEA exhibition was opened by Mr Ozal

● More reports — page 13.

Armscor shows in Turkey

Armscor 3/5/89
2500

Missile row: SA envoys leave in secret

CAT Times 3/5/89

756

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON — Three South African diplomats linked to the Blowpipe missile scandal slipped secretly out of France ahead of yesterday's 72-hour deadline for their expulsion, the French government confirmed last night

Only one of the diplomats, Mr Daniel Storm, has been named

The crisis erupted when agents of France's counter-intelligence service arrested Mr Storm with an American arms dealer and three members of the Ulster Resistance Movement in an ambush at the Paris Hilton Hotel on April 21

Last Friday South Africa's Paris ambassador, Mr Hendrik Geldenhuys, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and told the diplomats had 72 hours to get out of France or face expulsion

In London, patience was wearing thin yesterday. After five approaches at the "highest level" the British government has yet to receive Pretoria's explanation for alleged arms dealing with terrorist-linked Ulster Protestants.

However, yesterday afternoon in Parliament, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, could make a statement "in 24 hours".

Meanwhile, the South African Embassy in London yesterday denied a British newspaper report that it had recruited two Northern Ireland missile technicians to work in the Republic

The London Independent said in a front-page report that the embassy had "directly recruited" the two men who had been employed at the Short Brothers arms manufacturing factory.

The newspaper said the pair would take with them "intimate knowledge" of Britain's newest missile, Starstreak.

SA airport up for sale

Political Staff

THE government has thrown domestic airline market

The Minister of Transport Louw, yesterday invited co who want to compete with existing and other routes to applications to the National Port Commission (NPC) pending tabling of legislation to deregulate the airways next year

He also announced that air traffic control services will be converted to public companies in view to privatising them

While international air services were governed by agreements with other countries, he said an investigation on this aspect should be taken on completion of the deregulation

Policy censorship restrictions apply to a wide range

... Northern Ireland missile technicians to ...
... the embassy ...
... had ...
... the ...

... who want to compete ...
... existing and other routes ...
... to the National ...
... legislation to der ...
... the airways next year ...
... He also announced that air ...
... air traffic control services w ...
... converted to public companie ...
... view to privatising them ...

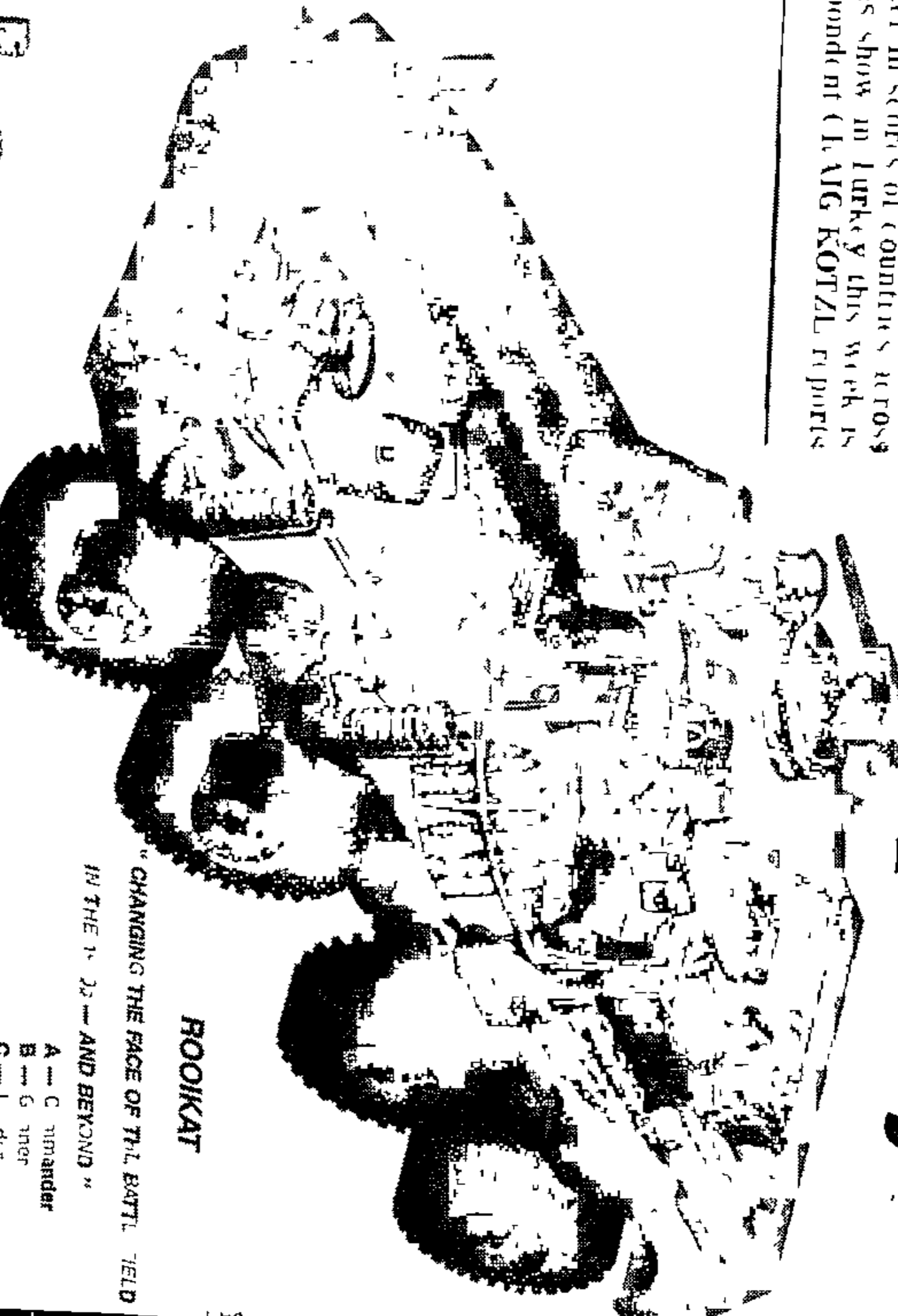
'Hot shot' SA arms on display

South Africa in weaponry is highly admired and sought-after in scores of countries across the globe and Armscor's participation in the IDEFA arms show in Turkey this week is expected to further enhance its prestige. Military Correspondent CLAUIG KOTZL reports on the weapons on display at the show.



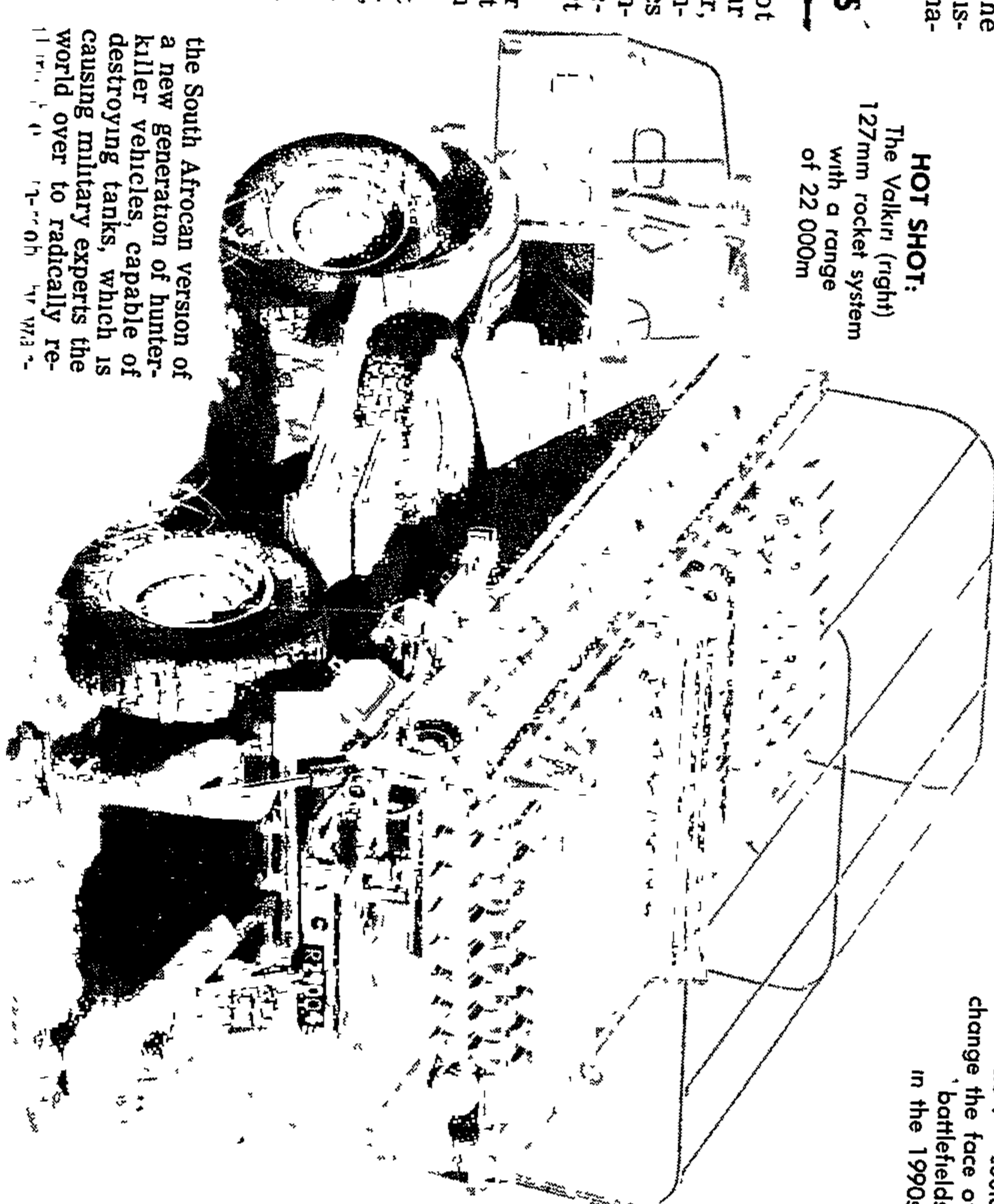
THE BIG WHEEL:
The 'G6' (left) 155mm self-propelled gun howitzer — immense fire power and a range of 600km at 80km/h

ROOIKAT: (right) Recently developed wheeled armoured vehicle — could change the face of battlefields in the 1990s



ROOIKAT
"CHANGING THE FACE OF THE BATTLE FIELD IN THE 1990S — AND BEYOND"
A — C commander
B — 5 tier
C — L driver
D — Driver

HOT SHOT:
The Valkir (right) 127mm rocket system with a range of 22 000m



The South African version of a new generation of hunter-killer vehicles, capable of destroying tanks, which is causing military experts the world over to radically re-

WEAPONS

ONE could equip an army virtually from start to finish from the Armscor equipment on display at the "Idea" international arms show now on in Ankara. From conventional equipment to anti-riot gear, it's all there — gear to equip infantry, armour, medical services, the ammunition corp, electronics "Boffins" performing command and control functions and kit for support troops.

Even aircraft bombs for the air force can be bought here from the South Africans.

To quote from the latest Armscor advertising campaign, you get a "Big Stick" from the range of artillery repower available — A "Big Wheel" from the G6 self-propelled 155mm howitzer, a "Top Gun" for the G5, a "Hot Shot" for the G5 Valkir 127mm rocket system and the "Right Stuff" if you have them all.

But not only the "Heavy Stuff" is on show. South African

SUB-MACHINE GUN: The BXP is a fourth generation 9mm sub-machinegun which, according to Armscor, features ease of handling and high reliability. It fires 800 rounds a minute with an effective range of 100 metres.

MULTI-PURPOSE: The SS77, a multi-purpose 7,62mm machine gun capable of sustained high volumes of fire in bursts. It incorporates the best features of all the most successful machine guns, according to Armscor.

254

3/5/89

factured pistol, the Z88 can also be seen, as can the SS77 multi-purpose machinegun, which incorporates the best features of all the most successful machineguns in the world

Armcor participation is a direct attempt to boost arms exports from South Africa

The centrepiece of the South African exhibition is the latest armoured fighting vehicle in the Armcor stable, the Rooikat

The Rooikat is a upgraded development of what used to be known as an armoured reconnaissance vehicle. It is

fare battlefields of today and tomorrow

Rooikat has state-of-the-art gun and fire control equipment

Other weapons on show include

- The MGL grenade launcher, which fires the widely standardised 40 mm family of grenades, has a range of 30 to 400 metres. The magazine holds six rounds, which can be fired as fast as the trigger is pulled. Armcor says an exceptionally wide range of ammunition is available

- The Mfezi field ambu-

lance is extensively equipped with features like oxygen, suction pumps and good lighting. Both fuel and water tanks are inside the lightly-armoured, mine-protected vehicle

- The Valkir 5 rocket system, an upgraded version of the successful Valkir 22 system, the 12-tube launcher is easily towed by a light military truck. The rocket range is 5,5 km and the lethal area for the warhead is 1 000 square metres

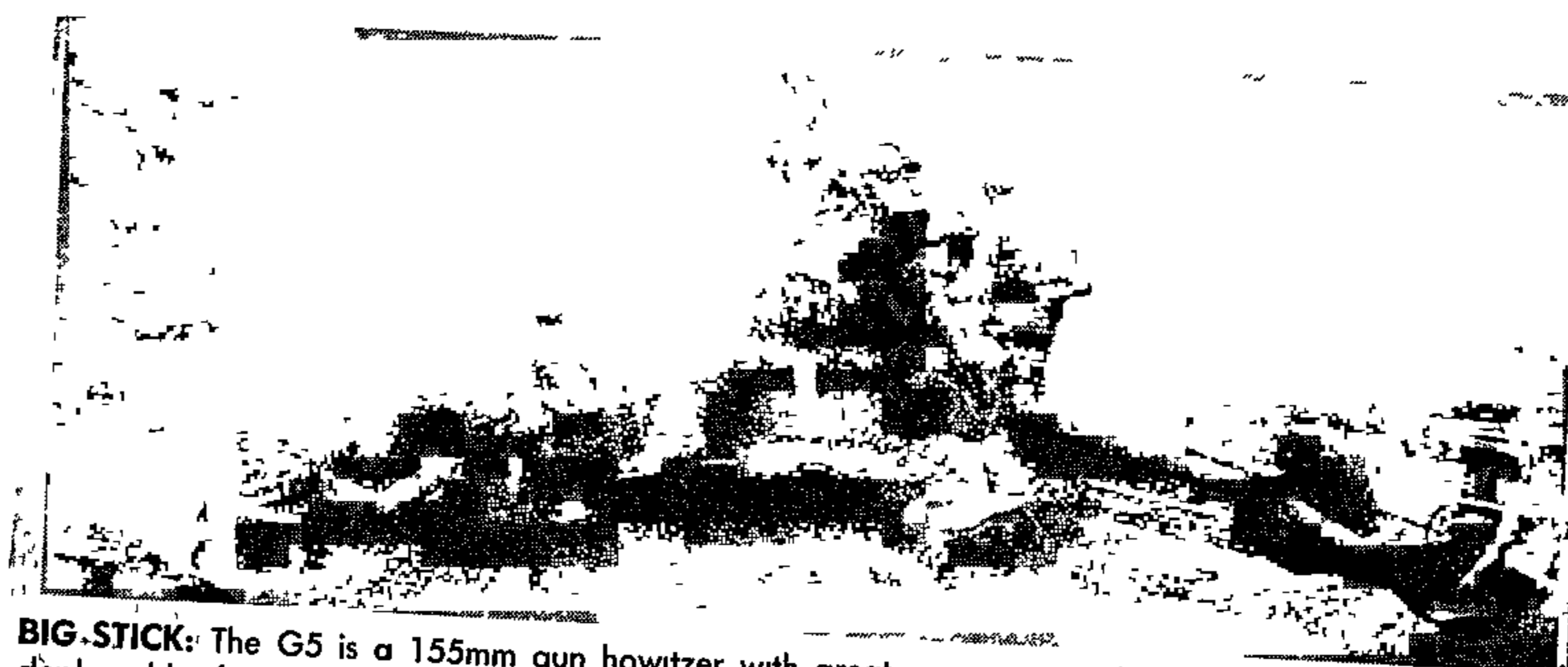
- The BXP 9 mm submachinegun, which has a rate

of fire of 800 rounds per minute and an effective range 100 metres

- The 120 kg prefragmented aircraft bomb, intended for use against soft targets. It is interchangeable with other aircraft bombs...

- The G5 155mm howitzer has a range of 40km at sea level and can be deployed by five men in two minutes

- The CB470 cluster bomb carries 40 bomblets of 60kg each. It is released in level flight at 30m at a speed of 1 000km/h. The bomblets bounce into the air before exploding



BIG-STICK: The G5 is a 155mm gun howitzer with great accuracy and a range of 40km. It can be deployed by five men in two minutes, according to Armcor. A built-in engine facilitates tactical manoeuvres and assists with deployment

Abrupt dismissal for UK missile men coming to SA

SM 315/67
234
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Ian Donaldson (31), one of two former workers in the missile division of Shorts Brothers, Belfast, who are emigrating to South Africa, says he has never contemplated passing on missile secrets to anyone.

He said this when answering a question during an exclusive interview with Downtown Radio, a commercial station in Newtonards, near Belfast.

Mr Donaldson is a senior electrical design draughtsman. He expects to arrive in South Africa next week.

He and his colleague, who has not been identified, worked on Britain's Blowpipe and Javelin missiles and have intimate knowledge of development work on a new missile, the Starstreak.

They handed in their notice last Tuesday and were asked to leave the factory within 15 minutes.

Mr Donaldson said he had accepted a post in South Africa because of the pay.

He would be earning £20 (more than R80) an hour or £30 (more than R120) an hour with overtime.

This would be about £800 (more than R3 200) a week, about four times what he earned at Shorts.

MILITARY CONTRACTS

Other perks which went with the job included the option of a month at an hotel or at an apartment at a company's expense and a hired car for a month while he established himself.

He had been recruited through an agent who operated out of London. He did not know for whom he would work in South Africa, but he did know that the work would be on military contracts.

Explaining what had happened when on his last visit to Shorts, he said:

"I was just asked how long I had been working for Shorts, and thanked for my services. I was asked to give in my (security) pass and told: 'You can go away now.'"

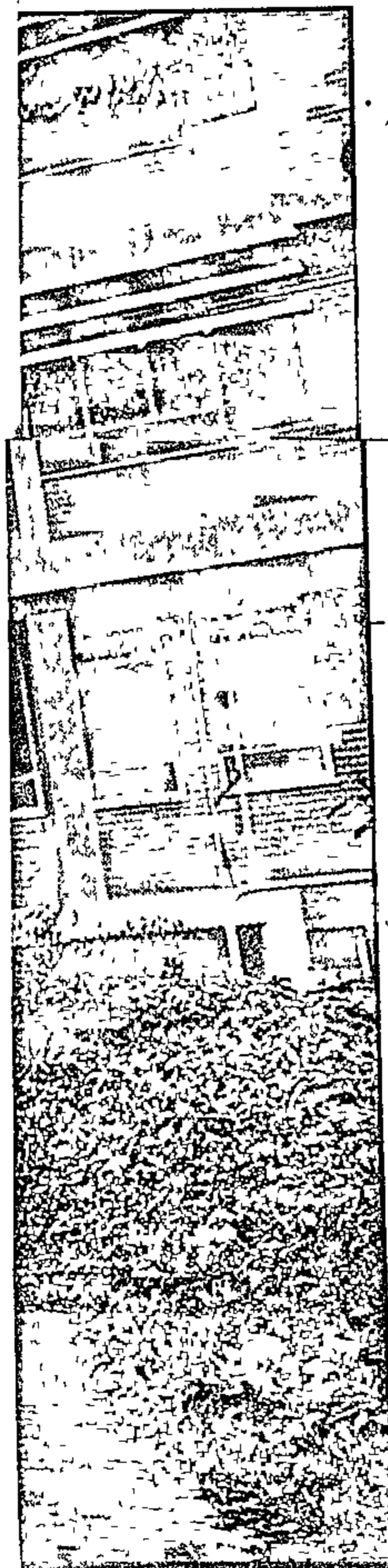
He said he did not know whether his abrupt dismissal had anything to do with the attempted sale of missile parts to a South African official in Paris, but he said some British newspapers had made the link.

South African Embassy officials in London have denied that the two men were recruited directly by the embassy.

They said *The Independent*, which published a story saying they had recruited the men, had been asked to make a retraction.

low

pital



Western Tvl
254
army post

comes under
5hr 31/5/89
mortar fire

Staff Reporters

A military post in the western Transvaal came under mortar attack early today.

An SADF spokesman in Pretoria said six mortar bombs had been fired at "a post near Mafikeng". He declined to name the installation.

Some of the shells hit the living quarters of the base but there was minimal damage, the spokesman said.

In a follow-up military operation a vehicle had detonated a landmine, he said.

No injuries were reported at either the base or from the occupants of the vehicle.

VENTURE

It is believed the attack took place at about 4 am, in the area of Slurry in the western Transvaal.

Mr J T S de Waal of the South African Transport Services at Slurry, said he had been told by the driver that the local school bus would today keep to tar roads and not venture on to gravel surfaces.

Other residents in the area said they were unaware of an attack in the district.

The SADF spokesman said from Pretoria that there were no further details as yet.

Senior police officials were early today travelling from Potchefstroom to the Slurry area to assist the military's investigations.

ec

W

89

I would not pass secrets, says ex-missile engineer

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Mr Ian Donaldson, 31, one of two former employees in the missile division of Shorts Brothers, Belfast, who are emigrating to South Africa, says he has never contemplated passing on missile secrets.

Mr Donaldson was being interviewed on Downtown Radio, a commercial station in Newtonards near Belfast. Mr Donaldson, who expects to arrive in South Africa on Wednesday next week, has been keeping his address and

telephone number secret.

A father of two who is separated from his wife, Mr Donaldson is a senior electrical design draughtsman and lives in Newtonards, County Down. He worked for Shorts for 14 years.

He and his colleague, who has not been identified, worked on Britain's Blowpipe and Javelin missile systems and have intimate knowledge of development work on a new missile, the Starstreak.

They handed in their notice to Shorts last Tuesday and were asked to leave the factory within 15 minutes.

Mr Donaldson said he had accepted a post in South Africa because of the attraction of wages there. He would be earning R80 an hour or R120 an hour with overtime. This would be about R3 200 a week, about four times what he earned at Shorts.

Military contracts

He had been recruited through an agent in London. He did not know who his employer in South Africa would be, all he knew was that the work would involve "military contracts".

He anticipated that he would stay in South Africa for four to five years.

He said he had asked his immediate boss at Shorts if his abrupt departure had had anything to do with the arrest in Paris of four men for trying to sell Blowpipe missile parts to a South African diplomat, and had been told "No".

He added "But on the news and in the Press since then somebody seems to be trying to link it".

Meanwhile, South African Embassy officials in London have denied that the two men were recruited by the embassy.

SA WIDELY INVOLVED IN SEPTEMBER KILLING

GABORONE — In spite of denials, SA was widely involved in the killing of ANC Paris representative Dulcie September in March 1988 and the assassination attempt on ANC member Albie Sachs by car bomb in Maputo in April the same year, the US said yesterday.

In a document entitled: Patterns of Global Terrorism 1988, the US State Department mentioned instances where the SADF had been accused of murdering ANC members in countries including Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Botswana.

The booklet, which the US embassy in Gaborone termed the "official State Department policy document on terrorism", said the struggle against apartheid, although largely non-violent, had generated a cycle of violent repression by government and violent resistance by the black opposition, which had resulted in some acts of terrorism.

The ANC's leadership, while disavowing a strategy of deliberately targeting civilians, had not punished any of its members for "violating this publicly stated policy".

The US had strongly counselled the ANC against "more acts of violence of this nature".

The booklet said, however, the increasing implantation of mini-limpet mines in crowded urban settings when high casualties must be of expected "suggested a possible shift in tactics or, perhaps, an inability of the ANC to exert external control". — Sapa.

Babingtons 3661/1JR

Advertisement

ide
its

 TOLCON

There are fair alternatives to military conscription

By Defence Correspondent
WILLEM STEENKAMP

THE recent sentencing of conscientious objectors for Saul Batzofin to 18 months in jail for refusing military service underlines the fact that the country has yet to find a democratic solution for a problem which is not going to go away.

This being the case, it is time to evolve a "grey-area" solution which distances the issue from politics and establishes a system which accommodates rather than penalizes.

I believe it is not impossible, or even difficult, if both sides accept three facts:

□ Conscription and non-conscription are not the only options

□ Some form of conscription and reservist service is our only economically viable possibility

□ Conscription is not undemocratic in itself

One can always quibble about details but there are only two major defects in the present system

□ Grounds for accommodation

Applications for selective or alternative service must be on religious grounds. This is inadequate, given the wane of religious practice, therefore it creates con-

frontation for honest, non-religious objectors and promotes applicants by tempting applicants to lie about their motives

□ The length of alternative or community service

The length of such service — up to six years — can be perceived as punishment instead of accommodation, for two reasons it can play havoc with continuity of expertise in certain technical fields and therefore directly affect the person's post-service job-finding ability, and during his term he receives a private's pay, which constitutes distinct financial hardship in the case of, say, a married man or a university graduate with study loans to repay

Attitude

The best solution to the problem would appear to be to draw up a series of parameters in which the normal period of military service is used as a baseline to determine the length of non-military service, calculated according to the degree of hazard or arduousness, so that the system cannot be abused by shirkers yet will not

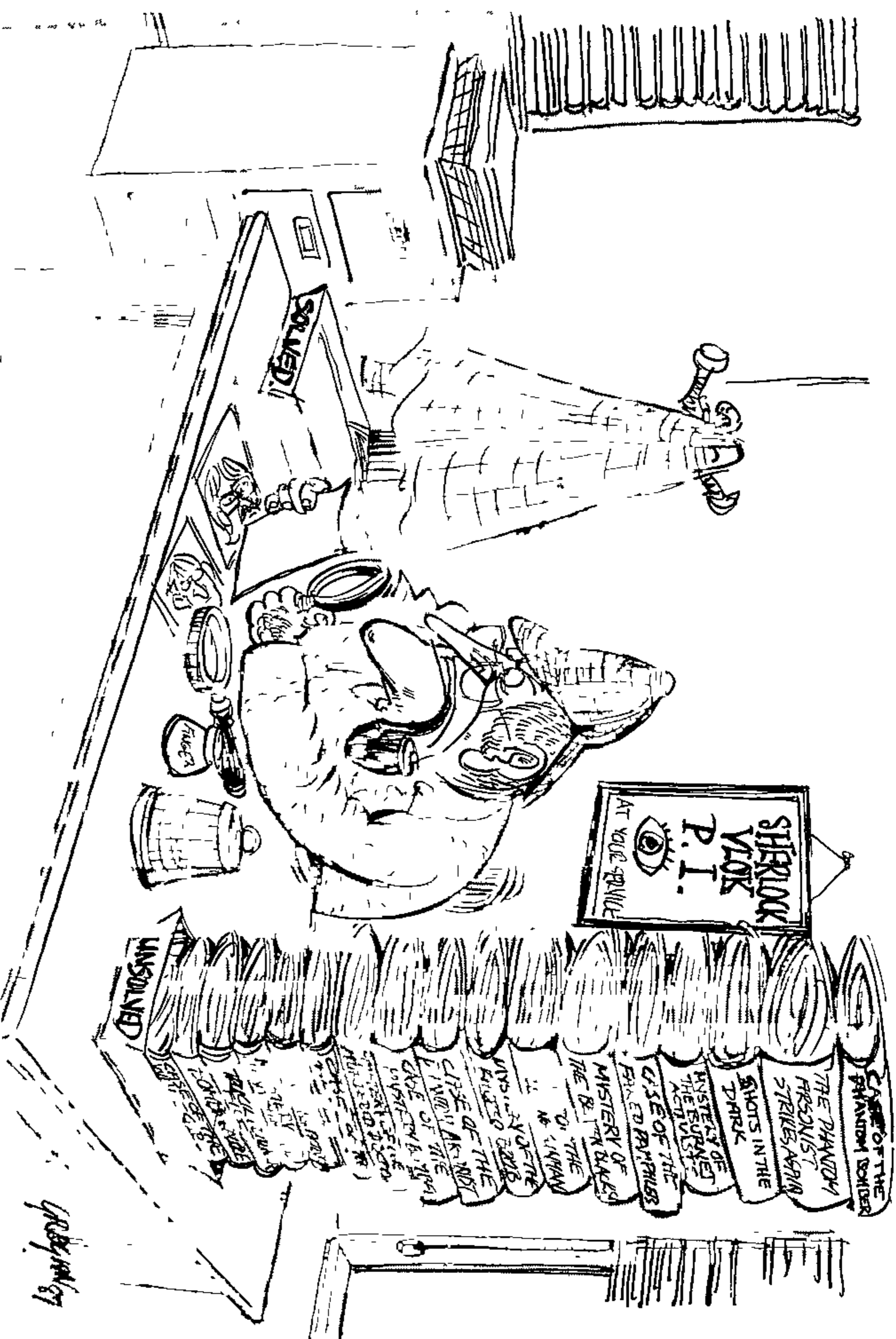
result in military servicemen feeling slighted

This would involve a primary restructuring of attitude intended to remove the concept of "catering for objectors" and replace it with one of "accommodating persons according to their skills and beliefs"

Start at ground level by abolishing emotive terms. For example, "national serviceman", "conscientious objector" could be replaced by "national military servicemen", meaning all those performing military service, and "national civilian servicemen", meaning all those who are not in uniform, including those serving in support of the SADF, performing "community service" or in specialist civilian posts

The name of the present Board of Religious Objection would also have to be changed to something like the "National Service Accommodation Board". The next step should be to broaden the definition of accommodation to cater for genuine non-religious feelings. The grounds would then consist of:

● Religious beliefs, including non-Judaic-



Christian faiths and creeds

● Non-religious ethical/humanitarian grounds, including an objection to taking of human life, for whatever reason, or a heartfelt desire to serve humanity in ways which, due to various factors, could better be carried out outside the immediate military sphere

This done, the stage would be set to address the final, most important, change the length and type of service

Scaled down

Perhaps the approach to the present system of calculating length of service should be changed with length and type calculated according to conditions, military or civilian. In specific cases alternative/community service could be

of the same duration as military national service, depending on the hazard and degree of hardship

Suggested categories are (note that they are based on the present national and Citizen Force/Commando Force service, and would be scaled down proportionately if these terms were reduced)

CATEGORY 1 Universal military service

Duration: 24 months continuous/six 120-day cycles non-continuous

Definition. Military service of any type, depending on fitness, his muster, strategic requirements and the exigencies of the service

CATEGORY 2 Selective military service.

Duration: 24 months continuous/six 120-day cycles non-continuous

but in a non-combatant role

CATEGORY 3 Civilian support service

Length of Service 30 months continuous/six 120-day cycles non-continuous

Definition Work in a civilian capacity in support of the SADF, outside an operational area, but with the proviso that if this service is classified as hazardous or arduous the full-time portion can be reduced

CATEGORY 4 Active civilian service

Duration 24 months continuous/six 120-day cycles non-continuous

Definition. Arduous or potentially hazardous civilian roles, such as service in a metropolitan fire brigade, nursing in the Department of Internal Revenue, or as sea-rescue service

CATEGORY 5 Auxiliary civilian service

Duration 36 months continuous/six 120-day cycles non-continuous

Definition Ordinarily non-dangerous non-military work, such as service as porter/ambulance staff for large metropolitan hospitals, driving ambulances, serving in clinics in deprived areas, working on rural development schemes

CATEGORY 6 Special civilian service

Duration 24 months continuous/six 120-day cycles non-continuous

Definition Service in specialist civilian Government posts in the national interest, as a result of possession of particular skills, such as working as accountants in the Department of Internal Revenue, or assisting the Surveyor-General's staff to

prepare township houses and plots for sale

The crucial question which hangs over such a dispensation is would it not reduce the potential military recruit pool below acceptable levels?

Screening

The answer would appear to be "no". Many military observers feel that even though only white males are currently called up, the annual intake is already more than adequate, particularly in view of the hordes of black, white and Asian men who volunteer for two years' service

Then again, careful screening and the fact that the non-military options offers are not cushy numbers should be enough to scare off would-be shirkers

M66 4/5/89

Maggie still fuming over weapon deal

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — Mrs Thatcher is reported to still be "fuming" over a South African diplomat's involvement in arms deals with Ulster Protestant extremists

British security chiefs suspect that the Blowpipe deal uncovered by French intelligence in Paris was part of a South African plan to obtain the technology for the new Starstreak missile

President P W Botha has admitted that an investigation showed state officials were caught up in such matters, but that they did not have government approval

However, the Daily Mail reported that Mrs Thatcher was still angry, despite what seemed to be a "half-apology".

Mrs Thatcher, who has championed the anti-sanctions cause and is trying to impress on Western governments the need for a carrot rather than stick approach to the South African question, is angry that a South African has been allowed to have dealings with Ulster extremists

RESIGN CALL

The Argus Political Correspondent, Tos Wentzel, reports that a Democratic Party spokesman on defence matters, Mr Dave Dalling MP, has demanded the resignation of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, following his explanation in Parliament of the Blowpipe deal

The Conservative Party, the Official Opposition in the Assembly, has in turn accepted the explanation

The Labour Party also accepted the explanation but had reservations about clandestine operations

General Malan said an investigation had shown that state officials had been caught up in unauthorised arms deals activi-



Mrs Thatcher

ties which did not have the approval of the government

In his guarded statement he said that it was clear that the South African government and Armscor were not directly involved in the sale or delivery of South African weapons to terrorist organisations

Mr Tom Langley MP, the CP's Foreign Affairs spokesman, said his party accepted the Minister's explanation. The least that was said about it from now on, the better

The CP also approved of the government's attempts to develop arms technology and urged it to continue with this

Mr Leslie Abrahams MP, the Labour Party spokesman on Foreign Affairs, said his party understood why it was necessary in the short term to obtain arms and the technology by clandestine means

General Malan said in Parliament that, to the extent that unauthorised involvement by state officials was revealed, steps would be taken against those involved. Steps would also be taken to ensure that this would not happen again

• See page 3

Blowpipe — PW writes to Thatcher

LONDON — There were moves at the highest level of the British government last night to defuse the diplomatic crisis caused by the arrest in Paris last month of South African diplomat Mr Daniel Storm during an alleged arms deal with Ulster Protestant extremists

British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher is expected to respond today to a letter she received yesterday from President P W Botha on the Blowpipe missile scandal

The indications are that Mr Botha's letter fell short of demands made by Mrs Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe when they met Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis here last week

Mrs Thatcher warned yesterday that there would be "grave implications" if South Africa failed to give a full explanation of allegations of South African arms trafficking with terrorist-linked Protestant extremists

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday that the government was sorry if the affair had caused Mrs Thatcher embarrassment

"I hope the United Kingdom will accept South Africa's word The government did not know about any irregularities"

Spokesmen for Mrs Thatcher declined to discuss the State President's letter apart from confirming that it gave her advance notice of Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan's claim in Parliament that the missile affair had been unauthorised

General Malan made a lengthy statement yesterday which is thought to have also been sent to the British government

The Democratic Party yesterday called for the resignation of the minister responsible for state officials who had done "untold damage" to South Africa in the missile row

The DP's spokesman on defence, Mr David Dalling, said that General Malan's statement was significant for what it failed to reveal

To page 3

From page 1

Blowpipe

"One cannot escape the conclusion that somewhere down the track government agents have been involved in trafficking, either directly or indirectly, in weaponry or weapons technology with members of a terrorist organisation," he said

In his statement, General Malan said that appropriate steps would be taken against those concerned and would also be taken to ensure that it did not happen again, but he denied any direct role of the government in selling weapons to terrorists

Offering no apology for the Blowpipe affair, General Malan said that South Africa played "according to the rules" of the international arms business

But he strongly defended South African attempts to expand its weapons industry since the United Nations arms boycott.

Though never stating the precise nature of the deal or whether it even involved the Blowpipe, General Malan confirmed that Mr Storm was asked to act as an intermediary between Armscor and Mr Douglas Bernhart, the American arms dealer who was arrested in Paris along with three Irish extremists But he said "it was not known that other persons would be present" at the meeting

"Armscor did not approach any Irish movement or organisation — including the Ulster Defence Association — on its own initiative," he said — UPI

'Military' claim to be probed

By Janet Smith
and Edward Moloinyane

Allegations in a student publication that the University of the Witwatersrand is doing military research are being investigated by the vice-chancellor of the university, Professor Robert Charlton.

An article published in the independent university newspaper, *Wits Student*, last week alleged that a research grant of R40 000 had been paid to the university

The article suggested the university had accepted the grant despite its avowed opposition to research for military purposes

Professor Charlton told *The Star* that although an inquiry into the matter was to take place after the article, he did not wish to issue a statement until he had all the facts.

He said "Wits does not have a policy on military research, although it does have one on 'secret research' The university should not be involved in irregular research, but if the Aeronautical Engineering department is involved in research it should be above board

"Engineering departments are compelled to do research, of course."

Professor A Nurick, head of the Aeronautical Engineering department, described the allegations as an "internal university matter", and one which could be compromised if every "Tom, Dick and Harry were to become involved".

Professor J T Steele, deputy vice-chancellor in charge of finances, has denied in a statement issued through his secretary any knowledge of military research being done by the university.

SA offered cash for missile details ²⁵⁴ TV

LONDON — South Africa offered Irish Protestant extremists cash or arms for details of Britain's Starstreak surface-to-air missile, Independent Television News said yesterday.

ITN based its report on unidentified sources within Protestant paramilitary groups opposed to the guerilla Irish Republican Army fighting British rule in the province.

Asked about the report, South African ambassador Mr Rae Killen said "I doubt it very much."

He said the South African Government had offered supplying weapons to what he termed terrorist movements in Northern Ireland.

Ten days ago, three suspected members of the Ulster Defence Association were caught by French counter-intelligence agents in Paris while in the company of a US arms dealer and a South African diplomat.

They were alleged to have been trying to sell a model of the British Blowpipe missile to Pretoria.

ITN said Pretoria first offered a weapons-for-missiles deal in 1985 and an arms dealer "known to the South Africans" helped arrange an arms shipment from Beirut to three Protestant groups last year.

A leaflet distributed at a news conference on Capitol Hill by Oxfam America this week, said "If South Africa does this to its supporters, what then will it do to a struggling independent Namibia?" — Reuter-The Star's Foreign News Service



SA 'offered Irishmen millions for missile'

From SUE LEEMAN
The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — The South African government offered Ulster loyalists up to R40-million for the secrets of Britain's surface-to-air Starstreak missile, it has been claimed here.

In the main report last night Independent Television News claimed the South Africans had been after the Blowpipe and Starstreak missiles for four years — and had gone to extraordinary lengths to get the vital technology

ITN said the South Africans had offered to pay for the secrets either with cash or arms. One shipment of arms for the extremists had been transported through Lebanon.

Parts of a Blowpipe missile are reported to have been found by police who arrested three Ulstermen and South African diplomat Mr Daniel Storm in a Paris hotel two weeks ago.

"The South African Ambassador in London, Mr Rae Killen," told ITN yesterday that he "very much doubted" the latest allegations

Asked whether South Africa would resort to illegal channels to obtain arms and technology, he said he had "no idea" but hoped that "no action is taken that would cause problems in our bilateral relations (with Britain)".

ITN quoted Protestant loyalist sources who said that in 1985 South Africans offered R4-million or weapons and ammunition in exchange for a working model of Blowpipe.

ITN said an Ulsterman living in South Africa first approached the paramilitaries in Northern Ireland in the first half of 1985.

A delegate from one extremist group in Belfast is reported to have gone to South Africa in June

1985. ITN's sources claimed a number of weapons were displayed and test-fired for him but the loyalists could not afford the R1-million for the consignment.

"It was then that the South African contact suggested an exchange, a missile or missile parts for a guaranteed delivery to Northern Ireland of illegal arms."

The loyalists allegedly stole parts from the Shorts Brothers factory in Belfast, where both Blowpipe and Starstreak are made, but these were mainly scrap or below standard.

Defeated, members of the loyalist groups UDA and UVF then robbed a bank, depositing their R1.2-million haul in a Geneva bank account.

A consignment of arms, said ITN, was put together in Lebanon. The cases carrying the arms were labelled as ceramic tiles destined for a building contractor in the Portadown area.

The shipment arrived in Belfast in December 1987 and was taken to a village in County, Armagh. The arms were split into three loads, one for the UDA, one for the UVF and the third for another loyalist group.

But on January 8 last year police seized the UDA load as it was being driven to Belfast. During the rest of the year police recovered around 50 percent of the total shipment.

The loyalists had another go, and in November 1988 a Blowpipe model went missing from Shorts. A demonstration model disappeared from a Territorial Army centre in County Down. The Paris arrests followed this month.

The office of the British Prime Minister has confirmed in London that Mrs Margaret Thatcher received a letter from President

Botha expressing regret at the Blowpipe incident.

Mrs Thatcher's office said President Botha had told her in the letter that the South African government was investigating.

President Botha assured Mrs Thatcher that steps would be taken against the guilty parties.

He said measures were to be introduced to prevent a repetition.

A South African diplomat, Mr Daniel Storm, was involved in the row which blew up in Paris last week when four men, among them an American arms dealer and three members of the Ulster Defence Association, were allegedly trying to sell Blowpipe parts to him — Sapa

A WEEKEND Argus

Sport highlights at the weekend

IN Weekend Argus this weekend:

- Full coverage of the WP-Bulls clash at Newlands.
- All the weekend sport and racing.
- Last chance to win R185 000 in the Charity Jackpot.
- Spectacular pictures by a top surfing photographer.
- How parents could prevent sexual abuse of their children.
- A look at the coming election.

This and much more you'll find in Weekend Argus, your favourite weekend newspaper.

Arm Scor satisfied with attendance

DANIEL SIMON (254)

ARMSCOR was satisfied with attendance at its arms exhibit at an international arms show in Ankara, Turkey, which started this week, a spokesman said

Bertrand Retief said on Wednesday that Arm Scor was one of 450 exhibitors from 28 countries taking part in the International Defence Equipment and Avionics Exhibition

He said it was the first time Arm Scor had been allowed to exhibit in a Nato country

Arm Scor was showing off the cream of its products ranging from the G5 155mm gun and the Rooikat armoured car to conventional and anti-riot weapons and ammunition

There had been "quite a bit of interest" in the exhibit and Arm Scor's efforts were a conscious attempt to increase SA's export of arms

NEW YORK — UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar, gravely concerned about the situation in northern Namibia, had asked SA to order its troops there back to base, his spokesman said yesterday.

He disclosed the development after Perez de Cuellar briefed the Security Council. Perez de Cuellar had told chief SA delegate Jeremy Shearar of his "grave concern about certain aspects of the present situation" and asked that troops be confined to base much earlier than the May 13 date envisaged in an agreement reached last week in Cape Town.

Questioned further, the spokesman said Perez de Cuellar believed the troops "should be confined to base now".

Contrary to a report by Shearar, there

UN wants SA troops back in their bases

was no evidence that Swapo rebels planned to re-infiltrate the northern area to retrieve weapons they left behind after last month's bloody clashes with the SADF.

The Cape Town accord was reached by representatives of SA, Angola and Cuba, with the US and the Soviet Union represented by diplomatic observers.

The spokesman said UN representatives Martti Ahtisaari and Marrack Goulding, who were also present, lodged objections.

● To Page 2

UN wants SA troops back in their bases

to the proposed May 13 target

"The secretary-general is responsible for the Untag operation in Namibia. In his judgment, the deployment of these forces for so long is something to be concerned about," the spokesman said, referring to Untag.

□ KEVIN JACOBS reports from Windhoek that Foreign Minister Pik Botha's warning of an imminent Swapo invasion from Angola triggered international alarms, but by late yesterday security forces had no evidence of new infiltrations.

Puzzled UN officials — who alerted offices in Angola and New York — wondered what had touched off Botha's outburst in Parliament.

Security forces spokesman Fanie Krige said "I have no information of anything happening in the north."

"Nothing untoward has happened today and all is quiet up there."

Senior UN official Cedric Thornberry said "We are puzzled by the whole business."

There are two sets of clips but the answers are the same

Can Malan's good ol' boys

IT'S not the answer most South Africans or indeed Americans would come up with, if asked to name the most integrated institution in the United States.

It is not the schools or the universities, the federal bureaucracy perhaps — but only in the lower levels where clerks and secretaries are fully represented on the lowest ranking of the Federal civil service rating.

No. The answer is the American army — that legendary redoubt of good ol' boy conservatism and southern affection for patriotism typified by military service.

But precisely because it is the army that gets top marks for integration, many civil rights activists and Democrats — captives of an anti-defence policy and a left-wing foreign policy agenda — either ignore or downplay this accomplishment.

As evidence, remember their nervousness about General Colin Powell, the first black head of the National Security Council, and key policymaker in the last years of the Reagan administration.

Ignored

Eminently qualified on all accounts to be on any presidential ticket — his qualifications and reputation are blue-chip — black leaders and the Democratic left wing chose instead to cheer on the peripatetic Jesse Jackson.

Accordingly Powell's accomplishments — his very successful tenure in a high-profile job where he dealt not only with Congress but with heads of state — were ignored. The word went out that Jesse was the only black of any stature available for consideration.

With SA Defence Minister Magnus Malan announcing the formation of a commission to examine the future manpower needs of the SADF, acknowledging the changes resulting from the Namibian peace accords, and environmental and economic concerns, it will be instructive to note what the US army has done to achieve greater integration since the 1964 Civil Rights Laws were enacted.

Although blacks have fought alongside whites since the American revolution, it wasn't until the

emulate
Yankee
soldiers'
racial
mixing?



Judith Chettle

looks at soldiers as reformers

end of the Second World War that President Harry Truman allowed integrated units. Until then black soldiers, even in the elite officers' corps, were kept separate. It is against this background that this progress must also be considered.

Benefits

The fact is that today 20 percent of the military is black; as are 10 percent of the officers, and seven percent of the active army generals. Blacks like Colin Powell are rising through the ranks because of merit rather than a need to fill racial quotas.

As the military is the largest employer in the country, these

percentages translate into considerable numbers. And with catchy background music, the army sells itself on radio and TV as the place where "you be all that you can be." Recruits can do just that because of the range of skills required to maintain a superpower army, even during peace.

Benefits are generous — health, housing, education and travel allowances. If recruits remain in the service for more than 20 years these benefits are for life.

Seasoned

More importantly for blacks, many of whom come from disadvantaged backgrounds, the army is, according to a former member of the Reagan administration, "producing the most competent and flexible new entrants to the American labour force departing soldiers."

In the army, he continues, they are exposed to "new technologies, and state-of-the-art equipment (trained) to meet clear missions and standards", and taught by seasoned men and women.

Unlike Congress, which for all its apparent devotion to black empowerment in the US has no black senators and only a handful of Congressmen, the army has an increasing number of blacks in key commands.

One of the reasons Powell turned down invitations from the Republican party to let his name go forward for the vice-presidency was his ambition to become the first black to serve as the Chief of the joint Chiefs of Staff. Time enough for presidential ambitions afterwards.

Because the army was never called upon in the '60s to deal with the riots, it has not been associated with the reputation for racism and brutality that still dogs so many US police officers.

The SADF role in the townships in recent years may have been unfortunate in more ways than one. But the military in South Africa has already done some remarkable things in eliminating discrimination.

It is within its power to be at least as important a force for change as its counterpart in the United States.

ACTIVE

Copy to Mr P's 5/5/89

252
254

PW's 'Blowpipe' apology may not be enough

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Although Downing Street has yet to react to President P W Botha's official explanation of the Blowpipe missile affair, initial indications are that it may not be enough to defuse the crisis.

A parliamentary spokesman for the opposition Labour Party, which is keeping up pressure on the government for a firmer stand on the matter, said the belated SA reaction was contradictory and confusing.

"On the one hand, P W Botha issues an apparent apology while on the other, Magnus Malan says South Africa had nothing to do with it," he said.

Mr Seamus Mallon, the outspoken deputy

leader of Northern Ireland's main national party the SDLP, said "Will Mr Botha send a letter of apology to those people in Northern Ireland who are victims of the weapons supplied by Armscor?"

A spokesman from the Foreign Office said the contents of Mr Botha's letter, as well as the official SA government explanation, were still being studied and that a statement would be made shortly.

Meanwhile, Ministry of Defence (MOD) police have launched a review of security at the Shorts missile plants in Belfast, Castlereagh and County Down where thefts have occurred in recent months.

The investigation has also been extended

to cover Northern Ireland's Territorial Army bases

A MOD spokeswoman would not release any details. But she did confirm that investigators were working in contact with the Royal Ulster Constabulary, and that there was "an exchange of information" with the French police.

The co-operation with the French police is directly related to the full-scale judicial investigation being conducted there on instructions from that country's top terrorist investigator, Mr Jean-Louis Bruguiere.

The three Ulster loyalists and the American arms middleman currently behind bars in Paris are being held on charges relating

primarily to arms trafficking — as distinct from arms theft.

However, as the one presupposes the other, the French inquiry may have to establish theft, which could in turn shift the inquiry to the British mainland.

An informed source in Paris said this might be problematical for the UK as the investigation might require that certain facts be brought to light which Downing Street might prefer to keep from public scrutiny.

He said the co-operation between British and French intelligence services would not necessarily extend to the political domain.

"The bottom line is that Mitterrand and Thatcher have radically different views on SA," he said.

Salutes to a love that transcends violence

YOUNG men who refused to do military service had a deep love for South Africa, a deep concern for justice and abhorred violence, Dr Beyers Naude, former secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, said this week.

Speaking at the launch of the National Campaign on South African Conscientious Objectors to Military Service, Naude said most objectors who talked to him loved South Africa but hated the violence required to maintain the system of apartheid.

"The government knows how to handle violence" but did not know how to handle non-violent action, which presented a problem for them.

Paying tribute to those who have been jailed for refusing to report for military service, Naude said their actions said more "than all the arms the South African Defence Force can muster to bring peace".

Among the speakers was the mother of Charles Bester, 18, serving a six-year jail sentence for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force.

Speaking as a parent, Judy Bester said "They (conscripted soldiers) are

scientific objectors have been sent to jail in South Africa. Ivan Toms was sentenced in 1987 but he is currently out on bail pending the appeal. Batzofin was jailed last month for two years for refusing to do a camp.

The other two are Bester, 18, and Bruce, 25, who were both sentenced to six years' imprisonment for refusing to serve in the army.

According to an Amnesty International report, the sentences imposed on Bester and Bruce are the longest sentences to be imposed on conscientious objectors in the last 15 years. Members of conscientious objectors' organisations worldwide have called on the international public to react to the "extremely repressive way the South African COs are dealt with", Van Reenen said.

In an open letter to President PW Botha and Minister of Defence Magnus Malan, War Resisters International, Friends Circle of Total Resisters of Germany, Artists' Action

Against Hunger in Africa and other organisations have called for the release of all imprisoned COs and the unbanning of the ECC.

Objectors in Holland, South Africa was chosen this year as the main focus because of the banning of the End Conscription Campaign.

"The fact that 143 men had just declared to refuse service in the SADF was also of major importance, realising what consequences they would meet," Van Reenen said. He added, because most European countries passively support apartheid, "we felt a special responsibility towards the South African situation".

"The demand to release David (Bruce), Charlie (Bester) and Saul (Batzofin) is universally supported, not only by us but it is based on internationally accepted standards."

A number of protest actions will be held in Holland, Britain and West Germany, Van Reenen said.

In the past two years, four con-

Union anger over OK strip-search

By MUSA ZONDI

THE alleged stripping of three female employees at OK Bazaars in Pieterburg so that they could be searched by security officers has sparked a furious protest by their trade union.

According to Dan Maleka, a Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa (Ccawusa) shop steward, Salome Moeng, Salome Mashiloane and Thelma Masiluma were subjected to a strip-search in the office of the company's security section after money was stolen.

He said the women were asked to strip under the supervision of one male and one female OK Bazaars security officer.

According to Maleka, the shop's manager, MG Joubert, has promised to look into the matter. He had later told the union that he had disciplined the two officers but declined to reveal what action he had taken.

Joubert said there had been a reason for the search, but refused to comment further.

834

World rallies spotlight conscientious objectors

8 for 5/15/87 (254)

By Paula Fray

South African conscientious objectors will come under the spotlight on May 15, when the International CO Day will be marked throughout the world with rallies, prayer meetings, concerts and a cycle tour.

This was announced at the launch of a national campaign to secure the release of local conscientious objectors as well as press for the extension of alternative service to men who object to conscription on moral, humanitarian and political grounds. At present only religious objectors qualify.

An open letter, which protests the "prosecution of South African war resisters" and calls for the release of all imprisoned conscientious objectors and the suspension of all pending trials against objectors, will be sent to President P W Botha to mark the day.

Signed by six prominent European groups, it also calls for the unbanning of the End Conscription Campaign and the end of conscription.

SA and Namibia were chosen as the focus of May 15 at the last International CO meeting in Yugoslavia where 18 countries were represented.

Dutch objector, Mr Pieter van Reenen, who represents the Dutch CO-League and the Pax Christi Netherlands group, said South African had been chosen because of the banning of the ECC and the announcement by 143 men, last year, that they would refuse

to serve in the SADF.

Mr Van Reenen (26) spent nine months in prison in 1984/5 for refusing any form of military service.

He said the International CO movement was striving so that

- CO's could choose what sort of institution they wanted to do service in,
- Alternative service should be socially useful,
- The alternative service duration did not exceed that of military service,
- Conscripted soldiers who decided to refuse to serve any longer should also have the right to alternative service.

Mr van Reenen said the acquisition of the right to alternative service would grant conscientious objectors in South Africa with the right to refuse to kill.

International CO Day will be marked in Johannesburg with a prayer meeting, a public rally and a concert at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The concert, on May 12, will include Bright Blue and Mango Groove.

Mr Van Reenen is in South Africa as a guest of Cosg, along with Mr Greg Payton, a member of Vietnam Veterans Against War (VVAW) and Mr Howard Clarke of the War Resisters International.

Other speakers included Mrs Judy Bester, mother of jailed Charles Bester, Dr Beyers Naude and objector, Mr Richard Steele.

A Cosg representative along with Mr Gordon Bruce, David Bruce's father, were also present.

UK EXPELS SA ENVOYS

CPI Tont's

6/5/87

254

Own Correspondent
and Political Staff

LONDON. — Two South African diplomats and an embassy official were expelled from Britain yesterday following allegations of Pretoria's involvement in a plot to supply arms to Northern Ireland loyalists.

The South African ambassador in London, Mr Rae Killen, was summoned to the Foreign Office by Sir Patrick Wright, Permanent Under Secretary of State, who ordered the men to leave within a week. The expelled diplomats were named as Mr Ian Castelyn, a first secretary, Mr Jonathan Fournie, a counsellor, and Staff Sergeant Mark Brunner, an official in the defence attaché's office. Mr Castelyn and Mr Fournie arrived in London in 1987 and Sergeant Brunner in October 1985.

They are not suspected of direct involvement in the hunt for the IRA's "honey pot" in London. The British move amounts to a rejection of President P. W. Botha's personal apology to Mrs Margaret Thatcher and was described as "a body blow" for relations between the two countries. Mr Killen stayed only 15 minutes. All indications are that his meeting with Sir Patrick was frosty and to the point. In a detailed statement afterwards, Sir Patrick said "we noted their expressions of regret. However, the South African government should be under no illusion about the grave concern with which the British government viewed the involvement by South African officials in this matter."

According to the Foreign Office, Mr Killen was also told that any retaliation against British diplomats would be "totally unjustified".



OIL RIG IN RELIEF . . . As an Indian summer lingers over Cape Town, the Nympha, an oil rig en route from the west coast to the east coast, was captured in relief at sunset yesterday.

From page 1

Diplomats

In Cape Town, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said last night that he had "no comment at this stage" on the British move

But it is understood that a more detailed response from the government might be forthcoming once Mr Botha has studied Mr Killen's report

Three Ulster loyalists were arrested in a Paris hotel two weeks ago as they allegedly tried to sell parts of a stolen dummy Blowpipe anti-aircraft missile to Mr Daniel Storm, a South African arms dealer acting under diplomatic cover.

An American arms dealer, Mr Douglas Bernhart, was also arrested Mr Storm and two other South African diplomats were expelled from France last week

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said on Wednesday that Pretoria officials had acted without government approval, but Foreign Office sources dismissed his comments as "disappointing"

The British Labour Party, the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the African National Congress all welcomed the expulsions

In Cape Town, opposition parties viewed the expulsions in a serious light and said it underlined the importance of South Africa avoiding any deals with alleged terrorists

The DP's spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Ray Swart, said "It is tragic that at this stage, when we had been gaining credence as a result of our diplomatic activities in Africa, our credibility should have been placed at risk in this way

"Armscor should get out of our embassies — you cannot reconcile arms trafficking with diplomatic integrity"

The CP's foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Tom Langley, said. "We cannot — I repeat cannot — support any arms deals with terrorists"

254

MAKING SURE THE SHIPPING LANES STAY OPEN

Minesweeping: A deadly and complicated game

THERE was only the muted throb of powerful marine engines and the muffled talk of men as they worked upon the swaying deck under the star-studded canopy of the sky.

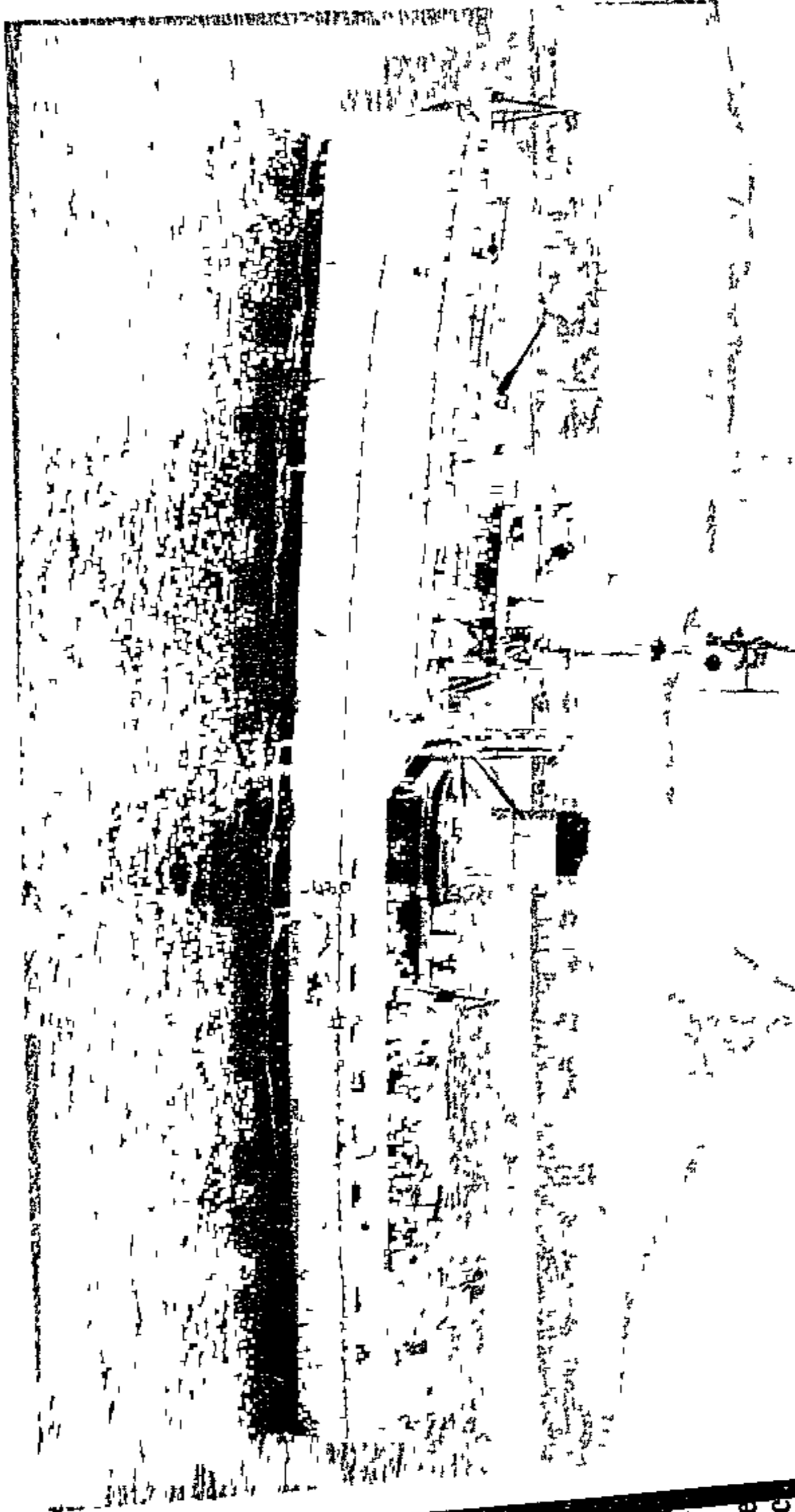
Now and then the bright stars were reflected upon the oily-black heaving ocean. There was no moon to see by and no lights were allowed on deck, so just the occasional dim glow of a torch beam played briefly upon the hands of the men as they expertly sorted the tangled web of power cables, block and tackle and weird torpedo-like machinery. It was deathly dark.

Six small stroboscopic lights, three red, three green, continuously flickered on and off, on and off, a milli-second of harsh green light, then blackness again, a milli-second of harsh red light, and the blackness again. The garish small flickering lights were weird. A sea-f scene of little flickering lights mounted on the white torpedo-like buoys. Red and green fireflashes flickering.

The first-leutenant gave a soft command and slowly cables began snaking their way over the aft deck, the first of the torpedo-like buoys smacked the water and began swishing about like a hooked, white-painted marlin — it was just as big. Spray spewed high up.

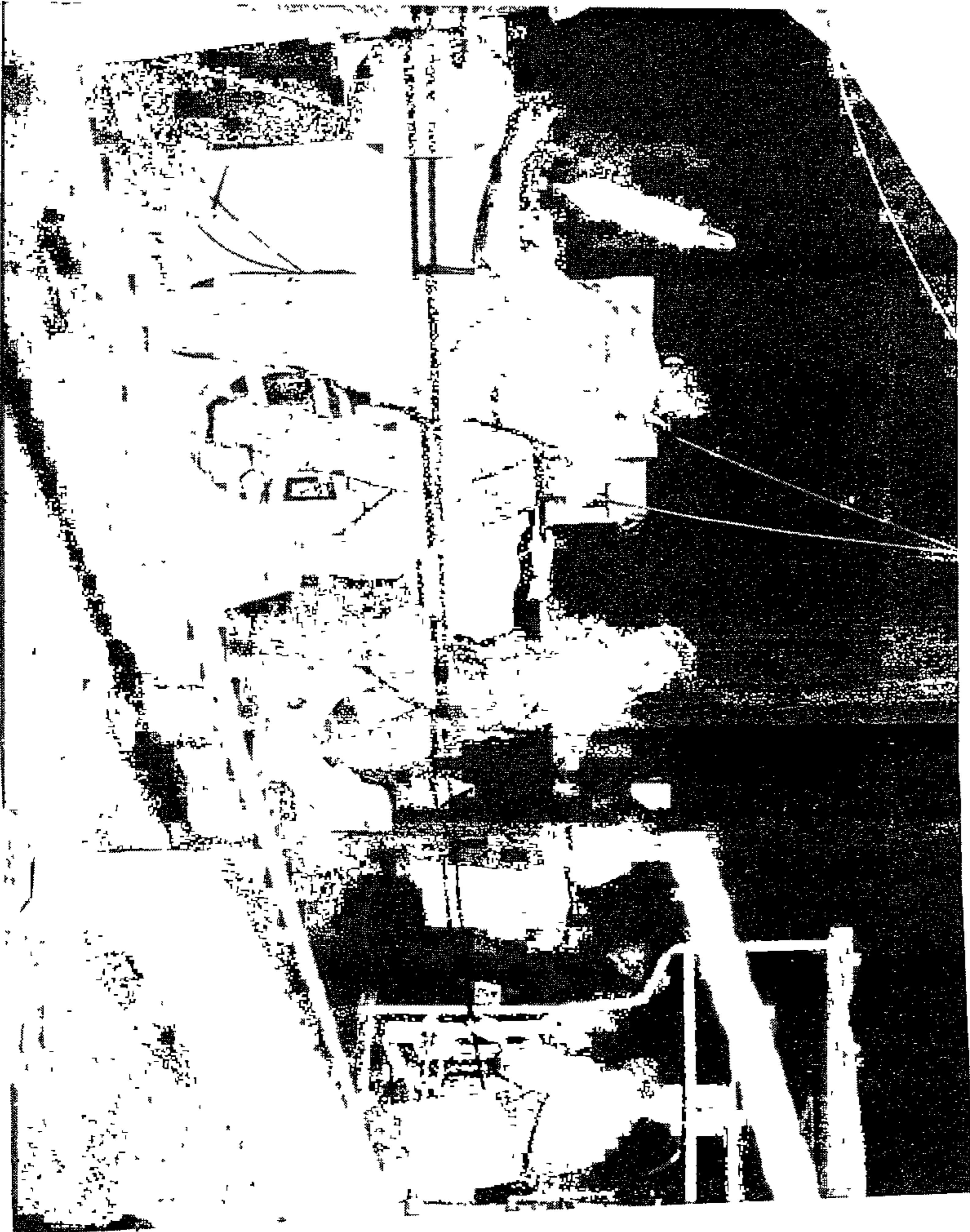
At first the marlin/torpedo-buoy seemed reluctant to follow the ship, fighting the cable which moored it and dragged it along. Then it gave up the struggle and rapidly veered off to starboard. The blackness of the water and the night swallowed it up but the stroboscopic firefly stuck on its forehead continued blinking weird green light. Five more similar buoys are launched, each attached to the mother ship by umbilical cables until six little fireflies followed us. The first-leutenant grunted with satisfaction.

No-one stumbled, fumbled or fell while the launching ritual took place. Each crewman knew



The SAS Walvisbaai, above, part of the SA Navy's mine-countermeasures flotilla, off Cape Town recently during a minesweeping exercise.

“Like a white-painted marlin thrashing about in the water”, six torpedo-like buoys, similar to this one, below, are launched to support cables and machinery.



on they
children
a week
Koby w
recently,

hands a
rning p
ned fr
Both ch
dgment

The de
and they
ren we
ie With
ee the
But t

educati
Newca
rolled
and K
ago be

vived
S

ten

crn

re

of mg

Ag

re

re

re

re

re

re

For one of the most unglamorous tasks of warfare — minesweeping

The Gulf War, with Iraq and Iran both dropping lethal charges into the sea, demonstrated how quickly a mine blockade could cripple the economy of a country. Oil tanker hulls were smashed as the lethal hidden mines detonated underneath them. Occasionally men died.

Soon after this hidden deadly "art" started in the Gulf, the West realised that its very lifeblood — the precious shipments of oil on which their own economies depended — were at stake. Iraq and Iran had brought their Holy War a little too close for comfort.

The mines laid in the Gulf blew apart any ship which came into contact with them. A form of warfare had been launched which was similar to "fishing" — you never knew what would be "caught". All shipping using the Gulf were tar-

get. Britain, the US and Italy sent minesweepers into the Gulf area and slowly the deadly threats bobbing about below the ocean surface were identified and destroyed or rendered harmless.

Who are the men who risk their own lives so that shipping lanes remain open? Weekend Argus this week went out aboard SAS Walrusbari — a South African Navy minesweeper — to get a first-hand account of the complicated art of minesweeping.

We learnt that the public's image of a mine — a round object with funny spikes protruding from it — is slightly distorted.

Just as land warfare has progressed from antiquated black-powder explosives to sophisticated radar-controlled high-explosive missiles, so have the mines now being deployed on coastlines around the world.

This is the computer age and the wizards who

Special report by
MARK STANSFIELD
Weekend Argus Reporter

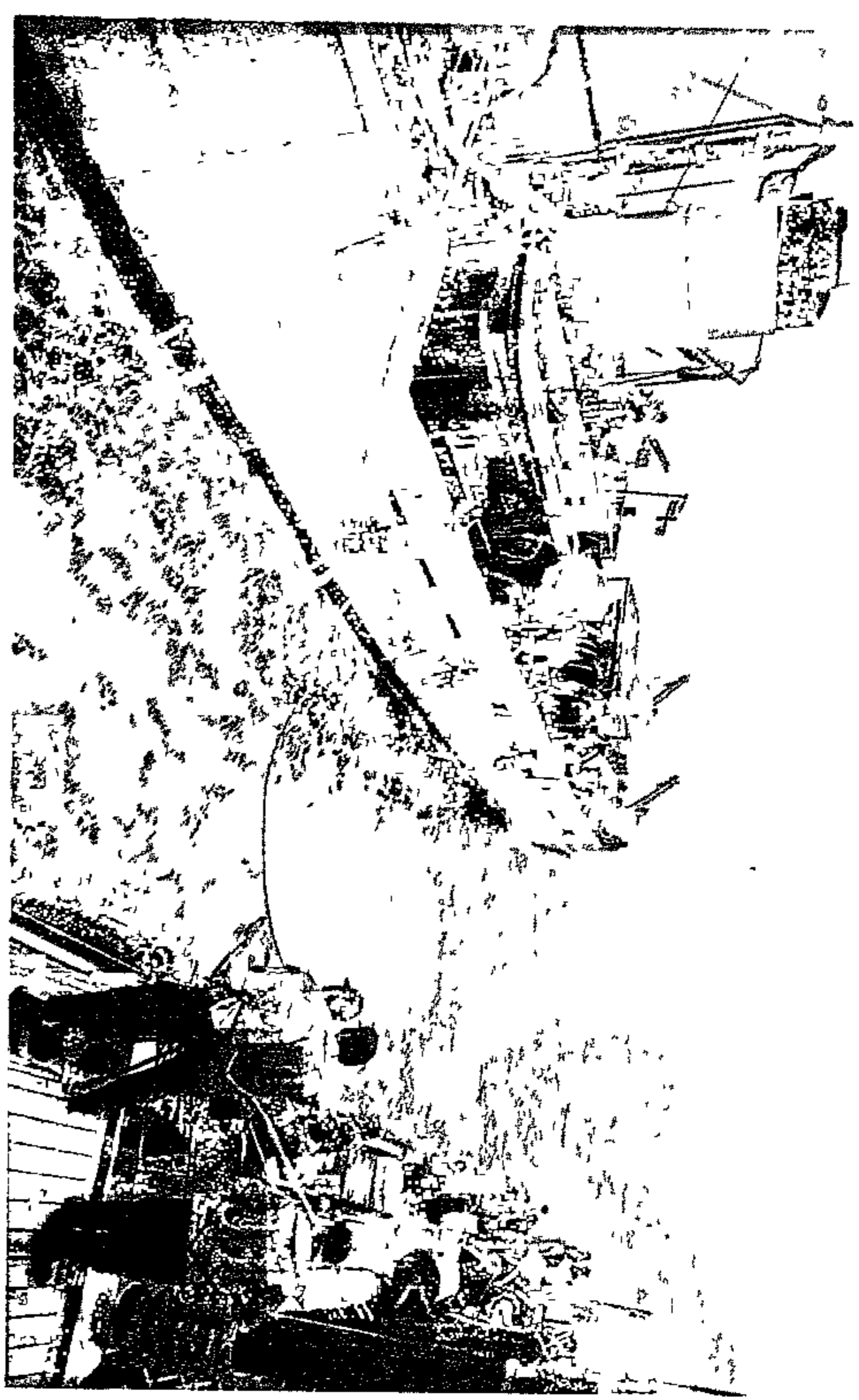
max the deadly concoctions which make up a mine have also progressed. *Bubble, bubble, toil and trouble* — the spiky ball commonly identified as a mine has been replaced by wonderfully sophisticated things called pressure mines, acoustic mines, magnetic mines, mines that "sniff" out their own target, mines that ascend silently and suddenly up from the ocean bed to maim and cripple.

Once upon a time (in the 1940s) a minesweeper was a wooden-hulled ship (low draft) which pulled cables along behind it because the only mine around was usually anchored just below the surface, waiting for a hull to touch it. Its anchor cable could be cut by dragging a heavier cable across it. The mine would float to the surface where it could be dealt with.

But the makers grew cunning and refined their deadly art and so the minesweepers had to modify their techniques or face being blown right out of the ocean. The deadly game of cunning continues: minesweepers develop something to out-fox the sweepers and the sweepers develop a method to out-fox the layers. *Ad infinitum*.

Commander Piet de Beer Strydom, Captain of the SAS Walrusbari, has studied the minefield (excuse the pun) of destructive techniques in detail. He had to his own life and the lives of his crew depend upon their capability to deal with any mine the "enemy" can set. So do the lives and ships of the world's merchant fleets.

reactions become almost instinctive



Imagine Table Bay harbour blockaded by mines

Although this is not a real threat there is always the possibility of it happening to any South African port. So, BE PREPARED.

And in preparation for such an event the SA Navy mine-countermeasures flotilla practise their drills over and over again.

A small mistake during the drill is reprimanded quickly. The crew learn to handle their equipment in the dark.

mines. To lessen the possibility of their own destruction by the very mines they are searching for the ship is specially-designed.

It has a wooden hull and aluminium superstructure. The bearings and brushes are modified and all equipment mounted on rubber to lessen the noise and vibrations which could detonate an acoustic mine.

"But the hardest of all is the pressure mine," Commander Strydom said.

This type of explosive is detonated by a slight drop in pressure as a ship passes over it.

"The only countermeasure we have is dragging a dummy ship along and praying that its hull-design is enough to simulate the right drop in pressure as it goes over the mine," Commander Strydom explained.

They also pray that their own ship's design is such that it does not create the right pressure either — otherwise the mine will explode beneath them.

When a port is mined not all the mines are rendered harmless.

"What we do is create a safe channel which shipping can use to breach the deadly field. The safe channel is marked with buoys."

"In terms of modern international law when a minefield is laid it must be reported and when a safe channel through is formed this too must be noted so that all neutral shipping can use it," he said.

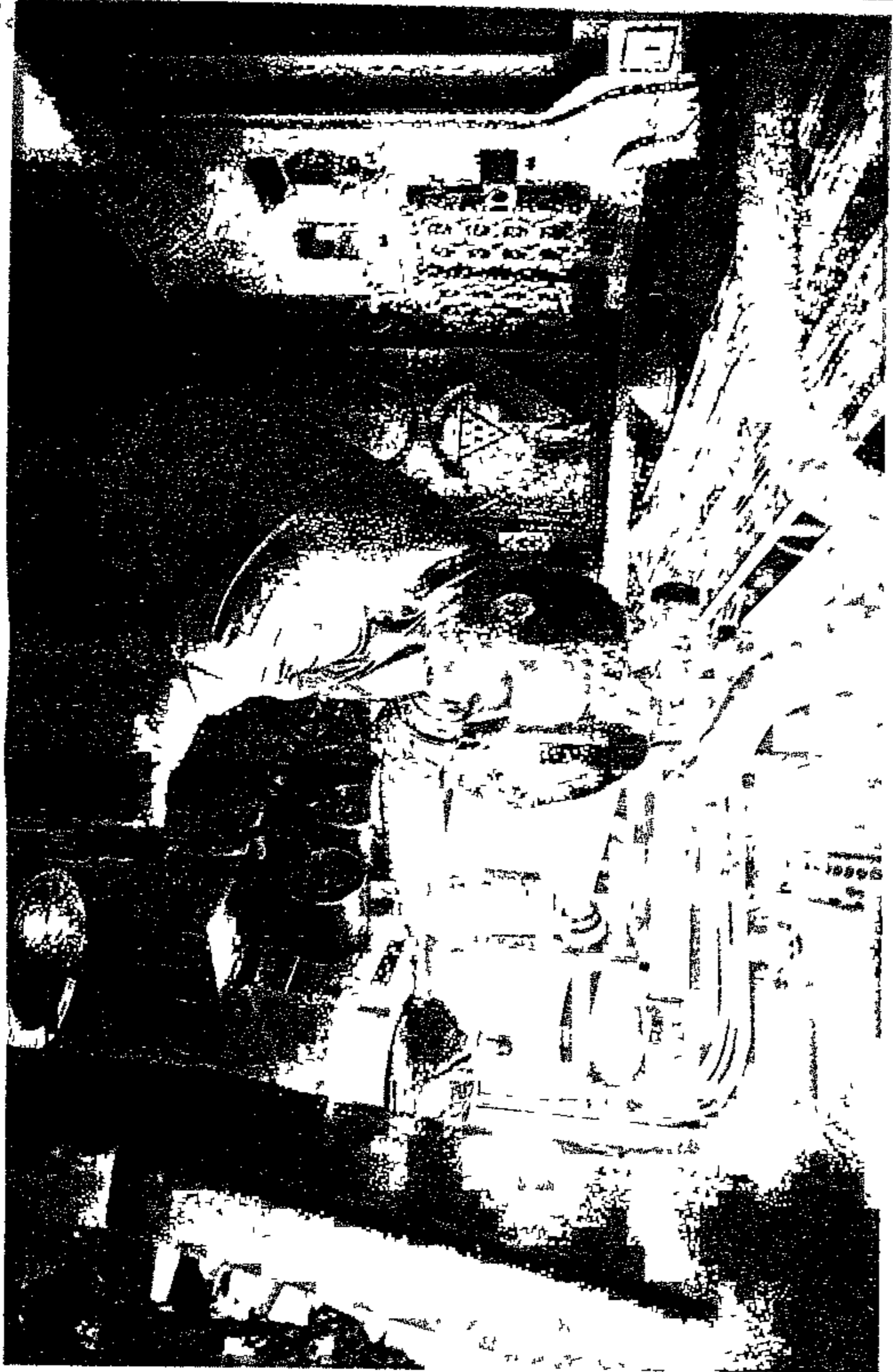
At about midnight the crew have completed their exercise and stand down for a few hours of sleep.

While snug within their bunks, Commander Strydom contemplates ways to counteract the latest in the deadly arsenal he is trained to detect.

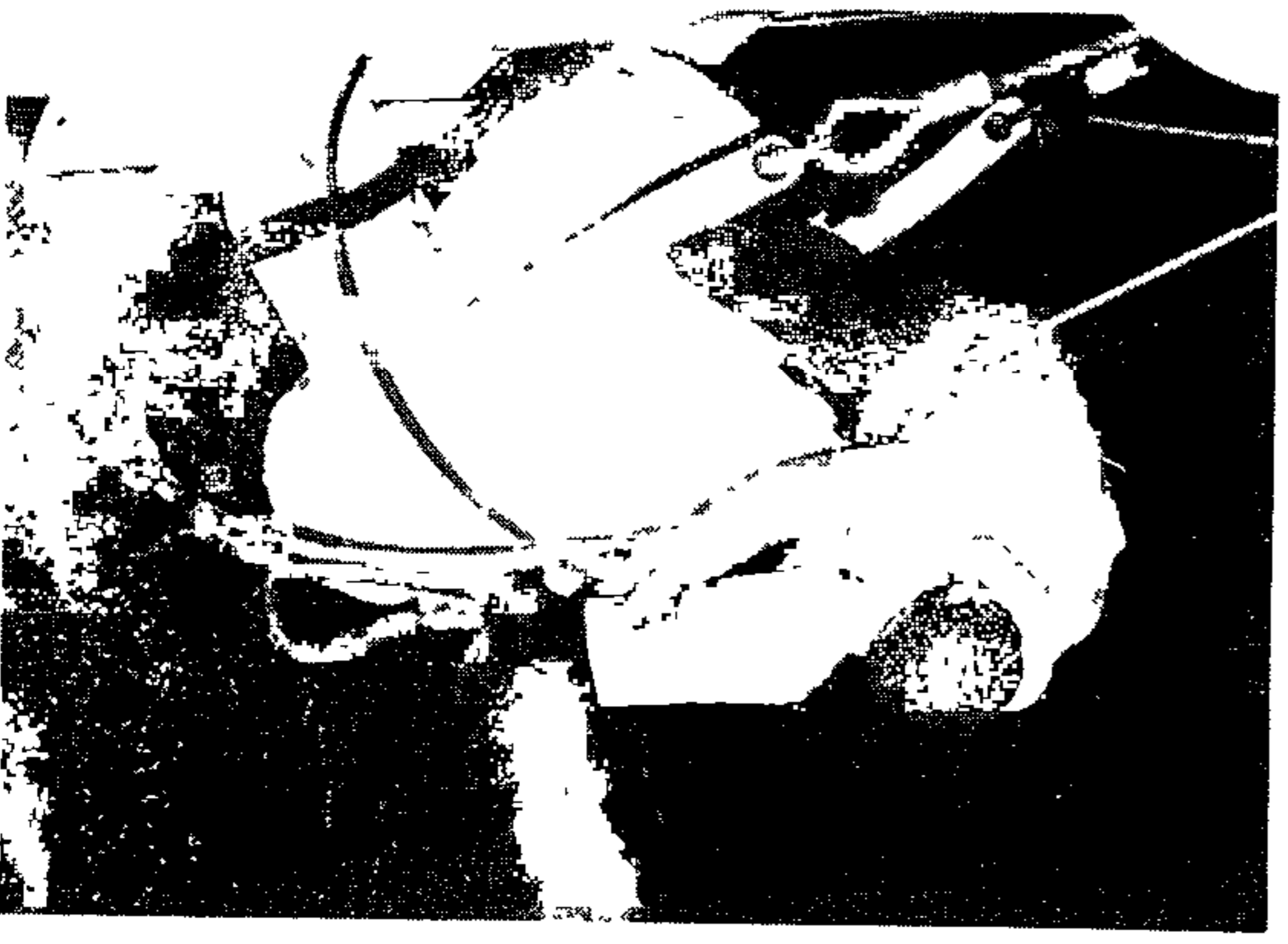
A mine which sleeps silently on the ocean floor and waits for just the right ship to pass

CAPE TOWN
MARANZI HOMES
In association with
JULIUS BUCHINSKY The Organisation with the reputation is instructed to sell
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS VALUABLE COMMERCIAL BUILDING
IN A PRIME POSITION being ERF 5276 measuring 150 m²

75 ROELAND STREET, CNR BUTTENKANT STREET, CAPE TOWN
FRIDAY 26th MAY 11.30 am
FREE OF ANY LEASES . . . All inquiries Phone UTA or DORIS 22 1222
Comprising shop downstairs and a flat on 1st floor
Present rental R16 800 pa
Be smart, don't delay, get your Jay-Bee card today
"When Buchinsky advertises everybody reads"
Julius Buchinsky Auctioneer & Appraiser
JULIUS BUCHINSKY
The BIG name in the auctioneering game
Phone 21 7520
(AAA41490)



Vital organ: Steering is often done by voice commands only. Here a naval officer listens intently as commands are relayed from the bridge. Split-second reaction is imperative for the safety of the ship and its crew.



Above left: Minesweeping is often undertaken by several ships working together to clear a safe channel
Pictures: DION TROMP and MARK STANSFIELD
Weekend Argus

A crewman dangles over the edge of the ship in an attempt to attach a line to equipment above to be launched. The ship is travelling at 15 knots at the time. If he falls there will be no way to recover him.

Howard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

+ Indicates translated version.

For written reply

General Affairs

SADF: security of classified information

335 Mr H J COETZEE asked the Minister of Defence

Whether he will furnish information on the precautions taken by the South African Defence Force to prevent personnel without security clearance from having access to classified information; if not, why not, if so, (a) what precautions are taken and (b) how many security clearances were carried out in each of the latest specified five years for which information is available?

B692E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No, because disclosing these precautions will jeopardize security. Access to classified information is controlled in accordance with prescribed policy.

(a) Falls away

(b) Statutes are only available from January 1986 to March 1989

1986 25 118

1987 18 995

1988 18 758

1989 (March) - 5 537

SADF: certain person transported by SA Airforce

336 Mr H J COETZEE asked the Minister of Defence

Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has been transported by South African Air Force aircraft over the past five years, if so, (a) on how many occasions, (b) from where to where in each case (c) (1) how many persons accompanied him on each occasion and (ii)

who were they and (d) what is the name of the person in question?

B693E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a), (b), (c) and (d) No, not according to existing records. Passenger lists of SA Air Force aircraft are not kept for long periods, but are regularly destroyed. Should the Honourable Member, however, be able to supply additional information, for example a specific flight, more comprehensive research could be done.

Jan Smuts Airport: holes in security fences

353 Mr H J COETZEE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

With reference to his reply to Question No 52 on 27 February 1989, (a) how many holes in the security fences at Jan Smuts Airport were repaired during the latest specified period of five years for which information is available, (b) how many holes were found in these fences on 14 January 1989 and (c) how much time elapses, on average, between the time such holes are discovered and the time they are repaired?

B728E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) Five, for the period 26 April 1984 to 25 April 1989,

(b) One, and

(c) One hour

National servicemen: abnormal occurrences

356 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether any national servicemen (a) absented themselves without leave after reporting for service, (b) attempted suicide, (c) committed suicide and (d) received psychological or psychiatric treatment or counselling during the first quarter of 1989, if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) how many persons were doing national service during this period, (2) whether any steps are being taken to reduce occurrences of this nature, if so, what steps?

B758E

Blowpipe incident: three SA envoys expelled

UK rejects PW apology

Blow 8/5/84

254

EB

LONDON — In a move that amounts to a flat rejection of President P W Botha's personal note of apology to Margaret Thatcher over the Blowpipe missile incident, three senior diplomats at the SA Embassy were ordered to leave Britain within seven days on Friday

They are First Secretary Jan Hendrik Pretorius Castelyn, Counsellor Jonathan Etienne Fourie and Staff Sergeant Mark Sven Brunner

The expulsion orders, issued on the express instructions of Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, came at 2.15pm, after SA ambassador Rae Killen was summoned to the Foreign Office

The Foreign Office said Killen was told in no uncertain terms any retaliation against British diplomats

ROBERT GENTLE

would be "totally unjustified" — diplomatic-speak to indicate that Britain would not take any such riposte lying down

A detailed statement issued afterwards by Wright made clear that the letter of apology by Botha and the explanation made to the SA Parliament by Defence Minister Magnus Malan had cut no ice with Downing Street

Wright added the situation was all the more serious in the light of the UN arms embargo against SA and the security situation in Northern Ireland, where the "lives of innocent people" were at risk

The British move came one week to the day after the French government cracked down on the SA embassy in Paris and ordered the expulsion of two diplomats there

This brings to six the number of SA diplomats no longer able to resume their posts

□ TIM COHEN reports from Johannesburg that a source in the Foreign Affairs Department said yesterday a tit-for-tat reaction by the SA government was highly unlikely

Commenting on speculation that further expulsions from Berne, Bonn and Brussels could not be ruled out, the source said this would be "very surprising"

"None of those countries are directly involved in the matter," he added

Earlier, Foreign Minister P W Botha said he had "no comment at this stage" on Britain's decision to expel the three diplomats

However, he added "It is to be noted that the officials that were asked to leave Britain were not involved in any improper activities"

Deliver
Organisation
store

2

Friday 2/17/89
SA will not send
its forces back to
base 'until Swapo
elements are out'

(254) KEVIN JACOBS (200)

WINDHOEK — SA has taken a step closer to confrontation with the UN by defying its call to confine Namibian security forces to bases and insisting that all Swapo guerrillas quit the territory first

Officials said the row was squeezing the independence timetable, but a scheduled November election date was still precariously in place

Aggravating the friction is a UN catalogue of harassment allegations against SA-led military and police, and SA accusations that members of Untag are siding with Swapo

Administrator-General Louis Pienaar warned on Friday that unless 300 guerrillas cleared out of Namibia and relocated behind the 16th parallel in Angola by the end of this week "I see grave difficulties in carrying out free and fair elections"

He said a back-to-base call by UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar was out of line with an agreement between SA, Angola and Cuba that allowed troops until May 13 to keep watch on Swapo's withdrawal

Untag chief Martti Ahtisaari, an observer at the three-nation meeting, had failed to object openly to the agreement

But Untag deputy chief Cedric Thornberry insisted that Ahtisaari "expressed the position of the secretary-general in his customary unambiguous manner"

"The commission specially arranged for a sweep which is being conducted in the north and will continue until the 13th of this month"

"The commission did not foresee that the troops would be restricted to bases during that period"

Pienaar said intelligence reports indicated Swapo's remaining infiltrators had scattered "To track them and to arrange for their removal to Angola requires considerable manpower."

"Unless we have all the Swapo elements across the border and in their bases, SA will not restrict its troops to base. Any delay in SA soldiers returning to base will be due to (Swapo's) obstinate action"

Security tight after mortar attack

SECURITY operations continued at the weekend in the vicinity of last week's ANC mortar attack on a western Transvaal radar station

The incursion by 21 heavily armed guerrillas was believed to be the largest so far in SA. Official sources refused to disclose details of police counter-measures which led to the apprehension of one of the guerrillas

SADF personnel at the Slurry base, near the Botswana and Bophuthatswana borders, said work at the installation was continuing as normal

Residents of the tiny Slurry community 10km away — all employees of a cement plant — said they were undeterred by what appeared to be a growing terror threat

Apart from damage to the single quarters block, no other signs of damage were visible when Business Day visited the base

254
PETER DELMAR

on Friday

The base, with its sophisticated radar equipment towering above the western Transvaal bushveld, presented an obvious target for the ANC group who entered SA with at least five mortar launchers and 350 shells, as well as RPG missiles and rifles.

It is believed six mortars were fired at the radar base from 2,5km

The insurgent was captured in police follow-up operations after his vehicle overturned, injuring him. He is being held in terms of the Internal Security Act

Sources in the area confirmed that security operations were still going on. A helicopter was being used to survey the bush for possible insurgents. It was also reported on Friday that police were manning roadblocks in the area

8/Dec 81 5787

Howard

Howard

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) (b) (c) (d)

(i) Yes, 130 Yes, 30 No Yes, 252

(ii) It is policy not to divulge personnel strengths

(2) Yes

- * The early identification of high risk cases during intakes by means of diagnostic questionnaires and interviews by professional members such as doctors, psychologists, social workers and chaplains
- * Military Community Development Committees have been established in every unit in order to
 - * develop a healthy lifestyle amongst members,
 - * initiate preventative programmes for example dissemination of information by means of videos, lectures and literature, and
 - * create streamlined channels to make specialist personnel available for members in need
- * The training of all key personnel has also been initiated to enable them to identify early indications of possible suicidal and risk cases

The Hon Member is also referred to what I have said in this regard in my address during the Defence Budget Vote on 21 April 1989



SAA: flights diverted/delayed

362 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

How many scheduled South African Airways flights were (a) diverted and (b) delayed as a result of weather conditions at (i) Port Elizabeth, (ii) Cape Town, (iii) Durban and (iv) East London in 1988?

- THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS**
- (a) (i) 31
- (ii) 1
- (iii) 3

(iv)	8
(b) (i)	2
(ii)	12
(iii)	1
(iv)	1

Citizen Force/Commandos, voluntary service

364 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Defence

What percentage of the persons who rendered voluntary service in the (a) Citizen Force and (b) Commandos as at 31 December 1988 was (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a)	(b)
(i) 96,3%	94,5%
(ii) 3,7%	2,9%
(iii) 0%	1,1%
(iv) 0%	1,5%

Persons applied/accepted into Permanent Force

365 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Defence

How many Black, White, Coloured and Indian persons, respectively, (a) applied to join, and (b) were accepted into, the Permanent Force as members of the South African (i) Army, (ii) Air Force, (iii) Navy and (iv) Medical Services in 1988?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(i)	(a)	(b)
White	3 057	801
Coloured	465	137
Indian	5	2
Black	1 192	1 216
(ii)	(a)	(b)
White	3 988	1 070
Coloured	186	28
Indian	34	1
Black	61	3
(iii)	(a)	(b)
White	784	233
Coloured	884	41
Indian	105	60
Black	3	1

(iv)	White	670	259
	Coloured	41	2
	Indian	0	0
	Black	12	11

Note

The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the fact that some of the applications that were accepted, (b), had already been submitted in 1987 but were not finalized during that year

SADF: certain company engaged in defence contracts

407 Mr H J COETZEE asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has been engaged in defence contracts over the past five years, if so, what is the name of this company;
- (2) whether he will furnish details of these contracts; if not, why not; if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) No.

(2) Falls away

SADF: members deserted

415 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Defence

Whether, notwithstanding his reply to Question No 257 on 1 March 1988, he will furnish information on whether any members of the South African Defence Force deserted in 1988, if not, why not; if so, (a) how many in

total and (b) how many were (i) Permanent Force members, (ii) Citizen Force members and (iii) national servicemen?

B836E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No, because the situation is still unchanged (a) and (b) Fall away

Certain taxi association

451 Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether he is considering permitting members of a certain taxi association, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, to operate (a) parcel delivery, (b) local bus and (c) tourism services, if so, (i) why in each case and (ii) what is the name of this association,
- (2) whether his Department has made provision for measures to deal with disruptive action on the part of operators of such services, if so, what are these measures?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) (a), (b) and (c) No. The honourable member's attention is however drawn to the fact that if a request of the relevant nature is received, it will be considered by the Local Road Transportation Board concerned or the National Transport Commission, as the case may be, on merit and in terms of the provisions of the Road Transportation Act, 1977 (Act 74 of 1977)

(2) (i) and (ii) Fall away

(2) No

Protesters (254) not interested in SA stand

By Craig Kotze,
Military Correspondent

ANKARA — Armscor did not have to contend with protests against its presence at the IDEA '89 Arms Show here

The demonstrators at the show, from the Greens party, were interested in French and Turkish exhibitors

Turkish police arrested five Greens party demonstrators on Friday after they garlanded a French Giat 155 mm gun with flowers and demonstrated at the Turkish stand.

Protests against the South African presence were expected on Saturday, the last day of the show and the only day the public were allowed in, but bad weather and a high entrance fee kept the crowds away. Also, the Armscor stand was forced to close after a heavy storm caused its roof to collapse

Armscor kept its participation a secret until the day after the show opened to forestall prior protest. South Africa was thrown out of the Defendory Arms Show in Athens in 1982 after political protest

CONTACTS

Armscor regards its participation in IDEA '89 as a breakthrough which coincides with a renewed export drive and an intensive advertising campaign in the defence media.

Armscor's executive general manager, Mr Johan van Vuuren, said the corporation had made important contacts for future sales

Although the South African stand was forced to close on the final day of the show, visitors could still see the Rooikat, armoured fighting vehicle, the G5 and the Mfezi ambulance which were displayed in the open.

More than 700 exhibitors representing 23 countries showed off their hardware at the show and there were visits by official delegations from many countries

Businessmen back alternative service

CAN 11/15 8/15/89 284

JOHANNESBURG — Fourteen senior South African businessmen have come out in support of conscientious objector Mr Saul Batzofin and have called for non-military alternatives to national service

Mr Batzofin was recently sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for refusing to do his remaining compulsory army camps

He was the fourth person to be jailed for refusing to serve in the country's army Mr Charles Bester and Mr David Bruce were each sentenced to six years and Dr Ivan Toms was given an 18-month sentence

A statement of support issued by the businessmen read "As members of the business community we wish to affirm our support for Saul Batzofin and those men who choose to stay in South Africa and

contribute to the economy but who, by reason of moral, religious or political convictions, are not prepared to serve in the South African Defence Force

"We believe that these people should enjoy the same ongoing employment benefits currently granted by companies to employees who serve in the SADF

"Furthermore, in order to utilise their skills for the economic benefit of our society, we urge the government to provide an acceptable non-military form of community service"

The statement was signed by Mr Bruno Corte (managing director Southern Sun and Holiday Inns), Mr J Feek (MD Haggie Ltd), Mr C A Hall (deputy chairman Woolworths), Mr G Haumant (MD Cashbuild), Mr C Heever, Mr Murray Hofmeyr (chairman Johannesburg Consolidated Invest-

ments), Mr K Maxwell (director JCI), Mr J Howard, Mr Peter Loveday, Mr G A Muller, Mr T L Smith, Mr A N Walker, Mr D W Williams (director Southern Life) and Mr Peter Wrighton (MD Premier Group)

Mr Hofmeyr said military service tended to unify people in virtually every country of the world, except in South Africa

"In South Africa it is difficult to see military service as a unifying factor. Instead it is a process which underlines the separate races in the country

"This why some people object to military service on grounds other than pacifism"

Mr Wrighton said South Africa was losing young men who were leaving the country rather than serve in the SADF "It is a lose-lose situation. These men are lost to South Africa and to the army" — Sapa

Armcor impresses in stiff competition

From CRAIG KOTZE
Special Correspondent
in Ankara, Turkey

COMPETITORS in the more than R2-billion Turkish artillery improvement project say they are confident they will beat Armcor, but express grudging admiration for South Africa's G5 gun

On the face of it, Armcor's closest contender seems to be Austria's Noricum arms manufacturer which has a 155mm gun similar to that of the G5. Both guns have barrels designed in Canada and manufactured under licence from there

"The South Africans have a good gun and it is battle-proven. We are proud to be competing with them, but we offer Turkey a complete programme to manufacture our gun here," said a Noricum spokesman

Noricum's gun has the same calibre — 155mm/45 as the G5 and its technicians have displayed keen interest in the South African weapon displayed at the Idea '89 Arms show here in Ankara

France's Giat company, however, believe its Howitzer is the best and will beat the G5

"The G5 is a good gun but everything depends on what Turkey wants from its artillery," said a Giat spokesman

However, he admitted Giat's gun was not battle-tested, only being delivered to the French army last year

A Spanish contender, Santa Barbara, is also competing with its Howitzer, but this is still in a prototype stage and is not yet in production. But, a Santa Barbara spokesman still maintained their gun was the best

"All the guns are good, but ours is best. We fire over shorter distances, but we are more accurate," said the spokesman

Eleven companies are competing with Armcor for the Turkish contract, which will involve a joint manufacturing venture

Turkey requires about 500 155mm guns at a manufacturing rate of 50 per year, according to Progress, an IDEA '89 Arms Show publication

Turkey has already sent questionnaires detailing its requirements to gun manufacturers, including Armcor

The Turkish army requires

a range of 40km and the gun selected has to be able to use all kinds of suitable NATO ammunition. The gun should also have auxiliary propulsion and a rammer system for the ammunition. All these requirements are met by the G5

Requirements also include best test results under Turkish conditions. An effective and high rate of fire, with maximum accuracy, is also needed

According to Progress, the Turkish armed forces intend selecting the best and the cheapest artillery system, which they admit is a very difficult combination to find. Cost effectiveness will, therefore, play a crucial role

Armcor's presence here is seen as essential to show off physically the G5 to the Turks

The Turkish General's Staff, including its Arms director, have already visited Armcor's exhibition stand and closely inspected the G5 cannon on display

Progress says the successful contender is likely to gain R100-million annually from the contract

Other competitors include Red China, other Spanish companies, and West German and British companies.

WEAPONS

31 Oct 9/87 254

Malan refuses to give info

DEFENCE Minister Magnus Malan yesterday refused to give information on the measures taken by the SADF to prevent personnel without security clearance from having access to classified information

He said — in reply to a question tabled by Pikkie Coetzee (CP Middelburg) — that he would not provide this information “because disclosing these precautions will

Political Staff

jeopardise security”

He said “Access to classified information is controlled in accordance with prescribed policy”

Malan did, however, disclose that 68 408 security clearances were carried out between January 1986 and March 1989

Malan:

130 (254)

AWOL

this <sup>CPI-
TIP'S</sup>
year 9/5/89

Political Staff

DURING the first three months of 1989, 130 national servicemen went AWOL after reporting for service and 30 national servicemen attempted to commit suicide, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

However, no national servicemen committed suicide during the first quarter of this year, he said in reply to a question tabled by Mr Ken Andrew (DP, Gardens).

He also said that 252 national servicemen received psychological or psychiatric treatment or counselling during the first quarter of 1989.

General Malan declined to say how many national servicemen were doing national service during the first three months of this year as "it is policy not to divulge personnel strengths".

Steps were taken to reduce occurrences of this nature.

Deserters

Military community development committees had also been established in every unit to develop a healthy lifestyle among members, initiate preventive programmes such as the dissemination of information by means of videos, lectures and literature, and create streamlined channels to make specialist personnel available for members in need.

In reply to another question, tabled by Mr David Dalling (DP, Sandton), General Malan said he would not furnish information on whether any members of the defence force deserted last year.

MEMORANDA

1027

WEDNESDAY, 10 MAY 1989

1028

University of the North SADF members in vicinity

354 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether there has been a South African Defence Force presence (a) on the campus or in the immediate vicinity of the University of the North and (b) in the vicinity of the home of the rector of this university at any time since 1 January 1989, if so, (i) for what purpose, (ii) at whose request, (iii) for what periods, (iv) on what dates and (v) with what effect,

(1) How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black persons volunteered for national service in the South African Defence Force in 1988, (2) how many of these volunteers in each category could be accommodated? B7651E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	728	6 499	506	6
(2)	211	3 111	400	0

Own Affairs

Reply substituting reply to Question No 46 on 6 April 1989, put by Mr R M Burrows (col 568)

(2) whether Defence Force personnel monitor or control in any way the movement of students arriving at or departing from the campus (a) during the day and (b) after hours?

B7561E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

It is normal practice not to disclose any information on the deployment, movement and utilization of the SA Defence Force (1) and (2) Fall away

Voluntary national service

363 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Defence

How many teaching service bursaries and/or loans were made available in each provincial education department in the 1988-89 financial year? B5691E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

	2 736	1 634	558	8 545
Cape				
Natal				
OFS				
Transvaal				

1029

WEDNESDAY, 10 MAY 1989

1030

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs

Khosies' portion occupied by SADF

1 Mr J A RABIE asked the Minister of Defence

Whether the South African Defence Force is occupying any portion of Khosies, which is situated between Kuruman and Postmasburg, or land surrounding Khosies or in its immediate vicinity, if so, what action has the Defence Force taken or does it intend taking in respect of the local inhabitants? C99E INT

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE Mr Chairman, the answer is as follows: The Gathlose-Marcmane area to which the hon member for Reigerpark is referring, was transferred to the South African Defence Force during January 1978 as a training site for the South African Army's conventional forces.

The area was too limited for formation exercises, with the result that additional farms were expropriated and the area was enlarged to its present surface area. The land of the White farmers who were in the area had been expropriated already, and they had left the area some time before.

The presence of the community in the central part of the P W Botha Training Site has a restrictive effect on training. Various problems, including security, overgrazing and the safety of the inhabitants are being experienced, and this has a negative influence on the efficiency of the army battle school. These are the aspects which necessitate that positive action be taken immediately to resettle the community.

It is becoming more and more difficult for the South African Defence Force to obtain suitable land for training and in the process it is often necessary to sacrifice the effectiveness of training for the sake of other interests. Various concessions have been made in this connection in the

past and the South African Defence Force has often given up land for development.

As hon members know, this community is situated almost in the middle of the training site and the 14 000 ha grazing area restricts the usable training site to strips on the eastern, western and northern sides of the site. This position has an extremely detrimental effect on the use of the site, because it cannot be used to its maximum for formation exercises and one can only manoeuvre and shoot around this particular area. In addition the training site has very few places where one can do water-obstacle training and practice creating bridgeheads.

Numerous accidents have taken place in this area. In 1978 a person died after picking up a 60mm mortar bombshell. In 1987 three children were killed and one seriously injured after picking up a hand grenade there. On various occasions during the years between 1978 and 1986 cattle belonging to these people were shot. In 1987 eight head of cattle were killed when, during a bombardment at night, they were in the target area where they were not supposed to have been. The continued presence of the community and their cattle on the training site hampers security. The SADF is extremely concerned about the inhabitants' lives and their well-being, as well as the possible damage of their properties. That is why the SADF has shown great understanding and sympathy for more than 10 years. [Time expired.]

*Mr J A RABIE: Mr Chairman, I want to react later to what the hon the Deputy Minister said in this connection. I merely find it interesting that he mentioned the year in which the land had been transferred to the Defence Force. The Gathlose-Marcmane area's residents' problem has existed since the days of the old CRC and it was the subject of intense discussion in that council among the people of that region. The late Oom Jan Ferris constantly bemoaned the fate of the people of that area and suggested solutions to establish the people's permanence on that 14 000 ha of farming land—this was long before the Defence Force appeared on the scene.

The hon member Mr Müller and I were there ourselves on 29 April 1989. Slipping and sliding through the muddy paths and wallows, we paid our visit. [Interjections.] The poultry there are plump as partridges. The cattle are among the best I have seen there—in abundance of natural

drinking water and although the people are cut off from the nearest towns as well as from means of communication, they are as happy as can be. They want to stay there. The hon the Deputy Minister must tell us what they are going to do in connection with those people. They want the Government's absolute assurance that they can stay there permanently and will even be able to get title deeds for every family on that land that they call crown land, reserve land, trust land or—as one old woman there said—Oom Paul Kruger's land. The people stay there free of charge, and they want it kept that way. At the moment they are living in prefabricated buildings and they now want to have decent houses built for themselves. These can then be permanently retained for the children.

It looks as though the Defence Force is subtly trying to lure the people from there to neighbouring towns, however. The Defence Force built four houses at Postmasburg, and then told the people that the houses were ready and that they could move. Later these people then found that they had to pay rent, as well as pay for water and other services, whereas that is not the case at Gathlose-Marcmane. The residents are terribly dissatisfied and unhappy about this. One of them has moved back already. A witty grandfather summed up the situation by saying: "The Government blindfolded us like donkeys drawing bucket pumps. Postmasburg's former management committee put blinkers on us as if we were transport donkeys." It is a long time since I heard that kind of language and I found it terribly interesting. This situation [Time expired]

*Mr C R REDCLIFFE Mr Chairman, I should like to tell the hon the Deputy Minister of Defence that I think it is absolutely essential for the residents of this area to gain certainty with regard to their future. According to my information these people do not know whether they have to stay there or leave. This community is essentially a farming community, and I understand that some of them are reasonably successful farmers. Consequently it would be unfair in my opinion to expect these people to settle in a town. According to the information given by the hon the Deputy Minister, I understand that such a possibility is being considered. Then there is also the possibility of a tragedy such as those indicated by the hon the Deputy Minister and the hon, which has taken place in this area. We know that there was a tragedy on the Defence Force's

construct proper roads for the community [Interjections]

In conclusion I want to give hon members the assurance that we shall resolve this problem together with the community of Khosies in co-operation with the Ministers' Council and the responsible Government departments.

*Mr J A RABIE Mr Chairman, the hon member who is bragging so about what the LP is doing about the problem did not say that the hon member for the area, Northern Cape, had collected money from the people in order to come to Parliament to put their case here and that absolutely nothing had been decided with regard to the people's future, on the contrary, they will be surprised to hear that they are no longer all that welcome there [Interjections]

Since the hon the Minister has said that the Defence Force wants to use that area, it is absolutely essential that there be clarity in respect of the people's settlement. There is water available adjacent to that land, and the Defence Force must think of that. The people cannot possibly move to the cities with their farming activities [Interjections]

In addition signs have been erected there by the Defence Force saying that it is dangerous to pick up unexploded bombs, mortars, hand grenades, etc. What does one do about the illiterates that live in Khosies? How can they read those signs put up by the Defence Force?

The Defence Force should have taken into account the representations addressed to them years ago by the old CRC and even prior to that. The late Oom Jan Ferris said he had initiated representations in this connection as early as 1946, before they moved in there and endangered the cattle and property and lives of those farmers. That is the point on which the hon the Minister must give us clarity. The hon member Mr Lockety must not say he has spoken to the hon the Minister of Local Government Housing and Agriculture. Those people do not want to be settled in an urban area. They want to be where they can farm [Interjections] That is what happens if they do not do their work [Time expired]

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE I thank all the hon members who have taken part in the interpellation so far. I want to assure hon members that the SA Defence Force has handled

this matter with great circumspection, sympathy and understanding for that community in the past, and will continue to do so in future. The hon member Mr Lockety is quite correct in saying that we must find ways of resettling that community in their interests and in consultation with them. I believe we can move them to a better place than where they are now.

Reference was made to this community as if they were all farmers. I have information which can prove to hon members that in reality there are only three *bona fide* farmers. The others are owners of cattle and the rest of the community is not very literate. The people have been there since 1945. Since then they have obtained a right to be there. The SADF acknowledges that right. If they must be moved, these people have the right to be compensated and to be placed in a community where they can afford to live. They do not own the land, the White farmers who owned land were expropriated and they had to purchase other land for themselves on the open market. We are prepared to do exactly the same for this community. We are prepared to compensate them sufficiently for the losses they might incur there. I have confidence in the Ministers' Council of this House and I believe that they will take care of individual members of that community who end up in other communities. I see the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council sitting here and I know he will agree with me. I am confident that they will do that.

I want to appeal to hon members of this House and of the Ministers' Council to seek the best possible solution for this community hand in hand, without reproaching one another. The SADF needs this land to train hon members' and my sons. There are no other available areas [Interjections] We had to relinquish land for training on the West Coast recently, in order to make room for development for Coloured people on the West Coast. The SADF has always been prepared to do its share to grant assistance. We must have enough room to practise properly somewhere however. Armcor had a wonderful show in Turkey, which earned a great deal of foreign exchange for this country. We must have somewhere to test those weapons, however, and this is such a site [Time expired]

Debate concluded

CM 7/15 10/5/89
254

SA security: Civilian control

WHAT sort of securocracy does South Africa have, and what can it accomplish?

Our securocracy is unlike that of the United States, where generals and admirals openly lobby for increased funding and issue glossy four-colour pamphlets to prove the world is going down the plug-hole, the South African security establishment is under much tighter civilian control

The securocracy's influence lies primarily in the State Security Council, where the military and police members are able to make recommendations. This is a powerful but not decisive lever — for example, political considerations led to Operation Askari (December 1983 to January 1984) being severely curtailed and eventually cut short just when things were going well for the military

My belief is that the police are

the senior partners in the securocracy, for the simple reason that they represent the civil power, meaning that they control internal security in all its aspects, with the military doing the pick-and-shovel work under overall SAP control when the cops run short of manpower

This will be even more the case when the border war finally winds down

Even then the police element of the securocracy will not be as powerful as one might think

In my opinion the securocracy, or at any rate the SADF part of it, is probably due for a decline. There is a growing belief among some military observers that unless Namibia turns into total disaster or the local security situation deteriorates badly, the military establishment is going to suffer some substantial cuts in funding after Mr F W de Klerk takes over

In the past 25 years departmental influence has depended on the national leader's former portfolio. Mr De Klerk's ties are with internal affairs, and the "peace psychosis" is said to be running strongly in the cabinet. What this implies is that much more money is going to be spent on housing and education and the most likely muggee is defence

Military History talk

Tomorrow's talk at the Military History Society's Cape Town branch will be about the Namibian pullout. It starts at 8pm and is at the Athenaeum, 154 Camp Ground Road, Newlands. Modesty forbids me to say who the speaker will be. Inquiries may be made to Mr Harry Peel at 61-5763 (after hours)

● Willem Steenkamp is a reservist in the Citizen Force



Judy Bester, mother of Charles Bester, addresses a press conference on conscription

War: A crime against humanity

IN Turkey, the price of conscientious objection is death by firing squad

In several other countries, objectors are likely to be summarily executed without even a trial or court-martial.

Elsewhere, war resisters face steep jail sentences.

Top of the list is South Africa, which has the dubious distinction of having the highest jail sentences for objection anywhere in the world.

Other countries which are not sympathetic to objectors include Yugoslavia, where objectors get three-year sentences, Bulgaria, Greece and Sri Lanka.

The right to conscientious objection is the focus of War Resisters International, a pacifist organisation with affiliates in 23 countries worldwide, which provides support for war resisters

Central to WRI is the tenet that "war is a crime against humanity"

The United Nations Commission for Human Rights last year clarified the right of war resisters to conscientious objector status on political, moral or religious grounds, and called on governments to provide non-punitive systems of community service for objectors

WRI spokesperson Howard Clark said the organisation supported the right of all humanity to refuse to kill "We believe it is harmful for someone to be forced to use violence if this is against his or her conscience," said Clark

WRI is opposed to all war. Clark said that the threat of nuclear warfare which harms mainly civilians reversed the entire "just war" theory

Clark said South Africa was chosen as the focus for International CO Day because of the high penalties which objectors faced and because the injustice of war was "more glaring" in South Africa than anywhere else

Poland was the focus last year and this year for the first time since the war, the Polish government recognised a conscientious objector

Among activities planned for May 15 are meetings in several major centres in Europe

In West Germany events include a public meeting, an information stall outside the South African Airways office, the screening of a television programme which highlights the dilemma facing Christian objectors in South Africa, and the delivery of petitions to the European parliament.

A letter from supporters in both East and West Germany to PW

Botha has also been sent.

A two week cycle tour is taking place in the Benelux countries and Germany to publicise South African war resisters

One of the cyclists is a young Jehovah's Witness from Greece who nearly died when on hunger strike in prison last year

Protests will take place in several countries, including Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Israel and the United Kingdom

A huge rally is planned for the Netherlands where the focus of campaigning, as in several other European countries, is the role played by foreign nationals in the SADF and the subsidisation by multinationals of servicemen's salaries

Campaigners in the Netherlands are demanding that nationals choose between Dutch and South African citizenship

An estimated 7 000 nationals are involved in the citizen force and 4 000 in the SADF

In South Africa, Clark and representatives from two other organisations are on a speaking tour which the Conscientious Support Group (Cosg) is conducting to highlight the issue

The main thrust of the Cosg campaign is to collect the signatures of people willing to call for an end to imprisonment of conscientious objectors and for the provision of non violent, constructive forms of national service for all

Highlighting army's role

From MARLAN PADAYACHEE

LONDON — Among the many thousands of young war resisters who left South Africa since the early 1970s is a group who came together in London in 1978 to form the Committee on South African War Resistance (Cosawr)

"We are not a peace organisation but a group seeking the end of apartheid," says Matthew Temple, a part time volunteer for Cosawr who left South Africa in 1986

Since its inception, Cosawr has highlighted the role of the SADF in black townships and in Namibia.

Temple said the organisation, which also operates from Amsterdam was on the threshold of mustering support from the United Nations to get member countries to adopt UN Resolution 33/165

The resolution, adopted in December 1978, calls on all member states to "grant asylum or safe transit to another state" to persons compelled to leave their country solely because of a conscientious objection to assisting in the enforcement of apartheid through service in the military or police.

The cost of saying No

Fled from holocaust to land of apartheid

DAVID BRUCE'S family fled the holocaust and came to South Africa with the hope that they had left racial persecution behind them

Their experience as Jews in Europe underpinned the stand which Bruce later took, one which made him the first South African to refuse to do national service on political grounds

"I do not want to become a refugee from racism like my family," said Bruce.

During his trial last year, Bruce

said the SADF maintained a racist system which he could not support in any way

Like Toms, he argued that the SADF played a key role in maintaining apartheid

He said he was committed to South Africa and did not want to go into exile

He was sentenced to the maximum penalty of six years and is currently in Pretoria Central prison

Prison didn't break Toms; It taught him to pick locks

DR IVAN TOMS is an expert at picking locks

He learnt this skill from the criminals with whom he was jailed last year

A gentle, profoundly religious person who has worked at providing health care for the people of Cross roads for several years, Toms has in many ways come to symbolise the conscientious objector movement.

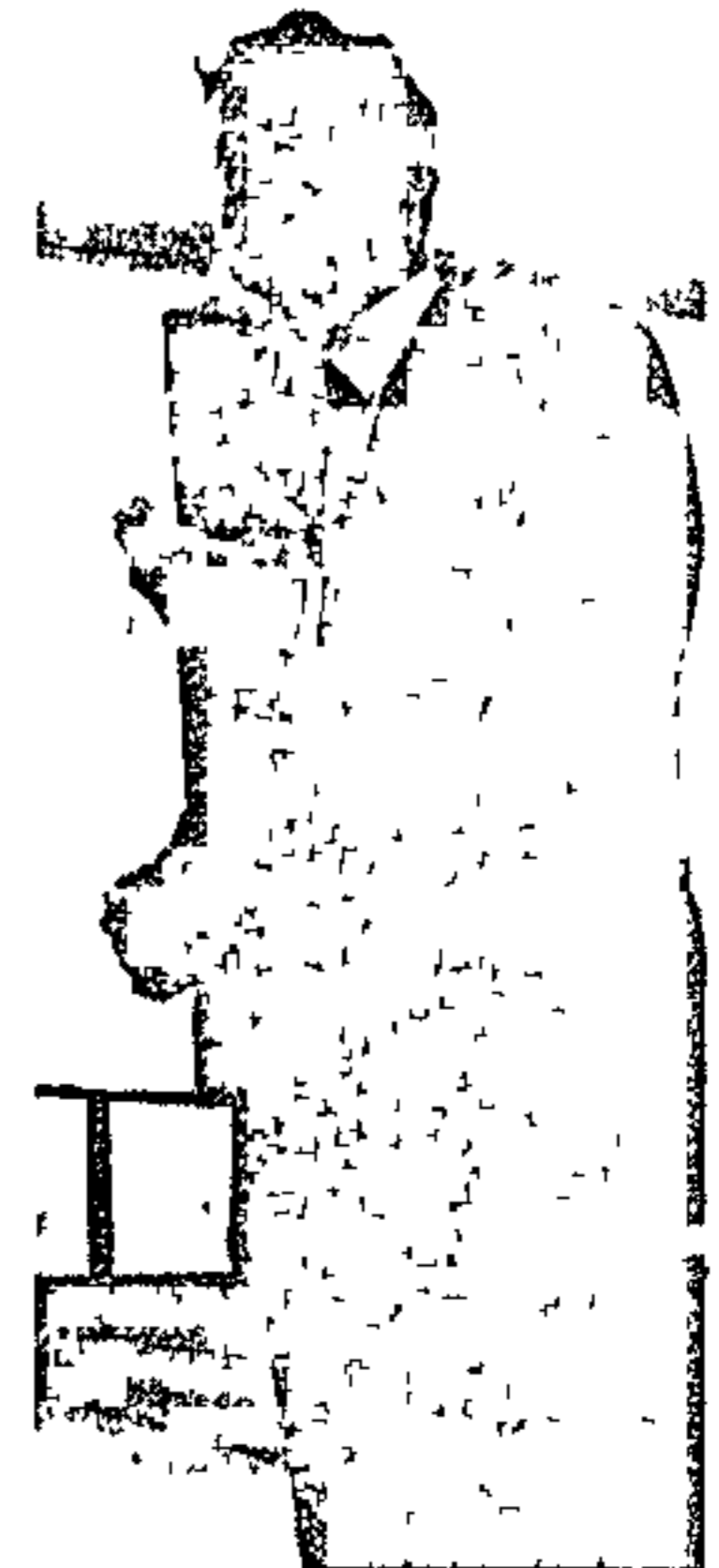
In 1988 he was sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment for refusing to report for an army camp

The grounds for his refusal were political. He was opposed to apartheid and could not participate in an army which he saw as intrinsic to the system of oppression in South Africa

His sentence was reduced to 18 months by the Cape Town Supreme court. Toms came out of prison on bail at the end of last year pending an appeal in the Appellate Division

During his prison stint, Toms was assaulted by a fellow prisoner. He is currently suing the Minister of Justice for damages arising from the incident.

Of his prison experience, Toms says: "It has not broken me, rather it has deepened my commitment and desire to fight for a nonracial, democratic and just South Africa"



Ivan Toms

'God called me not to serve' — Bester

SOUTH Africa's youngest objector, Charles Bester, clutched a bible throughout his trial

The baby-faced 18-year old could have applied for alternative service on religious grounds because he is a committed Christian

But he chose not to opt for this

"I cannot compartmentalise my life, so that my religious life has no bear-

ing on my political, sporting and other areas of life, he said

Bester said he could not reconcile working for peace in a divided South Africa with participating in the SADF and that God had called on him not to serve

He is currently serving a six year sentence in the juvenile section of Kroonstad prison

Batzofin highlights big business concern

BUSINESS circles took a close interest in the trial of Saul Batzofin, a career development officer for Liberty Life and a business economics graduate.

The concern of the business community at the effect conscription has on the economy was highlighted when Batzofin was jailed for 18 months after he refused to report for an army camp

Batzofin said the atrocities he had witnessed while doing military service in Namibia had been the start of

his opposition to serving in the SADF

After doing two years' service and six camps, he was no longer willing or able to continue in the SADF

Batzofin said he was working for a nonracial and just South Africa and was willing to do non military service

This week, 14 top businessmen came out in support of Batzofin and called for non military alternatives to national service

America still fighting Vietnam

TWENTY years after Greg Payton served as a GI in Vietnam, he met the enemy.

Payton, an active campaigner against militarisation, said the trip he undertook with several other veterans to Vietnam was a painful experience

"I had to face the horrors and nightmares that scarred veterans like myself," he said

While there, the veterans met their counterparts who fought with the Vietcong

He said they found many problems were shared by both groups

"The adjustment to civilian life involves tremendous social dislocation," said Payton

Problems veterans face include unemployment, drug addiction and psychological instability.

The statistics indicate that the real casualties of the war came after it ended.

While 58 000 American soldiers died in Vietnam, more than 60 000 veterans have since committed suicide

Similar problems have been found among Russian soldiers

who fought in Afghanistan and among those British who fought in the Falklands.

Payton is a member of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, an organisation with about 3 000 members in the United States which actively campaigns against American military involvement in foreign wars

Payton said what struck him most on his trip to Vietnam was the absence of hostility from Vietnamese

"They have put the war behind them and are getting on with their lives. Americans are still fighting the war," he said

Payton said it seemed US involvement in Central America, the Middle East and Africa had the potential for "another Vietnam"

The clearest message for him from Vietnam was that those Americans who fought did so for no reason

"Most of the Americans GIs did not know what they were dying for. Those who survived had terrible scars. War dehumanises and the experience is against humanity."

NW Cape
residents
to move
for SADF

JOHANNESBURG. — People living and farming in the Khosies area, between Kuruman and Postmasburg in the north-western Cape, will be resettled under better conditions because the Defence Force needs the area for training purposes, the SABC reports.

Replying to an interpellation in the House of Representatives, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said no other known sites were suitable for Defence Force training purposes.

It was dangerous to the present inhabitants because of grenades, missiles and other weaponry which might be lying around in the training area. He said the matter was being handled with the greatest circumspection and if any of the inhabitants suffered any losses as a result of this resettlement, they would be sufficiently compensated.

Mr Jac Rabie of Reiger Park said the people of Khosies were happy with their living conditions and accused the Defence Force of trying to lure them away to nearby urban areas

— Sapa



SADF blamed for attack on Sebe home, Harms told

By ANDREA WEISS
Staff Reporter

CISKEI President Lennox Sebe believed the South African Defence Force was behind an attack on his home in February 1987, SADF undercover man Brigadier Marthinus Johan Deyzel told the Harms Commission.

In 1986 and early 1987, Brigadier Deyzel masqueraded as a businessman with the Jalc Group, which is the subject of the commission's inquiry into cross-border irregularities.

Under cross-examination, Brigadier Deyzel said President Sebe had alleged that he had information that the SADF was behind a planned attack on him.

Brigadier Deyzel said he had told

the President he "couldn't believe the SADF would do that" and conveyed the information. However, the SADF did not respond to his information.

Brigadier Deyzel has alleged that the termination of his operation with the Jalc group and consequent early retirement were because of the Sebe incident.

Some time after the military-style attack on President Sebe's home on February 20, Brigadier Deyzel was forbidden to travel to the Ciskei and told by his immediate superior, Vice-Admiral Andries Putter, to keep his "nose" out of the affairs of others.

Answering Attorney-General Mr Frank Kahn's questions about his relationship with President Sebe, the brigadier said President Sebe was aware that he "had been" a senior of-

ficer in the SADF.

The commission also heard in evidence that large sums of money ostensibly paid out to "Dymax Management Services" and the National Party went into the private accounts of directors in the Jalc group of companies.

Lieutenant Neil Pearson of the South African Police, who was appointed to the commission to help in investigations, said in evidence that nine cheques made out to Dymax Management Services were paid into personal accounts of Jalc directors.

There was laughter when the managing director of an insurance company "seemed to recall" Jalc director Mr Chris van Rensburg showing him a bag of uncut diamonds.

The managing director of Incorporated General Insurances Limited, Mr Ivor Lewis, said in an affidavit that "some time after 1980" he met Mr van Rensburg at his home in East London.

"I do recall that at the meeting a great deal of talk about diamonds took place, and I seem to recall a bag of what could have been uncut diamonds was produced," Mr Lewis said in a statement to the commission.

A question by Mr Kahn whether Mr Lewis had ever been offered uncut diamonds as collateral was answered by general laughter.

He said he had never been offered uncut diamonds as security. The incident had taken place nine years before and he could not recall clearly what happened. The hearing continues today.



In the fight not to fight

YELLOW flowers, the symbol of Vietnam War objectors, have also become the emblem of South African war resisters who choose jail rather than serve in the South African Defence Force (SADF).

Like the young Americans who burnt their draft cards, central to these South African conscientious objectors is a crisis of conscience.

They are opposed to apartheid and see the SADF as a central factor in upholding a political system which they reject as unjust.

The presence of troops in the townships, increased awareness of the Namibian issue and the unrest of the past decade which forcibly brought home the anger of the townships to many young whites, have all contributed to the stance taken by these objectors.

Because their objection is based on political and moral grounds, they do not qualify for alternative service and face prison terms which the International War Resister movement says is the longest in the world.

In the past 15 months, about 150 men have publicly announced their refusal to do military service. In the same period, four conscientious objectors have been jailed, two for the maximum six years.

South Africa is the focus of International Conscientious Objectors Day on May 15.

The banning of the End Conscription Campaign, the public stand taken by 143 conscientious objectors, the prison sentences imposed on four objectors and a groundswell of broad support for the right of Conscientious Objectors to alternative service have all served to highlight the plight of young South Africans who face a "crisis of conscience".

At home, the National Campaign on South African Conscientious Objectors to Military Service, spearheaded by the Conscientious Objectors Support Group, will build up to May 15.

CHIARA CARTER examines some of the issues nationally and internationally which are involved in the "fight not to fight".

The men range in age and occupation and include both English and Afrikaans speakers. Common to all is that as white males they form part of the most privileged sector of South African society.

Observers predict that the number of conscripts who take a similar stance is likely to increase despite the severe penalties objectors face.

The public stance taken by conscientious objectors, that they are highly principled people who come from all walks of life and who object on moral grounds to serving in the SADF, has meant increasing publicity for the issue both within South Africa and abroad.

International Conscientious Objector Day next week focuses on South Africa, the first time that the day is devoted to a country outside Europe.

The earliest conscientious objectors in South Africa were Jehovah's Wit-

nesses in the 1960s and 1970s.

Most were tried by court martial and sentenced to two years in detention barracks.

In December 1977, Anton Eberhart became the first conscript who was not a Jehovah's Witness to be tried for refusing an army call-up. He was sentenced to one year in detention barracks.

He was followed by a steady trickle of mostly religious objectors who were court-martialed and given prison sentences of varying lengths.

The publicity surrounding these deeply religious men contributed to a change in the law.

In 1983, the Defence Amendment Act established a board of religious objection to hear the cases of conscientious objectors.

The law provides for alternative service for universal religious pacifists equal to one and a half times the

length of service.

Alternative service may only be done in a government department or with a local authority.

About 1 000 conscientious objectors have been allowed to do alternative service since the law was passed.

An objector whose opposition to the army is based on political and moral grounds does not qualify for alternative service.

He therefore faces a jail sentence one and a half times as long as his military service.

This means a six-year jail sentence for those who have done no military service.

Faced with the stark option of military service or jail, many men leave the country.

For the most part they are highly qualified men at the start of their careers. They take with them vital



skills and knowledge.

Compulsory military service is the main reason for emigration of newly qualified doctors, and the same is thought to be true of other professionals.

The brain drain has so seriously alarmed the government that the Minister of Education last month said he was thinking of making graduates who emigrate repay the government subsidy on their education.

There is also thought to be a large number of "invisible resisters" — men who move address, do not have identity documents and who generally evade the authorities because of military service.

Conscientious objection came into the headlines again two years ago when a group of 23 young men in the Western Cape announced they were not prepared to do military service.

At the time of the August call-up last year, 143 men throughout South Africa refused to serve in the Defence Force.

All of these objections were based on political considerations.

Shortly afterwards, the End Conscription Campaign was restricted under emergency regulations.

At about the same time, four objectors — Dr Ivan Toms, David Bruce, Charles Bester and Saul Batzofin — were jailed for refusing to do military service.

CH 16 7/19/85 12/5/84
Malan silent
on SADF at
North campus

ISU

THE refusal by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, to supply information about the presence of the SADF at the University of the North (Turfloop) was unacceptable and had to be deplored, the Democratic Party's Mr Ken Andrew said yesterday

"By no stretch of the imagination could the disclosure of military forces at a university be a threat to state security.

"There have been numerous disruptions, confrontations and closures at Turfloop over the past few years," said Mr Andrew. "It is alleged that the university is almost in a state of military siege. If General Malan refuses to answer questions, he must not complain when people believe rumours"

Army turns down half volunteers

THE Defence Force could accommodate less than half of the 7 739 people who volunteered for national service last year.

Defence Minister Magnus Malan said only 3 722 of the people who volunteered could be accommodated

Malan's figures, given in reply to a question in parliament this week by the Democratic Party defence spokesman David Dalling, suggest that the Defence Force's relentless fight against conscientious objection has little to do with its manpower requirements

Earlier in the week, also in reply to a Dalling question, Malan said 11 937 people had applied to join the permanent force last year, but only 3 868 had been accepted

His figures showed that less than 10 percent of the 1 709 people accepted into the permanent force as members of the air force, navy and medical services were classified as African, "coloured" or Indian, while more than 60 percent of the 2 156 people accepted into the army were African, "coloured" or Indian

Malan said that 211 of the 728 white volunteers for national service were accepted, as were 3 111 of the 6 499 "coloured" and 400 of the 506 Indian people who had volunteered

However, none of the six Africans who had volunteered for national service could be accommodated.

The world focusses on SA objectors

- PAGE 8

(254) wmail 12-18/5/89.

On Monday, the world will focus on SA objectors

By GAVIN EVANS

THE plight of South African war resisters is to be the focus of International Conscientious Objectors' Day on Monday.

On May 15 each year, peace groups around the world highlight the situation of one country's objectors. This year, following the jailing of South African objectors David Bruce, Charles Bester and Saul Batzofin, South Africa has moved into the spotlight.

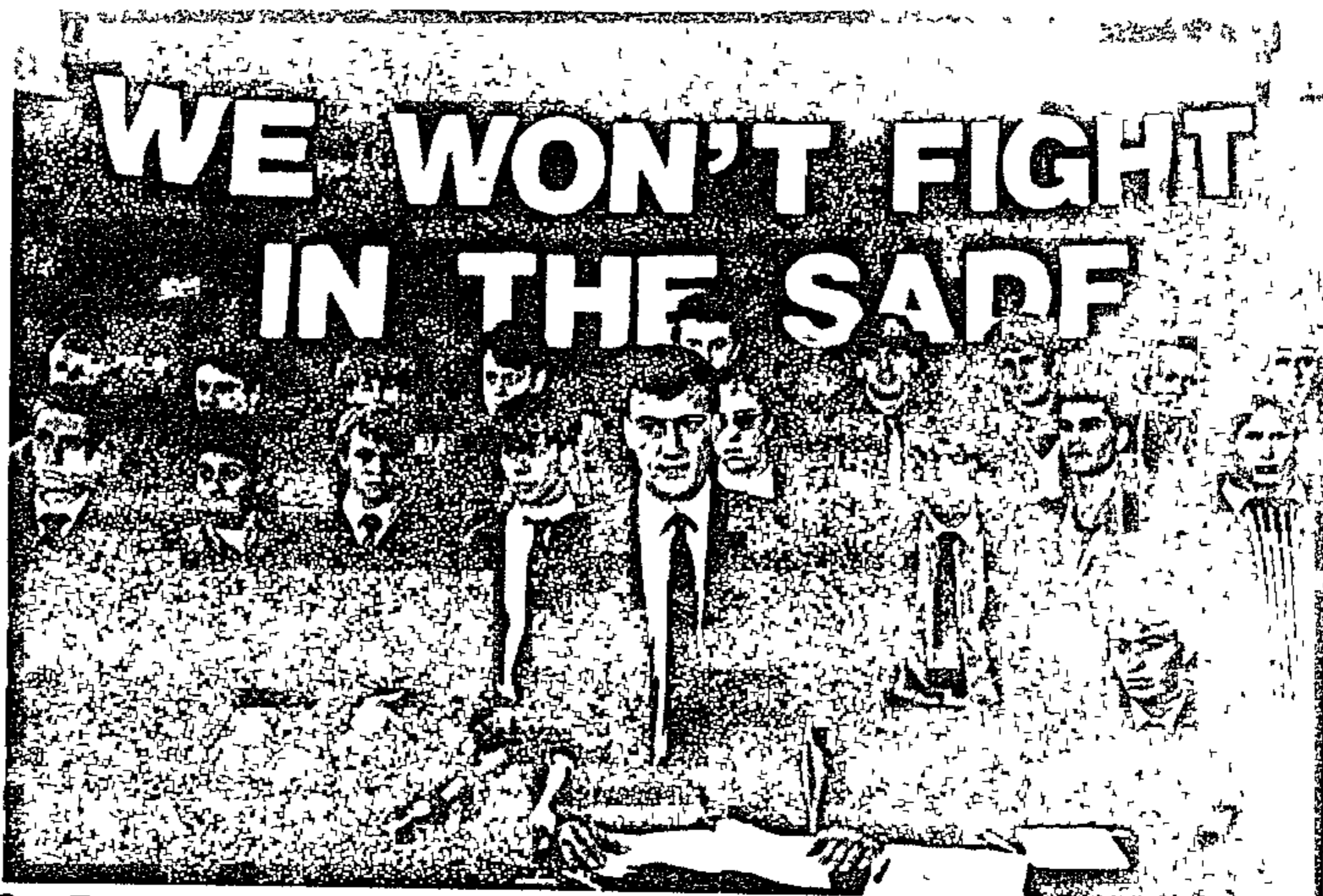
Campaigns for the release of the three men are being spearheaded by War Resisters International (WRI), a pacifist group representing objectors in 30 countries.

The WRI secretary, Howard Clark, is currently touring South Africa monitoring the situation of objectors. With him are Dutch objector Pieter van Reenen and black American Greg Payton, who served in Vietnam in 1967 and 1968, and later spent six months in prison for objecting to further service. Payton, 42, represents the organisation Vietnam Veterans Against War.

A third objector, from Hungary, was unable to obtain a visa.

For the past week, public meetings and concerts have been held around the country, focusing on the call for the release of Bruce, Bester and Batzofin, and for the extension of alternative service to moral and political objectors.

Conscientious Objectors Support Group representative Paul Bouille said they had also distributed 30 000 cut-out keys to be posted to the government "as a symbol of our call for the release of objectors".



Cape Town objectors, here ranged behind former Infantry captain André Zaaiman, explain their stand at one of several similar press conferences held simultaneously around the country last August

Picture ERIC MILLER, Afrapix

Among the activities being staged in other countries in support of South African objectors are a cycle tour through Germany and France, the public burning of call-up papers by South African objectors living in England, and in London the distribution of 19 birthday cakes by 19 19-year-olds to celebrate the 19th birthday of Charles Bester.

Figures provided by the WRI and AI suggest that the penalties faced by those refusing to serve in the SADF are among the harshest in the world.

The six-year sentences handed out to Bruce and Bester are longer than those recorded in any other country, according to AI figures. The next longest sentence was a four-year sentence for Greek objector Michalis Maragakis in 1987.

In addition, the six-year period of alternative service in South Africa is

longer than that imposed elsewhere, and the country's statutory maximum period of four years' conscription is also among the world's longest.

South Africa shares with San Marino, a tiny republic in northern Italy, the greatest age range during which people can be conscripted — from 16 to 55 years of age.

On February 23 this year, the European parliament passed a motion expressing support for South African objectors Dr Ivan Toms, Bruce, Bester and Batzofin. The motion also condemned the six-year sentence for South African objectors and expressed support for moves to make the option of alternative service available to all objectors.

According to AI and WRI research, 76 countries in the world have military conscription, and of these, 24 have some form of alternative service

for those unwilling to serve. Sixteen offer alternative service outside the military.

Over the past decade there appears to have been an international trend towards more lenient treatment of objectors. Since the 1970s, alternative service has been introduced in Spain and Portugal, and in more limited forms in Czechoslovakia and Greece, while the scope of alternative service has been extended in Poland, Hungary and Switzerland.

Argentina, Israel, Greece and the Soviet Union have shown greater leniency in their treatment of objectors over the last decade, with the trend being towards shorter prison sentences, AI reports indicate.

Conscription ended in the United States and Zimbabwe in the early 1970s.

WRI
12-18-1989

Call for SA to become a power at sea

Staff Reporter

A FORMER chief of the navy has made a plea for South Africa to become a maritime power. Vice-Admiral Glen Syndercombe, who recently retired as navy chief, said yesterday a comprehensive national maritime policy was needed to orchestrate and rationalise the country's resources in order to achieve this.

He was speaking at the national maritime conference at the Cape Sun.

The improvements would include rationalising coastal patrol services, improving mapping and surveying, developing tourist recreational areas and exempting certain members of the maritime industry from national service.

Adm Syndercombe, a service veteran in both the merchant and fighting navies, noted that more than 60% of South Africa's gross domestic product was made up of foreign trade.

In order to sustain economic growth SA would require more imports which would have to be balanced by increased exports.

The "elements of a national maritime policy" were:

- Fostering sea mindedness. South Africans generally were not sea-oriented, and had to realise the sea was their means of livelihood.
- Maximum exploitation — with due regard for the ecology — of beaches and off shore and in-shore water areas to foster sport, recreation and tourism.
- Manpower management aimed at encouraging South Africans to go to sea.
- Protection of the country's marine life against pollution.
- The co-ordinated control of maritime activities by means of an umbrella body to advise the government on suitable national policy.

Overcoming sanctions

● A policy to govern the negotiation of trade preference agreements that would include preference clauses to ensure South African ships "carry a fair percentage of the goods to be freighted to and from our country."

● Planning and policy to overcome the sanctions and boycotts being experienced by foreign-going South African merchant ships.

● Promotion and protection of the local ship-building industry.

● Fostering maritime research to the benefit of all in that field.

● Rationalisation of maritime communications services.

● Exploitation of minerals off the seabed to the benefit of all.

● Rationalisation of maritime defence and policing services.

Director-General of Transport Mr R G Meyer told the conference that in the past 19 years the increasing use of Third World flags and "flags of convenience" had led to certain cargo ships being a menace to their crews and other vessels.

They were also the cause of pollution, he said.

Mr Meyer said that before 1970 the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) conventions which required "flag states" to enforce the IMO's standards on their own ships had proved "quite feasible".

"Since then, however, there has been an accelerated move away from traditional flags towards Third World flags and the so-called 'flags of convenience'."

As a result, genuine links between ownership, management, flag and registry were becoming increasingly blurred.

Mr Meyer said steps were being taken to "substantially" increase the R20 000 maximum fine that could be imposed on ships which polluted the sea by discharging oil.

● Mr Meyer said a code of procedures issued by the Department of Transport for the safe handling of cargoes of coal had become a bestseller in the transport industry worldwide.

The code's objectives were to inform the shipping industry about necessary precautions, to persuade it to adopt sound handling practices so as to improve safety at sea and to facilitate the flow of coal exports by averting delays caused to ships with coal cargoes which had overheated.

● More reports — Page 8

THE ECONOMICS OF VOLUNTARY SERVICE

554 Wmail
12-18/5/89

CONSCRIPTION is most often advocated on the grounds that volunteer forces are too costly. In fact, conscription merely hides some costs while raising others.

Faced with a similar crisis during the Vietnam conflict the American government called on experts in various fields to present testimony. The move to a volunteer military service was promoted by economists. They argued that a volunteer army improves efficiency, reduces costs and enhances individual rights. In other words raising an army, like most things, benefits from a market solution.

The two main costs of conscription are: the cost to the individual and the cost to the community.

Draftees suffer the opportunity cost of foregone earnings and delays in career development. The costs are hidden because they are not recorded as a market transaction — the army doesn't have to bid for soldiers, so we can't easily judge the market value the conscript places on alternatives.

But a conscript's losses go beyond objective, measurable costs. Economists say costs also have a subjective component which can be calculated only by the individual involved. For example, some people object to the unpleasantness of military service, while others find it a rewarding, useful experience.

There are three further costs and inefficiencies associated with a conscripted army:

- Frequent turnover and the subsequent training of new personnel require heavy spending which is eliminated with a more stable, professional force

- The state loses the opportunity to hire potential

By CHRISTOPHER LINGLE

army professionals who find the current system of remuneration unacceptable, yet would opt for a military career if offered an attractive package

- There is no general pressure on the government to economise on labour resources, since the full costs generated by military service are not borne by the public. Consequently, there will be higher (budgetary) costs due to overstaffing of "cheap" labour resources.

A market-orientated national defence would reduce the subjective, individualised costs and the objective costs of staffing the armed forces. It would reward those who choose to work for the military, and the society would get the most efficient use of its scarce labour resources. Public employees in other occupations are not expected to accept reduced incomes.

Also important is the greater freedom of choice which volunteer service brings, so individuals select jobs which are individually satisfying and socially productive.

In the transition from conscription to a professional military, an extensive and fair system of alternative service could be an interim step towards expanding individual choice. In either case, the social problems arising from conscientious objection is avoided. Certainly, the claim for enlarged freedom of choice is valid in a society said to be dedicated to Western democratic values.

- Christopher Lingle is senior lecturer in economics at the University of Natal, Durban

BUSINESS DAY, Monday, May 15 1989

Army 'biggest reason for leaving'

DIANNA GAMES

THE number of medical graduates leaving SA would drop considerably if the men were given the option of alternative service to military conscription, a survey among fourth, fifth and sixth year medical students at Wits University's medical school found

Two students at the medical school, Eli Silber and Ian Michelow, who did the survey in conjunction with Dr Max Price of Wits' Centre for the Study of Health Policy, said of 232 white males surveyed at the school, 30% were not prepared to do military service

However, half that number said they would stay if given the option of alterna-

tive service for an equivalent period, the three said in a paper at the National Medical and Dental Association (Namda) annual conference in Johannesburg yesterday. Military service was the single biggest reason given by students wanting to emigrate, followed by political instability.

There was general support for rural community service as part or all of the alternative service. Half the respondents said they were prepared to do military service, which meant the army would not be short of doctors if alternative service was approved.

the
2
liz
ce
ner
tw
east
hu
bal
en
on
wa
as
ec
to
rt
k
pt
nc

254

Liquidator denies

Grenade found outside Botswana stadium

GABORONE — The Botswana Defence Force last night detonated a hand grenade spotted a few metres away from the national stadium where a soccer match was in progress, the Botswana Press Agency reported.

The grenade was apparently found by a passer-by who reported the matter to the Botswana police.

Major-General Ian Khama, commander of the Botswana Defence Force, was present when the grenade was detonated.

Observers believe the grenade could have been left by South African commandos during one of many raids on Gaborone, starting last June 14, when 12 people were killed. — Sapa.

254

l-
c-
r-
e-
r-
y-
-
l-
l-

Israel, SA 'trying for UK missiles'



Own Correspondent

LONDON — Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, has been involved with South Africa's state-owned Armscor group in a long-running operation to acquire British missile technology secrets, according to security sources here

The operation, which would have helped Armscor develop an entire family of high-velocity missiles based on British technology, led to the arrest in Paris last month of South African diplomat Mr Daniel Storm with three Northern Ireland Protestant extremists and an American arms dealer

The three Ulstermen and the American are in top-security custody awaiting trial on charges of crimes associated with a "terrorist enterprise" including smuggling a model British Blowpipe missile, stolen from army barracks in Northern Ireland, into France

Mr Storm claimed diplomatic immunity and, with two other unnamed South African diplomats based at the Paris embassy, flew home ahead of expulsion orders

An Armscor spokesman yesterday declined to comment on the London Sunday Telegraph story

Security sources in Whitehall now believe that Israel, whose state-run weapons industry shares close links with Armscor, wanted to get details of Britain's new Starstreak high-velocity missile which is based on technology pioneered in the Blowpipe design

Starstreak is in an advanced stage of development for the British Army by the state-owned company Shorts of Belfast, makers of the Blowpipe

Starstreak, a light vehicle-borne missile, is claimed to be the most ad-

vanced weapon of its type in the world

The revolutionary design employs a cluster of three supersonic explosive darts to destroy the target, and a high-tech guidance system called "Saclos"

The ultimate goal of the Paris operation is thought to have been for South Africa and Israel to undertake joint development of a series of high-speed missiles for use by both ground and air forces

The Ministry of Defence in London is exploring Starstreak technology for use by armed attack helicopters as an air-to-air missile.

Armscor's air subsidiary, Atlas Aircraft Corporation, is developing an attack helicopter codenamed the Alpha XH-1. Sources say Starstreak technology would have greatly assisted in producing weapons for it

For its part, Israel continues to be critically short of modern air defences for its ground forces after two decades in which military planners have seldom considered the Arab air forces a battlefield threat

The belief that Israel was involved in the South African operation, which led to the expulsion from London of three diplomats, is likely again to strain relations between Britain's intelligence service MI6 and Mossad

The relationship has only recently been healed following a six-month rupture last year after Mossad's involvement in an arms cache found in Hull

At that time it became clear that Tel Aviv was continuing clandestine operations despite orders from the Foreign Office to stop

MI6 is investigating how Ulster Loyalists received weapons, which are understood to have been bought with South African funds shipped from militia groups in the Lebanon

Brain drain can 'halve', say graduates

254
CML 7/14/89 15/5/89

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The number of medical graduates leaving SA would halve if there were an option of alternative service to military conscription, a survey among fourth, fifth and sixth-year medical students at Witwatersrand University's medical school has found

Two students at the medical school, Mr Eli Silber and Mr Ian Michelow, who did the survey in conjunction with Dr Max Price of Wits's Centre for the Study of Health Policy, said 30% of the 232 surveyed were not prepared to do military service

However, half that number said they would stay if given the option of alternative service of an equivalent period, the three said in a paper given at the National Medical and Dental Association (Namda) conference in Johannesburg at the weekend

Military service was the single big-

gest reason given by the students for emigrating, followed by political instability

The report said there was general support for rural community service as part or all of the alternative service

However, half the respondents said they were prepared to do military service which meant the army would not be short of doctors if alternative service were approved

The Medical and Dental Council recently approved in principle compulsory rural community service for medical graduates

Wits medical faculty has come out in support of alternative service

SA had among the harshest terms of alternatives for military service, they said — six years' service for approved religious objectors and jail for conscientious objectors

This formed the basis for the recommendation of alternative service as a feasible short-term solution to SA's health needs

256

Army 'biggest reason for leaving'

THE number of medical graduates leaving SA would drop considerably if the men were given the option of alternative service to military conscription, a survey among fourth, fifth and sixth year medical students at Wits University's medical school found

Two students at the medical school, Eli Silber and Ian Michelow, who did the survey in conjunction with Dr Max Price of Wits' Centre for the Study of Health Policy, said of 232 white males surveyed at the school, 30% were not prepared to do military service

However, half that number said they would stay if given the option of alterna-

DIANNA GAMES

tive service for an equivalent period, the three said in a paper at the National Medical and Dental Association (Namda) annual conference in Johannesburg yesterday

Military service was the single biggest reason given by students wanting to emigrate, followed by political instability

There was general support for rural community service as part or all of the alternative service Half the respondents said they were prepared to do military service, which meant the army would not be short of doctors if alternative service was approved

Star 15/5/89

(254)

(254)

(254)

US Congress accuses SA of ivory smuggling

By David Braun, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Members of the United States Congress have taken South Africa to task for its alleged involvement in large-scale ivory smuggling

At the centre of the charges are months-old allegations that South Africa had been deeply involved in the slaughter of about 100 000 elephants to help finance the civil wars in Angola and Mozambique. South Africa is also said to have turned a blind eye to the shipment across its borders and out of its harbours of a large quantity of ivory from elephants slaughtered in Zambia

There is growing outrage in the US at estimates that between 200 and 300 elephants are being killed for their ivory every day on the continent of Africa, a rate which would make the species extinct before 2 000

The US Interior Department this week announced it would be asking congress to ban trade in ivory. Last week, Kenya, and Tanzania said they would support such a ban

An international meeting in October is to decide whether to declare the elephant an endangered species

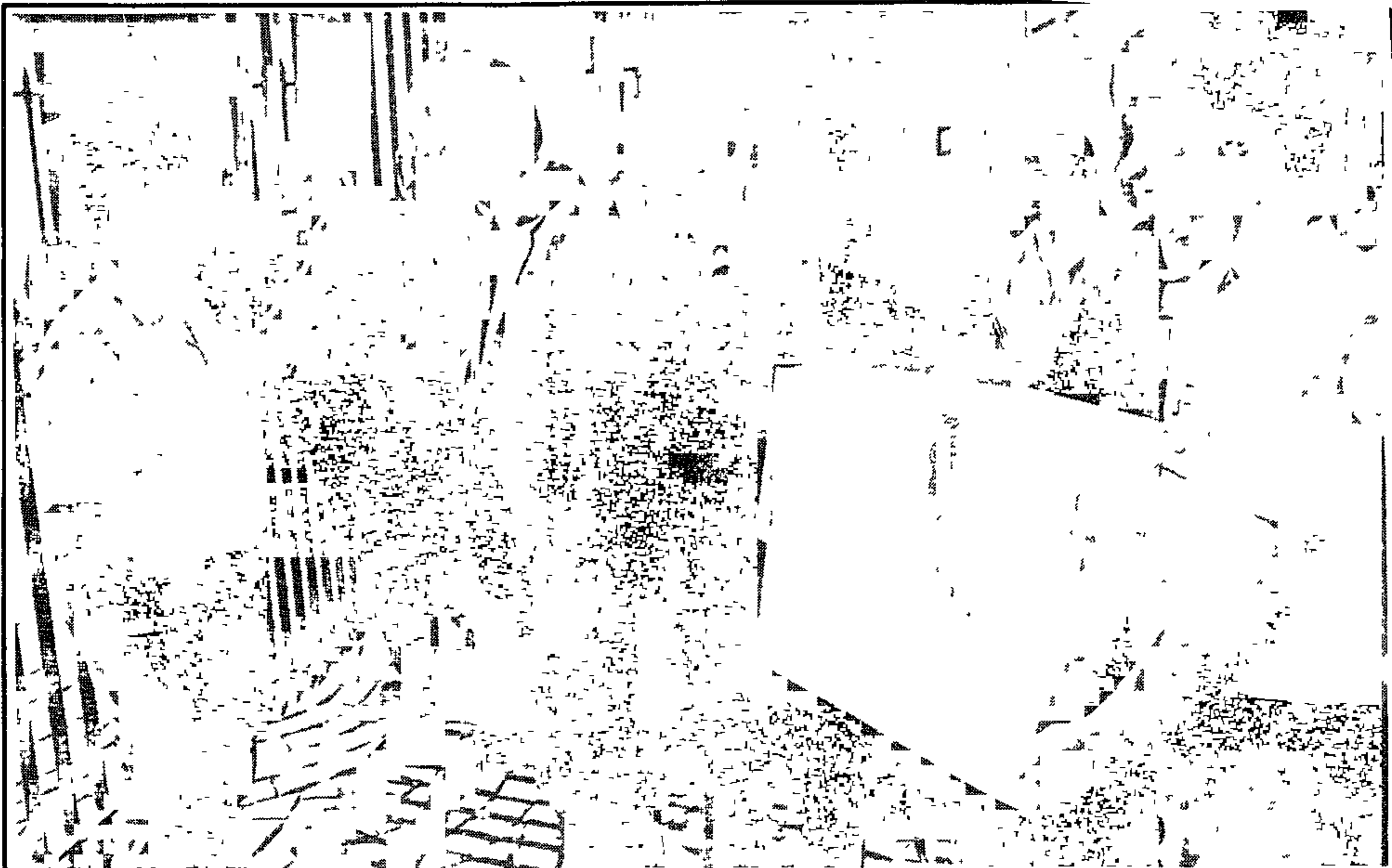
Such a classification for the elephant under the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species would prohibit trade in elephant ivory from next January

The commercial sale of all elephant products would be outlawed in nations that have signed the treaty, including South Africa

The South African Embassy in Washington was this week scurrying to fend off the attacks, citing a South African Defence Force investigation which cleared the SADF of complicity in any ivory trade in Angola and Mozambique

The recent charging of three former SADF members in such trade has not done South Africa's case any good, however

Unita has also been charged with elephant slaughter, but a recent French survey shows a disproportionately high number of elephants in the areas controlled by Unita



PETITION .. Sentenced conscientious objector Dr Ivan Toms (centre) and former UCT SRC chairman Mr Cameron Dugmore hold a box containing a petition signed by more than 5 000 people calling for the release of jailed objectors. A policeman directs DP education spokesman Mr Ken Andrew to deliver the petition at the offices of Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee

Picture GLENN SHERRATT

5 000 call for objectors' release

Cape Times 16/5/89 (254)

Staff Reporter

A PETITION signed by more than 5 000 people calling for the release of jailed conscientious objectors was yesterday delivered to the office of Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee.

The appeal coincided with International Conscientious Objector Day, marked in Cape Town by a rally at UCT, picketing outside the Baxter Theatre and a press conference hosted by the Conscientious Objectors' Support Group at St George's Cathedral.

A delegation of seven, including Democratic Party MP for Gardens Mr Ken Andrew, sentenced objector Dr Ivan Toms and Mrs Judy Bester, mother of jailed objector Mr Charles Bester, carried the box with the 5 245 individually-signed petitions to Mr Coetsee's office.

The petition calls on the government to

revoke the prison sentences imposed upon Dr Toms, Mr David Bruce, Mr Charles Bester and Mr Saul Batzofin.

An open letter, signed by 22 objectors and submitted to Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, read "The consequences of our refusal are severe. A prison sentence of up to six years, life in exile or punitive community service in a government department for those of us who are religious objectors.

"We call for the release of jailed objectors and demand viable alternatives. We refuse to accept that objection to service in the SADF is a crime."

At UCT earlier Dr Toms, Dutch war resister Mr Peet van Reenen, Black Sash president Mrs Mary Burton and UCT deputy vice-chancellor Professor John Reid addressed about 250 people at a rally organised by Students Towards Peace.

Sketching the international context of alternative service, Mr Van Reenen said the United Nations had earlier this year accepted a resolution acknowledging the individual's right to refuse to kill.

Legislation accepting alternative service had been accepted in Hungary and was being considered in the Soviet Union, he said.

Prof Reid said that if people held the same convictions as those who volunteered to fight in World War II there would be no need for conscription.

Mrs Burton said the SADF played an "integral part in upholding the government and its apartheid policies." It was necessary to examine paying taxes which went towards "keeping the army in place", she added.

The DP supported the right of people to alternative service and opposed the jailing of objectors, Mr Andrew said.

Stw/16/5/89

284

Malan retirement rumours denied

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Speculation that Defence Minister General Magnus Malan intends retiring has been dismissed by sources close to him

There has been some speculation in Parliament that General Malan would join the growing list of Cabinet Ministers who have announced their resignations recently

This was reported in at least one newspaper last week. But National Party MPs and others close to General Malan said they thought it highly unlikely that he would stand down

They said that though prospects for peace looked good in Namibia and in the region generally, the security needs of the country still demanded someone of his calibre

They said that in the new era in Government there could be a less clear understanding of the need for security and the emphasis might be placed in different places

ARGUS 16/5/89

Across

254

By **ANDREA WEISS** and
DALE KNEEN
Staff Reporters

A DELEGATION of seven people yesterday handed a box containing 5 245 signatures, calling for the release of imprisoned conscientious objectors, to the office of the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee

OBJECTORS
The petition called on the government to revoke the prison sentences imposed on Dr Ivan Toms, Mr David Bruce, Mr Charles Bester and Mr Saul Batzofin

"We believe that they are men of integrity who ought to be allowed to obey the dictates of their consciences, and that they are men of peace who pose no threat to wider society," the petition reads

It asks that all conscripts be given the option of performing national service outside the military in a "peaceful and constructive way such as would best use their individual skills and training to the benefit of society at large"

Dr Toms is on bail pending an appeal against an 18-month sentence. He has served nine months. Mr Bruce is in Pretoria Central prison where he has served nine months of a six year-sentence

Mr Batzofin is in Diepkloof Prison in Johannesburg serving a sentence for refusing to do an army camp

At 18, Mr Bester is the youngest objector to be sentenced and is currently serv-



Pictures HANNES THIART The Argus

PETITIONERS: Dr Ivan Toms and former SRC president Mr Cameron Dugmore arrive at the gates of Parliament to hand a petition signed by more than 5 000 people calling for the release of jailed objectors to Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee

ing six years in the juvenile section of Kroonstad prison

The signatures were yesterday taken to the minister's office by Mr Bester's mother, Mrs Judy Bester, students, Democratic Party MP Mr Ken Andrew and a Dutch objector Mr Pieter van Reenen

They were refused entry at a number of gates to Parliament but were eventually allowed inside. They handed the signatures to the Minister's secretary after being told that Mr Coetsee was not available

To mark international conscientious objector's day, picketers lined Main Road,

Rondebosch yesterday

Among the protesters were Dr Toms, Mr Peter Moll, who spent 363 days in detention barracks at Voortrekker Hoogte in 1979, and Mr van Reenen

Mr van Reenen has been touring South Africa in the company of Vietnam veteran Mr Greg Payton who, as a result of his experiences, is an active campaigner against militarisation worldwide, and Howard Clark of the War Resisters International in London

Approximately 200 students attended a protest meeting at the University of Cape Town



PEACEFUL PICKET: Conscientious objectors Dr Ivan Toms, Mr Peter Moll and Mr Pieter van Reenen of Amsterdam picket on Main Road, Rondebosch, on International Conscientious Objectors Day yesterday.

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The hon member for Greytown will withdraw from the Chamber [Interjections] The hon member deliberately said the hon the Minister was telling lies He may not say it, particularly not after I had observed that he should make fewer interjections The hon member will withdraw from the Chamber

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS Mr Chairman, on a point of order It is customary in this House, as you are well aware, to call upon an hon member to withdraw what he has said before summarily dismissing him May I suggest or may I ask you kindly to ask the hon member whether he is prepared to withdraw or not before summarily dismissing him from this House?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! The hon member must realize that I am charged with the interpretation of the rules and regulations and decorum in this House The hon member for Greytown was continually making interjections and immediately after I had called upon him to stop doing so he interjected that the hon the Minister was telling lies I think that is going too far but in view of the fact that the hon member put the interpellation, I will ask him to withdraw that remark

Mr P C CRONJÉ Mr Chairman, I withdraw it

*The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I hope I can be given a little injury time, otherwise I am not going to complete the match [Interjections]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE The hon the Minister will receive injury time

*The MINISTER I just want to tell the hon member for Pinetown that he knows why we cannot succeed in arraigning these people before the courts It is because there is so much intimidation that people do not want to come forward as witnesses Now the hon member wants us to appoint a commission of inquiry to find witnesses They will not testify Intimidation plays a role before a commission and it plays a role before the courts

That is why we say let us stabilise the situation as we are now doing and then I ask UDF and Cosatu and the hon member for Greytown to stay out of it [Interjections] because the UDF is the public arm of the ANC [Interjections] The ANC stands for violence They are not prepared to renounce violence That is why

violence is continuing, they do not want peace After all, we have a great deal of evidence of this .

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! Even the injury time of the hon the Minister has now expired
Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Meyerton: SAP present at public meeting

*1 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order †

Whether any members of the South African Police were present at a public meeting held at Meyerton on or about 20 April 1989 and attended by a certain Minister, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) how many members were present there and (b) what is the name of the Minister concerned?

B932E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Yes

(a) Sufficient police officials to deal with any given situation which could have arisen

(b) The name furnished by the hon member

Stella Hospital, medicine disappearing

*2 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development †

(1) Whether a quantity of medicine disappeared at the Stella Hospital recently, if so, (a) when and (b) what is the estimated cost of this medicine,

(2) whether a charge of theft was laid with the South African Police in this regard if not, why not.

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

B940E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) No,

(a) and (b) fall away,

(2) falls away,

(3) no

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, the fact that the price of the missing medicine was paid by the doctor concerned was probably the reason for no charge being laid with the Police Does the Minister agree, however, that the disappearance of the medicine, which has been admitted, is a serious ethical offence? Secondly, the hospital board concerned requested an investigation into the management of medicine in that particular hospital I am asking the Minister if he knows anything about that

†The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the facts at my disposal, furnished to me by the Cape Provincial Administration, are the following Firstly, the Stella hospital is privately subsidized Secondly, it does not have a hospital board, but is managed by an autonomous committee Thirdly, the standards and the tariffs fall under the Provincial Administration, but nothing else Fourthly, according to facts at my disposal, a doctor who worked sessions in the hospital bought medicine amounting to R470 from the hospital

SADF/SWA Territorial Force: full/partial pay

*3 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Defence

Whether any members of the South African Defence Force and the South West African Territorial Force who belong to units that (a) have been demobilised since 1 April 1989 and (b) are still to be demobilised are being retained in South West Africa/Namibia on full or partial pay, if so, (i) how many, (ii) for what purpose and (iii) for what period?

B941E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Although elements of the South West African Territorial Force were demobilised in accordance with the settlement plan, the infiltration by heavily armed Swapo forces necessitated certain re-mobilisation Negotiations are at present being conducted to re-instate the settlement plan as it was on 31 March 1989 It

is for this reason that I can at present not reply to the hon member's questions (a) and (b) Fall away

Skin-lighteners: representations regarding potential danger

*4 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) Whether he and/or his Department has received any representations with regard to the potential danger of the use of so-called skin-lighteners, if so, what is the nature of these representations,

(2) whether he is considering taking any steps with regard to the distribution of these products, if so what steps, if not, why not?

B942E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes, the banning of skin-lighteners was requested,

(2) yes, I have already banned the sale and distribution of skin-lighteners with effect from 1 January 1991

Civil case on hormonal herbicides

*5 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Agriculture

(1) Whether, with reference to the now withdrawn civil case on hormonal herbicides which was before the Natal Supreme Court, his Department supplied any aid and/or information to either of the parties then involved, if so, (a) to which party, (b) what information and (c) why,

(2) whether he and/or his Department has at any time considered or discussed with any parties the question of compensation for damage caused by the use of hormonal herbicides, if so what was considered or discussed?

B945E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(1) Yes (a), (b) and (c) The relevant scientific information as well as the results and findings of the advisory committee on the use of hormone herbicides were made available to both parties in order to

B.10.117 (6/5/87)

SA conscientious objectors getting international support

254

IMPRISONED conscientious objectors should be released, speakers at an International Conscientious Objectors' Day meeting focusing on SA said at Wits University yesterday

On May 15 each year pacifist groups worldwide highlight the plight of conscientious objectors in one country SA was chosen this year after the imprisonment of objectors David Bruce, Charles Bester and Saul Batzofin

A fourth objector, Ivan Toms, is out on bail pending an appeal

Hundreds of students listened yesterday as Vietnam veteran Greg Payton drew parallels between Vietnam veterans and South Africans who had fought in the SADF on the border

Taken to drugs

Payton, a member of Vietnam Veterans Against War, said he witnessed post-traumatic stress disorders among SADF conscripts

"Many of them have taken to drugs. One conscript's attention span was not longer than two minutes. He was so afraid," he said

Conscription was dividing father and son, and families were falling apart

Payton said although the Vietnamese had forgotten the war, veterans in the US were still suffering the after-effects. A total of 58 000 Americans had

ADELE BALETA

lost their lives on the battlefields and more than 60 000 had committed suicide since the end of the war

He expressed fears that the same situation could result in SA

André Zaaiman, a former infantry captain and conscientious objector, was to have spoken at RAU, but its SRC banned the meeting at the last minute. He spoke at Wits University instead

Members of RAU's SRC were not available for comment yesterday

Zaaiman said objecting gave a clear and unambiguous message to the state that it could not force people to do what they did not want to do

The Conscientious Objectors' Support Group launched a campaign last week marked by public meetings, concerts, and petitions calling for the release of objectors and asking that they be given acceptable alternatives to military service

□ Sapa reports that a petition with signatures from more than 5 200 people demanding the release of Toms, Bruce, Bester and Batzofin, was handed to Parliament yesterday. Toms, and Judy Bester, whose son Charles, 18, is serving six years for refusing to serve in the SADF, accompanied Ken Andrews (DP Gardens) to the Justice Minister's office to deliver the petition

Blom 18/5/89 (254) (B) (C)

COMMERCE CALLS FOR ARMY CAMP CHANGES

CAPE TOWN — The recent announcement by Defence Minister Magnus Malan that part-time military service is to be effectively cut by 50% from July has been welcomed by organised commerce as a positive development likely to boost productivity levels throughout the economy.

But, following a manpower committee survey to identify issues which still cause concern, Malan has been requested to give further thought to his decision that Citizen Force and Commando Force members will in future be called up for a full 30 days a year spread over 10 years.

Cape Town's Chamber of Commerce says the survey once again reinforces previous concern that periodic camps spread over many years created mate-

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

rial disruptions for SA business. The chamber adds that it was not the length of the annual camps but rather the disruption it caused to businesses in the absence of staff members on camps each year.

Requirements

Most chamber members polled advocated a shorter period of commitment. Rather than the commitment to 10 30-day camps over 10 years, there was preference for six 60-day camps spread over six years — subject to the provision that the call-up was not longer than needed in any one year.

In developing the issue further

the chamber notes that the military has already taken into account the special requirements of specific trainee categories. It proposes that this principle should now be extended to accommodate seasonal fluctuations in business.

There is still criticism that certain vocational categories in the public sector enjoy blanket exemption from military service, a facility not extended to the private sector.

Organised commerce has raised this issue before and assurances have been given that this system would be phased out, but there is no sign of this. New representations are to be made to a committee of inquiry chaired by Lt-Gen Jan van Loggenberg, appointed to review the military's manpower needs.

Staw 19/5/87

(256)



'Enemy air attacks never a threat'

SAAF supreme in Angola — Malan

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

WARMBATHS — Enemy air attacks in the Angolan war had "never turned out to be a real threat to our forces", says General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence.

Addressing the SA Air Force Association's Congress in Warmbaths yesterday, he said, "At one stage rumours were spread that the Air Force had lost its supremacy in the air."

General Malan said that Cuban propagandists argued repeatedly that the peace agreement followed Cuban military successes.

Position of strength

"Facts, however, dispute this assertion. The reality is that South Africa's military achievements actually forced the Cubans and the Angolans to start talking about the settlement plan for South West Africa/Angola."

"This is why we entered into the talks from a position of strength."

General Malan spelt out the South African involvement in south east Angola which he said began towards the middle of 1987.

He said in contrast to the "vast" combined Angolan and Cuban force which at times numbered more than 23 000 men, there were never more than 3 000 South African troops deployed.

More than 7 000 enemy forces were known to have been killed. "In the same period South Africa lost 31 brave heroes."

"We lost three tanks, four infantry combat vehicles, one fighter aircraft and one light aircraft."

Examples of the losses on the other side were 94 tanks, 14 sophisticated fighter aircraft, 108 armoured personnel carriers, 372 logistics vehicles, 48 missile systems and 8 helicopters.

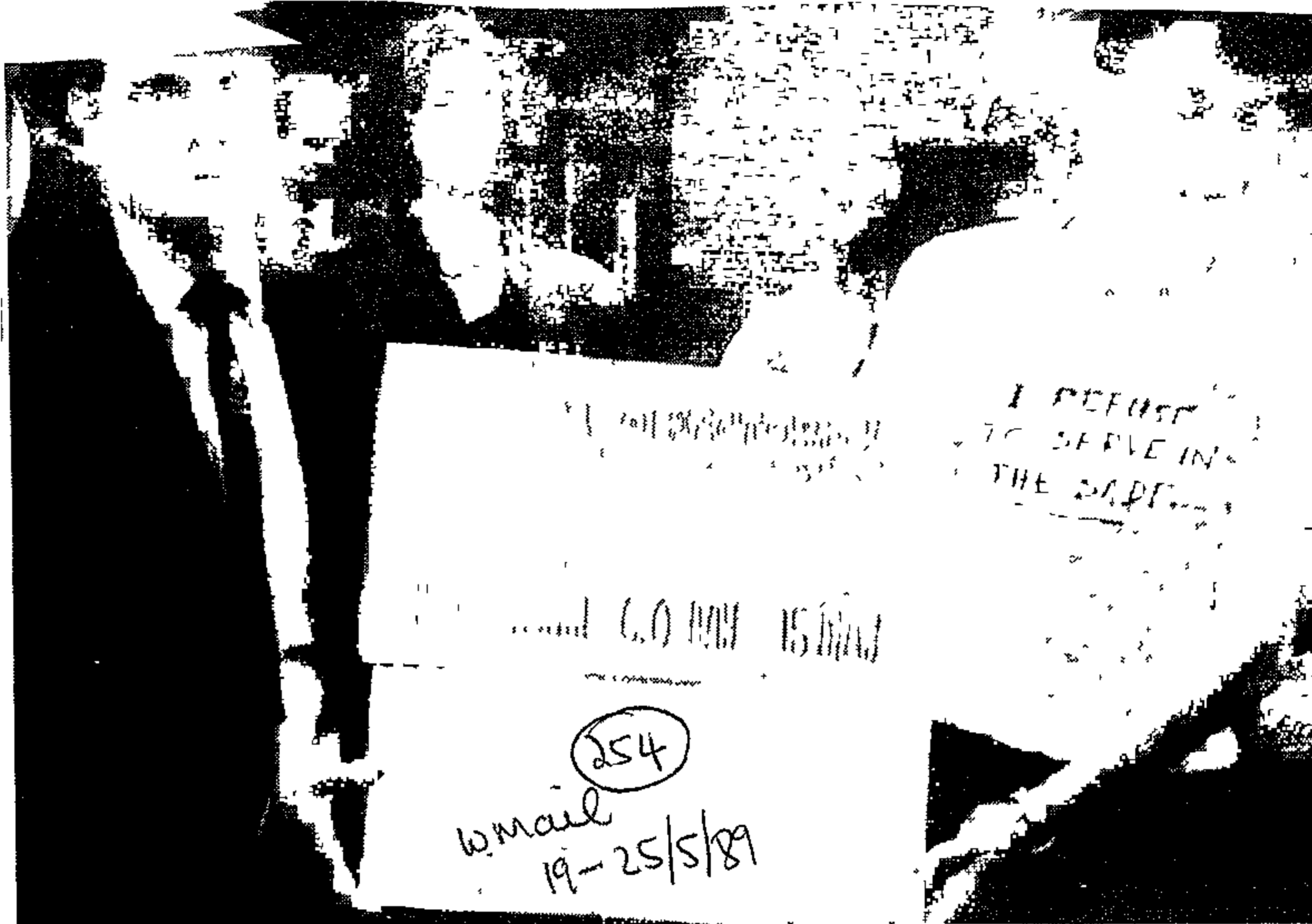
"We manipulated the air situation in south east Angola to suit us best," General Malan said.

"However when the SAAF was called upon they performed in a fantastic way and achieved, as always, only success."

"The strength and capability of our Air Force should not be underestimated. To put it bluntly we are not helpless."

"The opposite is true — with our capabilities in the sky we can hit far and hard," he said.

General Malan said that one of the spin-offs of the Namibian/Angolan peace plan was national reconciliation in Angola.



Ivan Toms and Cameron Dugmore protest for the release of jailed objectors on International CO Day

Picture: RASHID LOMBARD

World-wide protests over jailed objectors

By GAVIN EVANS

PROTESTS for the release of jailed South African conscientious objectors were held outside Pretoria's embassies in 12 European and American cities this week.

These actions formed part of a week-long campaign in South Africa, Europe and the United States which reached its climax on International Conscientious Objectors Day on Monday, according to the secretary of War Resisters International, Howard Clark.

Clark, together with Vietnam veteran Greg Payton and Dutch objector Pieter van Reenen, returned to England yesterday after an 18-day fact-finding visit in South Africa.

He said that during their stay they addressed over 20 public meetings in eight cities.

They were also part of a delegation which delivered petitions for the release of jailed objectors, signed by more than 5 000 people, to the parliamentary office of Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee.

Last week they visited David Bruce and Charles Bester, both of whom

are serving six-year sentences for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force, and restricted former hunger striker Sandile Thusi.

"Our time in South Africa seemed to coincide with a revival of public anti-war protest in South Africa," Clark said.

Among the European activities to mark International Conscientious Objectors Day was a two-week cycle tour from Bonn to Strasbourg. This was followed by a rally near the European parliament focusing on conscription and objection in South Africa.

In London, Jubilee, a group aligned to the Liberal-Democratic Party, distributed cakes celebrating the 19th birthday of Charles Bester while 12 South African objectors burned their call-up papers outside the South African embassy.

Eight West and East Berlin peace groups sent an open letter to State President PW Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan calling for an

end to military conscription, while in Dresden a church service focusing on objection in South Africa was held.

In Budapest, Hungary, which has recently recognised the right to object to military service on political grounds, a public protest on South African conscientious objectors was held.

"We are particularly pleased about the participation of groups in the communist countries in the campaign. It's the first time this has happened around an issue not directly connected to Europe," Clark said.

In Cape Town 30 objectors held a 12-hour picket while Black Sash members held pickets calling for the alternatives to military service in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town. Public meetings were held in seven South African cities.

About 20 000 cards calling for the release of imprisoned objectors were posted to Malan and another 10 000 were expected to be delivered in the next week, according to the Conscientious Objectors Support Group, which co-ordinated the campaign.

Malan blames freedom delay on 'hidden motives'

(254)

'SA stance on Namibian independence is clear'

1st Day 19/5/89

WARMBATHS — Any intentional delay in the Namibian settlement plan would be held to the account of those who apparently had hidden motives and did not regard the orderly development of the territory as a first priority, Defence Minister Magnus Malan said yesterday

He told the congress of the SA Air Force Association here that he trusted the settlement plan would now get back on course. Those involved in it knew precisely where they stood with SA and knew the Republic's points of departure and expectations

The successful implementation of the settlement plan was important, because the door was open for peace and stability in Namibia, with positive spin-offs for Angola, where the concept of national reconciliation seemed to be taking off

ANC terrorists would lose some of their hideouts, and their freedom of movement would be restricted.

The US was honour-bound to support Unita, and claims and accusations of SA destabilisation of Angola would therefore no longer be made

He said SA could no more prescribe the particular form of government of the future independent Namibia than it

could for Angola or neighbouring territories "We would have preferred a government that is stable, and under which progress and development was pursued on a broad front. This would also be to SA's advantage

"But when the day of independence comes, SWA/Namibia will have to accept its responsibility as a self-sufficient state just like any other country"

Present world politics made one thing very clear: independence alone could not satisfy people in the long term. It had to be accompanied by freedom of thought and action in the political field and reward of initiative in the economic field

Dealing with SA's involvement in Angola in 1987 and last year, Malan said it had been argued that the peace agreement followed Cuban military successes and a loss of air supremacy

The reality was that SA's military achievements actually forced the Cubans and the Angolans to start talking about the settlement plan for Namibia



"This is why we entered the talks from a position of strength"

In contrast to the vast combined Cuban and Angolan forces, which at times numbered more than 23 000 men, there were never more than 3 000 SA troops deployed

The enemy had lost more than 7 000 killed and in the same period SA lost 31 brave heroes

SA also lost three tanks, four infantry combat vehicles, one fighter aircraft and one light aircraft

The losses on the Angolan side, apart from lives, confirmed why Angola and Cuba had to negotiate

"I give only a few examples of their losses, namely 94 tanks, 14 sophisticated fighter aircraft, 108 armoured personnel carriers, 372 logistics vehicles, 48 missile systems of various kinds and eight helicopters," said Malan

Experts estimated the cost of these losses as well over \$1bn

Enemy attacks from the air never "and I repeat never" turned out to be a real threat to SA forces "In fact we manipulated the air situation in SE Angola to suit us best"

The SAAF was not helpless, could hit far and hard and could provide close support to ground forces whenever necessary — Sapa

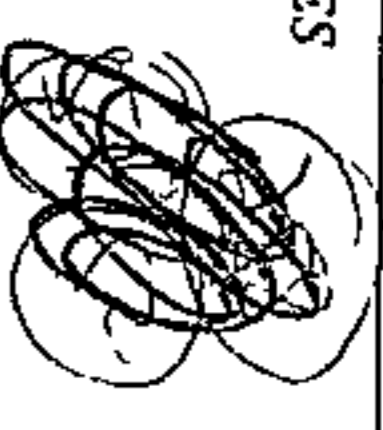
Thursday

1167

THURSDAY, 18 MAY 1989

1168

HOUSE OF DELEGATES



for (i) pre-primary, (ii) primary and (iii) secondary pupils as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what is the estimated cost of providing these classrooms?

QUESTIONS
† Indicates translated version

D86E

For written reply

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Own Affairs

(1) (a) (i) 36

Indian Schools, classrooms

(ii) 322

14 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture

(b) (i) Nil

(1) (a) How many (i) additional classrooms at existing schools, and (ii) classrooms at new schools, administered by his Department were built in 1988 and (b) how many classrooms in each of these categories were built for (i) pre-primary, (ii) primary and (iii) secondary pupils,

(ii) 151

(iii) 207

(2) Yes

(a) (i) 477

(ii) Nil

(iii) Nil

As at 16-05-89

(b) ±R13 million

(2) whether there is a shortage of classrooms for Indian pupils at present, if so, (a) what was the shortage in respect of classrooms

Thursday

1169

FRIDAY, 19 MAY 1989

1170

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

SADF publications financed

476 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Defence

(a) How many magazines, periodicals or other publications were produced, financed or in any way financially assisted by any section of the South African Defence Force in 1988, (b) what is the name of each of these publications and (c) what was the cost to the Defence Force of producing, financing or financially assisting each specified publication?

B914E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) The 15 publications in List A were financed directly, and the 97 in List B were financed indirectly through the use of personnel and existing facilities

(b)

(c)

Publication	Cost to the SA Defence Force in the 1988/89 financial year
LIST A	
Bospos Bulletin for Educational Technology	R1 000
Cadet Contact	R1 400
Disa	R56 000
Indaba	R23 551
Liason Letter for Military Veterans	R360
Livango	R23 184
Visidibane	R2 700
	R24
	R2 700

Publication	Cost to the SA Defence Force in the 1988/89 financial year
LIST B	
Militaria	R42 340
Military Academy	
Yearbook	R3 472
SA Defence Force	R33 014
SA Weemag	R10 833
The Warrior	R240 000
Zipfel	R4 000

Publication	Cost to the SA Defence Force in the 1988/89 financial year
LIST B	
47 Skriba	
Aardvark	
Ad Astra	
Aegerie Victoriam	
Alte Pere	
Armour Action	
Bastion	
Bateleur 44	
Bivouac	
Bravo	
Bulletin	
By-Bee	
Certa Cito	
Channel 506	
Chiroptera	
Corbado	
Crescendo	
De Goede Hoop	
Die Mosdop	
Enclaver	
Gerbera	
Indlovu	
In Hoc Signo	
Insizwa	
Krewiet	
Kleingeld-Kommando	
Kloofnuus	
Knersus	
Korraal	
Lichawe	
Medic	
Medic Medium	
Medlyn	
Mihlita	
Milmed	
Motseta	
Mvele-Phanda	
Navy News	
Nine Flames	
Newletter 2 Medical Battalion Group	
Newletter 14 Artillery Regiment	
Newletter Drakensberger	
Newletter of the Johannesburg West Commando	

1171

FRIDAY, 19 MAY 1989

1172

Handwritten: Huisaard
2544

Newsletter Regiment Dan Pienaar	Supero
Newsletter Regiment Pretorius	Tekwaan Tales
Newsletter SAS Rand	The Anthill
Newsletter Soutpansberg Military Area	The Boabab
Northwest Forum	The Crows Nest
Nturhisano	The Infantryman
Oktavo	Three Feathers
Oshifo Shonwa	Uniform
Parade	Unit Focus
Paratus	Verbum Sapientu
Perdeskoen	Vier Zero
Pergamus	Vigilantia
Petimus	Wingfo
Praevenimus	Yearbook of 1 Construction Regiment
Primus	Yearbook of 1 Parachute Battalion
Pro vita	Yearbook of 1 SA Infantry Battalion
Pro vo	Yearbook of 2 Special Service Battalion
Regulus	Yearbook of 2 SA Cape Corps Battalion
Reveille	Yearbook of 2 Engineering Squadron
Rotor Torque	Yearbook of 4 SA Infantry Battalion
Rumour	Yearbook of 7 SA Infantry Battalion
SA Army Women's College Journal	Yearbook of 4 Field Regiment
SA Army Women's College News	Yearbook of the Army Gymnasium
Salute	Yearbook of the Personnel Service School
Sophist	Yearbook of the SWA Territory Force
SPDC Times	Yearbook of the Infantry School
Strelitzia	
Sukkerbos	

INTERPELLATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Abrahams, Mr T— <i>General Affairs</i> Constitutional Development and Planning, 45	De Jager, Mr C D— <i>General Affairs</i> Finance, 57 Justice, 1091
Abram, Mr S— <i>Own Affairs</i> Budget, 839	Devan, Mr P I— <i>Own Affairs</i> Housing, 507
Andrew, Mr K M— <i>General Affairs</i> Education and Development Aid, 331	Eglin, Mr C W— <i>General Affairs</i> Law and Order, 443
Barnard, Dr M S— <i>General Affairs</i> National Health and Population Development, 7	Ellis, Mr M J— <i>Own Affairs</i> Education and Culture, 468 Health Services and Welfare, 932
Burrows, Mr R M— <i>Own Affairs</i> Education and Culture, 94, 259, 699, 1110	Gerber, Mr A— <i>Own Affairs</i> Chairman of Ministers' Council, 163 Education and Culture, 618, 809
Coetzee, Mr H J— <i>Own Affairs</i> Chairman of Ministers' Council, 13	Iyman, Mr J V— <i>General Affairs</i> Economic Affairs and Technology, 303 <i>Own Affairs</i> Local Government and Agriculture, 281
Cronjé, Mr P C— <i>General Affairs</i> State President 1097 Transport Affairs 790	Johnson, Mr J D— <i>Own Affairs</i> Budget, 181
Dasoo, Mr I C— <i>Own Affairs</i> Housing 727	Koeberg, Mr C— <i>Own Affairs</i> Local Government and Housing 381

'Trojan Horse' members subpoenaed

Staff Reporter

THIRTEEN police and Defence Force members who were involved in the "Trojan Horse" shooting incident in Athlone in 1985 have been subpoenaed to appear in the Supreme Court on August 1, on a charge of murder in a private prosecution.

The security force members — who were concealed in crates at the back of a Transport Services truck — opened fire on people who were allegedly stoning passing vehicles and two youths, Michael Miranda, 11, and Shaun Magmoed, 16, and Mr Jonathan Claasens were killed.

Last year a Wynberg inquest magistrate, Mr G Hoffmann, found that Lieutenant Douw Vermeulen, who was in command of the nine-man task force on the truck, and his men were guilty of negligence and had caused the death of the three.

Parents seek prosecution

The finding was forwarded to the Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr Niel Rossouw, who declined to prosecute. Mr Rossouw subsequently confirmed he had issued a "nolle prosequi" (non prosecution) certificate, which once issued enables anyone who thinks the Attorney-General has made an incorrect decision to take the case to court.

As a result, a private prosecution will be brought by Mrs Georgina Williams, mother of Michael, and Mr Martin Magmoed, father of Shaun.

The men who have been subpoenaed are Colonel P Janse van Rensburg, Major Christiaan Loedolf, Commandant S Pienaar, Lieutenant Douw Vermeulen, Sergeant F van Niekerk, Sergeant J J Burger, Constable W K F Puchert, Constable P M du Toit, Warrant-Officer A Swart, Sergeant J Sayer, Constable A J Smit, Constable A J Rossell and Sergeant A M Smit.

Mr Jeremy Gauntlett SC, assisted by Mr Les Rose-Innes, will lead the prosecution for the families.

Mr Flip Hattingh SC and Mr Jurie Wessels, both of Johannesburg, will appear for Lt Vermeulen and the men on the truck. Mr W Burger SC, assisted by Mr Piet de Jager of Pretoria, will appear for the SADF members. Mr P de Bruyn SC, of Port Elizabeth, assisted by Mr Anton Veldhuizen, will appear for the police officers who planned the operation.

if the debt had been repaid at exchange

Alleged SA arms dealers are not diplomats, says Foreign Affairs

SUSAN RUSSELL (254)

THE two Johannesburg men arrested in New York on Friday, after allegedly trying to sell guns to US Federal agents posing as arms smugglers, were not SA diplomats, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday

The SA Consul-General in New York was in touch with US authorities over the matter, she said

Heinz Gluckle, 45, Syd Baker, 39, US arms broker, Michael Devlin, 45, and his wife Betsy were arrested outside a New York restaurant. A Sapa report said the agents had expressed interest in selling arms to a Colombian terrorist organisation known as M19

Foreign Affairs said Baker and Gluckle were both private citizens acting on their own behalf. One of the men held a German passport, although he had lived in SA for 25 years, the spokesman said.

US Press reports say that they and the Devlin couple have been charged with firearms smuggling and contravening the US Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986.

Sapa also quotes US Press reports as saying the South Africans claimed they were co-owners of an arms factory. A sample of weapons they could supply were allegedly sent to the US on a Lufthansa flight in February and a second consignment of 250 weapons valued at \$56 000 sent this month

This latest incident comes not long after French authorities trapped Armscor agent Daniel Storm in an arms deal with US dealer Douglas Bernhardt and three members of an Irish loyalist paramilitary group who were allegedly trying to sell the SA diplomat parts of the Blowpipe missile system.

The international furore over SA's alleged dealings with the Irish organisation led to a hasty investigation by the SA authorities

Defence Minister Magnus Malan subsequently told Parliament that state officials had been caught up in unauthorised matters, but that neither government nor Armscor were involved in the sale of weapons to terrorist organisations

I Perkins

SA men in US arms scam 'not diplomats'

CRP: Trms 22/5/89

256

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The two Johannesburg men arrested in New York on Friday after allegedly trying to sell guns to US Federal agents posing as arms smugglers were not SA diplomats, a Foreign Affairs spokeswoman said yesterday.

She added the South African Consul-General in New York was in touch with US authorities over the matter.

Mr Heinz Gluckle, 45, Mr Syd Baker, 39, US arms broker, Mr Michael Devlin, 45 and his wife Betsy were arrested outside a New York restaurant.

A Sapa report said the agents had expressed interest in selling arms to a Colombian terrorist organisation known as M19.

Foreign Affairs said Mr Baker and Mr Gluckle were both private citizens acting on their own behalf.

One of the men held a German passport although he had lived in SA for 25 years the spokesman said.

An Armscor spokesman declined to comment saying it was not policy to do so.

According to US press reports they and the Devlin couple have been charged with firearms smuggling and contravening the US Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 which made it a federal offence to do business with SA companies.

Sapa also quotes US press reports as saying the South Africans claimed they were co-owners of an arms factory.

A sample of weapons they could supply were allegedly sent to the US on a Lufthansa flight in February and a second consignment of 250 weapons valued at \$56 000 (R151 000) sent this month.

This latest incident comes only weeks after French authorities trapped Armscor agent, Mr Daniel Storm, in an arms deal with US dealer, Mr Douglas Bernhardt, and three members of an Irish loyalist paramilitary group who were allegedly trying to sell the SA diplomat parts of the Blowpipe missile system.

The international furore over SA's alleged dealings with the Irish organisation led to a hasty investigation by the SA authorities.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, subsequently informed Parliament that state officials had been caught up in unauthorised matters but that neither the government nor Armscor were involved in the sale or delivery of weapons to terrorist organisations.

Mr Storm, the minister said, had made an agreement with Mr Bernhardt and when he had made the appointment with the arms dealers had not known any other persons would be present.

Humane

1179 MONDAY, 22 MAY 1989

(iii) Ntuzuma Town, Inanda and elsewhere in the tribal area, District Ndwedwe, and Waterfall/Langelonten, District Pinetown

(d) (i) On request of the Black Government concerned

(ii) On request of the residents concerned

(iii) As a result of the flooding of the land below the Inanda Dam

(e) (i) 43 families

(ii) 408 families

(iii) 57 families, 219 families and 83 families.

Blacks moved from Black spots

438 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(a) How many Blacks were moved from Black spots to Black states in 1988 and (b) (i) from which Black spots, (ii) to which Black states and (iii) why were they moved in each case?

B859E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(a) None

(b) Falls away

Illegal possession of fire-arms

444 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many persons were arrested in each province of the Republic in 1988 for (i) illegal possession of fire-arms and (ii) being in possession of stolen fire-arms and (b) how many of the lawful owners of such fire-arms were traced in each category?

B866E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

	(i)	(ii)
Cape Province	375	217
Transvaal	718	669
Natal	1 497	530
Orange Free State	75	51

1180

	(i)	(ii)
Cape Province	196	154
Transvaal	403	1 441
Natal	459	391
Orange Free State	31	50

Fire-arms licences

445 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) How many persons in the Republic were as at 31 December 1988 licensed to possess fire-arms and (b) what was the total number of licences issued as at that date,

(2) how many applications for licences were (a) received and (b) granted in 1988,

(3) how many fire-arms were reported lost or stolen in 1988,

(4) whether, in 1988, any persons were declared unfit to possess fire-arms, if so, how many?

B867E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 1 098 791

(b) 2 756 635

(2) (a) 130 856

(b) 123 456

(3) 7 524

(4) Yes, 2 424

Military disability pensions

457 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(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 1988?

B892E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(a) 11 677

(b) R43 390 593,02

1181 MONDAY, 22 MAY 1989

Establishment of police force in specified areas

517. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, in terms of section 21 of the National States Constitution Act, No 21 of 1971, he has permitted the (a) establishment, (b) control, (c) organization and (d) administration of a police force in (i) Gazankulu, (ii) Lebowa, (iii) KaNgwane, (iv) KwaNdebele, (v) Qwaqwa and (vi) KwaZulu, if so, subject to what conditions in each case,

(2) whether the (a) control, (b) organization and (c) administration of any personnel of the police force transferred to the government of each of the self-governing territories referred to above is subject to any conditions determined by him, if so,

which such conditions has he determined? B978E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) and (2) No

Robben Island: prisoners

521 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Justice

How many prisoners were being held at the (a) maximum security and (b) medium security prison on Robben Island as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

B982E

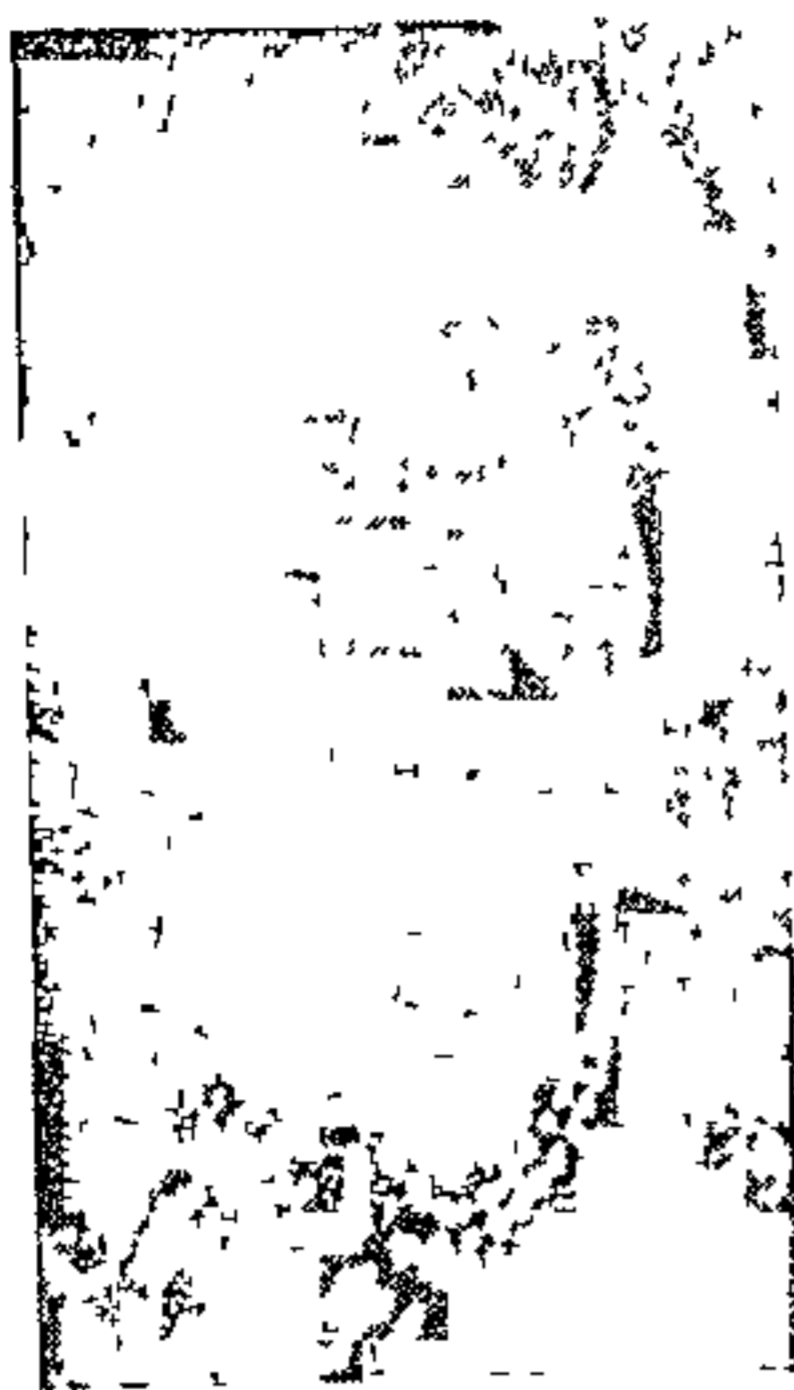
The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

On 11 May 1989, the figures were as follows

(a) 325

(b) 305

Humane



Mrs Thatcher

Israelis implicated in arms scandal

copy Times
22/5/89

254

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Mrs Thatcher is to raise the involvement of Israel's Mossad intelligence service in the South African Blowpipe missile scandal when she holds two days of talks with Israeli Prime Minister Mr Yitzhak Shamir in London this week.

According to senior Whitehall sources, the British Prime Minister is to demand an explanation from Mr Shamir as to how loyalist extremists in Ulster received weapons shipments from Lebanon.

MI6 believes the shipments were organised on behalf of the South Africans, who were trading arms for missile secrets, by agents of Mossad.

PM wants answers

"The Prime Minister intends to ask some straight questions over Mossad's involvement and she expects some plausible answers" according to one official.

The long-running South African operation to acquire details of Britain's new Starstreak missile system, which could be copied by Armscor, was exposed last month following the arrest of five men in a Paris hotel.

Three Ulster Loyalists and an American arms dealer are alleged to have been caught handing over a demonstration Blowpipe missile to Mr Daniel Storm, an Armscor employee operating in Paris as a South African diplomat. The weapon had been stolen from an army barracks in Northern Ireland.

MI6 believes that Loyalist weapons caches found in recent months in Northern Ireland were bought with South African money and shipped via armed militias in the Christian areas of Lebanon.

The age, type and serial numbers found on some of the weapons, many of them Russian-made AK-47 rifles, have led the security services to suspect strongly that Israel was the source.

An attack last week by Loyalist extremists on a Sinn Fein advice centre in the Ardoyne area of Belfast, in which an RPG-7 rocket was used, has reinforced Whitehall's belief of Israeli involvement in the supply of weapons to Loyalist paramilitaries.

Mossad's suspected involvement in the operation, which security sources now believe has provided the formerly poorly armed Loyalist extremists with modern weaponry comparable with the IRA, is likely to add further friction to Mrs Thatcher's meeting with the Israeli Prime Minister.

Mrs Thatcher is expected to make clear to Mr Shamir that Britain will not tolerate Mossad's involvement in the supply of weapons to Ulster terrorists. It is the second time in less than a year that Mossad has been linked to an arms find in Britain.

Last year after Police discovered a weapons cache in a house in Hull a Palestinian student, Ismael Sowan, admitted during his trial that he was an agent working for Mossad.

Two months later counter-espionage officers of MI5 ordered a five-man Mossad cell still operating in London to leave Britain immediately.

The expulsion of the Mossad cell led to a six-month rift between Mossad and Britain's MI6 service responsible for foreign intelligence gathering. During the six-month split, officers say no intelligence information was passed between Britain and Israel.

After the exchange of information resumed late last year, security sources say Mossad has greatly assisted in the investigation into the planting of a bomb on the Pan Am jet which killed 270 people in the Lockerbie disaster.

Israel's sophisticated arms industry shares a close working relationship with South Africa's Armscor corporation which is forced to acquire by clandestine means hi-tech weapons technology due to the 1977 UN arms embargo imposed on South Africa.

Lawyer attacks govt on pensions

THE frustrations that have beset former soldier John Choeu in his 43-year-long fight to get a war pension have moved a human rights lawyer to launch an attack on government.

And a donor, who wanted to remain anonymous, telephoned to say he wished to give R100 to the war veteran who lives in abject poverty in the barren northern Cape area of Madibogo.

Business Day reported last Friday that Choeu and 35 other war veterans who were now Bophuthatswana citizens had not received their pensions, even though the SA Foreign Affairs Department had announced in February that funds had been forwarded to the TBVC states with effect from January 1

THEO RAWANA

Lawyers for Human Rights national director Brian Currin said on Friday it was a disgrace that people had to fight and face long delays to get their pensions.

"The way black ex-civil servants and pensioners are treated by government is an utter disgrace," he said

"The pensions paid to these people are an insult, considering what senior politicians are paying themselves"

The Bophuthatswana Foreign Affairs Department, contacted for comment, said the Internal Affairs Department was handling the matter

Attempts to contact the Internal Affairs Department's secretary at the weekend were fruitless

BID 22/5/87

SADF tender for 800 army homes

PHW
22/5/89 Pretoria Correspondent (254)

The South African Defence Force has invited private tenders for the construction of 800 homes at Pomfret in the Vryburg area — new home of 32 Battalion

Conservative estimates place the value of the building contract at about R50 million

32 Battalion — consisting of black Angolans and their families — are being moved from their former base at Buffalo in the Caprivi to the ghost town of Pomfret, a deserted Kalahari mining town

A notice in the Government Gazette stipulated the construction of 800 three-bedroomed houses of approximately 70 square metres each, for members of the battalion and their families. Tenders closed last week and the contract will be awarded soon

The unit and community — consisting of about 6 000 people, their equipment and personal belongings — are being moved by air, road and rail at staggering cost

Since the end of March a fleet of 33 furniture removal vans have been hauling goods from the Caprivi to Pomfret — the biggest single moving contract awarded in South Africa

About 300 Samil truckloads of military equipment were moved, while a trainload of people arrive at Vryburg every 5 days, to be bused to Pomfret

The cost of relocating the unit — excluding construction on the new base — has been estimated at R30 million, but the figure is expected to rise

According to the Officer Commanding 32 Battalion, Colonel Delpont, it will take about 8 weeks to relocate the whole unit and their families. About 60 percent of the unit has already arrived at their new home.

About 350 existing houses and single quarters has been occupied by soldiers and their families, while 700 tents have been erected to house families while new homes are being constructed

PETER DELMAR

Held 'arms dealers' directors of SA firm

THE two SA men arrested in New York last week on charges of illegal arms dealing were identified yesterday as directors of an East Rand engineering firm which manufactured the pistols concerned.

A source at the Varan factory at Chloor-kop near Edenvale said the company had previously sold the pistols overseas.

Sydney Baker, 39 and Heinz Gluckle, 45, were detained on Friday with a US arms broker after allegedly trying to sell guns to US federal agents posing as arms smugglers. They allegedly agreed to supply 8 000 Varan PMX pistols to the agent, with a view to selling them to a Colombian terrorist group. Baker and Gluckle, a Ger-

man citizen who has lived in SA for 25 years, are shareholders in Varan (Pty) Ltd.

A man who identified himself as a shareholder said the company had sold the pistols overseas as well as marketing them extensively domestically. He declined to say where they had been sold.

□ A Johannesburg arms dealer said the pistols were half the price of most similar weapons at about R1 000 each.

□ An Armscor spokesman declined to comment on a report that the two men had claimed they could supply rifles, missiles and other military equipment.

the SA average
aggression, en-
on an intellectu-

hide deep-seated feelings of inferiority. Its
fabrication could also point to loneliness.
- Sapa.

SADF to spend R43m on base

TIM COHEN

254

1510 am
23/5/87
THE SADF expected to pay R43m to house members of 32 Battalion who were being moved from Caprivi to the deserted Kalahari mining town of Pomfret, an SADF spokesman said yesterday.

The SADF has put out tenders for the construction of 800 three-bedroomed houses of about 70m² for members of the black battalion and their families.

Tenders closed last week and the contract would be awarded soon. The SADF had bought the deserted mining base for R4,1m and paid R2,5m for improvements which included the construction of a tent-town where part of the 6 000-strong community was being housed.

The community is being moved from its old base which was at Buffalo.

NATAL UNREST DEATHS

Deaths from September 1987 to May 22 1989:.....	770
Deaths reported by police yesterday:.....	0
TOTAL:.....	770

10 MINUTE WORD

Smart move
did the job
for one-man
oil company

16110912315789
254 (1873)
LYNN CARLISLE

JOINING forces with the SA Army Foundation 10 years ago under the Action Products scheme has helped SA's only one-man jobber oil company survive against competition from the major oil companies

Action Oil Company proprietor Dennis van Genderingen ascribes a big part of his company's success to a unique marketing concept

This was acquired by teaming up with the Army Foundation, which raises funds for SA's soldiers and their families.

"We started 10 years ago," says Van Genderingen, "and we have shown steady growth."

This strategy was not exploiting sentiment "We go in on a quality-for-quality and price benefit basis.

Participants in the Action Products scheme donate a small percentage of the selling price of a product to the Foundation

In return, participants obtain exclusive rights to market their products under the army crest

There was a difficult road ahead for the oil industry, Van Genderingen said "But I am confident about the future We are lean enough to continue to compete in the market"

SW 24/5/87

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The bulk of South Africa's troops in Namibia will have been withdrawn from the territory by Sunday.

United Nations senior official Mr Cedric Thornberry told journalists in Windhoek yesterday that the Untag military observers and monitors had based this prediction on their own observations and information given to them by the South Africans.

Under the Security Council Resolution 435 peace and independence plan, SADF units must be reduced in strength to 1 500 soldiers by June 30, the date for the completion of the return of the refugees and the start of the official election campaign.

The demobilisation of the SWATF has now been accelerat-

Bulk of ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ SADF out of territory by Sunday

ed on the orders of its commander, Major-General Willie Meyer, and a number of sector headquarters will be disbanded in the next two weeks.

Units were re-activated to hunt for Swapo insurgents after fighting broke out on April 1.

● Mr Fred Eckhard, an American UN official, is take on the post of the principal media adviser to Mr Martti Ahtisaari, head of Untag.

Cape Times 25/5/89
254

Conscription: some alternatives

From PETER KANTOR,
National Community Serv-
ers' Group (Observatory)

WE support the broad principles proposed by Willem Steenkamp in his article "There are alternatives to military conscription" (Cape Times, May 4) and welcome the promotion of these principles

- "National civilian service" should be available to all who for reasons of conscience cannot participate in the military (not only to religious pacifists),
- The length of alternative service should be considerably less than the present six-year, continuous period,
- Parity between military and civilian service should apply, removing punitive elements while deterring "shirkers", and
- The nature of service rendered should accommodate the skills and disposition of the individual

While Mr Steenkamp's six proposed categories of national service provide a useful basis to work on, two important considerations have been omitted

Civilian service should not be confined to Government posts but extended to any work in development, education, research etc which is duly approved as being in the national interest. This way manpower skills can be used best

De facto reductions in service must apply across the board. The practice of halving camps should lead to the proportional reduction in community service

People from various fields should be consulted in creating an alternative service system, including those renegeing the much criticised community service

112
The "total onslaught" theory is not as vibrant as it was but its recent decline is not due simply to the winding down of the border war and the slight thaw in the Government's relations with the Soviet Union.

There is evidence that it has been losing steam for more than five years and that the author of its slow but inexorable decline has been none other than its one-time main backer — Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan.

More than four years ago an American academic named Dr John Seiler, who had just visited South Africa to gather material for a study on the country's evolving state security system, claimed that in August of 1983 General Malan had circulated a secret memorandum calling on senior military personnel to minimise all references to the theory

Visiting professor

What lent weight to Dr Seiler's claim were both his credentials and the levels of his sources.

At the time he was a visiting professor at the John F Kennedy Special Warfare Centre

In South Africa he had interviewed high Government and military officials such as Lieutenant-General André van Deventer, head of the State Security Council's secretariat.

He made his revelation in September of 1984, not long after his return from South Africa, while addressing

Has Malan assisted the decline of 'total onslaught'?

the Study Group on Armed Forces and Society. This was a branch of the International Political Science Association.

Dr Seiler said that "almost every man" he had interviewed during his 1984 visit had regarded the total onslaught theory as an "exaggerated and fearful" assessment of the challenges facing South Africa.

Joint programme

Few Government officials had subscribed to the theory before Mr P W Botha became Prime Minister in 1978 and after that scepticism had only been put aside because Mr Botha and General Malan had "made so much" of it.

By 1983, Dr Seiler said, "the concept was entrenched in the structure of the advanced inter-departmental joint course at the SADF's defence college in which high-ranking members of the South African Defence Force, the South African Police and a wide range of Government departments considered its implications for joint planning and programme management, both in theory and through case studies."

But in the military the great theory did not percolate to any successful extent. Dr Seiler added "nowhere else in the SADF training system was the concept given more than cursory rhetorical attention."

"The opposition English language Press had been criticising its scare implications but this was undoubtedly less important to Malan than privately offered advice from the small cadre of strategic studies scholars who had access to the SADF and the SSC."

Military observers agree that in the past four years there has been a distinct cooling in the knee-jerk anti-communism which was once encouraged in the Permanent Force element of the SADF.

Officials scrutinising applications for security clearances are said to

view with suspicion applicants who rant and rave about communism instead of giving reasoned arguments about why they oppose it. And according to one reliable source, General Malan personally rebuked a brigadier who expressed the only good-commie-is-a-dead-commie sentiments at a dinner about two years ago.

(254) Fmail
26/5/89

400 executives in SA's top 100 companies bothered to return questionnaires sent by supporters of jailed Liberty Life objector Saul Batzofin (29), but most who did are in favour of a system of non-military community service

While the return was disappointingly small and by no means reveals general corporate commitment to backing objectors, the Batzofin support group says its findings must be accepted as the only corporate research now available

Insurance broker Paul Goller, who coordinated the poll, says the 10% response (40 replies, of which 33 were "detailed") is regarded as "acceptable as far as scientific surveys go"

Paul Fatti, Wits professor of Statistics, says the figure is surprisingly low — "but in the nature of postal surveys which are dependent on numerous variables, you very often don't get a better reply than that" Replies are often as low as 2%

He adds that surveys of this nature are strongly biased in the sense that they tend to be answered only by people who feel strongly enough "either way" about the issue However, he says, "valuable insights" can be drawn from the people who reply and their views

A public statement of support from 14 top executives for men like Batzofin to perform non-military service (*Current Affairs* May 5) — an offshoot of the survey — has highlighted the issue The *FM* understands that at least two major corporations are in the process of formulating policy sympathetic to employees who object to military service

A key feature of any new policy is likely to be whether objectors should, in the words of the published statement, "enjoy the same ongoing employment benefits now granted by companies to employees who serve in the SADF"

The major signatories to the statement are Southern Sun and Holiday Inns MD Bruno Corte, Haggie MD John Feek, Woolworths vice-chairman Colin Hall, Cashbuild MD Gerald Haumant, Southern Life director Dudley Williams, Premier MD Peter Wrighton, Johannesburg Consolidated Investments chairman Murray Hofmeyr, Industrial & Commercial Holdings Group chairman Peter Loveday (also a director of Issues & Investments), and Modder B Gold Holdings and Roodepoort Gold Holdings chairman and MD Cyril Heever (also a director of Vansa Vanadium)

In effect, their statement places the corporations some way along the road towards paying jailed objectors But this could prove expensive the Defence Act stipulates mandatory prison sentences of up to six years for objectors who have done no military service, based on the principle of one-and-a-half times the period owed At the lower end, the Act stipulates a mandatory minimum sentence of 18 months' imprisonment for those who owe anything less than 18 months

So far in practice Liberty has set the trend Joint MD Mark Winterton told the

CONSCRIPTION

(254)

Corporate thoughts

For the first time, the attitude of corporate executives towards conscientious objectors has been tested — up to a point Only 10% of

they are be prepared to petition Defence Minister Magnus Malan for the concession while 10 said they were not

FM (*Current Affairs* February 3) that Liberty would not pay Batzofin in jail However, the firm would keep his job open for him, with the details of re-employment to be reviewed on his release That position will still have to contend with the recent appointment of signatory Peter Wrighton to the board The results of the latest poll also show that 31 firms are aware of objectors, such as David Bruce (25) and Charles Bester (18), now serving the six-year sentences

Thirty said economic considerations, especially the optimum use of manpower, should be considered when dealing with military service generally, while 20 said this should be extended to conscientious objectors Nine said it should not be extended to objectors, while four were unsure Twenty-one said

254

Arms men face 40 years' jail

By PATRICIA CHENEY Washington

JOHANNESBURG arms dealers Syd Baker and Heinz Gluckle face up to 40 years in jail if found guilty of a host of charges, including smuggling 250 SA-made semi-automatic pistols into the US

The pair will be formally indicted this week in New York on numerous charges, including violation of the 1986 Anti-apartheid Act.

On Friday they were denied bail pending assurances by the SA Government that they would be produced for trial.

Meanwhile, the SA Reserve Bank has agreed to release R276 000 for Baker's bail. Similar arrangements are being made for Gluckle

Missiles

Their American accomplices, Michael and Betsy Devlin, were released on R276 000 bail and had to surrender their passports.

The four were arrested on May 19 as they emerged from an expensive lunch at the River Café, one of New York's most chic restaurants.

According to the charge sheet, Baker also tried to interest undercover agents in Cactus surface-to-surface missile systems complete with launchers, 2 000 pump-action shotguns, R4 and R5 automatic assault rifles and 155mm self-propelled guns. The pistols were claimed to be the first of a total 8 000 gun purchase.