PUBLIC SECTOR
GOV. DEFENCE
SA’s Black soldiers take to firearms

Black soldiers are now carrying firearms for the first time in the history of the South African Defence Force. But there have been Blacks employed by the force since its inception in 1912.

In a variety of mustering African, Coloured and Indians served with distinction in the South African forces during World War 2.

Today, the SADF employs several thousand African in addition to those men they have armed and are training as instructors.

African soldiers are employed either as labourers in terms of the Public Service Act or as auxiliaries, in terms of the Defence Act.

The labourers are used for unskilled jobs such as general labour, message running and as cleaners.

Auxiliaries are used mainly as guards and drivers.

The African, Indian and Coloured soldiers now being trained will be used as drivers, clerks, storemen, instructors, ambulance staff and in a variety of other mustering.

Deon du Plessis

Defence Correspondent

All this is a tremendous advance for the Defence Force — these Black soldiers are being employed subject basically to the same service conditions as the White.

However, the fact that Black soldiers are now being trained does not necessarily mean an improvement in conditions for Blacks already employed.

A Defence Force spokesman points out: “Conditions of service for African labourers and auxiliaries are determined by the Public Service Commission and approved by the Treasury; and therefore their wages and salaries are not connected with those of Black armed soldiers employed in terms of the Defence Act.”

While the navy is training Indians, the army is training both Africans and Coloureds.

It is hoped the first Coloured officers will be appointed soon.

The air force, according to its new chief, Lieutenant General Bob Rogers, is hoping to employ Blacks too. One of the major current obstacles, however, is lack of accommodation for them.

In answer to the recurrent question whether White privates and NCOs will have to salute Black officers, the Defence Force says: “A full statement concerning show of compliments will be issued when Coloured officers are appointed.”

There is no suggestion at the moment that the SADF is training Blacks as instructors and in weaponry to use them as the basis of future homeland armies.

The Blacks turned out now will take their place in the Defence Force in terms of the Government’s national racial policy.

Although the army has only 48 trainee Black soldiers at the moment, this is going to be expanded.

A complete training centre for them will be built and once a core of instructors has been formed, recruitment on a larger scale will start.
Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any Chinese youths were sent military call up instructions to undergo national service in 1974, if so, how many received such instructions,

(2) whether they were prepared to do national service,

(3) whether they served as national servicemen, if not why not

The Minister of Defence:

(1) No, this is not policy

(2) Falls away

(3) Falls away
Study facilities for national servicemen

Mr G W MILLS asked the Minister of Defence whether he has taken any steps to arrange leisure time study facilities for national servicemen who wish to prepare for careers outside the Defence Forces, if so, what steps, if not, why not.

Mr G W MILLS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, does the present prohibition not run contrary to the hon. the Prime Minister's policy of détente in Southern Africa?

Mr SPEAKER: Order!
Mr G W MILLS asked the Minister of Defence

(a) What is the total period of service of a national serviceman and (b) what period of the total period (i) is spent on (aa) basic and (bb) specialist training and (ii) is allowed for (aa) leisure and (bb) other activities?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House)

(a) The attention of the hon member is directed to columns 905 and 906 of Hansard No 2 for the week 11 to 15 February 1974, where the periods of service of national servicemen are set out.

(b)

(ba) Nine weeks
(bb) Three and a half months

(bb) Fifteen weeks
(bb) From two to twenty-nine weeks depending on the mustering

(bb) Three months
(bb) From three to five months depending on the mustering

(bb) Eight weeks
(bb) From six to eight weeks depending on the mustering

(ba) This is determined by the exigencies of the service and varies from unit to unit. Normally those who do not have guard and other regimental obligations or are not on week-end leave are free during the evenings and week-ends to study and to participate in organized or own leisure time activities.
Naval Supply Ship Tafelberg

Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Defence:

18. What was the (a) original cost and (b) conversion cost of the Naval Supply Ship Tafelberg?

(2) (a) on how many occasions has a major overhaul or have major repairs been effected since the ship was commissioned and (b) what was the (i) main cause and (ii) cost of the overhaul or repairs on each occasion.

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) and (2) This information has already been furnished in this House in reply to a similar question by the hon member on 10 February 1972. Since then the ship has undergone a major refit in 1972 to the amount of R740 000 while small repair programmes were executed in 1973 and 1975 to the amounts of R110 000 and R3 000, respectively.

Mr W V RAW Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask him whether a major tender has been called for or accepted for major repairs at the present time and whether he has considered purchasing one of the many tankers available for sale rather than to repair the Tafelberg?

†The MINISTER. The reply to that is that it is a matter that the Armaments Board is considering at the moment. At this stage I cannot furnish any information. As soon as I have more information about it, I shall consider it.
Join the services drive planned

BY BOB HITCHCOCK
Military Correspondent

THE DEFENCE Force will exploit thousands of rand this year on a nationwide recruiting campaign to swell the ranks of the Permanent Force.

It is expected to be the biggest, most costly and most forceful recruiting campaign in South Africa.

It will be launched in the next few weeks by the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, at a ceremony at Johannesburg's Carlton Centre.

This will signal the culmination of months of deliberation and planning by a high-powered panel of civilian and public relations experts, led in the wrapping up of a swinging 1975 package, kitchen's historic message - "The Army Needs You!"

DIRECT

Chairman of the panel was Major-General Neil Webster, Director-General of Resources, said last night, "It is important that we recruit more of South Africa's outstanding young men. We are in direct competition with industry and intend getting our share of the cream of the country's youth."

It is known that the Defence Force is considerably under strength, due chiefly to the financial lure of industry and commerce, and, among many bright, young, English-speaking men, that the armed forces are not regarded exclusively as Afrikaans speakers.

General Webster's panel consists of some of the big guns of South African public relations, including Mr. Harry Klein and Mr. Lou van der Wals of Lindsay Smithers, Mr. Sid Gill, Amalgamated Press.

According to General Webster, the experts are charged for rational reasons, Mr. E. Strange was a Royal Air Force pilot, neither second World War Air Force pilot, neither second World War, nor Mr. Klein, a veteran of the South African Armoured Corps and Deputy Reserve Director in the Royal Navy.

RADIO

The general and his panel are working on the campaign for cooperation with Ld-Gen P. A. J. Grange, Chief of Staff, Personnel and Training, and with Defence Force manpower problems.

The campaign will be followed up by radio and outdoor advertising and will encourage both English-speaking and Afrikaans speakers.

Word is that recruitment will be done through a network of Defence Force information bureaux, now being set up in major and smaller centres.

All these offices will be equipped with the ability to attract young men to the Force.

In addition, Permanent Force career information will be filtered through schools, universities, commercial colleges and national service units.

Brochures, films, lectures and displays by Permanent Force personnel will form part of the recruiting campaign to attract the public.

The Permanent force is in particular need of potential officers NCOs and men. There are manpower shortages in the Army, Navy and Air Force.
Border duty: National serviceman killed

26 Mr G W MILLS asked the Minister of Defence

Whether a national serviceman was killed in a shooting incident on Monday, 24 March 1975, while on border duty, if so, (a) what were the circumstances of the shooting and (b) what steps are being taken to prevent a recurrence of such incidents.

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

(a) The national serviceman was a member of an operational patrol. While they were preparing to continue with the patrol after a period of rest, the deceased's fire-arm went off and he was fatally wounded.

(b) All members of the S.A. Defence Force are already thoroughly instructed in the safe handling of arms and ammunition and the attention of members are constantly drawn to the dangers involved in the reckless handling of arms and ammunition.

Mr W V RAW Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether the circumstances surrounding this incident have now been communicated to the parents?

The MINISTER Yes
Department of Bantu Administration and Development: Staff

*11 Mr R M CADMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

(1) (a) How many authorized posts, excluding those for teachers, are there on the establishment of his Department and (b) how many of these posts are occupied by (i) White and (ii) Bantu personnel,

(2) (a) what is the most senior administrative post occupied by a Bantu person, other than in educational administration, and (b) what is the salary scale for this post.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) 3 236

(b) (i) 2 356

(ii) 880

(2) (a) Senior Bantu Clerk

(b) R2 340 × 120—2 700 × 150—

3 300
Defence Force Blacks will get salutes

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. — Black army commissions and ranks are to have equal status with those of Whites in terms of a Defence Act amendment introduced in Parliament yesterday.

The move, which precedes the expected commissioning of Coloured officers, was welcomed and supported by all four parties in Parliament yesterday.

The amendment, introduced by the Minister of Defence, Mr F. W. de Klerk, changes the definition of “superior officer” in terms of the first schedule of the Defence Act.

It means in effect that Whites will have to salute senior commissioned Black officers and that in certain circumstances depending on rank, a Black could be senior to a White.

The definition of superior officer according to the amendment now reads: “Superior officer,” in relation to a person subject to this code, means any officer, warrant officer or non-commissioned officer subject to this code who holds a higher rank than such person, or who holds the same or equivalent rank but is in a position of authority over such person.”

WELCOMED

Mr W. Vause Raw, in welcoming the amendment, said it was a logical development in the evolution of the Defence Force itself. The United Party believed that it was in the interests of South Africa and her defence forces, as well as of greater cooperation between all segments and sectors of the Defence Force.

“We therefore give full backing to this amendment which we believe will be a step forward in the direction in which we would like to see South Africa moving,” said Mr Raw.

Both Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, chief defence spokesman for the Progressives and Mr Harry Schwarz, leader of the Reform Party, welcomed and supported the amendment which passed through the Assembly in minutes without debate.

One of the most important motivations behind the amendments appears to be that commissions are awarded by the State President and, therefore, it is the authority of the State President which is recognised in saluting a senior officer.
Startling SA arms strides

By CAREL BIRKBY

SOUTH AFRICA is becoming more and more independent of overseas suppliers of weapons and highly sophisticated military supplies.

In top military circles, I learned this week, there have been astonishing scientific, engineering and manufacturing advances to counter arms embargoes and threats of guerrilla war.

The advances have been such that, through patent rights, South Africa is even getting foreign earnings to help meet this year's record defence bill of R989-million.

Developments cover many fields:

Radar and computers:
The underground computer-controlled communications and operational centre of the Navy at Silvermine, near Cape Town, has shown that South Africa can design and build one of the most advanced facilities of this kind in the world. The Defence Force, backed by the Armaments Board, is moving towards self-sufficiency in this sphere.

A new radar system has been developed: it is a "man-pack" set which can detect moving men and vehicles.

In the same field, but earlier, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) developed the "telemeter", a distance-measuring device of almost microscopic accuracy up to 12,000 km when used as an artillery range-finder. Now, with infra-red ray sophistications and manufactured in Cape Town, it is being exported to earn big money from foreign military forces.

World patent:

Scientists have also developed new electro-optical systems for mortar and gun sights.

Night-sight systems:

Scientists have developed an image-intensifier tube which is an entirely new concept. The Armaments Board has taken out world-wide patents for it and overseas manufacturers are bidding to produce it.

Missiles:

Missiles: Six fast, missile-carrying patrol boats to be built for the South African Navy. How effective these carriers can be was shown by a Navy glass-fibre rescue boat in Table Bay, Cape Town, a few days ago. They manoeuvered at 28 knots, and they have an astonishing range of 700 sea miles.

The highly successful cause missiles system is fully South African. One of the most modern ground-to-air defence systems in the world, it can be brought into action within six seconds of a warning of the approach of a distant plane. It has an infra-red guided missile.

It is no secret that the guided missiles division is now developing even more effective air-to-air missiles for aerial combat.

Transport: Virtual in dependence has been achieved in the field of "A" vehicles — tank, infantry, combat, armoured personnel carriers, and guns, tank-detecting, destroying vehicles, above all, Elapid armoured cars.

The Elands, first produced ten years ago, had a local content of only 25 per cent. Now, local content is almost 100 per cent. They are for border warfare.
Staff of South African Army/Air Force/Naval

260 Brig C C VON KEYSERLINGK asked the Minister of Defence:

What is the (a) authorized establishment and (b) actual strength of (i) generals, (ii) lieutenant-generals, (iii) major-generals and (iv) brigadiers in the South African Army and Air Force, respectively, and in corresponding ranks in the South African Navy?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SA Army</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) General</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Lieutenant-General</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Major-General</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Brigadier</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SA Air Force</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) General</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Lieutenant-General</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Major-General</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Brigadier</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SA Navy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Admiral</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Vice-Admiral</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Rear-Admiral</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Commodore</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                |     |     |
| **Common Service** |     |     |
| (i) General/Admiral | 1  | 1   |
| (ii) Lieutenant-General/Vice-Admiral | 6 | 6   |
| (iii) Major-General/Rear-Admiral | 12 | 12  |
| (iv) Brigadier/Commodore  | 64 | 57  |
Remuneration for Citizen Force and Commandos

266 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Defence

(1) What (a) was the former and (b) is the present (i) scale of pay, (ii) dependants' allowance and (iii) other allowances of each rank of members of the Citizen Force and Commandos, respectively, on continuous service,

(2) (a) what is the normal remuneration payable to national servicemen in each applicable rank and (b) what additional amounts are payable for voluntary extended service of 18 and 24 months, respectively.

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) Prior to 1 September 1974

(i) Rates of pay. (Officers—non-professional and professional—and other ranks.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>R per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major-General</td>
<td>13-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigadier</td>
<td>10-36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>8-84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commandant</td>
<td>6-96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>5-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>3-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>2-36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant Officer Class 1</td>
<td>1-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant Officer Class 2</td>
<td>4-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Sergeant</td>
<td>3-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>2-36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lance Corporal</td>
<td>1-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>1-16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Dependants' allowance. (Non-professional officers; professional officers and other ranks.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>R per day (Max. Rates)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major-General</td>
<td>20-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigadier</td>
<td>15-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>13-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commandant</td>
<td>10-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>8-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>7-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>5-00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Lieutenant</td>
<td>3-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant Officer Class 1</td>
<td>8-46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant Officer Class 2</td>
<td>7-02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Sergeant</td>
<td>6-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>4-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>3-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lance Corporal</td>
<td>3-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>3-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iii) Medical and dental officers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>R per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major-Generals and Brigadier</td>
<td>38-83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>33-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>26-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commandant</td>
<td>20-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>16-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>14-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>8-91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Lieutenant</td>
<td>6-78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidate Officer</td>
<td>5-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant Officer Class 1</td>
<td>12-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant Officer Class 2</td>
<td>12-86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Sergeant</td>
<td>11-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>8-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>6-78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lance Corporal</td>
<td>4-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>3-33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Pharmacists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>R per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>16-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>14-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>14-01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Engineers, Architects, Quantity Surveyors, Land Surveyors and Constructors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>R per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>35-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>33-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commandant</td>
<td>27-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>22-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>20-59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Veterinary officers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>R per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>20-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>15-98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>14-01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Chaplains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>R per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major-Generals and Brigadier</td>
<td>38-83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>33-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>26-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Other allowances.

No other allowances are commonly payable to all trained members of the Citizen Force and Commandos. There are, however, several allowances which are, under certain circumstances, payable to some members in specific mustering, e.g. instructors' allowance, diving allowance, parachutists' allowance, etc.

The professional allowance of Rs 3-00 per day, previously payable, has been consolidated in the basic rates of pay to bring the remuneration of the members concerned into line with that of their comparers in the Permanent Force.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of service after ordainment</th>
<th>Comparable rank in the Permanent Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 years and longer</td>
<td>Colonel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-17 years</td>
<td>Commandant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-12 years</td>
<td>Major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-9 years</td>
<td>Captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years and less</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparables in the Permanent Force:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>R per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>36-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commandant</td>
<td>20-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>16-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>14-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>8-91</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directors of Music, Cryptographers, Anti-corrosion officers, Archivists, Military Historians, Military Law officers, Staff officers (Military Law), Staff officers, Staff officers (Leisure Time Utilization), Anatomists, Biochemists, Inspectors of Works, Optometrists, Physiologists, Staff officers (Welfare), Statisticians, Psychologists, Military Terminologists, Staff officers (Publications), Technical Munitions officers, Work Study officers, Programmers and Dieticians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commandant</td>
<td>20-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>16-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>14-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>8-91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Lieutenant</td>
<td>6-78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecturers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R per day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor (Colonel)</td>
<td>28-97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Lecturer (Commandant)</td>
<td>25-52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (ii) Dependants' allowance

The dependents' allowance has been consolidated in the new basic rates of pay as the payment thereof became an unmanageable administrative burden and also had certain shortcomings which could give rise to malpractices.

### (iii) Other allowances

No other allowances are commonly payable to all trained members of the Citizen Force and Commando. There are, however, several allowances which are under certain circumstances, payable to some members in specific musterns, e.g. instructors' allowance, diving allowance, parachutists' allowance, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rates of pay</th>
<th>Maximum dependants' allowance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(R per day)</td>
<td>(R per day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-00</td>
<td>5-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-27</td>
<td>5-00</td>
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The organization's mission is to provide relief in all forms to those affected by armed conflict or natural disasters, especially in situations where other organizations cannot reach.
Bantu/Coloureds/Indians in Permanent Force

282 Dr F VAN Z SLABBERT asked the Minister of Defence

(a) How many Bantu, Coloured and Indian persons, respectively, are at present serving in the Permanent Force and
(b) in what units

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) (i) Bantu—35

(ii) Coloureds—678

These numbers do not include members of the Bantu Auxiliary Service and the Coloured Auxiliary Service

(iii) Indians—76

(b) (i) Bantu

All are still undergoing training

(ii) Coloureds


SAS Drommedaris; SAS Walvisbaai; SAS Somerset.

(iii) Indians.

Indian Battalion, Durban.
Republic faces conflict warns Biermann

CAPE TOWN — If dialogue and detente did not succeed — and perhaps even if they did, "in a wider sense South Africa would be involved in a conflict," in which our survival will be at stake," said the Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H. H. Biermann, told senior military men and past and present officers of the Cape Town Highlanders here last night.

"It was, "not beyond the bounds of consideration," he said, "that the present low-profile terrorist war might lead eventually to a situation in which we should have to call upon the services of the Cape Town Highlanders and her sister regiments."

"It probably will not satisfy you, sir, and the admiral, if I tell you that you are helping to achieve the aims of our country by forming part of the deterrent force which provides the Government with a firm base from which to develop its political, diplomatic and economic policies aimed at securing our "place in the sun" and providing the best possible way of life for all South Africans. But it is nevertheless true."

"The cry on everyone's lips is dialogue and detente, and it is earnestly to be hoped that these diplomatic moves will succeed in their aims. For if they do not — and perhaps even if they do, in the wider sense — we shall be involved in a conflict in which our survival will be at stake."

"Much as this thought is to be deplored, it is the one which we would be wrong to ignore totally, and the old adage, that if you desire peace you should prepare for war is as true today as ever it was." — DDG.
Belief, not fact

TED MANUAL

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor
CAPE TOWN.—An Army manual used to lecture recruits says that “support for policies opposed to those of the Government is one of the methods used by subversives.”

The “Clive Guidance Manual” is used by officers of the Permanent Force and the Progressive Party criticises the manual as “a war of words in which the Minister of Defence, Mr F. W. Botha, charged: “Throughout its history the Progressive Party has always been the advocate of subversive elements in South Africa.”

Mr Botha claimed the Progressive Party spokesman on defence, Dr F. Van Zyl Slabbert, acted on only one of the chapters of the manual and based his criticism on that alone in an attempt to “show mistrust among national servicemen.”

He said the manual was compiled by the senior staff officer for Civil Guidance, Colonel J. L. Pretorius, an MA graduate in sociology, who based his work on interviews with military intelligence officers considered to be authorities on subversion, several theologians, and on books and articles by internationally known political scientists.

Dr Slabbert, who has a doctorate in sociology, claimed that, on the surface, the manual contains a thorough selection of the type of material needed for civil guidance. He added that after a comprehensive study he had come to the conclusion that it contained a “tremendous lack of objectivity” and that much of it was blatant Nationalist Party propaganda.

Among the contentious sections of the manual are:

- “Although we have an authority which has a realistic attitude on race relations, and although legislation is supported both morally and practically by every individual, the policy of separate and harmonious co-existence of the different nations remains an important degree dependent on mutual goodwill. If we want the policy of separate development to be generally accepted and implemented, we will have to win the goodwill of the non-White nations — and this, in the first place, will have to take place on the personal level.”
- “Unfortunately, liberalistic negrophobes and others have been too often the past presented themselves as the only well-doers and friends of the non-White community. In this way they have done more harm than good. It is now our duty to ensure that this time is once and for all past.”

After comparing the policies of the Nationalist, United and Progressive parties, the manual states: “If the decision is made in favour of separate development, remember that the implementation of this policy demands great sacrifices from every South African. Selfish social and economic gain will have to be forgotten. If the choice is eventually integration, then the problems associated with such a policy and the unsuccessful attempts at integration in other parts of the world must be kept in mind. And also, the violence, bloodshed and chaos resulting from forced integration.”

- “If the Whites don’t want to give land to the Bantu nations for their own states, then the Whites will have to give rights to the Bantu in an undivided South Africa and, because the Bantu outnumber the Whites, there will eventually be more Bantu than Whites in Parliament, and all laws which separate White and Bantu can be repealed and friction, violence and mixing can be expected.”

Dr Slabbert claimed many statements in the manual create the impression that opposition political parties are totally illogical and that they have a totally incorrect policy direction which will lead to bloodletting.

“This is a question of political convention and not a fact,” he told the Assembly.
Bid to stop arms for SA

Raymond Whitaker

PARIS — A step-by-step plan for implementation of a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa was spelled out yesterday by the Nigerian chairman of the United Nations special committee against apartheid, Mr. Edwin Ogbo.

The five representative gathering of anti-apartheid forces ever held called for action against South Africa under chapter six of the UN charter, which enables the organization to take any steps necessary, including the use of armed force, to counteract a "threat to peace.

The meeting specified an arms embargo in its recommendations, but in an attached declaration on South Africa, it said: "The international community must maintain and strengthen the military, economic, political, cultural and sporting boycott against the South African regime so that it is totally isolated."

Mr. Ogbo outlined the following plan:

* After May 30 — The deadline for South Africa to respond to the UN's demand to relinquish control of South West Africa — Mr. Ogbo intends calling together the African Group at the UN to discuss measures to be taken.

* The Security Council will then be called together. The proposal may be passed with some of the Big Five abstaining," he said.

The projected arms embargo, which includes radar and electronic equipment, export of patents and know-how, nuclear collaboration, exchanges of military attachés and personnel, and investment in South Africa's arms industry, is by far the most concrete recommendation to come out of the conference.
Recruiting to begin for Transkei army

UMTATA—The first step in the creation of the Transkei army will be taken next week when a selection team from Defence Headquarters in Pretoria visits Umtata.

They will interview young men and assess potential candidates for the Transkei military unit announced by the Chief Minister in the Assembly last month.

The head of the Transkei information section, Mr G. J. Geldenhuys, said yesterday the four-man team would consist of two members of the South African Defence Force under the command of Colonel Hannes Botha and two officials of the Human Sciences Research Council.

They would be in Room 14 of the Legislative Assembly building from Monday to Friday next week and hoped to interview and test at least 200 prospective candidates.

Of these, 50 would be sent for training at a South African military centre.

These men would then form the core of leaders for the Transkei military unit, which would eventually be built up to battalion strength.

The Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday the minimum qualification required at this stage was junior certificate. The men chosen would be sent away for training as instructors. In the meantime, a training camp would be prepared in the Transkei.

He said it had not yet been decided whether the army unit would fall under his department. But it would certainly not form part of the police force like the paramilitary division of the Lesotho police. — DDC
Exports of steel rob SA users

By DENIS SACKS

SOUTH AFRICA has been exporting large tonnages of steel at the expense of domestic consumers who are still facing shortages.

Exports each year amount to well over 300,000 t, of which about a third appears to be going to Israel.

It is a matter of concern that the Government's policy of encouraging trade with the Persian Gulf states is leading to this situation. The government may provide some comfort to steel consumers who have had to pay more for steel than their requirements deserve.

Most recent figures are for 1973 when South Africa exported 325,000 tons of flat steel, of which 109,000 t went to Israel.

Up to September, 1974, steel exports totalled 233,800 tons.

Most of South Africa's steel exports come from Iscor, which exported 183,300 t in 1974.

The other exporters include Dunsen Iron and Steel, Highveld Steel and Vanadium, and Union Steel.

Outflow for Old Mutual

TOWNS - The Old Mutual unit trust recorded net outflow of R42 357 in the quarter to April 30, with an inflow of R38 023 in the previous quarter.

Sales totalled R432 842 (R319 507 in the previous quarter) and redemptions were R40 169 (R48 090).

The fund had R1 983 976, representing 3.8% of the value of the unit trust, which was R51 823 (R53 760 in the previous quarter).

The fund's top 10 holdings were Amie, Rembrandt Group, Tiger Oats, SA Breweries, Rand Selections, Mining Finance Commerce Industry

Rhodesia blockade threatens world chrome shortage

By CHRIS CAINCROSS

THE THREATENED closure of Mozambique ports to all Rhodesian traffic does not bode well for the land-locked country for it will not be easy to re-route all imports and exports through South Africa.

The situation at South African ports, notwithstanding the imposition of strict conditions following the introduction of the two-shift system, does not leave room for this extra.

Some extent the removal of Rhodesian chrome

The American stockpile is said to be about 100,000 t but it is doubtful that Congress would allow this to be used up in the market because of strong lobbying against the use of South African chrome.

Therefore, the only counter-fitting the short-term is Japan's stockpile, which represents most of the small surplus there is.

It seems certain that if Rhodesia's chrome is eliminated for too long, an undersupply situation will develop, with a corresponding hardening in prices.

How to move 1 422 t of steel in the shape of a 79,2 m long module for the British Petroleum drilling rig "Highland One" in the North Sea.

The British builders of the module obtained four wagons each with 100 rubber wheels and placed them under the load. The structure was towed from the plant to the barge for floating out to the drilling platform.

The move - a major engineering achievement - broke the world record for the heaviest wheeled mounted load of 1 220 t.

Silver output

WASHINGTON - United States silver mines produced 7 290 000 oz in February, down from the revised 7 490 000 oz in January.
Markets at a Glance

Metal prices
OFFICIAL London Metal prices, a metric ton, yesterday as quoted by Sapa-Reuters (with previous prices in parentheses) were:

- Copper wire bars: Cash £555.50, buyers £550.50, sellers £560.50; Three months £552.50 (£551.50), buyers £553.50 (£552.50), sellers £552.75 (£551.75); Tons RCP (for Phalaborwa) £80.79
- Tin: Cash £260.50 (£260.50), buyers £260.50 (£260.50), sellers £260.75 (£260.75); Three months £250 (£250), buyers £250 (£250), sellers £251 (£251); Turnover 7 276 tons
- Lead: Cash £188 (£180.75), buyers £188.50 (£180), sellers £195.50 (£195.50); Three months £182.50 (£182.50), buyers £183.50 (£183.50), sellers £186 (£186); Turnover 5 750 tons
- Zinc: Cash £203 (£203), buyers £203 (£203), sellers £205 (£205); Three months £210 (£210), sellers £210 (£210)
- Aluminium: Primary aluminium ingot price R700 (99% purity) £683.25 per ton; Secondary aluminium £667
- Antimony: £495 (£495)

Precious metals
- Platinum: £1 067 (£1 050)
- Rhodium: £1 859 (£1 859)
- Silver: £192.45 (£192.45); Three months £189.15 (£189.15)

Sugar price
THE London daily sugar price was unchanged at £118 yesterday.

- Average price last month: £234.84
- Average price last May: £212.94

Bourse tones
Frankfurt: Mixed
Zurich: Barely steady
Amsterdam: Quietly mixed
Milan: Irregularly higher

Price control starves foods
Financial Reporter
LONDON: Mr John Salisbury, chairman of the J Salisbury group, believes that, while the past financial year was the most difficult trading year in 25 years, both the highest rate of inflation in food prices and operating costs Salisbury has encountered in the past, make it an imperfect year.

- In spite of this, sales increased by 25 per cent and, profit before tax by 7 per cent.
- Mr. Salisbury, chairman, believes that, while the past financial year was the most difficult trading year in 25 years, both the highest rate of inflation in food prices and operating costs Salisbury has encountered in the past, make it an imperfect year.

- The "short-term" benefits to the consumer are hardly measurable. The probable "saving" of 10 to 20 per cent in the past year has been more than offset by increased prices for the customer (amounted to more than 2 per cent in the past year). The group is currently reviewing the impact of price changes on its overall business operations.

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Political propaganda/indoctrination in Defence Force

6 Mr J W E WILFIE asked the Minister of Defence

Whether he has at any time given instructions concerning political propaganda or indoctrination in the Defence Force if not, why not, if so, (a) what was the nature of such instructions and (b) when and (c) to whom were they given.

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) and (b) Yes. With the revision in 1970 of the regulations concerning the political activities of members of the South African Defence Force with a view to their consolidation in the General Regulations for the South African Defence Force and the Reserve, I ruled against a suggestion that members of the Permanent Force be allowed to become members of political parties. The following regulations were approved by the Executive Council on my recommendation and promulgated in 1971.

"(1) The attendance of a public political meeting while dressed in civilian clothes and the expression of his political views by a member of the Service, is forbidden during the rendering of military service, to take part in any demonstration or procession for party-political purposes, or to promote such activities.

(b) No member of the SADF may under any circumstances attend such gatherings, in uniform, regardless of the venue. Members may however attend political meetings in civilian dress.

(c) The attendance of a political meeting by a member of the Permanent Force does not include his active participation in the proceedings and the registration of his vote represents the full extent of his permitted political activities.

When the Public Service Act was amended in 1973 by Act No 54 of 1973 to extend the political rights of officers and employees of the Public Service, I ruled that as far as the members of the South African Defence Force were concerned, the existing regulations will remain in force.

I have also on various occasions reiterated to the Defence Staff Council and in public speeches that it is my policy to keep party politics out of the Defence Force, although I do not deny any member of the Defence Force the right to his or her own political views.

I also want to make it absolutely clear that political indoctrination is not practised in the South African Defence Force. Our soldiers are, however, motivated against subversion and communism. This is done in an unbiased manner through the medium of a civic guidance programme. I regard it as absolutely essential that every member of the South African Defence Force should know our enemies and be able to identify them.
SWART LEÉR SE EERSTE BAAS

'B 'N STORMLOOP' rekruite word verwag wanneer die keuring van die eerste swart soldate van die Transkaspiese weermag aanstaande week begin. Die man wat vir die keuring verantwoordelik sal wees, is brig. Phillip Pretorius, 44.

Tot gister was hy bevelvoerder van die Kommandoement Noord-Transvaal.

Brig. Pretorius het gister, pas na sy aanstelling as militêre raadsgewer in die Transkaspie, aan RAPPORT gesê, hy is trots op sy nuwe amp. en hy beskou dit as 'n groot uitdaging. Hy is al 24 jaar soldaat en was voorheen militêre attaché in Parys. Hy het ook as skakelman opgetree tussen die Weermag en die regering van Swaziland, Lesotho, Bophutatswana en Vendaoland.

Wanneer brig. Pretorius van die Transkaspie vertrek, neem hy 'n groot span met hom saam om die keuring van aanbieders te behartig. Daar word al 'n weke lang soldate gewerf.

Manne tussen die ouderdom van 17 en 35 jaar is geraak om hulle by die weermag aan te sluit. Die weermag sal eers net uit 'n leër bestaan. Die diensvoorskrifte sal dieselfde wees as die van die Suid-Afrikaanse Leër.

Die swart soldate van die Transkaspie sal dieselfde uniforme as die soldate van ons Weermag dra en dieselfde byvoordele geniet.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Leër sal eers bekendheid wees van die nuwe leër. Dit sal brig. Pretorius se plig wees om die Suid-Afrikaanse regering te beheer.
MILITARY TRAINING
Never too late

Year in and year out, the Department of Labour's Exemption Board is inundated with applications for deferment of military service. These are frequently and readily granted on criteria applied by the Defence Force in assessing each case as whether a man's studies or job should be allowed to come before his military commitment at a particular time.

But like elephants the generals never forget. The provisions of the Defence Act require 12 months' basic training in the first year and five 19-day camps in the following 10 years (or an optional single stretch of 18 or 24 months and no further camps), are uniformly enforced.

Though trainees' files at the Exemption Board may grow thicker with granted applications as the years pass, the fact which many fail to appreciate is that ultimately there is no escape.

Quite clearly, the sooner trainees find their calling and those liable for training complete their service, the less serious will be the eventual disruption for both them, their families, and their employers. And the lower the cost in hard cash, too.

The consequence of continued delay has been forcefully brought home by a case in which Brigadier Helm Roos, Commander 7 Infantry Division, was involved.

The man liable for military training first applied for deferment of call up in the early Sixties, when the national service system operated by ballot and required only three months of basic followed by two three-week camps. On various grounds he was granted deferments until the present.

Meanwhile, the law was drastically changed. With compulsory conscription, there is now no possibility of his not being called up. As, having read his applications for 15 years, the Exemption Board had considered him a man who has too often cried wolf.

He has acquired a university degree, US business experience, a wife, two children, and holds down a senior executive position. At the age of 34, he is now serving his first 12 months in the Army and will be able to complete his camps at the earliest, by the age of 40.

The example is extreme but, as Roos points out, trainees are often doing camps in the last five years of their 10-year period, or even after the period has expired. At this stage they are likely to be married, have children and, being over 25 years old, are also of far greater value to their employers than they were in their younger years.

As their earnings increase, so is it more expensive for employers to have employees doing camps — to say nothing of the normal holiday which trainees still expect to take with their families.

So before employers complain of the cost and disruption caused by having trainees away, they should first consider whether they themselves are not largely responsible for having earlier supported deferment applications.
Combat duty for Coloured seamen

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The first group of Coloured seamen, to be trained for specialized duties on a fighting ship of the South African Navy, are at present undergoing their training on the minesweeper, SAS Warlpiri Bay.

As far as could be established this is the first time in the history of the Defence Forces that men, other than Whites, are employed in a combat role in a combat unit of the SADF.

The 22nd group began their training on April 2.

On board was Rear Admiral S.C. Bermeza, Chief of the Naval Staff (operations), who said that all the men were Permanent Force members of the Cape Corps.

"Most of the men have many years service," he said.

TRAINING

Admiral Bermeza said that the men were specially selected for the job. Initially, they would be trained to work in the engine room, as navigators and in the field of communications.

At the outset, Chief Petty Officer T.J. Komana said: "Being trained to take charge of the engine room, the men are responsible for the ship's sleeping, dining facilities and cryptocurrency trading. But regardless, the men all work shoulder to shoulder."
...
NATO angrily denies allegiance with SA

MILITARY TIE-UP WITH SA

NATO MAN DENIES ALLEGATION OF

the main Western powers.

the United Nations resolution yesterday in a move to

NEW YORK – Secret cables and documents, including

From Richard Walker
The realities of survival for South Africa

International experts got down to the nitty-gritty of South Africa's position in the world at a symposium in Pretoria this week and apartheid came up as the villain, the cause of most of our weaknesses — some of them relating to the defence of the country.

BOB HITCHCOCK, Military Correspondent

Experts on international affairs met in Pretoria this week, shot down a few myths and gave birth to some fresh ideas. By this, you may gain the impression it was a waste of time. Another deluge of words on the drain. But this is not so.

The strength of the words uttered in the Senate Hall at Umtata was that they did not come from the mouth of politicians but from objective experts in their fields — strategic studies, international politics, finance, culture and so on.

A speaker from Europe and at least three from Southern Africa spelled out the recipe for South Africa's survival as a harmonious nation, admired and respected by the rest of the Continent and the Western world.

This is the two-part recipe:

- Eliminate racial discrimination.
- Introduce racial equality.

Of course, it's been said before. But that doesn't mean it's not a wise suggestion.

The occasion was a two-day symposium organised by the South African Institute of International Affairs. The theme, "South Africa in the World: The Realities".

What are they?

Let's take the strategic studies expert, Dr Christoph Bertram. He is a brilliant young German-born political scientist and lawyer — he's still in his thirties — who is director of the highly regarded International Institute of Strategic Studies in London.

Explaining that positions of strategic interest must be assessed against a moving background, Dr Bertram said a major war between Black and White in Africa would be of primary importance for the world's strategic situation only because polarisation of the racial question would not be limited to the region.

By that meant that the United States, with its large black population, would become involved. So would the Soviet Union, China and the oil-producing countries of the Middle East. Repercussions would be worldwide.

Then came the good news.

Dr Bertram said that in the absence of war, and particularly at a time when moves of African detente hold some hope for making military confrontation less probable, the strategic significance of South Africa is much reduced, if not peripheral.

The implication here was that South Africa should take care to continue being strategically insignificant, for no non-world power can afford to be otherwise.

More strategically significant an area, the stronger are the pressures from outside powers and the less likely the ability of indigenous control of events.

Dr Bertram went on to point out that grand designs like a South Atlantic Treaty Organisation were now obsolete. Even if there were no reservations about apartheid, no major Western country would be likely to seek a security alliance with South Africa.

South African ambitions to be the bastion of the Free World, or the aircraft-carrier of the Free World, had failed to solicit any serious response.

Even in times of severe international crisis or a major East-West war, a security arrangement with South Africa would be far from automatic.

On the one hand, said Dr Bertram, the Western governments as well as the Soviet Union generally felt that in the event of a major East-West conflict South Africa would be unlikely to stay neutral. But, he pointed out, even then Western countries would have a choice of whether or not to link their security to South Africa.

On the other hand, in some conflicts South Africa had already shown a propensity to remain neutral.

As Dr Bertram sees it, South Africa's problem will be to strike the right balance between an adequate response to a security threat and provocation, and the ability to gain regional cooperation in the context of deterrence and defence.

Thus, he believes, it is particularly difficult for South Africa to do because of its internal policy of apartheid and the rallying focus of disapproval this provides.

As a result, South Africa is likely to find its motives questioned on many defence issues. For instance, a strong defence could easily be interpreted as an attempt to defend not the country but apartheid.

A cooperative stance could be read as an attempt to acquire international respectability to avoid change in domestic policy.

It is Dr Bertram's opinion — and one supported by many other Western strategists — that as long as apartheid is maintained, the problem of South Africa's security on respected and unprovocative self-reliance is probably insurmountable.

As he said yesterday, the process of detente in Southern Africa must be able to alleviate the problem, but by itself was unlikely to solve it.

Referring to conceivable military dimensions involving South Africa's security, Dr Bertram said this country was in a position to manufacture nuclear explosives within a period of three years.

However, he saw little to be gained from this. The South African Government seemed most concerned about the security threat from non-state groups like terrorists.

He saw the threat from determined terrorist groups increasing with the availability of more precision-guided weapons.

We will not get over this problem of normalising relations with the rest of Africa until the international situation has changed, or developed in such a way that there is clear evidence of acceptance by our own Black people, followed then by acceptance in Africa.

If we insist that the issue which divides us from other nations is energy requirements with other states outside Africa, it is purely a domestic one in which other governments have no right to be concerned, the differences will not be overcome.

A defensive external policy appears to demonstrate a lack of confidence in the basis of its strong economic position, the rich stores of natural resources and its growing self-sufficiency in energy requirements.

Neighbouring African states are not misinformed about the situation in South Africa. They disagree in principle with the South African Government. This cannot be wished away merely by endless explanations. It can only be ended by radical changes in the South African situation.
PARIS. — The Minister of Defence, Mr. P.W. Botha, said here at the weekend that South Africa was ordering two new submarines from France.

He told reporters that negotiations were virtually complete and he expected to sign the 300m. (France: about R45m.) contract early next week.

"We are building up our submarine fleet. As you know, we have already bought three French Daphne-type submarines and now, we are buying two of the larger Agosta class," he said.

The three submarines in South Africa's fleet are the Mana, van Reebec, the Emily Hobbs and the Johanna van der Merwe.

The new Agosta submarines will be delivered in November 1979, the Minister said.

Asked whether South Africa planned to buy France's nuclear-powered submarines armed with conventional weapons, Mr. Botha replied: "I would not like to say anything about that.

The 1,200-ton attack submarine will be built by the Duffield-Normandie Company.

The Agosta submarines are armed with four torpedo tubes and has fire capacity of 20 torpedoes.

South Africa is one of France's best arms clients.

France's best arms clients — Sapa-Reuters
WASHINGTON — Dr. Connie Mulder, South Africa’s Minister of Information and of the Interior, yesterday invited the United States to replace the British in the use of Simonstown.

Britain’s withdrawal from Simonstown “created a vacuum”, now filled by the Russians, who have a number of bases in the area, Dr. Mulder told a National Press Club Luncheon.

“We are not asking the United States to police our waters,” he said. “We don’t need others to take our chestnuts out of the fire. We do not need others to do our work, but we do require our friends in the Western World to shoulder their own responsibilities in the oceans around us for the good of the free world.”

Dr. Mulder said it was necessary to have a United States presence in these waters and he offered his country’s facilities “instead of creating your own base in the area with considerable expense,” presumably a reference to plans to open American bases on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, and elsewhere. — Sapa AP
‘Advocaat’ row hits U.K. Govt

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — Pressure is mounting against the British Labour Government to spell out whether, through Nato, Britain had any part in the development of the South African military communications centre based at Silvermine.

A question calling on the Government to explain its position has been tabled in the House of Lords by Lord Brocketway and a deputation of Labour MPs and trade unionists is to question the Foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, on the issue.

VETO

Mr. Wilson’s Government is also being asked why it vetoed a United Nations mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, contradicting Labour Party and Government policy.

Mr. Frank Aiken, a leading Left-wing MP, said: “This is completely out of line with the policy of the party and, up till now, with the policy of the Government. There is strong feeling in the national executive of over this departure.”

He also charged that if Nato was in any way involved, with assisting the South Africans, it was acting, well beyond the Tropic of Cancer, its southern operational limit.

The Liberal daily, The Guardian, the only British paper to “worry” about the documents which the British Anti-Apartheid Movement claims show a link between the Silvermine centre and Nato, said in a leading article yesterday: “The deeply disquieting consideration about the Project Advocat deal is not that it was done but that it was done by stealth and with Nato’s help.

The Nato coding system, to which both the South Africans, the South Africans, and Nato appear to have access, means that the whole affair is suspiciously opaque.

Nato and the governments of the six countries concerned in the Project Advocat should be required to show why it was necessary to procure the materials with
Nato ‘could benefit from Silvermine’

LONDON. — Although Nato has denied that it is hooked into the sophisticated South African Silvermine communications centre, a spokesman has conceded that it might benefit from information fed through Britain and the United States.

Speaking from Brussels he agreed that if information from “Silvermine”, near Simonstown, was being fed to London and the American communications centre in San Juan, Puerto Rico, Nato would benefit from it.

“Officially we have no knowledge of the system or its capability. We can confirm that a West German company, without its government’s backing, helped co-ordinate the assembly of the system,” he said.

The British Foreign Office declined to add to the Nato statement or to say whether information was being fed through London to Nato.

Suggestions that the “Silvermine” system was linked with Nato came from Mr Abdul Minty, of the British Anti-Apartheid movement, who made similar allegations at the United Nations last week.

Mr Minty released photostat documents which he claimed proved a Nato link with the centre.

The documents carried Nato spare-parts codes and originated in Denmark, Germany, Holland, America and France.

Mr Minty said the existence of the documents raised a fundamental question of whether the West was prepared to aid South Africa militarily.

The Nato spokesman emphasised that there was nothing ominous in South Africa possessing Nato spare-parts codes.

“South Africa would probably have had the codes since she started buying French equipment.

“They have no military significance, and are simply a computer code standardised by Nato for convenience.”

SOLD

“A very select committee decides in Paris on a short list of computers which may not be sold to communists. Otherwise we do not try to control private enterprise in member countries.

“They are free to sell their products where they like,” the spokesman said.

Pressure is mounting against the British Labour Government to spell out whether, through Nato, Britain had any part in the development of the Silvermine centre.

A question calling on the government to explain its position has been tabled in the House of Lords by Lord Brockway, and a deputation of Labour MPs, and trade unionists are to question Foreign Secretary, Mr James Callaghan on the issue.

Mr Wilson’s government is also being asked why it vetoed a United Nations mandatory arms embargo against South Africa in contradiction to its Labour party and government policy.

Mr Frank Allaun, the Labour MP, said: “This is completely out of line with the policy of the party and, up till now, with the policy of the government.”

“There is a strong feeling in the national executive over this departure.”
Group insurance schemes in South African Defence Force

13. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether tenders were called for group insurance schemes recently operating in the South African Defence Force, if so, from which insurers.

(2) whether the company operating the schemes was afforded any special privileges, if so, what privileges.

(3) whether personnel were encouraged by South African Defence Force officers to take out group and/or other insurance policies.

(4) whether the group schemes have been amended by the insurers to the detriment of members of the Defence Force, if so, in what respect.

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House)

It must be pointed out that each arm of the Services has or had its own group life assurance scheme—the scheme of the S.A. Army was dissolved on 1 June 1975. The replies to the questions will, therefore, not be the same for the three arms of the Service in all respects

(1) Yes.

(a) S.A. Army and S.A. Navy

South African National Life Assurance Company (SANLAM)

South African Mutual Life Assurance Society (Old Mutual)
The Southern Life Association

(b) S.A. Air Force


South African Mutual Life Assurance Society (Old Mutual)
The Southern Life Association

African Eagle Life Assurance Society Limited

In all three cases SANLAM was the successful tenderer.

(2) Yes, only in so far that representatives of the successful tenderer are or were allowed access to head-quarters, units and installations of the S.A. Army and the S.A. Navy during working hours for the purpose of group life assurance.

(3) Yes

(4) Yes in the case of the S.A. Army and S.A. Air Force schemes and no in the case of the S.A. Navy scheme. In the main the changes to the schemes of the S.A. Army and S.A. Air Force amounted to the premiums having been raised repeatedly and the conditions amended to such an extent that in the case of the S.A. Army it resulted in the dissolution of the scheme as the latest proposed amendments were totally unacceptable to the Board of Trustees.

The matter should rather be left in the hands of the Boards of Trustees of the various schemes
Nato details 'passed to SA'

Cape Times Correspondent

BONN - Allegations that a West German firm passed on to South Africa details of Nato's equipment codification procedure will be raised in the West German Bundestag this week.

Manfred Copper, a member of the ruling Social Democrat Party, has tabled a question on reports that German companies were involved in the building of the "Advocate" telecommunications centre near Simonstown naval base.

A "well-informed" Whitehall source said the controversy over Western European defence-link with South Africa would be raised in the Commons within the next few days.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr James Callaghan, is expected to make a statement on British defence relations "with" South Africa, in particular the Simonstown Agreement, on which the Labour Government has decided to end.

These developments follow increased sensitivity in some Western European countries after reports claiming intimate defence links between Nato countries and South Africa.
No more SA-UK naval exercises

LONDON.—A British Foreign Office spokesman said here yesterday that, following the termination of the Simonstown Agreement there would be no joint training exercises in future between the two powers.

The position of the senior British naval officer in South Africa will lapse and his shore-headquarters will close. The headquarter's has a small complement of officers and staff.

Controversy has raged inside Britain and in the North Atlantic (NATO) Alliance over the wisdom of Britain's decision, to leave Simonstown at a time of ever-increasing Soviet naval activity in the Indian Ocean.

Simonstown, with its drydock and repair facilities plus its communications, could in the view of some experts still be a major asset to the West.

The British view has been that Simonstown's facilities and functions now can be performed satisfactorily by the South Africans anyway.

The Cape Times-Washington correspondent reported last night that American officials 'there betrayed no surprise at the termination of the agreement.'
THE 1955 Simonstown Agreement between South Africa and Britain was terminated yesterday on the initiative of the British Government.

Announcements to this effect were made simultaneously in the South African and British Parliaments last night by the South African Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr James Callaghan.

Under the past, the two countries had the past shared dry dock and reconditioning activities at the Simonstown base and held frequent joint exercises.

In London, the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office said that joint training exercises between the South African and Royal Navies would end with the agreement. However, Royal Navy vessels could, with South African permission, call at ports in the Republic on a customer-basis, when this was operationally necessary.

Envoy’s talks

Mr Botha told the Assembly that the agreement was ended by an exchange of letters between himself and the British Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Roy Mason.

The letters followed discussions between the British Ambassador to South Africa, Sir James Bottomley, and the South African Government.

Afer the announcement, Mr Botha told the Cape Times parliamentary staff: "As far as I am concerned we are not going into a new arrangement of a similar kind."

However, he emphasized in an interview that the facilities at the Simonstown naval base would continue to be available to the navies of all friendly countries on an independent basis.

Commenting on the announcement, the United Party’s chief defence spokesman, Mr Vause Raw, said the termination of the agreement was "not unexpected nor regretted."

The Progressive Party leader, Mr Cohn Eglinton, said that the termination of the agreement had come as no surprise but left South Africa more isolated from the West.

Mr Botha told the Assembly that following termination of the agreement the South African and British navies would deal with each other as either might deal with other navies "with which they have no special relationship."

The letters involving the termination of the agreement were released to the press yesterday. One, from Sir James Bottomley to the South African Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Footner, opens the way for continued contact between the two navies.

It said that during the discussions on the termination it had been noted that "from time to time questions might arise subsequently about practical arrangements affecting either the South African Navy or the Royal Navy, such as might require discussions either at service level or through diplomatic channels."

Sir James confirmed Britain’s attitude that in such a case "it would always be open to either side to raise the matter with the other through whatever channel appeared appropriate."

A letter from Mr Mason to Mr Botha dated June 5 reveals that Britain proposed the termination of the agreement during talks in Cape Town in April and May this year.

It was my understanding that the Government of the Republic of South Africa are willing to agree to that proposal," Mr Mason’s proposal.

Mr Mason proposed that this letter and the reply received from the South African Government confirming it shall constitute an agreement between the two Governments terminating the above mentioned agreements with effect from the date of your reply."

Mr Botha’s reply, dated yesterday, stated that the South African Government agreed to the termination of the agreements and to Mr Mason’s proposal.

Obligations

In another letter from Sir James to Mr Fourie, also dated June 16, the British Ambassador said he had been instructed to inform you that it is the understanding of Her Majesty’s Government that the termination of the Simonstown Agreement does not revive any rights or obligations of Her Majesty’s Government in regard to the naval base at Simonstown which subsisted prior to the conclusion of the agreements in 1953.

Copies of Mr Fourie’s formal replies, if any, were not made available yesterday.

Report page 5

Leading article, page 6.
Simontown still open to ‘friendly nations’

The Argus Political Correspondent

THE Simontown naval base will remain open to all friendly nations but the Government is not in favour of further agreements similar to the Simontown Agreement which was formally terminated yesterday.

This was made clear today by the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, who said that the termination of the agreement meant that joint exercises between the South African and British navies would not, nor any necessarily, be held. The British fleet would in future be treated like any other fleet.

While the British fleet had so far automatically enjoyed the right to use the facilities at Simontown, this would not be the position anymore.

SIMULTANEOUSLY

The announcement of the termination of the 1955 agreement was made simultaneously yesterday by Mr Botha and the British Minister of Defence, Mr Roy Mason.

The announcement marked the end of a British connection with Simontown which stretched over nearly 170 years. Before the 1955 agreement, Simontown was a British naval base for nearly 150 years.

Mr Botha also released correspondence between Mr Mason and himself.

From this, it emerges that representatives of the two governments met in Cape Town in April and May this year to discuss the agreement, that Britain had proposed the termination of the agreement, and that South Africa had agreed to the terminations.

In a letter dated yesterday, Mr Botha confirmed this and the fact that the agreement was being terminated with immediate effect.

In his announcement in the Assembly, Mr Botha said that following the termination of the agreement, the countries’ two navies would deal with each other as either might deal with other navies with which they had no special relationship.

He also released the text of letters written by the British Ambassador, Sir James Bottomley to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Foot.

In these Sir James states that it is in the British Government’s understanding that the termination of the agreement does not revive any rights or obligations of the British Government in regard to the naval base which existed prior to the conclusion of the 1955 agreement.

PRACTICAL

He also said that in discussions it had been noted that from time to time questions might arise subsequently about practical arrangements affecting either the South African Navy or the Royal Navy, such as might require discussion either at service level or through diplomatic channels.

There have been indications for more than a year that Britain intended first to review, and then to scrap the agreement.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr James Callaghan, said in October of last year that wider British interests dictated that Britain should not appear to give aid and comfort to apartheid and that another look had to be taken at the value of the agreement.

In December Mr Harold Wilson said his Government did not regard the agreement as operative.
Break is not regretted—MP

MR VAUSE RAW, MP, the Opposition’s chief spokesman on defence, said today that the formal termination of the Simonstown Agreement was neither unexpected nor regretted.

The British Government has failed to honour it in spirit for a long time and it was illogical that South Africa should carry the responsibility and cost while the British Navy enjoyed the privilege of use and control in time of war.

If an ‘agreement’ is not honoured by both sides, it is not worth retaining.

However, it is a sad fact of life that our formal military and naval isolation is now complete and I can only hope that commonsense and responsibility will soon restore those normal and friendly relations for which South Africa has always striven,” Mr Raw said.

The leader of the Progressive Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said that although it came as no surprise it was always disappointing when long-standing relationships had to be terminated.

It had been clear for some time that the sharp political differences between Mr Harold Wilson’s Labour Government and the South African Government made continued co-operation on a treaty basis impossible.

The Government would now have to assess if and how it could get the co-operation on a non-treaty basis of the navies of countries that might have an interest in the Cape Sea route.

‘A RELIEF’

Mr John Wiley, United Party MP for Simonstown, said successive British Socialist Governments under Mr Wilson had broken the Simonstown Agreement to such an extent that a final break was ‘in fact a relief’.

In the wake of the scrapped agreement South Africa would have to look for new friends, some of whom have stood by her in times of trouble in recent years.

In a statement today Mr Wiley said: ‘Naturally one regrets it if an old and traditional ally, and one with blood relations in South Africa wishes to end an agreement solemnly entered into, and, at the time it was signed, was never regarded as short-term by either party’.

The defence spokesman for the Progressive Party, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said there seemed to be a communication gap within the Cabinet on future defence agreements between South Africa and other countries.

Dr Slabbert compared what Mr Botha was reported to have said with what the Minister of the Interior, Dr C. P. Mulder, said last week in the United States.

Mr Botha commented that South Africa wanted to maintain friendly relations with all its other friends, but he himself was ‘not in favour of entering again into agreements similar to the Simonstown Agreement with Britain’.

MULDER’S OFFER

In the United States, however, Dr Mulder offered Western Powers the use of Simonstown’s naval facilities and told a questioner the South African Government would ‘very favourably’ consider any United States application to establish a base in South Africa.

These statements, said Dr Slabbert, appeared to show ‘a communication gap on future agreements between South Africa and other countries over Simonstown’.

Dr Slabbert’s comments follow speculative reports in the National Press at the weekend that Dr Mulder could land in a row with Mr Botha for his offer to the United States.
SIMONSTOWN: TORY ANGER AT MOVE

The Argus Bureau

LONDON.—The Conservative Opposition has lodged a strong protest with Britain's Labour Government about the way in which it was announced here that the Simonstown Agreement had been ended.

The Tory MPs say the announcement should have come in the form of a ministerial statement by Defence Secretary Mr Roy Mason.

Instead, in what one Fleet Street newspaper calls an extraordinary back-door parliamentary exercise, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan made the announcement by answering a written question from a Labour backbencher.

CONDEMNED

Conservative Chief Whip Humphrey Atkins has condemned the fact that the Commons was thereby denied the chance of questioning the Foreign Secretary.

Tory MP Mr Geoffrey Rippon has tabled a motion deploiring 'the abrogation' of the Simonstown Agreement to the detriment of our national security and the interests of Nato and the free world.

The Royal Navy will now call at the Simonstown Base 'only when it is operationally necessary to do so,' according to Whitehall.

But David Fairhall, Defence Correspondent of The Guardian, says: 'There is little doubt that captains and crews will begin to suggest that some rest and recreation to break the monotony of the long haul round Africa should be included in the decision to operate.'

The next move to watch for, says Fairhall, is a possible increase in calls at Simonstown by American and French warships.

Chapman Pincher, writing in The Daily Express, agrees that the French are likely to move in.

In The Times, Defence Correspondent Henry Stanhope says the end of the agreement will cause rejoicing on the left wing.

British politics and laments on the right — apart from the regret it will evoke in the Royal Navy.

The editorial comment of The Daily Express is:

Speaking in the resumed third-reading debate on the Defence White Paper, Mr. Widgery told the Government would continue improving and developing the facilities of the Simonstown Naval Base and other naval defence facilities.

This would be done for South Africa's own purpose, but the facilities would remain available to countries of the free world that wished to co-operate with South Africa in the defence of the Cape sea route.

Mr. Botha said South Africa would not enter into another one-sided agreement with one country on the use of Simonstown's facilities. We will co-operate with everybody, but on our own terms,' he said.

NO FADEAWAY

The Simonstown Naval Base would not fade away as a part of the agreement with Britain but the development of the defence facilities would continue and South Africa would continue to take its place in the free world.

Farther in his speech Mr. Botha stressed the importance of admission to the defence arrangements for certain conditions shown by them during the session.

Referring to the United Party, he said he did not doubt the patriotism and decency of the Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, and certain members of his party.

RED THREAT

But Sir de Villiers made one mistake when he attacked the National Party — he did not take into account the circumstances in which South Africa found itself in the world together with other countries. South Africa, with other countries, was facing the threat of total communist domination.

Speaking immediately after Mr. Botha, Mr. Harry Schwarz (Reform, Natal), leader of the Reform Party, said his party accepted with some regret that the long-standing Simonstown agreement had come to an end.

The Reform Party accepted also that realities had to be faced and that South Africa should look for either defence associations for South Africa.

Mr. Schwarz suggested that South Africa should not only look towards Europe for defence associations. It should also look across the Atlantic towards South America and, in addition, towards Africa for possible defence associations.

(The Argus Correspondent Ltd, Cape Town)

FRANCE'S GAIN

The Express says: 'Our loss will be France's gain, for the French are anxious to replace us in South Africa. Our politicians indulge their personal prejudices. French politicians promote their country's interests. The Daily Mail is no less direct. It claims that Simonstown is of little strategic value to Britain at the moment, but says both the South Africans and the Labour Government understand that cooperation could again be essential if there were another Middle East configuration or if the cold war suddenly became hot.'

The Mail's editorial concludes: 'To satisfy Black Africans and White liberals we snub South Africa for the present, but rely on that country's goodwill for the future.'

'The name of the game is humbug.' (See also Page 9)
SUNDAY TIMES Correspondent

PRESIDENT Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France has made a major policy decision to isolate and strengthen his country's relations with South Africa.

He has moved to increase French military, industrial, scientific and diplomatic co-operation with the African continent, though he has not announced it in public.

His defence experts are urging him to abandon the policy of conciliation which has so far been the hallmark of his relations with South Africa.

France also wants a bigger share of the South African trade market. Last year it was worth $300 million, only one-fifth of total French trade with the African continent.

France is anxious to win a South African contract for a R1,000-million nuclear reactor, and was the first to put in a tender for it.

France also wants to build a uranium enrichment plant in South Africa, instead of a projected plant in Australia, at a cost of more than R1,000 million.

France has also invested millions towards the price of four container ships for South Africa. These ships will replace the Cape Town-Liege Havre route.

Other French fields of interest include the building of advanced communications space satellite and another to modernize South Africa's telephone network.

French arms sales are still a carefully guarded secret, but Mr d'Estaing has made it clear that he will never agree to an arms embargo. The South African Minister of Defence, Mr P.W. Botha, recently ordered two French Agosta-type submarines.

Britain's abandonment of the Simonstown treaty comes at a moment when France has decided to maintain a military presence in the Indian Ocean and to abandon the vital area like Britain.

Simonstown would be ideal, enabling France to use it for both its Atlantic and Indian Ocean fleets.

Meanwhile, the abrogation of the Simonstown treaty was described by Mr Julian Amery, one of Britain's most experienced defence experts, as probably the most dangerous blunder in post-war British history.

In the Middle East, South Africa intends soon to upgrade the status of its diplomatic representation in Israel to full embassy level.

Reliable sources said one of the main purposes of Dr Koller's visit to Israel last week was to discuss the issue with senior Israeli leaders.

The Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday officially admitted that the accreditation of South Africa's consul-general in Lawrence Marques, and consul in Beersheba, ends on Tuesday.
SUNDAY TIMES

Military Correspondent

GIRES — the South African Navy needs you. This is the message from Lieutenant Commander Fran Hulett, officer in charge of the South African Women’s Auxiliary Naval Service — otherwise known as Swans.

In an interview at her Simonstown naval base office, which has the feminine touch with roses, peppermints and pink tissues, she told me: “We have 75 girls now and are still very much understaffed. At present I only have 25 per cent of my full quota.”

Formerly a captain nursing sister at the Wynberg Military Hospital, Commander Hulett said women could play a far more useful role in the South African Navy. “Look — what has happened in Israel.”

She attributed the shortage to the fact that too few people know about the Swans, saying: “I’ve been to Pretoria several times and the people look at me as if I had come from outer space.”

The service was established in 1973, and although girls are being trained mainly as communicators and data operators at Silvermine Maritime Headquarters, there are also posts for them in administration and as stokekeepers.

Commander Hulett, who believes that girls should have a career before settling down, told me: “The Navy provides a stable career. Putting a person in uniform gives one pride in one’s work.”

The Swans earn the same salaries as their male counterparts doing similar work. The basic starting salary for those with Junior Certificate is R140 a month, and matriculants start on R175.

“Then,” says Commander Hulett, “there are perks such as free uniform, which saves expenditure on clothing, a pension fund and free medical and dental care.”

In an attempt to recruit more girls, Commander Hulett has established sporting ties between the Navy and other clubs and has invited trainees from the Civil Defence College at George.

George to Simonstown

She estimates that only about five per cent of her total intake so far has come from the Civil Defence College. “We get a fair intake at the beginning of each year and after that they come dribbling in. We get about 60 girls a year if we’re lucky. I would like to see an intake of 50 girls four times a year.”

When girls arrive at Simonstown they are fitted out and then sent to Saldanha Bay for a six-week basic training period, after which they return to Simonstown for training in the various categories.

Asked how the average man in the Navy had reacted to the Swans, Commander Hulett said: “Most of them don’t realise that these girls do the same jobs. ‘Being a Swan is not a glamour job, and there is a tendency for our girls to be spoilt. If they make a mistake they should be pulled down just as the men are.”

Speaking from the Civil Defence College at George, Colonel Hilda Botha, the officer commanding, said she considered that the number of girls who joined the Defence Force after their ten months of training was normal.

“Our girls are chosen for the leader element, and 75 per cent of them follow careers or go to universities when they leave.” About 600 girls had gone through the college since its establishment four years ago.

A senior officer in the Defence Force’s Directorate of Public Relations said that girls entering the college at George did so more out of a sense of adventure than the desire to join the force on completion of their training.
the military women's lib

YANCY CAHOON

the militar y women's lib for

Admiral warns on Cape route

New York — Capability of the Cape route is an integral part of Russia's strategy, Japan's recently retired "chief" of naval operations has warned.

"They are already close to their goal," Admiral said, adding that the U.S. should work to reestablish its naval power with an appeal to the United States to act unilaterally to redress the balance. He regretted that Washington's response was "insufficient and inadequate."

He also said that Russia's major Indian Ocean naval base in the Horn of Africa was substantially improved and its close support for Somali guerrillas the "worst." He warned that the "potential" imminent threat to the Horn of Africa was "growing."
No terror buildup
says SADF general

THE acting Chief of the South African Defence Force, General R. F. Armstrong, yesterday denied there was a significant military buildup of trained SWAPO terrorists in southern Angola, across the South West African border.

Gen Armstrong was commenting on a speech at Outjo on Tuesday by Brig D. R. Marais, Commander of the South African Defence Force in South West Africa.

Brig Marais said there were indications that SWAPO members trained in terrorism warfare in Angola were consolidating their position in the Cunene district.

Prig Marais said between 2,000 and 3,000 SWAPO exiles were being trained in Angola, of whom at least 500 had completed their training and were already armed. They were in camps just north of the Ovamboland-Angola border.

Gen Armstrong said Brig Marais's theme had been based on a personal assessment of SWAPO's intentions.

Denying the buildup, Gen Armstrong said "this is entirely contrary to the actual position, which is as follows:"

"Certain Ovambos-at the instance of SWAPO have left Ovamboland and it is a fact that some of them have been given military training and that some of their men could be present in southern Angola.

"If this is so, they are definitely not present in militarily significant numbers.

"The brigadier's theme was based on a personal assessment of SWAPO's intentions and as indicated above, the picture portrayed by Brig Marais bears no relation to the situation as it is at present." — Sapa
TRAINING CENTRES FOR COLOURED YOUTHS: QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Why are the youths between the ages of 18 and 24 years not asked to register any more? There are so many of them who do not even know anything about this Act, and many of them who do not want to go to school or work. Every endeavour should be made to ensure that they register themselves at the nearest police station in terms of the Training Centres for Coloured Cadets Act, 1967 (Act 46 of 1967).

Many youths have received this training — some of them have returned to their old way of life, some have absconded.

The allowances received by the cadets should be increased, and the Cadets Act, 1967, should be amended so that a second term of training for six months be given to all those who lead less civilising lives.

In terms of the Coloured Persons Rehabilitation Centres Law, 1971, (Law 1/1971), I trust and hope that the necessary intensive social work attention is given to those defaulters (the psychological and psychiatric treatment).

I would like to mention that the Administration of Coloured Affairs administered a scheme whereby youths between the ages of 18 and 24 who are not in employment, but available for training, I hope the authorities will consider this matter. I look forward for a reply from the responsible department to supply the public with the full details on the various schemes through the medium of your well-read newspaper.

Athlone

The Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, Mr J. de la Rey Koch, replies:

(1) The registration of all Coloured males between the ages of 18 and 24 years in terms of section 8 of the Training Centres for Coloured Cadets Act, 1967 (Act 46 of 1967) is compulsory, and non-registration constitutes an offence.

(2) Registration takes place at any regional office of the Administration of Coloured Affairs or any police station.

(3) During January every year this compulsory registration is brought to the notice of all concerned by means of: Radio announcements; publication of notices in all the daily newspapers; exhibition of printed notices at all post offices, police stations, magistrates courts, high schools and training colleges; propaganda by the Administration's liaison officers and social workers.

(4) The allowances payable to cadets were increased with effect from January 1, 1974.

(5) Cadets are subject to a total training period of 12 months. Defaulters and ex-cadets who have returned to their old ways of life (tilliness or work-shy-ness) receive social work attention which, among other steps, can include committal to a rehabilitation centre in terms of the Coloured Persons Rehabilitation Centres Law, 1971 (Law 1/1971).

(6) The youth camp scheme is still in operation as in the past. As recently as June 9, a fourth youth camp has been established at Kemoe, near Upington in addition to the three existing camps at Welvington, Vredenburg and Humansdorp. Parents may apply at any regional office of the Administration of Coloured Affairs for admission of their sons between 14 and 17 years who have left school permanently.

(7) The establishment of a training centre for girls cadets has not yet been considered by the Executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council.

The interest of your correspondent in this matter is appreciated. "without the cooperation and interest of the general public, these schemes are essential for their effective functioning."
Recruits to train in City

JUBTATA - The first batch of recruits for the Transkei Defence Force is expected to arrive in Port Elizabeth early next month.

The recruitment process has been successful, with more than 1,000 candidates applying for the opportunity to serve in the new military force.

Recruits will undergo training at a camp located near Port Elizabeth, preparing them for their roles in the Transkei Defence Force.

The training programme will focus on equipping recruits with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively contribute to the defense of the region.

The recruitment of trained personnel is a significant step in the establishment of the Transkei Defence Force, aiming to provide security and stability in the area.

The announcement coincides with the appointment of a new Commandant-General of the Transkei Defence Force, who is expected to oversee the recruitment and training process.

The recruitment programme is open to all eligible candidates, and interested individuals are encouraged to apply.

For more information, visit the website of the Transkei Defence Force or contact their recruitment offices.
Recruits pour into SADF

For the first time in many years the numbers of recruitment are topping 100,000. New recruiting offices are opening into operation, the past week in Durban and Port Elizabeth. These are in addition to the offices already operating in Pretoria, Johannesburg and Simonstown.

Offices will soon open in Bloemfontein, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

In addition, a special mobile recruiting unit will be visiting all military bases to speak to national servicemen.

"We've got to the point where we can now actually be selective about the men we take in," said the spokesman.

Areas of real staff need were pilots and navigators, engineers, apprentice and other technical staff.

The first recruited this year, to date, included 118 coloured, 578 Indians and 2,929 Africans. A total of 306 White officers were appointed.

The recruitment drive has been quite national, involving service men, school leavers and final-year students at universities and colleges.

We've also had quite an increase in streamlining the process involved in recruitment. The time between the candidate's application and the day he actually joins the force has been cut down to between four and six weeks," the spokesman said.
Backing sought for needs of defence

The Argus, Melbourne P.T.E.O.R.I.A. - The whole-hearted support of all sections of the population is vital to the accomplishment of the task of the Defence Force. The Minister for Defence, Mr. P. W. Fisher, says in a letter being sent to all employers' organisations in the country that if the Defence Minister's letter, of which copies were released to the Press by Major-General, Noll Webster, Director-General of Resources, Army Headquarters, in Pretoria yesterday, had come in the 'picture' of the Defence Department, it would make young citizens who had to do their national service in terms of the Defence Act by now receive training often refused and they are told to apply again next year. They have completed their training.

Employees may not be blamed for their attitude if they do not carry the financial burden imposed. The Government sets a good example by remunerating employees when they are on active military service, and although employers are not legally compelled to follow the Government's example, they are strongly encouraged to do so where ever possible.

The Minister writes: "The Defence Act ensured that every possible training period should be spent in training every unit to be adopted for service."

Training, whether for national services or members of the Citizen Force of Commandos, the Minister writes.
The Army is being reshaped

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Cape Times Defence Reporter

The Army envisions having to cope with two distinct roles. It must be prepared to wage not only a limited conventional war but also an urban counter-insurgency campaign.

The South African Army has been preparing for this for a long time and has been trained in conventional warfare for a long time. However, it is also aware of the need to prepare for urban warfare.

The Army has been training in urban warfare for several years and has been working on this area extensively. The training has been focused on developing the necessary skills and strategies to deal with urban warfare effectively.

The Army's focus on urban warfare is due to the changing nature of modern conflict. With the rise of terrorism and other forms of asymmetric warfare, conventional military methods are no longer sufficient.

The Army is being reshaped to ensure that it is ready for any type of conflict that may arise. This includes the development of new tactics, the acquisition of new equipment, and the training of soldiers in new skills.

The Army's training in urban warfare is an example of this. The soldiers are being trained in how to deal with urban environments, how to operate in confined spaces, and how to deal with the challenges of urban warfare.

The Army is ready for anything that may come its way, and it is ready to respond to any type of conflict that may arise. The Army's focus on urban warfare is a testament to its commitment to being prepared for any situation that may arise.
'Terror raids' planned for CF exercise

PORT ELIZABETH — A counter-insurgency exercise which will involve 6,000 members of the Citizen Force and commandos in which, for the first time, the public has been asked to play an active role, takes place in the Eastern Cape in two weeks' time.

Called Operation Span Saan, it is one of the biggest counter-insurgency exercises to take place in South Africa, and the area to be covered is the eastern stretches from Plettenberg Bay to the Natal border and inland as far as the Verwoerd Dam.

Another first for this exercise will be the use of Africans from the Cape, Transkei and Basutoland trackers and guides for the security forces. They will wear the same uniforms and carry the same weapons as their White counterparts.

The exercise, the Officers' Commanding Eastern Province Command, Brigadier du Plessis, said, would be made by the insurgents.

Brigadier du Plessis said letters and circulars had been sent to employers and farmers in the Eastern Cape asking for their co-operation.

'We want the public to take an active part by reporting to the nearest army unit or the police any suspicious activity. The enemy would wear blue or black uniforms,' he said.

The exercise will start on August 7 and end on August 22.

have, at its disposal two helicopters, a submarine, and several surface craft, including skiboats and fishing boats. Landings and escapes by sea would be made by the insurgents.

Brigadier du Plessis said letters and circulars had been sent to employers and farmers in the Eastern Cape asking for their co-operation.

'We want the public to take an active part by reporting to the nearest army unit or the police any suspicious activity. The enemy would wear blue or black uniforms.'
Homeland has part in war games

Speaking at a press conference after meeting the Cabinet, Brig. du Plessis said 'Operation Sturm' would be a 13-day land, sea and air campaign

'Operation Sturm' would be a large-scale exercise to test the readiness of the Defence Force. The exercise would involve the entire military establishment.

The operation would have the following aims:

1. To test the effectiveness of the Defence Force in dealing with potential threats.
2. To train and exercise all branches of the military.
3. To improve communication and coordination among different military units.
4. To conduct a wide range of exercises, including land, sea, and air operations.

The exercise would be conducted in a simulated environment that would test the Defence Force's ability to respond to various scenarios.

The Defence Force would be divided into different operations, each with their own objectives and tasks. The exercise would involve a large number of personnel and equipment, including tanks, helicopters, and aircraft.

The exercise would be conducted in a controlled environment, with strict adherence to safety measures. The Defence Force would be evaluated based on their performance during the exercise.

The exercise would be conducted in a simulated environment that would test the Defence Force's ability to respond to various scenarios.
First 100 Transkei Army men

4/8/75 The Argus Defence Correspondent

ONE HUNDRED men from the Transkei are due to arrive in Cape Town tonight to start their military training as the nucleus of the first Black homelands Army.

The men, are being flown to a base in an Air Force aircraft from their home in South Africa, before being trained at Faure, headquarters of the South African Cape Corps, where they will be stationed.

At present, South African Coloured soldiers are being trained at Faure. The Officer Commanding, the SACC, Commandant Leon Marais, said today that the 100 Black men would be at this base for about five months.

The training will include basic infantry training, after which they will take part in fieldwork and be instructed in the use of various arms. The first unit has not yet been formed.

After the first phase of their training at Faure, they will be brought to the Transvaal for the completion of their training.

The SADF has already selected about 260 men for the Transkei Army and the officers and non-commissioned officers for the future army will also be chosen from the rest.

All the men have been selected by the Transfer authorities for training, and the cooperation with the SADF is still under discussion. The SAPF, who holds the title of Military Adviser to the Transkei, has already played a key role in the operation to isolate and control the Transkei.
RECEIVING HIS ARMY EQUIPMENT today was Mr. Tony Theodore Bizana of Engcobo. Having already been fitted with his army trousers, he is measured for a shirt by Lance Corporal J. Jeffreys, while Corporal A. J. Visagie looks on on the right.

Transkeians first day as soldiers

By a Staff Reporter

THE Transkeian military trainees, who arrived by air in Cape Town yesterday, were acquainted today with the military style of life at the South African Cape Corps' camp at Faure.

The African men — due to become the nucleus of the Transkei's own army — had to be out of bed by 5 am.

And when their chief instructor, WO 1 P. P. van Zyl, arrived at their bungalows just before 5 am, he was more than half of
France to curb SA arms sales

SUNDAY TIMES
Correspondent
KINSHASA, Saturday
PRESIDENT VALERY GISCARD D'ESTAING of France today announced a halt in French arms shipments to South Africa, but sources close to the President made clear that French submarines would not be affected by the ban.

President Giscard D'Estaing, whose visit to South Africa was due here today, told a press conference: "We will not sell any arms to South Africa. I have a directive along these lines to the Government."

A military source explained: "However, this decision will not apply to the recently signed arms deal for equipment for fighters, built in South Africa, and also submarines ordered by South Africa that would not be supplied by France."

France, despite its close relationship with most of Africa, has been South Africa's main arms supplier to Britain and the United States, dealing with the Republic of South Africa.

In this solution, an arms embargo is likely.
Arms: Bad news for Pretoria

Cape Times Correspondent

PARIS — France will still sell South Africa submarines, helicopters and tanks, all outstanding arms contracts, under a vaguely new conditional embargo worked out by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. But there is bad news for Pretoria. Last night, Minister of Defence, Mr. P.W. Botha, was maintaining a fighting stance on the French arms freeze.

French Panhard, armoured cars, and Mirage fighters under licence and these will be carefully examined, Giscard promised.

REPERCUSSIONS

So — South Africa will not suffer immediate military shortages, but the shock statement by Giscard in Zaire on Saturday could have serious repercussions.

Last week, President Mobutu had made it clear that he and Botha, President of South Africa, had agreed in the absolute condemnation of apartheid and shared concern over the "Namibian peoples'."

A weekend television in France showed South African officers in uniform standing at a French military display, followed by shots of White South Africa's police hitting Black with batons during that.

DISCLOSURES

"The French stance today is more tragedy than outrage," a new arms source said. It said that French arms would not be used against the Black struggle for independence. It also confirmed no military attack.

The policy changes may be due to the fact that Giscard wishes to obtain raw materials from Zaire.

Cape Times - 11/8/75
Put missiles in SA, says US group

By RICHARD WALKER
NEW YORK. — The establishment of an American missile base at SYMons-town is the "common-sense solution" to securing the Cape sea route, urges the United States Industrial Council in a statement raging against "the appalling results of Black African independence.

It calls for the United States to help sustain existing "responsible, orderly government" in Southern Africa.

The situation is changing very fast and the "United States must make a prompt adjustment to changed political and strategic realities," it says.

The council is a nationwide association of conservative businessmen. The long statement, prepared by its executive vice-president Mr Anthony Harrigan, is receiving wide publicity in New York.

"The United States has a vital stake in maintaining access to the vast mineral wealth of Southern Africa and the security of the Cape sea route," it asserts, and warns of the "steady deterioration" in the situation over the past year.

It cites Somalia's Russian base, Uganda, Angola, Mozambique and "even Zambia" where recent land nationalisation illustrate "the impossibility of economic cooperation between free world countries and African socialist regimes."

The council warns against "more of the same" in South West Africa, which it says South Africa has administered "in intelligently and responsibly."

It praises South Africa as "the strong stabilising force of the African continent" and Rhodesia, which "continues to maintain orderly Western-type government and wide prosperity, while turning back the assaults of revolutionary forces."

Sapa-Reuter reports from Paris that France gave South Africa only a few hours notice of its decision to curtail arms supplies to the Republic; French officials said yesterday. The restrictions announced by President Giscard d'Estaing at the weekend, stop short of a total arms embargo.
Plans to fight urban guerillas

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Military Correspondent

TACTICS to combat terrorist attacks on cities, towns and industrial complexes are being taught to a growing number of Whites in South Africa.

At the Witwatersrand Command headquarters in Johannesburg a scheme has been formulated to ensure every commando unit in the area gets practical training in anti-urban guerilla warfare.

At Sasolburg an industrial commando, has been formed and charged with the safety of Sasol and Natref refineries.

A spokesman for the commando told Parasus, the South African Defence Force magazine, that the unit had two main functions: to protect the refineries in times of violence and to ensure the installations remain productive even under attack.

Only refinery employees are recruited to the commando, the only industrial, military unit in the Free State.

Natref is a State-owned plant producing millions of litres of petrol Sasol produces petrol by a secret process involving coal, water and oxygen.

The unit guarding this key industrial complex works closely with the town commando of Sasolburg which is responsible for repelling attacks which may be made on the factories which complement the refineries.

Near Ermelo, workers at one of the biggest power stations in the Southern Hemisphere, Camden, have voluntarily formed a military platoon to defend the vital installation in emergencies.

This anti-guerilla platoon is under command of the Ermelo-based Commando Group.

Another key industrial complex with its own commando is Icora at Vanderbijlpark.

Military authorities are hoping more large industrial concerns will organise their own on-the-spot commando units.

Thus, the authorities say, releases town commandos to deal with attacks in other parts of their district.

For some town commandos anti-urban guerilla training is a relatively new experience.

Previously the emphasis has been on bush warfare training.
Xhosas settle into army life

The Argus Defence Correspondent

THE 72 young men from Transkei, who will eventually form the nucleus of the first Black homelands army, have begun their training earnest at Faure.

Quartered for two weeks at the South African Cape Corps — home of South Africa's Coloured army — the Transkei men have now completed the long list of documentation, medical examinations and aptitude tests.

They have also received all their kind equipment except their rifles, which will be issued later this week.

PARADE GROUND

And yesterday they had their first session on the parade ground, getting to know their military life from right.

Commandant Leon Martins, the Officer Commanding the SACC, was impressed with their initial performance.

They are a fine bunch of fellows, and they seem to have all the makings of good soldiers, he said.

Their quarters are separate from the Coloured soldiers, but at this stage they still share the same mess facilities.

The new intake, all in the permanent force of the Cape army, will undergo basic infantry training at the SACC for about six months before going on to Pretoria for the final part of the training.

OFFICERS

The officers and non commissioned officers will be selected from this first group.

Right now Commandant Martins has only one problem. The lads are trying to teach the Xhosas, but they are moving too fast. My limit about one sentence day, and they find attempts very amusing, he said.
Change vital to victory-SA general

MILITARY ACTION by itself could not assure victory for the anti-revolutionary struggle in South Africa. Real victory depended on change in South Africa without the compulsion of law, General G J J Boschoff, Chief of Army Staff (Legislation), said in Cape Town yesterday.

General Boschoff was addressing the Change-Oriented Planning Seminar organized by the Graduate School of Business of the University of Stellenbosch.

Concept changed

He said that in the army they spoke of the anti-revolutionary struggle as the 60-30-20 struggle, which meant that 60 percent socio-economic and 20 percent military. If South Africa lost the socio-economic struggle then 'we need not even bother to fight the military one'.

The whole concept of war had changed. The objective was no longer territory but the minds and hearts of men.

In this struggle the revolutionary elements had the time on their side; they had no commitment they had readily available funds and they had host countries at their disposal.

They sought every possible weakness in the social and economic structure of their target area for exploitation to the full.

Exploitation

In the past much unrest had been attributed to communism, but unrest could also be attributed to bad management and exploitation of the labour force.

The recipe for success against any revolutionary movement was strong government, eradication of discrimination on grounds of sex, race and colour, provision of work opportunities and military power.

"As individuals and organizations we can make a great contribution to change, change from the heart without the compulsion of law."

It was of tremendous importance that a fair deal of the country's wealth be placed in the hands of the workers."
ARMY BACKS MOVE TO EASE COLOUR BAR

By HANS STRYDOM

THE REMOVAL of discrimination based on colour is receiving the urgent attention of the Cabinet Committee, and an army spokesman made it clear this week that the Government would have the full support of the Defence Force in doing so.

It became known this week that a Cabinet Committee consisting of senior Ministers was examining the discriminatory measures that could be removed from the statute books. The committee was appointed about a year ago and is expected to report to the Cabinet within the next year.

The committee's activities are shrouded in secrecy. Yesterday the Minister of the Interior, Dr Connie Mulder, refused to comment.

The scrapping of the Master and Servant's Act was one of the committee's first recommendations.

In one of the most outspoken speeches made by an army spokesman, General G. J. J. Boshoff, Chief of the Army Staff (Logistics), said in Cape Town on Friday that discrimination based on colour must be removed completely.

He predicted that job reservation would die "a natural death", and that the time would come when all South Africans, regardless of colour, would undergo military training.

General Boshoff's speech to the Graduate School of Business of the University of Stellenbosch is seen as a clear indication that army chiefs will encourage and support the Government fully in all attempts they make to remove discrimination.

General Boshoff warned that the battle against terrorism was 80 per cent socio-economic and 20 per cent military.

He listed four prerequisites for victory against terrorism: a strong Government which could effect changes to safeguard prosperity and security, the removal of all discrimination based on colour and race, work opportunities for all, and a strong Defence Force representative of all the people of the country.

General Boshoff said employers should treat workers honestly and pay them just salaries so that they did not develop grievances. The worker should get his legitimate share of the country's wealth.
Botha call to employers: Don't victimise trainees

EAST LONDON — Many employers were victimising young men because of their commitment to the Defence Force, the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, said in an open letter to "fellow South Africans.

Mr. Botha said some employers turned down applications for employment if the young man still had military duty to perform.

Other employers would not supplement the army pay, while their employees were doing duty. It was pointed out that no government employee lost financially when he did duty in the Defence Force, whether it was national service or the Citizen Force or Commandos.

On the point of denying a man employment because he still had military service to do, Mr. Botha said, it employers persisted in refusing applicants on these grounds, the man concerned would unwittingly blame the Defence Force for his predicament.

"This may in turn lead to potential servicemen resenting the principle of national service, and the morale and preparedness of the South African Defence Force will thus eventually be adversely affected," Mr. Botha said.

He said the employee who completed his training period returned to his place of occupation a better-disciplined man, more mature, more responsible and more experienced than before, and that this could only benefit his employer.

As was pointed out by Commandant P van Vuuren, Officer Commanding, Border Sub-Command, during Operation Span Snaam, the Permanent Force, while being the backbone of the defence force, would not be in a position to defend South Africa in time of war.

The Defence Force was made up mostly of Citizen Force men and Commandos.

Mr. Botha said the authorities were aware that many young men would volunteer for either the Citizen Force or a Commando unit if he knew he would not lose financially, that their chances of promotion were not jeopardized, and that they were not deprived of their normal annual leave.

On requests from employers for deferment of training, Mr. Botha said the Defence Force tried to give simple notice of training periods. "We hope this will lessen the large number of deferments applied for each year."

In the case of national servicemen, it was felt the sooner they completed their training, the better it would be for all concerned.

"The younger and less experienced they are, the less their absence will be felt by their employers. On the other hand, the older they become, the more likely they are to have professional and domestic responsibilities," Mr. Botha said.

National servicemen had expressed their disenchantment with the action of some employers, continually applying for deferment of training, and "we appeal to employers to curtail this practice of requesting deferment of training, whether for national servicemen or members of the Citizen Force or Commandos."

"Mr. Botha said the Defence force was grateful to the many employers who treated servicemen sympathetically, but they should not be expected to appeal most earnestly to all employers to respond as far as possible.

"Peace is an unnatural state of man and does not keep itself. If we wish to keep our land, skies and seas inviolate we cannot relax our vigilance," Mr. Botha said. — DDR.
Every means for security must be used—SAAF chief

The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN — South Africa must make use of every means at its disposal to ensure its security, not only its military strength, the chief of the SA Air Force, General R. H.-D. Rogers, said today.

Psychological and economic measures would have to be taken, and injustices in our system corrected — but in an orderly way and not through revolution.

As well as the co-ordinated action of many Government departments, the public of South Africa would also have to be involved, he said.

General Rogers, who was addressing a rotary lunch in Durban said: "We cannot combat the enemy's use of psychological warfare with denials and explanations — we must counterattack with the same tools which he uses.

A positive psychological action campaign had to be launched and maintained.

He went on: "Our own strategic importance to the Western work and a positive image had to be propagated. Our economic wealth and technical expertise should be fully exploited and used to our advantage.

"We have to continue to negotiate with Black Africa for as long as we can honourably do so, and we have to do all we can to win the hearts and minds of our own indigenous peoples.

"It is most important to convince Africa and the world that we are part of Africa. But if we are to remain part of Africa, and particularly Southern Africa, we have to learn to live together."

The Defence Force was composed of an unconventional as well as a deterrent wing. If the SADF were to remain a credible deterrent, it would constantly have to update itself. This cost money, but was a necessary premium for the future.

In spite of this, South Africa spent a lower percentage of its gross national product on defence than most other Western countries.
SA 'alone' in event of conflict

30/8/75

PRETORIA—South Africa had no allies to call on in the event of a conflict and must be prepared to "go it alone", the Chief of the Air Force, Lieutenant General R HD Rogers, said in Durban yesterday.

Addressing the Durban Rotary Club, he warned that should detente collapse, the OAU countries were committed to an intensified military confrontation in Southern Africa.

"If the Rhodesian Government and the ANC fail to come to terms, then there would undoubtedly be an escalation in this war, with the African countries playing a far more significant part.

"Should this happen, and I believe that time for decision is limited, it will be for South Africa to decide what policy it should follow.

"South Africa's relationship with Mozambique and Freimafo had been friendly, but here again what may happen in the future will depend on the outcome of detente.

"It must be remembered that our border with Mozambique is a very long one, which facilitates incursions by terrorists, and from a conventional point of view Lourenco Marques is only some 400 kilometres from Johannesburg—a 30-minute flight in a Boeing passenger aircraft.

"Internally, in South Africa, there were still some nationalism-inspired organizations, and others, either directly or indirectly, communist-inspired, intent on causing disorder in the country.

"We must continue to negotiate with Black Africa for as long as we can honourably do so, and we must do all we can to win the hearts and minds of our indigenous peoples. We must correct injustices, in our own system, but it must be made clear that we will sort out our problems in an orderly and evolutionary way, not by means of revolution".

General Rogers said:

"Remember too, that we have no allies to call on in the event of a conflict. We must therefore look to our own defences and we must be prepared to go it alone if we have to".
Rocket attack on SA border

Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA may have given notice that it will use "hit-and-run" tactics if its territorial integrity is violated by terrorists.

This tactic may already have been used after a territorial attack on a border camp three weeks ago with Russian rockets.

News of the attack was revealed yesterday by Dr P.W. Botha, the Minister of Defence, while delivering an address on South Africa's strategic position to the National Party Cape Congress.

Mr Botha said the attack had been "ill-timed" as the South African forces had already withdrawn and there were no casualties.

He said, however, that the most modern Russian rockets had been found later.

He declined to comment further and told the congress that he was not prepared to comment on every statement in the foreign Press about the Republic's defence forces.

POLICY

Stressing that South Africa's armed forces were regarded as a deterrent, he said: "Our troops are at strategic points along our borders but we do not interfere in the affairs of others."

He declined to be drawn further on the issue.

However, while South Africa has adopted a policy of non-interference, there have been indications that its attitude towards unprovoked terrorist attacks is hardening and that it will not allow them to go unanswered.

It seems that while it will patrol its own borders, it is no longer prepared to allow hit-and-run attacks, and that, if necessary, it will strike back.

Report by Bernadett Weisels

177 Main Street Johannesburg
of 30 men was moved the water pumping station at Calueque, on the Angolan side of the border with South West Af
c. The Portuguese Government had been informed the move on August 13.

Mr Fourie was referring to a statement from the South African Embassy to the Portuguese Government explaining the measures taken to protect the workers and workers and welcome the decision by Portugal to provide protection. South Africa would suspend her measures as soon as possible.

The reply sent by the South African Embassy to the Portuguese Government noted that the measures taken to protect the workers and workers and welcome the decision by Portugal to provide protection. South Africa would suspend her measures as soon as possible.

On the mercenary question, the reply stated, "South Africa's policy is one of non-interference and we allow no mercenaries or other troops to operate from our territory or territory under our control."

The Government is therefore surprised at the suggestion that mercenaries and others might have penetrated southern Angola from South West Africa. The Government rejects this possibility and would appreciate it if the 'reliable reports' could be made available to it."

Mr Fourie said that because the Portuguese Note had been sent for information to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, the same procedure was followed with the South African reply. — Sapa
Troops guard
Ruacana scheme

JOHANNESBURG. — The Republic had been approached by South African workers at the Ruacana Falls hydro-electric scheme just inside the Angolan border, to provide them with the necessary safeguards. The Minister of Defence, Mr. P.W. Botha, said in the SABC television programme, News Review, last night.

When it became clear that the workers were not safe any more, South African troops were moved in to protect them and to see whether they could carry out their duties under peaceful conditions.

Questioned by the interviewer, Mr. Botha said “it was not an offensive act; it was vital that under the scheme’s agreement between Portugal and South Africa, the Ovambo be provided with water for their cattle and other needs.”

The Minister said that the pump station, which provided water was not 33 km, inside the Angolan border, as had been suggested, but “more like 15 or 20 km.”
Transkeian soldiers enjoy army life

CAPE TOWN — The first batch of Transkeian soldiers, presently being trained at the Cape Corps camp on Paure, are taking to the army "like a duck to water," according to Lt. Edgar Henneberry, Adjutant of the Cape Corps.

The 20 volunteers are undergoing four months' training at the camp.

They will form the nucleus of the Transkeian Army after the homeland's independence next year.

Originally, 100 volunteers from the Transkei came to Cape Town for training, but the number has since dwindled.

The reason for this, according to a spokesman for the Cape Corps, was that some of the volunteers were found to be "unsuitable" for army life.

The Transkeian soldiers are billeted on their own away from the Permanent Force soldier of the Cape Corps but share all other facilities with them, including recreational and sporting facilities, according to Lt. Henneberry.

The Transkeian volunteers move to the Transvaal for further training after their four months in the Cape.

Some of them will be selected to undergo officer training in the future and will also be trained as instructors.

The group had proved themselves to be "good army material," Lt. Henneberry said. — DDC.
Plan for second women's defence college

The Argus Political Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 17.—The Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, announced today that the women's Defence College at George would be expanded and that a second college would be started at Tempe.

He told the Free State party that the Department of Defence was making overtures at present being used by the Department of Education.

Mr. Botha said the number of women being trained—14 at present—would be increased to 200.

Mr. Botha rejected suggestions that nationally service in the women's Defence College should be extended to two years.

Discussions with employers and other interested parties had shown that the apparent one-year system was satisfactory.

A promising number of immigrants was being absorbed by the women's Defence College.

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Botha looks to stability

SALDANHA—The Defence Force could contribute to peace and stability in South Africa and to detente on the borders by their conduct and attitude towards other population groups, the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, said here yesterday.

"They have to be able to handle the weapon of the mind, because military weaponry itself was not sufficient," Mr. Botha said.

"South Africa's defence effort could not rely solely on the military but must incorporate all national activities.

"Where the present enemy of the free world, the Communists, demands an ideological front, our defence force must also command broader academic disciplines than the purely traditional capabilities and weapon handling," he said.

"The global struggle against the Communist world demands an integrated, co-ordinated and co-ordinated action from our whole State apparatus," he said.

"The modern officer has to have a knowledge of human relationships and of the nations between peoples. He must be able to lecture publicly and write articles."
BBC report on troops

From Page 1

column, headed "Something you ought to know."

It began: "There are things being said about South Africa in Press conferences and newspapers in London, Lisbon, Leipzig and Luanda which the public here do not know about. For your own sake you ought to know at least that."

The column suggested that many of the allegations coming from different quarters in the past fortnight appeared to be propaganda, but that the authorities were not allowing public airing of rumour from fact.

"Military secrets can be kept without someone in the know trying to blindfold the people," it ended.
ARMY BUILDS ROADS

A road in the Venda Black homeland in the Northern Transvaal is being built by the South African Army as a result of a request by the government of Venda. The road is being built by members of 15 Field Squadron as a part of its annual Active Citizen Force (ACF) training.

The road which is being built runs through the Thengwe area. Maintenance of the existing roads is a problem to the Black homeland and the building of the road will remove some pressure from the Venda Department of Works.

The importance of the new road is that it serves a large community and joins up with the main road to Sibasa, the homeland capital. It will also make Sibasa more accessible to the inhabitants of the Thengwe area.

At an official ceremony in Venda the Chief Minister of Venda, Chief Patrick Mphephu, welcomed the Army. The ceremony consisted of a military parade followed by an address of welcome by Chief Mphephu and a reply by Colonel G. J. Viviers, acting Officer Commanding Northern Transvaal Command. It is hoped that the road will be finished by the end of the year.

South African Digest September 5 1975
Nato 'duty' to defend the Cape

From Tim Patten

BRUSSELS — Nato has admitted its 'duty' to defend the Cape sea route against any possible threat of Russian interference with the delivery of oil to the Western Allies from the Middle East.

American-appointed Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, Admiral Kidd, told newsmen here yesterday that Nato had a duty to ensure the safe delivery of Western Europe's oil supplies, and conceded that the defence alliance had a contingency plan for the defence of the Cape route.

This is the first time any Nato commander has publicly made known the existence of the contingency plan, although it has been an 'open secret' for several months.

Admiral Kidd was asked whether SACLANT (Supreme Allied Command, Atlantic) had such a plan following its extensive study of the Soviet fleet 'building up' in the Indian Ocean.

He made it clear at first when replying that Nato's 'shield' of operations theoretically ended at the Tropic of Capricorn but added: "Our founding fathers 25 years ago had no conception when they..."
Probe into Nato links with SA

The Star Bureau
BRUSSELS — A thorough investigation into what is now suspected as a broad Nato collaboration with South Africa is being planned by the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid.

The establishment of a commission of inquiry by the UN apartheid unit is anticipated following a proposal by a group of international anti-apartheid movements.

FULL POWERS

Clearly the UN Apartheid Committee is anxious to broaden the dissemination of the stolen documents from the South African Embassy in Bonn, which provide a wealth of evidence on West German-South African collaboration and hopes to compile a similar file of evidence from other countries.

The African National Congress, which has so far released only a few of the stolen documents, claims that it has a "huge file" which provides conclusive proof of not only West German but Nato collaboration with South Africa.

It is now envisaged that the UN apartheid unit's commission would be given full powers to receive evidence, investigate and report to the United Nations on its findings.

The brief which the anti-apartheid movements have recommended to the yet-to-be-established commission is to investigate "the extent and nature of the military, naval or air collaboration, if any, which exists between NATO, any of its organs or member states and the South African authorities."

They want investigation of commercial firms in financing and supplying the production of uranium, plutonium and nuclear weapons or nuclear energy for any purposes and also the sources and extent of military, naval, air and communication equipment supplied to South Africa.

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SADF to limit budget

Cape Times Correspondent

PRETORIA: The South African Defence Force will join millions of rand from its budget next year to keep expenditure below the R1,500 million mark that was bargained yesterday.

However, expenditure on strategic weapons and other essential equipment will continue during this and the 1976/77 financial year.

South Africa's defense preparedness will not be affected.

Mr. Botha, the Minister of Defence, said that the SADF would continue its contribution in the Government's coordinated programme against inflation.

He announced that the new SADF headquarters in Pretoria had been postponed due to the fuel crisis. He announced that the number of hours flown every month would be reduced, the number of houses needed every month would be reduced, and the number of houses built every month would be reduced.

The SADF would have more control over the Treasury.

From Defence Headquarters, yesterday it was reported that the SADF's participation in shows, displays, and parades would be reduced.

The country-wide programme of open days for military bases would be reduced, the spokesman said.

It was unlikely that the new children's hospital at Pretoria would be "affected" by the economy.
Cape Corps
Cape Times 21/10/1975

training

the best

— Matanzima

PARAMOUNT Chief
KING Matanzima, Chief
Minister of the Transkei, said yesterday that the training which these young men at the Transkei Training Centre at the South African Cape Corps Service Battalion's headquarters on the Capricornia Peninsula was comparable to the best in the world.

He was addressing the first batch of 70 trainees from the Transkei after they had reached them, having put through their paces at the camp during the day. They had squad drill and musketry and went over an obstacle course.

"I am impressed at what you can do after so short a period of training," said Chief Matanzima. "We are indebted to South Africa for the excellent training you are getting. You are South Africa's pride." When you return to the Transkei you will get a warm welcome.

Commandant, Leon Marais, Officer Commanding the South African Cape Corps Service Battalion said that the unit was honoured to have welcomed Chief Matanzima to the military base.

We are indeed proud to be able to fill ourselves to your country's history and to incorporate such a base into our undertaking so proud and important as that of serving our country, he said.
on call-up plan

In the past, prospective teachers have been granted deferments until they completed their studies, and then exempted once they were qualified. "We have no objection to the change in principle," said Mr. C. F. Herselman, president of the Transvaal Teachers Association.

Plans to call teachers up for compulsory training have thrown the profession into confusion. There is no indication whether only new teachers will be affected, or whether in-service staff will be taken out of the classroom. The Defence Force says merely that all male teachers will "in time" be liable for continuous national service.

The change is to prepare officers for the new school cadet corps which are to be introduced from the beginning of 1977...
156 SAAF OFFICERS GET RISE IN RANK

ARGUS 10/11/76

The South African Air Force has announced the promotion of 156 officers, 63 of them senior officers.

Some of the promotions and new appointments are:

- General Services branch—promoted to brigadier: Colonel P. E. Potgieter (Director Flying Efficiency at SAAF HQ), Colonel W. H. van den Bos (Initial of Air Staff Personnel at SAAF HQ), Colonel A. M. Muller (Chief of Strike Command), Colonel D. M. Ralston (Director of Planning at SAAF HQ), Colonel W. E. Black (Director of Operations at the Chief of Staff HQ), and Colonel P. S. Gilliers (Director of Organizational Studies).

- Technical and administrative branch—promoted to brigadier: Colonel W. A. Gaibron (Director of Technical Services at SAAF HQ).


- Technical officers (electrical/instrumentation)—promoted to colonel: Commandant C. D. de Villiers.


- Promoted to commandant: Majors J. J. Koen, and D. W. Schoenfeld.


- Equipment officers—promoted to colonel: Commandant F. M. J. Beetz.

- Promoted to commandant: Majors B. S. van Poll and J. L. Marais.

The majority of the promotions are effective from January 1, 1976, although some of them are effective from October 1, 1975.
Training to defend the home

Hundreds of householders are learning how to defend their families, homes and country in the event of an attack by hostile forces or a national emergency. They have joined a new organisation, the Home Defence Association of South Africa, in an effort to improve home defensive potential.

Unlike existing military police, reserves or Civil Defence units, the Home Defence Association uses an informal approach to acquaint the householder with skills needed for defensive purposes. "Many of our members are qualified in such things as first aid, firearm instruction, dog-handling, radio, lipid, operation, land boating and will train others," Mr. Price added.

"Defence sub-units should be formed in every suburb and town," Mr. Price said. At 40, 250, and 1,220, it is seeking potential leaders for these units.

From a psychological point of view, the household would feel less helpless in a defensive situation if properly trained," said Mr. Price. He emphasized the importance of preparing for such emergencies by learning basic survival techniques.

We admire the Civil Defence volunteers, but the Civil Defence is geared for emergencies such as fire, flood, and earthquake - not guerrilla warfare," said Mr. Price. He concluded, "The armed forces and police would find it difficult to protect the home, hold up crime, operate in their normal way, and help to defend."

From a psychological point of view, the household would feel less helpless in a defensive situation if properly trained," said Mr. Price.
GEORGE. — The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, tonight called on the West to reconsider its attitude to South Africa, a country he said was indispensable to world trade and global strategy.

Addressing a meeting of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer in George, Mr. Botha said: 'It would be foolish indeed for the West not to make greater use of what we have to offer."

Mr Botha went on: 'The West should reconsider its attitude to South Africa because we are the fortress of the south, and in the turbulent waters of international politics we are a firm rock — as has been proved consistently through the years.

'**We are willing**'

Describing what South Africa had to offer, Mr. Botha mentioned the communications centre at Silvermine in the Cape Peninsula, 'one of the most modern in the world,' which could pinpoint vessels in the surrounding oceans.

'We are willing to make this information available to the Western world,' he said.

He also mentioned the reporting centre of the world-wide search and rescue organisation for merchant shipping, the Republic's harbours facilities, coastal rescue services and its stability.

He said: 'We have a stable and non-communist Government, and we have at our disposal the only modern naval base on the continent of Africa south of the equator.'

**Cape route**

Emphasising the importance of the Cape sea route, he spoke of its importance in the transport of oil, and the importance of oil to the continued existence of industrial countries. The closure of the Suez Canal had affected not more than half the world's population. For this reason the West had a direct interest in the security of the tanker routes through the Indian Ocean — in times of war, and political unrest.

**4 000 ships**

Giving some details on Indian Ocean shipping, Mr. Botha said that on January 1 this year 4 000 ships passed through the Indian Ocean. Of these, 518 were oil tankers — nearly half of the world's tanker fleet.

'He said of the tankers at sea on that date, only one-third could have been turned.
THE KEY MEN WHEN THINGS GET ‘HOT’

Coloured crews’ role in SAAF

AT Langebaanweg Flying Training School two crews of fit and highly disciplined Colour ed firemen stand by daily, ready to come to the rescue of South Africa’s top Air Force pilots in the event of a mishap in take-off or touch-down.

Few of the close on 30,000 people who watched these men roaring out in their high-powered fire engines in a simulated aircraft fire disaster on Langebaanweg’s open day recently, realised just how important a role these men play.

"Their job is so important that Langebaanweg would be ‘grounded’ if they were not here," Colonel Anthony Roux, Commander of the Langebaanweg Flying Training School, pointed out this week when the men demonstrated their skill during a rescue and fire-fighting demonstration arranged for the SUNDAY TIMES.

There is a very great difference in putting out a blazing house and an aircraft enveloped in flames. Consequently the Colour ed firemen at Langebaanweg are a special brand of men with a specialized knowledge of extinguishing fires in which highly inflammable aircraft fuel is a factor," Commander Roux said.

A burning aircraft is always likely to explode, so efficiency and professionalism are the operative words at Langebaanweg’s fire-fighting department — and there certainly is no lack of skill with these men who we saw this week.

On duty are the two units of assistant firemen (as they are called officially) one on rescue duty — the aerodrome crew of six Colour ed firemen with a fully trained fireman as leader, usually a non-commissioned officer, a second fireman and a domestic duty crew of the day to their aid. In this way, we render a service to them and at the same time our men get an opportunity to fight a real fire as part of their practical training here," Flight Sergeant Struwig explained.

Lectures

He said that the rest of the men’s training consists of lectures on rescue work, the chemistry of fires, the handling and recharging of fire extinguishers and basic principles in the fighting of all types of fires, including chemical and electrical fires.

The crack aerodrome fire-fighting crew comes to the rescue of Candidate Officer Leslie Bennett who, in this demonstration, was stuck in the cockpit of his Impala jet which had just made an emergency landing. 

Report: NORMAN WEST
Pictures: WILLIE DE KLERK
They are under direct control of the air traffic controller in the tower, who would alert them in an emergency.

The other unit composed in the same way, is on domestic duty, standing by for any incident, except flying.

The two crews alternate each day, the one standing by on domestic duty, and the other on aerodrome duty.

Responsible for their training is Flight Sergeant Nick Struweg who explained to us that the domestic duty crew also play a major role in combating domestic fires in towns in the vicinity of Langebaanweg.

"Towns like Saldanha Bay, Hopefield, Velddrif and Paternoster, for instance, have no fire fighting units of their own. When they asked for our help we dispatched the

Vacancies

For those thinking of making the Air Force a career, there are vacancies as assistant firemen, drivers of aerodrome maintenance units and security guards.

Information on all types of vacancies are available at the Cape Corps Auxiliary Services, at the Wynberg Military Camp, Wynberg Hill.

Flight Sergeant Struweg said that he would welcome applicants to the vacancies existing in the Air Force.

"We prefer men younger than 30, and although we do give regimental training at Langebaanweg, it would be to the advantage of prospective applicants if they had had training at the Cape Corps Service Battalion at Paarde, or if they do their basic training there.

"Nevertheless, if any young man wants to make the Air Force his career, he should contact us at Langebaan or inquire at the Wynberg Camp for further information," he said.

The Coloured assistant firemen at Langebaanweg are on the permanent staff of the Air Force. Here they salute in front of a jet aircraft which stands at the entrance to Langebaan HQ.

The household fire crew of Langebaanweg Air Force Base in action this week demonstrating their skill during a simulated fire. In less than two minutes after receiving a radio call about a blaze, the unit had arrived, set up their equipment and completely extinguished the fire.
Mortar bomb kills S. African soldier

PRETORIA — A member of the South African Army, Private B. Venter, 20, was hit by a mortar bomb and subsequently died of his injuries, a Defence Headquarters spokesman announced here last night.

Private Venter was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Venter, of Glenanda, Johannesburg.

The incident occurred on the night of November 11 in the border operational area. Private Venter was in a ‘hoenag’ when the area was shelled by terrorists, the spokesman said.

A counter-attack was launched, and 10 terrorists were killed. Quantities of ammunition and weapons were recovered. — Sapa.
PRIVATE B. VENTER, the 20-year-old national serviceman who was killed recently in a terrorist clash in the border operational area, will be buried tomorrow with full military honours.

He was the son of Mr and Mrs J. Venter of Glenanda, Johannesburg. The funeral will take place in Johannesburg.

He began his military training in January and was transferred to the operational area four months ago.

MOTHER

Today, his mother, Mrs Maria Venter, said she had expected him home on January 8.

Mrs Venter said: 'I never expected such a thing to happen, as my two oldest sons both did their military training without any incidents. It was a terrible shock.'

Private Venter was born in Johannesburg. He attended Alberton Technical School until last year, when he worked briefly as a plumber for the Johannesburg municipality before being called up.

ATTACK

Ten heavily armed terrorists were killed by South African forces after Private Venter had been fatally injured in a mortar attack.

According to a statement released last night by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria, the incident occurred on November 11.

The statement said Private Venter was in a bivouac when the area was shelled by terrorists. A mortar bomb exploded close to him and he died soon after. An SAIF South African forces immediately launched a counter-attack and killed 10 terrorists.

The statement said quantities of ammunition and weapons were recovered.
Staff Reporter

THE RAND Daily Mail has established that several South African servicemen were killed in action on November 13. The exact number of deaths is not known to this newspaper, but it is less than eight. Only one victim has been positively identified by the Rand Daily Mail. He is Lieutenant Christopher Robin, 20, of St Martin-in-the-Veld. His son was due to complete 18 months' military service before Christmas.

Born in Johannesburg,Lt Robin was educated at Primrose Preparatory School, Melrose, and Hilton College, Natal, He was an artillery officer at the time of his death.

Lt Robin was cremated yesterday by the Rand Daily Mail through its own inquiries.

Lt Robin's father, Mr Geoff Robin, said yesterday that he was survived by his father, his mother, Mrs Joan Robin, and his sister, Michelle.
Clamp on war news condemned

Political Correspondent

BOTH OPPOSITION parties yesterday strongly criticized the Government's action in using the Defence Act to prohibit publication of British Sunday newspaper accounts of alleged developments in the Angola civil war.

A death notice placed in the Rand Daily Mail by Lieutenant Robin's family.

Officer killed on active service

LIEUTENANT CHRISTOPHER ROBIN, 29, of Melrose, Johannesburg, has been killed on active service, the Cape Times Johannesburg correspondent reported last night.

Lieutenant Robin was cremated at St Martin's in the Veld, Rosebank, yesterday afternoon at a funeral attended by more than 500 people.

No statement has been issued by the Department of Defence. In its edition today, the Rand Daily Mail carries blank spaces with an announcement that information will only be officially released this afternoon.

The following death notice was published in the Rand Daily Mail on Monday:

"Robin—The crema- tion service for Christopher James Robin, late of 57 Tyrwhitt Ave, Melrose, will take place on Monday, November 17, at St Martin's in the Veld Church, Rosebank, in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. No flowers. Donations in lieu to Clive Walter, Endangered Wildlife Trust Box 189, Johannesburg 2000."

Lt. Robin's father, Mr. Geoff Robin, and yesterday his son was due to complete 18 months' military service before Christmas.

Born in Johannesburg, Lieutenant Robin was educated at Pridwin Preparatory School, Melrose, and Hilton College, Natal. He was an artillery officer at the time of his death.

He is survived by his mother, his brother and his sister, Michelle.

The Progressive Reform Party leader, Mr. Colin Eglin, called on the Minister of Defence, Mr. P.W. Botha, to take the earliest opportunity to 'clear up the confusion' which has arisen as a result of his decision to prohibit publication of the reports.

"Using the Defence Act to prevent the publication of classified or secret information in the interests of national security is one thing," Mr. Eglin said.

"But it is quite another to use it to prevent the publication of news stories which have already been read by millions of readers in the United Kingdom and elsewhere."

The UP's foreign affairs group said in a statement issued by Mr. Derek de Villiers, MP, that it was a "matter for great regret" that the Defence Department had used the Defence Act to prohibit publication of reports.

UP warning

"If the information in question is false it should be officially contradicted, but the Department's futile attempt to deprive the South African public of reports which are freely available to the rest of the world can only give rise to further rumour and uncertainty."

The UP warned, however, that responsible opinion in South Africa should treat the news of present developments with considerable reserve.

"According to our best sources it would be unwise to give too much credence to these reports."

"In the absence of free movement and open communications current reports must necessarily be based on some extent on hearsay and on the propaganda of the rival factions."

The statement added that there were obviously "very grave dangers" of foreign intervention, and an escalation of international conflict in Angola, based on false assumptions and unproven charges.

"The report of a coup in Angola should be treated with the utmost caution. The UP is concerned that this should not be interpreted as a call for the immediate recognition of a new government in Angola."

The UP finally called on the South African government to withdraw its troops from Angola and to "cease and desist from further incursions into Angola's territory."

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By Henrie Geysen, The Argus Defence Correspondent

A 20-YEAR-OLD South African officer was killed in a landmine explosion, and two young National Servicemen were shot-dead in a subsequent clash with terrorists in the border operational area recently; it was announced by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria today.

The three men were: 2nd Lieutenant C. J. Robin of Johanne- sburg; Private C. Retief (18) of The Bluff, Durban; and Private A. J. Schoenfeld, (20) of Zeerust, Transvaal.

All three were National Servicemen. They were all single and lived with their parents. All three men were killed last week. No place or date was given.

This brings the total of South African soldiers killed in terrorist attacks to four in the past two weeks.

Yesterday Defence Headquarters announced the death of Private A. Steyn of Johannesburg, who was killed in terrorist attacks in a concentration area, 15 terrorists were killed.

"Skirmishers"

Today's statement says the SAPF regrets to announce the death of 2nd Lieutenant Robin, killed in a landmine incident on the border last week, because two private were killed, in subsequent skirmishes with the Swappo terrorists. The statement says further that an unidentified number of terrorists were "driven off, taking their wounded and dead with them."

A spokesman for the Army said today that the number of terrorists on their border would not be disclosed for "security reasons."

Swappo

The spokesman said that there was no evidence between the clash in which Private Steyn was killed and the latest incident, in which the National Servicemen were killed.

Significantly, in today's statement, the incidence of Swappo-terrorists was not mentioned. The Private, Lieutenant Steyn, was killed in the border incident.

Hockey player

Lieutenant Robin became a member of the army in July last year. He had been in the Border for two months. He is a native of Johannesburg. His family was told of his death on Friday at the ship, the base on the Durban docks, where they were waiting for the arrival of the ship. They were informed by a message from the South African army, which said that the ship was due to arrive in the Durban docks on Sunday.

INSTITUTE

The Institute of International Affairs (IAA) is an independent, non-profit-making body which takes a non-partisan approach to its work. It is dedicated to the promotion of a deeper understanding of international relations and to the encouragement of informed public debate on these issues. The IAA was founded in 1945 and is located in London, UK. The Institute is funded by a mixture of donations from individuals, foundations, and corporations.

RUSSIA

Russia is the largest country in the world, spanning more than 11 time zones across Europe and Asia. It is a federal parliamentary republic, with the capital in Moscow. Russia has a population of approximately 144 million people, and is home to a diverse range of cultures and languages. The Russian language is spoken by most of the population, although there are also significant minorities of other languages, including Ukrainian, Tatar, and Belorussian.

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LONDON. — South Africa’s Foreign Minister, Dr Hilgard Muller, in one of his most expansive public addresses to a foreign audience for some time, yesterday denied reports of South African troop involvement in the Angolan civil war.

He also warned that time was running out for a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia and issued one of his direct warnings yet of “unmitigated disaster” for Southern Africa unless peaceful solutions to its problems could be found.

Addressing the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Dr Muller, several times questioned by newsmen and others, members of the audience on a speech of British press reports alleging that South African troops were involved in the war against the Marxist MPLA in Angola.

Dr Muller said these reports were “speculation” which South Africa ignored. He reiterated the Government’s denial of the reports and said the allegation had been made primarily by a Russian spokesman.

LONDON. — The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hilgard Muller, last night met with his British counterpart, Mr James Callaghan, for talks lasting one hour, a spokesman for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office told Sapa here.

He added: “There are South African troops in Angola, but that is no secret. They are there to defend labourers, equipment and the water supply from the Cunene River.”

He also admitted the presence of South African aircraft in Angola, but said these had been used to transport refugees from the country.

Questioned about South Africa’s censorship of reports about South African troops in Angola, Dr Muller said there had been “a lot of speculation” and a lot of “confusion, about what is happening in Angola.”

Some South African, presumably hard-liners, had even landed in trouble there and, in terms of the Defence Act, it had been thought “advisable” to ensure that the South African press did not participate in “this speculation.”

“It could have a serious effect on the inhabitants of ‘Owamblo and the neighbouring areas.”

Upset

Dr Muller said these reports “could not be repeated” as even more than to upset people unnecessarily.

Questioned about Soviet involvement in Angola, Dr Muller said that according to reports the Soviet Union was “interfering” in the former Portuguese territory and that if the Russians got a foothold there it would constitute a threat to Africa, the South Atlantic and the Cape sea route.

Referring to Rhodesia, Dr Muller said the discussions currently being undertaken by Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo, leader of the internal faction of the ANC, were of the “utmost importance.”

Time was running out for a peaceful settlement. “We hope that they will soon arrive at a settlement which will be accepted.”

Continued on page 2.
SA troops not in Angola war

Continued from page 1

acceptable to their own people and also to others who have an interest in the future of Rhodesia.

Referring to South Africa's détente policy, Dr. Muller said that recent events in Southern Africa had undoubtedly made the need for peaceful solutions more pressing.

"Violence in Southern Africa would lead to unmitigated disaster for all the people of the subcontinent. Once unleashed, it would not easily be contained. We would finally be dealing with a desultory guerrilla war but an all-out struggle for survival. Southern Africa could be devastated and only the jackals, of both animal and human varieties, would prosper."

Dr. Muller's address was supported by about 50 demonstrators representing the Western Cape, Cape Town, the Angola Support Committee, the Angola Schakalty Committee, the Angola Support Committee and student from Wits University.

The Times editorial stated that the Defence Act had been invoked the previous week to prevent the dissemination of a news item which had already been broadcast throughout the world by the British Broadcasting Corporation. On September 5, a statement by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Brand Fourie, disclosed that South African troops had been moved to the pumping station to protect workers there.

Exchange

Mr. Fourie said there had been an exchange of notes between the Portuguese and South African Governments in connection with the matter. The Portuguese Government had been advised that they South African troops would be withdrawn once the Portuguese authorities had taken steps to protect the workers and its workers.

The South African Government had informed the Portuguese Government that it was well known that South Africa's policy was non-interference. The Government was surprised at suggestions that mercenaries or other troops had penetrated Southern Angola from South West Africa.

No mercenaries, or other troops were allowed to operate from South African territory or territory under South African control, the Portuguese Government was told.

At the weekend, the Department of Defence again prohibited publication in South Africa of reports that had appeared abroad about developments in Angola. Such reports had appeared in the Observer, The Sunday Times, The Times, and The Times.

The Cape Times political staff writer noted that South Africa had never before explicitly acknowledged the presence of South African troops in Angola. Although a statement on September 5 disclosed that troops had been moved to the pumping station on Caluete, the border between South West Africa and Angola.

On September 5 a Cap
3 Army men killed in Swapo clash

PRETORIA — An officer and two privates were killed in a clash with Swapo terrorists on the border last week. Defence Headquarters announced here yesterday. Swappo lost an unknown number of men killed and wounded.

Yesterdays communiqué did not pinpoint the locality of the incident. It could have been anywhere along the 1,000 km border from the Atlantic to the eastern tip of the Caprivi Strip, separating South West Africa from Angola and Zambia.

Privates Retief and Scholtz were killed in a clash following the land mine explosion which killed Lieut. Robin.

According to yestertays communiqué the terrorists were driven off taking their dead and wounded with them.

Defence Headquarters said the young officer and the two privates were the only fatalities in the incident.

The Defence Force’s chief public relations officer, Brigadier Cyrus Smith, declined to comment yesterday when asked why the statement on the border deaths was not released for publication Monday since it had been cleared by the Minister before lunch.

He also refused to say why it was felt that the matter could be held over for another day.

A further “no comment” came when he was asked if any servicemen had been injured in the incident.

Lt. Robin was cremated Monday afternoon.

Private Retief would have turned 19 on Sunday.

A grief-stricken Mr. Peter Retief said the family had hoped to see Christo, his eldest son, home for Christmas as he had only a slight spell of duty to complete.

Thirty-one police men were killed in Rhodesia between July 1988 and the SAP pull-out in August this year.

Of the five soldiers killed on active service, four have died in the last week.

On Sunday it was announced that Private B. Venter, 20, of Johannesburg had died last week when terrorists shelled his bivouac.

Mrs. M. F. Schoenfeld, mother of one of the dead soldiers, said in Zeerust yesterday she would be prepared to give her other son for the country as well.

“I am very sad — but also very proud of my son who died for a country he dearly loved,” she said at her home after having been treated for shock.

Mrs. Schoenfeld said her son told her recently while on a visit home that if he should be killed on duty he must remember that he “died for his mother, older brother, relatives and South Africa.”

He loved border duty and said many times he considered joining the permanent force but because his father died a few years ago he felt it was his duty to look after his mother.

— DDC

Press reports anger Botha

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, has threatened to scrap the eight-year-old agreement between the press and the Defence Ministry because of reports carried in morning newspapers yesterday.

The acting secretary of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr. E. Scholtz, said Mr. Botha had given the press three days to give him assurance that the agreement could still stand.

Mr. Scholtz, who received a telephone call from Mr. Botha on Monday, said the complaints were based on a certain newspaper’s reference to the Rand Daily Mail front “face” columns being withheld.

“This was most upset, but he declined to name the specific newspapers,” Mr. Scholtz, who is also public relations officer, Brigadier Cyrus Smith, would comment later.

Brigadier Smith contacted Mr. Erasmus yesterday and named specifically as containing incorrect information on the Rand Daily Mail, the Natal Mercury and the Cape Times.

“Brig Smith relayed to me that the Minister’s comment contained the use of white spaces on two occasions by the Rand Daily Mail and its treatment on Tuesday morning of the deaths of soldiers on the border with Angola.”

“I also complained, but the Natal Mercury had carried reports relating to South African troop movements outside the country,” Mr. Scholtz said.

He could not specify what was complained against the Cape Times.

“We have agreed to meet formally with Brig Smith on Tuesday at about 10 a.m. at his convenience. We have a?... (sic) agreement between us is worth upholding,” he said.

Two other Johannesburg morning newspapers yesterday reported the deaths of several servicemen on the border last week before it was officially announced by Defence Force headquarters.

One, the Nationalist official organ in the Transvaal, Dve Transvaler, also speculated wrongly on the names of three other servicemen believed to have died in the action that killed Lt. Christopher Robin and two others.

Yesterday afternoon, another Johannesburg Nationalist newspaper, Die Velderland, repeated the names underestimating the official statement which purported to give a full list of the casualties involved.

Mr. Erasmus confirmed that no complaint had been laid against those newspapers.

— DDC
I'll give my other son, too'

Staff Reporter

ZEERUST: The mother of one of the three military trainees who was killed on the 'South West' African border last week, said yesterday she would be prepared to give her other son for the country as well.

'I am very sad — but also very proud of my son who died for a country he dearly loved,' Mrs F. H. Schonfeld, said at her home in Zeerust. She had earlier been treated for shock.

Her youngest son, Adam, a 20-year-old private, died while on patrol duty. The others who died in the incident were Lieutenant Christopher Robin of Johannesburg and Private Christo Retief of Durban.

Mrs Schonfeld said her son told her on a recent home visit that if he should be killed on duty she must remember that he died for his mother, father, brother, relatives and South Africa.

He loved border duty, and had many times been considered joining the Permanent Force. But because his father died a few years ago he felt it was his duty to look after his mother.

He finished his military training in June this year but was asked by the Defence Forces to stay on another six months, according to Mrs Schonfeld.

"In a letter I have received from the Department of Defence I was told that they needed my son's services," she said.

Her son subsequently left for the border for further duty.

She heard of his death on Sunday, while on holiday in the Cape.

"He will be buried with full military honours from the NG Kerk in Zeerust on Saturday," said Mr. Retief of Bluff Road, Durban.

Private Christo Retief, another of the three killed in the border skirmish, would have turned 19 on Sunday, reports the Rand Daily Mail's Durban correspondent.

A grief-stricken Mr Retief said yesterday that the family had hoped to see Christo, his eldest son, home for Christmas as he had only a short spell of duty to complete.

"He and his wife had last seen their son in August last year," said Mr. Retief.

Young Peter Retief, 13, said his brother had liked singing and music and had been a pupil of the Durban Boys' High School in Durban.

Although his brother had enjoyed playing rugby, he was more interested in his studies, he said.

Mr Retief confirmed that his eldest son had been a scholar and had wanted to become an accountant.

The Retiefs have two daughters, Olga, 16, and Tilly, 18.
Three soldiers killed in Swapo clash

Staff Reporter

DEFEENCE Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday announced the deaths of a young officer and two privates in a border skirmish with Swapo terrorists last week.

They were Second Lt Christopher Rohn, 20, of Melrose, Johannesburg, whose death was reported in yesterday's Rand Daily Mail, Private C. Retief, 19, of The Bluff, Durban, and Private A. J Schonfeldt, 20, of Zeerust.

Yesterday's communiqué did not pinpoint the locality of the incident. It could have been anywhere along the 1 000 km border, from the Atlantic to the eastern tip of the Caprivi Strip separating South West Africa from Angola and Zambia.

The rising casualties along the border seem to indicate an escalation of Swapo terrorist activity. It also coincides with the increasing chaos in Angola.

In last week's incident, Privates Retief and Schonfeldt were killed in a clash following the landmine explosion which killed Lt Rohn.

A communiqué said the terrorists were driven off, taking their dead and wounded with them.

A senior officer declined to comment on whether any members of the SADAF were wounded in the incident.

The latest deaths bring the number of South Africans killed in active service since 1968 to 36.

Thirty-one of these were policemen killed in Rhodesia between July 1968 and August this year, when the SAP pulled out.

Of the five soldiers killed in active service, four have died in the last week.

The other was Lieutenant Frederick Zeelie, 22, of New Redruth, Alberton, who was killed by terrorists in the Caprivi Strip in June 1974.

His body was brought home and buried with full military honours.

On Sunday this week, it was announced that Private Bartholomew Venter, 20, of Johannesburg, was killed... when terrorists shelled his bivouac.

Recent border deaths include: national servicemen D. D. Le Roux, 20, of Pretoria, killed in a land mine explosion in the same explosion servicemen L. L. R. Kreel and J. J. van Wyk were wounded.

This happened on October 12, and on October 19, Captain G. F. Schouman was seriously injured by a land mine.

On November 11, Private B. Venter, 20, was a casualty when his bivouac was hit by a mortar shell.

Three officers and a corporal were killed in a brightly accented accident on the border on October 31. They were Colonel D. B. Harmse, Major P. Buys, Major R. N. J. Visser and Corporal N. R. Beesey.
Botha calls for a new look at S.A.

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA—The Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, said on Saturday that South Africa's sea route was becoming even more important to the free world—and added that the West would be "stupid" if it did not "take another look" at its attitude to the Republic.

Addressing a meeting of the Afrikaners' Sake Hammer at George, Cape, Mr. Botha said that the sea route would continue to be and become more vital and strategically important to the Western world. In 1960 the route would have to carry more than half the oil transported by sea; and provide the path for heavy increased general shipping, in spite of plans to widen the Suez Canal and for a network of pipelines in the Middle East.

"The closing of the Suez Canal in 1967 had hit more than half the world's population and created a situation in which the Indian Ocean and the Cape sea route had come to play a cardinal role."

Quoting figures to show increasingly heavy oil movements in the Indian Ocean, and particularly heavy movements of oil tankers, Mr. Botha said that only one fifth of the oil from the Persian Gulf could possibly be handled in 1980 when the wider Suez Canal is completed.

"It was estimated that by 1980 a milliard tons of oil would have to be transported by sea, and the planned pipelines and under Suez between them would not at best be able to handle more than 400 million tons a year."

This meant that the Cape sea route would be handling more than half the oil traffic.

Traffic saturation of the canal and the high fees charged by the authorities were also drawbacks to using it.

"Oil would continue to be the lifeblood of the industrial countries, and the Cape sea route would be the artery through which the bulk of it would have to be transported."

South Africa, on her side, was providing an ever better communications and harbour systems for ships passing through. In the dangerous waters her rescue facilities were of peak ability.

The guardian of the sea route was vitally important to the West and, for this reason, it was difficult for him to understand why the U.S. Congress had not provided the money for the development of an American base at Diego Garcia.

Mr. Botha said that South Africa was Africa's richest and most progressive country. She had a stable, anti-Communist Government and the only modern, fleet, world of the equator.

Her harbours and airports were outstanding, her railways and road network efficient. She had a mighty industrial heart and her army was well trained and motivated efficiently to defend her.

"It would be stupid of the West not to make greater use of what we offer. The West should take another look at its approach to us because we are the fortresses in the area."

...
TROOPS? IT'S NO SECRET — MULLER

LONDON — It was no secret that South African troops and aircraft were at present in Angola, the Foreign Minister, Dr. Hilgard Muller, told a responsive audience at the Royal Institute of International Affairs here yesterday.
More army trainees on standby

Ray Whitaker, Defence Correspondent

South Africa's security forces on the borders are being strengthened as the war to the north between Angolan guerrilla movements heats up.

In a brief comment the Minister of Defence, Mr P.W. Botha, stressed that any moves were not unusual, routine scale preventive measures. Reinforcements are being carried out in various ways and in South African always plants are chartered by the military for this purpose. It is understood from Defence sources that many Citizen Force officers have been put on standby although they are not being sent to the border and that some seven-day leaves for soldiers under training have been cancelled.

The reinforcements are being sent to No. 1 Military area along the border with Angola. Although most of the troop movements are due to the regular changeover of border forces at the end of the year, the complement of troops on the Angola Border is being increased at the same time.

Yesterday Defence Headquarters announced that members of South Africa's Citizen Force and commando units who had completed their training were volunteering to serve over the Christmas period anywhere the Defence Force needs them.

This included members of the Paras.
Forces placed on limited alert

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Forces were last night in a state of low-key alert.

Confirming this, a Defence Force spokesman passed for publication the following facts:

"Among the reinforcements being drafted to the South West Africa-Angola border are some of this country's toughest and most highly-trained combat troops. For security reasons the name of the unit cannot be disclosed."

"A South African Airways jumbo jet, as well as SAAF troop-carrying aircraft, are being used to transport military personnel to South West Africa."

"Officers and men of a number of Citizen Forces units have been placed on standby."

"Leave for some national servicemen and other military personnel under training has been temporarily cancelled."

Other Defence Force sources disclosed last night that the services of paras and some well-trained members of the Citizen Force and Commandos who volunteered for border duty over Christmas, will probably be accepted.

This would release some long-serving border men, for Christmas leave.

Earlier this week the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, stressed that the movement of troops to the border was not a large-scale preventive measure.

Yesterday the chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H. B. Biermann, described the strengthening of South Africa's Forces along the 1,000 km South West Africa border as a normal precautionary move against a background of intensified fighting between the warring guerrilla groups in Angola.

Admiral Biermann said the present airlift of South African forces to the border area was a normal end-of-year replacement operation. However, he added, some of the troops going up would reinforce existing border forces. Their destination was No. 1 military area.

A South African Airways spokesman yesterday denied reports that regular passenger flight schedules had been disrupted by the military airlift.

He said: "The transport of military personnel by SAA is nothing new. If numbers are small we put them on scheduled flights. When the numbers are large, charter arrangements are made."

"A Defence Force spokesman said last night that the fact that a large number of officers and men were volunteering to do Christmas duty on the Border or where needed indicated the high state of public morale. "When the public feels threatened, men are ready to come forward as volunteers," he said.

Meanwhile in London, interviewed on the BBC world service for Africa, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. H. Jullard Muller, was asked whether South African mercenaries were operating in Angola.

He said: "The recruiting of mercenaries is prohibited in South Africa and that is still our policy. We will not encourage to control the activities of citizens once they are outside the country."

"If I answered that it was very difficult to control the activities of citizens once they are outside the country, the Minister replied: "If I answered that it would expose me to the accusation that I am very undiplomatic and trying to interfere. We in South Africa sincerely hope that whatever government is in charge in Angola should not be dominated by communists from outside."

Dr. Muller firmly denied that the UNITA leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, had recently visited South Africa. He once again emphasised that the presence of South African troops in Angola was no secret, as they were, there to defend, the "northern" borders of South Africa, and the Cunene River pistol. "We've put millions into that project not only for our advantage, and I hope the situation will be normalised as soon as there is a representative, government in Angola," he said.

SAPA-DDC.
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- A South African Air Force jumbo jet, as well as SAAF troop-carrying aircraft, are being used to transport military personnel to Swakopmund.
- Officers and men of a number of Citizen Force units have been placed on standby.
- Leave for some national servicemen and other military personnel under training has been temporarily cancelled.
- Other Defence Force sources disclosed last night that the services of paratroops, and some well-trained members of the Citizen Force and commandos, who volunteered for border duty over Christmas, will probably be accepted.
- This would release some long-serving border men for Christmas leave.

Earlier this week, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, stressed that the movement of troops to the border was not a large-scale preventive measure.

Chaos

Yesterday, reports reached the Defence Force of a 'major' security situation. The Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral M H Berman, revealed the strengthening of South Africa's forces along the 1100 km SWA border.

A normal, precautionary move, against a background of a intensification of 'chaos' and fighting 'between the warring guerrilla groups in Angola and Namibia', according to Mr Botha, the Defence Force's new commander, the President of the NPU, Mr Botha, said both sides 'reaffirmed their willingness to cooperate voluntarily in the national interest and reached understanding on some practical matters of communication which required working out'.

Both sides explained their difficulties and, to some extent, reviewed the machinery already existing for liaison between the Department of Defence and the Press.
NEW YORK, Saturday.

TOP American industrialists will make a last-ditch personal bid on Monday to stop Gary, Indiana, becoming the first city in the country to ban the products of four giant corporations because of their trade with South Africa.

Mr John Opel, president of IBM, the $11-billion-a-year electronics and computer combine, will travel to Gary to plead with the City Council not to approve what could be a precedent-setting measure.

Officials from the three other companies affected—ITT, Control Data Corporation and Motorola—will be with him.

Few local politicians, however, expect them to make much impression on the council, which is headed by a popular, newly re-elected Black mayor, Richard Hatcher.

Defeat in Gary, the industrialists fear, could set off a chain reaction across the United States, with other and bigger Black-dominated city bodies taking similar stands. Washington is to debate the same motion in January.

The result of the hearing in Gary will be announced on Tuesday. A vote of 7-4 to impose the boycott is being predicted by its supporters.

To make sure, an exhaustive softening-up process is being undertaken this weekend by anti-apartheid activists from as far as Chicago and New York.

Puzzled

The propaganda campaign will reach its climax in the council chamber itself immediately before the debate begins, the fiercely critical documentary film, “Last Grave at Dunbar,” will be shown to members.

The sponsor of the boycott motion, Councillor Leslie Ainslie, urges: “These companies must be sanitised by the people in our own country. We must tax their economic nerve.”

IBM’s Mr Opel claims he is puzzled that his company has been singled out. In a letter to the mayor he said he hoped Gary could find some other effective way of condemning apartheid “before singling out IBM for a punitive boycott.”

In fact, IBM has been under special attack for a long time. Early this year about a dozen American church groups put it on a “trial” for its South African activities. Company officials attended the five days of hearings in New York.

ITT has also been under siege by anti-apartheid and church groups for several years—and so have Control Data and Motorola.

They are choice targets because, it is claimed, the computers and electronic products they supply to the South African Government are of direct use in strengthening the country militarily and in continuing to maintain discrimination.

Behind the Gary campaign is the Centre for Social Action, a National Council of Churches-backed organisation which tried to curb American investment in South Africa.

On Friday it claimed a well-timed boost when Chief Getta Buthelezi visited it and allied movements in New York, and declared that he “supported unequivocally campaigns to end the sale of products to the South African military.”

As a man committed to non-violence, he said, he could not support what he described as “the military and police which oppress our people.”

The sponsors of the boycott in Gary claim that Motorola has already lost a $700,000 contract for the supply of police equipment to the city.

They concede that the buying power of a city, with a population of 175,000, is unlikely to frighten a company like IBM, but argue that several other cities may soon follow suit.

Apart from Washington, Atlanta is the most prominent city now contemplating a boycott.
soldier
his life

By RAY SMUTS

FELDE'S love for animals cost him his life on the border. He was killed by Swapo gunfire while going to the aid of his fatally wounded patrol dog, Rilty.

This emerged yesterday from a communiqué released to the Sunday Times by Defense Headquarters.

Mr. Schönfeldt, 20, an army private from Zeebrugge, was one of three South Africans killed in the skirmish. The others were Lieutenant Chris Robin, 20, of Johannesburg, and Private Christo Retief, 19, of Durban.

Landmine

The communiqué reads:

"In the deserted bush country of our northern operational border area, Second Lieutenant C. J. Robin was fatally wounded when he, hidden Swapo land mine exploded. He was a member of a fighting patrol of 1 Military Area.

"Shortly afterwards, the patrol was subjected to gun and mortar fire by a Swapo gang.

"Rilty," a German shepherd patrol dog was fatally wounded by the first shot, while lying a short distance away, from his handler, Private A. J. Schönfeldt.

"Private Schönfeldt immediately went to his dog's aid and was fatally wounded by bullets.

"The patrol's medical orderly, Private D. J. D. Fourie, of Wonderland South, went to his comrade's assistance, but was wounded in the right upper arm.

"At this stage the patrol was firing back at the attackers but could not prevent Private P. J. Retief from being fatally wounded."
Border toll a hint of hotter conflict

Corporal Jüchimus Taljaard - a picture taken when he was practicingshouldering arms at the age of 11. Corporal Taljaard wanted to complete his two-year stint in the army before deciding on a career in the Defence Force.

Defence Correspondent

In the eight years since South Africa intervened in the Rhodesian guerrilla war, 33 South African soldiers and policemen have been killed in action in Rhodesia and along South West Africa's northern border.

A sign that the guerrilla war in South West Africa is intensifying is the fact that nine soldiers have died in action this month. Altogether 11 soldiers have been killed in fighting in the border operational area - at least six of them in "hot pursuit" actions.

A twelfth soldier may have died in action. Private Gert Seska was killed in August in a "shooting incident," but Defence Headquarters refused to give further details.

Another seven members of the Defence Force have died on border duty from other causes. Two were killed in shooting accidents, one died in a motor accident and four were killed last month in a plane crash.

The first Defence Force death occurred in June last year, when Lieutenant Frederick Zeecha was shot in a skirmish with terrorists in the eastern Caprivi area.

It was not until last month that the next death in action occurred. This was when Private Davyd le Roux was killed by a mine. This month two officers have died in mine explosions.

The South African Police has lost 23 men in action against guerrillas - 17 in ambushes and attacks and five in mine explosions. Another 118 were injured, 82 by mines and 34 in attacks.

Eighteen policemen died on duty from drowning, illness and motor and shooting accidents.

RETREATING

At least 25 terrorists have been killed in fighting this month, according to Defence Headquarters statements. In an action last weekend it is claimed 35 were killed for the loss of four South Africans.

Another 10 were claimed when Private Bartholomew Venter died, and more were killed when three South Africans were lost. On the last occasion the retreating guerrilla band took its dead and wounded away.

Defence Headquarters had no comment today on a claim that "suicide squads" of terrorists were operating in the border area. A Defence spokesman said it was "true that we are meeting more stiff resistance, but I know nothing of "suicide squads."
Suicide squads hit border troops

By Bob Hitchcock
Military Correspondent

Terrorist suicide squads based in Zambia and Angola are responsible for a sudden escalation of skirmishes in South Africa's northern operational area.

The suicide-terror squads are also responsible for the increased number of casualties among South African troops stationed in the area.

At least six South African soldiers have been killed and numerous others wounded in the recent attacks.

The terrorists in these squads have been described as walking arsenal, increasing their vulnerability when spotted by troops.

Yesterday Defence Headquarters declined to comment on the suicide squads but announced that four more South African soldiers, two Permanent Force and two National service men, have been killed in recent attacks.

Sergeant Major Benson, who was killed by terrorists, was a decorated soldier with a long history of service in the army.

No birthday hall games
BRITISH forces' action against terrorists, bringing the number of troops killed in action so far this month to nine.

It is known, that some of the soldiers killed this month died in close combat with terrorist suicide squads, others by terrorist-laid mines.

No details

Other South African troops involved in some of the clashes were wounded. But no details of wounded men, or the numbers wounded, are being released for publication by Defence-Headquarters.

The following officers and men died this weekend in the most recent clash with suicide-terror squads: Captain Johan W Hofm, of Kimberley, Corporal Johanus Tjaard, 20, of Leers Trichardt, Trooper C. Volgraaff, 19, from Kanoneland; Warrant Officer A J. Bunsen, of Middelburg, Transvaal.

Last night, Major-General Jack Dutton, Chief of Army Staff Operations, told me that in the absence of the the Chief of the Army, Lt-General Magnus Malan, he assured parents with sons serving in the SA Army that soldiers posted to the operational area had received the "best training in the world" before being sent there.

I learnt from other sources last night that the new suicide-terror squads each number between 25 and 35 men — bigger combat units than have been thrown against South African forces in the past.

In the latest skirmish, a Defence Force spokesman said, the terrorist squad fled leaving 15 of their own men dead, and a considerable number of weapons and ammunition of Russian origin.

Among Russian-made weapons seized from fleeing terrorists were automatic rifles, sub-machine guns, mortars and anti-personnel grenades.

NOW...

By Roy DEVENISH

THREE small boys will be told today that their father will not be able to play games with them as he usually does on his birthday — he had been killed in a clash with terrorists.

Friends of the family said yesterday Mrs Anna Benson was still too shocked to tell her three sons Leon, 7, Clifford, 6, and Henry, 3, that their father, Sergeant-Major Alwyn Benson, had died with three other South African soldiers at the weekend.

The task will probably be left to the children's grandparents, who are due to arrive in Middelburg today, where Sergeant-Major Benson was stationed at 4SA Infantry Battalion.

The two older children lived for their father, according to friends, and he set aside his birthday each year — December 15 — to play ball games with them.

Sergeant-Major Benson, 32, who was a Company Sergeant-Major, had done a number of border tours. He left Middelburg about three weeks ago for the border.

He joined the SANDF in 1981, and was promoted to Warrant Officer Class Two in October 1973.

The acting Officer Commanding, Major P. Gagiano, said yesterday WO Benson was well liked by both the officers and other ranks.

He heard the news of his death on Monday and told the unit about it yesterday morning.

"They were all very shocked, including the national servicemen. If the funeral is held in Middelburg they will all be there not because they have to, but because they want to," he added.

"No funeral arrangements have been made yet."
2 more soldiers die on border

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Military Correspondent

The names of two more South African soldiers killed in action earlier this week on the South West Africa-Angola border were released yesterday by Defence Headquarters.

They are: Trooper Gideon Obbes, 20, of Cape Town, and Trooper Neil Lombard, 20, of Riebeek West. Both were unmarried.

This brings the death toll this month in No 1 Operational Area to 11.

The father of Rifleman Obbes said yesterday he did not blame the terrorists for his son’s death, but the “white terrorists in our midst.”

Mr. Wiebe Obbes of Bellville told the Rand Daily Mail’s Cape Town correspondent, it was men, like, Bretten-Brettens, who should take the blame.

“Not the Black terrorists but the whites who killed my son would have killed him years ago.”

Bretten-Brettens cried when he got nine years young. Let South Africa draw the comparison, said Mr. Obbes.

Visit

A clairvoyant, Mr. Obbes claimed his son visited him at 4:15 on Wednesday morning.

“He was in the bedroom with me. He came to say to me, ‘cheers,’ Mr. Obbes said. “In his last letter to us there was a disturbing line which read, ‘Indien ek terug kom.’ — If I come back.”

So I think he also knew his time was near. My wife also expected the worst because of this.”

A distraught Mrs. Minu Obbes said she was proud her son had died defending his country.

Rifleman Lombard matriculated at Windhoek High School last year and wanted to study Agriculture at the University at Stellenbosch.

Rifleman Obbes will be given a military funeral.

The father of Rifleman Neil Lombard said yesterday he was proud his son had died defending his country.

Mr. H. V. Lombard, speaking at his Riebeek West home, said Neil was a quiet, good natured and friendly boy.

Rifleman Lombard matriculated two years ago at Dale College, King William’s Town.

Mr. and Mrs. Lombard have two other sons, aged 13 and 11, and a daughter who is studying at the University of Cape Town.

Rifleman Lombard will be given a military funeral.

Meanwhile Soviet military personnel are taking an active role in the three-way Angolan civil war by leading Black Marxist troops, according to a UPI report quoting the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha.

Mr. Botha said the Soviet Union’s new presence on the west coast of Africa was a direct threat to the Cape sea route.
Soldier's father

THE FATHER of Rifleman Gideon Obbes, 20, the latest border victim, said yesterday that he did not blame the terrorists in the Capprivu Strip for his son's death, but the White terrorists in our midst.

Mr Wicie Obbes of Bellville said that men like Breyten Breytenbach and other leftists Whites should take the blame for his son's death. "Had the Black terrorist who shot Gideon not fired first, my son would have killed him, Breyten Breytenbach cried when he got nine years, my wife and I are mourning over the death of our youngest. Let South Africa draw the comparison," said a bitter Mr Obbes.

A clairvoyant, Mr Obbes claimed that his son visited him at 4.15 am on Wednesday. This was the reported time of Rifleman Obbes's death. "He was in the bedroom with me, he came to say cheerio," Mr Obbes said.

Mr Obbes said that the family had not received a letter from their son for five weeks. "In his last letter to us there was a disturbing line which read: 'Indien ek terug kom... (If I come back). So I think he also knew his time was near. My wife also expected the worst because of this."

Mrs Mimi Obbes said that she was proud of the fact that her son had died defending his country.

"He could have died under worse circumstances," she said.

Gideon matriculated at Windhoek High school last year. He started his training at Rookop on January 7.

The father of another man killed on the border earlier this week told the Cape Times yesterday he was proud that his son had died defending his country.

Mr H V Lombard of Riebeek West said that his son Neil, 20, was a quiet, good-natured boy. "He was always willing to help where he could," said the bereaved father.

Rifleman Lombard, who matriculated two years ago, went to school at Dale College in King William's Town. He played rugby, cricket and tennis for his school.

"He very badly wanted to go to agricultural college once he had completed his military training," Mr Lombard said.
The Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral J. Johnson, SM DC, said yesterday that he looked forward to the day when some of South Africa's warships would be manned entirely by Indians. This would depend entirely on the sea-mindedness of the Indian community.

Speaking at the first passing-out parade of the South African Indian Corps Training Battalion at Salisbury Island near Durban, Admiral Johnson said the Defence Force was anxious to have Indians join the Permanent Force. A recruiting campaign would be launched.

The world, said Admiral Johnson, was far from Utopia. "In a situation like this it would be criminal folly if South Africa did not do her utmost to prepare her defence. This can be done only by involving all her peoples, and this we are doing. I hope that we will see (Indian) members serving in the army and air force as well."

Admiral Johnson said it was planned that those who had completed their training would join the South African Indian Corps Citizen Force Unit, which, like other units, could be used in emergencies.

On parade were 170 young Indian men, of whom 90 have decided to make the Permanent Force their career. Of this number, 17 are apprentices at the M. I. Sultan Technical College, Durban, studying to be, among other things, shipwrights, weapons and electronics technicians and diesel fitters.

Commander Matt Heyns, officer commanding the battalion, said the men who had joined the Permanent Force would be employed in the Durban area and would make a big contribution to the manning of Salisbury Island, which would be developed as the country's second naval base to Simonstown.
Unarmed SAAF aircraft missing

PRETORIA — A light unarmed aircraft of the SA Air Force failed to return from a mission in Number One military area. Defence Headquarters announced here yesterday, Sapa reports.

The occupants were 2nd Lieutenant E. B. Thompson, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. U. Thompson, of Tenth Avenue, Edenvale, 2nd Lieutenant K. A. Williamson, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Williamson of Tanlton Street, Bloemfontein, both of the Air Force, and Captain D. J. Taljaard, 30, of the SA Army, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Taljaard of Voortrekkerhoogte.

The statement by Defence Headquarters said the three men were missing, believed killed.

A Johannesburg correspondent reports that in Edenvale yesterday Mrs. Susie Thompson, her eyes red and swollen from grief, said a SADF officer called on the family on Friday afternoon and told them their son Eric was missing.

PRAYING

"But we refuse to give up hope and I pray we will see him again. Even if he is wounded, at least he will come back," said Mr. Eric Thompson last week his 2nd-lieutenant son three weeks ago when the family heard a burst of gunfire from his squadron before they left for the border.

"Ever since he was a small boy he wanted to fly. When he got his private pilot's licence at the age of 17 he was one of the youngest pilots at the Brakpan-Benoni airfield."

"I wanted him to go to university and take a degree in mathematics but he wanted to fly," said Mr. Thompson.

Lieutenant Thompson received his wings at a parade in September last year.

A sorrowing father, Mr. E. U. Thompson of Edenvale, Transvaal, holds a photograph of Lieutenant Thompson when he received his qualified pilot's wings.
Coloured soldiers serve in SWA

By WILLEM STEENKAMP

A DETACHMENT of Coloured soldiers of the Cape Corps is presently serving at Grootfontein in South West Africa, about 330 km from the South West border of strife-torn Angola.

This was revealed to me by an Army spokesman yesterday, after rumours swept Cape Town that a number of Cape Corps soldiers had been rushed to the border operational area.

But the spokesman said the Cape Corps soldiers — the size of the detachment is not known — had been at Grootfontein for several weeks.

The Cape Corps detachment now in South West Africa consists of drivers and supply personnel and is engaged in handling and transporting various types of military stores.

Cape Corps soldiers have been serving singly or in groups in the outlying and border areas since early 1974. The first to go on border duty as a distinct unit were members of a 21-man platoon of drivers who left Cape Town almost exactly two years ago.

EXTRA POLICE

Meanwhile, extra police have been sent to Owambwa. This was announced yesterday in a joint statement by the Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, and the Minister of Defence, Mr. Blaauw.

In a statement last night, Mr. Kruger said the police detachment would be used for military duties on the Angola border.

He said that the group would be used for police duties in Owambwa. The police would co-operate with the Army, but would not act in concert with it.

The announcement that the police were being sent to South West Africa came on the heels of a warning by the Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H.H. Fernandes, that the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) was using the chaotic conditions in Angola to launch a fresh campaign of terror. A new route into Owambwa was being used.
Biermann on military losses

JOHANNESBURG:—Announcements concerning military losses were withheld only for security reasons, the Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H. Biermann, said in a radio interview today.

He said it was reasonable to accept that those people who were directly concerned with the country's safety and were active in its defence were the best able to judge whether security was involved.

Admiral Biermann said that with the changed situation and the neighbouring states, it could be expected that military activity against South Africa would increase, particularly to disrupt the policy of famine.

He said the Defence Force had performed its task admirably to date. Its effectiveness could be seen in the losses suffered by the enemy on the border. In contrast to those suffered by the Defence Force.—Sapa.
HOT PURSUIT is a relatively new military term to South Africans.

In the common language of the infantry soldier it means chase the bastards back to where they came from — and hammer their chase in retaliation for having invaded your territory.

It is a term almost exclusively used in the context of anti-terrorist warfare.

A classic example of hot pursuit tactics being employed today outside the Southern African region is Israel's frequent actions against Arab terrorists who cross the Israeli-Lebanon border to raid settlements.

Sensitive

Apart from sending into Lebanon, ground-owning parties to smash terror bases, the Israeli Defence Force carries out bombing raids on refugee camps and villages known to harbour terrorists.

Bob Hitchcock, Military Correspondent

Hot pursuit in the Southern African region of conflict is at the moment exclusively confined to No. 1 Operation Area — i.e., the very sensitive border in South West Africa with Angola and Zambia.

Last month the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, for the first time gave his official blessing publicly, to the tactic of hot pursuit.

Speaking in the wake of the Defence Force's reprisal raid on two Angola-based SWAPO camps in which seven terrorists were killed, the Minister made it clear that terrorists who violated South Africa's borders could expect to be pursued and wiped out.

"We make no demands on others," Botha said, "and those hostile to South Africa must not cross our borders to murder people living together in peace."

He was referring to the death of eight Africans in Ovamboland which led to the reprisal raid by South African troops.

Dangers

The Minister could, if he wished, quote substantial international precedents for reprisals across boundaries in the face of unprovoked attack.

But always in the area of international politics, and particularly since South Africa has few allies or sympathisers, hot pursuit is fraught with dangers.

What must always be apparent to the world is that such an operation is carried out with reasonable restraint under extreme circumstances of provocation.

Militarily too, hot pursuit has its risks. The greatest is that of sudden ambush staged by fleeing terrorists.

Ambush

From all accounts, the terror men South African soldiers are encountering on the operational border today are well-trained and well-equipped.

The ambush, the most devastating and costly climax to an otherwise successful hot-pursuit operation, is always a possibility.

Leaders of South African hot-pursuit squad dare not neglect the existence of this ever-present danger.
TWO MORE DIE IN BORDER FIGHTING

PRETORIA—Troopers Gideon Obbes (20) of Cape Town and Niel Lombard (20) of Riebeeck West died in action on the border this week. Defence Headquarters announced here yesterday.

Both were unmarried. They brought to 11 the number of South African security force members killed in the border operational area this month, reports Sapa.

In Bulvillie yesterday, Trooper Obbes' father told a Mercury Correspondent that he did not blame the terrorists on the border for his son's death, but the "White terrorists in our midst."

CHEERIO

Mr. Wielbo Obbes, a clairvoyant, claimed that his son visited him at 3.15 a.m. on Wednesday, the reported time of his son's death. He was in the bedroom with me. He came to say 'cheerio'.

Mr. Obbes said the family had not heard from their son for five weeks.

"In his last letter, there was a disturbing line, which read: 'Indien ek terug-kom... jy (if I come, basic). So I think he also knew his time was near. My wife also expected the worst because of this.'"

Mrs. Anna Obbes said she was proud that her son died 'defending his country."

Gideon matriculated at Windhoek High School last year and wanted to read agriculture at Stellenbosch University after his military training. He started his training at Rooikop on January 7.

Mr. Obbes said his son was a music lover. "He listened to records. That was his hobby."

The family would not name Gideon's girlfriend, studying at Potchefstroom to be a teacher. "I'm sure she has suffered enough," said Mr. Obbes.

FRIENDLY

At Riebeeck West, Mr. H.W. Lombard spoke of his son, Niel, as a quiet, good-natured and friendly boy.

"He was always willing to help wherever he could."

Trooper Lombard, who matriculated two years ago, went to Dale College in King William's Town. He played rugby, cricket and tennis for his school.

He also wanted to go to an agricultural college after his training.

Mr. and Mrs. Lombard have two other sons, aged 13 and 11, and a daughter studying at the University of Cape Town.
THE South African Defence force is in full control of the military situation on the border and members of the public should ignore enemy propaganda and wild rumours which suggest otherwise.

I learnt this yesterday during a special interview with the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha.

He was in high spirits after a visit to the border areas this week and pointed out that:

There was no shortage of volunteers for border duties.

The country was militarily better equipped than ever before in peacetime.

And that at this stage, the Defence Force had not found it necessary to mobilise on even a small scale.

Commenting on the fact that some "ridiculous and malicious rumours" are being circulated about South African troop casualties in the border areas, Mr. Botha said:

"I wish to assure the public that they will be kept informed of these issues. They should completely disregard any rumours and rely solely on official Defence communiques.

"Rumour mongers in our midst are as great a danger to South Africa as the terrorists. This also applies to propaganda, which forms a large part of the arsenal of the Communist war machine."

Mr. Botha said all sections of the South African news media should remain vigilant on this score. They should avoid being used, unwittingly, as extensions of this propaganda war effort — especially when it comes to publishing unconfirmed reports from sources outside the Republic.

Mr. Botha visited the border areas on Wednesday. I asked him, in view of the present situation in Angola, whether he could give the South African public a reassurance that the Defence Force was in full control on the border.

He replied: "Yes, emphatically yes."

Question: What is the morale of our officers and men — including National Service men?

Answer: "During my tour of the border operational area I found the morale of our officers and men of a very high order and the National Service men serving in those parts are proving themselves to be very well-trained and capable soldiers."

Mr. Botha said he wished to make it clear that no soldiers had been forced to serve on the border.

The extent to which volunteers have come forward as keen to serve on the border is an indication of the very high morale and the backing of the people of South Africa."

Question: There is a possibility that Russia may establish a naval base in the South Atlantic if she enforces her will in Angola. In the light of this do you feel the Western powers will give South Africa the support she has asked for in the past?

Answer: "The Free World should by now realise that the Russian presence in this part of the world is as great a threat to the entire Free World and not only to South Africa. The sea route round the Cape are unquestionably the very lifeline of the NATO countries."

He continued: "We are part and parcel of Southern Africa and the Free World. Our destiny is closely linked to theirs. If they are prepared to keep Russia out of Southern Africa we would be prepared to assist them.

"But in any event we will zealously protect that which is ours — if necessary with the use of our entire Defence Force."

Question: Rumour has it that the Defence Force is calling up extra men. Is this true?

Answer: "I would like to point out that it has not so far been necessary to mobilise on either a small or large scale. We are at present only making use of a part of the forces available under arms. The country has not even touched its real potential."

Question: At a recent dinner with military correspondents you said South Africa was now in a better position than before. Will you elaborate on that?

Answer: "As an independent country we are economically strong and militarily better equipped than ever before in peacetime. And we have made good progress towards our goal of self-sufficiency in armament production."

Question: Have you a message to the South African public?

Answer: "We must all attempt to keep our economy strong and on a high level because our military strength depends largely on our country's will and economic potential.

"We must continue striving for peace, but peace does not protect itself. It must be protected by continuous vigilance and motivated action — and thus requires the support of all our peoples."

By GORDON WINTER
Military Correspondent
Help defend S.A., Indians told

Mercenary Reporter

THE DEFENCE Force was anxious to have Indians join the Permanent Force and play their role in the defence of the country, Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral J. J. Johnson, S.S.A., D.C. said in Durban at the weekend.

Speaking at the first passing-out parade of the South African Indian Corps Training Battalion at Salisbury Island, Durban, Admiral Johnson said as soon as accommodation and other difficulties had been resolved, a recruiting campaign "would be launched."

"There can be no doubt that Indians who join the Permanent Force can look forward to a worthwhile career with good prospects of advancement."

"There are various branches where Indians can be usefully employed. The technical branches, especially provide ample scope for interested young men. Administration also provided opportunities," he said.

"I look forward to the day when some of our ships will be fully manned by Indian crews. This depends entirely on the understanding and goodwill of the Indian community," he said.

"Admiral Johnson said, all passing-out parades and prize-giving were days of achievement, but this was a very special one as it was the first for the Indian Battalion, and the "pipe-opener to a series of many stretch-
On Friday last week Miss Pienaar and Captain Taljaard’s parents were told he was missing, presumed dead.

Speaking from his Voor- trekkerhoogte home yesterday, Air Force Sergeant Major D. Taljaard, Captain Taljaard’s father, said: “Danie’s been to the border more times than I can count, and although you always hope it won’t happen, this is the kind of thing you must expect when you join the force.”

Mr and Mrs Eric Thompson hope and believe their eldest son is still alive. Her eyes red and swollen from grief, Mrs Suse Thompson said an officer from the South African Defence Force had called on the family on Friday afternoon and told them their son Eric, 20, was missing when his aircraft had failed to return.

Lt Thompson was a member of Alpha Squadron, which was awarded the Safety First Cup for 6,063 hours accident-free flying.

The Rand Daily Mail’s Bloemfontein correspondent reports that Mr and Mrs Jack Williams, parents of missing Lieutenant Keith Williamson, yesterday refused to speak to Pressmen.

The Williamson’s two other children both died in car crashes. Their daughter Nadine, 18, died in July this year and their eldest son, Rodney, 19, in 1973. Keith, who celebrated his 21st birthday in July, joined the Permanent Force in 1973. He had been at the border for one week when the aircraft went missing.

A LIGHT unarmed aircraft of the South African Air Force has failed to return from a mission in the No. 1 military area.

Defence Headquarters said in Pretoria yesterday that the occupants were 2nd Lieutenant Eric Thompson, 20, son of Mr and Mrs E. U. Thompson of Edenvale; 2nd Lieutenant K. A. Williamson, 21, son of Mr and Mrs A. J. Williamson, Bloemfontein, both of the Air Force, and Captain Danie Taljaard, 30, of the SA Army, son of Mr and Mrs D. J. Taljaard, of Voor- trekkerhoogte.

Less than a week before the SADF announced that Captain Taljaard was missing, believed dead, the 30-year-old infantry officer was engaged to be married.

Captain Taljaard, who has been in the Army since he left school 12 years ago, left Pretoria for the border just over a week ago.

As he left he promised to return and marry his 22-year-old girlfriend, Miss Maretha Pienaar, probably in May next year.
SA battalion ‘controls’ Cunene

JUQUE — South African troops are in the border zone of South West Africa and Southern Umoja to guard the multimillion dollar Cunene River hydroelectric and irrigation project.

They are in total control at least 25 km on Angolan side as far as Juque where a massive barrage is in place across the river. Two pumping stations are in operation.

In command of the operation is Commander Ernest "Tony" Nel, army commander of the zone, officially designated No 3 Sub Area of No 1 Military Area, said troop strength is "at about battalion level."

Foreign correspondents who returned from the area last night noted that large and heavy guarded army camps have sprung up since May when news men were last allowed in the area.

About 22 km downstream in Juque, where another section of the Cunene water project has been completed, the South African troops have established a camp astride the border, called "Fort Louis," in Angolan territory.

At Chitado, on the north bank of the Cunene River, some 40 km further west and 10 km inside Angola, the South Africans are in daily contact with the 600-plus Portuguese refugees in the town.

A South African contact man is stationed at Chitado which appeared to be an armed refugee camp. Most of its original inhabitants fled when the Soviet-backed MPLA opened hostilities in Angola last August.

The South Africans supply food, tents and a doctor once a week, but apparently no weapons for the refugees.

The FNLA man who runs the camp, a bearded 25-year-old White former Portuguese Army officer, known only as Lieutenant Paul, said the South Africans played no defensive role there.

"They came here," he said. "The South Africans would have starved. No other country has done anything for us. They (the rest of the world) would let us be taken over by the MPLA," he said.

A foreign correspondent who was taken into the area by the South African Defence Force last week said an FNLA force of about 80 men, mainly Whites, guard the refugee area, a former cattle market town whose occupants fled some time ago. Another 59 patrol the bush.

Mr. Jannie de Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, said Swafo was not a problem in the area. South African troops killed in border actions recently had been in the Juque-Calque area, he said.

Mr. de Wet said the troops were sent in on August 9 at the request of the Owambwa Council.

The dam and irrigation scheme are said to be vital to the welfare of the local people of Owambo. The entire project is being financed with South African money.

Major General Jack Dutton, chief of Army Staff (Operations), who accompanied the Press to the South African troops, said the South Africans would leave Calque. If the FNLA and Unita could give guarantees about the safety of the dam. — AP, The Star's Africa News Service.
Why our troops are guarding that Angola dam

CALUEQUE (Southern Angola) — A Vickers machinegun, which last saw action with Allied forces in North Africa during the Second World War, stands atop the mass of concrete and steel of South Africa's biggest investment in Angola.

The Calueque Dam, which has risen majestically out of this barren territory in little more than two years, was conceived and started when Angola was a Portuguese-African territory.

The fact that it is 26 km made Angola arising strictly from civil engineering considerations. Engineers on the site say no place in northern South West Africa would have been suitable.

When completed in 1977, the dam will provide water for parched Owamboeland and electricity for the whole of South West Africa and part of South Africa too.

The Angolan civil war reached Calueque nine months ago when the 1,000 Black Angolan workers on the dam site formed pro-MPLA, FNLA and Unita factions.

Fighting broke out. Intimidation was widespread. The dam construction company appealed to South Africa for help.

In August, 150 South African troops supported by armoured cars moved across the border and took up positions in and around the site. There has been no serious trouble since.

This week, the South African army brought in a small party of foreign correspondents for a first-hand look at its presence.

Chitado, on the north bank of the Cunene River, appears to be an armed refugees camp. Most of its inhabitants fled when the MPLA opened hostilities in August.

The South Africans supply food and tents for refugees.

IDENTIFY

FNLA troops who control the town are commanded by a bearded former Portuguese army lieutenant who would identify himself only as Paulo. They carry an assortment of captured Chinese and Soviet weapons.

The MPLA — 1,000 km to the north — are the threat. The 19 South Africans killed in the last six weeks were all victims of clashes with Swako terrorists, believed to be operating further east.

The announcement that a police combat unit is to be sent to the area appears intended to free more troops for the defence of the Cunene province.

Santo-Reuters/AFP...
Trainee dies after ‘incident’

Staff Reporter

A 19-year-old Johannesburg youth doing his military service died of head injuries after an ‘incident’ with some three-week trainees he was driving on Army business.

He was Mr. Alan Pienaar, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Pienaar, of St. Andrews.

The South African Defence Force confirmed yesterday that the matter was held up by a court of inquiry into the death and that the matter would be handed to the civil police.

Brigadier S. J. Terblancch, commanding officer of Headquarters 7th Infantry Division, where Mr. Pienaar served, said:

"There was an incident on Sunday evening concerning some young men who had been doing their three-week camp stint."

"I cannot say more as the matter is still sub judice, but if the alleged assault did take place and resulted in the death, it will be regarded as a serious light by the Army."

Mr. Pienaar complained of headaches the night after the incident. He died on Sunday in the Voortrekkerhoogte Military Hospital, one month before he was due to finish his military training.

Mr. Pienaar’s parents were too distraught to be interviewed.

A relative said: "I understand the men he was driving objected to something and a skirmish broke out. What is ironic is that you couldn’t find a less aggressive person of gentler boy."

The funeral is today."
Proud chief sees ‘army’ on parade

The Argus Defence Correspondent

The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Ka \i'se Matanzima, today attended a passing-out parade of 70 Xhosa soldiers at Faure, near Cape Town, and said: ‘Today is one of the proudest days of my life.’

After watching the young men in action on the parade ground, and inspecting them in their bungalows, he said: ‘They come here as boys — how they leave men. They look fit and I am very happy. I am sure they received only the best training. I am happy for this start.’

I am particularly pleased about what I saw today: because I would like my men to be involved in the “defence” of South Africa,” Chief Matanzima added.

ENTOURAGE

Accompanied by his entourage, and many men, women and children from the Transkei, Chief Matanzima watched the young men perform splendidly on the parade ground, and then presented ‘honours’ to the army and will be known in future as a Transkei Battalion complete, with their own shoulder flashes and insignias.

SALUTE

Chief Matanzima and his party were guests of honour at this afternoon’s parade during which the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, took the salute. On the ‘cease-fire’ there was the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant General Magnus Malan, and the Officer Commanding Western Province Command, Brigadier E. H. Robertson.

PS 23.9.1975
Essay List

You are asked to write an essay on any of the following topics not later than 15th April.

1. Assess the influence of Camillus’ principate among the various classes in Roman society.

2. In what way was the Roman pax history advertised and to what extent was the lid on the hospital. On Sunday last week four days after an incident in which he is said to have received a karate chop from a fellow trainee the trainee is to be charged with culpable homicide.

3. Maistres and treason trials in Augustus’ principate.

See separate handout.

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Trainee in death case

R. Syme: "The Roman army" in The Oxford History of the Roman Empire (Oxford 1969, esp. chap. 5)

L. Polverini: "Stanza del passaggio dalla repubblica a imperium" in Rivista di Studi Romani 38 (1964)


Note too the relevant passages in Brunt and Moore Res Gestae Divi Augusti.
19th soldier dies in border action

Matanzima pledge to defend SA

By LORENZO TOCNI

ANY FUTURE attack on the Republic would be considered an attack on the Transkei as well, and Transkeians would fight side by side with South Africans, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, pledged yesterday at the passing-out parade of his country's first trained soldiers.

Speaking only a few hours after the death of Souh Africa's 19th border service soldier was announced, Chief Matanzima said: "I feel compelled to repeat what I have said before in the matter of the defence of South Africa.

"When I announced at the Legislative Assembly in Umtata on April 10, 1975 the formation of the nucleus of the Transkei Army, I made it clear that our interests and general welfare were so closely intertwined with those of the Republic that an attack on the one would be tantamount to aggression against the other.

"For that reason, I then declared, our soldiers would, if the need should arise, fight side by side with the Republic.

Last night, Mr F G Wannenburg, father of Sergeant F G Wannenburg, said his son was a born soldier whose ambition to become a paratrooper had cost him his life.

The bereaved parents said that the death of the son was a bitter blow, but that they accepted it. They knew he loved his country and did his work well.

Sergeant Wannenburg, who leaves a widow, Lieutenant (Mrs) M M Wannenburg of Durban, will be buried in Rostenburg tomorrow.

Also in Pretoria, the Chief of the Air Force, Lieutenant-General Robert Rogers — newly returned from a visit to the Soviet-backed MPLA movement. Reports from Kinshasa said unidentified aircraft had gone into action north-east of Luanda against frontline FNLA positions. No confirmation was immediately available.

General Rogers praised National Servicemen on border service for the part they were playing in defending the country. He also pointed out "At present we are living an extremely difficult and important period in our history and it is more important than ever that all the misfortunes of our country should stand together.

In New York, Cuba opened and with 'pride' admitted its intervention in the Angolan fighting and hinted strongly it was ready to step up its
Paid leave urged for 3-month duty tours

JOHANNESBURG. — The Defence Force expects that firms will grant paid military leave to Citizen Force soldiers on three-month tours of duty in the 'operational area' next year.

Defence Headquarters has announced that Citizen Force units posted to the border next year will serve three months instead of the normal three-week camp. And leaders of industry and commerce have asked, 'Who will pay the mean-while away from their civilian jobs?'

A Defence Force spokesman declined to comment directly on the question but referred to the general rule laid down under the Defence Act that servicemen on compulsory service must not be penalised by their firms.

Repeated appeals had gone out from the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, to firms about re-muneration of servicemen called away from work to serve their country. Appeals had also referred to maintaining leave privileges and prospects of promotion.

$2.35 A DAY

The Defence Force spokesman also referred to the terms of the Moratorium Act that would apply. That instalments on HP contracts be waived whilst servicemen are away.

Citizen Force privates on call-up, he said, receive $2.35 a day. Among officers, Citizen Field Force lieutenants get $3.91 a day. There are allowances for border duty.

In the past, when three-week camps were all the military 'leave' required, most firms made up the difference between army and civilian pay so that servicemen were not penalised.
Xmas
Just another day for border troops

Sunday Times Reporter

CHRISTMAS will be “just another day” for South African troops serving in the No 1 Military Area on the border of Owambo and Angola, the officer commanding Sub Area Five, Commandant E. "Tiny" Nel, said this week.

"There will be a special Christmas lunch. Those on patrol will either go without, or be given extra when they come back to camp in the evening."

"But there will be no relaxation of routine, and if anything, we will be more on the alert than normal in case the terrorists try to catch us napping on Christmas Day."

When I spoke to Commandant Nel this week, the Christmas menu had not yet been decided, but it is probable that the troops will have turkey as their main dish. In addition, each soldier will receive a parcel from the Southern Cross Fund.

Normal day

Otherwise it will be a normal working day for the soldiers under the blistering sun.

The duties of the soldiers in No 1 Military Area fall basically into three categories:

- Gaining the confidence of the local Owambo population and running a civic aid service for the local people.
- Defensive and anti-terrorist operations, particularly in the area of the Calque fire hydro-electric scheme in Angola.
- Operations inside Angola to protect the northern border of South West Africa.

This week the officer commanding Sub Area Three, Commandant G. J. C. van Nierkerk, showed South African military correspondents the work being carried out by his troops for the civic aid programme in Owambo.

National servicemen who are professionally qualified or nearly qualified, such as doctors, medical students and veterinary surgeons, are providing medical aid to the Owambo community, while some national servicemen are working as teachers in primary schools in the territory.
They escape service

By GEORGE YOUNG

ANY boy determined to evade military training and service for the country must steal two motor cars, or commit some other anti-social act, and thereafter be placed in a reform school to complete his education (at a cost to the taxpayer of an estimated R3 250 per boy per year) and thereafter be absolved from any obligations in terms of the Defence Act.

As opposed to this, a diligent student and law-abiding young man is obliged to submit himself to a year or more in the services, and he has little option in choice of a unit.

While he is doing his military service, the other young man convicted of criminal activity is moved from reform school to a career. And in terms of the law any criminal offence committed by a juvenile must be counted against him in an allocation of employment.

In prison

But the situation is even more involved.

Whereas there are about 180 boys absolved from responsibility for rendering national service on the grounds that they are in a reform school, more than 4 000 White men under 20 years of age are serving sentences in prison.

The law-abiding of the nation must out of their salaries pay taxes, totalling 'millions' for the 'watering and quartering' of these men who are under no obligation to serve in the forces. About 600 of the prisoners are under 18 years of age.

A good case could probably be made out for sentencing numbers of these youths, in cases of less serious crimes, to a 'spell' in the armed forces where criminals from the community, the majority are, in fact, for theft, housebreaking, fraud, and similar offences.

The Defence Department's standpoint in regard to reformatory boys is that the normal call-up contains sufficient odd-bods without burdening the defence camps with a quota of proved 'odd-bods' as would be the case if reform school pupils were accepted.

But this argument does not hold water because, in the first place, the armed forces, through having to form a special unit composed of drug participants, already holds a nucleus of potential reformatory boys. And the pupils on completing their education in the Government reform schools are released in the belief that they are in fact reformed. They are employed in Government departments, or in the private sector.

Why then should they not constitute a risk in the armed forces? There have been various proposals for reducing the population of the Republic's prisons, and the allocation of a youthful miscreant to a military unit might be a useful means for securing service from an otherwise difficult personality, and at the same time reducing the burden of the taxpayer.

It might well be wise, of course, to allocate these young men to units far from the twinkling lights of cities where they might be subject to temptation. And if their loyalty to the national cause is in doubt, there are units available where these factors may not constitute an important issue.

Soldierly bearing

Strangely enough, Government reform schools as part of their curriculum include cadet parades. Some highly successful exhibitions have been held, in competition with other schools, and there is no problem in finding boys offering soldierly bearing in these institutions.

But for the law-abiding South African it proves galling to realize that hundreds of young men lie around in jails and other institutions in this country, utterly unproductive, and because of that misdeeds and more from all responsibility for national service.
Thousands leave for training

Staff Reporter

Scores of women wept and wept - while the young men choked back the tears - as thousands of young Cape Townians left yesterday to start their 13-month military training.

Four trains, packed with young trainees, left Cape Town station yesterday for Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Potchefstroom and Vaalwater.

As usual the men who were leaving seemed less upset than the people who were seeing them go. Most of the men were resigned to spending the next 13 months away from home.

The women, on the station, were more emotional than in previous years, with families and the trainees themselves expressing their fears about the situation in Angola.

Gary Monton, 18, of Pretorius Street, Bellville, said he felt it was his duty to do his military training, and that he would be glad to fight on the border if he had to do so.

His father, Mr J J Monton, told the Cape Times, that he was very worried about the possibility that his only son might have to fight on the border.

"We are all very upset, especially my wife and daughter," he said, "but I feel he goes for us, his family and his country.

"He is not too worried about going, but he is still young and does not know what is ahead of him. It will be hard for him being away. He's never been away from home before," he said.

Another parent, Mrs M Verneise, broke down and wept loudly as the train pulled out of the station. "I don't know whether he will ever come back," she said. The emotion and the heat at the station were too much for her and she fainted on the platform.

Miss Venella Stuart, a student at the University of Cape Town, whose boyfriend left on the train to Potchefstroom, said tearfully: "I suppose he'll have to go to the border if he's needed there."
PF men ‘exposed to most danger’

DEFENCE Headquarters said today that one-third of the casualties suffered by the army in the operational zone had been among Permanent Force men — even though only about 6 percent of the Defence Force consisted of PF men.

Colonel Joe Keyter of the Defence Force’s public relations office said the balance of the force was made up of Citizen Force and Commando, including national servicemen.

He said that about 10 percent of South Africa’s military present in the operational zone consisted of Permanent Force members.

Colonel Keyter had been asked to comment on the use of Permanent Force and national servicemen in the operational area and about policy in informing next-of-kin about casualties.

RESPONSIBLE

He said Permanent Force members were responsible for training and the administration of the Defence Force as a whole. They also manned command and control positions during operations, including border duty.

“All on-the-spot administration and logistical support in the border zone is handled by the Permanent Force. All officers from the rank of lieutenant upwards — excluding professional men doing Citizen Force training — and all non-commissioned officers from the rank of sergeant upwards are Permanent Force members.

This means, they are also away from families and civilization — and for much longer than national servicemen.

LEADERS

Colonel Keyter also said that nearly all the PF members in the operational zone were in leader positions. This ‘isn’t they exposed themselves to more danger than most servicemen.

As far as training was concerned, he said that these young soldiers are no longer boys. They have given ample proof that they are capable, of much more than we credit them for. So, also, they have proved that their training is excellent.

‘Parents’ see seasoned soldiers should be sent up to the border, but where do we find them? The only seasoned soldiers we have are World War 2 veterans, and they are no longer in the required age group.

‘Concerning the breaking of news of deaths to relatives, Colonel Keyter said: It was policy to do this as soon as the information was received.

Referring to a case where information was given on Christmas Day, he said it would be cruel to hold back information. ‘It’s time people faced up to the realities of this situation.”
Corporal tells of dam crossing tragedy

OUDTSHOORN. — Judgment has been provisionally set down for later this afternoon in the Oudtshoorn Regional Court in the case in which Citizen Force Corporal Alexander Graham Giles is appearing on two charges of culpable homicide.

It is alleged that he wilfully and negligently caused the deaths of riflemen Gabriel Johan Erasmus and Josua Gerhardus Franszen who drowned.

Corporal Giles had his 20th birthday today.

Both counsel finished their argument yesterday afternoon after the defence had presented its case.

The last State witness, Mr Andries Petrus Kempen, another member of the training syndicate, said no one had responded when Corporal Giles had asked if everyone could swim before they crossed the Gamka Dam on June 18.

When he and Venter reached the opposite shore, the last two floats, carrying Erasmus and Franszen, who drowned, had reached the tree branches in the dam.

The wind was very strong. They were too tired to respond to cries from the dam for help. They went to look for help and a search by boat took place.

This closed the State's case and Mr H. S. Dougal applied for the discharge of Giles. This was refused.

Corporal Giles, giving evidence, said he had never been instructed that troops were not to cross the dam or water. The previous night they had not reached the rendezvous and Captain Kruger had said this was nonsense and that they had to rendezvous that night.

They were told to follow the river and to fill in the position of the dam on blank maps issued to them. They were told the river was dry and they found it to be so, but when they wanted to cross over the southern side a swamp impeded the way.

The map showed a road crossing the river and thinking there would be a bridge they decided to carry on to the road, but instead came to the dam.

There was a general discussion about floats, and Franszen, who was a natural leader, started it. The syndicate discussed the crossing of the dam on the kopjie above the dam and when they got to the water he asked them if they were still sure they wanted to cross it.

Everyone was willing. They did not want to walk round the dam as the terrain was mountainous and it would have taken six hours longer.

Some of them had learnt to build floats and he had training in crossing water. He was satisfied the floats were safe and estimated the distance to be traversed to be 300 metres.

He did not think it was dangerous. Other things in the army also involved risk.

When he asked if all could swim, no one had said "No". He made the first float and inspected the others when they were finished.

Wentzel came out of the water later and said it was too cold and he could not swim. This was the first he had heard of anyone not being able to swim.

He told Wentzel he could not split the syndicate. This was drilled into trainees in the army.

Franszen told him he could not swim either, but was going. He thought he should this to bolster his courage. He assumed Franszen, who came from Knysna, could swim.

Wentzel decided later to go and Corporal Giles said he put Events, a strong swimmer, with Wentzel and Erasmus.

He still did not think it dangerous to cross the training non-swimmers held on the float and kicked.

CRAMPS

Just before they reached the trees he had cramp in both legs and felt dizzy and weak. They rested, but could not stay in the trees because it was bitterly cold. They could not go back as it would split the syndicate.

He could not think rationally because he was dizzy. He lost consciousness and recovered in a house.

Questioned, he said he had been given half-day's training in water-crossing and float-building in Pochefstroom and some more at Oudtshoorn.

The syndicate followed the easiest route, but it was not dangerous to cross the dam and one did not have to be a swimmer to do so.

(Proceeding)
Red victory could mean ‘enslavement’ says Botha

JOHANNESBURG. — Success for the Russian-Cuban onslaught in Angola could lead to the enslavement of the whole of Southern Africa, the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said yesterday.

In the ‘SABC’ English service’s ‘News at Nine’ programme, Mr Botha said Russian and Cuban equipment being sent to certain movements would be used against the South African armed forces in Angola and the ‘Angola situation’ was extremely serious.

Mr Botha said it was essential to maintain a high level of preparedness as a result of the increased threat.

Dangerous weapons are placed in the hands of irresponsible people in some parts of Africa.

Continual vigilance will be necessary.

Doors opened

Mr Botha said the Western arms boycott and the country’s own production were proving to be successful in securing Angola’s borders.

Asked about the present situation, Mr Botha said the situation was extremely serious and would lead to a lifting of the boycott, he said.

Although it is not our policy to reveal with whom we sell or from whom we buy, I can say that I think doors have been opened to us in recent months.

Within the limitations of the budget, South Africa could be satisfied with its own arms production, but it did not think it satisfactory for the building up of the necessary reserves, Mr Botha said.

Asked whether South Africa would be able to withstand a terror-attack if the terrorists were supplied with weapons on the same scale as were used in Angola, he said today South Africa was capable of containing and destroying terrorism.

Not perfect

Asking about safety on the country’s borders in the light of increased terrorist activities, Mr Botha said:

Natural or would not describe our security position as perfect, but we have so far effectively succeeded in safeguarding our border with a small number of casualties.

Asked whether he foresaw a bigger defence budget next year, Mr Botha said peace and freedom must be protected.

The Budget, however, was being phased over a period of years, and there had to be a proper way to raise revenue to support this protection.

Citizen Force

Speaking about the role of the ‘Citizen Force’, Mr Botha said it was absolutely necessary in time of war, but he would be happier to have a Permanent Force, which was the specialist element of the Defence Force.

He said an ‘independent Transkei would not harm South Africa’s defence.

The Chief Minister said on different occasions the Transkei would support the Republic of South Africa against any threat and he personally believed we had common defence interests.

Asking about the state of South Africa’s future, he told: ‘I believe unification of the future of South Africa’s future is essential.’

Asked if he was optimistic about South Africa’s future, he replied: ‘I believe unification of the future of South Africa is essential.’

South Africa will find its way and will be covered by Southern Africa.

Our strength will depend on our will to survive the present storm.

Cabora Bassa

Asked why South Africa has not defended the much larger Cabora Bassa project against the ‘Marxist threat’, Mr Botha said: ‘The difference is petty.’

Chisz, Mozambique, was handed over to the Mozambican authorities.

The project is being handled in a proper way, to another authority in Angola, chag vadanie, and from this originated an influx against our borders and vital interests. We were

Sapa
Certain citizen force units will serve in the "operational area" for 12 weeks instead of three weeks next year, the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, announced today.

He said a "number" of citizen force units would serve in the operational area in 1976.

"As a result of the long distances and travelling time involved, as well as other requirements, it will be necessary for those units to be called up for 12 weeks instead of three weeks."

"This is not a panic measure" but is intended to increase effectiveness. These arrangements are necessary in the interest of our country while at the same time providing the units with proper training.

Confidence

"I am confident that the public will approve these steps taken by the SAPEF."

"The Minister also announced that in the circumstances the service time of a limited number of servicemen had been extended by one month."

"Instead of completing their service on January 7 they would be called up on February 6. The servicemen involved would be informed this week."

"The steps had been taken in terms of the Defence Act and after consultation with the State Security Council."

Service

A Defence Department spokesman said that the 12-week period of service would apply only to those citizen force units called up to go to the border.

"As in the past, other units would continue to serve three-week periods."

"Citizen force servicemen must serve four periods of three weeks in the next 10 years following their first year's call up."

"Now some of these units, those posted to the operational area, will in some cases do 12 weeks instead of three."

"In the past the army relied on "extended service" volunteers to increase citizen force strength in the field."

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SERVICE BEYOND SA BORDERS

V A LEGAL VIEW

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South West Africa.

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... concluding remarks or summary.
Students warned on 12-week camps

By a Staff Reporter

The Western Province Command has appealed to men wanting exemption from the new 12-week training period to apply to their respective commanding officers and not to the Castle.

A military spokesman said many of the men called up were under the impression they had to contact the Exemption Board personally to get deferment or exemption from the camp.

The correct procedure was for them to contact the commanding officer of their unit and put their case to him. The officer would then submit their application to the board.

Anyone wanting exemption should apply as soon as possible as the first troop trains were leaving early in January, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile Major General N. N. Webster, Director of General Resources, South African Defence Force, said today full-time as well as part-time students at universities and teachers' training colleges would be exempted from the 12-week training camps.

But they would not be exempted from the usual three-week training camp. Students wanting exemption should apply to their respective unit commanding officers as soon as possible, and should submit the necessary documentary proof from the university or training college that they were students, the general said.
Biermann plea for trainees

Pretoria. — The Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H H Biermann, yesterday asked employers and "other authorities" to render every possible assistance to National Servicemen doing a month's additional service.

"With the recent extension of the period of service of some National Servicemen to February 6, 1976 it was accepted that this step would to an extent affect the plans and arrangements of the National Servicemen concerned."

"This is especially applicable to post-school training, apprenticeship and National Servicemen who made previous arrangements with employers," he said.

"Asking the authorities concerned to give these National Servicemen every possible assistance, Admiral Biermann said:

"They have already made many sacrifices to ensure the safety of the Republic of South Africa and are entitled to sympathetic consideration of problems which might arise from their additional service. The SANDF will assist the National Servicemen in every possible way." — Sapa
Pretoria—Defence Headquarters yesterday announced the names of two members of the South African 'Army' who were killed by enemy action in the operational area of December 23. They were Gunner M. J. Theunissen, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Theunissen of Middelburg, Klerksdorp, and Gunner G. E. Muller, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. G. Muller of Ploo 207, Vythnek, Potchefstroom.

The name of a third soldier killed in the area was announced at the weekend. He was Private Tommy Lotze, stepson of Mrs. R. W. F. Lotze of Russell Street, Worcester. Gunner Theunissen is to be buried with full military honours at the farm Viakpan in the Delareyville district on January 2. Private Lotze will be buried with military honours at Worcester at 4 pm today.
Refuse Angola service, son told

Dr J Roos of Groot-Marico, said he has advised his son, who served in the police force on the Rhodesian border, to resign if forced to serve in Angola. "In Rhodesia you defend your country and White civilization in Southern Africa against Black terrorists and if you had died there we would have been proud of you," he told his son.

"But if you go to Angola you will be helping one communist Black terrorist gang against another similar gang, and for that even a single drop of Afrikaner blood is too much."

Replying to a letter expressing concern at the use of Citizen Force soldiers in the operational area, the Defence Force Director of Public Relations, Colonel Joe Keyter, said that six percent of the armed forces consisted of Permanent Force soldiers. Ten percent of the men serving on the border, and 33 percent of the casualties, were members of the Permanent Force.
1500 BY GRAF VAN 19-JARIGE

Van Ons Verteenwoordiger

WORCESTER.

ONGEVEER 1500 mense het gister hier die begrafnis bygewoon van weerman Thorn du Toit Lotze, negentienjarige dienstplichtige wat in die Kerstyd in die operationele gebied gesterf het.

Honderde mense het langs die strate, saamgedrom toedie kis op 'n kanonwa van die kerk na die begraafplaas gebring. Die oorlede is met volle militêre eer uit die N.G. Moederkerk begrawe. Dienstplichtige van Youensfield het sy drae opgetree.

Sy bedroefde susters, Hannelie en Jeremie, en sy stiefmoot, mej. Anna Lotze, moes by die graf deur vriende ondersteun word. Die gesin was getroue bruin huisbediende, Rachel, het ook die begrafnis bygewoon. Verskeie mense, almal 'nemisse en skoolmaats van Thorn, was by die kerk.

BOSE MAGTE

Dr. Latras Moolman, sekerkies van bundeljotse, sendingswerk in Kaapstad, het die diens in die kerk geleef. Die Moolman is 'n vriend van die gesin.

Hy het gepreek na aanlegging van Hand, b.z. en godvreesende manne het Stéfanus begrawe en 'n groot rooi roo om hom bedryve. Dr. Moolman het gesê: weerman Lotze en die ander dienstigheids wat die laaste tyd aan die landsgrens, gesterf het, het, hul bloed vir hul land gesterf. Die bose magte aan die grens haat die Suid-Afrikaners onvrede hul Christelike oortuigings. Volgens die Moolman word die geskiedenis van die land nie in die raadsale van die V.V.O. ne, in Washington of Moskou bepaal nie, maar in die hemel.

Dr. Moolman het gewys op...
A NEW looked SOVIET MILITARY PRESENCE

EASTERN EUROPE

SOUTH AFRICA

IN AFRICA

By JOHN HARES

Sunday Times, November 23, 1975
Details of longer border duties

The "vast majority" of South African servicemen now on the border will stay there an extra month, Defence Headquarters said today.

Many men were due home on January 31, but now they will have to stay until February 6.

Yesterday, the Minister of Defence said, "in the exigency of the circumstances," it had been necessary to extend the services of a "limited number" of servicemen.

Now, says the Defence Department, the "vast majority" is involved. No reason was given for the switch.

The servicemen are being held this week.

According to yesterday's announcement, citizen force units would be posted to the "operational area" next year and that they would serve, for periods of three months instead of three weeks, the department said those affected would be notified "within the next week or two."

In the meantime, citizen force members can get in touch with their unit commanders. Only a limited number of units will be involved.

Defence headquarters was unable to still the fears of commerce and industry, expressed today, that they may be expected to bear the cost of men being away from work for extra time.

At the moment, most firms make up the difference of civilian and army pay, while men are on duty.

INVESTIGATE

A Defence spokesman said the question was still being investigated and the

department would make a statement later.

The chairman of the labour committee of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr. Chris du Toit, said today: "I have not said today: "I have not had the opportunity to discuss with our members whether the majority would be prepared to pay men who are away longer. I expect the matter will draw a variety of reactions."

The 12-week periods of service could amount to a "substantial burden."

The Associated Chamber of Commerce and the Handelsinstituut were unable to comment immediately as top executives are on holiday.
Safeguard the Cape lifeline, says Div

CAPE TOWN — With the threat of communist expansion looming nearer, it was South Africa’s duty to ensure that the strategic Cape route, a lifeline for the West, remained in safe hands, Sir De Wittca Graaff, leader of the Opposition, said, in a New Year message in Cape Town yesterday.

South Africa, he said, stood on the threshold of a difficult and in many respects a dangerous new year. It was a year in which we had to prepare for new sacrifices and new changes.

"There is no doubt that the communists, with their plan for world domination, are trying to gain footholds in Africa to "hurl down" the West’s strategy."

"Naturally this danger affects us, also directly, as it casts a shadow over all the countries in Central and Southern Africa."

"We, small as we are, have the bounden duty to ensure that the strategic Cape route, a lifeline for the West, remains in safe hands."

"Whatever the future might hold, I can give you my full assurance that my party and I, who represent a large section of the population, will fulfill our duties and responsibilities in the interests of peace, and the safety, the welfare and the future of our country."

—Sapa
I'm proud of SA's youth, says Botha

CAPE TOWN — The youth of South Africa, through their deeds, had already created a deeper national unity, the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said yesterday in his customary New Year's message, as Cape leader of the National Party.

He said it was being noticed with pride how cheerfully the youth, of both language groups, were accepting the fit duties on South Africa's borders.

The Republic's stability and purposefulness had never had more value for Southern Africa and the Free World than now.

Mr Botha, and homage should be paid to those young men who had given their lives to prove these truths.

The proper organisation of relations between the population groups could only be based on the rightful recognition of each other's inherent rights and on bases of trust and understanding.

Communism, said the Minister, had no merits for bringing peace to Southern Africa, the Minister said. Only by mutual understanding of these alleged 'rights' could common sense, as an alternative for some people, be applied.

Mr Botha said the greatest danger was that, too many things against the country would be born out of selfish desire.

The fact remained that all South Africans, black and white, had to be supported, and peace would not be obtained, and maintained without effort. The price for these advantages was payable through hard work and, the acceptance of risks.

"If Southern Africa were to progress in orderly fashion, it was incumbent on all to work for improved race relations — not only by the authorities but each individual in his own circle.

Southern Africa had a place for all peoples who wished to live there in peace and exercise their rights.

Mr Botha said South Africa did not want to fall into the despair brought about in many parts of the world through violence. Southern Africa could prevent this by maintaining its sound political, military, and moral standards.

If an armed attack were made against South Africa and its interests, the country must be prepared to ward off the danger.

For that, the country must be prepared to pay the price of a state, like all good articles, was dear.
WHO FOOTS THE BILL?

The cash question every part-time soldier wants answered

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SUNDAY TRIBUNE, JANUARY 4, 1916

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Employers on Border ready to make up pay

EAST LONDON — Most employers on the Border seem prepared to make up the pay of young men who have been called up for extended military service. They agree, however, that the call-up will seriously affect smaller industrial and commercial concerns.

Aid for families of servicemen

EAST LONDON — If a move by local businessman, Mr E. Masters is successful, East London will become the second city in South Africa with an organisation to aid servicemen and their families.

Pretoria already has such an organisation, which is assisting families that have breadwinners on military duty.

The organisation sends out volunteers to new houses, fix plugs, change washers, advise on how the bomb shelter should be built, mend the wheelbarrow and do the housewife’s jobs different.

For the volunteers that go out to servicemen’s homes, it means an hour and a half less at the cricket, a little work before the wheelbarrower, half an hour less television viewing.

The idea is also found support in Cape Town.

Mr Kent Durr, the M.P.C for Constantia, who has taken a personal interest in the affairs of national servicemen, said when told about the Pretoria scheme: “It’s marvellous. We must have a border committee in Cape Town.”

“I’ll serve on any committee they form. We should start right away, find a committee and immediately find out how the Pretoria thing works.”

The secretary of the East London Chamber of Industries, Mr C. Potgieter, said he had completed a quick survey amongst the larger industrial concerns in East London and all those he had questioned said they would be making up their employees’ pay.

“The firms will be making a large financial sacrifice,” Mr Potgieter said.

The president of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr T. F. Peters, said: “Certainly under present circumstances—which are different from what we were prior to the Spanish exercise—I feel more concerned about the possibility of any business prejudicing staff who are called up in so far as life goes on as before and their household expenses continue.

“If our boys who are called to the defence of the country leave behind an even more unhappy wife and child, they will not make good soldiers and the discipline of the forces will be more complicated.

“Most certainly through their indifferent attitude to military service, because of their unhappy state of mind, they will endanger the life of their colleagues and produce an ineffective result of the intention to defend the borders of our country.

“I think it is incumbent on all employers to make it as easy as possible for young people to serve their country, many of their fathers had to do it in the last world war,” he said.

He said he felt more employers were taking the situation into account and helping their employees and the country to the best of their ability.

Employers that spoke to yesterday—some will be losing a large section of their manpower—said that they would be helping their employees as far as possible.

Mr E. Riboltz, head of the Queenstown Chamber of Commerce, said that he would most certainly keep any of his employees on full pay should they be called up for three months, army training or service.

“Let it be firmly understood that I am speaking in my personal capacity and not on behalf of my chamber, when I say that,” he said. “Another thing, I am somewhat emphatically that every employer should at least make up his employees’ pay to what it would have been had he not been called up.

“No serviceman should be allowed to lose a cent of his civilian earnings as a result of any emergency call-up,” he said.

The president of the Kimberley Chamber of Commerce in King William’s Town, Mr F. Z. de Mayer, said: “I feel it is only right that where possible employers should make up the pay of employees called up for national service.

“It is all for the benefit of South Africa and the employers that these chaps are called up.”

Protection of trainees’ property

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, has promised to introduce legislation during the coming session of Parliament to protect the property of men called up to do army duty.

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MR P. W. BOTHA

The existing Mutual Benefit Act applies only to men serving for a year or more but it will be extended to cover those called up for three months’ extended training.

The legislation will be made retrospective to cover those who have already left for camp.

The legislation will protect men, who because of their military call-up will not be able to meet their obligations to purchase or bond payments.

Those already covered by the present Act can receive protection for their period of service as well as the three months following it.

The legislation will help men who work for firms which are unable to pay them the difference between their normal salary and their military pay.
ONS SEUNS

DIT moet 'n harteloze mens wees wat glad geen begrip het vir die kommer oor diensplichtiges wat gestuur word om ons grense te help verdedig nie. Vir die ouers van jong weerbarbare seuns moet dit 'n bittere ervaring wees.

Op die ouderdom van 18, 19, is die meeste jong manne vir hul ouers nog maar seuns, kinders wat nou die dag nog deel van die huisgesin was, wat met kommer, sorg en opoffering grootgemaak en opgevoed is tot waar hulle nou gereed is om die lewe self aan te pak.

En juist nou, word van hulle gevra om hul land te gaan verdedig en maandelik daarvoor te sterk.

Dis menslik om te vra: Maar is daar nie ouer en meer ervare soldate wat dit kan doen nie? Dis terselfdertyd 'n baie kortsigtige houding.

Baie praktiese argumente is al deur die Weermag aangevoer oor waarom diensplichtiges ook na die "operasionele gebied" gestuur word. Daar is nog geen oorweging wat gewoonlik deur die bekommerdes uit die oog verloor word.

Suid-Afrika se gevare hou nie by Angola nie. Sover ons kan sien, sal ons nog laen 'n bedreigde land bly. Wat nou aan die grens gebeur, is praktiese oorlogvoering teen die soort vyande waarteen ons maandelik nog laen sal veg.

Dit sal nie wees om nie te sorg dat soveel van ons jong weerbarbare manne as maandelik verandering, maar die soort oorlogvoering opdoen nie. In dié toekoms sal hulle al die kennis kan vorm van 'n gedwonge mag wat weet hoe om met die vyand af te reken.

In Jong Suid-Afrikaner wees die harte reg klop, sal dankbaar en trots wees dat hy juist nou sy diensplicht moet doen. Moet hulle daardie trots nie probeer ontsê nie.

Wat ouers van die Weermag vra, is dat nie seuns die allerbeste opleiding kry vir hulle in gevaargebiede ingestuur word en dat hulle deur 'n ervare soldaat aangevoer sal word. Daardie versoekering het die Weermag reeds gegee.
Army chief appeals for fund for the families of men killed in action

MAJOR GENERAL NEIL WEBSTER, the Defence Force Director of General Resources and Chief of the Citizen Force, appealed this week for a national fund to aid dependants of soldiers killed in border operations and supplement pensions of war-wounded.

Such a fund, he said, could also be used to help Citizen Force soldiers whose firms were unable to pay them during their extended period of military service.

General Webster urged all interested individuals and organisations to get together to establish a fund.

"There’s a definite need for such a fund. The Southern Cross and Brandwag funds provide comforts for the troops on the borders, such as beer and sweets," he said.

Other areas

"But there are other areas which are not covered. For example, quite a lot of fellows will be running into financial difficulties because their firms aren’t able to make up the difference between their military and civilian pay. Such a fund could be used to assist these brave side sufferers."

Money, he said, would also be needed later.

"Extra money is always needed to help dependants of those killed and to increase pensions of those wounded. There never seems to be enough money."

I have heard that many people are talking about setting up such a fund. I hope they will mobilise something like this."

In a policy statement to the Sunday Tribune, a Defence Force spokesman said availability of troops and the financial costs involved will be the deciding factors in whether soldiers killed on operations will in future be given military funerals.

... AND DARRYL GETS A TAPE-RECORDED LAST POST AT HOMETOWN FUNERAL

By CAROLINE CLARK

"When next of kin are advised of the death of a serving member they are told they may exercise an option on the type of funeral they desire—private or military," he said.

"If the Defence Force contractor makes all arrangements when a refund is made. In the case of a military funeral being opted for the cremation which is observed at such a funeral depends on the availability of the various components such as a hearse and a gun carriage in the vicinity of the place of burial."

"As far as possible and practicable, the ceremonial requirements of a military funeral are compiled with. But severe limitations can be imposed by circumstances, such as availability of troops in the area, distances to be travelled and approval for expenditure."

Information

On information to relatives about dead and wounded, he said: "In advising next of kin of soldiers wounded or injured the policy is to advise them as fully as possible of the nature of the wounds, the physical state of the wounded men, where they are and how the injuries occurred. Also whether they will be evacuated to a military hospital and when they may be visited."

"All the foregoing is subject to the question of security. As much is divulged as is safety possible."

"Every effort is made for next of kin to be advised as soon as possible by a suitable representative, such as the family's minister of religion, an army chaplain or a senior officer, of any death or injury."

Bugsles

"All hospitals make a point of advising the next of kin when a patient is seriously or dangerously ill and the SADF hospitals are punctilious about this. The SADF welfare personnel are united in their care of casualties."

Lieutenant Darryl Brandon was buried in Dundee this week to the sound of tape-recorded bugles.

A guard of honour from the Moth organisation stood by, as he was lowered into the grave while the Last Post was played on a tiny cassette tape-recorder.

Instead of a coffin draped in the South African flag and bearing the cap of Darryl's regiment, Dundee saw a plain coffin on which a Moth tin hat was placed. And instead of military pall-bearers, Darryl's coffin was carried by his two brothers, Ian and Charles, and Moth representatives.

At the grave site, a contingent of soldiers sent officially to the funeral saluted the coffin.

"We are here officially, but I would have been here anyway. He was my friend," one of the soldiers said.
You can’t have guns and butter,

SOUTH Africa cannot afford involvement in the Angolan war. This blunt assessment of the war and the economy was given to the Sunday Tribune this week by economist Johan Cloete.

"No country in the world, of course, can afford a war — and that includes South Africa. We are deluding ourselves if we think we can continue with the acceleration of defence expenditure at the rate we are seeing at present," he warned.

Dr Cloete, group financial advisor to Barclays Bank, and has counterpart at the Standard Bank, Mr Andre Hamersma, spoke about the serious economic implications of involvement at a time of mounting speculation that the Government will demand a massive R1 000 million for defence in March.

And their grim New Year message to South Africans was this: "Tighten your belts — it will be the man in the street who will be paying for this.

Taxation

According to economists, there are the facts:
- Taxation — direct and indirect — will increase.
- The anti-inflation drive will fail.
- The balance of payments problem will be aggravated.
- Government spending and the problems attached to financing it will increase.
- The manpower shortage will worsen.
- Some industries, particularly those in the consumer market, will suffer.
- Involvement in the war could deter foreign capital investment.

Dr Cloete said: "For some years we have been spending a 'revel' deal of money on defence, and in the present circumstances this is likely to escalate. "We obviously cannot have guns and butter at the same time."

"This was possible for a time while the gold price was reasonable. But as soon as the gold price started to drop it was evident that that meeting on defence requirements we would need to sacrifice part of the butter."

"This means in effect that we will need to tighten our belts, give up part of our consumption of goods and services and sacrifice more of our savings to provide the Government with the services it requires."

"This probably also means inevitability that taxation, direct and indirect, must increase to transfer the additional resources needed for defence."

Difficult

"The escalation of defence spending is always inflationary, and it will make it more difficult for us to control the inflationary processes that are already in our economy."

It was essential, he said, that the prices and incomes policy worked and had the support of all sections of the community, particularly the main price-makers, the businessmen.

Dealing with the effects on the man in the street, Dr Cloete said: "Normally the people who suffer are those least able to afford it, and those who are in a position to do so will do so."

"Our ability to sell anything to the man in the street is eroding. We are in a position to take advantage of the increased demands emanating from defence and the equalled activities in the public sector."

"Industry and firms are directly or indirectly connected with defence and the Government effort will probably make money. Some consumer industries will also suffer."

Mr Hamersma, who stressed he was not dismissing the merits of involvement in Angola but only pointing out the economic implications, said the defence effort was aggravating problems already present in the economy and could have serious effects.

"It means a big loss of manpower. Men will be on the bar-"dams, instead of being productively employed here South Africa is already suffering from a manpower shortage."

Costly

"Defence material is costly, and much of it has to be imported. South Africa already has a balance of payments problem and this will aggravate the situation."

The Government, he said, already had a problem financing its expenditure.

"It will now become more and more difficult to finance its spending in a non-inflationary way. Increased taxation will probably have been imposed anyway."

Bruni

Asked who would bear the financial brunt of the defence effort, Mr Hamersma said: "The man in the street will have to pay for it."

Asked whether South Africa could afford a war, he said: "From a purely economic and financial point of view all warfare is destructive and cannot be justified."

"It will have the effect of aggravating already existing problems, if it elevates it will have serious effects on the economy."

Dr Reg Barrett has been flooded with phone calls, letters and visits from anxious parents of young soldiers. His message:
warn economists

"It will be the man in the street who will be paying for defence"

We would be deluding ourselves if we think we can continue with the acceleration of defence expenditure at the rate we are seeing.

We cannot have guns and butter at the same time.

Let your boys know you’re proud

By RICHARD GIBBS

HUNDREDS of parents, shocked and alarmed by developments on the border and in Angola, have contacted a Johannesburg psychologist for advice on how to cope with the anguish of sending their sons off for military service.

As more than 10,000 young men left their homes this week to begin their year’s training at army camps around the country, their families asked the psychologist — a Defence Force volunteer — for help to allay fears and help their boys cope.

The psychologist, Dr Roy Barrett, has been flooded with telephone calls, letters and visits every since he appeared on television recently offering to help parents and trainees who were having difficulties adjusting to new developments in Southern Africa’s troubled spot.

"The hundreds of calls I’ve had are ample indication of the anxiety among parents in South Africa. It’s understandable. We’re all concerned about the wellbeing of our loved ones,”” Barrett said this week.

Shock

"The sudden developments have come as a shock to many parents whose sons have been called up. They are now trying to cope with this new situation.”" Barrett said.

He suggested parents should not overreact and to encourage their sons to enjoy the training and to do their best
to utilise their abilities. They should also be encouraged to take part in sports and other activities.

"Tell your sons they are doing an important job of ensuring the safety of their country. They are doing a service to the nation and they should be proud of their service.”" Barrett said.

Troubled

"I have given advice to many parents who have contacted me in recent weeks. They are worried about their sons and their safety. They are concerned about whether their sons will return home safely.”" Barrett said.

"I suggest parents should try to keep in touch with their sons as much as possible. They should encourage them to talk about their experiences and their ambitions.”" Barrett said.

"I believe the Defence Force is doing a good job and that their sons are being well looked after.”" Barrett said.

"Tell your sons you are proud of them and that you love them.”" Barrett said.
Departure day nears for Kaffrarian Rifles

EAST LONDON — Friday is D-Day. The behind-the-scenes activity is near fever pitch at the headquarters of the Kaffrarian Rifles.

At noon on Friday, a special troop train will pull out of East London station, carrying Cmdt Ray Ledingham and his troops northwards.

Last night, a few hundred men were immunised at the Drill Hall, the executive staff still have mounds of paperwork to get through, and young men throughout the Border are preparing themselves for their months of bachelorhood.

But many members of the regiment will not board the train on Friday. They applied for — and have been granted — exemption from attending this three-month camp.

A number of men have been exempted for personal reasons, but the two main groups are those of teachers and university students.

Cmdt Ledingham praised the firms in East London and other towns who have responded to Defence Force appeals to ensure their staff do not lose financially because of the call-up.

"Generally, firms have been very reasonable," Cmdt Ledingham said.

"And we must not forget those people who will be filling the gaps while my chaps are away. Most firms will not be taking on casuals to fill the gaps and the work load on other members of the staff will be increased. These people, even though they are staying at home, are really doing their share."

Cmdt Ledingham echoed appeals from other military men about sending food parcels to the men. "My chaps are quite adequately fed. They don't need extra food."

But, he did say that letters would be more than appreciated. When writing to members of the regiment, the man's number, rank and name must appear on the envelope. This must be followed by, "The Kaffrarian Rifles."

Orange Free State Command

Private Bag X20599, Bloemfontein 9300

"It is, not yet, certain whether the regiment will have their usual pre-departure parade. This will be decided at a later stage."

DDR...
Fund to aid soldiers’ families called vital

EAST LONDON — A fund to help families of men whose firms won’t pay them for the next three months must be started.

So said the Officer Commanding, Border Sub-Command, Cmdt P van Vuuren, yesterday.

Although the response from firms has been wonderful, there are still some members of the Raffarani who will receive less than R4 a day for the next three months,” he said.

“How can we sit back and not do anything to help their families? The men will be alright, but their families are going to suffer terribly. And unless something concrete is done — and this means donations from the public — these families are going to go through hell.”

The luckless men who will only receive their army pay will still have their families to feed; there’ll be rent to pay, water and light accounts, transport costs and every other normal monthly expense.

“Every family which does not face any financial hardship because of the call-up should participate in this fund. Those more fortunate should try to put themselves in the other families’ positions. How would they pay their accounts if the man of the house was earning R33 a day?”

Cmdt Van Vuuren said he still hoped that all employers would agree to at least make up the difference between the man’s army pay and his normal salary.

“That is the least they could do. It’s not too bad when a man is called up for three weeks. But three months? I tell you, if these organisations (such as the Chamber of Commerce) and the public don’t get this fund going, there is going to be a lot of suffering among those left behind,” Cmdt Van Vuuren said.

The president of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Tom Peters, said last night he was not in favour of a fund, felt it “a far better idea to call upon employers to make up salaries on a point of national importance.”

Mrs. Peters, however, said she was not in favour of a fund, felt it “a far better idea to call upon employers to make up salaries on a point of national importance.”

Meanwhile, it is learned that East London municipal employees who have been called up will go on full pay.

The Mayor, Mr. J. A. Yashnek, said the council had unanimously agreed to give national service men full pay while on military duty. — DDR.
DURBAN. - Citizen Force soldiers were defined to volunteer for service beyond the borders of the Republic were not punished or victimised in any way.

"We choose as theirs but, I do not know of a single case in which any of our men have refused to volunteer," Col. Markus Nortje, of the SADF public relations directorate, said yesterday.

"If a Citizen Force soldier was required to serve outside South Africa it would be on a voluntary basis and his written consent to do so would have to be obtained first.

He also disclosed that no World War II veterans on the reserve force were being called up for military service although they were eligible for mobilisation up to the age of 65.

Col. Nortje was commenting on letters received by several former reserve officers.

"The letters are purely administrative directives to these men and not call-up papers," he said.

The directive from the SADF informs them that they are liable for call-up for military service up to the end of December of the year in which they turn 65, provided they are medically fit. Some of the World War II veterans who received the recent letters had previously been erroneously told that they were no longer on the reserve list.

— DDC.
Separate naval training not for N M Indians to stay

Mercury Reporter

THE MINISTER of Defence, Mr. P. W. Beilby, has rejected a call by an Indian board member for Moelis that separate naval training facilities for Indians at Salisbury Island should be scrapped and Indians be trained with Whites.

In a letter to Mr. Moelis, the office of the Minister of Defence stated:

"...aware the response among Indian youths to the Defence Force's recruiting campaign was very enthusiastic as expected..."

"The Minister is therefore of the opinion that all efforts should be directed towards utilising to the maximum the facilities already in existence at Salisbury Island before expanding activities into other military spheres...

"The Minister can only appeal to you to subscribe to this point of view actively and positively..."

In his letter to the Minister, Mr. Moelis pointed out that the response from Indians to join the Indian Battalion at Salisbury Island was slow, segregated training facilities were "scraped" and Indian youths should be drafted into the "Army" and trained together with Whites.

"In times of war we have to fight together and I see no logic in having segregated training facilities for Whites and Indians," he said."
Big decision soon by SA on Angola

BRIG HITCHCOCK, military correspondent

CRUCIAL South African military decisions relating to the worsening Angola situation are expected to be made within the next few days.

- South African forces were last night in top alert in the South West Africa Angola border area as MPLA forces, supported by Cuban units, began their southward drive inside Angola against anti-communist forces including Unita.

- South African border troops have been briefed to expect intensified Swapo terror activity the further south the MPLA forces penetrate.

Informed foreign military sources in South Africa say that country's future military strategy—now being determined in Pretoria and Cape Town—is likely to cater for two basic exigencies. They are:

- A political decision to stay in Angola and continue to strengthen Unita resistance against southerly offensive by MPLA and other communist forces.
- A political decision to withdraw South African forces from the Angola-South West Africa border.

Either of these political decisions will call for careful and thorough military planning.

An indication of the seriousness of the situation, and the Defence Department's realisation of the dangers, is that one of the most extensive military call-ups in South Africa's history is now taking place.

Military experts point out that withdrawal in Angola today, if not as the result of a voluntary decision by the Russians and Cubans to quit at the same time, as the South Africans, could be a hazardous operation.

- Of the various military options in conventional war situations withdrawal is acknowledged by most military experts to pose the most frustrations and hazards.

- The provision of strong air and ground support is essential to any withdrawal of troops carried out under fire.

The anti-communist forces are being outfitted by the Soviet-backed MPLA and Cuban soldiers.

The Russian 122 mm ground-to-ground missile is having a devastating effect on the allied forces. So is the Russian T-54 tank.

Allied forces are desperately in need of anti-tank missiles. And a 'supply at this time of additional helicopter gunships would greatly strengthen the morale and strike power of these forces.'
**Big send-off plan for The Kaffrarian Rifles**

**EAST LONDON** — Five buses today discharged the troops out of the Union Buildings, where the Kaffrarian Rifles regiment assembled in the Drill Hall.

On hand to greet them will be dozens of women and children of officers and enlisted men. And unlike some army告别s, this will be highly festive.

The women are active members of the Rifles' Ladies' Association who plan to send the troops away with full array. Among their dietary items they are eating and drinking, but

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**Close shops call**

**EAST LONDON** — Close the shops, wear grey medals and give the Kaffrarian rifles a right royal send-off.

Mr. L. de Villiers, in a letter to the Editor of this paper, the Daily Dispatch, wrote: "Our Kaffarian Rifles are leaving on Friday and I'm sure they deserve a royal send-out. Let us close the shops for the march through the city.

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**Army post-speed-up**

**DURBAN** — Delays in the movement of troops between parades and their camps serving in the Natal area should be ended with the Defence Forces' reorganisation of its postal service, a senior army officer said here yesterday.

Col. C. J. Gelding, acting Commanding General Natal Command, Headquarters, said that as a result of complaints the Defence Forces had activated a 'special' organisation at Grootehuisfontein, near Grahamstown.

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**League seen as link**

**EAST LONDON** — The inaugural meeting of the East London Women's Swartveldt League will take place here tomorrow afternoon.

The league is the household of women in the East London branch of the armed forces of the league, and will be also formed.

Army and some days of ceasing military tension, there is an increasing amount of worry among those young people who are serving at home. Some of the younger boys and girls serving in the forces and newly-leagued could be of great benefit for the league, and on these terms doing some service.

The league will have an excellent reason for its existence, and the army and the internal committee of the league will be directed at the national meeting.

In reply to the suggestion by the OC Ottawa Sub-Command, Capt. F. C. Peters, that there should be set up to help with some arrangements for the league, the league would not order another such fund. They would be in touch with anything that will help them and any of those doing military service on behalf of Britain's cause. Mr. Masters said.
Equal pay for all our troops

Leon

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Coloured leaders yesterday reacted cautiously to the news that the first Coloured infantry battalion has reached full strength.

Unless Coloured soldiers were given equal status and the same pay as their White counterparts, it would be totally unfair for them to have to risk their lives as "half-price soldiers," Mr. Sonny Leon said.

Mr. Leon, leader of the Labour Party and a sergeant-major in World War II, said that the Coloured man had always been ready to fight for his country.

"But I will never tell my people to fight for the perpetuation of White baaskap," he said. "If our men are being trained to fight on our borders, then they must have something meaningful to look forward to when they return."

It would be totally unfair to expect Coloured soldiers to risk their lives for a country when they were still being treated as second-class citizens, Mr. Leon added.

"South Africa cannot afford half-price soldiers in the situation it finds itself in, both inside and outside her borders. The country must be prepared to offer equal status, facilities, conditions of pay for Coloured soldiers going to the border operational area," he said.

Mr. Noke Kears, President of the Coloured ex-servicemen's Legion, echoed Mr. Leon's call for equal pay and working conditions for Coloured soldiers being sent to the operational area.

He said: "I believe that if men are taken into the Permanent Force they have a responsibility to their country if they are needed, and to do what is expected of them in the defence of their country."

He added: "I do expect, however, that equal facilities, pay, and conditions apply to the Coloured soldiers."
ROTER GEVAAR BEDREIGD
UID-AFRIKA VAN BINNE

NORVAL Maburayi,
Brooklyn, Pre-

stede gevaar wat Afrika bedreig, is van buite on-

nie as van bin-

publiek. Afgelope wydienie bevolkingsver-

n die Republiek

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1970

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12 000

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3 000
4 000
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680
920
1 270

9 000
12 000
15 000
18 000

17 192
22 665
28 471

oor die Ban-

it West-Afrika al rase gesament-

oor tafel, selfs die-

n die tuisloos, 45 miljoen teeho-

liten in die tuis-

werkend as ons-

nyka toe stanby by ons-

grensweesleide Binne n omtrek van 70 kilometer is
door die swartbemane te-

werwede de Gryts, Roedjion

die konglonerat' by

Hammanstraal. Dan is daar

nog die Banketcorpor Mabu-

pane en die Winterveld,

van waar daglik 70 000
tot 80 000 werkers per bus

na Pretoria reis. Dit sien

baie moeilik wees om jou

neertroend omstandig-

hede voor te stel as dit

waarder hierdie mens-

werk en lewe.

Die busse vertrek van 4

km af en die baas bevei-

tussen 8 en 9 na terug.

Dan meet hierdie werkers

vermoed deur 'n lang
toestop en lang toustaan vir busse, nog 'n holte ent

hoop om by hul huise te kom, waar hulle diéwels-

nog bereok word. Die lone

waarteen hierdie mens

werk, word in die algemeen

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ling tussen werkgever en

werkende vangstel en

sone verwag kan word, is dit

met dit groot aantwoord

uit die werkgever nie, met

soms uiterst laag.

Beste ons wat hier dan

nie uitbroe is, veral onder

die heersende inlasse wat

hierdie mens se kruip het

om te kom, nie om te kom

bang. Honderd en 'n

lekkende daktjie by al hierde
dinge geveeg word (vir wie
die is, die toestande waar-

nder hul baie van hierde werkers

verheug), is niks plooi-

baar deur nie.

Het ons vergeet wat by

Shaperville, Langaa en Kwa-

Mashu gebeur ket en wat

gebeur wanneer Banketcor-

por in die Rand bots. Het

ons vergeet van wat on-

langs by Newcastle gebeu-

het?

Dit is werklik soms of

dat wat Europese vierhun-

der jaar voor Christus ge-

se het, waar is van Sud-

Afrika: "Hulle wie die mense

wit verm ole, word ever-

met blindheid 'geslaan." 'n

Mens dank veral so wanneer

hy in ag neem hoe min daar

in die afgelope kwartee-

deur die blanke gestaan is

om die tuislande te help om

grater ekonomiese selfafhan-

deheid te bereik.

Oor die afgelope dekade

was die totale jaarlikse

Verdedigingsbelegging, in

die Republiek as volg-

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wikkeling van die tuislande

en teenoor R1 028 15 miljoen

aan verdéen.

As aanvaar word dat die

bedreiging van Sud-Afrika

van binne sy gronde grote-

se van binne, dan is daar

nie die moedie tydelie nie

dat Sud-Afrika se strategi-

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ranglik is nie, met die

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meublik werk. Dit is om te

kom, nie aan die

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ontwikkelingsplan nie, vir die

ontwikkeling van Sud-Afrika se

ontwikkelingsplan nie nie.

Wat 'n verskil sou dit nie

aan ons onderhange verdéen-

houding - veral tussen wit

en swart — gemaak het nie

as daar oor die afgelope

in ander te 8 000 miljoen aan die

ekonomiese ontwikkeling van

die tuislande gebring is.

(Brief seker)
France to continue arms sales

PARIS — Although South Africa's stand in Angola has been condemned by governments throughout Europe, France has reiterated that it will continue to sell arms to Pretoria.

Meanwhile France's new arms sales policy has emerged after a bitter public feud between Cardinal François-Marie of Paris and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

The Cardinal had blasted France for making an institution of selling arms.

But Premier Chirac's reply was brutal: France's arms industry is essential to our survival and we will continue arms sales, unconditionally, to foreign countries.

Government circles confirmed this included South Africa — DDC.
Botha Acts on Fake Arms Deals

Legislation aimed at gun-runners who use the South African Government's name while operating abroad is to be introduced in Parliament this session.

This was announced after the opening of Parliament by Mr. P.W. Botha, Minister of Defence, when he gave notice of legislation against "simulated arms transactions".

On several occasions, according to reliable sources, fly-by-night arms dealers supplying the multiplicity of small underground military "liberation movements" throughout the world have successfully posed as agents buying weaponry for South Africa.

This is made possible by the secrecy surrounding genuine South African arms deals.

The gun-runners use the "South African" cover because it would be embarrassing to reveal the true identity of the third party and because the South African Government has a reputation among manufacturers for paying cash on the nail. Manufacturers seeking further orders from "South Africa" have been dismayed to find South Africa had nothing to do with it and the firms who placed the orders as agents were bogus.

It is understood that the legislation will penalise any South African involved in the bogus transactions, though it is believed none has been implicated so far.

It is understood that the same thing has happened with arms supposedly for Rhodesia, but which have gone elsewhere.

It seems unlikely though, that these weapons orders have gone to the terrorist movements active in Southern Africa as these are fully supported by the Communist bloc.
Equator to be defence limit

Bill allows war service over border

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE Defence Amendment Bill, published yesterday, will make SA Defence Force members liable for war service anywhere in Africa south of the Equator when it becomes law.

This will apply even in an undeclared war, and service will not be restricted to volunteers.

Clearly the Bill came as a result of South Africa's experience over Angola.

The Bill defines South Africa as "Africa south of the Equator". It is aimed at ending confusion over whether written consent must first be obtained from soldiers before they serve outside South Africa's borders. At present, soldiers volunteer in writing.

The Bill also extends the definition of "service" in Defence of the Republic to include service for the "prevention or suppression of any armed conflict outside the Republic which, in the opinion of the State President, is or may be a threat to the security of the Republic."

The present definition includes only service in time of war, combating terrorism and discharging South Africa's agreed obligations to other states.

The definition of terrorism is extended to mean "terrorist activities in the Republic or directed against the Republic or any authority in, or inhabitants of, the Republic".

The Bill will allow all Defence Force members to be used for combating terrorism.

In terms of one clause, the State President may, by proclamation, call out the Citizen Force, the reserves and any commando for service in the prevention or suppression of terrorism.

No legal proceedings against the State will be allowed or continued in connection with any order given in good faith in the prevention of terrorism in any operational area.
Army acts on firms who sack soldiers

The Defence Force yesterday disclosed that 10 companies would be prosecuted under the Defence Act for sacking Citizen Force soldiers called up for extended service. More prosecutions are expected.

Major General Neil Webster, Chief of the Citizen Force, said yesterday that during the past two weeks the Defence Force had carried out an investigation.

"Nearly all employers gave those jobs a fair deal," General Webster said at a press conference. "But there were odd firms who, while they told the soldiers they were fired, didn't give any notice."

"In the survey, we found 10 had been fired. On no force have been mobilised."
From ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—South African soldiers will be liable for war service, even in the case of an undeclared war, beyond South Africa's immediate borders without volunteering.

In terms of a dramatic amendment to the Defence Bill published yesterday, South Africa's borders for Defence Force members will be extended to Africa south of the Equator.

The Defence Amendment Bill, clearly coming as a result of South Africa's experience over the Angolan issue, further makes substantial changes to the existing Defence Act of 1957.

Both the Progressive Reform Party's defence spokesman, Dr. Van Zyl Slabbert, and the United Party's defence spokesman, Mr. Vause Rie, welcomed the improvements in the provisions of the Moratorium Act which will include servicemen called up under the new three-month extended period of service.

The new definition in terms of the amending Bill for "South Africa" reads "Africa south of the Equator." It is clearly aimed at ending the confusion over whether written permission or consent must first be obtained from soldiers before serving outside South Africa's borders. At present soldiers volunteer in writing.

The Bill also extends the definition of "service in defence of the Republic," to include service for the "prevention or suppression of, any armed conflict," outside the Republic, which, in the opinion of the State President, is or may be a threat to the security of the Republic.

The present definition includes only service in time of war, combating terrorism, and discharging South Africa's agreed obligations to other States.

The definition of terrorism is extended to mean "terrorist activities in the Republic or directed against the Republic or any authority or resident of the Republic," and refers to combating terrorism and armed conflict outside the Republic.

The Bill will allow all Defence Force members to be used in combating terrorism, and not "only those designated by the Minister" to do so.
General Webster warns...  

Permanent Force must be doubled

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Military Correspondent

THE Permanent Force of the South African Defence Force must be more than doubled as soon as possible, said Major-General Neil Webster yesterday.

The Director-General (Resources) of the SANDF said the only way to create a bigger regular force was to increase pay and pensions of Permanent Force servicemen.

It was necessary to build a bigger Permanent Force to enable the Defence Force to reach its ultimate efficiency, Gen. Webster said in an interview in Johannesburg.

At present, only six per cent of the Defence Force were Permanent Force officers and men.

"It is essential that we have a bigger Permanent Force. It is my belief that it should be more than double the present complement," he said. Full-time soldiers should form at least 15 per cent of the total force.

Devotion

The Permanent Force was responsible for the provision of top leadership in the Defence Force, and training, thinking, planning and coordination, among other major obligations, he said.

"This small body of servicemen and women, are carrying tremendous responsibility," he said.

Marxists repulsed

LUSAKA — Pro-Western forces defending Angola’s southern front have repulsed an attack by 3,000 Cuban troops at Cela in the west.

And in the east they captured 40 tonnes of equipment when they overran Marxist positions north of Lusio, said senior Unita official, Mr Jorge Sangumbe.

Unita now planned to fly "a few battalions" to the north to reinforce the FNLA, which is being forced back towards the Zaire border, he said.

The FNLA defeat was temporary, he said.—UPI.
Give all soldiers same aid — SADF

THE Defence Force is to ask the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions to revise the War Pensions Act.

The Defence Force wants the Act revised to enable Citizen Force soldiers and National Servicemen to receive benefits on a par with Permanent Force soldiers, while on active service.

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday that all compensation in terms of soldiers being wounded or killed was handled by the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions.

He said that the Defence Force realized the need to have the present Act revised and this matter would be taken up with the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions as a matter of urgency.

Permanent Force soldiers are well covered in case they are permanently injured and, should they be killed, their dependants are also well looked after, both financially and with other benefits such as medical expenses.

Permanent Force soldiers also contribute to a pension fund and they and their dependants reap the benefits. But National Servicemen and Citizen Force soldiers are only covered by the War Pensions Act of 1917 which entitles them or their dependants at the most, to a small gratification and pension.

If a part-time soldier is injured the pension and gratification will barely be sufficient for him or his dependants to survive.

This is what the Defence Force wants to be rectified immediately.

Although part-time soldiers are mostly employed by companies with their own pension schemes, contributions in view of their ages and time of employment are mostly insignificant.

Life insurance policies that part-time soldiers may possess, although partly covered under the Insurance Act, do not, in most cases, cover disability in cases where a soldier is injured or wounded in defence of his country.

Endowment policies are unaffected and, by law, must be paid out...
New role for the Army?

The new Defence Amendment Bill appears to introduce a radical departure from the South African tradition that any fighting on foreign soil should be a voluntary decision by each serviceman involved. For the purposes of service, South Africa is defined as meaning “Africa south of the equator” and the defence of South Africa is extended to “the prevention or suppression of any armed conflict outside the Republic which, in the opinion of the State President, is or may be a threat to the security of the Republic”. Our interpretation may be wrong, but thus seems to indicate a preparedness for military action outside the country’s borders far beyond the exigencies of hot pursuit or reprisal raids. If conscripts can be sent anywhere south of the equator without necessarily their own consent, what sort of future role is envisaged for the Defence Force?

From being a citizen force army whose purpose has been to maintain South Africa’s territorial integrity, are we now about to offer ourselves to neighbouring states as Southern Africa’s peacekeeping force? Surely South Africa’s own borders are long enough to extend our Defence Force to its utmost, should they be threatened on a large scale, without committing our men and equipment to areas hundreds or thousands of kilometres away.

These are questions we hope the Minister of Defence, Mr Botha, will clear up satisfactorily when he introduces the Bill’s second reading. Whatever the intentions of the Bill, it will unfortunately give the impression to states hostile to South Africa that we have switched from a defensive to an offensive role. And even if they don’t believe this, they will probably exploit the impression for propaganda in the forums of the world. We have enough going against us without this as well.

Another aspect of the Bill gives rise to disquiet. This is the indemnity a provision gives to the State, the Minister and Defence Force members against any proceedings, civil or criminal, for any action taken while combating terrorism in an operational area. The need to provide legal safeguards for servicemen carrying out a difficult task in difficult circumstances is understandable. To eliminate the courts completely, merely on the strength of a certificate signed by the Minister of Defence, is highly dangerous and questionable. As in all other instances where the jurisdiction of the courts has been removed at the stroke of a Minister’s signature, the practice, no matter how well intended or bona fide the actions, is wide open to abuse. No man, from a general to a corporal, should have legal carte blanche—even in the heat of war.
By CAROLINE CLARK

TOMORROW is "Angola Day" at the powerful Catholic bishops' conference in Pretoria. The churchmen will debate South African involvement in Angola and the attitude of the Catholic Church to the conflict.

The Most Rev Denis Hurley, Archbishop of Durban, declined to disclose his own stand on the topic or reveal the range of issues the Catholic hierarchy will debate.

"It's impossible to talk about anything at this stage," he told me.

The Archbishop's stand on military service is likely to be a major bone of contention at the conference, say observers. At least one member of the hierarchy publicly disagreed with his 1974 call to young South Africans to refuse to serve on the borders because of the "unjust situation" in the country.

Grounds

Archbishop Hurley, opponent of apartheid, advocated conscientious objection on four grounds in his 1974 statement:

- To defend White South Africans by force of arms is to defend the policy of apartheid.
- To defend apartheid is to defend an unjust cause.
- It is not permissible for Christians to fight an unjust war.

His conclusion was: "Unless we can claim that a strenuous effort has been made to reach an understanding between Blacks and Whites, including liberation movements, conscientious objection..." seems the only possible Christian stand.

The Archbishop's views brought a sharp attack from Mr P W Botha in Parliament a few days later.

"Other churchmen are taking a more militant stand and a band of "secret agents" is being built up to infiltrate the Cubans and other communist forces in Angola.

Their aim is peaceful - they want to distribute Bibles. A deacon who is recruiting agents told me the method used for entering Angola and making contact with the Reds was "secret." To disclose the method might endanger the agents' lives.

Dominated Koos Dreescher, of the Open Doors (Gospende Deure) organisation, said the organisation was carrying on the work of the famous Brother Andrew, known as God's Smuggler because of his work in taking bibles into Iron Curtain countries.

"We need people who are keen on a bit of adventure," he said. "This work can be dangerous."

He and a companion, Dominee Jan Pi, are visiting various parts of South Africa to talk about their work, to seek volunteers and hopefully to obtain contributions to further their cause.

Dr Dreescher was a minister of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk for 40 years before he met Brother Andrew four years ago and devoted himself full-time to Open Doors.

He said that bibles were also being spread among the numerous Chinese who are still in Zambia, building the Tanzania Railway. These bibles were distributed by Chinese from Johannesburg.
SA Army may go anywhere

By BERNARDI WESSELS
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— South Africa is to drop territorial limitations on where its armed forces can serve without first volunteering.

Mr. P. W. Botha, Minister of Defence, yesterday accepted a call for this by the UP's chief spokesman. Mr. Vaasse Raw, which means in effect that members of the Defence Forces could be called up to serve anywhere in the world.

Mr. Botha, replying to the second reading debate of the Defence Amendment Act also agreed that South Africa would ultimately have to have a larger standing army.

He said an instruction would be placed on the order paper to amend the Bill which at present restricts South Africa's forces to anywhere south of the equator.

Explaining that he and Mr. Raw had always cooperated in a good spirit, he said he therefore did not mind accepting his suggestion.

Mr. Botha said it was possible that South Africa could enter a defence agreement with other countries and could have certain obligations to fulfill if one of them was attacked.

Parliament would naturally have to be informed of any agreement.

Mr. Botha said it was not always possible to get parliamentary approval for every defence action taken.

He said a situation of armed conflict could develop out of combating terrorism and he would be happy to report to Parliament on it at the first opportunity.

If a war situation developed, Parliament had to have the opportunity of discussing it within 30 days of a declaration by the State President.

In the Angolan situation, South Africa had not wanted to go further than its limited objective which was why the Government had not recalled Parliament.

Dealing with the inclusion of the three-month call-up for servicemen in the Moratorium Act, he said that this was the furthest the Government could go.

Mr. Raw had asked for some solution to be found to assist servicemen with flat rentals and other matters but, said Mr. Botha, the Government could not act in this matter.

It was a difficult matter but he believed that a solution to this problem would have to be found outside of Parliament in the same way that the salary issue had been handled.

He said "good progress" had been made by approaching chambers of commerce and others.

In a recent survey among 5,000 servicemen, only 103 were not being properly paid by their employers while they were on service.
Call-up pay unfair—businessmen

East Rand Bureau

Several East Rand businessmen want a further tax imposed on all the population to make up serving men's salaries. They say it is unfair that this should be the responsibility of the business sector only.

The men, who do not wish to be named, held an informal meeting this week to discuss their staff problems. They told The Star that a small firm employing say five Whites could easily go under if two of them were called up.

"Then to make it still harder, we must pay their salaries of non-productive people."

The group suggests an additional defence tax similar to that imposed on the American people during the Vietnam War. The tax could work in the same way as the present savings levy.

TOO HEAVY

And they feel all the population should contribute. If White workers paid one rand and other races 50 cents a monthly, this would bring a million rands, enough to cover the salaries of all men serving in the forces.

The group has found that many other businessmen share their views that small businesses are already carrying too heavy a load. They plan to discuss their idea with the Chambers of Commerce and Industry after further talks among themselves.
Conscientious objectors: RC move

Religion Reporter

The Catholic Bishops' Conference of South Africa is to explore the need for an "educational-agency" to safeguard the position of conscientious objectors.

In a statement today, the conference said it would also examine the Defence Force's attitude to conscientious objection.

The conference has directed its administrative board to arrange for an "on-going reflection" on the situation of violence which might arise in SWA and in South Africa.

The conference may also publish studies and pamphlets aimed at helping pastors and lay leaders in the promotion of a Christian conscience in the developing South African situation.

INVESTIGATION

"Dealing with the controversial issue of conscientious objection," the conference said it has also directed its board to arrange for the investigation of the "accepted attitude of conscientious objection in the South African armed forces."

The conference will explore the need for and the possibility of an agency to safeguard the position of conscientious objectors to take what practical steps seem necessary and to report to the next plenary session of the Bishops' Conference.

The bishops have also decided that the Catholic Church will not apply for full membership of the South African Council of Churches. Instead, it will retain the observer status with the SACOC and will review the issue of membership in three years.

The bishops also decided to establish an interrelational Catholic Institute of Ecumenical Studies.
No lifts from
Blacks—warning

JOHANNESBURG. — National servicemen and other soldiers, sailors and airmen have been warned not to accept lifts from Blacks.

A Defence Force standing order states that "to accept lifts from non-Whites is contrary to policy and is strongly deprecated."

Yesterday, a Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria declined to comment on the order, explaining that standing orders are intended for publication within the Defence Force and are not normally meant for public perusal.

Apart from this order, the Defence Force is tightening up on hitch-hiking generally, in spite of efforts by the Johannesburg City Council and other local authorities to promote the idea of special pick-up points for troops on South African highways.

According to Defence
Army bars lifts from blacks

JOHANNESBURG — National servicemen and other soldiers, sailors and airmen have been warned not to accept lifts from blacks.

A Defence Force standing order states that "to accept lifts from non-whites is contrary to policy and is strongly deprecated." Yesterday a Defence Force spokesman declined to comment on the order, explaining that standing orders are intended for publication within the Defence Force and are not normally meant for public perusal.

According to Defence Force Order 31 of 1975, recently published, hitch-hiking should be discouraged.

The order specifically states that the "thumbing" of lifts under any circumstances anywhere is strictly prohibited for Defence Force personnel — DDC.
Our R983m Defence Force

With the recent collapse of the Portuguese regime in both Mozambique and Angola, students of military affairs had learned there were no safe havens on South Africa's borders.

This was said recently by Major-General R. Dutton, SM, Chief of Staff (Operational) of the South African Defence Force when he addressed the Kaffrarian Union's 9th annual dinner.

"We have learnt," he went on to say, "that the communists can fight any type of war anywhere in the world — whether it be conventional, revolutionary or unconventional. The next war we have to face and fight could be for our very existence; the need people in commerce and industry to provide the infrastructure which would mean the motivation if you want it and that way."

To me the message was and is quite clear, perhaps because of my privilege as a correspondent to have seen what our Defence Force is doing and why it is being done.

Recently 22 military correspondents, representing the major newspapers of South Africa, were invited to a five-day tour with the Defence Force, arranged by the Minister of Defence, Mr F. W. Botha.

The tour, organised to allow South Africa's military correspondents how the SADF is spending its R983 million "net", started with a helicopter trip to the border — possibly the most remote military installation on South African soil, only a stone's throw from the Rhodesian border.

Due to the fact that this area is particularly prevalent to counter insurgency warfare training, the Madimbo camp was visited and had a tour throughout the camp. The Citizen Force and Transvaal Commando Cadets for miscellaneous training. Here the soldiers spend weeks every year being trained in the art of fighting terrorists and taking care of themselves, whether as adversaries are terrorists, nimbles or� withers.

As Madimbo were flown to Marangacoon, the satellite radar station high in the mountains in the northeastern Transvaal, and then back to Pretoria.

During the next few days we visited the radar centre at Devon, the Atlas General Corporation, the Air Force base at Waterkloof, and the Defence Engineering Works.

From Pretoria the group continued to the School of Engineers outside Krugersdorp, where the manifold tasks of the engineers during war training were building, mine detection, mine laying, supplying water to the troops and others — were demonstrated to us. This was followed by a lunch at Paradise Retreat in Bloemfontein.

The next morning the No 4 engine of our aircraft acted up a little at 2,000 feet and wouldn't start until some gadget had been replaced. So we arrived in Cape Town in time for a sea trip to Simonstown to the SAS President Steyn, to have lunch with the Chief of the Navy, Vice Admiral J. Johnson, SM, DSC.

After a visit to the submarine base we were guests of Vice Admiral Johnson and Mrs Johnson at their handsome home — the official residence of the Chief of the Navy.

One impression on the tour supported Minister Botha's words when he addressed us in Pretoria. "The Defence Force," he said, "do not belong to one party — it belongs to the whole country, and it is above politics."

"It is the right of every South African to differ. In the Defence Force we have a deeper loyalty — a loyalty to our country. It is a pass phase that I am Minister of Defence. What really matters is that we should have a Defence Force to be proud of."

"We have a Defence Force to be proud of — an efficient Defence Force controlled and headed by men who have top military know-how, especially for the currently South Africa is experiencing at present.

During the tour we also met private individuals who volunteered for service — among them farmers in their 40s. According to senior officers many more volunteers are needed — the infrastructure on which to build, as General Dutton said when he made his appeal to commerce and industry — the motivation for men to volunteer. In other words, employees must receive their full salaries while doing service.

During the tour several senior Defence officers stressed the need for more volunteers, The Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General M. Makar, said in Pretoria:

"The time has come for every man and woman to think seriously of doing voluntary service to augment the Defence Force's manpower."

"An able Defence Force should be assured of voluntary and wholehearted support of its people. Defence is not a single-man matter. Everybody should participate. The country's endeavours towards preparedness should not be to compete, but to be cooperative."

During a previous visit to East London the Director-General of Resources, Mr General N. N. Webster, SM, said that without the Citizen Force and the volunteers who run it, South Africa would need a standing army, which its economy could not afford.

"But to carry on, the Citizen Force needs the support of employers. Employees could not be expected to place their careers in jeopardy though service — they deserve paid military leave," he said.

A Citizen Force private is paid R1,33 a day. If he has served in an operational area he is also paid an allowance of R3,50 for single men and R4,50 for married troops.

General Webster repeated his appeal to employers recently to continue to pay Citizen Force soldiers who were sent away on the newly extended 12-week camps. He said he feared morals would suffer if some employers did not make up the difference between the amount a young man made as a soldier and his normal salary.

— Jac van Wyk
DB is worse than jail, court told

CAPE TOWN.—A naval officer told a Cape Town magistrate yesterday that it was not in the public interest to tell the court about detention barracks.

He had been asked to testify in mitigation of the trial of Rodney George Maree, 29, who had been found guilty of possession of dangerous drugs.

Maree, who had pleaded guilty, admitted a conviction for a similar offence in 1975, for which he was given a suspended sentence.

FEAR

Mr. McDougall, for Maree, said he had been court-martialled on Tuesday and found guilty of the charge.

He had been in detention (and has been given 90 days in detention barracks), he said.

Although it was for a different offence, "the punishment he will receive there will be far greater than will ever be received in any jail.

"The fear of God is put into one when one hears about what takes place in detention barracks.

The magistrate, Mr. P. A. H. Joll, sentenced Maree to two years, suspended for three years.

"You have already been given a punishment in the navy, and it is probable that the suspended sentence will be put into operation," he said.
Scores forgo call-up duties

Defence Correspondent

SCORES of Citizen Force soldiers have been exempted from extended military service because of farming or business reasons.

Colonel M. M. Nortje, Public Relations Officer for the Army, yesterday said special statute bodies attached to the Department of Labour with Army observers had been set up to investigate the merits of each application.

He was commenting on a letter in Forum this week concerning a young farmer who had apparently been refused exemption.

It has since been discovered that the farmer was granted exemption from all three-month extended military duties but not for his annual 19-day camp.

Colonel Nortje stressed that the merits of each case were thoroughly investigated.

He said it was important that the country's economy should not be dealt with severely because of military commitments and said it was in view of this that exemption questions were dealt with by the Department of Labour.

Colonel Nortje added that exemptions were not only granted for farming or business reasons but also for sporting events.

"At least two soldiers were exempted because of their sporting ties. One had to take part in an international cycling event and another in the Cape to Rio yacht race. There were others as well," he said.

Major W. C. Edwards, of Natal Command, said the South African Defence Force was not some kind of foreign legion.

"Apart from exemptions, we also grant compassionate leave."

Higher defence budget predicted

Staff Reporter

A STAGGERING defence allocation which may exceed R1 300-million is expected to be announced by the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, when he tables his Budget in the House of Assembly on March 31.

'Until the outbreak of the civil war in Angola South Africa was involved in a low-intensity military operation at a number of points along nearly 1 000 km of border, financial authorities said in Pretoria yesterday.

Since the war, however, the scope of the country's military involvement has deepened, and to sustain the bigger defence effort it would need a greater proportion of the national Budget earmarked for defence.

It was clear too that South Africa would have to eliminate shortfalls in its defence equipment in the light of recent experience, they said.

The greatly increased defence spending during 1976-77 makes it certain that individual and company taxation will be raised substantially.

This view is supported by the PRP's chief spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwartz, MP, and the United Party's economic authority, Dr Gideon Jacobs, MP.

Both have claimed the country's finances are in a mess, that a massive deficit looms, and that taxpayers will be squeezed to compensate.
Friends in Egypt say M. M. will 'spare no extra hour' with an inlay.
Joint plan to aid
Citizen Force men

Deputy Military Correspondent

Ex-service men and service women associations all over the country have joined to help Citizen Force members who are suffering financial loss because of extended military service.

At a meeting with Major-General Neil Webster in Johannesburg yesterday representatives of the MOTH, SA Jewish ex-service men's Legion, Naval Officers' Association, SA Legion of the Gunners Association, the SA Air Force Association, and the Sappers' Association resolved to:

1) Try by "diplomatic means" to persuade employers to make up citizen force employees' wages while they are on active service.

2) Financially assist Citizen Force members in cases of hardship.

The general said that although most firms had supported the SADF's plea to make up employees' wages in many cases, the firms had disregarded the Army pay and paid their employees' full salary — there are still some companies who refuse to do so.

General Webster pointed out that employers could not be forced to pay their Citizen Force employees.

He doubted that there would be any amendment to the Act forcing firms to make up wages.
Botha rejects plea on army pay

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN — The Minister of Defence, Mr. P. J. W. Botha, said the Government will not make up the difference between a National Serviceman's pay and his normal salary.

Mr. Botha said this in response to a letter from the Natal Employers' Association, which urged the Government to grant servicemen extra allowances and to take over responsibility by April 1.

"We felt that to ask employers to carry this for three months was quite enough," Mr. J. D. Thorne, director of the association, said yesterday.

Mr. Botha said that the daily pay of trained members of the Citizen Force was already on a basis equal to the commencing scale of pay for a Permanent Force member of equal rank.

"The supplementing of military pay to make good losses in civil pay may not only cause dissatisfaction on the part of members of the Permanent Force, but would constitute an unacceptable financial burden to the country," Mr. Botha said.

"For the Government to step in and make good the shortfall from public sources would, apart from being financially impractical, discourage whatever response there might have been on the part of the employers," he said.

Earlier this year the association recommended to its members that they make up the pay difference for the first three months of the year. However, the association proposed that the Government should take over the responsibility on a national basis.

Durban's Chamber of Commerce and the Natal Chamber of Industries have also expressed their concern at the problem of servicemen's pay.

In view of the Minister's reply, the association has called on its members to give their views before deciding on what action to take.
TERROR
LESSONS
'FOR S.A.
BLACKS'

Johannesburg
Black children of school-going age in South
Africa were 'slipping across the border to
receive training as terrorists,' Mr. M. T.
Moerane, president of the Association for
Educational and Cultural Advancement, said here
yesterday.

Mr. Moerane, who was addressing the Institute of
Race Relations on detente, said he was not
afraid to make this statement in public, as he
knew about the situation.

He said people in South Africa had been
shocked a year or so ago when they had heard that
large numbers of Black Rhodesian children were
crossing the borders. He
wondered what people
would say if they knew
the same was happening
in South Africa, except
that it was on a smaller
scale. (Sapa)
Regional

Varsities to help call-up students

Staff Reporter

The University of the Witwatersrand, the Rand Afrikaans University and Potchefstroom University will make special arrangements for students called up for military training and exams may be postponed.

Prof J P de Lange, Vice-Rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, said every effort would be made to provide for students called up for prolonged military training.

"The students who miss lectures on Monday or during the first week will be given additional lectures so that they may catch up" he said.

"For the students who miss tests during the first month, extra tests will be arranged for them. If there are any students who are two months late the exams will have to be postponed to include them", he said.

The Minister of Defence had assured universities that as far as possible studies would come before military training so it was unlikely that students would be called up once they had enrolled and had begun studying, he said.

Wits public relations officer, Mr Ken Andrew, said the university would treat each case sympathetically but he was unable to say what arrangements would be made for students starting the academic year late because of military training.

"At this stage I can't say whether there will be additional classes or adjustments to the dates of the exams but we are doing all we can", he said.

Potchefstroom University announced that arrangements would be made for additional examinations and late registrations after students supplied evidence of extra military training.
Army death toll now 27

JOHANNESBURG — Nine South African servicemen were reported killed in the "operational area." This month's loss increased the casualties to about 27, all of them army trainees in their late teens.

This includes the latest casualty release — Rfn T. Lotze, 18, of Worcester, Cape, and Fnr. G. F. Muller, 18, of Potchefstroom, and Gunner M. J. Thamassen, 19, of Klerksdorp.

The figure of South African troops wounded has not been released.

The total of South African servicemen killed in the area is 27.

Two died at the results of accidents and 25 from enemy action.

An estimated 941 men taking part in operations against the South African police have been killed, according to reports.

Sixty-two of these were killed during the month.
S.A. youth guarding the border

Johannesburg — The vast majority of South African troops serving in Angola and on the South West Africa-Angola border are national servicemen in their late teens or early twenties.

Just over half of the fatalities in the operational area so far have been national servicemen.

Declaring this in Pretoria yesterday, a spokesman for the Defence Force added: "National-servicemen in the area are being led by Permanent Force officers and senior NCOs."

Only one-tenth of the soldiers serving in the operational area were members of the Permanent Force, the spokesman said. But one-third of all fatalities so far were Permanent Force men.

The spokesman pointed out that only six percent of the entire Defence Force are Permanent Force members. The rest were national servicemen and part-time soldiers of the Citizen Force and Commandos.

As with Israel's armed forces, Permanent Force men and women in South Africa form the hard core of the army. They are responsible for training national servicemen, the Citizen Force and Commandos, to create as formidable a military reserve as possible.

Permanent Force personnel also handle administration, communications, and operational leadership of the army. The Army relies heavily on the skills and fitness of Citizen Force soldiers. If there were general mobilisation for conventional war, Citizen Force units could, in theory, be moved into battle almost overnight.
3 more soldiers die in action

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Military Correspondent

THEE more South African soldiers have died in action in the "Operational Area". At least one is a national serviceman. He is Private Tommy Lotze, 18, of Worcester in the Cape.

Announcing this last night, the Chief of Staff (Operations), Maj-General Jack Dutton, said the names of the other two casualties would be released today.

According to Sepe figures, this brings the number of South African servicemen killed in action in the "Operational Area" to 25 since May, 1973.

The official announcement from Defence Force Headquarters last night reads: "DFQ, Pretoria, regrets to announce the death of Private Tommy Lotze, a national serviceman of Worcester, who was killed in the Operational Area. He will be buried at Worcester on Tuesday. His next of kin have been informed."

The Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, said last night that South Africa would almost certainly reconsider its involvement in Angola if its interests, in southern Angola were guaranteed and terrorism attacks across the border were stopped.

He would not comment on speculation that South Africa was ready to withdraw its military presence as part of an Organisation of African Unity peace initiative.

"South Africa has no claim against Angola other than that the work at Cuito Cuanza and Ruacana must proceed, and that the water supply to Owamblo must be guaranteed," he said in a telephone interview with the Rand Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent.

South Africa has a R160-million investment in the hydro-electric scheme. But there has been no official indication that it were threatened.

South African Air Force would be given the green light to use its crack Mirage combat squadrons.

Meanwhile, anti-communist forces in Angola were preparing to face a dramatic New Year escalation of the civil war.

High-powered offensives, initiated by the Soviet-supported MPLA, are expected to be launched before peace moves get underway, seeking to end all foreign intervention.

According to foreign diplomatic sources in South Africa, intelligence reports from Angola indicate that the MPLA is considering throwing sophisticated Soviet tanks and combat aircraft manned by battle-seasoned Cubans into the war.

Russian-made ground-to-ground missiles controlled by Soviet "advisers" are already being used against the anti-communist forces.

Some military strategists believe the MPLA will use Russian MiG-21 fighters before the OAU special meeting on Angola in Addis Ababa on January 10.

Russian T-34 tanks are expected to be thrown into the battle in increasing numbers, at points where torrential rains and demolished bridges are hampering the MPLA forces.

THE South West African terror victims, Mrs Shirley Low and her 12-year-old son Bertus, will be buried today at Hopefield in the Western Cape.

"Friends and relatives spent their Christmas weekend travelling great distances to attend the funeral."

Pal bearers for Bertus will include his 11-year-old brother, Leon, and five Voortrekkers from Grootfontein, where the murders took place on December 20.

Commenting on reports that the residents of Grootfontein want medals for bravery awarded posthumously to Mrs Low and her son, a distraught Mr Bertie Low said yesterday they had died for their country and deserved a high award.

He said he would return to his farm, Kalkhugel, after the funeral. He had no plans to leave South West Africa.

The search for the killers continued last night.
R 748 398 boob in Defence spending

CAPE TOWN — Aircraft-identification equipment ordered by the South African Navy in 1964 at a cost of R 748 398 was 'hardly ever used' and became obsolete shortly afterwards, says a report by the Controller and Auditor General.

In his returns for the 1974/5 financial year, the controller says that, except for a few installations on ships, it was never used. A 1973 offer by a local firm to buy the equipment was rejected 'because the offer was too low.' An intensive private study on possible modifications resulted in a decision that it could not be adapted. It will now be disposed of.

The controller also revealed that, in spite of complaints that there had been no satisfactory basic revaluations in Defence Force spending, the regulations had not been strictly complied with by the end of the 1974/5 financial year.

In another case, the Department of Public Works spent R 40 866 in planning a new technical college. But having spent this amount, the project was abandoned 'because of the undesirable location of the relative site and other factors.'

The Department also paid R 269 993 for the original sketch plans at Jan Smuts Airport for an office block, which was abandoned because they did not meet 'with the aesthetic standards for international design.'
Transkei army prepares for independence

Story:
Raymond Whittaker, Defence Correspondent

The nucleus of the future independent Transkei army is being formed at a military base about 30 km from Johannesburg.

The Lenz base, cheek-by-jowl with Lenasia, is now the training centre for all Black troops in South Africa. The resident unit, 1st Infantry Battalion, moved in on December 1 and for training purposes it and the Xhosas are treated as one.

Thousands of White national servicemen did their basic training at Lenz. Now there is only a handful of White officers and NCOs in charge of more than 200 Black trainees. Their charges appear to have taken to the military life as naturally as ducks to water.

One date looms before the Xhosas who form the 1st Transkei Battalion — October 26 — independence day for their homeland.

On that day the battalion must provide a brass band and a ceremonial company with its own officers for the independence celebrations, as well as a mounted contingent.

FIRST INTAKE
The first intake of recruits for the Transkei militia began basic training at Faure, near Cape Town, on August 15. Seventy qualified, nine winning recognition as first-class marksman.

Pictures:
Dave Pughe-Parry

The intake moved to Lenz for advanced training, and the second batch of recruits joined up this week.

After March, candidate officers will be selected for a course in Umtata and it is hoped they will qualify in time for independence when they will receive their commissions from Chief Matamela.

Although the Defence Force no longer accepts Xhosas, at Lenz there is no division on tribal lines. The members of the Transkei Battalion and those of 21st Battalion — which itself has men from eight ethnic groups — are completely mixed. No signs of tribal rivalry have been seen, say officers.

SMART TURNOUT
The base commander, Commandant Sakkie Pretorius, and the commanding officer of the Transkei Battalion, Major Elwyn Jordan, both testified to the keenness of their charges.

This was borne out by a White sergeant-instructor who confessed it was difficult to match their smart turnout.

A Citizen Force lieutenant visiting the base said his men could hardly have made their beds with such precision — yet half the men had never slept in a bed before joining up.

Knives and forks were new to half the recruits as well and the first two weeks of training are devoted to acquainting the men with the trappings of modern living.

The men are making rapid progress in the military field as well. Only weeks after handling a rifle for the first time the Transkei Battalion's sharpshooter, Private Z Mtarira, was scoring 185 out of a possible 250.

MUSICIANS
But the most spectacular progress is being made by the battalion's band. WO2 J F Spencer, recently-appointed bandleader, said he had been training the first group of musicians for two weeks.

A fortnight ago they had never read a note of music and most had never played an instrument, yet they could already play a creditable version of 'The Green Borets,' counter-melody and all.

Although pay rates are still obscure, Commandant Pretorius said all the men under his command enjoyed the same conditions as White members of the Permanent Force in every other respect.

"They wear the same uniforms, eat the same rations and get the same training," he said.

"If anyone gets the idea for a minute that standards here are lower than in other units, they can forget it."
Press warned on defence agreement

The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, yesterday warned newspapers which had failed to abide by the agreement on the publication of defence information that they had one more chance.

Certain newspapers, both English and Afrikaans, had made a mockery of the agreement between the Defence Force and the Newspaper Press Union, he said during the no-confidence debate.

"I will give their names to the NPU. I will make one more attempt and, if this does not help, section 118 of the Defence Act will be applied bluntly."

The question had been asked whether the public was being kept informed on events in Angola. The answer was that they were. Nevertheless, a lot had been made about the so-called "right to know," especially in Press circles.

The Minister said he had no objection to the public's right to know, provided the security of South Africa's forces was not jeopardised and diplomatic confidences were not blurred out.

On November 20, for instance, the NPU had been informed why certain things could not be published.

To his sorrow, Mr Botha said, certain South African reporters had broken the confidences more than foreign correspondents had. He expressed his thanks to those English and Afrikaans newspapers who had abided by the agreement and who had not spread rumours.

The Defence Force had asked for a reasonable period of 72 hours in which to release casualty details, but the NPU had to be informed and the body brought back to South Africa.

Despite assurances given in this regard, certain newspapers went ahead and, without permission, published names including the names of soldiers who had not even been killed.

Mr Botha also criticised newspapers which published blank spaces because permission to use a public notice was refused, and a certain newspaper which, on the eve of the Addis Ababa Organisation of African Unity conference, had attributed to him statements he had never made.

"If section 118 of the Defence Act does not prove sufficient, we will not hesitate to strengthen it," Mr Botha said—Sapa
Shooting lessons not part of civil defence

EAST LONDON — With a few dozen East London women learning how to handle firearms, the words “civil defence” are being banded around.

But civil defence is not designed for action against any enemy.

The Director of Civil Defence, Brig. A. E. Bosman, of the South African Defence Force, said “Civil defence does not include armed defence against enemy attack, preparations to resist enemy action, or precautionary measures against terrorism or any other enemy action”.

Why then, is the Defence Force associated with civil defence? Mainly because its territory is the entire Republic of South Africa. Should there be an emergency in any part of the country, the Defence Force is better equipped than any organisation in the country to move supplies and manpower.

Throughout South Africa, as in most other countries, the primary responsibility for civil defence rests with the local authorities.

According to Brig. Bosman, “it is the task of the SA Army commands, which cover the entire territorial area of the RSA and SWA to actuate, advise and assist local authorities with the preparation and development of their civil defence planning.”

However, on the question of possible armed confrontation, the brigadier said, “The possibility of our country and its inhabitants being confronted with an emergency caused by enemy action cannot be excluded, and it must be emphasised, that a community, prepared for peacetime emergencies, is better able to deal with the results of any enemy action.”

Overall planning and coordination of civil defence is the responsibility of the Directorate of Civil Defence, a section functioning under the direct control of the Chief of Staff of the South African Defence Force.

So although many wives and mothers have taken to shooting classes, this is in no way a part of civil defence. DDR
"Persuaders" are getting cold shoulder

BY CAROLINE CLARK

THE Defence Force "persuaders" campaign — aimed at changing the attitudes of companies not paying staff called up for Citizen Force duty — has been cold-shouldered by some of the country’s leading ex-servicemen’s organisations.

The South African Legion, the Moths and the Air Force Association have refused to take part in the scheme, which was initiated by Major General Neil Webster, Chief of the Citizen Force.

GUNNERS

Three other organisations, the Gunners’ Association, the Jewish Ex-Servicemen’s League and the Sappers’ Association, are playing their part.

It involves ex-servicemen visiting and telephoning companies refusing to pay staff called up for extended periods of service, to persuade them to change their attitudes.

Those taking part estimate that they have to process the cases of about 3,500 Citizen force soldiers who have told the Defence Force they are suffering financially because their employers refuse to pay them, or pay them only a portion of their incomes.

More cases are expected.

Ex-servicemen told that they were suffering financially because their employers refuse to pay them, or pay them only a portion of their incomes.

Mr Alf Gooden, national chairman of the Moths, told me: "We discussed this at HQ level and it was decided that it was not the role or responsibility of an ex-servicemen’s association to approach employers not paying staff sent for service."

Mr Gooden declined to detail the factors in the Moths’ decision, but added: "The answer to this problem would appear to be for the Government to pay a dependant's allowance to a married trainee with a family or to a trainee who is responsible for the care of parents, replying on him for financial support."

The South African Legion, the Moths and the Air Force Association have refused to take part in the scheme, which was initiated by Major General Neil Webster, Chief of the Citizen Force.

He stressed that individual Moths and Shellholes could undertake this work if they wished.

"No objection would be raised. We just felt that as an organisation we should not get involved."

Dr Butch Mathias, chairman of the Johannesburg branch of the Gunners’ Association said that the three remaining organisations were prepared to go it alone, although the work load would be heavy without the assistance of powerful organisations such as the SA Legion and the Moths.

"We have about 2,500 cases to process, and this is bound to increase with the new call-up."

Dr Mathias said the "persuaders" were having great success with the companies.

Mr Norman Clithner, national president of the SA Legion, refused to say anything to the Press.

"We decided that only General Webster should say anything to the Press. I have nothing to say."

General Webster said "I think those organisations involved in the scheme deserve a big pat on the back. It's great to see them living up to their ideals and purposes for which they exist."

RANK

When I told him about Mr Gooden’s suggestions that it might be a good idea for the government to set up a dependants’ fund, he said: "As far as I know, throughout history governments have paid soldiers a rate for their rank. No government has ever made up pay."

WON'T HELP PAY CAMPAIGN

MOTHS, S.A. LEGION

AND AIR FORCE

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, MARCH 7, 1976
News blackout on black casualties

By ROSS HITCHCOCK
Armed Correspondent
DEFENCE Headquarters yesterday refused to release for publication the names and numbers of South African Black soldiers killed and wounded in border skirmishes.

Said a spokesman: "Details of these casualties are not being given to the Press."

No reason for the clampdown on this information was given.

Earlier this week, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, told Parliament that "100 non-White soldiers had fought and suffered losses" in the border area.

After making inquiries for two days, the Public Relations Directorate of Defence Headquarters had last night failed to determine the status of the Black unit involved.

"There were two slightly understrength companies of 100 men. That's all we know at the moment," said a spokesman.

It was disclosed that "Coloured soldiers of the infantry-trained Cape Corps have volunteered for service on the border."

Their request, it was told, had been accepted by the Minister of Defence and the men are undergoing special training in the Cape.

It is understood that another Black unit is also being trained for border duty.
Black troops puzzle

Defence Correspondent

The Defence of Defence, Maj P W Botha, SC, disclosed that the Black soldiers fighting in the operational area are "members of the border areas forces" — presumably the Ovambos and Hereros from their homelands.

There has been confusion over the number of the soldiers, since Mr Botha said Parliament early this week that Black soldiers had fought "in several conflicts" in the operational area.

It was reported today that the Defence Force had refused to name any Black soldier who might have been killed. This was denied by a Defence spokesman, Colonel Joe Keyser, who said he was still trying to find out to which unit the soldier belonged and if any had, in fact, been killed.

Further information was received at headquarter that an event which occurred near the border and killed three soldiers was revealed by the Department of Defence, who said all actions were fully informed.

Colonel Keyser had no official statement on this.

Botha was not available to elaborate on his statement. But in the Black soldiers are serving in the Borderland Commandos, on the border, it appears that those who are involved in the border fight other than tribal police.

An Ovambos who claims to have seen the soldiers had been killed, wounded or is simply still
PRETORIA — The border heroes — th[e] calling sound of South Africa's young volunteer vicarson after details were released yesterday, of heroism in the operational area.

The Chief of the Army, Lt-Gen. Magnus Malan, said national servicemen had performed many brave deeds on border duties and South Africa could be proud of its youth.

Gen. Malan, quoted in the Defense Force publication, Uniform, said South Africa's military preparedness still depended on the strength of national servicemen and the actual fighting force — the combat teams and commando units.

In the same publication the effort to save a wounded national serviceman was described:

Lt. M.T. Coetzer, serving in the South African Border Force, was on patrol when a landmine exploded near him. The patrol split from their vehicle.

Lt. Coetzer said he had scurried for cover when he was hit by the explosion near a thorn tree at the roadside. The lower part of his body was burned.

Soon afterwards he heard someone call on the radio, "The mine was a landmine..." He was hit in the shoulder with debris.

Before he lost consciousness he heard his mates calling him up on the radio. He then spotted an enemy soldier in the brush and asked him for help. The soldier was armed with a small arms weapon.

After about one minute the soldier went out of the danger area. The patrol followed him until he reached a South African commando in about 15 minutes.

Doctors are confident Lt. Coetzer will make a full recovery. It is understood he has been listed as missing.

The Zambian authorities have confirmed that the body of the Zambian national serviceman found killed by the South African patrol on the border is that of Lt. Robert Chabwela.

LONDON — Fighting flared up in Angola yesterday, even as the Soviet Union signaled its readiness for a political solution to the civil war.

The US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, reported that the US government was seriously considering granting open financial aid to an international force on the border.

The Soviet Union's news agency, in a dispatch from Moscow, said that the United Nations should become involved in the conflict in southern Angola.

Leopold of the Congo told the UN Security Council that he had been told by the Angolan government that it would be unable to provide the UN forces with any assistance.

The UN, in a report, said that MPLA forces had also taken part in the fighting near the city of Benguela, south of Luanda, and controlled the road leading north.

The search was mounted to find the body of the Zambian national serviceman who was killed in the fighting.
Resigned post to join army

from military training. But what happens as soon as they leave the Post Office? They are called up. She said that her son didn’t relish the idea of being called up at the age of 30 if he left his PO job.”

The director of staff at the Post Office, Mr Henry Beeser, said: “It is in view of the present acute shortage of technical staff that special arrangements exist at the present time for Post Office technical staff to be exempted from peacetime military training.”

This is only a temporary measure.

Staff Reporter
A CAPE TOWN WIDOW, Mrs Beryl Antonio, said yesterday that her son had to resign from the Post Office because he could not be released to do his military training.

Her 21-year-old son, Robert England, had been four years with the Post Office. He was told he was exempted from military training because of his job. Several times during the last three years he asked his employers to release him for a year so that he could complete his training, but each time this was refused.

So in June he resigned and is now at the Castle in an infantry unit.

“His is not an isolated case,” Mrs Antonio said. “The majority of young postal workers are exempt.”
COOLING DOWN THAT CALL-UP FEVER

It's time a sense of proportion was applied to the ramifications of the extended military call-up. Noble platitudes flow from the private sector on its intentions fully to remunerate affected servicemen, and indeed many are doing just that. Others maintain a keener eye on their salary bills than on exhortations to patriotism. Some hope that they will never have to take a decision.

Then the SA Defence Force computer peeks the present time to turn wonky, so informing thousands of middle-aged business and professional men that they are back on a Reserve list from which it shouldn't have removed them in the first place, and imagination runs wild over the extent to which military service commitments will upset corporate performance.

Next, fingers are pointed at firms which refuse jobs to raw school-leavers on the grounds that it is a waste of time and money to employ somebody who will shortly be off for a applicant.

All white South African males are liable for compulsory training, whereas Blacks, Asians and Coloureds serving in the SADF (about 2% of total strength) are all volunteers. Likewise, White immigrants — even those who are permanent residents or have lived in SA all their lives without taking out citizenship — would have to volunteer. Even if they become citizens after the age of 25, they are still not liable for compulsory service.

Those presently being called up for three months’ training fall primarily into the category of servicemen who still have camps to complete, extended from three weeks, after completion of their year’s basic. However, all servicemen continue as members of their units for 10 years, irrespective of the number of camps completed. If their unit is called for special duty, they too are obliged to go.

According to Maj-Gen Neil Webster, Director General (Resources) of the SADF, only 3% of those liable to complete camps have been called up for the extended period. With a further 3% undergoing their ordinary three-week camps, and 8% undergoing national service, 14% of the SADF’s total strength drawn from the civilian population (the Permanent Force comprises only 6% of total strength) is currently committed to military service.

Though the SADF refuses to disclose numbers, it can be gleaned from figures prepared by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (see box) that the numbers represented by the percentages are not high.

Webster does not expect the percentages to rise “much above this number, or fall much below it either”. Clearly, increased attention is being paid to defence of the SWA border.

The other issue of concern to the private sector is in the proposed amendment to the Moratorium Act. At present, ironically, it protects commerce more than soldiers by making them liable for mortgage or HP back-payments within three months of completing training. Where a serviceman has, say, a bond on a house and is called up for a year, his financial obligation would be ridiculously onerous. The amendment would be designed simply to permit him taking up payments from where he left off.

Most active members of the Citizen Force and Commandos (which concentrates on civil defence) are under the age of 25, where few have yet become so highly experienced as to be indispensable to their jobs.

Bearing this in mind, and the limited number of active servicemen threatened by the extended call-up, are the “sacrifices” for which the SADF pleads from the private sector all that unreasonable?
Indians differ on defence

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Two members of the SA Indian Council, Mr Y S Chinsamy and Mr A Rajbansi, have called on the Government to draft Indians for compulsory military training so that they would be able to defend the country on its borders in the same way as Whites.

But two local Indian leaders have disagreed with the call. They are Dr. D Saloojee, former chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, and Dr A S Karrmir, leader of the United National Organisation - party - in Benoni.

Mr. Chinsamy told the council yesterday that although his call might be unpopular with many people, he urged the SAIC executive committee to pursue the matter with the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Malan Steyn.

"We are defending the country in two world wars and during the Anglo-Boer War. If we are called upon to do so again we should be ready," Mr. Chinsamy said.

INDIAN PEOPLE have no share in the government, and "are relegated to a second-class citizenship."

In criticising the SAIC for suggesting the call, Dr Saloojee said until the SAIC was elected, they had no authority to commit the Indian people on a course of action in which the masses have no say.

Dr Karrmir said there were better ways of defending the country and achieving patriotism. One of them was to give all Blacks in South Africa an equal status as Whites.

STAND UP

Mr Rajbansi, an executive member, said it was the duty of everyone in the country to stand up and fight at a time when the country was being threatened by "Marxists" on the borders.

"Irrespective of who is in power, it is our duty to defend our country. Today we have a White Government, but tomorrow things may change and we may have a 'Black one'," Mr Rajbansi said.

Dr Saloojee said he disagreed with the call as the
Botha on number of SA men wounded

Since the beginning of last year there had not been more than three dozen serious injuries of servicemen in the operational area, Mr. P. W. Botha, Minister of Defence, said in Cape Town today.

He was speaking at a ceremony at the No. 1 Military Hospital in Wellington, where he laid the foundation stone of a new hospital complex being built on the site.

"During the period since the beginning of 1976, the number of lightly injured men is also very limited," Mr. Botha said.

"Five men have sustained injuries that have left them with permanent disabilities, three have required surgery and a further two will require plastic surgery."

NEW HOSPITAL

The new hospital complex, which would eventually replace the existing facility, would satisfy all the requirements of modern medicine and of the South African Defence Force, Mr. Botha said.

"It was estimated that the complex would cost R12 million."

The present facilities have, never really been suited to medical purposes and services have been rendered under difficult circumstances, although they have been of the highest quality, Mr. Botha said.

REHABILITATION

The new hospital would cater for all military staff and their dependants.

"It will be the pride of the Defence Force," he said.

Mr. Botha said long-term rehabilitation of members of the Defence Force who were wounded would be the responsibility of the Surgeon General of the Defence Force, and "wounded national servicemen and Citizen Force men would become the responsibility of the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions."

Speaking before the ceremony, a spokesman for the military hospital said the new buildings and facilities would make it the most modern military hospital in Africa.

"It was expected that the complex would be completed in April 1978 and it would provide training facilities for nurses," he said.

After laying the foundation stone, Mr. Botha was presented with a silver trowel as a memento of the ceremony.

Among the guests were Mrs. Botha, Admiral H. H. Biermann, "Chief of the South African Defence Force, and Mrs. Biermann, and Lieutenant General C.R. Cockcroft, Surgeon General of the Defence Force."
Free city travel plan for troops

By ROB JETTEN,
Military Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG, is planning to provide every soldier, sailor and airman in uniform with free public transport.

The City Council management committee, discussing this last night, said it is also discussing with traffic authorities the idea of specially constructed pick-up points on highways, where servicemen could accept lifts without fear of breaking the law.

If the facilities are provided, Johannesburg will be the first city in South Africa to have a scheme especially designed to help servicemen travel from their units to close to their homes free of charge.

Mr. F. J. Oberholzer, chairman of the management committee, said: "These young men are willing to sacrifice their lives for us. These schemes, if properly co-ordinated, would be a modest gesture of our gratitude."

Major-General Neil Webster, Director-General (Resources) of the Defence Force, was optimistic that the top brass of the force would support the schemes. He said last night: "This could improve the morale of the troops and their parents and wives."

I learnt that Johannesburg's thumb-a-lift scheme is likely to be supervised by military police and local traffic patrols.

Mr. Oberholzer said: "At the moment, servicemen trying to get home for a few days leave are seriously hampered by the driving public's justified suspicion of hitchhikers and their lack of money to spend on public transport."

"I hope other municipalities learn from our example."

The idea of pick-up points for hitchhiking servicemen was first put forward by Sandton businessman, Mr. Bill Olds, after a young soldier was fined £50 for thumbing a lift on the Ben Schoeman Highway."
Indians differ on army service

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — The Indian Council has rejected a proposal that South African Indians be included in the country's armed forces on an equal footing with Whites provided full citizenship rights were granted to them.

The motion, introduced by Mr. Salem Abram Mayet and seconded by Mr. Amchand Rajbansi was defeated by 15 votes to eight in yesterday's session of the council.

The council, however, passed another motion calling on the Government to establish an Indian military corps on a voluntary basis with parity and equality in service. This motion was moved by Mr. H E Sultan and seconded by Mr. Y S Chinnam.

Rebutting the defect of the first motion, Mr. Rajbansi said it was a great pity that many people did not get their priorities right.

Mr. Rajbansi, an executive member of the council, said Indians should be drafted for compulsory military training in the same way as Whites on condition they were granted equal rights.

Mr. Mayet, a council member for Benoni, said he believed the council's action was a retrogressive step and had put back the Indian community's fight for first class citizenship.

Mr. Chinnam defended his right to vote for the second motion by stating that all South Africans should defend the country if it were invaded, no matter if the people enjoyed full citizenship rights or not.

"I disagree with the Government in many respects but if the country is invaded then I think it is my duty and that of others to defend the country," he said.

"I will urge my people to fight for the country in times of invasion because I know no other country to run to."

Another member, Mr. Aboo Abraham of Pretoria, said Indians should not offer themselves for military training until they were called up by the Government.

"Once we are called up then we can make our demands," he said.
SA Blacks hold thumbs for MPLA in 'Whites' war'

LUCAS MOLETE

As far as South Africa's involvement is concerned, Blacks in South Africa have rejected the Angolan conflict as "the White man's war." It is my impression that they have been holding thumbs for the MPLA. Unita and FNLA have virtually alienated themselves from popular local Black feeling because of their association with South Africa.

It is rather like when there is a great sporting international between the Springboks and overseas visitors. Local Blacks identify with the visitors.

People on the other side of the colour line may not realise it, but Angola is very much on the lips of local Africans. Interpretations may differ up and down the social scale, but combined feelings are firmly with the MPLA — anything that can nettle the White man in South Africa and bring about change.

If events in Mozambique gave the Black man in this country a glimpse into possibilities, Angola has evoked feelings that contrast with the White man's fear of an escalating war and the repercussions of a communist-inspired victory.

Africans generally have been unwilling critically to examine the implications of a communist victory because "we haven't experienced communism", but we know oppression and discrimination, and we've had enough.

The Black man has been inhibited by betraying his true feelings about the MPLA lest he become subjected to the wrath of the State.

One of the most outspoken Black leaders, Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, was not immediately willing to have her views recorded because of this fear.

She said; "Angola is a very sensitive area. One can never speak one's mind in an uninhibited way because there is always the chance that you might be letting yourself 'in to something'. But in the final analysis, we must make our feelings known if we don't, not only we, but the whole of South Africa will suffer."

She added, "Moderate Black leaders like K. Matthews and Albert Luthuli failed to make the White man see reason. The Black man has received nothing to be part of the Angolan war on South Africa's side."

"There must be drastic and immediate change before the White man can claim the support of the Blacks."

"If John Mavuso, King Goodwill Zwelithini's councillor comments: 'We are not part of anything that is happening in South Africa. Why must we sacrifice our lives?'

Coloured TV viewers hiss White soldiers

HOWARD LAWRENCE

If any other White South African leader really wants to know how Coloured South Africans feel about the MPLA victory in Angola, he need only go into any of the Coloured suburbs in Cape Town that provide television viewing for their customers and observe the reaction to photo-reports of the Angolan war.

When South African soldiers appear on the screen the Coloured customers hiss. When scenes are shown of MPLA or Cuban soldiers they are shown as if they had done something wrong.

In the townships, at the lowest socio-economic level, there is a growing tendency for young people to become emotionally involved.

They began to identify spiritually with events there. They saw the South Africans fighting for "our country" and the MPLA fighting for "our country".

They say things like: "The MPLA Cubans and Russians have no quarrel with us. They are fighting alongside the Angolans. Why should we object?"
Housing before Cape Town guns, says Eglin

Political Correspondent

AMID rumours of a large cut-back in funds for Coloured housing, the Progressive Reform Party leader, Mr Colin Eglin, has called for a major rethink on government priorities before the Budget on March 31.

His call comes at a time of speculation in parliamentary circles that the Cape Town City Council's housing allocation may be cut by as much as 50 percent, or some R15 million.

Reacting to a reply given him in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, Mr Eglin said there was no point in spending hundreds of millions on defence if conditions in the cities were allowed to become a danger to peace and stability.

Mr Steyn revealed that by the end of last year there was an estimated shortage of housing for 38,000 Coloured families. This backlog might be met within seven years — if funds were available.

"OMINOUS" REPLY

Describing the Minister's reply as "ominous", Mr Eglin said later the figures given to Parliament showed the Government had last year again fallen behind its housing target.

"Catching up with the backlog in seven years presupposes adequate funds — which are apparently not available," Mr Eglin said. "And it makes no allowance for the natural increase in the Coloured population or for the influx from the rural areas."

The Government, he said, must get its priorities right: "Before spending money on buying out land speculators in Port St Johns, or going in for the mass removal of people, or wasting money on getting rid of the Coloured people from places like District Six, the Government must provide housing for the people."

However, fears that ...
Rapid strike force hits back at terrorists

JOHNNEUBURG — A rapid strike force has been created by the South African Army to turn defence into attack in anti-terrorist operations in the "hot pursuit zone" on the Angola-South West Africa border.

Brig M J du Plessis, commanding officer of a key northern military sector, told military correspondents visiting the operational area this week: "I am confident that we are now taking the offensive against terrorist activities by making use of this specially trained force."

"The enemy bases his tactics on time and terrain. In this remote, densely-bushed, mountainous territory they know that no army could saturate the whole area with troops."

"Until now in-bandrun attacks have had us on the defensive—always a stop behind instead of ahead. But now we have worked out a plan so that we are not on the defensive, and we have had quite a few successes."

Meanwhile, Unita has claimed its first major military successes in its guerrilla war against the MPLA.

The leader of Unita, Dr Jonas Savimbi, said in a statement taken to Luanda from Angola that three Soviet armoured cars had been destroyed and one Cuban soldier captured in an action near Aduina, about 120 km north of Silva Porto. The date of the action was not given.

The statement said full-scale guerrilla war had now begun in several areas of Angola.

Dr Savimbi said Unita would continue to hold small towns and would "passively" harass the MPLA in the cities and countryside, leading to the South African movement's "defeat within the battle's duration within 180 to 200 days."

In Lisbon, a leading Unita official said the movement had regained control of Silva Porto, its former military headquarters.

Mr Marques Kabamba told a press conference that Cuban-led forces of the MPLA had been driven out on Wednesday.

But he said Unita forces did not occupy the town, since they were now using guerrilla tactics. Unita had taken up controlling positions around Silva Porto.

Mr Kabamba also said families of Cuban troops serving in Angola were now travelling by ship to join the soldiers.

"This shows that the Cubans are going there not just as mercenaries, but as settlers," he said.

—DDS-SAPA-RENS.
Blacks will 'not fight for S.A.'

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA—Black leaders warned the Government yesterday that in a confrontation with Communist forces on the South West African border it would not have the mass of the Blacks behind it.

They were asked to comment on the conflicting claims made by the PRP leader, Mr. Colin Eghn, and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Hulgard Muller, about the loyalty of Black South Africans.

Mr. Eghn said in the Assembly he doubted the Government could count on the active support of the mass of Black people.

At a political meeting in Durban, Dr. Muller said without separate development "we would have been unable to rely on the support of most of the non-Whites."

The Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, Mr. David Currie, said for 80 years the Nationalist Government had worked at separating the races, virtually barring contact at all levels except in a master-servant relationship.

"The result is that Coloured and other Blacks find it difficult to identify with Whites and their problems."

Mr. Currie said now that the Government was moving into a crisis situation it expected loyalty from the non-White people. Against a background of quarter of a century of discrimination this was naively unreasonable.

"When the crunch really comes the Whites will wake up with a rude shock to find the Blacks are not with them."

"We are loyal to South Africa. We have been broken up into different groups, kept apart by White laws, and we..."
SA behind in arms race—study
Is it too late for the English?
Would they REALLY scuttle? Not on your nelly

*THE question has been put to me, in rather tough terms: Will English South Africa scuttle?*

My good Afrikaner-Cockney answer to that is ‘Not on your nelly!’

And when I speak thus of English South Africa I speak of the bulk, the vast majority, of them.

Anyone who really knows this way around English South Africa, who listens to ordinary people, as they talk straight and who is not self-confused by ideological hang-ups, will tell you exactly that.

The main body of English-speakers is today solidly committed to South Africa, if it comes to the crunch it will fight for our joint nation, and it won’t have off.

Yet I grant that if you hear the talk in some of the grander suburbs, if you read certain newspapers, and if you pay obeisances to the ruling English-speaking intellectuals, you wouldn’t say so.

The trouble, moreover, is that this particular collection of people — in a shorthand way one may call them the ‘Prog Establishment’ — actually believe that they speak for English South Africa and that their ideas are shared by the rest. In a curiously obsessive manner they regard themselves as the “natural leadership” of English South Africa.

Worse, there are many others, including some unknowing Afrikaners, who also believe that the Prog Establishment leads and tells for English South Africa.

And so the impression is gained that English South Africa simply cannot and will not fight alongside so “immoral” a people as the Afrikaners for South Africa — that they really be

**By Otto Krause**

love that the only way to save both civilization and their own skins is to shake hands with the Black man and deliver power to him. And if not, to scuttle.

Of course, too, such people recognize “that the moral climate in South Africa is becoming increasingly unbearable.”

**Reports of smuggling**

To such notions are added the reports of people smuggling jewels out of the country, of quietly contriving to stash away money overseas, and even the word from the odd English-speaker that he will “not fight for this Government.”

But who are the people who are contemplating hiving off? As far as I note they are only some of the very rich, the naturally fleet of foot, the born trekvoet, and those who believe that their own ideological prejudices should prevail over his torcs.

Undoubtedly there are people who are upping stakes, and with another bitter crack there will be some more. And one wishes them Godspeed! But to what country? After all, the rest of the world is in a bit of a mess.

Naturally there are also those shrewd South Africans who hope that far more would scuttle. Thinking back to Sharpeville times they pray for another depressed market and the wonderful opportunity of buying cheap.

There is, too, a vast difference between Sharpeville and the post-Angola gloom so cherished by the Prog Establishment. That difference is not only 18 years, but Rhodesia, the Congo and all the other untoward things that occurred to the north. But most of all it is a time in which most of English South Africa came to realize that they were of this world, bound to it by both faith and interest, and with a true commitment.

Against the few who wish to duck out, I will put this great committed mass, the many who, in time, must count and who, in time will speak out their way.

**Circumstances have changed**

For these English South Africans as a result of their commitment that has grown over the past decade or more, are far wiser than those who previously supported for them. They know that despite the grim forebodings of the Prog Establishment, this nation has much — and increasing muscle, and especially that you can never save the slip if you give it up.

They know too that the Old Politics, in which the ideals of the Prog Establishment (and the BNP) were a last spasm, must go by the board. South Africa’s circumstances have changed dramatically, and the old-time Boer-Brit feuding just isn’t on any more.

Like most others they are looking to a New Politics, because they know in their bones that under our changed circumstances a new South African nation is a-borning. And also that it is a THING in which they, far more successfully than the leaders of the Old Politics, will gain their say.
We know as much about patriotism as the Nats do

By Alan Paton

We are now left with the third possible meaning of what Dr Jacobs said — namely, that we should wake up and try to put out the fires.

I shall assume that Dr Jacobs means that we have a constructive, mediatory, monitory role to play to prevent the Afrikaner elephant and the African elephant getting into a pitable fight, in which only the grass will suffer.

And we English and the Indian people, and to a lesser extent — I believe — the Coloured people, will be the grass. Our world will be a desolation for generations to come.

Some of my English friends were displeased when I once said that the two main actors of our drama — which may or may not become a tragedy — are the Afrikaner and the Black, and that the rest of us are spectators. It was hyperbole, I admit.

The roles of the English Press, of the universites, of Nuss (with its moments of aberration) of churchmen, are not the roles of spectators. They are important, and they are going to continue to be important.

These bodies are not, however, representative of English-speaking South Africa.

The right wing of Dr Jacob's own party, the UP, cannot conceal its dislike of the English Press, or of turbulent academics and students and priests.

The UP must bear a great deal of the responsibility for preventing the English from waking up. This advice to wake up comes, therefore, somewhat oddly from a UP man.

It is not only the UP that is to blame. The English people it so largely represents are equally at fault. The UP began with Afrikaner-English reconciliation in 1910 and, since then, that became irrelevant, it hasn't been able to find anything else.

It's time to wake up.

Now shall we wake up, we the heirs of Magna Carta and Arb Roth and Farbarr and Trangle. We English-speaking people should be unanimous on certain things.

We should resist any interference with the Rule of Law. We should work for the opening of the universities, for the restoration of the freedom of speech and expression, for the elimination of poverty and the rights of all children to free and compulsory education.

Senators Horwood and Worrall should take time off from telling us how wonderful Mr Vorster is, and go and ask him how he can endure to be the Prime Minister of a country that spends between R400 and R500 a year on the education of each White child, and between R30 and R40 on each Black one.

And we should pursue Mr Pik Botha relentlessly and ask how he intends to discharge the obligation that he undertook when he promised the United Nations a year or more ago that we would move away from racial discrimination.

Are the English-speaking people going to succeed in their constructive, mediatory, monitory role? The answer is, no one knows. The answer is, we can't stop trying. We must listen to the words of William the Silent: It is not necessary to hope in order to undertake, and it is not necessary to succeed in order to persevere.

One last word. There may be war. We all trust not. A few of us may refuse to fight. Most of us will do what is expected of us. Many of us will wish that we were fighting for a more just society.

But we don't want any advice about patriotism from the Nationalists. We know as much about patriotism as they do. We might be pardoned for thinking we know more.

Most of us are not going to the borders to fight for apartheid and the Suppression of Communism Act. We shall be going to fight to save our country from being governed by a government imposed on us by war and terror.

We don't like being governed by the Nats, but we'd rather be governed by them than by a Russian-Cuban-sponsored government.

Of course, that's because we're White. If we were Black we might think differently.
S.A. TROOPS PULL BACK

PRETORIA: — All of the refugees in southern Angola, whom the Portuguese authorities found acceptable for repatriation to Portugal had now left Angola. As a result, South African forces had withdrawn from Benguela, the Minister of Defence, Mr W. Botha, said last night.

In a statement released late yesterday, the Minister said: 'All the refugees in eastern Angola, whom the Portuguese authorities have been requesting be transported from Portugal, have now been transported 'out of Angola.'
Centre for disabled service

change

RAW ON
FARES

Staff Reporter

SOLDIERS' Rehabilitation Carnival to raise R100,000 for men disabled while serving in the defence of South Africa, will be held at the Cape Showgrounds, Goodwood, on May 15.

This was announced at a press conference in the Castle yesterday by Mr Walter Gradner, convenor of the organizing committee, and Mrs Betty Robertson, wife of Brigadier L H Robertson, Officer Commanding Western Province Command.

They explained that the idea was to start a rehabilitation centre for wounded soldiers who had been medically discharged by the Defence Force.

The centre would be based on the Israeli Bith Alechem which was started to help disabled men readjust to life, after the 1948 War of Independence.

The idea of the rehabilitation project originated with Mrs Robertson who is blind. "Perhaps because of this I have an insight into the problems the men may experience," she said.

Mrs Robertson said she began working on the project with the Western Province Command Ladies Club and encountered

restitution of foreign loans raised in their own names and approved by the Reserve Bank.

Senator Horwood said that the first three types of facilities were available to all South African residents. All the facilities were made available at a nominal cost of one per cent per annum.

It was the Government that he said, Mr. Muller.
Wits to test fund support

University of the Witwatersrand student support for the border fund will be put to the test on Friday at a mass meeting called by the Students' Representative Council.

The meeting has been called to resolve the issue of Rag donations to the fund. It will test student attitudes to the border-fund cause and also test SRC authority on campus, says former Rag chairman, Mr. Spencer Fleischer.

Mr. Fleischer said it was "a pity" the SRC had intervened as he thought "the Rag-committee, in its present state, could not deal with the issue." He thought the Rag-committee was not "in touch with the way things are on campus." He said the SRC had "no right to interfere." He said, "the Rag-committee is a body of Rag students, and it is their right to decide what they want to do with their money." He said that Rag students were eligible for border duty.

The SRC motion will ask students to decide whether or not "any money donated to the border fund is a contribution to South Africa's war effort in Angola," and if "this war effort is undemocratic, exploitative and morally indefensible.

The proposers will call the Rag committee to reconsider its decision.

An ad hoc committee to review Rag policy will report to the students' representative council next week.
Govt action in Angola illegal

SENATOR BRIAN BAMFORD of the Progressive Reform Party said last night that the Government had contrived a "massive cover-up — deliberate, sustained and blatant" for the unlawful and unconstitutional use of the South African Defence Force in Angola.

Speaking to a crowd of about 400 which packed the Randsehoek Town Hall, Senator Bamford said that the SADF was a "statutory creature" whose powers and functions were prescribed by statutory legislation laid down in the Defence Act of 1957.

This Act clearly stated that there were only six situations where the SADF could be lawfully employed. Four of these concerned the outside foreign use of the defence force and they were:

- A war proclaimed by the State President and published in the Government Gazette
- Fulfilment of treaty obligations with foreign powers,
- Combating terrorism, and
- Police duties.

"Nowhere does the Defence Act of 1957 allow the government of the day to use the SADF for intervention in civil war," he said. The Government had acted outside the law and unconstitutionally and the results could have been very serious if persons injured or the relatives of persons killed by such use had taken legal action against the Government.

Thus use of the SADF as it applied to the recent Angolan situation had now been legalized and had been made retrospective to August 9, 1976.

Senator Bamford said that he was present when the Prime Minister had launched his devastating drive and had stated that there were two possibilities of resolving the situation — peace or conflict.

"I find it significant that within one year the Prime Minister sends out..."

Continued on page 15
3-MONTH CALL-UP GOES ON

The Argus Defence Correspondent

THE three-month call-up of Citizen Force units for service in the operational area will continue, even if negotiations are successful and troops at present guarding the Ruacana-Calqueue schemes are withdrawn before the end of this month.

This was confirmed by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria today. It follows a statement made by the Prime Minister, Mr. D. J. Vorster, at the weekend that the South African Defence Force was prepared to withdraw from the two dam sites by March 27.

Mr. Vorster said South African troops were on the two sites to protect the workers and the works. "We will withdraw our troops immediately steps are taken to safeguard lives and property," the moment that is done, we will get out.

A senior army officer today confirmed that the call-up of Citizen Force units would continue, but would give no further details other than refer the Argus to a statement made by the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, in December last year.

"In that statement," Mr. Botha said, "that certain Citizen Force units will be asked to serve in the operational area for 12 weeks instead of three weeks."

Mr. Botha said this was not panic measure. "These arrangements are necessary and in the interests of our country while at the same time providing the units with proper training."

Hundreds of men from several Cape Town-based Citizen Force units returned to Cape Town during the past week after serving for three or three months in the operational area. They were the first Citizen Force units to be called up.

Since then several other units from other parts of the country have been called up,

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‘All races must defend SA’—Basson

Chief Reporter

MR JAPIE BASSON, Transvaal leader of the United Party, said yesterday that unless all forms of race discrimination were removed soon, South Africa’s four million Whites could find themselves “going it alone” in trying to defend borders totalling 11,000 km in extent.

“That’s the same distance as from here to Hong Kong,” he told a lunch-hour audience in Cape Town.

Mr Basson, who is chairman of the United Party’s foreign affairs group in Parliament, said the establishment of a truly national army, in which all racial groups could play their part in a common patriotism, was urgently needed if communist aggression was to be kept at bay.

By the year 2000, he added, it was expected South Africa would have a total population of 50m. Yet the Republic’s defence machinery was run almost entirely by Whites.

Mr Basson called for a broader approach to the problem of security, and he warned that the Cuban leader, Dr Fidel Castro, already had many supporters in South Africa.

He also warned that a “massive new propaganda campaign” was being prepared against South Africa, largely because of what had happened in Angola, and that unless true national unity was achieved soon, “we’ll become a prize target of the communists”.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, was applying double standards in his approach to the situations in Rhodesia and South-West Africa and to the situation in the Republic itself. Mr Vorster was, hardly in a position to urge Rhodesians and South Westers to try to achieve national unity when this kind of unity was lacking in his own country.

“South Africa’s security,” said Mr Basson, “does not depend on political gimmicks; it depends on national unity and a common loyalty. If we want to hold, we must share. We must have a common and forceful patriotism — and this requires the removal of all forms of discrimination.”

What was needed, he added, was a constitution that would ensure there was no domination of one race over another, and he hoped that once Mr Vorster had built the model of national unity he hoped for in South West Africa he would also develop this in the Republic itself.
Blacks train to defend homelands

Defence Correspondent

Black soldiers are in training to defend the Ovambo and Kavango homelands as northern South West Africa braces itself for heavier guerrilla attacks from Angola.

Mr Janne de Wet, Commissioner General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, said from Oshakati today that the two homelands had had soldiers in training since the end of last year.

"Apart from hit and run raids across the border, the general security situation in Ovambo is good," said Mr de Wet. "But it now appears that the MPLA is going to take over in Angola, which will make things a lot more difficult."

Blacks from the Ovambo and Kavango are being trained in all aspects of military duties, he said. They were intended to form the nucleus of future homeland armies.

BIGGEST TRIBE.

Mr de Wet also revealed that the South African army had taken over full responsibility for control of the South West-Angola border. In the past some points were controlled by tribal police.

Despite this, it was impossible to stop the movement of people across the border, because the Kwanavama — the biggest tribe in the Ovambo nation — lived inside the frontier.

"They are always moving in and out of them," he said.

"NO-GO" AREA.

Mr de Wet said there was still no decision on the creation of a "security zone" on the southern side of the border in Ovambo and he did not
The Star  Wednesday Feb 4 1976  3

Assococom move on army pay

Defence Correspondent

Assococom has asked all members to pay workers while they are on three months' Citizen Force service, but has warned that it is not prepared to shoulder the burden indefinitely.

In a separate development building industries workers called up for military service who stand to suffer under financial losses, will now have their pay made up.

Assococom's manpower committee yesterday called on businessmen to ensure that whenever possible, workers called up for military service have their pay made up and their fringe benefits and leave entitlement maintained during absence.

While Assococom recommended this course of action, said the committee, it did not believe it was the responsibility of the employers to shoulder the burden too long.

"Assococom will be approaching the authorities to see that the burden is spread more evenly," said a statement.

BUILDING MEN

The Building Industries Federation has decided in principle to establish a fund to relieve the plight of building workers.

Funds of the industry's biggest employers will not make up the difference between workers' pay and army pay. Non in the industry and individuals should could not be persuaded to help.
Basson call for all-race discussions

Political Staff

DURBAN — Mr Japie Basson, leader of the United Party in the Transvaal, has strongly attacked the Government for failure to consult Blacks on "war and peace" decisions. He warned that the time was past when Whites could stand alone.

Speaking at a UP fundraising function in Margate at the weekend Mr Basson said: "I believe the time is past that White people alone can take decisions on war and peace to the exclusion of others and then hope that when we are in trouble they will help us."

It was absolutely necessary that Whites recognised they could not cope alone in times of trouble.

Charging the Government with failing to create machinery for consultation with Black population groups, Mr Basson said: "We will have to ensure that we do not take decisions on war and peace alone, but take the other race groups with us."

In a lengthy speech, dealing mainly with the Angolan situation and security, Mr Basson attacked the Government on three major aspects:

1. To emancipate South West Africa, while there was time and peace in the area, and so solve South Africa's biggest international problem.

2. To create machinery where non-Whites could take part in making decisions, particularly when it came to matters of war and peace.

3. To dismantle discrimination and so achieve a common loyalty which would enable all South Africans to stand together against threats of outside aggression.
Botha insulted SA, says Eglin

By OBERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN.

"The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, came under a heavy attack yesterday for releasing strategic information about South African troops on the Angolan border to an American newsmen before releasing it in South Africa..."

The Progressive Reform Party leader, Mr Colin Eglin, said it was a "shame to Parliament" and an "affront to millions of South Africans, many of them mothers and fathers of servicemen." The United Party's defence spokesman, Mr Verne Raw, termed it an "unforgivable contempt for Parliament," and added that it was the second time Mr Botha had done so.

Mr Botha gave the interview to Bernard D. Nositter of the Washington Post and revealed that South Africa was holding various points across Angola up to 50 km from the border and stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Zambian border. Mr Botha also revealed that 1,0000 and 5,000 troops were patrolling the river. Mr Botha and Mr Botha had given America information which had resulted in the South African public and had evaded giving to Parliament in the no-confidence debate last week.

One could only ask whether "the Government has lost respect for the people of this country," he said. Mr Raw said that on both occasions - the first time Mr Botha allegedly did it was near South Africa's withdrawal in Angola - the South African people had first claim to the news but it had come back to South Africa second-hand from overseas news media.

"I can think of no reason whatever why these facts should have been withheld from Parliament and South Africa," Mr Raw said.

Meanwhile, Bob Hitchcock, the "Mail" military correspondent, reports that part-time soldiers of South Africa's Citizen Force have joined national servicemen in Angola to form the defence line stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Zambian border.

Buccloning this last night, Army spokesman, Colonel Markus Nortje, said "As far as we know, this will be the situation for some time. We cannot divulge at this stage the ratio of Citizen Force men to national servicemen..." South Africa-based foreign military observers agreed last night that the South African defence line development in Angola was both bold and militarily sound.

But they expressed fear of the possibility of a bloody clash if ever a large enough MPLA-Cuban force reached that far south in Angola. Sapa reports that Mr Botha told the Washington Post, "We will stay there until a new Angolan regime assures Pretoria that it will not provide bases for terrorists striking across the border into South-West Africa..."

"South Africa is prepared to pull out when we are satisfied that Angola won't be used to overrun Ovamboland with undesirable elements and refugees..."
The South Argentine

Pioneering for

The harrowing dilemma of the non-Vat.

BY ALAN PATON

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, FEBRUARY 10, 1956.
On Detriments

How the Military Exemption Board

[Image]
Free soon! Our prisoners in Angola war

By PATRICK TAYLOR

SOUTH AFRICANS held prisoner by the MPLA in Angola may be home soon. The Red Cross said this week that negotiations were well advanced for their release in exchange for Cuban held by the pro-Western forces.

We expect the negotiations to come to a head by about Wednesday," said Mr. J. Rows, national secretary of the South African Red Cross.

The success of the negotiations is understood to hinge on South Africa's willingness to withdraw from Angolan territory, not on a straight swap of the seven South African prisoners for an estimated 20 Cubans.

The International Committee of the Red Cross is optimistic about the result, said Mr. Rows, who recently returned from a tour of refugee camps in Angola with a senior official of the international Committee.

All reports until now have indicated that the South Africans have been well cared for by the MPLA which is holding them in Luanda. Four were captured in December, Corporal J. G. Terblanche and Privates G. E. Danney, R. Wilson and R. H. Wiehahn.

The others, Riflemen A. H. Potgieter, L. J. Kitchinoff and P. Groenewald, were captured early in January and paraded in handcuffs at a Press conference during an OAU conference in Addis Ababa a week later.

Two of the men were taken to Lagos before being returned to Luanda, where four of the other prisoners had been put on show.

Since then little has been heard of them. They are in prison in Luanda with Unita and FNLA captives.

Early this year the men received short messages from relatives in South Africa through the Red Cross, but so far they have not been allowed to communicate with their families.
Top Minasian man gets call-up

The President of Minas, Mr. Mike Stent, has been called up for military service, from 1 July this year.

Mr Stent said he would apply for a deferment on the grounds that he wants to finish his BA degree in philosophy and sociology this year.
Messages for PoWs

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The seven South African soldiers being held prisoner by the MPLA have received letters and messages from their friends and families through the International Red Cross.

Mr John Roop, secretary of the South African Red Cross, said yesterday that he had received a telegram from the international committee in Geneva saying that the messages and letters had been delivered to the prisoners by Red Cross delegations. He could not say exactly where the prisoners were being held but added that it was in Angola.
Brigadier foresees long border struggle

Staff Reporter

BRIGADIER L H Robertson, Officer Commanding Western Province Command, said last night that he foresaw a protracted battle on South Africa's borders and it was up to the public to plan for the rehabilitation of the many disabled soldiers that would return from the fighting.

He was launching a project of the WP Command Army Wives Club, which will attempt to draw every service and welfare organization into a combined fundraising effort at the Cape Showgrounds, Goodwood on May 15 this year.

Brigadier Robertson made his appeal after showing a documentary film on a rehabilitation centre built for disabled Israeli soldiers in 1973. He said such a centre, where disabled men could restart their lives with their families and away from public curiosity, was an important scheme and should be planned early.

"The youth — South Africa's greatest heritage — are on our borders," he said South Africa was being threatened from all sides, and the battle for survival would not end tomorrow.