PUBLIC SECTOR - GOVT.
DEFENCE - 1983

APRIL — MAY
MERCENARIES FM 11.12.3

A door left open

(2-S)

It is difficult to understand why Defence Minister Magnus Malan has refused to totally prohibit the recruitment of mercenaries in SA. International feelings on the issue are running high, not to mention disquiet in SA itself. Yet the Defence Amendment Bill now before Parliament forbids only the recruitment of SADF members, reserves and auxiliaries.

Malan, however, has said he will ask other departments to investigate the matter with a view to later legislation imposing a similar ban on people who do not fall under the Defence Act. Most people are already covered by the Bill, he said, and he would not extend its ambit to cover others who do not fall under the legislation.

The official opposition's defence spokesman, Philip Myburgh, tells the FM he totally disagrees with Malan's reasoning. The Defence Act could be used to impose an immediate ban on all mercenary recruitment, he says. Later the provisions could be tidied up by incorporating them in more appropriate legislation.

In supporting Malan, National Party MP Chris Benken said that "ancients, dodderers, children, women and foreigners" could later be prevented from becoming mercenaries by legislation from other departments.

No-one, of course, is seriously worried about the possible recruitment of ancients, dodderers, children or women. Foreigners are another matter. Myburgh points out that there are many former Rhodesians and Portuguese in SA who are trained in arms and some of whom are bitter about their own lost wars.

There have been allegations that people from both groups are being used as mercenaries - including reports of former Rhodesian soldiers being killed in Mozambique while serving with insurgent movements there.

The PFP's Colin Eglinton points out that if mercenaries were recruited in SA, and launched operations from this country, SA was invariably blamed whether or not the people concerned were members of the armed forces.

The Seychelles coup attempt did SA great harm. Allegations of "destabilisation" operations threaten to do the same. SA has even been harmed economically by the activities of Mozambican rebels with whom former Rhodesian and Portuguese soldiers are said to serve. They have, on several occasions, sabotaged the power lines carrying electricity from Cahora Bassa to SA.

Perhaps Malan should heed Myburgh's appeal to "put SA's name completely in the clear."
Demand down so
Armscor lays off 842

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Government's munitions manufacturer, Armscor, yesterday laid off 842 employees of all races in an unexpected austerity drive which followed less than 24 hours on the Minister of Finance's announcement of an increase of more than 15 percent in defence spending during the coming year.

Two of Armscor's subsidiaries — the Atlas Aircraft Corporation at Kempton Park and Naschem at Lepo, near Johannes- burg — are affected.

Workers who were to be retrenched were handed envelopes containing the notices of termination of employment when they arrived for work yesterday.

Workers are said to have been satisfied with their severance pay.

An official statement issued at Armscor headquarters in Pretoria after the men had been notified, said: 'The necessity for the personnel reduction can be ascribed to the levelling-off and in some instances the decrease in the demand for some items of armaments as a result of changing priorities by the Defence Forces.'

'Armscor, in spite of inflation, was obliged to restrict price increases on products through higher productivity, which inevitably led to a redundancy of personnel in some areas.'

An Armscor spokesman said yesterday that further lay-offs were not planned.

For a considerable time, vacancies which arose in Armscor — one of South Africa's biggest undertakings with more than R1 200 million in assets — were not filled from outside recruitment in an effort to prevent retrenching staff.

Laid off

However, the reduction at the Atlas and Naschem factories was inadequate and thus necessitated the lay-offs, an Armscor spokesman said.

Of the 160 members of the Atlas staff who were laid off, 87 white and 73 were non-white. At Naschem, 221 were white and 461 were non-white.

Those who lost their jobs were given attractive benefits. These included up to four months' severance pay (depending on service) and other fringe benefits, including a percentage of the annual bonus which is paid out in December.

Last year, Armscor launched a drive to save its arms industry by selling its products abroad. An Armscor source said yesterday that the retrenchments did not indicate that the programme had failed.

Armscor employs about 35 000 people of all races.
Later, I became suspicious and told him "Unless you tell me what is inside the trailer, you will have to take the trailer from here". He then confessed to me that there were two suitcases in it containing Mandrax.

Would go to jail
I told him that if the police should find this on my car, then I will definitely go to jail. Mr Hooas said he persuaded Mr Solomon to remove the trailer from his premises. At that stage, he became very worried, because I think he had any other place he could go to - it.

He then came to me that night, very late, and bought R30,000 to me and he said "Take this for you leave the trailer where it is". I said to him "Okay, on one condition - that if anything happen to the trailer, I will tell them what is in it, we will tell them what it is and also tell them whom the trailer belongs to". He said "Okay, if that is so, I will take the 30,000".

Mr Hooas said that Mr Solomon subsequently asked to put the trailer under cover as it could rust in water.

Moved trailer
I then removed the trailer from my Elises River premises and stored it in Grassy Park, where I also had a small business called Kwik Dry Cleaners.

I was present as the officers found the trailer, and Motseleng was present at the time. The officers were present.

They accompanied him to the garage in which the trailer was found. He broke the locks and opened the suitcases containing 44 packets of Mandrax.

Mr Martin had told Sgt Slatbalt that Mr Hooas instructed him to guard the trailer, and Sgt Slatbalt valued the suitcases at R2.5 million.

The case was postponed to May 4 for judgment and was extended to May 12.

W A King appeared for the State. Mr Hooas was represented by Mr H Hettcher QC, with Mr M H Nelveldt, instructed by Mr H Nelveldt, of Nelveldt, Cohen and Nelveldt. Mr H H Joshua Wilkinson, Joshua and Ghwele appeared for Mr Martin and Mr Motseleng.

ired - and stranded

By RENÉ DU PREEZ

16-year-old Beaufort West girl, who has been living as a domestic in Mitchells Plain, was taken in Cape Town 5 weeks after she had been "expelled".

She did not receive her mother's salary of R30 or a train ticket.

Maudie van Heerden was recruited by an employment agent in Beaufort West, and started work at the Lastegue in February. Emma Jacobs was induced by Mr Hettcher QC, instructed by Mr H Nelveldt, of Nelveldt, Cohen and Nelveldt. Mr H H Joshua Wilkinson, Joshua and Ghwele appeared for Mr Martin and Mr Motseleng.

SE TWIN DIES
renal failure on Wed
my sister died 10 days later.
out of heart failure; mother's babies, who were not from the neck to the tail, and I told her that the daughter of a couple from Rylands Cape Town, the couple have not been seen since.

Maudie van Heerden, of Beaufort West, who was stranded in Cape Town this week after she had been fired from her job with a family in Mitchells Plain.

Maudie said "I did not do my job and, if Mrs Jacobs did not like the way I worked, she should have paid me. After all, I worked a whole month."

Miss van Heerden said that if she did not get the necessary R17.50 for her train fare back to Beaufort West, she would approach some of her friends to lend her the money to get home.

AT LEAST 500 fishermen in the area between Cape Infanta and Arniston are deeply worried that they soon might no longer be allowed to enter their traditional fishing grounds because of Armscor's proposed missile testing range.

The debate raging among the divided white landowners opposing it and Bredasdorp's merchants supporting the plan has clouded the very real plight the site would cause the sixth-generation fishing community.

The chairman of nearby Bredasdorp's Coloured Management Committee, Mr Neville Patridge, initially an opponent of the test-site plan, has now accepted the idea - "for the greater public good".

But, the future of the fishermen and their families is precarious balanced - if the plan goes ahead.

Mr John Murtz, chairman of the Fishermen's Union in Arniston, says "the future of the instilled, the people would lose their traditional fishing grounds. "Most of their fishing is done in the proposed firing zone, north-east of Skipspok." Mr Murtz, also an accomplished boat-builder who has manufactured eight out of the 10 boats operating from Arniston, emphasised his plight: "We make our living from the sea and fishing. If that area of sea is closed to us, God must look after us because we are going to suffer badly.

His opinion was supported by Skipspok's only shopowner, Mr Hennie Groenewald, whose own livelihood would also be severely threatened by the test range.

He says "Those men have fishing in their blood, and even if they were offered another job, it would probably be very difficult for them just if they could do it at all."

Bredasdorp Management Committee chairman Mr Patridge, an independent building contractor, said he had at first been bitterly opposed to the entire Armscor plan. The main reason was that such a test site would cause irreparable damage and hardship for those fishing communities which would be affected.

However, he has since come to believe that the fishermen's future would have to be sacrificed on the altar of "the greater public good."

"For the overall good of the entire community in the Overberg, which includes Bredasdorp and the nearest community, its 4,500 coloureds, such a military presence and the special injections they would bring would be the greatest thing which has ever happened to Bredasdorp."

"For the first time in our history, our people would probably have a chance at high-skilled jobs and proper education."
Hey heads Armscor site probe

Political Correspondent

DR DOUGLAS HEY, former director of nature conservation in the Cape, is to head the committee which will investigate the environmental impact of the proposed missile-testing range near the De Hoop reserve.

This was announced yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley.

Mr Wiley told a press conference that it was departmental policy to call for an environmental impact study wherever environmental damage was possible.

Agreement

The Department of Environment Affairs had been consulted about the proposed weapon-testing range and the study had been agreed to by the Department of Defence and Armscor.

He said the committee's terms of reference would be to report on the impact, both positive and negative, of the proposed testing range and related activities on the environment of the area as a whole.

The nine-man committee would be expected to use recognised authorities and experts to advise it on special areas.

These included the coastal fynbos, the ecologically-important coastal dunes, animal life — with special reference to birds, the marine environment and archaeological aspects such as Bushman middens in the area.

Mr Wiley said the committee would also be able to study any other aspect it considered relevant and was thus, in effect, empowered to enlarge its own terms of reference.

The only two members of the committee named yesterday were Dr Hey, a member of the Council on the Environment and closely involved in developments in the De Hoop area as former director of nature conservation, and Mr Gert Aggenbach, a local farmer and president of the National Woolgrowers' Association of the Cape.

Other seven

The other seven will be nominated by the Habitat Council — which will have two representatives on the committee — and the Provincial Administration, the Overberg Regional Development Association, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, the Department of Environment Affairs and Armscor, who will each nominate one representative.

Mr Wiley said he hoped to have all nominations in by the end of the Easter parliamentary recess, enabling the committee to start work this month.

The committee would be asked to produce its report as soon as possible but would not be rushed by being given a deadline for completion of its study.

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close)  $414.50
FT index (close)  834.80
RDM 100  625.10
Dow Jones  1130.93
AG raps top Armscor

A TOP official of a State-owned Armscor subsidiary set up a private company with himself as the "camouflaged" sole director — and tendered services to it on his own account for two years.

The exploits of the official, who has since lost his job, have been revealed by Mr Justice FJ van der Walt, the.

He described the man's actions as "improper" but based on a naive attempt to help Armscor achieve its aims.

From the latest Advocate-General's report, however, it appears the official broke his service conditions by entering into trade competition with Armscor.

The man's involvement in Armscor began in 1978 when the company of which he was a director was bought out by the corporation.

Within Armscor he rose rapidly to become assistant general manager of the subsidiary.

But the Advocate-General and his inquiries showed the single director and shareholder existed only on paper to disguise the Armscor employee, who had put up the new company's working capital of R10 000 partly out of his own pocket.

Profits from the new company would have benefited the employee and the official could have been enriched at the expense of the State, said Mr Justice van der Walt.

"From questioning of the persons concerned it appeared that the object of the official involved was not self-enrichment, but his action was a naive attempt to assist the furtherance of Armscor's objects."

Mr Justice van der Walt said the official had not shared in any decisions taken by the subsidiary on the services rendered by the private company and that the State was not prejudiced.

Also, although there was the possibility of enrichment at the expense of the State, there had not been actual enrichment.

The affair was reported to the Armscor Board and from September last year the official no longer worked at Armscor or any of its subsidiaries.

Armscor has also undertaken to look at its service conditions to prevent a repetition of the event.
Missile range dispute splits the south

Hardest hit

Newspaper alert

We have a Christian name...

Armadillo property owner...
834 men out as Armscor fights to beat inflation

By MIKE CADMAN
THE giant Armscor corporation has retrenched 834 people as a final step to improve productivity and because of a cutback of Defence Force requirements in certain fields. The cutback in staff — announced this week — is also an effort to counter inflation and to keep the price of South African weapons in line with those of the rest of the world.

Armscor employs about 29 000 people and in terms of asset value (approximately R1 200 million) probably ranks second to Barlow Rand among the country's industrial giants. A spokesman for Armscor said this week the retrenchments affected Armscor subsidiaries — the Atlas Aircraft Corporation and the Natchem Company (heavy ammunition).

He said the Defence Force demands on these two companies had dropped off recently.

The retrenchments are the final step in a programme to cut back Armscor staff. The spokesman said:

"We have made retrenchments right down the line, from managerial level through to labourers. They include 300 white people and 534 black and coloured people.

"We are also trying to improve productivity — even our management section has been thinned out. Improving our productivity is a good way of fighting inflation and keeping our prices in line internationally," he added.

Employment of new staff has been cut back and people have been transferred to various Armscor subsidiaries as part of the programme.

"We have made the retrenchments as a last resort. We made the decision only because we were left no choice. If necessary, we will try and help these people find jobs. We will not just turn our backs on them."

Staff members who have been retrenched were paid a minimum of two months' salary and all leave and bonus allowances.

"People's length of service was taken into account and some people received as much as four months' salary in advance," the spokesman said. "Obviously pension money and things like that were paid out as well."

People who were in their late forties and early fifties had not been dismissed but several who were over the retirement age of 55 had been retired.

Despite Armscor's cutbacks, this year's Defence budget is a record R3 092 million — an increase of R424 million (16.5%) on last year.

Like the Defence Force, Armscor falls directly under the authority of the Minister of Defence and is linked to the Defence Planning Committee, which helps reconcile arms requirements with the financial, physical and technical possibilities of procurement or manufacture.
Squeeze forces Armscor to lay off 850 workers

BY DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau

THE Government's munitions manufacturer, Armscor, has laid off about 850 employees of all races in an unexpected austerity drive.

The move came less than 24 hours after the Minister of Finance announced an increase of more than 15% in defence spending during the coming year.

Two of Armscor's subsidiaries — the Atlas Aircraft Corporation at Kempton Park and Naschem at Lenz, near Johannesburg — were affected.

There were no incidents reported as a result of the Armscor move and employees were said to have been satisfied with their severance pay.

An official statement issued at Armscor headquarters in Pretoria, after the men had been notified, said: "The necessity for the personnel reduction can be ascribed to the levelling-off and, in some instances, the decrease in the demand for some items of armament as a result of changing priorities by the South African Defence Force."

"Armscor, in spite of inflation, was obliged to restrict price increases on products through higher productivity, which inevitably led to a redundancy of personnel in some areas."

An Armscor spokesman said further lay-offs were not planned for the foreseeable future.

For a considerable time vacancies which arose in Armscor — one of South Africa's biggest undertakings with more than R1 200-million in assets — were not filled from outside recruitment in an effort to prevent retrenchment of staff.

The reductions at the Atlas and Naschem factories, however, had been inadequate and this had necessitated the lay-offs, the spokesman said.

Of the 160 members of the Atlas staff who were laid off, 87 were white and 73 were of other races. At Naschem, 221 were white and 48 were of other races.

About 12% of those laid off at Naschem were immigrants.

"In deciding who to discharge, race, sex, and citizenship status did not play a role," the spokesman said.

Those who lost their jobs were given attractive benefits. These included up to four months' severance pay and other fringe benefits, including a percentage of the annual bonus which is paid out in December.

Employees who had obtained housing at Armscor's housing development scheme at Nonuero Park, near Kempton Park, were given two years in which to find alternative financing and this period will be extended if necessary.
Defence Force leads way in conservation

Pretoria Correspondent

The Defence Force's endeavours in the field of nature and environmental conservation in South Africa have met with an enthusiastic response and helped promote the idea even more.

The Endangered Wildlife Trust — which granted the SADF honorary fellowship last year — and a large fuel company will hand over floating trophies to the Defence Force later this month.

These trophies will be awarded annually to units which prove their worth in the field of conservation.

Hundreds of thousands of hectares of natural veld are under military control.

These areas are used for training and testing purposes, and military activities are planned to cause the least possible disturbance to the natural environment, said a Defence Force statement released in Pretoria this week.

Strict instructions concerning the behaviour of Defence Force personnel towards nature conservation have been issued over the years.

The Defence Force has also been represented on several nature conservation committees.

It has been part of military tradition to keep bases clean and to combat environmental pollution.

But in 1980 the SADF launched a more active and organised campaign to promote conservation.

This has developed so far that competitions in respect of environmental conservation are held in several zones and between bases in South Africa.

Specific personnel on all command levels have been made responsible to oversee these tasks and where suitably qualified national servicemen can be found they are appointed.

On April 18 in Pretoria the acting Chief of Staff Logistics, Rear Admiral A C Mandy, will receive the Endangered Wildlife Trust's trophy for units which have progressed most with nature conservation.

Two days later Admiral Mandy will accept the Caltex floating trophy to be handed to the unit which progressed most with environmental conservation.
Trucking in liquid of life

ZWEILITSHA — Plying Ciskei's dusty and winding roads from dusk to dawn almost daily are 10 South African Defence Force water tankers bringing the liquid of life to drought-stricken areas.

The SADF and their Ciskean counterparts are piloting a co-operative water supply project to the drought-ravaged places. They cart water in army trucks from a water hydrant at Zwelitsha to different localities.

The Director General for Agriculture and Water Affairs, Mr M Dambuzo, said the SADF moved into Ciskei in December with water trucks which had since been increased to ten.

The combined team travels thousands of kilometres a week supplying more than a million litres of water every week.

Mr Dambuzo said the close contact between the two forces had developed a better understanding of one another. The two forces shared the grueling demands of their task.

He said the reaction of the country folk was one of gratitude and hospitality. Relations between the villagers and their benefactors had been enhanced.

When I arrived at a refilling hydrant at Zwelitsha the tankers were surrounded by laughing and happy children. Some climbed on them.

Village residents greeted the arrival of the trucks with cries of friendship and laughter.

The tankers delivered water for human consumption as well as for stock, Mr Dambuzo said.

"For human consumption drums and train tanks are filled and dams are filled for stock," he said.

Villagers brought containers ranging from drums to buckets for their share of water.

Water distributed to the villages was absolutely clean, obtained from hydrants in Zwelitsha and other townships. This was why cholera was not a problem in Ciskei.

Mr Dambuzo said the forces also helped in the distribution of fodder throughout Ciskei.

"The activities of these forces is enormous and we are grateful to have friends like the SADF.

The SADF is based at Ciskei's Jongumso-Amuru Military Base at Izzi near King William's Town.

Pictures and story by Owen Vanga

Rifleman Tobias Tshensene, right, of the Ciskei Defence Force, and Lance-Corporal A. Nel of the SA Defence Force.
Zimbabwe rebels 'train in SA' 

BARARE — A five-man Zapa “military high command” at the Dukwe refugee camp in Botswana was recruiting dissidents for military training in South Africa, the semi-official Zimbabwean newspaper Zana reported yesterday.

It said a reporter travelled to the camp, which houses Zimbabwean and South African refugees 130km west of Francistown, and spoke to a former Zapa commander (a military leader of Dr Joshua Nkomo’s Zapa party).

The Botswana Government has denied that it allows Zapa military training facilities inside its borders and Zana said there was no evidence of such facilities.

Zana said two of the five members of the “high command” were Zapa Central Committee members, while the other three were former Zapa officers who fled to Botswana “to organise a Zapa army to fight against the government of Zimbabwe.”

The report quoted one commander, Mr Majeta Ndele, as saying that, because of the Botswana Government’s opposition, recruits were taken to South Africa for training.

Zana also quoted women refugees as saying that they left Zimbabwe not because of harassment by Fifth Brigade troops but because of drought, curfew, and the stopping of food aid — Sapa
UN Report Claims Massacre, SADF War Losses
Slain leader Mkhize had feared for his life

By Sol Makgabotlane

For almost a year, Driefontein leader Mr Saul Mkhize, who was shot dead at a public meeting last week, had referred repeatedly to threats to his life and property.

The matter was reported to the police.

Addressing the villagers' meeting at which Government officials were present at Cabangani Primary School last year, Mr Mkhize said: "We have lived in our area for 70 years. We have legal titles to the property which we own. But because some decision is made to move us, laws are changed to allow this."

"I have actively sought information regarding the matter of resettlement by letter and representing the people of Driefontein."

"I have acted in a responsible and honest manner. Why then has my life been threatened? Why should these threats be made?"

Mr Mkhize's widow, Mrs Angelina Mkhize who is staying in Tsakane township near Brakpan, said her husband had told her before he left for the fatal meeting in Driefontein on Thursday last week that he had a feeling he was going to die.

"He wanted me to go with him so that I could be next to him but I did not go because I was in great pain from arthritis," Mrs Mkhize said.
Hotel’s disco licence suspended

Staff Reporter

The Langebaan Municipality has provisionally suspended the local hotel’s discotheque licence after reports that visitors had been attacked at the hotel by members of the Defence Force during the Easter weekend.

The hotel’s owners said yesterday that they would appeal against the suspension to the Administrator of the Cape Town.

The Langebaan Town Clerk, Mr F Brand said yesterday the council had held a special joint meeting with representatives of both the South African Police and the Defence Force last Thursday to discuss the unpleasant incidents.

The council had found that allegations against the army had been "possibly exaggerated and even ill-founded" and was told the matter was being thoroughly investigated by the SADF.

One of the co-directors of the hotel, Mr Johan Basson, said yesterday he had been both angered and surprised at the suspension as it put the blame on the hotel instead of on the five SADF members he claimed had started the fighting on Good Friday.

"It is strange the council has suspended the disco licence as the fighting broke out on Good Friday when there was no dancing or loud or even soft background music," he said.

Mr Basson said he had demanded that five soldiers, who were allegedly involved in the fighting on Good Friday, leave the premises on Saturday afternoon at 1pm. He had threatened to close the place if they did not leave.

"The men had left reluctantly and had come back that night to take revenge," Mr Basson claimed.

The police are virtually helpless against the offenders who form groups and take a threatening stance when approached.

"I have personally spoken to the local police chief about the SADF troubleshooters but to no avail," Mr Basson said.
Armscor head gives details of range plans

Staff Reporter

IF THE environmental impact study of the southern Cape coast earmarked for a missile testing range gives Armscor the go-ahead, the new range will be about 10 times larger in scale than the existing range at St Lucia in northern Natal.

Projectiles would be fired, at least once a month, over a distance of between 50 and 70 km and an airfield big enough to handle Mirage fighter jets and C130 transports would have to be built, the executive general manager of Armscor, Mr Fred Bell, said yesterday.

‘Misconceptions’

In an interview with the Cape Times, Mr Bell said there were “many misconceptions” about the envisaged range, and he believed the development would be beneficial to the area’s environment and economy.

He emphasized that all he said yesterday depended on the outcome of the environmental impact study, which Armscor was taking “very seriously”.

Mr Bell said the largest percentage of the area will consist of safety, security and buffer zones.

“Some of the land will be taken over will be farmland and we will be able to stop erosion, eradicate alien vegetation and re-establish the plant life indigenous to the area.”

Beaches and coastline in the active zone would be permanently closed to the public and they would revert to their natural, “pristine” state.

The only angling allowed would be offshore fishing by commercial fishermen.

“These beaches will lie there like the good Lord made them.”

Between 120 and 150 families, about 600 people, including site engineers, scientists, technicians, computer operators, would be moved in permanently.

But no new housing would be built for them. They would have to make use of existing housing, schools, churches, medical and other facilities.

In the establishment of the facility, the corporation would rely as far as possible on local contractors and would utilize locally available materials.

The only permanent accommodation provided by Armscor on the site would be for temporary consultants who needed short-term housing, and there would be no military personnel permanently on the site, with only the pilots of the aircraft and the naval crews coming from the SADF.

Mr Bell said the site would not be a “test range” — “that is something you stick in the desert so you can fire away lots of rockets.”

‘Laboratory’

“...It will be a laboratory...”

Armscor would probably fire test shots at least once a month, although “if the threat to South Africa escalates, then we will obviously have to step up operations.”

The reason Armscor had to move from St Lucia was because “modern warfare demands the development of modern weapons”, and these required far more space than was available at the northern Natal site.
Farmer furious at Armscor

Staff Reporter

A PROMINENT farmer in the Cape Infanta area, whose farm has been earmarked as part of the “target area” for the proposed Armscor missile test range, has reacted angrily to statements that Armscor’s intended development of the coastline will benefit the environment.

Mr John Michler, who has farmed the historic 2 300-hectare Elandspad lands near the Breede river mouth for the past 30 years, said yesterday he was disgusted by statements made to the Cape Times on Tuesday by Armscor’s executive general manager, Mr Fred Bell.

“The farmers in this area have done an incredible amount for the conservation of the region and if there is any erosion at all, I certainly haven’t seen it,” he said. “We continually do our best to keep out any alien vegetation, especially the Rooikrans, and then he has the cheek to suggest there is this chaotic state of affairs.”

He said Mr Bell was trying to “curry favour with the public” by suddenly coming across as someone who was greatly concerned about the environment and had tried to portray local farmers as people who did not care about nature.

“The local farmers have all helped to develop this area into a unique natural region. My farm, for example, abounds with buck which have never been shot at, they don’t even run away when you approach them by car.”
Detention of Commodore D Gerhardt

Mr S A PITMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

1. Whether Commodore D Gerhardt is being held in detention by the South African Police, if so, (a) in terms of what legislation is he being held and (b) for how long has he been held?

2. Whether the South African Police have completed their investigation of this case, if not, when is it anticipated that such investigation will be completed, if so, what was the outcome of the investigation?

3. Whether he will be indicted, if so, when?

4. Whether it is anticipated that any other person or persons will be indicted with him, if so, what other person or persons?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

1. Yes

   (a) Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982

   (b) Since 21 January 1983

2. No, in view of the scope of the investigation it is at this stage not possible to indicate when the investigation will be completed

3. and (4) The Attorney-General will decide on these matters as soon as the investigation is concluded.
Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

1. (a) What person or persons will conduct the environment impact assessment referred to in his reply to Question No 27 on 23 March 1983? (b) What are the terms of reference of such person or persons and (c) when is it anticipated that the assessment will be completed?

2. (a) From what bodies and persons will evidence be taken, (b) in what manner will it be collected and (c) by what date will it have to be submitted?

3. Whether evidence in respect of (a) alternative sites for the proposed test range and (b) socio-economic impact will be considered?

4. Whether the findings resulting from such assessment will be made public, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

1. and 2. The hon. member is referred to my statement on 31 March 1983 regarding the matter. I shall furnish the hon. member with a copy of the statement.

3. (a) No. The terms of reference for this Committee do not include such a mandate.

(b) The socio-economic impacts will be taken into consideration in the execution of the study.

4. It is not at this stage possible to indicate whether or not the findings will be made public.

"Dr W J SNYMAN — [Withdrawn]"
One killed, 14 hurt in bombing

Inquest told of accidental mortar attack

Mall Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Four mortar bombs fired by members of the South African Defence Force on July 10, 1981, during a mock attack on a "Swapo base" in Ovamboland among their own men, killing one and injuring 14 others.

Rifleman Lionel van Rooyen, 19, died from "massive loss of blood" as a result of "a massive injury" to the upper part of his right leg, an Ongangee inquest court found.

The magistrate, Mr. A.H. Eeister, found it was not possible to determine whether anybody was criminally responsible for Rfn. Van Rooyen's death.

Rfn. Van Rooyen's inquest file was filed in Windhoek yesterday.

In a sworn statement before the court the court the officer commanding the unit, Major P. S. Foure, said his unit had been attacking a target when the incident happened.

Contact had been made several times with the observation officer in a light aircraft in order to locate the target.

The artillery had been ordered to attack and four 120mm mortar bombs had fallen among the infantrymen.

A helicopter had been ordered but because of "operational circumstances" arrived only an hour and a half later, Maj. Foure said.

Captain W. H. Hart of the artillery section said in a sworn statement the artillery had been guided by the observation officer in the aircraft, who had supplied the grid reference.

The artillery had attacked a first target successfully and then had adjusted fire for a second target. Three minutes could have elapsed between the final adjusting and the time when the first round of the whole artillery battery reached the target, Capt. Hart said.

"I was told four rounds fell among infantry troops and four beyond them," he said.

Senior officers arrived in half an hour and no errors were found on the mortar sights, he said.

It took about 30 to 40 minutes for helicopterers to fetch the injured, Capt. Hart said.

Major G. A. H. Schoombie testified that his troops were to have been given mortar support while nearing the target. They had been about 1,000m from the target when they heard mortars fall among them, and several of his men had been injured, he said.

The observation officer in the aircraft, Major H. A. Kressler, said he had asked the soldiers to throw smoke-bombs as he could not locate them.

The artillery was supposed to have fired on the target in order to support the soldiers, but he had seen mortars fall in the yellow smoke where the troops were, Maj. Kressler said.
Morale high as 'Dad' goes on parade

By GEHRI STRAUSS
Defence Correspondent

MILITARY history was made in Vryheid yesterday when the first selected draftees for 'Dad's Army' demonstrated their training programme to the South African Press and TV before they were to be discharged from their initial five-day camp today.

After only four days of intensive task-orientated instruction for the special duties the 200 'Salusa Scouts' will carry out, they are still very much civilians in uniform.

The marching was understandably a little creaky in parts and the R-1 rifle marksmanship wasn't always 100 percent on target, but the motivation was there.

Morale and enthusiasm are high among the draftees whose ages range from a 'lighties' of 30 to the 'ou manne' pushing 52.

Cndt George Hattingh, a Vryheid attorney who is Officer Commanding the Northern Natal Commando, of which the 'Salusa Scouts' are now an integral part, said 'The average age is between 30 and 40 but age is irrelevant and appearances are deceptive. There is a lot of very good soldier material here.'

They are drawn from the Vryheid, Utrecht and Paulspetersburg districts where there have been a number of terrorist attacks.

Out of the unspecified thousands between the ages of 17 and 55 who completed a compulsory questionnaire, only a small percentage made it into uniform.

Some were classed medically unfit because of high blood pressure and other age-based ailments in spite of the fact that the medical fitness standard had been considerably lowered for them.

Those who made it came from all walks of life and in all shapes and sizes to be welded by Northern Natal Commando instructors into an effective area defence unit.

Men of the same occupational backgrounds and interests have been sorted into three companies — Company A for farmers, Company B for miners and Company C for townsfolk.

The training of each company varies slightly to cater for their operational requirements and circumstantial needs.

Today South Africa's first contingent of 'Salusa Scouts', armed with their R-1 rifles and ammunition, will disperse to their homes and farms ready, willing and able to defend themselves, their families and their properties in areas where there is a manpower shortage.

Floppy old hat

At the shooting range where Company B — the miners — are undergoing musketry drill and target practice, I speak briefly to Pte Quinton Barr, 46, who in Infantry street is the chief security superintendent at the Vryheid Coronation Colliery.

Most of this is floppy old hat to him. Until 1964 he was in the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police, so he has adapted very easily to military discipline.

Pte Douw de Necker, 36, is a giant of a man in the strong, silent category. It's all new to this soft-spoken Afrikaner, who is a fitter and turner at Utrecht.

He's loving every moment of his training and is absorbed in what he is learning.

A very jolly Pte Viljoen Jordaan, 52, is a shift boss on a Vryheid mine and has twinkling pale blue eyes and a handsome military moustache.

He also has eight children whose ages range between 29 and eight, and if you want to know how old each is you'd better ask his wife, Mama, because that's her department, he says.
‘Dad’s Army’ plan will be extended — colonel

Defence Correspondent

The concept of ‘Dad’s Army’ would be extended to improve the defence capabilities of certain priority areas until the whole of South Africa was served by the force, according to Col Piet Botha, of Defence Headquarters.

Col Botha, of the Chief of Staff (Personnel), who visited the first contingent to be called up and who initiated the scheme, would not disclose which areas were next on the priority list for a call-up of men between the ages of 17 and 55 who had never done any military training.

“We will get round to you chaps in Durban all in good time,” he said.

“I want to make it clear that the “Dad’s Army” will not be trained for counter-insurgency warfare like national service men.

“They will never be sent to the border operational areas and, furthermore, not everyone who is required to register will be called up.

“Allocations will be determined by operational circumstances and only enough men will be selected to fulfil those needs.”

Only a small percentage of registered men in Northern Natal, for instance, had been accepted, including a number who had not been selected but had volunteered.

“The selected men will do an initial five-day course in which they will receive basic training designed to equip them to defend their families and property in their own areas.

“They will be supplied with R-1 rifles and ammunition and will be absorbed by local commando units and will, from time to time, attend additional training camps.

‘Although their official commitment is 12 days a year, they will in fact be “on area defence duty” in their own areas for 365 days a year,’ he said.

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Weekend Argus

Reports

NO warheads or explosives will be tested at the proposed missile range on the southern Cape coast. And the De Hoop Nature Reserve will remain as it is, and open to the public.

Those assurances came today from the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, after he had yesterday visited the tiny village of Skipskop with Armscor chairman Commandant Piet Marais and Defence Force officials.

General Malan confirmed from his home today that he told people in the area that missiles tested there would carry electronic equipment rather than explosive warheads.

Mr Vivian White, chairman of the Bredasdorp Afrikaanse Sakekamer, said today he was assured during the officials' visit to the area that the De Hoop reserve would remain under the control of the Provincial Administration and would not be affected by the projected testing range.

But the row over Armscor's proposed expropriation of land in the area continued yesterday after General Malan's visit.

Few residents knew of the visit. It is believed that their concern was discussed with only one resident, Mr Hennie Groenewald, owner of the only shop and fishing boats in the village.

Mr P Luttig, secretary of the Bredasdorp Sakekamer, said the officials had visited Bredasdorp at the request of the Sakekamer to clear up any misunderstanding over the future of the area and to give an indication of what was proposed.

A meeting attended by members of the Divisional Council, the Bredasdorp Municipality and the Bredasdorp Publicity Association had resolved many doubts, Mr Luttig said.

Areas taken over by Armscor for the missile site would fall under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Administration's Department of Nature Conservation on the same basis as De Hoop, except that the public would not be admitted.

Since news of the Armscor plan broke, residents of Skipskop and surrounding areas have been anxious to talk to officials about their situation and are angry that nothing has been discussed with them.

In a statement after visiting the area yesterday, General Malan said the Government would decide finally on the project "on the recommendation of the impact study committee".

The impact study committee is headed by Dr Douglas Hey, former head of the Cape Department of Nature Conservation.
NEW YORK — Two companies and three of their executives have been indicted in an alleged conspiracy to smuggle American-made defense articles to South Africa, says a United States Government attorney.

HMW Enterprise Inc. of the US and RHC (International) Co Ltd, a Belgian company with offices in Mexico City, were charged with a one-count indictment under the Export Administration Act. The indictment is the first such charge brought under the act.

The indictment accuses HMW of conspiring to export high-technology items to South Africa, where they were to be used in the manufacture of guided missile systems and aircraft components.

The three indicted executives are the owners of HMW and its parent company, RHC. They are charged with operating a scheme to export items to South Africa for use in the manufacture of guided missile systems.

WITNESS OF SHOOTING IS QUIZED

By CHRIS OLCERS

A JOHANNESBURG businessman who was shot while driving in a Germiston road on Tuesday said he was queried by a police officer about the shooting.

Mr Hans Tweed, who was shot in the leg during a hold-up on Tuesday, said he was taken to hospital and then released.

Witnesses said that Tweed had been shot twice in the leg and was taken to hospital.

The police have yet to make any arrests in the case.

Goft ensnared in its own double-speak

Political Correspondent

DAINESE GEORGE

WASHINGTON, DC — The National Party Government has had its own double-speak and ideological contradictions emerge from the budget debate this week and has summed up a widely feeling among political circles.

The National Party, led by Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, has been accused of being inconsistent in its economic policies and of failing to address the needs of the poor.

The government has also been criticized for its handling of the tobacco industry, which has been in crisis for several years.

Witness of shooting is quizzed

By CHRIS OLCERS

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The police have yet to make any arrests in the case.

Rhodes told of employer duties

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Angingo chairman, Mr Baf"Hlou, said last night that the employer had a responsibility to ensure employees were satisfied on the work places and social lives involved in the factory.

Mr Baf"Hlou was addressing a graduation ceremony at Rhodes University in Grahamstoun, where he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

He added that South Africa's "harmful" laws have little effect on political muscle, Mr Baf"Hlou said that the employer had a responsibility to ensure employees were satisfied on the work places and social lives involved in the factory.

By-elections for SWA

Mall Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — By-elections for the white Legislative Assembly will be held on June 22, the Government Gazette announced.

The three vacant seats are at Pionierspark, Windhoek West and Grootfontein.

The National Party has nominated Mr Frenz van Zyl, the MEC for Windhoek West and Mr Victor Verster for Grootfontein.

The Republican Party and Hereditary Parliamentary Party have not yet nominated candidates.

The Administrator-General of the SWA, Mr Pieterse, is expected to announce a general election next week.
British soldiers can join SA army

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON — The British Government will not stop former British Army personnel joining the South African Defence Force or any other army, says Defence Minister Mr. Michael Heseltine. Demands for the British Government to intervene in the SADF's recruitment of former British soldiers follow the death in the 'Operational Area' — according to the SADF — over a year ago of Lieutenant Alan Gingles while he simultaneously held commissions in both the SADF and in the British Army.

Mr. Heseltine confirmed that Lt. Gingles, from Northern Ireland, died in an explosion in Mozambique.

Infuriated by the disclosure that Lt. Gingles still held his British Army commission, the Labour Party opposition spokesman on defence, Mr. Dennis Healey, wrote to Mr. Heseltine calling for intervention.

Mr. Heseltine replied that Lt. Gingles should have asked permission and resigned his commission before joining the SADF.

He wrote: "You also raised the question of whether such permission would be refused in future. The fact is that we are not in a position to refuse such permission."

"An officer is required to resign his commission before joining the forces of a country that does not owe allegiance to the Crown, and if he did not do so then the commission would be removed."
THE United Nations has rejected South Africa's terms for participating in the forthcoming Paris conference on South West Africa and Namibia. The world body will champion Swapo.

A modified version of South Africa's 'fire-torch' symbol will be the emblem of the April 25-29 event, which will promote the goal of a united Namibia under the leadership of Swapo.

Targeted for attack in a series of conference papers are the Western powers and big business.

The papers prepared for the gathering charge that the multinational companies operating in South Africa are the terraces whose actions affect a partnership for plunder with South Africa, "of course, the main benefactors."

They advocate swift imposed economic sanctions as the best way to bring Pretoria to its knees and call anything less "a scenario for catastrophic violence."

The papers are the work of UN staff serving the Council for Namibia under a General Assembly resolution recognizing only its "principle.

South Africa was invited to Paris but told the Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. Jav-Perez de Cuellar, that it would attend only if its chief delegate met the SWA parties in Paris. The UN chief's terse was received this week.

The Bill is being battled backwards and forwards in the legislature, and agreement over the technical details of drafting is proving elusive.

Sources have indicated that the question of exclusive and common uses is the Bill's key to define only a list of exclusive matters.

All matters not defined as exclusive will thus be regarded as matters of common concern between the three chambers.

Short list

It is reliably understood that the list of exclusive matters is short, relating to "culturally sensitive issues like education, community planning, care of the aged, and recreation facilities.

Furious

"We stand to lose a lot if Armsecro moves into this area."

"Mr. Malan appreciated our point of view, but pointed out that nothing was finalised yet."

"He told me that I could continue with my farm for the time being."

But some residents in the tiny fishing village of Slipkop were "furiously" that the Minister and Armsecro officials had not been approached them during the surprise visit.

War veteran Mr. William Norton said: "There are only seven families here and we could easily have called them all together and told us what was going on."

Mr. Henne Grootenewald, shop owner in the village, said he appreciated the visit by the Minister as the local authorities had not acknowledged the local residents on the proposed testing range.

"I made it clear to the Minister that I preferred to stay on at Slipkop instead of receiving financial compensation."

Rhodes honours Joel Mervis

MIT JOEL Mervis, M.P.C., former editor of the Sunday Times, yesterday received an honorary doctorate of literature at the Rhodes University annual graduation ceremony.

The degree was conferred by the chancellor of the university, Dr. Ian MacKenzie, in

BY RICHARD WALKER, PETER MALTREBE

THE Government will table the much-delayed Constitution Amendment Bill before the May 10 by-elections. But it is going to be touch and go, according to informed sources.

We realise it would be fatal for the Government not to have the Bill published in time for the elections. Every effort is being made to finish it," said one source.

Sources have confirmed that the political struggle over the fundamental definitions of what should constitute common affairs between the whites, coloureds and Indians, and what should be exclusive to each, has caused delays but there are technical reasons as well.

This would be in line with the trend suggested by the second report of the President's Council.

Its list of exclusive matters was also short, but went on to define common issues and includes all the major Government portfolio like Defence, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Finance, Agriculture, Internal Affairs, Labour, Sport and Recreation and National Education policy.

But the dispute over the definitions has yet to be finalised at political level, and the Cabinet will have to decide within the next week whether to publish it or not for the by-elections.

The entire constitutional exercise is much more complex than at first predicted.

Heunis: a move of
Arms and the Dad's Army!

By Ron Golden

DAD'S Army shouldn't arms this week in the first exercise of a campaign that will put thousands of older men across the nation under arms — a potentially formidable force armed as a string of guerrilla infiltration units.

Priority Area Number 1 is northern Natal into which terrorists sneak from Swaziland.

So it was in Vryheid that Dad's Army was born on Monday.

And by Friday, more than 200 men for their homes across the northern parts of the province, each armed with a Ril rifle.

There is no way you can make a soldier in five days — and the Defence Force makes no claims to this.

But in those five days, many men, under the direction of younger instructors, found that even in mid-20s there are new horizons — even though they are seen through the sight of a rifle.

When a message was brought home to white South Africans, it was delivered this week on the dusty rifle range at the Vryheid showgrounds not far from the city centre.

Under the Press tent was introducing Dad's Army, with its beer, grog and grey beards, the chilling sound that every man who can cast a rifle must be prepared to defend himself and his country.

The whole theme of Dad's Army is harmony, based on the belief that you cannot suddenly take a veteran from his customary surroundings and throw him into a relatively foreign environment with personal equipment.

So what has happened was that the first intake of Dad's Army was split into three companies — the farmers, the miners and the townsmen. Therefore most of the men bunk with a pal.

And the "out" in the pub in Vryheid, faced with the next call-up, accept this philosophically, saying: "Ag, well, it's got to be done, you know!"

"I'll be the first to admit, the Natal Command officer who organised a media visit to the Vryheid camp on Friday, said: "We have reached the point in Natal where it is necessary to involve everybody."

Describing the area as Commando No 1 priority in the midlands, he said the men came from three districts of northern Natal, Paulspetersburg, Utrecht and Vryheid.

They were woken up at 5 am and are "on duty" for about 12 hours. The men can go to their homes in the evening if they wish, but the majority stay in camp, where there is a bar which serves anything from whisky to beer.

Then their young Defence Force instructors, often 20 years junior to the men they train, are full of praise: "These guys really try," said one of them.

Leslie Roberts, 46, a Vryheid colliery worker who has spent 28 years down the pit, said he was learning to shoot for the first time in his life.

"It is the first time I have done military training and I think it is a wonderful idea, I am sorry now that I wasn't called up before this," said Roberts, the father of five married to a dancer and the eldest son.

"We do a hard day's work, but then we can have a beer in the evening; I find no difficulties in the army. It's not too bad," said Bill Meyer, a bricklayer who works at the Hobane colliery near Vryheid.

"I am enjoying this whole scene very much," he said.

Aged 48, he was missing his wife, 47-year-old Roberts said: "Well, that is something you must get used to.

Most of the men have no military training but those who do are expected to serve 12 days annually. The others may be called up for up to 30 days depending on requirements in their area of residence.

The authorities have made clear there will be call-ups in districts only where there is manpower shortage.

The call-ups apply to men in the 17 to 55 age group who have missed the military net.

The youngest in the first call-up was 30 and the eldest 52.

The taking of certain depots is only to land it is the last tourist to inspect the Natal command area of the Pretoria regiment association.

The 1st Mafikeng all of us
Israel and South Africa: the limitations of military might

SOUTH AFRICANS who struggle to make some sense of the grave but ill-understood political environment may do well to take note of the developments, both from and about Israel in the wake of the recent war.

Israel is not South Africa, of course, and the Middle East is in many ways fundamentally unlike Southern Africa. But in some crucial respects, our recent history will tolerate similar quests for security and survival.

To some extent South Africa's military and political leaders may even have based their broad strategic quations, largely on relevant aspects of the Israeli model. All the more reason, therefore, for knowing what some of these views have been discovering about the consequences and limitations of the very complex of even overwhelming military might to ensure national security. Can the South Africans see the forest for the trees, that even where both societies may seem to be traversing the same road, that this is done at different times and sometimes moving in opposite directions?

More complex

By now many people do understand, however dimly, that the South African situation has come to involve much more than the traditional conflicts between blacks and whites. Britons have evidently come to an awareness with the multi-faceted struggles internal conflicts spill over national boundaries and are no longer just local events. The Natal uprisings which are in part civil wars, and brought together to wipe out all the background of Superpower rivalry.

To counter the "terrorist threat" advents of "liberation movements" operating from external bases, we have been moving toward the unprecedented build-up of our military and security forces, leading to the increasing corruption of our own policy and fraught with consequences for "minority states" who are caught in the middle.

We have not yet come to terms with the complex and confusing features of this unfamiliar new political environment. And it is a disheartening world of low-in-

By ANDRÉ DU TOIT, associate professor of political philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch

By Yehoshua was reflecting a basic shift in national perception that we were not even in every war to discover the extent of our power. There is also no longer any belief that the Magnificent Seven of brave little David defending himself and adapt to the new one of a fat sheriff out to create order in the Wild West.

POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE

The same theme was taken up in what might perhaps be considered the political testament of Nahum Goldmann, for many years president of the World Jewish Congress. In an article on the theme of "Israel's future, published in the German weekly Die Zeit a few days before his death last August, Goldmann wrote: "Unquestionably, Israel will gain a military victory. However, Israel has little reason to be proud of this: it is possible to win battles after battle and still lose a war. Up to now every military victory on the part of Israel has only led to new political difficulties. An Israeli whose main achievements are military victories -- an Israel that concentrates all its energies on military superiority, for example -- will lose the image of the Jewish people in the eyes of non-Jews. On the long run, this would endanger no less than the very foundation of its existence."

Commentary

But perhaps the most eloquent expression of these new doubts and apprehensions can be found in "The Longest War", an impassioned commentary.

Extraordinary gains

Yet our might and superiority have not brought peace, nor helped us achieve security. What good is power if it is incapable of gaining these objectives?" What is necessary is an open reappraisal of what military power as such can possibly achieve.

The problem is particularly acute in relation to the crucial Palestinian question in fact, it now appears that Israel's military successes, far from solving the Palestinian problem, have proceeded in bringing it home. First on the West Bank, and now in Lebanon, the Gaza war have resulted in substantial and increasing the number of Palestinians to be accommodated within Israeli society itself.

Significantly, Robert W. Tucker, who otherwise has provided perhaps the most articulate defence of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, concluded his article in the American journal Foreign Affairs with this point. It is a victory for us, Tucker says, they have created circumstances that are bound to lead to the "internationalization of the Palestinian problem". And this, he predicts, will prove to be more divisive than any issue that has before in the state's brief history.

Security

Indeed, here the full limitations of reliance on military power become apparent as well as the need for political solutions. "While Israelis avoid saying it to themselves, they (now) recognize that there is no military solution to security problems," writes Timmerman Israel. The invasion of Lebanon in June 1982, aimed at re-

Mr Begin (top) and General Sharon political contradictions and military moves

At the West Bank, but let's hold enough Palestinians in Trans-Jordan for the needs of the Israeli construction industry and the sweeping of our streets -- the South Africa of the Middle East."

And here are the terms in which A B Yehoshua describes much of the present-day prospect "Israel will slowly be forced to part with democracy as well, and to adopt some of the methods of the South African government in order to maintain this national order."

It is surely food for thought that in Israel's eyes the South African alternative should appear in this light. Perhaps it may be some small compensation for if for their own part South Africans, who all too often continue to assume that if military might is the final resort, could learn something from Israel's recent experiences in this regard.

"Afrikaner Political Thought and Documents, Vol. I (1780-1940)" by André du Toit and Hermann Gilsome, has just been published by David Philip, Cape Town.

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tensity guerilla wars and counter-insurgency strategies, of sabotage, hot pursuit and pre-emptive strikes across national boundaries, of proposals for non-aggression pacts and regional development schemes countered by charges of deliberate destabilization, of national security priorities and intensive international diplomacy. We are told to think of it in terms of a "total strategy" to counter a "total onslaught". But just how much is that supposed to explain?

We know that our military leaders have said that the struggle cannot be won by military means only and that a political solution must provide the larger part of the answer. But just what does that amount to in terms of our recent policy towards, for example, the abortive coup in the Seychelles, the Maseru raid, Unita and Swapo, or the rebels in Mozambique? It is all very confusing.

The base of PLO operations against Israel was, but was the last step in this determined effort to resolve the conflict once and for all, if necessary by the last resort of military might?

But this is not quite the way it happened. Unlike in the past, the decisive victories in earlier wars Israel now found itself drawn into a long and confused conflict with heavy losses and unanticipated consequences.

Far from settling matters once and for all, Israel's military victories merely served to generate new and ever-intractable political problems, both at home and abroad. With this a new debate started among Israelis, and among Jews the world over, about how the peace must be consolidated.

Alredy in the first month of the Lebanon war the Israeli novelist A....on the Lebanon war written by the Argentinian journalist and human rights activist Jacobo Timerman, now an Israeli resident, sees the Lebanon war as the logical outcome of the profound militarization of Israeli society, it follows naturally from the rise to power of men like Begin and General Ariel Sharon for whom any political contradiction could be resolved with the proper military move. The build-up of military might creates an inexorable momentum of its own. "When an army is convinced of victory," writes Timerman, "its capacity for transmitting this conviction is overwhelming. Nothing can stop it".

When military victory has been achieved, however, the costs and consequences begin to appear. Abroad the victorious power soon finds itself with the difficult responsibilities of maintaining political order in an extended, complex and unstable region. At home dissent and opposition begin to mount, fueled by the continuing losses in a war whose very purposes have become unclear.

Moreover, the death and destruction wrought by Israel's overwhelming military superiority in what was clearly no more than a defensive action called forth even more unsettling questions. Hitherto, Jews were always the victims. Now they were in danger of losing something invaluable to...

This time, it carried the official imprimatur of the Novosti Press Bulletin.

It was linked to a quite different account published in the Paris-based publication, Jeune Afrique, which had carried a report suggesting that the American Northrop Aviation had invited South Africa's air force chief to join in testing its latest fighter plane.

Concerns about the linking of the cruise missile story to the alleged invitation by Northrop Aviation led the US State Department to order an investigation into Jeune Afrique's story.

The State Department claims its inquiry showed that while a 'letter' from Northrop along the lines indicated had indeed been sent to a number of foreign air force leaders, the name of South Africa had been forged to replace that of another country.

A few weeks later, the cruise story had gone full circle to resurface in Mozambique.

On February 22, Radio Maputo quoted Mr. Marcelino dos Santos, a leading member of Mozambique's ruling party, as saying: "In that way, virtually the entire African continent will be under the thumb of the Pentagon because these missiles are capable of carrying nuclear charges many times more powerful than the Hiroshima A-bomb over a distance of 3,700 km".

The story of the secret agreement next appeared as an accepted fact in Sofia, where the Bulgarian Communist Party daily, Rabotnichesko Delo, wrote three days after the Radio Moscow broadcast: "During the last few days, it has become known that the US, South

The US State Department has offered five points to disprove the allegations that America is engaged in a nuclear conspiracy with South Africa and Israel.

- Even before the UN arms embargo against South Africa, the US had instituted its own arms ban. (However, it should be pointed out that this was only a partial ban, and shot through with ambiguities.)

- That the US does not believe that "violence is the answer to South Africa's political problems" — a policy stressed by Vice-President Bush during his recent visit to Africa.

- In January, the US clarified its application of the US arms embargo by specifying that items controlled for human rights purposes and for nuclear, non-proliferation purposes (even computers with potential application to nuclear weapons programmes), would continue to be banned for export to the South African military or police.

- The US government is engaged in fostering a dialogue with the South

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Star
Where God's men are in the middle

By Peter Honey
Argus Foreign Service

ONIPA (Owambo) - Bishop Kleopas Dumeni gazed out across the churchyard at the group of South African soldiers trudging past on the road, their landmine detectors sweeping carefully over the white Owambo sand.

"They pass here every morning," he remarks. "They say they are here to protect us, but the people of Owambo don't see it that way."

"For them the word 'protection' has come to mean to be beaten."

He acknowledged that several church workers and missionaries had been killed or injured in landmine blasts and terrorist attacks in recent years.

But the bishop made it clear he was holding not only Swapo responsible.

We sat in the bishop's office in the headquarters complex of the Evangelical Lutheran Owambo-Kavango Church (ELOC) at Onipa, a mission station 20 km east of the capital, Ondangwa.

Through the window one could see the soldiers moving past the church's printing press - a new building and press provided with foreign funds after two earlier presses were destroyed by saboteurs never officially identified.

On their way, the soldiers acted out their standing orders with cool deliberation.

The detached ritual seemed to epitomize the gulf of mutual distrust which has developed between the security forces and the people of Owambo in the shadow of a 16-year-old guerrilla war.

Somewhere in that gulf lie the churches - Anglican, Roman Catholic and, perhaps more notable in recent years, ELOC.

Senior security force officers privately express their conviction that ELOC supports Swapo. In oblique terms ELOC states its belief that the security forces are responsible for most of the brutality committed against civilians in the operational area.

"The government sees the church as a supporter of Swapo, but that is not our understanding," Bishop Dumeni recently told a gathering of local and overseas Lutheran Church leaders who had gathered in Owambo to celebrate ELOC's centenary.

"We support all those who fight for justice and human rights, and who try to implement peace through peaceful means."

"We are not on one side or the other. We do not preach against the government. We just want peace."

Then, in poignant terms, he spelt out his, and his church's dilemma:

"Some guerrillas come to us at night for communion."

"If I give it to them in my house, and South African soldiers find them, I know my house may be burned."

"But I give them communion,"

Several weeks later, in his office, he again spoke of the church's predicament.

The South African Government expected ELOC to preach the "pure gospel," but that was meaningless to the church.

There are constant reminders of South African military presence in the Owambo operational area where, in spite of 16 years of guerrilla war, civilian life holds on to a medium of normality.

"We cannot separate the church from our situation," he said.

ELOC was made up of members of the community it served, and many of these members had been mutilated or jailed.

Members of the security forces, he said, had disrupted church services. Money was offered to members of the congregation to inform on fellow churchgoers and pastors.

Recently what Bishop Dumeni believes was a third attempt to sabotage the Onipa press failed when an explosive projectile passed through the roof of the building and failed to detonate. The army had paid compensation.

Bishop Dumeni says suggestions that he should serve on the existing security liaison committee which was set up last year to hear complaints about security force maltreatment.

Swapo, he says, has many members who are also church parishioners - "they are our sons and daughters."

As regards the marxist element in Swapo's leadership, the church was convinced that Africa was over-emphasizing that ideology in a propaganda effort to discredit the organisation.

ELOC, he said, had three pastors working alongside three Anglican priests in Swapo camps in Angola.

"The matter has been complicated by trying to fight the ideology with guns. Why not with another ideology?"

"There are many claims about marxism - that it will destroy the church. Our argument, then, is that we should be given the chance to confront that ideology with Christianity," the bishop said.

His challenge is far more than bravado, for with more than 315,000 adherents ELOC enjoys the support of about half the inhabitants of Owambo and Kavango (an equivalent following of about a third of the total SWA/Namibian population), making it by far the territory's largest church.

It is an almost entirely black church, with only a handful of black theologians at the Paulinus Theological Seminary at Ojimbingwe, which ELOC shares with its two Lutheran sister churches.

Because of this it is closely associated with the nationalistic aspirations of the territory's northern inhabitants.

Since 1963 it has conducted mission work inside Angola, and seven years ago began work for the Finnish Mission Society in Senegal, where it claims about 2,000 followers.

Born out of the Lutheranism practiced by the Finnish missionaries, it was not until 1984 that the church's synod decided ELOC should become an independent church.

Two years ago, when its first black bishop, the Right Reverend Leonard Aula, was elected, ELOC had fewer than half its present-day following.

The church based its activities on three principles, Bishop Dumeni said:

1. Preaching the Gospel
2. Training and education through self-help
3. The present church of its own congregation.

The mission also enrolled nurses and midwives at the Onandjokwe Lutheran Hospital near Onipa.

"Our aim is to help the individual in the totality of his personality, and not to neglect his whole development," Bishop Dumeni said.

In the circumstances of war this is a difficult challenge, says ELOC leader, 41-year-old Dr Thomas Shivute, director of the church's Christian Education and Conference centre at Ongwediva.

"In the sense of interpreting the Gospel for our situation, it is often difficult - for example, the concept of 'praying for one's enemies' is difficult for our Christians to accept sometimes."

"But for all the problems the church will continue with its prophetic message, no matter who comes to power in this country," he said.
The Gerhardt Factor

Was arrest of spy in SA first link in West crackdown on KGB?

By NEIL HOOPER
in Johannesburg and
RAY JOSEPH in London

RUSSIA'S KGB spy network is under siege — and as spy after spy is unmasked and expelled, analysts are considering South Africa's "Gerhardt Factor" in the unfolding drama.

After what is regarded as the worst week for them since Britain sent home 196 Soviet suspects in a spectacular swoop 12 years ago, it seems that Western governments are coordinating a crackdown against Moscow's agents.

The Gerhardt Factor revolves around Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, 47, of the Simonstown Naval Dockyard, and his wife Ruth, 41, who were arrested at the end of January on suspicion of working for the Kremlin.

South African intelligence officers say that the arrest of the Gerhardts led to the identification and arrest of several KGB spies operating in the West.

This view is supported by some observers in London who say the detention of the Gerhardts was the first link in a chain of events involving alleged Soviet agents which has reverberated around the Western world.

Soviet defector

Other analysts, however, trace the current crackdown on the KGB back to the defection at the beginning of this year of a Soviet agent.

The Soviet defector was a Moscow desk man who went on a rare field trip to western Europe and took the opportunity to seek asylum.

Once in Europe he contacted the Americans through one of his own agents and, after a deal was struck, he was spirited off to the US.

His debriefing, according to informed sources, has so far yielded information of dozens of Soviet agents who, until then, were unknown.

Since then there has been a rash of apparently unrelated incidents involving Soviet agents — beginning with the arrest of Commodore Gerhardt and his wife.

Soon after that Britain expelled a Russian official of the International Wheat Organisation in London, Belgian security men arrested a Soviet sales manager as he was collecting information, the Dutch Government expelled a third secretary at the Soviet Mission in The Hague, and Italy picked up two Soviet citizens on espionage charges.

Then, last weekend, three Soviet agents in London were expelled from Britain after being named as spies by the KGB defector.

Within days Spain expelled one Russian diplomat and "requested" three others to leave.

And early this week, France expelled four diplomat, journalists and Soviet residents.

Although the Russians described the expulsions as political, a statement from the French Ministry of the Interior said the agents had been particularly active in the military domain.

French internal intelligence services had uncovered a "systematic search by several Soviet Union secret services agents for scientific, technical and technological information on military issues."

Through all this, what is clear is that the Gerhardts are regarded by the intelligence community as key figures.

It is now claimed by intelligence sources that their involvement was such that they paid cloak and dagger visits to Moscow.

The couple, it is believed, travelled on South African passports to Switzerland, where they collected Russian passports held in a bank safety deposit box.

Illegal espionage

It was learned reliably this week that police investigating the case against the Gerhardt have been holding talks with Attorney-General of the provinces of South Africa, and that charges are likely to be drawn up against the two shortly.

The Attorney-General are being consulted because the couple allegedly committed various illegal espionage acts in the different provinces, at various times during their years of alleged spying activities.

According to international intelligence sources, Gerhardt became a Soviet spy 19 years ago for ideological reasons.

The detention of Commodore Gerhardt is believed to have been the climax to a 15-year search by Western intelligence agents for a major security leak of NATO secrets.

The first indication that a Soviet agent operating in the West was passing on NATO secrets came from Russian spy, Yuri Nikolaevitch Loginov, who was arrested in Johannesburg in 1967.

Loginov was interrogated extensively until he was finally swopped for 10 captured West German agents.

Interest in the activities of this mysterious agent was rekindled when another Soviet spy, Major Alexei Kotov, was arrested at Jan Smuts Airport in July 1980.

He too is believed to have confirmed during interrogation that a major Soviet agent was passing on vital secrets to Russia.
How many Brits in SADF?

LONDON Defence Minister Michael Heseltine is being asked to disclose how many former British soldiers are serving with South African forces.

The question has been raised in a letter by Labour MP Stanley Newens.

"I have sent a copy of my letter to the Foreign Secretary, Mr Francis Pym," he said yesterday.

"There must be a risk of serious diplomatic embarrassment if any of these Britons should be captured in raids on countries around South Africa."

There are estimated to be at least 300 former British servicemen in the SADF, including about 50 officers. They are able to retain their British nationalities by taking three-year contracts which effectively make them mercenaries.

Several Britons have been killed in commando and sabotage raids. One was Sergeant Robert Hutcherson, 22, from Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire. He died in early 1981 near Maputo, Mozambique.

Another was Sandhurst-trained Lieutenant Alan Gingles, killed during an incident on a railway line in Mozambique.

Former SAS members are reported to be engaged in the war along the Namibian border. Several have been killed.

Most of the Britons in the SADF were in the Rhodesian Army during the UDI years.

The Observer reports that South Africa has recruited from Australia and New Zealand as well as Britons.

Mr Newens says he will press the Defence Secretary to impose severe penalties on British ex-soldiers still on the reserve list who volunteer to "fight for apartheid."
'Promised Land' is off the ban list

CAPE TOWN - The Promised Land is no longer undesirable.

The Publications Appeal Board had ruled that a publication, The Case and Sound Red Tape in English and Afrikaans, was no longer undesirable.

The directorate set aside a committee decision that it was undesirable.

The appeal board also decided Sexual Practices, The Story of Human Sexuality, by Edgar Gregerseh, was not undesirable - but that it might not knowingly be sold, hired out or lent to people under the age of 18.

A committee decided to review that The Bastard and Port Paul, by Frederieke Bleikind, was no longer undesirable and that Stanley Bekker's His Bokked April May 1948, published by Janus, Kalamazoo, be deleted from the list of

By Andrew Walker

SADF raids ‘may bring in Russians’

"Quite apart from the Western powers, whom she appears to hold in no particular esteem, she may have to contend with the Russian Union.

"As long as South Africa insists on interfering, even to pre-empt attacks by the ANC, the Frontline states will see no recourse but to ask for help from outside."

"There seems every likelihood that the more implacable and unyielding South Africa remains, the more they will feel impelled to look to Moscow, and the greater is the danger of Soviet influence."\n
SADF raids had given the USSR the opportunity to sell 135 fighter aircraft, 527 tanks, 704 armoured cars, 778 troop carriers and 738 medium artillery pieces to Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia as well as 30 armoured cars to Botswana.

"Yet one ought to be wary of pressing the analysis too far. For the Soviet Union has no wish to encourage her clients to involve themselves in a conventional confrontation with South Africa which they would almost certainly lose without substantial Soviet assistance."

"There is little prospect of it being forthcoming," Mr Croker said.

"The USSR, for the moment, cannot afford to extend her commitments in Southern Africa above and beyond their present level."

"Nevertheless the West's position in the region has been seriously undermined by South Africa's increasingly confident use of her forces."

"Having embarked on a peace process the US may find that, as it evolves, she will not be able to ignore the threat faced by many of the states with whom she has worked so assiduously to reach a settlement in Zimbabwe and Namibia."

He concludes that the US "may well have to ask herself whether a diplomatic clash with Pretoria can be postponed, much less avoided, for much longer."
Britons up in arms

"Our young men in South African uniform are not mercenaries"

FAMILY and friends of a former sergeant in the South African Army are furious with a British Labour MP for calling British nationals who fight in the South African Defence Force "mercenaries."

"Just because some soldiers have British passports and volunteer for military service, it doesn't make them mercenaries," said Briton John Hutley, brother-in-law of Sergeant Robert Hutchinson who was killed in action early in 1981 near Maputo.

He was commenting on a report in the Sunday Tribune last week in which Labour MP Stanley Newens claimed there were at least 300 former British servicemen in the SADF, including about 50 officers.

Mr. Newens said there would be a "risk of serious diplomatic embarrassment if any of these Britons should be captured in raids on countries around South Africa."

Soldiers are able to retain their British nationalities by taking three-year contracts which "effectively make them mercenaries.

He added that most of the Britons in the SADF had been in the Rhodesian Army during the UDI years.

Mr. Newens said it would press the British Defence Secretary to impose severe penalties on British-born soldiers still on the register who volunteered for "fighting purposes."

"He told me that Robert was a soldier in the SADF at the time of his death." He had joined the arm through friends of his father's, and as he was not a civilian, he was not fighting for gain. He was fighting for the wages of an South African soldier of the rank.

"Robert was an ex-British soldier and had a British passport which did not make him a mercenary."

"Being a soldier was what Robert was good at. He was a good soldier."

He said that being accepted as a mercenary was a matter of public record, and that any conscientious objector would be found guilty of desertion.

On the question of the number of British-born soldiers in the SADF, he said, "We, like most other armed forces, are not able to reveal the compositions and strengths of the SADF nor the personal details of serving members."
Armscor: Protest by thousands

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of Capetonians have added their protests to the outcry against the proposed takeover of the De Hoop Nature Reserve by Armscor to establish a missile-testing range.

A petition organised by the Cape branch of the SA Wildlife Society had been "very successful", organisers said at the weekend.

They added that they expected to recover the full backing of the society's 25 000 members.

The petition was "strictly apolitical". They said a 13 000-hectare tract would be closed to the public if the Arniston-Cape Towns takeover by Armscor occurs.

The government would take the final decision on the proposal after recommendations made by an environmental impact study committee, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in a statement at the weekend.

The statement followed his second visit to De Hoop - accompanied by the chairman of Armscor, Commandant Piet Marais, the head of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, and other senior officers.

General Malan said he had still to inform himself "of all the circumstances and to answer questions from the affected community".

The local MP, Mr Alten Goldenhuys, met a group of representatives of the area including heads of the Cape Nature Conservation Society.

The chairman of the Bredasdorp Afrikaans Sakekamer, Mr Vivian White, said talks between General Malan, Commandant Piet Marais, and members of various Bredasdorp organisations had "cleared up a lot of misconceptions" about the proposed site.

Mr White said General Malan had assured them the test area would not be used to test warheads or explosive ammunition and no military units would be stationed there.

...
Bluff mystery solved — tear-gas

The mysterious 'gaseous substance' which caused smarting eyes and other discomfort to some residents on Durban Bluff last Friday was tear-gas.

It came, not from the S.A. Navy base at Salisbury Island as many believed, but from the No 1 Recce Commando Regiment base on the restricted area of the Bluff.

An apologetic officer commanding the Recce, Col Andre Beithner, said yesterday that the regiment had been in a training session involving tear-gas on Friday afternoon. He said:

'Unfortunately the wind suddenly changed direction and the gas was blown into a part of the residential section of the Bluff,' he said.

At the weekend people complained to the Mercury that a mysterious gaseous substance had caused smarting eyes, headaches, burning sensations on exposed skin and irritation to throats and noses.

As far as could be ascertained nobody required medical attention.
Mr John Wiley, Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, yesterday named the committee to assist Chairman Dr Douglas Hey conduct the environmental impact study on the proposed weapons test range site at the De Hoop Reserve near Cape Infanta.

They are Mr. G. A. Aggenbach, President of the National Wool Growers' Association; Mr. H. du P. Wes, chairman of the Overberg Regional Development Association; Professor R. F. Fuggle and Dr. A. E. F. Heydorn, both of the Habitat Council; Commandant P. G. Marais, chairman of Armscor; Mr. W. O. Morsbach, director of Nature and Environmental Conservation; Cape Provincial Administration; Mr. J. G. van Zyl, senior planner, Department of Constitutional Development and Planning; and Mr. H. J. Grove, Department of Environment Affairs.

Interested parties are invited to send submissions to the Secretary, Mr. J. G. S. Malan, Armscor Testing Site Committee, c/o Department of Environment Affairs, Private Bag X2005, Cape Town 8000.
Bishops call for SADF withdrawal

PORT ELIZABETH The synod of bishops of the Church of the Province of South Africa has called for the “withdrawal of all military presence from Namibia as soon as possible” following a meeting of the synod in Windhoek.

In a statement issued by the Right Reverend Bruce Evans, Bishop of Port Elizabeth, the bishops also call on the government and other bodies concerned with the future of Namibia to take “immediate and urgent” steps to ensure the independence of that country with the minimum of delay.

The bishops support the call by the Council of Churches in Namibia for the immediate implementation of United Nations resolution 435 to bring an end to hostilities because “it was clear to those who travelled to Ovamboland that the large majority of the people there neither want the South African Defence Force in their land nor regard the South African Government as representing their best interests, welfare or protection.”

The bishops, eight of whom spent two days in the northern archdeaconry which includes the operational area, said they were “appalled beyond words at the destructive effect of violence upon people, communities, property and land as well as upon those who perpetrate it.”

They point out that the beginning of hostilities meant that most of the work of the church came to a halt “because of the enforced closure of schools and hospitals and the destruction of buildings, as well as the harassment of clergy, Christian workers and the local population.”

In addition, the disruption of community life, the fear, suspicion and hostility, and the personal suffering which are the result of war together with the destruction of homes and crops makes the continuing hostilities seem an irresponsible and wicked waste of those resources, human and material, which are involved in armed conflict.”

The statement comes in the wake of a report prepared by a standing committee under the chairmanship of Bishop Evans at the triennial synod of the church on escalating militarism in Southern Africa.

The report which described the presence of the SADF in Namibia as immoral and declared that it “occupied the country as a foreign power” was accepted by the synod. — DDC
Soldier stole rifle to swap for drugs

Preto  Correspondent

A national serviceman who said he was a drug addict was sentenced by the Pretoria Regional Court to a total of five years' jail suspended for 10 years for theft and dealing in drugs.

Raymond Page (19) of One Military Hospital Voortrekkerhoogte had pleaded guilty to charges of stealing an FN rifle from the South African Defence Force and possessing 32 Mandrak tattoos and 400 dagga cigarettes.

The drug sentences were postponed on condition that he attends the Aurora Rehabilitation Clinic.

The was evidence earlier that Page and a number of other men who are being prosecuted separately stole the rifle late last year. Page admitted exchanging it for 32 Mandrak tattoos and 400 dagga cigarettes. He said he was addicted to drugs.

A probation report said Page's addiction was real and he had previous convictions for possessing dagga.

The magistrate, in his judgment, said the offence was serious, and although Page had previous convictions, his personal circumstances had to be taken into account.

Worker in death case

The Star Correspondent

An elderly woman was gunned down by a former employee in the lounge of her home. It was claimed in a Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Simon Ngera (19), of Kwaggafontein, pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder and one of robbery with aggravating circumstances.

The State alleges that Mrs Gretchen Elizabeth Uys (46) was in the lounge of her home in Elandshook, Colign, when Mr Ngera shot her through the closed window before stealing her wristwatch.

The trial is continuing.

SAP his life says moth

By Trevor Jones

"When your son is involved in something dangerous, you always try to prepare yourself for the worst. But when it happens it is still a great shock," says Mrs J Meissener of Norwood Johannesburg.

Her son, Jacobus Henry, a 26-year-old sergeant in the South West Africa counter-insurgency unit, died in the operational area yesterday after a clash with SWAPO.

The Meissener family last saw Jacobus in December before he returned to duty in the operational area.

He had just spent two months at home recovering from a bullet wound in his face, received in October last year when travelling in the turret of a police vehicle.

The blond policeman had been a member of the South African Police Service for eight years and had spent much time on the borders of South Africa and Namibia.

Sergeant Meissener finished his schooling at the Helpmekaar Boys High School in 1975 and

He's playing a song without end

By Gavin Engelbrecht, West Rand Bureau

A young Welkom clerk last night broke the 230-hour world record for non-stop guitar-playing, winning himself a place in the Guinness Book of Records.

Mr Henne Joubert (23), of the Welkom Receiver of Revenue's office, started his marathon playing session on April 8 in Andries Pretorius Street in Krugersdorp. He passed the 230-hour mark at 9 pm last night.

The previous record was set up by an Englishman, Mr John Marshall, in Bridgend, Nottingham, in February, 1981.

Still looking surprisingly fresh, Mr Joubert said he intended to continue until the 300-hour mark to make the effort "worthwhile". He is allowed a rest every hour, or two hours every 24.

His only complaint was that his feet were swollen and painful.

A doctor has examined him and certified him fit to continue playing.

3 robberies later, cashier is jitted
NATIONAL SERVICE

Imigrants who dodge defence

All should share the burden, says MARTIN SPRING

As a father with a son now doing
his national service on the border,
I have a particular interest in the
question of those who are managing
to avoid this onerous obligation —
for whatever the reason.

Recently there has been a furor
over conscientious objectors. Yet
although important issues of prin-
ciple are involved, the numbers
are trifling. The Defence Minister
said in Parliament recently that
361 religious objectors were in
detention.

No obligation

There is no way of quantifying
the number of political objectors
who have left the country rather
than do national service, but I
doubt it is more than a few
thousand.

Much more important is the
question of the estimated 140,000
white males who live permanently
in this country yet have no obliga-
tion to serve in its defence. I am
referring to those who are not
South African citizens.

Not for them the loss of two
years of their lives — they are able
to further their education or jobs
while their schoolfriends or busi-
ness rivals, identical to them in all
respects except citizenship, suffer
a permanent disadvantage.

Not for them the continuing ca-
reer-disrupting call-ups extending
over 12 years after completion of
two years' fulltime service, and
amounting to almost another two
years of lost business experience.

Not for them, either, the liability
of being called to the colours at
any time up till the age of 55.

What this all adds up to is an
enormous penalty imposed on
white male citizens in comparison
with those they have to compete
against for jobs, career advance-
ment and success in business.

Many of these non-citizens were
born in this country, have never
lived outside it, and have no inten-
tion of emigrating. Their reasons
for hanging on to foreign citizen-
ship may be quite justifiable. But
that is no reason why they should
escape all obligation to defend the
many advantages that life in this
country offers them.

No argument

One reason given for the Gov-
ernment's failure to rectify this
situation is that a foreign national
cannot be expected to fight for
South Africa. This is an argument
that has carried no weight in other
countries, such as the US and Rh-
denia, in the recent past.

Another reason advanced is that
it would be damaging to morale to
have conscripts in the Defence
Force who resented having to do
service. Yet apparently this argu-
ment holds no weight when consid-
ering the situation of those who are
citizens, and who oppose national
service on political grounds.

A third argument is that immi-
grant would be discouraged, re-
cent immigrants would flee to
their countries of origin, and busi-
ness would be hurt if national ser-
vice obligations were extended to
non-citizens.

Period of grace

This point could easily be met by
allowing an extensive period of
grace for new immigrants, perhaps
as much as five years, before they
are subjected to national service
obligations.

After five years here I would
think any immigrant has made up
his or her mind whether or not he
or she wishes to stay permanently
— in which case national service
should be regarded as much as an
inescapable obligation as income
tax.

* Martin Spring is editor/publisher of South African Newsletter and Personal Finance and publisher of several other news-
letters. He was the first chief editor of the Citizen, and before that chief editor of the Finance Gazette and deputy editor of the
Financial Mail. As immigrant himself, he was naturalised in 1964.
Police help sought in search for soldier

By ROBIN LARSEN

EAST LONDON — The South African Defence Force this week enlisted the aid of the SA Police in their search for a missing Aliwal North soldier and arranged for his picture to be screened on the television programme "Police File."

Corporate Andries Strauss went missing on November 17 after he was allegedly dropped some 50 km from his base near Rundu in the operational area in South West Africa and ordered to walk back as punishment for an alleged misconduct.

The SADF mounted an intensive search for Cpl Strauss but has found no trace of him, an SADF spokesman said yesterday.

"We approached the SA Police for assistance and asked them to screen Cpl Strauss' picture on the Police File television programme," he said.

The picture was viewed by viewers on Tuesday.

I must stress, however, that the police are not involved in the actual search. This is entirely in the hands of the SADF," he said.

According to the spokesman, it is believed Cpl Strauss may have walked in the opposite direction to his base and been taken by a passing motorist to Windhoek from where he could have returned to South Africa.

It was unlikely he had been set upon by animals in the bush as he had his rifle with him and search parties which included highly skilled bushmen trackers would have found pieces of torn clothing he said.

"We have also failed to uncover even the slightest of evidence which would suggest Cpl Strauss was captured by enemy terrorists. It is also known that there were no insurgents in the area at the time of his disappearance," he added.

An earlier SADF statement said it was "highly unlikely that a man of Cpl Strauss' experience — he had been in the Permanent Force for three years at the time of his disappearance — would have walked in the direction of Angola."

The area in which he went missing is close to the Omega Camp which houses 201 Battalion for Bushmen. It is also sparsely populated apart from the military camps.

Meanwhile, a preliminary hearing will be held in Rundu next week to determine whether anyone was criminally responsible for Cpl Strauss' disappearance.

Cpl Strauss' father could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

— DDR
The 'regional bully' of Southern Africa

Argus Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA was applying a wide range of policies towards her neighbours, which in some cases included clandestine operations over the country's borders.

This was the view of Mr Michael Spicer of the South African Institute of International Affairs and Mr Joseph Lelyveld, South African correspondent of the New York Times, two of three speakers at an open meeting on destabilisation at Stellenbosch University last night.

A DENIAL

The third speaker, Mr Chris Rencken, M.P. for Benoni and chairman of the National Party's Parliamentary study group on foreign affairs, denied that the Government was involved in any attempts to destabilise its neighbours.

The meeting was organised by a student group, the Stellenbosch Actuele Aangeleentheids Krug (SAAK), and was attended by leading academics from the university and from the University of Cape Town.

"Our black neighbours regard us as something of a regional bully, a desperado, the chief perpetrator of the biggest evil of the twentieth century - racism. They see us as the dominant power of the region who is using that power to maintain the status quo," Mr Spicer said.

HAWKS AND Doves

There had been a rise of the military in South African decision-making and in the conduct of foreign policy as a result of the breakdown in the 1970s of the buffer areas around the country.

This had led to the emergence of hawks, who supported a policy of destabilisation, and doves who felt the military option should only be used as a last resort. But the country still did not appear to be pursuing the same policy towards all her neighbours and it could be asked whether there was a single co-ordinated policy.

Rather there appeared to be a mixture of policies ranging from the Seychelles debacle and the sort of unauthorised operation which led to the shooting of three Defence Force soldiers inside Zimbabwe, to the recent raid on African National Congress operatives in Maseru.

Mr Spicer warned that escalating violence in Southern Africa invited increasing interference by the Soviet Union, which was "stirring the cauldron of our problems".

NO SINGLE POLICY

Mr Lelyveld said he tended to lean towards the view that there was no single destabilisation policy by South Africa "but that there is a wide range of policies, some of which involve clandestine across the border operations."

He had got the impression during an interview with the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, that the South African Government's main concern was "terrorist activity launched from neighbouring countries an the Government did not appear to be concerned about what went on in its own government there was in neighbouring states."

"In the case of Mozambique, for instance which has an unabashed Marxist government, the bottom line as far as the South African government is concerned appears to be that if Mozambique neutralised the ANC they could be as Marxist as they pleased."

Mr Lelyveld said that while he had no personal knowledge of the first major attack by the Mozambican dissidents on fuel depots in Beira, he had gained the impression from conversations with diplomats that this was when the Western powers first began to suspect South African involvement in the activities of dissident groups in Mozambique.

The Beira raid had been an extremely sophisticated operation, with indications that some of those involved had arrived on the scene by sea and that frogmen may have been used.

Mr Lelyveld said he found it interesting that the South African raid on Motola, near Maputo, in January, 1980, had happened only eight days after the inauguration of President Reagan and had happened within a few days of the announcement of a General Election in South Africa.

He speculated that the South African Government may have been testing the new international climate by executing the raid.

LUDICROUS

Mr Rencken told the meeting that it was ludicrous to suggest that the South African Government had been involved in the Seychelles affair. He suggested, too, that destabilisation activities inside Zimbabwe might have been perpetrated by former Rhodesians embittered by what had happened in their country.

Mr Rencken said it was patent in South Africa's interests to play a stabilising role in Southern Africa and he rejected claims that the Government was behind acts of sabotage and terrorism in neighbouring countries.
South African Defence Force
Recreation Fund

*22 Mt P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(a) What was the total amount withdrawn from the South African Defence Force Recreation Fund during the 1982-83 financial year and (b)(i) for what official functions was this money used and (ii) what amounts were spent in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER
(for the Minister of Defence)

(a) R45 300 has been withdrawn and held in suspense accounts

(b) (i) The money has been spent on a variety of official functions presented by the Minister of Defence and officers of the South African Defence Force for important groups and/or individuals in the RSA or overseas and for the purchase of gifts for official foreign guests of the South African Defence Force and for hosts of Defence Force members who undertake official overseas visits. I do not consider it advisable to divulge the details of foreign visitors and in view of the large number of functions, some costing only a few rands for a meal or tea, I will only state in general terms the type of functions involved. Examples are functions and accommodation for foreign guests and the Defence Groups in Parliament and/or their wives during official visits to the South African Defence Force, entertaining of the members of the Defence Manpower Liaison Committee and of the South African Prems Union vis-
tors to the operational area and military bases, installations and exercises, guests at the official inauguration of buildings, individuals and groups of persons by officers who have been granted an allotment from the Recreation Fund either as a gesture of goodwill or reciprocity for hospitality shown to them by virtue of their official appointments. If the hon member has a specific function or occasion in mind I will gladly obtain the details and make them available to him. I may add that these expenditures are subject to audit.

(ii) R34 634 to date. The books for the 1982-83 financial year have, however, not as yet been finalized.
Missing NCO: Father angry

JOHANNESBURG — The father of a national serviceman, Corporal Dries Strauss, who has been missing in the operational area for six months, is appalled at the treatment he has received from army officials.

"I am going to bring an urgent court interdict against military authorities if I don't get satisfactory answers from them about the disappearance of my son," said Mr. Wiets Strauss of Alwal North.

In November last year, Corporal Strauss allegedly disobeyed an order at Omega, his army base in Kavango. He was off-loaded in the bush 50 km from the camp and told to walk back.

That was the last time anybody saw him even though a full search was launched. His father fears he is dead.

Besides his unhappiness about the lack of cooperation from the South African Defence Force, Mr. Strauss is deeply upset about the SATV programme, Police File, which showed a picture of his son.

"I felt terrible when I saw it. They made my son out to be a criminal."

Mr. Strauss is also upset that he was invited to an inquiry into his son's disappearance and later told he was not allowed to attend. The inquiry will take place on Monday.

A spokesman for the SADF said: "The appeal on Police File was just part of the search and nowhere was it even implied that Corporal Strauss is a criminal."

"It was very clearly stated on Police File that his (Corporal Strauss') evidence was needed in a Defence Force enquiry."

Referring to Mr. Strauss's statement about the inquiry, the spokesman said: "It is possible that there was a mistake. It is a preliminary inquiry and by law it is closed."
SA had Nato's help claims UN

PARIS — The former United Nations High Commissioner for Namibia, Mr Sean Macbride today repeated claims that South Africa had acquired a nuclear capacity with help from members of the Nato alliance.

He told a news conference that South Africa had received help in developing nuclear technology from the United States, West Germany, Britain and France, which all agreed to sell it enriched uranium.

The Nobel Peace prizewinner blamed the same countries, as members of a Western Contact Group on Namibia, for delay in bringing the territory to independence.

Mr Macbride was speaking in advance of a UN conference on Namibia next week.

He called the "continued acceptance and support" of South Africa by leading Western powers a betrayal of UN principles.

He said the four powers had violated the nuclear non-proliferation treaty by their technical help as South Africa had not signed the 1968 treaty but says it will use nuclear technology for only peaceful purposes and denies testing a nuclear device.

Mr Macbride was speaking as president of the Geneva-based International Peace Bureau which represents some 40 non-governmental organisations around the world.

He said US policy on Namibia was decided at secret talks in 1976 when it was agreed Washington would support establishment of a pro-South African government in Namibia led by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance party in return for giving Nato naval and military facilities.

Mr Macbride said Britain, France and Canada — the other members of the Western Contact Group — had mining interests in Namibia and investments in natural resources in South Africa itself.

"The steps they have taken have merely enabled South Africa to procrastinate," he said — Reuter.
Taiwanese army chief to visit SA

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

The head of Taiwan's armed forces, General Hsu Pei-Tsun, will pay a goodwill visit to South Africa from April 24 to May 3. SA Defence Force headquarters announced in Pretoria yesterday that Gen Hsu, 64, will arrive at Jan Smuts on Sunday, with several senior officers, as well as visiting SADF installations and the operational area. Gen Hsu will meet the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, and the head of the SADF General Constable Viljoen.
SADF wants to learn about new recruits

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

MORE than 80 000 questionnaires would be sent in the next few days to prospective national servicemen due to commence their training next year, the registering officer of the South African Defence Force, Brigadier J J Keyter, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The questionnaires are sent to all men liable for military service so the SADF can learn as much about them as possible, but SADF needs are paramount," he said.

Whereas in the past many prospective servicemen had indicated to wish to perform their military service in the SA Navy, this was no longer the case, partly because navy tramps now also had to do stints in the Operational Area.

Brig Keyter said servicemen whose families had a long tradition in a particular area were likely to be posted to that area for stints in the Operational Area.

While graduates would be placed in their fields of interest as far as possible, the SADF cultivate an oversupply of graduate servicemen.

"Our primary requirement is for men to serve in the fighting units," Brig Keyter said.

However, trained artisans and other artisans would be used almost exclusively in their professional capacity, while performing their military service in the SADF.
Army's stance on missing son angers father

By DEBBIE REYNOLDS and LUCIEN BUCKLEY

THE father of a military serviceman, Corporal Dries Strauss, who has been missing in the operational area for six months after being left to walk 50km back to his camp as punishment, is appalled at the treatment he has received from army officials.

"I am going to bring an urgent court interdict against the military authorities if I don't get satisfactory answers from them about the disappearance of my son," said Mr Wiete Strauss of Alwai North.

In November last year Cpl Strauss allegedly disobeyed an order given by his superiors at his army base, Omega, in Kavango.

On November 7 he was off-loaded in the bush approximately 50km from the camp and told to walk back.

That was the last time he was seen.

His father fears he is dead, despite allegations that he has deserted from the army.

"Besides his unhappiness about the lack of co-operation from the South African Defence Force, Mr Strauss is deeply upset about the SABC TV programme, Police File, showing a picture of his son.

"I felt terrible when I saw it," said Mr Strauss. "They made my son out to be a criminal and I wasn't even consulted.

"How would anyone feel if their brother or son was lost and suddenly he appeared on Police File like a common criminal?

"When I confronted the SADF about it they said they didn't have to consult me at all. Colonel Gert Pretorius, the man investigating the case, said they were entitled to do what they liked to find him."

An inquiry into the disappearance of Cpl Strauss will take place on April 25.

"Originally I was invited to the inquiry and I said I would like to be there.

"A week later the SADF phoned me and said the inquiry was closed and I was not allowed to attend. I hope they'll let me know what the results are, but I doubt it.

"They haven't played their cards openly with me and if after six months no one can tell me what has happened to my son, I doubt they'll tell me now," said Mr Strauss.

A spokesman for the SADF denied putting Cpl Strauss up as a "common criminal." "It was very clearly stated on Police File that no evidence was needed in a Defence Force inquiry.

"We find it strange that Mr Strauss is upset with the screening of his son on Police File. We would have expected him to be happy that we are trying to find his son.

"We made a very thorough search of the area where he disappeared - even using expert trackers - but could find no sign of him. The search has now been extended to include the rest of South West Africa and South Africa."

Referring to Mr Strauss' statement concerning the inquiry, he said: "We tried to get the answer to that but could not. It is possible that there was a mistake in informing Mr Strauss that he could attend. The inquiry is a preliminary inquiry and by law it is closed."
SAAF crew blamed for horror air crash

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

THE crew of a South African Air Force aircraft have been blamed for causing the horror mid-air collision between a SAAF Merlin and a civilian aircraft just outside Pretoria on July 14 last year.

The crash killed 15 people.

An accident inquiry board, headed by Mr J C Kriegler, SC, a Johannesburg advocate, found the cause of and the responsibility for the collision was the negligence of the Merlin crew.

According to a report of the board the primary cause of the collision was the failure on the part of the Merlin crew to keep a proper look-out and the report said the crew of the Merlin could and should have seen the civilian Piper Navajo.

The crew of the Navajo could not have seen the Merlin, the board deduced.

The gravity of the Merlin crew’s failure was increased by the following factors:

- The Navajo was approaching from the Merlin’s right and it had the right of way.
- The Merlin had entered or was about to enter uncontrolled air space in an area which had been expressly published as a potential traffic conflict area.
- The Merlin should have remained well clear of the uncontrolled air space below the Johannesburg terminal air space and should have maintained such separation until it had entered the Waterkloof control zone.
- Nothing was known of the presence of civilian aircraft under the Johannesburg terminal air space and, as far as aircraft movements at Waterkloof air base were concerned their “absence” was merely an assumption by Waterkloof Air Traffic Control communicated to the Merlin as such.

The board found the crew of the Navajo could not have been faulted in any respect.

The collision occurred between Lansdowne and Faarmama, west of Pretoria, and claimed the lives of two air force generals, two senior treasury officials, an army colonel, a young air hostess on the Merlin, both Merlin pilots, the pilot of the Navajo, his two sons, as well as two civilian passengers in the Navajo.

The SAAF aircraft was on route from Grootoofigs in South West Africa to the Waterkloof air base and the Piper Navajo was returning from Vereeniging to the Wonderboom Airport when the collision occurred in the early evening — in full view of a drive-in cinema.

The board also recommended that a similar be established in the Department of Civil Aviation and the SAAF regarding aircraft movement in the area.

It said a secondary cause of the collision was “undeniably the fact that the two aircraft were traversing the same air space without any common control or compulsory radio frequency.

“The Merlin was traversing or about to traverse air space in which civilian aircraft below the Johannesburg terminal air space could have and should have been anticipated,” the report said.

The complexity of the air space in which the collision occurred was well known and the board added the consequences of such complexity were now manifest.

The board — whose other members were Commandant G H Marais and Mr F C Smit — sat last October in the Pretoria Supreme Court where they heard evidence from witnesses who graphically described the dying moments of the two aircraft, which exploded in a ball of flames on impact.

There were no survivors.

The cause of death of Mr Charles Marais and his co-pilot Mr E A van der Walt of the Navajo, was given as multiple injuries.

Blood specimens taken from their bodies were free of alcohol and carbon monoxide traces.

The cause of death of the flight crew of the Merlin — which was piloted by Capt J T de Villiers — was given as multiple injuries caused by the effects of high kinetic energy with secondary burns.

Specimens taken for alcohol and carbon monoxide were clear, the board found.

An SAAF spokesman last night did not want to comment on the finding of the board, saying the SAAF was still investigating the accident and that the investigation had been completed they regarded the matter as sub judice.
The pictures:

The pictures:

Smith took

Smith took

Everett

Everett

Badger above),

Badger above),

Squadron

Squadron

Boys of 16

Boys of 16

Galloping Chopper

Galloping Chopper

with the

with the

spat a day

spat a day

Linda

Linda

Post Reporter

Post Reporter

Weekend

Weekend

Commandant J. J. Venet leads the way back to the crew room after a successful day's flying with pilots on a conversion course at the Port Elizabeth base.

Commandant J. J. Venet leads the way back to the crew room after a successful day's flying with pilots on a conversion course at the Port Elizabeth base.
the mission of the Squadron
The successful effort of our members on board and off board, by the Squadron, 1972-73, was one of the most productive and rewarding years in the history of our organization. The Squadron played a vital role in the development of supplies and equipment for our members. The Squadron also provided valuable support to the community through its various activities.

VITAL ROLE OF P.E.S. CHOPPER Jockeys

FLASHBACK
SAAF crew blamed for aircrash that killed 13

Pretoria Bureau

"Both aircraft were destroyed by impact forces causing fire. All 13 passengers died of multiple injuries and eight had secondary burns. Blood samples of all the victims were free of alcohol."

The board criticised the Waterkloof Air Base and the Merlin crew for not considering the possibility, if not the probability, that the Merlin would encounter civilian aircraft below 7000 feet outside military air space.

John Smuts Airport controls the air space above 7000 feet while uncontrolled air traffic, particularly civilian aircraft, have to stay below that altitude.

Prior to the air tragedy, the dangers of flying in the busy PWV area had been highlighted, the board pointed out.

It made several recommendations, including closer collaboration between the Department of Civil Aviation and the SAAF, to prevent further tragedies and urged that the recommendations of the Margo Commission into Civil Aviation receive urgent attention.

A spokesman for the SAAF said yesterday that its own investigation into the mid-air collision could not yet be released and was still sub judice.

"At the time of the accident two inquiries were instituted, a civil inquiry and a military one. The findings of the civil inquiry have to be made public. The findings of military inquiries usually stay classified," he said.

"There is also a possibility of a statement concerning our report within the next month. At this time, however, the SAAF cannot comment on the Department of Transport's findings.

"Our findings need not necessarily agree with theirs but there is no question of one report over-riding the other.

Thirteen people died in a mid-air collision over Pretoria last year because of the negligence of a South African Air Force crew, an official inquiry has found.

In a 47-page report released on Thursday, the Department of Transport published the results of its inquiry into the collision of a South African Air Force Merlin, carrying eight passengers, and a Navajo civilian aircraft carrying five passengers, including two children.

Those who died were Major-General DJ van Niekerk (53), Major-General M. Crafford (49), Mr K R Pretorius, Mr N Bothma, Captam J L de Vulliers (25), Lt L. Goldstein (21), Col J A Knoetzer, Sergeant A. Niemand, a 23-year-old air hostess, Mr C. Marais (46), Mr E van der Walt (34), his two sons Jacques (12) and Morne (9) and Mr Simon Beznudenhout.

The two aircraft collided at 4 34 pm on July 14 last year, in full view of a drive-in cinema.

The board of inquiry found that the primary cause of the crash was the failure of the Merlin crew to keep a proper outlook for other aircraft.

"The crew of the Navajo could not be faulted in any respect. While the crew of the Navajo could not have seen the Merlin because of the civilian craft's limited field of vision and flight path, the crew of the Merlin, with their greater field of vision could and should have seen the Navajo."

"The Navajo was approaching from the the Merlin's right and, according to flying rules, had the right of way. The cause of, and responsibility for, the collision was the negligence of the crew of the Merlin."

"Both aircraft were airworthy and properly equipped for their respective flights. The crews of both aircraft were licensed, rated and qualified to fly."

23 APR 1983

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‘Dad’s Army’ could be operational in five years

Weekend Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — South Africa’s Area Defence System’s (AIDS) would be fully operational within four to five years.

However, this would largely depend on the country’s economy, according to Colonel Piet Botha, senior staff officer of the Chief of Staff Personnel, Manpower Research, who told the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce this week.

Colonel Botha said so far only one Area Defence System in northern Natal had been formed and at the present rate it would take 10 to 20 years for all areas to be operational.

SADF’s needs

Two or three areas could be activated this year but this would depend on the South African Defence Force’s needs and logistical limitations including finance.

He said the matter would be handled by the army, and once it had been decided to institute the Area Defence System in a particular region a notice would be published in the Government Gazette.

It would then be up to white men between 17 and 55 years old in the area to fetch, complete and return forms to the local SADF unit or the police.

Colonel Botha said the system would first be established in rural areas, with urban areas last.

One of the main considerations in deciding what percentage of men would be called up would be the population density of the area. For this reason proportionately more people would be called up in rural areas than in cities.

He said factors such as special skills and age would also be considered in deciding who would be called up. While attempts would be made to call up younger men, it could also be necessary in certain instances to call up older men.

FLY SPY...Charles points out a persistent unsubservient to

Last look for a sad

From SUE MASTERNAN

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

WARSAW — The last cantor, the final psalm. The voice of Cantor Jakub Lichterman of Cape Town soared above memories of marching jackboots at the end of the deep blue morning-laying ceremony before the monument to half a million Jews, victims of the Warsaw ghetto.

The uprising by the ghetto’s final 70,000 broke out 40 years ago this week.

Jakub Lichterman, now 72, the only guest in Poland from South Africa, was the last cantor — the singer of prayers and psalms — at the restored Warsaw Zalman Nozyk Synagogue, which was handed over this week to the tiny remaining Jewish community in Poland.

Three million of them were exterminated by the Nazis and the rest driven to emigrate by anti-Semitic communist purges.

Disillusionment

Cantor Lichterman told me his story simply, without drama, but with the weariness of a man who has seen too much and for whom the Poland of today has been a final disillusionment.

Son of a Warsaw businessman, the third generation of a Polish Jewish family, he began to sing in 1925 and was cantor at the synagogue from 1926 until 1939, when Hitler’s armies put an end to legalwor
Mozambican still held - 2 years after Matola

BENONI - A Mozambican citizen kidnapped by South African forces during their January, 1981, raid on Matola, near Maputo, is still in Security Police detention - more than two years later.

He has never been charged and his detention has passed al-most unnoticed in South Africa.

Speculation in some legal circles is that South African authorities are highly embarrassed by his presence in South Africa, and that he remains in detention because they don't know what to do with him.

Mr David Boavida

Abib Thabela is being held under Section 10 of the old Internal Security Act.

He is not the first anti-apartheid political figure to have been captured outside South Africa, but all past targets have been South African nationals living in exile.

He was born in June, 1955 in Gaza province, Mozambique, but went to school in Durban between 1961 and 1970, when he returned to Mozambique.

Mr Thabela was employed as a driver in Maputo for about three years, but at the time of his capture was unemployed.

He became friendly with ANC activists in Matola, and was sleeping at one of their houses when the South African forces raided

On February 27, 1981, he was turned over to the Security Police, who transferred him to Pretoria Central under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

He was held there until April 26, when he was transferred to Modderbee in detention under Section 10 of the old Act.

Lawyers only discovered he was there during a visit to another detainee.

French tour ban

CAPE TOWN - Anti-apartheid sports leader Hassan Howa has greeted the sudden cancellation of the planned French rugby tour of the country with a lukewarm "It was not unexpected."

The tour cancellation was announced late on Wednesday, following a message from France's President Mitterrand to French rugby boss Albert Ferreira.

And Howa, co-president of the non-racial SA Council of Sport, told CP: "I don't think any country can afford to send a side to South Africa because of the effects it would have on the other national rules of sports in that country."

GRAND OPENING SALE

NEW QUEEN SUPER STORE

Opening Sale

Nairn Floor Tiles

Opening Sale Shock Price

Electric Irons

Opening Sale Shock Price

LANCO QUARTZ

THE WINNER'S WATCH

‘CIA plan to oust Government’

CP Correspondent

LAGOS - Nigeria is setting up a judicial inquiry to investigate allegations...
JOHANNESBURG — The news that Orlando Cristina, founder and second-in-command of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MMR), has been shot dead in a farmhouse near Pretoria, will give fresh impetus to allegations that South Africa is supporting the rebel movement.

It will also revive African allegations that such support is part of a general policy of trying to destabilise neighbouring black states.

These accusations have been levelled at South Africa for about two years by the governments of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Angola — and even, at times, the US.

They contend South Africa is doing this in retaliation for their criticism of apartheid and also to prevent the emergence of any stable black state in the region that could pose a challenge to the Republic.

South Africa has repeatedly denied that it is following any such policy of destabilisation amongst its black neighbours in turn of fabricating the charges to divert attention from its own inability to control growing internal dissent.

However, both Prime Minister P W Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan gave a glimpse of the Government’s attitude on the subject in February when — without admitting they were actually doing so — they told Parliament they would be prepared to support rebel movements in any neighbouring state that harboured insurgents who operated against South Africa.

South Africa, of course, accuses Mozambique among other countries of harbouring insurgents of the African National Congress.

The African accusations gained some credibility when it was revealed that four soldiers killed inside Zimbabwe last August 18 were members of the South African Army who had crossed the border in a group and been engaged by a Zimbabwean Army patrol.

The Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said at the time the men had gone on an unauthorised mission to release a friend they thought was being detained in Zimbabwe.

Then a British newspaper, The Observer, revealed on February 29 a man who had been killed while trying to sabotage a vital stretch of railway line in Mozambique was in fact an Ulsterman named Alan Gingles, who was serving in the SA Army.

Questioned about this in Parliament, Gen Malan confirmed that Gingles was in the South African Defence Force but refused to give any other information about him or how he died.

Mozambique has long claimed that Orlando Cristina was living underground in South Africa, and that he was training guerrilla fighters and operating a rebel radio station from there.

Cristina was actually the founder of the Mozambique Resistance Movement. He was once private secretary to Jorge Jardim, the wealthy Mozambican colonial settler who funded black units to fight against Frelimo during the 10-year war of independence.

After the Portuguese revolution in 1974 which precipitated independence for the Portuguese colonies, Cristina fled to Rhodesia with all Jardim’s files on his special units. Using these files to canvas for recruits, Cristina worked with the chief of the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Agency, Ken Flower, to establish the Mozambique Resistance Movement in Rhodesia in 1976.

The Mozambique Government has claimed all along that after Zimbabwe independence in 1980, Cristina moved to South Africa with his guerillas and continued operating from there with South African assistance.

The Mozambican rebels have been expanding their operations in recent months, and are now active over a wide area north of the capital, Maputo, and in the vicinity of the port of Beira.

They have made several sabotage attacks on the port and on the railroad to Zimbabwe Beira is Zimbabwe’s main outlet.

They have also sabotaged Zimbabwe’s Parirewa oil refinery in Mozambique and the oil pipeline to Harare.

These attacks have caused several acute petrol shortages in Zimbabwe, aggravated at one time by the simultaneous withdrawal by South Africa of locomotives that had been loaned to Zimbabwe before independence.

Who killed Cristina and why he was killed remains a mystery. The most widely held theory is that it was because of a power struggle within the rebel movement.

Cristina himself always kept in the background, leaving the organisation to be led by an African. Its first leader was Andre Matade Matsanga. He was killed by the Mozambican army in October, 1979, and after that there was a bitter power struggle between two factions — one led by Alfonso Dhlakama, a former Frelimo officer, and the other by Lucam M’hangwa.

There was a shoot-out between the two in June, 1989, in which M’hangwa was killed. Cristina supported Dhlakama, who became the movement’s leader, but the M’hangwa faction remained a rebel group within the rebel movement. It could have been this group that was responsible for Cristina’s death last week.
The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and General D.C. Wilmot, visited the weekend the first commando unit of the National Reserve under the command of Major General F.C. De Beer in the central Free State.

The Minister, who was accompanied by the Commandant-General of the National Defence Force, General D.C. Wilmot, spent the weekend at the commando unit, where he observed the training and exercises of the commandos.

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the total amount so spent in each such year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Category A R</th>
<th>Category B R</th>
<th>Category C R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978/79</td>
<td>38.87</td>
<td>64.63</td>
<td>132.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979/80</td>
<td>47.36</td>
<td>77.43</td>
<td>157.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980/81</td>
<td>54.75</td>
<td>88.79</td>
<td>179.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981/82</td>
<td>71.10</td>
<td>111.95</td>
<td>220.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b)

1978/79        | 9,462,738    |
1979/80        | 14,507,457   |
1980/81        | 18,360,544   |
1981/82        | 25,698,818   |

The present subsidy scheme is only in operation since 1978/79. Figures for 1982/83 are not yet available.

(1) What are the latest population statistics in respect of (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black families in the Republic?

(2) (a) how many family residential units are there in respect of each population group according to these statistics and (b) how many of these residential units are (i) flats and (ii) houses.

(3) how many family residential units in respect of each population group are occupied by single persons?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Population Census 1980

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Average family size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) (a) 1152,840</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Not available.

(b) (i) 430,800  
(ii) 162,980 (Asians)  
(d) Not available.

(2) (a) Data for houses and flats only available—see (b)

(i) (ii) 311,540 1,026,460  
(ii) (iii) 50,540 371,880  
(iv) 25,020 132,520

(b) (i) 340,800  
(ii) 162,980 (Asians)  
(d) Not available.

(1) (a) (i) 978  
(iii) 3,440  
(iv) 7,576

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(2) (i) 2,882  
(ii) 983  
(m) 304  
(iv) 3,627 2,918

Whether any bursaries are made available by the South African Defence Force to (a) male and (b) female occupational therapists if not why not, if so (i) how many and (ii) for what amount in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) and (b) No. Negotiations regarding the introduction of such a bursary scheme have not yet been finalized.
27 APRIL 1983

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) Mr A Geldenhuys, MP, Genl
   (L. Volpon, Chief of the SA
   Defence Force, 
   (Colt P G
   Maties, Chairman of Ammos,
   Mr F J Bell, Executive Chairman
   of Ammos, Mr B C de
   Buys, Maj Genl G J P de
   Wachter
   Brig S J van der
   Spuy, Brig J P Bowman, Mr J.
   J van Wyk, Mr B J Bouwer,
   Maj C Oudaad, Chief Pet-
   ty Officer, A I Pelser

(b) Representatives of the Bredas-
   dorp Afrikaner Sakekker, the
   Town Council of Bredasdorp,
   the Divisional Council Bredas-
   dorps-Swellendam, the Breda-
   dorp Farmers Association, the
   Consumers Association of Bre-
   dasdorp and the Overberg De-
   velopment Association were met
   at the invitation of the Sakeka-
   mer. Also present were the Di-
   rector and Deputy Director of
   the Department of Nature and
   Environmental Conservation
   of the Cape Provincial Administra-
   tion Messrs. Groenewald Van
   Feden, Hamilton and Miehl
   were met separately

(2) No formal meetings were held. There
   were, however, informal talks with
   the above persons at Sakekker
   Elandspad and at the guest house of
   the De Hoop Nature Reserve, where
   my party stayed over as guests of the
   Director of Nature and Environ-
   mental Conservation

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Question standing over from Friday, 22
April 1983

Q 46 I 107

Mr R R HULLEY asked the Min-
ister of Defence

(1) Whether he visited the De Hoop
Nature Reserve and/ or its environs
on 15 April 1983, if so, which persons
(a) accompanied him and (b) did his
party meet during the visit

(2) Whether his party held any meetings
in the area during the visit, if so, at
which locations were these meetings
held?
How did this soldier vanish months ago?

"PLEASE, we want him back—dead or alive" is the anguished plea of a family who have been searching for their soldier son for five long and lonely months.

Driess Strauss, aged 21, a Corporal in the South African Defence Force, was last seen on November 7 1982. He was dropped in the operational area and told to walk 30km back to his base, Omega, in Rundu.

The operation was a punishment march, of a type unheard of in an area so close to the Angolan border. Cpl Strauss disappeared and extensive searches in the area failed to deliver any clues as to his whereabouts.

The SADF regard Cpl Strauss as having gone absent without leave. His parents suspect he has been captured by terrorists or mauled by a wild animal.

"I don't believe my son would go AWOL," said Mr Wiets Strauss, from his Aliewal North home.

"He loved for the army. He's not that type of boy."

Cpl Strauss began his school career at the age of six in Bethlehem and finished in...
vanish months ago?

PLEASE, we want him back... dead or alive" is the anguished plea of a family who have been searching for their soldier son for five long and lonely months.

Peter Strauss, aged 21, a Corporal in the South African Defence Force, was last seen on November 7, 1983.

"He was in Rundu, K exceptionally good mark, of a type unheard of in an area so close to the Angolan border," Strauss disappeared and extensive searches in the area failed to deliver any clues as to his whereabouts. The SADF regards Cpl Strauss as having gone absent without leave.

Parents suspect he has been captured by guerrillas or assassinated by a wild animal.

"I don't believe my son would go AWOL," said Mr. and Mrs. Strauss, from their Alwala North home.

"I'm not the type of boy," Cpl Strauss began his service career at the age of six in Betheloven and finished in 1979 at the Alwala North High School.

"He left school in June of his matric year without having written his senior certificate exam."

Son left school because all he wanted to do was go into the army. He had already decided then that he wanted to stay in the permanent force and didn't see any point in finishing school," said Mr. Strauss.

"He was a good student."

When the Strauss family heard that school was the two or so periods a week dedicated to his cadet training, which was a type of school army that boys belong to. They march and learn basic army drills and discipline.

"Six months ago, we went to two cadet camps in Bloemfontein and one in Queenstown. When he left school he had the rank of Sergeant-Major." "They were so much like me," Mrs. Strauss confirmed. Her son's love for the cadet force and said he had a well-mannered boy.

Translator's note: The text is written in English.

INVESTIGATION by DEBBIE REYNOLDS

Besides Andreas, Mr. and Mrs. Strauss have two younger sons and a daughter, who are in the police force.

None of the three believe Andreas has gone AWOL.

"He was a polite and loving son," said Mrs. Strauss. "He was always very positive about the army and only had good words for it," said Mr. Strauss.

Mr. Strauss is appalled at the treatment he has received from army officials. He knows no more about his son's disappearance than do the general public.

"The SADF haven't played their cards openly with us. They won't give me any information about my son," he said.

"I am going to bring an urgent court case against the military authorities if I don't get satisfaction soon.

Six months is a long time."

There are many unanswered questions about Cpl Strauss's disappearance.

Why was he punished?

What evidence was there to begin his march?

What provisions did he have with him?

The SADF cannot answer any questions, because the matter is now under investigation and therefore sub judice.

Any comment the SADF make could be led as evidence in the inquiry into the disappearance of Cpl Strauss, which began this week.

The Mail has reconstructed the events leading up to his disappearance.

Cpl Strauss committed a military crime and had to be punished.

At midday on November 7, he was dropped off somewhere in the Operational Area between his camp, Omega, and Buffalo.

The territory is desert-like, very dry, sandy with few trees and long grass. Temperatures obtained from the weather bureau for November 10, 1983 in the Rundu area were an average maximum of 33°C and an average minimum of 15°C.

The hottest day was November 10, with a temperature of 33°C. The total average rainfall recorded was 74mm.

It is believed Cpl Strauss carried a radio, food, a firearm and ammunition.

The distance he had to cover to get back to his camp was approximately 90km.

He never arrived back at his camp.

His parents say he has never been home.

Earlier reports on the SADF policy regarding punishment were that the SADF had strict instructions against having a serviceman away from his base and forcing him to return alone on foot.

A national serviceman at present in the SADF, who served in Rundu, confirmed that as far as he knew this practice is not allowed in border areas.

"I have heard of it happening in safe areas but not in the operational area," he said.

Allegations that Cpl Strauss may have walked in the direction of the Angolan border were also disputed by an SADF spokesman.

"He was a soldier of experience and he has been in the army for three years when he disappeared. It is unlikely he could have lost his way.

Last week the SABC TV programme "Police File" showed pictures of Cpl Strauss, and asked viewers if they had seen him.

When Mr. Strauss contacted them, saying his son was made out to be a criminal, the SADF said they could not comment, and the man went to consult him about anything they did.

"Col. Gert Pretorius, who is investigating the case, told me they were entitled to use what they liked to find my son," said Mr. Strauss.

Mr. Strauss also said he has been accused of sensationalism in his efforts to find his son.

Told he was not interested in sensationalism, he said, "All I want to do is find my son, dead or alive."

"I want an end to this agonizing waiting and uncertainty.

"I also decided, including the SADF, want to accuse me of sensationalism and say I know where my son is, they should just have a look at my wife.

Her condition and distress could not be carried off by the best actress.

"What type of mother would she be if she kept going to Andrews’s room to look for him when she knew he was safe at home.

"What type of father would I be if I pretended to be in this state when I know where my son is?"

DIAMONDS TO PICK & CHOOSE

DIAMOND 1 0.41 CT 335.00

DARK CAPE
Claim of SA raid on Angola oil refine

From BRUCE STEPHENSON
PARIS. — A South African commando attack deep inside Angola had caused damage of $40 million to the Luanda oil refinery and only an accident had prevented it from being completely destroyed, United Nations officials said here yesterday.

Previously undisclosed details of the alleged raid by SADF commandos were disclosed at the UN conference on SWA/Namibia by Mr. Mohamed Sahnoun, Algerian Ambas- sador to the UN and head of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid.

"There have been South African commando attacks deep inside Angola, in particular one dating back to the Luanda refinery," he said.

Mr. Sahnoun said that during a visit to Angola last month the manager of the refinery had told him that there was a bomb threat, but that if it had exploded, the refinery might have been destroyed.

However, the raid had been so successful that the commandos had ensured that the refinery had been damaged. The refinery had been completely destroyed.

"Tuning to the broader picture of South Africa's involvement in Angola, Mr. Sahnoun told a press conference on the second day of the conference that South Africa had 5,000 troops in occupation of the Angolan town of Kasinga and Kachama, in Kunene province between 1975 and 1983, for which a $300 million dam- age had been inflicted on Angola's infrastructure. South African troops had sunk landmines on most of the common borders between South Africa and Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Angola. He said South African jets regularly flew low along the borders "with the intention of terrorizing the population".

South Africa also gave encouragement and support to movements like Unita, the MNR (Mozambique's National Resistance Movement) and to a movement in north-west Zambia whose leader, a certain Mshana, had been killed recently.

Mr. Sahnoun repeated charges, denied by South African authorities, that a group of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's supporters were undergoing military training in the Northern Transvaal.

"South Africa's aim is to show that no peaceful society is possible under African majority rule," Mr. Sahnoun said.

He recently led a team of UN investigators on a tour to several "frontline States", whose findings will soon be published by the UN.

The Benguela-Lobito railway, he said, was now practically useless to Zambia, which previously exported 70 percent of its exports that way. Now Zambia was reliant on the goodwill of South African Railways.

He also accused South Africa of beaming radio propaganda to Zimbabwe, Zambia and Angola in local languages.

"All this underlines the very explosive situation in Southern Africa today. The economic situations of South Africa's neighbours, which are very dangerous, have been exacerbated by the severe drought."

"Today I appeal to the international community to put pressure on South Africa to stop its acts of destabilization and to assist South Africa's neighbours to get through the storm," Mr. Sahnoun said.

Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister, Mr. Witness Mangwende, called for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to consider the "consequences for international peace and stability" caused by South Africa's "campaign of regional destabilization."

Observers believe there is a strong possibility of a Security Council hearing later this year, as Zimbabwe takes over the Secur- ity Council chairmanship in June and Mr. Mangwende's appeal would have strong backing from the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement and other countries represented in Paris.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said last night that the Defence would expect the "blatant" denial to be followed by conference. He said the SADF's operations in Southern Africa were "necessary" to protect the country's economic interests.

"Most operations were press conferences on military bases," a Defence spokesman said.
Claim of SA raid on Angola oil refinery

by BRUCE PHENSON

A South African commando attack deep inside Angola, in particular one daring attack on the Luanda refinery, he said.

Mr Sahoun said that during a visit to Angola last month the manager of the refinery had told him that if a bomb had not blown up in the hand of one of the commandos, the refinery would have been destroyed.

However, the raid had been so successful that the commandos had caused damage of 46 million. Mr Sahoun did not say when the raid had been carried out.

Turning to the broader picture of South Africa's involvement in Angola, Mr Sahoun told a press conference on the second day of the conference that South Africa had 1,000 troops in occupation of the Angolan towns of Kasenga and Kambina, in Kunte province. Between 1975 and 1982 about R9.2-billion in damage had been inflicted on Angola's infrastructure.

South African troops had screened landmines on most of the common borders between South Africa and Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Angola. He said that the South African jets regularly flew low along the borders "with the intention of terrorizing the population.

South Africa also gave encouragement and support to movements like Unita, the MNR and MZLQ ( Mozambique's National Resistance Movement) and to a movement in north-west Mozambique, which has been killed recently.

Mr Sahoun repeated charges, denied by South African authorities, that a group of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's supporters were undergoing military training in the Northern Transvaal.

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The Benguela-Lobito railway, he said, was now practically useless to Zambia, which previously exported 70 percent of its exports that way. Now Zambia was reliant on the goodwill of South African Railways.

He also accused South Africa of "sabotaging" the radio propaganda to Zimbabwe, Zambia and Angola in local languages.

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A South African Defence Force spokesman said last night that the Defence Force could not be expected to react to the "blatantly biased and totally expected allegations emanating from the conference.

He said "The South African Government is the SADF have repeatedly made the facts of its Southern African situation perfectly clear. They choose to ignore the facts in favour of the own biased opinions.

"Most of these allegations were refuted at press conference in Windhoek on Monday.

* Pik Botha attack c UN talks, page 6
Mystery of the missing
Aliwal soldier

A soldier from Aliwal North, Corporal Dries Strauss "disappeared" near the Angola border more than five months ago. Nothing has been heard of him since. This special report is by DEBBIE REYNOLDS.

Cpl Strauss began his school career at the age of six in Bethlehem and finished in 1979 at the Aliwal North High School. He left school in June of his matric year without having written his senior certificate exam. "My son left school because all he wanted to do was to go into the army. He had already decided that he wanted to join the permanent force and didn't see any point in finishing school," said Mr Strauss.

"My son's favourite period at school was the two or so periods a week dedicated to his cadet training, which is a type of school army that belongs to They march and learn basic army drilling and discipline. Andries went to two cadet camps in Bloemfontein and one in Queenstown. When he left school he had the rank of Sergeant-Major."

Headmaster of the Aliwal North High School, Mr D Brits, confirmed Andries's love for the cadet force and said he was a well-mannered boy. "He never gave any trouble at school."

Besides Andries, Mr and Mrs Strauss have two younger sons and a daughter, who is in the police force. None of them believe Andries has gone AWOL. "He was a polite and loving son," said Mrs Strauss. "He used to phone us regularly once a week from wherever he was." "If he missed a phone call because he was in the bush he always wrote a letter. If he was able to phone us in the last six months he would have. He wouldn't let us suffer like this."

Cpl Strauss began his army service in July 1979 at Bourke's Luck and his army career included helping out with the Langenhoven floods in 1980.

At the end of his two years military service, Cpl Strauss signed up for the permanent force. His last posting was at the Omega Bushman camp in Rundu, Western Caprivi.

"My son has never AWOL'd before. He was always very positive about the army and only had good words for it," said Mr Strauss.

Mr Strauss is appalled at the treatment he has received from army officials. He knows no more about his son's disappearance than do the general public.

"The SADF haven't played their cards openly with me. They won't give me any information about my son," he said.

"I am going to bring an urgent court interdict against the military authorities if I don't get satisfactory answers soon."

"Six months is a long time."

There are many unanswered questions about Cpl Strauss's disappearance:

- Why was he punished?
- Exactly where was he dropped to begin his march?
- What provisions did he have with him?

The SADF cannot answer any questions, because the matter is under investigation and therefore subject to comment. The SADF make it clear that evidence in the inquiry into the disappearance of Cpl Strauss which began this week is still being collected. Here is a reconstructed account of the events, up to his disappearance.

Cpl Strauss committed a military crime and was ordered to be punished.

At midday on November 7, he was dropped on a remote road in the Operational Area between his camp, Omega, and Buffalo.

The territory is desert like, very dry, sand with few trees and long grass.

Temperatures obtained from the weather bureau for November 1982 in the Rundu area were an average maximum of 33°C and an average minimum of 19°C.

The hottest day was November 10, with a temperature of 38°C. The total average rainfall recorded was 74mm.

It is believed Cpl Strauss carried a radio, food, a firearm and ammunition.

The distance he had to
cover to get back to his camp was approximately 50km.

He never arrived back at his camp.

His parents say he has never been home.

Earlier reports on SADF policy regarding punishment were that the SADF had strict instructions against dumping a serviceman away from his base and forcing him to return alone on foot.

A national serviceman at present in the SADF, who served in Rundu, confirmed that as far as he knew this practice is not allowed in border areas.

"I have heard of it happening in safe areas but not in the operational area," he said.

Allegations that Cpl Strauss may have walked in the direction of the Angolan border were also disputed by an SADF spokesman.

"He was a soldier of experience, as he had been in the army for three years when he disappeared. It is unlikely he could have lost his way."

Last week the SABC TV programme "Police File" showed a picture of Cpl Strauss, and asked viewers if they had seen him.

When Mr Strauss complained, saying his son was made out to be a criminal, the SADF said they had no obligation to consult him about anything they did.

"Colonel Gert Pretorius, who is investigating the case, told me they were entitled to do what they liked to find my son," said Mr Strauss.

Mr Strauss also said he had been accused of mere sensationalism in his effort to find his son.

"I am not interested in sensation. All I want to do is to find my son, dead or alive. I want an end to this agonising waiting and uncertainty.

"Her condition and distress could not be carried off by the best actress.

"What type of mother would she be if she kept going to Andrews's room to look for him when she knew he was safe?"

"What type of father would I be if I pretended to be in this state when I know where my son is?"
Fraud alleged with Armscor letterheads

By Trevor Jones, Crime Staff

Police have arrested a 40-year-old Johannesburg man in connection with an alleged fraud said to involve the raising of about R2.5 million with forged Armscor letterheads.

The man was detained yesterday at Jan Smuts Airport only hours before he was due to board a flight for Britain.

Brigadier Hendrik du Plessis, chief of the CID in Pretoria, confirmed the arrest. He said the police were investigating a fraud relating to undertakings given on allegedly forged Armscor letterheads.

A man posing as an agent for Armscor — the company which develops and manufactures weapons for the Defence Force — is suspected to have used a letterhead as a guarantee to raise R2.5 million from a large Durban company. The due date of the note was April 30.

It is believed that Armscor was alerted early this week by one of its contractors who was approached by a man posing as an Armscor agent. The contractor did not recognise the man.

A spokesman for Armscor said the first inklings the company had of the alleged fraud was on Tuesday. He praised the police who arrested a man within 24 hours of the complaint being made.

"We are very worried about this," said the spokesman, who added that the company was afraid frauds were being carried out in South Africa and overseas.

Brigadier du Plessis said a man would appear in court tomorrow.

The following facts were found:

Monday: The suspect, aged 40, was handed a banknote of 20 Rand in exchange for a letterhead.

Tuesday: The suspect was seen around the Armscor premises.

Wednesday: The suspect was seen at the Armscor offices.

Thursday: The suspect was seen at the Armscor factory.

Friday: The suspect was seen at the Armscor headquarters.

Saturday: The suspect was seen at the Armscor warehouse.

Sunday: The suspect was seen at the Armscor showroom.

The suspect was then seen at the Armscor offices, where he deposited a cheque for R2.5 million.

The police were then alerted and the suspect was arrested.

The cheque was later found to be forged.

The suspect was then questioned and he confessed to the fraud.

The police are now investigating the matter further.

The suspect was charged with forgery and fraud.

They asked for bail, which was refused. The suspect was remanded in custody until next Monday.

They said they would not comment further on the matter.

The suspect is due to appear in court tomorrow.

In a statement, the Armscor management said they were thoroughly investigating the matter.

They said they had taken all necessary precautions to prevent similar incidents from happening in the future.

They also said they were assisting the police in their investigation.

The suspect is due to appear in court tomorrow.

The suspect's name and age will not be published due to legal reasons.

The police are still investigating the matter.

The suspect is due to appear in court tomorrow.
Missing soldier probe

By KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK — A provincial military hearing which could lead to the court martial of those responsible for the disappearance of Corporal Dries Strauss in the operational area last year, is being held in Windhoek.

Cpl Strauss, 21, disappeared on November 7 after he was allegedly dropped 50km from the army base in Rundu, in the Kavango, and told to walk back to the camp as punishment.

The provincial hearing will determine whether anyone was responsible for his disappearance, and if so, they will face a court martial, a SWA Territory Force spokesman said yesterday.

The hearing started on Monday, and is being held in camera.

Defence Force spokesman have claimed that Cpl Strauss absconded, but his parents, Mr and Mrs Winifred Strauss of Okahandja, believe he has been captured by guerrillas or mauled by wild animals.

"I don't believe my son would go AWOL," his father said.

His parents said their son used to phone or write to them at least once a week, but has not contacted them since his disappearance.
Armscor trial room begins

Pretoia Bureau
A 40-YEAR-OLD man is expected to appear in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court today in connection with a R5-million fraud involving bogus Armscor deals.

Police arrested the man at Jan Smuts Airport on Wednesday night as he boarded an aircraft for Europe.

He is being held in connection with two promissory notes issued by two Durban companies, valued at R500,000 and R1,000,000.

The notes were written on Armscor-headed paper.

Armscor officials last night praised the police for their quick action in tracking down the suspect, who was detained less than 24 hours after Armscor was informed of his existence.

"We are aware that there are people both in South Africa and overseas who claim to represent Armscor and we are determined to stamp out this type of illegal action."
Firm stands firm on SA radar sale

By RAY JOSEPH

The British Government has come under heavy pressure to cancel the sale of sophisticated radar equipment to South Africa amid growing international outcry.

The row broke out earlier this week after it was revealed that the Department of Trade had granted Marconi Space and Defence Systems permission to export the equipment.

Critics argued it would be used by the South African Defence Force to monitor air movements in neighboring countries and that the sale was in contravention of the UN arms embargo.

Defended

But yesterday, a Marconi spokesman said the company had no intention of canceling the deal. The equipment, costing about £6.5 million, would be delivered shortly.

The spokesman said: "The equipment is to improve the reliability of a fairly elderly air-traffic radar which we supplied in 1960."

The radar, which is already ready for delivery, is being supplied to the air-space control authorities in South Africa.

The British Government has said it is primarily for civil purposes and that is why they granted the licence.

Mr. Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, defended the proposed sale when the Government was challenged in the Commons.

Replying to an Opposition challenge, the equipment had a military capability and its sale should be stopped under UN arms sales embargo, he said.

"Britain complies fully with its obligations under Security Council resolution 441 (which prohibits the sale of arms to South Africa)."

"The export of this equipment was approved on the understanding that it is for the use of air-traffic control in South Africa and involves no infringement of the UN arms embargo.

No doubt

"We have no doubt the system has a genuine civil application.

Mr. Bob Hughes, Labour Party MP and chairman of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, has a letter to Foreign Secretary Francis Pym urging the halt of the export of the radar system until there has been a full investigation.

In a follow-up letter, Mr. Hughes quotes extensively from a 1983 South African defence white paper which said: "A start had been made in expanding and updating the country's radar systems.

Meanwhile, there is a threat, in the recent meeting between the States and South Africa, that the US might take steps to ensure that no such equipment was supplied.

The British Government, however, has said it is committed to the full implementation of UN sanctions against South Africa.
SADF officer held after robberies

By Themba Khumalo

Police arrested five men, including a South African Defence Force officer, in Soweto at the weekend in connection with armed robberies.

The black officer was arrested in connection with two bank robberies in Pretoria and Lenasia.

Brigadier J J Viktor, chief of the Soweto CID, alleged the five men were linked with a spate of robberies from Johannesburg banks in which thousands of rands were stolen.

He added that the army officer was suspected of having supplied the robbers with a automatic rifle and ammunition.

At the Pretoria bank robbers got away with R145 000 after firing an automatic rifle at the bank tellers. No one was injured during the raid.

The five men are also allegedly connected with a R9 000 robbery at a Lenasia bank.

According to Brigadier Viktor, the men were arrested in a joint raid on a Soweto house by the Soweto, Brixton and Pretoria Murder and Robbery Squads after information was received.

There were 27 murders in Soweto at the weekend. Brigadier Viktor attributed the high death toll to the month end.

A 44-year-old Randburg man was shot in the leg after an argument with a man at a party in Eldorado Park and in Dlamini Township a man was shot in the arm by an unknown man while walking in the street.

About R23 600 was taken in one of the 28 robbery cases reported.
I was sent to kill Samora Machel

MAPUTO — An alleged South African military intelligence officer captured in Mozambique said he was sent to take part in an attempt to assassinate President Samora Machel.

The man, named as Peter Benjamin Schoeman, made this claim in an interview on Mozambican television.

Mr Schoeman, who was said to have been captured by Mozambican forces inside Mozambique, said he had been sent on several different missions. These had included, in his words, "the assassination of the President of Mozambique during the fourth congress of Frelimo" last week.

Mr Schoeman said his other missions included collecting information about the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in the north, the posts and telecommunications office and the Polana Hotel in Maputo which housed many of the foreign guests to the Frelimo Party congress.

Mr Schoeman, 36, bearded and tattooed, smoking a cigarette, appeared relaxed during the interview.

He said he had joined the South African armed forces in 1984 and had been trained as an infantry instructor, an artillery instructor and a helicopter pilot before being transferred to military intelligence.

The Argus political staff reports that South African Defence Force today denied any complicity in a plot to assassinate President Machel.

A spokesman for the National Intelligence Service refused to comment.

A spokesman for the SADF said: "We are still searching our records but so far we have not been able to trace a man with his claimed qualifications. We are now looking at all our records to find anyone by the name of Peter Benjamin Schoeman. It seems this is a massive hoax and we deny any complicity in or knowledge of any such plot."
Background to Dad’s Army

MPs get look at rural defence system in Vryheid

AN ON-THE-SPOT preview of the Defence Force’s national reserve rural defence system was given yesterday to 10 members of Parliament in Vryheid — training centre for South Africa’s first ‘Dad’s Army’ draftees.

They accompanied the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, and the Chief of the SADF, Gen Constand Viljoen, on a flying visit to the town.

Apart from the MPs, who represented all parties in Parliament, the minister’s group included Chief-of-Staff personnel, Maj. Gen L. A. Merring, and senior Army officers who arrived from Pretoria in an SAAF Super Freton helicopter.

Confidential

They were given an aerial view of the mountainous and bushy terrain in which terrorists have in the past been operating between Swaziland and the Northern Natal towns of Vryheid, Paulpietersburg and Utrecht.

The MPs attended a confidential briefing in which much of the information was classified and cannot be published.

Gen Malan told the MPs that what they would see and hear about the area protection system, now being operated by the Northern Natal Commando and Dad’s Army, would ultim-
What is the status under the Aliens Act, No 1 of 1937, of Lt Adriano Bomba in South Africa at present.

(2) Whether his status has changed since his arrival in South Africa, if so (a) on how many occasions, (b) on what dates and (c) why and (d) what was the nature of the change in each case.

(3) Whether Lt Bomba is in South Africa at present.

(4) Whether a work permit has been issued to him, if so, (a) when and (b) in respect of what kind of work?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(1) and (2) According to the records of the Department of Internal Affairs, a temporary permit was issued to Lt Bomba on 5 November 1981 to sojourn in the Republic. This permit was valid until 5 May 1982 and was subsequently extended to 4 February 1983. No further applications for the extension of the validity of this permit or for any other permit were received and no other permit was issued.

(3) The Department of Internal Affairs has no knowledge of his present whereabouts.

(4) (a) and (b) The temporary permit issued on 5 November 1981 authorized him to take up employment with the South African Defence Force.
Mr D J DALLING to ask the Minister of Defence

Whether any agreements between him, the South African Defence Force or any agency under its jurisdiction and the Newspaper Press Union are in existence, if so, (a) how many and (b) what is the subject matter of each such agreement?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Defence)

No. There is, however, an agreement between the Minister of Defence and the Press Union of South Africa

(a) One

(b) This is an arrangement to facilitate reporting on defence matters which is prohibited in terms of section 118 of the Defence Act, 1957, without the approval of the Minister

Newspaper Press Union agreements

Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

Whether any agreements between him, his Department or any departmental agency under his jurisdiction and the newspaper Press Union are in existence, if so, (a) how many and (b) what is the subject matter of each such agreement?
SADF denies training held 'assassin'

Defence Reporter

The South African Defence Force has denied that Peter Benjamin Schoeman, the alleged "Machel assassin" now being held in Maputo, is a serving or former soldier of the Permanent Force.

A spokesman said yesterday: "The Defence Force has no record of any such man ever having been, or still being, a member of the Permanent Force. The Defence Force also denies any knowledge of his so-called instructions."

Earlier an SADF spokesman in Cape Town dismissed it as a "massive hoax."

Military observers yesterday expressed reservations about the claims made by and about Schoeman. They objected to the following allegations:

- Schoeman claims he was trained as an infantry instructor, an artillery instructor and a helicopter pilot.
- The observers said this was possible but unlikely.

Firstly, Permanent Force members tended to stay in the same corps or arm of service for most of their careers because advanced training was specialized and expensive.

Secondly, the Army did not have its own air arm, which meant Schoeman would have had to change not only his arm of service but also transfer to the Air Force.

- He was tattooed.
- The observers said tattooing was "out" and actually frowned on in the ground forces, although some sailors still indulged in it. This was especially the case with an officer, which Schoeman must have been if he was a helicopter pilot.

- He was to kill Samora Machel.
- The observers said they did not see how South Africa would benefit by the death of President Samora Machel because "someone more effective or more pro-ANC might take his place."

- He was to collect information about the Cabora Bassa scheme.
- One observer commented, "What do we want with details about Cabora Bassa? We built the thing—we've got all the plans right here."

- He was to collect information about the Polana Hotel.
- Observers could see little direct benefit from snooping around the Polana Hotel, although it was a well-known rendezvous for visitors from communist bloc countries.
Terrorism Act 83 of 1967 this petitioned to the state to commit or incite to commit an act which would cause substantial damage to the economy or undermine the stability of the state. The court found that the petition was justified.

1968 Proclamation 1 of 1968 entitled the Industrial Council Amendment Act to cover all industries.


1973 Bantu Labour Relations Amendment Act (settlement of disputes) (Amendment) Act. The amendment to the Bantu Labour Relations Amendment Act was to provide for the establishment of a Bantu Labour Relations Committee to settle disputes in the Bantu labor force. It was hoped that this would facilitate the settlement of disputes and prevent strikes.

1974 Racial Assimilation Act passed by the parliament to promote racial assimilation and prevent strikes.

1976 Bantu Industrial Relations Amendment Act amended to provide for the establishment of a Bantu Industrial Relations Committee to settle disputes in the Bantu labor force. It was hoped that this would facilitate the settlement of disputes and prevent strikes.
Sergeant cleared of blame in corporal’s disappearance

WINDHOEK — A Windhoek court martial has exonerated a Defence Force platoon man, Sergeant Andrew Bantu, from blame for the disappearance of Corporal Dress Strauss (21) in the Caprivi Strip nearly six months ago.

Corporal Strauss has been missing since he was dropped 50 km west of Omega base in western Caprivi and ordered to find his way back as a punishment on November 7. Sergeant Bantu had ordered the punishment because Corporal Strauss allegedly disregarded several camp orders.

Sergeant Bantu was acquitted on a charge in terms of Article 46 of the Military Disciplinary Code which claimed he had neglected to keep proper control over Corporal Strauss during his punishment walk, and that he had not reported the disappearance immediately.

Corporal Strauss’s disappearance is a mystery. Military spokesmen believe he has gone AWOL as they say specialist bushcraft training would help him. But his parents refute this.
SA troops to stay in SWA, Botha tells Anglicans

Religious Reporter

THE Prime Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, has rejected a call by the Anglican Synod of Bishops for the withdrawal of South African troops from SWA/Namibia.

He said South Africa would like to withdraw its troops and to end the enormous financial responsibility for the territory, but it could not do so until SWA/Namibia became independent.

The Synod of Bishops, which met in Windhoek this year, said the majority of people affected by the border war saw the South African Army as "an oppressive, foreign army of occupation."

SUPPORT

They added "We wholeheartedly support the demand of the Namibian people for the withdrawal of the SA Army and administration from their country, and for free and fair elections under the supervision of the United Nations."

Mr. Botha's reply is contained in a letter to the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Philip Russell. He said there were a number of points of agreement between the South African Government and the Synod of Bishops.

Many critics of Government policy had not visited SWA, and the visit of the Anglican Bishops to the territory was therefore a "welcome change."

"The Government also shares the views of the Synod of Bishops with regard to the horrors of war and is vitally concerned - to quote your words - "that the destructive effects of violence on people, communities, property and land, as well as on those who perpetrate it should not endure for a moment more than is necessary, and that peace and stability should return to SWA with a minimum of delay."

Mr. Botha said South Africa was not the aggressor, and military action in SWA would be unnecessary if SWAPO would "cease its acts of terrorism and murder of innocent families."

South African security forces were present at the request of the territory's elected leaders in February last year. Mr. Botha had asked all the political parties taking a constitutional approach in SWA whether they wanted South Africa to withdraw its military forces. "None of the delegations answered "yes" or conditionally "yes."

The answer to your call for the withdrawal of all military presence in SWA at this stage is therefore very clear."

"As far as South Africa is concerned, it is an unequivocal "no."

Mr. Botha added that negotiations to implement Resolution 433 of the United Nations Security Council were "immensely complicated by a great many strategic factors."
Officer tells of collision signal

Chief Reporter
AN officer on duty in the operations room of the frigate SAS President Pretorius during an exercise in February last year testified yesterday that he went up to the bridge to see “what was going on”, after hearing two echoes that were “too close” converging on his radar screen.

Lieutenant-Commander AG Green said in a statement handed in at the resumed inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb that, from the bridge, he saw the lights of the SAS President Pretorius “converge” and “then come apart”.

The time now was about 0351. AB Green of my operations room then informed me that he had heard a message from the Kruger saying “collision”.

After seeking clarification of the “collision” signal from the President Kruger he was informed that the Kruger was sinking, after colliding with the Tafelberg.

Lieutenant-Commander Green said that in this anti-submarine screening exercise it was standard practice for the two screening frigates to turn away from and not towards the “main body” (in this case SAS Tafelberg) in executing the change-of-direction manoeuvre.

The evidence presented by the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr Frank Kahn, SC, Lieutenant-Commander Green said that in the captain’s standing orders and night orders in the Pretorius a minimum distance of 2 000 yards was stipulated, where distances from other ships were concerned.

Another witness, Sub-Lieutenant MFN Venter, said that as the relieving second officer of the watch in President Kruger, he had gone to the bridge and heard the officer of the watch. Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock gave a firm order to the wheelhouse of “starboard 30”, after he (Pickstock) had been talking to the operations room below.

“There is no chance of any wheel”, he said, “and an increase in speed changed anything. Seconds later Tafelberg collided with the Kruger at a point near the quarterdeck.”

Mr JP van Niekerk, the advocate representing Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock, said that the lieutenant Pickstock would deny that he ever gave a “starboard 30” order.

The inquest presented by the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr CFW van Zyl, sitting with two assessors, continues today.

Order sought against hotel

Supreme Court Reporter
A RONDEBOESCH resident yesterday applied for a Supreme Court order restraining the proprietors of the Four Seasons Hotel from allowing “noisy, boisterous, inconsiderate and drunken behaviour in and around the hotel”.

Mr Gertunie Norie, of Camp Group Road, applied for an order in terms of which the hotel would stop the performance and music in its basement area, known as the Century Club, and soundproof its eastern entrances and exits.

If granted, the application would mean that the hotel would have to stop the playing music and the serving of alcohol to guests after 10pm on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays and on Tuesdays.

The application referred to trial.

Live music

Mrs North said in affidavit that the area was in an “established residential area” of Rondeboesch.

Her property was
Officer tells of collision signal

Chief Reporter
AN officer on duty in the operations room of the frigate SAS President Pretorius during an exercise in February last year testified yesterday that he went up to the bridge to see what was going on, after seeing two echoes that were "too close" converging on his radar screen.

Lieutenant-Commander AG Green said in a statement handed in at the resumed inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb that, from the bridge, he saw the lights of the SAS President Kruger, sister ship of the Pretorius, and of the fleet replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg "converge and then come apart".

"The time now was about 0531. AB Green of my operations room then informed me that he had had a message from the Kruger saying 'collision'."

After seeking clarification of the "collision" signal from the President Kruger he was informed that the Kruger was sinking, after colliding with the Tafelberg, and that the "PK" would be putting men into the water soon.

"On receiving this information I had Commander Vorster (commanding officer of the Pretorius) woken, and ordered that we close with the other ships. Tafelberg at this stage advised us she had damage to her bow and was heading back to Simon's Town."

Lieutenant-Commander Green said that in this anti-submarine screening exercise it was standard practice for the two screening frigates to turn away from and not towards the "main body" (in this case SAS Tafelberg) in executing the change-of-direction manoeuvre.

(Evidence at the inquest before its adjournment a month ago was that the President Kruger turned towards Tafelberg and crossed her bows twice.)

Questioned by the Deputy Attorney-General Mr Frank Kuhn, SC, Lieutenant-Commander Green said that in the captain's standing orders and night orders in the Pretorius a minimum distance of 2,000 yards was stipulated, where distances from other ships were concerned.

Another witness, Sub-Lieutenant MFP Yenter, said that as the relieving second officer of the watch in President Kruger, he had gone to the bridge and heard the officer of the watch, Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock, give a firm order to the wheelhouse of "starboard 30", after he (Pickstock) had been talking to the operations room below.

"Through the port bridge window I saw the Tafelberg's lights looming about 100 yards away I became alarmed. Just then Commander Myers (the PK's executive officer) flew on to the bridge and shouted 'full ahead both engines'!"

Mr JF van Niekerk, the advocate representing Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock, said Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock would deny that he ever gave a "starboard 30" order.

The inquest, presided over by the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr CF van Zyl, sitting with two assessors, continues today.
SWATF clears a soldier

WINDHOEK — The immediate superior of Corporal Dries Strauss, who disappeared on November 7 after he had been instructed to march 50 km back to the Rundu army base, was cleared this week in terms of the Military Disciplinary code, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force confirmed yesterday.

At a military hearing at the Swakop army base in Windhoek, Corp Strauss’ superior, Sergeant Andrew Bath, was cleared of behaviour not in keeping with the promotion of the good name and discipline of the Defence Force.

The hearing started last Monday.

Spokesmen for the SWATF said the search for Corp Strauss was continuing and it was expected that he might be traced in either South Africa or SWA.

In the hearing it was alleged that Sgt Bath failed to exercise proper control over Corp Strauss and that he failed to report his disappearance on November 7.

Sgt Bath, represented by Mr Gert Muller of the Windhoek legal firm Muller and Brand, was cleared of the charges since no prima facie case could be proved against him.

UPI
CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is meeting his Mozambican counterpart at Komatipoort on the South African border today.

The top-level meeting comes against the background of another propaganda war between the two countries.

It is understood that high on today's agenda are Mozambique allegations that South Africa was involved in a plot to assassinate President Samora Machel.

"A Department of Foreign Affairs and Information spokesman today confirmed that the meeting was to be held. "Matters of mutual interest will be discussed," he said."

"Mr Botha is being accompanied by senior members of his department, including the Director-General, Mr Hans van Dalsem."

Other issues likely to be discussed are the recent attachment of the Durban fishing trawler, the Morning Star, the Cahora Bassa scheme and areas of co-operation including railways and Maputo harbour.

The Mozambicans are expected to raise allegations of South African destabilisation of Mozambique and alleged support of the Mozambique National Resistance movement.

This is the second known such meeting to take place at this level. The two countries do communicate regularly on matters of mutual concern through informal channels.
ARMAMENTS

Export publicity coup

Armscor has scored a major publicity coup in its drive to export armaments — and in the process information not previously released in SA has become available.

The corporation's export drive is the subject of the cover, and a four-page colour spread in the International Defense Review (IDR) — a well-known international publication devoted to defence matters. It is published monthly in English, French, German and Spanish editions.

IDR attributes the export effort to the end of the Rhodesian war and a slowdown in operations in Angola. It quotes an 'official' as saying: "We will get around any UN ban on our exports just like we got around the ban on imports."

According to IDR, Armscor has already scored "a number of export successes notably in Latin America". It says, for instance, that SA-made frequency-hopping radio systems were used by Argentine troops in the Falklands war and "sets captured by the British are said to have impressed them as being more advanced than anything issued to UK forces."

The magazine published numerous photographs of SA-made armaments together with details of the products.

The cover picture features SA troops in a firing demonstration and IDR describes one of the weapons being fired as "a locally-produced Israeli 5,56 mm Galil". It is not, however, specifically identified as the R4 rifle.

The Kentron Kukri V3B air-to-air dogfight missile is also featured. IDR says that at low altitudes the missile has a minimum range of 300 m and a maximum range of 2 000 m. At high altitudes the maximum range is doubled. In addition, says the magazine, a more advanced version of the missile, designated V3C, is being developed.

Design of the G5 155 mm howitzer is described as being "essentially the same as the Voest-Alpine GHN45 Howitzer." However the G5, using locally-produced "base-bleed" ammunition is said to have "achieved the astonishing range of 45 km."

Also featured are various versions of the Ratel armoured personnel carrier (including one mounting a 90 mm gun) and the Valkiri multiple rocket launcher. The latter, "a saturation artillery system," is described as being able to fire 24 rockets "in ripple at one per second." The rocket warheads are said to have "a lethal area of 1 500 m²" at ranges of up to 22,5 km.

Various types of Samil military transport, "tropo-scatter" radio systems, communications equipment, minicomputer-operated fire-control systems and proximity-fused artillery ammunition are also described.

Some of the photographs used were supplied by Armscor. A spokesman for the SADF told the IDR the information in the magazine could be published in SA "provided it is attributed to the IDR."

Firing the G5 ... an 'astonishing' range
The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) No, because when the fact was brought to the attention of the Department, the manufacturer had already voluntarily ceased using ground nut flour.

(2) Yes. Great start cereal.

(3) Yes. It was brought to the attention of the Department by the National Research Institute for Nutritional Diseases of the Medical Research Council that levels of aflatoxin above the legal limit were found in a breakfast food analysed by them.

   The Department without delay undertook an investigation. This revealed that the manufacturer had already changed his formulation and was no longer using ground nut flour in his product.

   At the instance of the Department the Oil Seeds Control Board amended its conditions of sale of oilseeds for crushing purposes to preclude similar episodes.

   These measures were regarded as being adequate safeguards to the health of the consumer, and no further steps were regarded as necessary.

   The normal ongoing sampling and monitoring of foodstuffs continues.

   At least we know of one breakfast cereal that is tested and safe.

Mr R W HARDINGHAM Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, I should like to ask you whether that firm contravened any regulations by including this ground nut meal that was described in the newspapers as being unfit for human consumption.

   The MINISTER Not that I know of, Sir. That is why we requested the Oil Seeds Control Board to alter their regulations.

Mr R W HARDINGHAM Further arising from the reply of the hon. the Minister, can we establish definitely whether that ground nut meal was clearly marked as being unfit for human consumption? I think that is the point at issue at the present time.

   The MINISTER I am afraid I am unable to answer that question. If the hon. member will Table that question, I shall reply to it.

Dr A L BORAIINE That's a great start!

[Interjections]

Midmar Dam

(9) Mr S A PITMAN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

   (1) What additional volume of water could the Midmar Dam hold if the dam wall was increased by five metres.

   (2) (a) on what date or dates was the Midmar Dam last full and (b) what was the volume of the flow over the spillway at the time?

   The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

   (1) 78 million cubic metres

   (2) (a) From November 1979 to March 1979

   (b) November 1978—15.3 million cubic metres December 1978—43.5 million cubic metres January 1979—27.3 million cubic metres February 1979—29.7 million cubic metres March 1979—24.0 million cubic metres

Soweto aeriel survey

(10) Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

   Whether he conducted any discussions with a Surveyor-General during the first half of 1982 in regard to the aerial survey of Soweto, if so, (a) on what date, with which Surveyor-General and (c) what was the support of the discussions?

   The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (for the Minister of Co-operation and Development):

   (b) To investigate the effectiveness of existing administrative measures.

   (2) The costs attached to the keeping of stocks of commodities which are stored under the programme.

   (3) Yes. The financial position of companies is investigated.

   (4) Yes. Control is exercised over the acquisition and stockkeeping of commodities for which money is provided under the scheme.

   Strategic stock piles

(12) Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

   Whether any investigation has been carried out into a pharmaceutical company to which money were advanced from the National Supplies Procurement Fund for the purpose of strategic stockpiling, if so (a) with what result and (b) what is the name of the company concerned?

   The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

   (1) Yes.

   (a) The investigation has not yet been completed.

   (b) For security reasons it is not considered advisable to divulge the names of companies which participate in the programme.

Airbus

(13) Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

   (1) (a) On how many occasions have Airbus flights developed in-flight difficulties resulting in unscheduled emer...
Defence Force, however, advised the Department of Environment Affairs in writing of the incorporation of the area concerned into the military training area with effect from 15 January 1983.

(b) (i) and (ii) No The authority to approve such incorporation does not vest in the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, the Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries or the Department of Environment Affairs.

(2) Yes The regulations in terms of which Riet Bay has been declared a marine reserve remain in force. These regulations stipulate that no person shall in Riet Bay use any net or netting for the catching of fish, disturb any fish by using any boat or vessel within the area and catch or disturb fish in any manner whatever. Agreement has been reached with the South African Defence Force that sea fisheries inspections at Riet Bay shall not be hampered but that arrangements to enforce the control measures must be made in advance.

Langebaan Lagoon/Riet Bay

*5 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries.

Whether (a) the Langebaan Lagoon and (b) Riet Bay are included in the areas under consideration as important wetlands, as referred to in his reply to Question No 16 on 20 April 1983?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

(a) and (b) Yes

Mr R R HULLEY Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Deputy Minister, does he have any inspectorate operating on the southern shores of Riet Bay as well as in respect of the waters?
PRETORIA — Mr Peter Schoeman, who claimed he had South African Defence Force links and had been sent to assassinate Mozambique President Samora Machel, is nothing more than a "common criminal," This was stated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, when he flew into Pretoria last night after eight hours of talks with top-ranking members of the Mozambique Government at Komatipoort.

Accompanying Mr Botha were the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, the Director General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Dalen and senior officials.

Mr Botha said following claims made on Mozambican television earlier this week, SADF personnel had searched their records for Mr Schoeman.

**LONG CRIMINAL RECORD**

When none could be found police checked their records and Mr Schoeman, 35, was traced as someone with a criminal record of 15 to 20 offences, mainly for theft, housebreaking and impersonating a police officer.

Two South African Policemen were allowed to go to Maputo to take Mr Schoeman's fingerprints and these matched those already held by the SAP.

Armed with this evidence Mr Schoeman's fingerprints and details of his tattoo and the fact that he had part of his ring finger amputated, Mr Botha confronted the Mozambique team at the talks.

Mr Botha said it appeared that Maputo had held Mr Schoeman for about a year and should have been able to check his claims.

He said South Africa would not ask for his extradition.

But South Africa demanded that Mozambique correct the reports of the alleged plot to kill President (Turn to Page 3, col 1)

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**Schoeman is a criminal**

(Contd from Page 1)

Maciel and of South African involvement

"I told them that they must report tonight to President Maciel what had happened today, or I would demand to fly to Maputo and tell him myself," he said.

While South Africa-Mozambique relations could be entering a more friendly stage, Maputo's handling of the Schoeman affair will be the crucial factor.

Mr Botha said if Maputo did not agree to the matter then it could seriously harm any chances of normalising relations between the two countries.

"I am sorry, a lot of harm was done to this country as a result of that story and I made it quite clear that I was prepared at the end of the day to break on that point with them and I told them so.

Mr Botha said during the discussions the questions of ANC bases in Mozambique had been raised. The Mozambique representatives said whatever the present situation the two governments must come to an understanding as to the future.

Mr Botha said they had not discussed the Cabora Bassa scheme.

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General workers' unions have not been consulted about the operation of the following union rules approved by the executive of the following unions have been established:

[Further text not visible]
SA ‘spy’ a common criminal: Pik

Mr Peter Schoeman, the man who claimed he had South African Defence Force links and had been sent to assassinate Mozambique President Samora Machel, is nothing more than a “common criminal”, said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, when he flew into Pretoria last night after talks with top-ranking members of the Mozambique Government at Komatipoort.

Accompanying Mr Botha were the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Dalen, and senior officials.

According to Mr Botha, Mr Schoeman (35) had a criminal record stretching as far back as 1961. Armed with Mr Schoeman’s fingerprints, details of tattoos and the fact that Mr Schoeman had had part of his ring finger amputated, Mr Botha confronted the Mozambique team at the talks.

Arrangements were also made for two policemen to go to Maputo to take Mr Schoeman’s fingerprints.

Mr Botha said South Africa would not ask for his extradition but would allow Mozambique law to take its course.

But, Mr Botha said, South Africa demanded that Mozambique correct the reports of the alleged plot to kill President Machel and claims of South African involvement.

If Maputo did not not right the matter then it could seriously harm any chances of normalising relations between the two countries, he said.
"I WOULD NOT HAVE HAD THE COURAGE TO CALL THE CAPTAIN . . ."

'Discontent' on board the President Kruger

By BARRY SMIT
Weekend Argus
Reporter

THERE was "discontent" and "dissatisfaction" among certain junior officers about the relationship between officers of the watch and principal warfare officers on board the SAS President Kruger.

This was said yesterday by a South African Navy sub-lieutenant at the inquest of Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb.

CPO Webb's body was the only one recovered from the sea when President Kruger sank after colliding with the SAS Tafelberg in February last year. Sixteen died in the disaster.

Sub-Lieutenant Kim de Villiers said in a sworn statement the officer of the watch would always have regarded the principal warfare officer (PWO) as his superior. He would have accepted the instructions coming from the PWO as orders.

"I would not have the courage to call the captain if I disagreed with Lieutenant Smith (PWO of the Kruger at the time of the collision) and I would have given effect to his orders.

"I would have assumed that he would have known what he was doing. He in turn would have expected me to obey him and believe in his judgment.

"The unqualified and often inexperienced officer of the watch on board the SAS President Kruger always regarded the more experienced PWO as the man in charge and would never have dreamt to call the captain directly."

"Not dare"

In reply to questions from one of the assessors, Mr L P Francis, Sub-Lieutenant de Villiers said it was accepted that junior officers of the watch "would not dare go above the PWO's head".

This was a cause of "discontent" among them because it meant in practice they never had the responsibility they theoretically should have had.

He agreed with Mr Francis that he felt the PWO was in charge when the captain was in his cabin, even though the captain's standing and night orders said the officer of the watch was responsible for the safety of the ship.

Close quarters

Mr Francis said that if a potential close quarters situation developed you would not go to the captain?

Sub-Lieutenant de Villiers said: "No, to the PWO.

When asked by Mr Marcus Jacobs (for Captain Wim de Lange of the Kruger) why he was dissatisfied, Sub-Lieutenant de Villiers said it was because the theory he had learnt was so different from the practice.

Much of the questioning of witnesses indicated the inquest has been concerned with establishing where the control of President Kruger lay, and who was in charge of the frigate during its fatal last manoeuvre.

A naval expert, Commander J F Wainwright, earlier told the inquest that the responsibility for the safety of the ship always lay with the officer of the watch, whether the control was on the bridge or in the operations room.

Commander Wainwright said it was open to the officer of the watch to disobey an instruction from the PWO if it affected the safety of the ship.

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Natal Liquor & Catering Traders Union.................................................. 3 357
Provinciale Medewerkersvereniging......................................................... 3 462
Durban Integrated Municipal Employees Society........................................... 3 986
Durban Municipal Employees Society.......................................................... 4 000
United Automobile Rubber & Allied Workers............................................. 4 000
S.A. Hairdressers' Employees Industrial Union........................................ 4 056
National Union of Sugar Manufacturing & Refining Employees................... 4 100
Escom Salaried Staff Association............................................................ 4 500
Transport and General Workers Union..................................................... 4 500
National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of S.A...................... 4 500
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union........................................... 4 507
R1m 'Armscor loan papers were forged'

By TONI REYNEKE

MR COLIN STEIN, in custody for alleged fraud by using documents belonging to Armscor to secure loans, told a Johannesburg creditor he could not repay a loan of R1 600 000 and letters of guarantee he had given from the corporation were worthless forgeries.

That was said in papers before the Rand Supreme Court yesterday when Mr Stein's company, Allied African Metal Spinners, of Karlins House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, was provisionally liquidated.

The order, by Mr Justice H Press, followed an urgent application by Ace Hanel International Pty, clearing and forwarding agents of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, which claimed Allied African could not repay R1 629 791.

Ace Hanel claimed that a colonel in the Pretoria CID had told them on May 9 that Mr Stein had used forged Armscor documents to write fraudulent letters of undertaking and guarantees in favour of others to secure loans for himself and his companies.

Mr Stein was arrested at Jan Smuts Airport on April 27 en route for London. He is now in custody in Pretoria, facing charges of fraud, theft, forgery and uttering.

Mr Dieter Ehrentraut, managing director of Ace Hanel, said he lent the money to Allied African at the insistence of Mr Stein, who acted personally and on behalf of Allied African.

Further transactions were also made between Mr Ehrentraut and Mr Stein, who acted on behalf of Allied African Exports, Frontline Systems, Allied African Food Services, Copper Unique and the Acapella Restaurant.

He said Mr Stein had also told him neither he nor his various companies could repay Ace Hanel and that the letters of guarantee he had given from Armscor were all forgeries and valueless.

A Colonel Smit of the Pretoria CID told Mr Ehrentraut that Mr Stein had used forged Armscor documents to write fraudulent letters of undertaking and guarantees in favour of others to secure loans for himself and his companies.

Mr Ehrentraut said his company's total claim against Mr Stein exceeded R2 700 000.

He said Allied African Metal Spinners had no effective management control because of Mr Stein's imprisonment and that the company could not pay its debts and was insolvent.

Mr Ehrentraut said there was an urgent need for a thorough inquiry and investigation into the company's affairs.

Mr Justice Press made the order returnable on June 7.
Inquest told of ship's chain of command

Staff Reporter

A FORMER midshipman who served in the South African Navy's flagship SAS President Kruger before she was involved in a mid-ocean collision in February last year said he would not have had the courage to call the captain if he had disagreed with the order of a senior officer in the ship's operations room.

Sub-Lieutenant Kim de Villiers, currently serving as training and divisional officer aboard SAS Saldanha, was giving evidence at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, one of the 16 victims of the sinking of the President Kruger.

In a statement to the court, Sub-Lieutenant De Villiers said an uncertified Officer of the Watch (OWO) would always have regarded the Principal Warfare Officer (PWO) as his superior and that he would have accepted instructions from the PWO as orders.

'Competent'

When Sub-Lieutenant De Villiers had served in SAS President Kruger, Lieutenant Peter Smith had acted as the training officer and Sub-Lieutenant De Villiers said he had regarded him as "a highly competent man, a perfectionist and a man for whom he had the highest respect."

Questioned by Mr T E Klynhans, representing Lieutenant Peter Smith, Sub-Lieutenant De Villiers admitted that while serving in SAS President Kruger, the trend he had experienced was "not the rule of the book."

He said that as an uncertified officer, he would not "stick my neck out to call the captain" but instead would call the PWO.

Asked by Mr J P van Niekerk, representing Sub-Lieutenant R E Pickstock, OOW in the SAS President Kruger at the time of the collision, if a "non-book situation" existed during his term in SAS President Kruger, Sub-Lieutenant De Villiers replied "Yes."

Irregularities

He said that when the captain was in his cabin the PWO was in charge and once told of any irregularities, it was felt it was the PWO's duty to call the captain.

This state of affairs had caused discontent among the uncertificated officers but they had never gone to the captain, he said.

The inquest continues on Monday.
Army probes atrocity claims

By KOOS COETZEE
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A military investigation into alleged maltreatment of Kavango civilians by security forces started in Runda, in the Kavango, on Monday, a South West African Territory Force spokesman confirmed yesterday.

The inquiry, headed by Brigadier De Wet Roos of the SA Defence Force, follows a similar probe into alleged atrocities last year.

The present inquiry was ordered by Major-General Charles Lloyd, officer commanding the SWATF, following reports last week that three men had been detained in the Kavango, in terms of security legislation, after tracks of suspected insurgents were found near their kraals.

The spokesman said the men had been released.

According to unconfirmed reports from the Kavango Mission, workers are being restricted in their movements while some villages in western Kavango are becoming depopulated as residents are moved towards the banks of the Kavango River on the Angolan border.
HELP SAMAG AND SOUTHERN CROSS RAISE FUNDS FOR THE MEN ON THE BORDER—AND WIN 1 OF 4 DATSUN PULSARS

Magnis Truck Corporation, manufacturers of the Samil military vehicle and the Samag 'civvy' truck, are mounting a nationwide Convoy that will visit our dealers, to help the Southern Cross Fund raise more money for our country's fighting forces.
Check your local paper for the date the Convoy will be entering your town, or enquire at your local Samag dealer. This is your chance to help our fighting forces — plus a chance of winning a brand new Datsun Pulsar in four provincial competitions. Entry forms (minimum donation R2.00) will be available from all Southern Cross offices, Police Stations and Samag Dealers.

Support Convoy when it comes your way and help support our boys on the border. They deserve every cent.
"Army won't get my other sons"

THE father of Corporal Andries Strauss — the soldier who has been missing in the Caprivi Strip for more than six months — said this week that his younger sons would go to jail rather than join the SADF when they reached army-going age.

Cpl Strauss, 21, disappeared in November after he was dropped 30km from his army base near Rundu, Kavango, and told to march back to his base as punishment.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the search for Cpl Strauss was still in full swing after his immediate superior at Omega Base in Kavango was cleared this week on a charge in terms of Article 46 of the Military Disciplinary Code.

The court martial was held after a secret inquiry on April 29.

Cpl Strauss' father, Mr Wietz Strauss, a furniture shop manager inaphael, said he had "had enough of the army".

"I don't want to hear about them anymore. They treat me as if I was something the cat brought in."

"My sons Jace, 15, and Wietz, 8, will never join the army," he said bitterly.

Mr Strauss claimed he had not been informed by the SADF about the findings of the inquiry or the court martial and in fact had not heard from the army in the last month.

"I think they should keep in contact with me... just out of common courtesy," he said.

But the SADF denied that Mr Strauss had not been contacted.

Said army PRO, Commandant A Stempel: "We have been in constant contact with him."

Of his eldest son, 'Dries', Mr Strauss said: "I hope he is still alive. I feel as though he is still living."

DAVID PIETERS reports from Windhoek that a SWA Territory Force spokesman said this week that at a military hearing in the capital Sergeant Andrew Bath was cleared of behaviour not in keeping with the promotion of the good name and discipline of the Defence Force.

At the hearing it was alleged that Sgt Bath failed to exercise proper control over Cpl Strauss and that he failed to report the man's disappearance.

Sgt Bath, who was represented by Mr Gert Muller, of a Windhoek firm of attorneys, was cleared of the charge since no prima facie case could be proved against him.

According to the SWATF spokesman, the search for Cpl Strauss was still under way and it was expected that he might might be traced either in SA or SWA.
World coup for SA arms

SOUTH Africa has scored a major international publicity coup as a weapons exporter.

South African weaponry, sophisticated electronics, radio equipment and military vehicles have been given a four-page display in the International Defence Review (IDR), one of the world's leading arms showcases.

The article discloses information about South African arms production which has not yet been released in this country.

Among the newer pieces of ammunition shown on the IDR was a 60mm mortar fuse “which has been tested in at least one West European country” and a South African-produced projectile which the G5 cannon has fired at high altitude for “a remarkable 45 kilometres”.

The IDR is published in four languages and is distributed to selected subscribers in 136 countries.

A top Washington analyst has also predicted that South Africa will become a top arms supplier to “pariah” nations that cannot obtain arms from Western Europe or America.

Mr. Ian Butterfield, formerly with the Heritage Foundation, a conservative “think tank” with close ties to the Reagan Administration, made his prediction in the US News and World Report, a leading weekly news magazine.

He told the Sunday Times that countries such as South Africa, Israel, South Korea, Brazil and Taiwan would form an arms-supply network for such right-wing regimes as Argentina and Chile, whose policies disqualified them from arms aid from Western sources.

The four-page cover story in the International Defence Review is a major breakthrough for Armscor.

The magazine is subscribed to by “people who have decision-making powers” and is considered essential reading in most defence ministries.

The IDR was invited to visit South Africa’s arms industry after approaches made to Armscor boss, Piet Marais, during last year’s Defendexpo in Greece.

An invitation was extended to IDR’s editor, Mr. Bob Furlong, to send a team to South Africa to report on the arms industry.

Mr. Furlong told the Sunday Times yesterday that he hoped to send a team of experts to South Africa next year to try out the weapons.

Orders

In a foreword to the IDR feature, photo-journalist Robert Brodie wrote:

“The South African arms industry’s surprising participation in the Greek Defendexpo last year was the result of a decision by the Government in Pretoria to increase foreign sales.”
Immigrants must help defend SA

CAPE TOWN — The chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, says immigrants are entitled to all the benefits that South Africa has to offer, but they also have a responsibility to help defend the country.

Addressing a mass citizenship ceremony of the European Immigration Society at Bellville, General Viljoen said if immigrants did not help to defend South Africa the same could happen as had happened to 29 countries since World War 2. These countries, he said, had been infiltrated by the communists, forced to capitulate and had subsequently been taken over. — Sapa
Weapons site row escalates

The Transvaal branch of the Wildlife Society has come out in support of protests against the siting of a weapons testing range on the southern Cape coast.

The Transvaal Branch of the Wildlife Society is to support a petition initiated by the Western Cape Branch. It will fund a car bumper sticker campaign.

Chairman of the Transvaal Branch, Mr. Willie Labuschagne, said his main concern was the manner in which the plan had been bulldozed through without consultation.

"Because of the outcry the Government has now commissioned an impact study on the area, but this should have been the first step, not the last," Mr. Labuschagne said.

Comment or submissions to the commission can be sent to The Secretary, Armscor Testing Site Commission, Department of Environment Affairs, Private Bag X9005, Cape Town 8000.
Vaderland and Perskor

fined for ‘spy’ pictures

Mail Reporter

HARALD PAKENDORF, editor of De Vaderland, and the Perskor group were fined a total of R300 by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday for publishing a photograph of alleged Navy spy Commodore Dieter Gerhardt and his wife Ruth.

The fine was suspended for five years on condition that Pakendorf and Perskor do not contravene the Police Act — under which he and the company were convicted — within that time.

The magistrate, Mr L S du Toit, fined Mr Pakendorf R100 suspended for five years, and Perskor R200 also suspended for five years.

Pakendorf had previously pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Commodore and Mrs Gerhardt were detained in January on allegations that they were Russian spies.

Mr J Grobler, for the State, argued yesterday that the black strip placed over the photograph — in an attempt to make the Gerhards unrecognisable — was “ineffective”.

...
Policeman, guerillas killed in Namibia

WINDHOEK—Three guerrillas were shot dead over the weekend after attacking and killing a member of the counter-insurgency police force, authorities said. Constable Nico Swegers (20) died when the guerrillas fired a rifle grenade at the mine-protected military vehicle he was driving in Ongulumbashe, northern Namibia.

A spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force said the three guerrillas were killed in a firefight after firing the grenade, which smashed the windshield and hit Constable Swegers in the chest. — Reuter
President Kruger Inquest —

Kruger run by the book — counsel

Chief Reporter

IT WAS "nonsense" to suggest that proper procedures were not followed in SAS President Kruger at the time of her collision with SAS Tafelberg last year, counsel representing Captain Wim de Lange said yesterday at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb.

Mr Marcus Jacobs told Sub-Lieutenant Kim de Villiers — he was a midshipman at the time of the collision — that the captain would say that Sub-Lieutenant De Villiers's statement that a "non-book" situation existed in the ship was "palpable nonsense."

Mr Jacobs said this after Sub-Lieutenant De Villiers had been questioned and cross-questioned for four hours by advocates attending the inquest, about a statement made by him and handed in to the inquest court on Friday.

And Mr J.A. Le Roux, the advocate representing the Kruger's executive officer, Commander R.A.S. Myers, put it to Sub-Lieutenant De Villiers that what he had been saying about the "non-book" situation in the frigate was "a total misrepresentation of the real situation."

"And Commander Myers is prepared to testify to this effect," he added.

'Masters, pupils'

Much of the questioning yesterday related to what was referred to by the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr. Frank Kahn, SC, as a "master-pupil" relationship between young uncertificated officers of the watch (OWOs) and the more experienced and higher-ranking principal warfare officers (PWOs) in the Kruger.

Evidence at the inquest has been that the OOW in the Kruger at the time of the collision was Sub-Lieutenant Robert Pickstock and that the PWO on duty in the flagship's operations room was Lieutenant Peter Smith.

Discontent

Sub-Lieutenant De Villiers said in his statement that in spite of the requirement in the captain's standing orders that he be called where there was the slightest doubt about the safety of the ship, he "not have the courage" to call the captain if he had disagreed with Lieutenant Smith.

He said there was discontent among the uncertificated watchkeepers in the Kruger over the fact that these officers were not accorded their "full rights" and allowed full control on the bridge, as OOWs.

It was an accepted fact that as a junior OOW one did not go above the PWO's head.

Decisive decision

Mr Jacobs put it to him: You have said the PWO's decision was final and decisive. Who told you that?

Sub-Lieutenant De Villiers said that, because that was the way it was.

Asked by Mr Jacobs if he, as officer responsible for the safety of the ship, would have disobeyed the captain's standing instructions that he be called even though there was the slightest doubt, Sub-Lieutenant De Villiers replied: "I would have gone to the PWO first."

Sub-Lieutenant W.H.O. Teuteborg, one of the former uncertificated OOWs in the President Kruger referred to by Sub-Lieutenant De Villiers in his statement, was then called to testify.

He said he knew of no general feeling of dissatisfaction among junior officers about a "non-book situation" on board the Kruger.

Part of training

"As a part of the training of an officer of the watch that the safety of the ship is ultimately his responsibility, and he is entitled, and he is fact obliged, to countermand any advice which he receives from the ops-room where the safety of the ship is in peril,"

Questioned by Mr Kahn, Sub-Lieutenant Teuteborg said that although there could be a master-pupil relationship between officers on the bridge and in the operations room, this did not apply where the ship's safety was concerned.

The inquest continues today.
The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION (Replied upon the Table with leave of House)

(1) Yes Mozambique

(2) No

(3) (a) and (b) fall away

(4) No, but as I have indicated in (3) above the possibility exists that the South African forces may consider to deploy their forces for extradition through the usual channels is not excluded

Letter: employment of foreign workers

(1) Whether the letter concerning the employment of foreign workers referred to in my reply to Question No. 1 on 6 May 1983 has been sent to my
South African Defence Force have been named after present or past (i) Cabinet Ministers, (ii) Senators and (iii) Members of Parliament, if so, (aa) which buildings, vehicles, vessels, equipment and training areas, (bb) after which persons have they been named, (cc) when were they so named and (dd) who decided on the name, in each case.

(2) whether the South African Defence Force has any policy in this regard, if not, why not, if so, what is the policy?

Strike Craft

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Training Areas

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Shooting Ranges

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regard to the decision to incorporate the southern shores and other parts of Riet Bay into the Dockergat training area, if not, why not, if so, (a) which bodies and persons and (b) what was the nature of the response in each case.

(2) whether an environmental impact assessment of the area in question was conducted before the incorporation took place if not why not if so, (a) who conducted the impact assessment and (b) what was the nature of the findings.

(3) whether the South African Defence Force consulted or interviewed any other bodies or persons in regard to the decision to incorporate the southern shores and other parts of Riet Bay into the Dockergat training area, if not, why not, if so, (a) which bodies and persons and (b) what was the nature of the response in each case.

(2) whether an environmental impact assessment of the area in question was conducted before the incorporation took place if not why not if so, (a) who conducted the impact assessment and (b) what was the nature of the findings.

(3) whether the South African Defence Force consulted or interviewed any other bodies or persons in regard to the decision to incorporate the southern shores and other parts of Riet Bay into the Dockergat training area, if not, why not, if so, (a) which bodies and persons and (b) what was the nature of the response in each case.
regard to the decision to incorporate the southern shores and other parts of Riet Bay into the Donkergat training area, if so, why not, if so (a) which bodies and persons and (b) what was the nature of the response in each case.

(2) whether an environmental impact assessment of the effects of incorporating the area in question was conducted before the incorporation took place, if not why not, if so (a) who conducted the impact assessment and (b) what was the nature of the findings.

(3) whether the South African Defence Force has developed or intends to develop the infrastructure of this area, if so, what steps has it taken or does it intend to take in this regard.

(4) for what purposes does the South African Defence Force intend to use this area?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes

(a) Mr. Haumann, Managing Director of the Postberg Syndicate. The Department of Environment Affairs was also notified in writing that the area would be incorporated into the Donkergat training area with effect from 15 January 1983.

(b) Mr. Haumann was in favour of the incorporation of the area into the Donkergat training area.

(2) No, because Defence Force activities in the area will be of such a nature that it will promote the ecology rather than harm it. These erosion gullies are already being filled up, foot paths blocked to prevent wattle ways, and pulling of the crayfish sanctuary is being kept in check.

(3) Yes, restricted development only of the infrastructure is envisaged. This will be done in such a way that the environment is disturbed as little as possible.

(4) For training purposes.
11 MAY 1981

(1) Whither his employment was terminated at any time of 1981 when and

(b) the

(1) whether he is in South Africa at present?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) 1 September 1981

(b) As an intelligence officer

(2) No

(3) Yes

(a) 30 April 1982

(b) Because of his voluntary resignation

(4) No

Aeroplane collision

*1* Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the

Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the board of inquiry appointed by the South African Air

Force to investigate a collision in a privately owned and a South

African Air Force aeroplane near Pretoria in July 1982 has completed

its investigation if not when is it an

expected that it will be completed if so what were the findings of the

board of inquiry

(2) whether he has accepted these

findings if not why not?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes. In contrast to Civil Aviation inquirers into aircraft accidents, the

findings of the inquiries by the South

African Air Force are not made

known since these are closed con

clusional inquiries for internal depart

mental purposes. In the case in ques

tion it is also not deemed advisable to
From TONY WEAVER
WINDHOEK — Although four detainees were “manhandled” and blindfolded during questioning by Security Force members, there was no evidence of serious assault or beatings, an SADF commission of inquiry into atrocities has found.

The chairman of the commission, Brigadier De Wet Roos, said this in an interview published yesterday in the Windhoek Advertiser following a one-week, one-man inquiry into the alleged maltreatment of civilians in Western Kavango.

The commission, which sat in Rundu, heard evidence from detainees, Security Force members, tribal leaders and missionaries.

Allegations

Allegations investigated by Brigadier Roos were that

- Security Force members killed three civilians during “follow-up” operations
- Three civilians who were detained on suspicion of aiding Swapo insurgents were maltreated while in detention
- The military forbade a missionary, Father J. Michels, from visiting his congregation in the interior region of Western Kavango
- Villagers in Western Kavango were being forced by the military to desert their kraals and resettle along the Cubango River on the northern border close to military bases.

Brigadier Roos told the Advertiser that only one of the deaths had been investigated, and those of the other two, Nge village schoolteacher, Mr Sulevi Haimpura, 27, and the school principal at Nkandi, Mr Tjau Musumba, 45, were being investigated by the police.

He said Mr Asse Likuwa, a 30-year-old resident of Mpanda village, was shot dead on April 20 by a member of the Security Forces when he ran away from a patrol tracking insurgents.

Brigadier Roos told the Advertiser the security forces used blindfolds when questioning people. They “often had to resort to manhandling to obtain admissions when it was evident that the persons involved were unwilling to co-operate while being in possession of certain information about the movements of insurgents in their area”, the Advertiser reported.

Two of the detainees told Brigadier Roos they were manhandled by the Security Forces but were not seriously injured, while the third said he had not been physically maltreated.

Brigadier Roos said manhandling as practiced by the military did not amount to assault with intent to do serious bodily harm.

“If any member of the Defence Force is found guilty of doing that he will be charged and punished,” he told the Advertiser.

A fourth detainee, Mr Johannes Kasamba, allegedly admitted to the commission that he had given medical aid to a wounded Swapo fighter the night before he was detained.

Mr Kasamba, a nursing assistant at Kakumu village, 45km west of Rundu, will be released this week from detention after 30 days’ imprisonment.

Tribal leaders of the Mbande tribe told the commission they themselves ordered their villagers to move to the banks of the Cubango “out of fear” as they would be safer closer to roads and military bases, Brigadier Roos told the Advertiser.

Father Michels had been prevented from visiting his congregation out of a “misunderstanding”, the commission found.
SWA probe on 'atrocities' completed

WINDHOEK — A military board of inquiry into alleged atrocities against civilians in western Kavango had completed its investigation, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said today.

Leading the board was Brigadier Ben de Wet Roos of Pretoria, who carried out an investigation into similar allegations last March in the same area.

The allegations followed the death of three civilians while security forces in Kavango were on follow-up operations against SWAPO insurgents.

Complaints were made that four people suspected of aiding insurgents had been assaulted.

While details of the investigation were not available today, a report in a Windhoek newspaper, the Windhoek Advertiser, quoted Brigadier De Wet Roos as saying he had found that four suspects had been manhandled on arrest but had not been seriously assaulted or beaten while being detained.

The report said Brigadier De Wet Roos had found security forces had used blindfolds when questioning people and had often had to resort to "manhandling" detainees to obtain admissions when suspects were unwilling to give information about movements of insurgents.

Of the three men killed, it had been found one was accidentally killed earlier in crossfire, and police investigations were continuing into the deaths of the other two, the Windhoek report said.

— Sapa
Inquiry findings revealed in interview

SADF probe rules out assault — paper

Mail Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — Although four detainees were “manhandled” and blindfolded during questioning by Security Force members, there was no evidence of “serious assault” or “beating”, a South African Defence Force commission of inquiry into alleged atrocities has found.

The chairman of the commission, Brigadier De Wet Roos, said in an interview published yesterday in the Windhoek Advertiser after a one-man inquiry into the alleged maltreatment of civilians in Western Kavango.

The commission, which sat in Rundu, heard evidence from detainees, Security Force members, tribal leaders, and missionaries.

Allegations investigated were that:
- Security Force members killed three civilians during “follow-up” operations.
- Three civilians who were detained on suspicion of helping Swapo insurgents were maltreated while in detention.
- The military forbade a missionary, Father J Michels, to visit his congregation in Western Kavango.
- Villagers in Western Kavango were being forced by the military to desert their homes and resettle along the Cubango River, close to military bases.

Brig Roos told the Advertiser only one of the deaths had been investigated as those of the other two, a Nge village schoolteacher Mr Sulevi Hangara, 27, and the school principal at Njandi Mr Tumana Mumbo, 45, were being investigated by the police.

He had found that another man, Mr Anses Lihwana, 50, of Mbanda Village was shot dead on April 20 by a member of the Security Forces when he ran away from a patrol tracking insurgents.

Regarding allegations of assault and blindfolding of three villagers detained at Mbanda on the same day Mr Likwala was shot dead, Brig Roos told the Advertiser the Security Forces used blindfolds when questioning people.

They “often had to resort to ‘manhandling’” to obtain admissions when it was evident the people involved were unwilling to co-operate while being in possession of certain information about the movements of insurgents in their area,” the Advertiser said.

Two of the detainees told Brig Roos they had been manhandled by the Security Forces but had not been seriously injured, while the third said he had not been physically maltreated.

Brig Roos said manhandling as practised by the military did not amount to assault with intent to do serious bodily harm, nor was it prolonged beating or torture of any kind committed.

Leaders of the Mbanda tribe told the commission they had themselves ordered their villagers to move to the banks of the Cubango, Brig Roos said.

And in Father Michels’ case there had been a “misunderstanding.”
PK: Warning on ‘conflicting evidence’

Chief Reporter

MR MARCUS Jacobs, legal representative of Captain Wim de Lange of the SAS President Kruger at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, warned the inquest court yesterday that conflicting evidence being led could result in captains and other senior naval officers being “pitted against one another”.

He was referring to differing opinions expressed by some of the SAN’s most senior officers on whether a paragraph in Captain De Lange’s standing instructions to his watch-keeping officers should be applied in the type of scenario the “PK” was executing when it collided with SAS Tafelberg.

The collision, in February last year, resulted in the sinking of the President Kruger and the loss of 16 of her crew, including CPO Webb.

A paragraph in Captain De Lange’s standing instructions — Paragraph 15 — reads:

● The minimum distance at which you may pass another ship without calling me is (a) in good visibility, by day, forward sector 2,000 yards and after sector 1,000 yards, (b) in bad visibility or at night, forward sector 4,000 yards and after sector 2,000 yards.

Another instruction, contained in Paragraph 10, says: “I am to be informed, as is the navigator, of all changes to the base course, speed and formation.”

● Commander John Wainwright, head of the SAN’s tactical school, was recalled to the witness box by Mr F W Kahn, SC, to testify on the application of Paragraph 15.

In a statement handed in, he said he considered the idea of applying Paragraph 15 to the type of screen-change manoeuvre the “PK” was executing to be “unseamanlike and unnecessary when there is the simple provision of the captain being informed by the officer of the watch (OW) and therefore in a position to monitor a change of station, when applying the direct and safe course method.”

Commander Wainwright said the application of Paragraph 15 “complicates what is a simple manoeuvre by the numerous course changes required to arrive at the escort’s new stations as quickly as possible.”

● Mr Jacobs, in questioning Commander Wainwright, handed in a statement by Commodore D F Silberbauer, Officer Commanding Naval Operations Command at Maritime Headquarters, Silvermine.

In this, Commodore Silberbauer said it was his view, after seeing Captain De Lange’s standing instructions to OOWs, that the captain would be entitled to rely “as a safety factor” on the minimum passing distances as contained in Paragraph 15.

“These would apply unless the captain were to give contrary instructions,” he added.

Commander Silberbauer also referred to differing views of four SA Navy captains, including Captain De Lange, on whether or not, in terms of Paragraph 10, the captain should be called before a screen-changing manoeuvre.

The inquest was adjourned to Monday.
Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether persons currently held in detention barracks for refusing on religious grounds to render military service will be accommodated in the system of community service if so (a) on what basis and (b) when

(2) Whether any such persons are performing community service at the moment if so how many?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Defence)

(1) No

(2) No

Military service religious objectors

Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether regulations concerning religious objectors performing community service have been drawn up if so when is it anticipated that the drafting of these regulations will be completed if so

(2) Whether these regulations have been published if so (a) in what manner and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Defence)

(1) No 31 October 1983

(2) I am away
CAPE TOWN — The two-year jail sentence imposed on political conscientious objector Peter Richard Hathorn in January has been reduced to a year, according to his family.

Hathorn (22), of Durban, failed to do national service when called up in January. — Sapa.

13 May 1983
Armscor is ready to ‘fight dirty’ to save SA

Pretoria Correspondent

Armscor would “fight dirty” if necessary for outside technology to help design weapons for South Africa’s protection, said Air Fred Bell, executive general manager, yesterday.

“We are not involved in Friday afternoon wargames which we can pack up for the weekend — it is the real thing we are involved in,” he told reporters and guests at Armscor’s Vehicle Test Centre at Elandsfontein near Pretoria.

The wraps came off the centre for the first time yesterday though it has been in operation since 1978.

The arms embargo against South Africa was very real and the people who monitored it were highly efficient, said Mr Bell.

PAID FOR

“So if what we are fighting for is worth it, then we will fight dirty if need be.”

Though the centre cost more than R10 million the consensus of senior officials present was that this amount had already been saved by its manufacture of better military vehicles for the Defence Force.

Officials also stressed that South Africa was far less vulnerable than ever before to “blackmail” from the outside world in respect of arms.

South Africa’s main armoured, the Olfant tank which was a revamped and much modified Centurion Mk 7, was good enough and could be updated until the 1990s. After that, Armscor would have to provide an indigenous replacement.

COMBAT-PROVEN

The Ratel, which has been launched with some success on the international market, is the only combat-proven armoured personnel carrier in the world today.

Armscor experts are, however, looking at a new generation of vehicle in this field with improved protection, firepower and mobility.

Locally designed and manufactured anti-landmine vehicles were designed and built to withstand a certain number of mines and others could cope with different combinations of mines laid by terrorists.

These vehicles were improved to accommodate the evolution of mine laying techniques.

Throughout Armscor and especially in the vehicle field, rationalisation and standardisation of equipment and parts were having notable success.

On a trip round the sprawling “open air laboratory” with its many features, an insight was given into the work carried out daily to make military vehicles safer and more efficient.
Identities transposed in report

In a report published in The Star on January 14 a reporter’s error transposed the identities of two young South Africans who addressed a London Press conference held by the Committee on South African War Resistance.

As a consequence it was incorrectly stated that Mr Terry Fannin evaded call-up by going to Zimbabwe and from there to London.

In fact Mr Fannin left Durban on January 3 and arrived in London the following day. He received permission to work in Britain and has since acquired an interest in a chemical company.

He left South Africa because he did not wish to be called up. Mr Fannin did address the Press conference in London and opposed the drafting of South Africans into the forces on the ground that the military helped maintain an oppressive government.

But as a result of the transposition of identities, references to “dodging around the country, ducking and changing addresses to avoid call-up” were wrongly attributed to him.
NAIROBI — Yesterday's "emergency" meeting of the six heads of African Frontline states, called by Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere in conditions of top security, turned out to be a mere repetition of old complaints.

A communiqué issued at the end of the three-hour meeting complained of South African attempts to destabilise Southern Africa and called on South Africa to pull its troops out of Angola.

Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana were represented at the meeting.

Radio Tanzania announced that African liberation movements did not attend the meeting. This contradicted an earlier announcement on Radio Ethiopia that delegates from SWAPO and the South African Pan-African Congress had been asked to attend.
PRETORIA — The South African Defence Force has declined to comment on the conviction of a former member of the Rhodesian Special Branch and the Central Intelligence Organization for preparing to undergo training in South Africa to further a "political object" in Zimbabwe.

Cephas Ndlovu, who was jailed for 3½ years on Thursday by a Harare magistrate, told the court he had been approached to undergo training in the Republic by his former commanding officer, a Mr Branfield.

The magistrate, Mr Des Utting, said he thought the court could "take judicial notice of the fact that there are training camps over the Limpopo River where persons are training to carry out acts of sabotage and generally disrupt the law and order" in Zimbabwe.

In Pretoria yesterday a Defence Force spokesman said he had no comment to make on court cases in Zimbabwe — "especially those where South Africa is accused through a suspect legal system". — Sapa
Radar sale is above board, UK tells UN

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The sale of sophisticated Marconi radar equipment to South Africa does not fall within the scope of the arms embargo. Britain has told the United Nations.

In a note issued as a document of the Security Council’s Watchdog Committee, Britain asserted it had no doubt the system had a genuine civil application.

"No breach of the embargo is involved," it stated.

The note appeared to be Britain's final word on a controversy that has lasted about two years, with critics claiming the system was defence-related and subject to security restrictions.
A FORMER Rhodesian farmer is establishing his dream farm on South Africa’s northern border after a daring daylight operation to bring his assets across the border from money-locked Zimbabwe.

The amazing tale was told this week by Mr J J "Jayjay" Smith, 54, one of a number of former Rhodesian farmers who are filling an important gap in South Africa’s depopulated border farmland after having "taken the gap" from Zimbabwe.

But unlike most whites who have emigrated from Zimbabwe with almost nothing apart from the hope of starting a new life in another country, Mr Smith took the gap with thousands of rands worth of "rolling stock" that has helped set him up on the southern banks of the Limpopo River.

It must rank as one of the most successful attempts to beat Zimbabwe’s tough foreign currency regulations, which have made paupers of many emigrants and "economic prisoners" of others, but have spurred citizens who have stayed behind to complain that they have too much to lose by uprooting themselves.

When Zimbabwe became independent, Mr Smith, a South African-born Afrikaner who has seen many parts of Africa, was determined not to risk his life’s savings under a new government that he suspected would eventually compel him to sell his two valuable farms near Chipinge (now Chingola) for a song.

One night in 1980 he made a key decision:

The incredible bargain was speeded up at all and shortly after the sale went through, Mr Smith leased a farm on the Zimbabwe side of the Limpopo River.

Over the next few months he accumulated his substantial rolling stock on the remote farm that he leased and after coming across one of the first post-independence border patrols in the area, decided one night that he would make his move the following day.

It took him a week to move his equipment - lock, stock and barrel - across the dry Limpopo River bed to the farm he has now taken over on the South African side.

Mr Smith, who is reluctant to discuss the operation and refuses to be photographed, says that the proceeds from his "rolling stock" - which included bulldozers, tractors and irrigation equipment - went towards the purchase of the 2,600ha farm that cost R150,000 in South Africa.

"But any person who now tries to do what I did then would have to be wide awake".

"I did my homework and took advantage of the situation as it was then the new government was still disorganised."

Mr Smith - farmer, big-game hunter, pilot and anti-guerrilla fighter of the colonial years in Kenya and Rhodesia - is now developing his land into what he hopes will be a kibbutz-like farm that will be run by him, his four sons and a partner.

"I honestly don’t believe we will have a serious security problem on the border," he says.

Mr Smith, who has never lost the habit of keeping his guns, says he is a good sleeper and more often than not has a pistol at his side.

"I think, too, that we will eventually put up a security fence as a precautionary measure."

But Mr Smith has no fear that any retaliatory action might be taken against him from Zimbabwe because of his successful escape.

"I’m not politically important enough," he says.

Rolling stock just kept on rolling - over the border

It will be a family affair like a little kibbutz," he says.

We intend to mechanise our farming operation as much as possible and because of the labour problems in this area, we will use only a small number of black labourers.

About 1,600ha of the land will be used as a game farm which he hopes to eventually stock with more "sophisticated game", like white rhino, to attract overseas hunters.

In addition, he also holds the mineral rights on the land, which is believed to contain substantial deposits of a mineral that is used to smelt chrome.

No fear

As a man who lived through the Mau-Mau terror in Kenya and later fought in the bushwar against the guerrilla forces of Zimbabwe’s new rulers, he knows how does he feel about being at the possible "sharp end" of another armed struggle on the South African border.

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far north, but farmers fear drought will destroy them

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SUNDAY TIMES, May 15 1983
A deserted farm homestead west of Messina, near the South African border with Zimbabwe

Mr Wynnand Scott, 33, manager of one of the recently-established game farms on the northern border

Mr Piet van Wyk 62 of the farm Rozenthal, west of Messina, says that not even 10 head of cattle could survive on the grazing that is still available on his 300ha farm

"I am now sitting with debt running into thousands of rands

"I don't know why I am still farming because the future is bleak," he says.

"I could make a better living anywhere else, just by investing my capital and living off the interest"

That is apparently what many of his neighbours did. At present Mr Van Wyk has six neighbours — and only one of them still lives on his property. The others are townfolk.

'Red area'

Apart from the generally poor grazing which restricts ranchers in the number of cattle they can keep, other farmers closer to the border have additional problems because their land falls within the so-called 'red area' where stringent regulations are enforced by veterinary officers to control possible outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease.

Mr Wynnand Scott, 33, manager of a fledgling safari company, says that a number of cattle farmers who have found their ranching operations unviable, have been tempted by the good money offered to them by wealthy city people eager to establish game farms.

"The turnover with cattle here is too small, and the owners of game farms are taking advantage of this situation," said Mr Scott, who has already built up a lucrative hunting business.

Not concerned

Mr Scott, like the other farmers interviewed, was not concerned about the possibility of a security threat.

"Ag, no," he said. "I don't know if we are being stupid, but we even sleep with our doors and windows open. The subject of terrorism doesn't even crop up in conversations here.

Further down the road in the Wepener border area, a former Rhodesian farmer, Mr Stuart Hulley-Miller, 34, has already put up a security fence at his homestead that overlooks the cotton fields on his 140ha of irrigation.

But he insists that the fence does not reflect any fear about the security situation on the border.

"Quite frankly, it is useful simply because it keeps bar- glers out, the dogs in and prevents my wife from extend- ing the garden which will only give me extra work.

Terrorists are the furthest thing from my mind. I wouldn't say there is absolutely no threat, but because that is stupid," says Mr Hulley-Miller.
How JJ nickel

Mr Piet van Wyk, 62, one northern Transvaal border farmer who doubts the wisdom of

Not scared of terrorists in fa

SECURITY fears have no place in the lives of the remaining white farmers on South Africa's depopulated northern border — economic survival is their main worry.

The exodus of white farmers from the northern and western Transvaal border areas — prompting the introduction last week of strong measures to stem the flow to the towns — has been caused largely by the financial pressures on smaller cattle ranchers in the dry bushveld country.

This emerged in interviews this week with farmers west of Messina along South Africa's border with Zimbabwe, where the poor grazing on non-irrigable land makes cattle ranching economically viable only if it is done on a large scale.

But their most pressing worry is how to survive the drought conditions and find enough money to feed their dwindling cattle stocks on land that cannot offer any more grazing.

Mr Piet van Wyk, 62, of the farm Norentaal, west of Messina, says that not even 10 head of cattle could survive

A deserted farm homestead west of Messina, near the South Africa border.
This week's top-level decision to call in the police was taken despite the fact that the officials reported their four-week internal investigation had turned up "nothing that was strange", the Director-General of Industries, Dr T A du Plessis, told the Sunday Express.

The decision to call in the police was taken "at top level" on Monday, but that the police were to be called in.

Dr du Plessis said he was happy for the Sunday Express to publish the statement that the department had found nothing unusual, but that the police were to be called in.

Dr du Plessis said he was happy for the police to hand the matter to the police was taken after questions about the administration of the fund were tabled in Parliament last Friday by Mr Harry Schwartz, official opposition spokesman on finance.

"It became clear to us that Mr Schwartz was not satisfied with our answers so we decided to hand the matter to the police for investigation," Dr du Plessis said.

He added that he was not prepared to discuss any further with the Sunday Express as he now regarded the entire subject as sub judice. Serious questions about the administration and use of huge sums of money secretly lent to businessmen to pay for special stocks of strategic imported materials were raised by the Sunday Express.
MONEY is no consideration in the Government's stockpile programme, according to the Government's controller of stockpiles, Mr van Zyl Spengler. "Funds are unlimited," he said when questioned about his priorities and the allocation of large loans made to businesses to stockpile essential imported materials. "When you are fighting a war you do not ask how much it costs."

The only limits to his efforts, Mr Spengler told the Sunday Express, were storage space and the fact that many items could only be stored for a limited time before going bad.

Reserve stocks of non-essentials and luxuries are included among the items stockpiled — and paid for by the taxpayer — as essential for the security of the Republic in the event of boycotts by the West.

The Director-General of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr T A du Plessis, whose department is responsible for the administration of the programme, this week prohibited the Sunday Express from publishing a valuable list of items stockpiled under the National Supplies Procurement Act, explaining, however, that strategic stockpiles were confined only to essential imported materials considered vital for the country's security. Others were included because they were considered important for morale.

Asked if the same argument could not also be used for stockpiling Dinky toys, he said: "You would be surprised at what we stockpile."

Mr David Tabatsnik, a He said that several years ago a particular industry association in which he had been involved had negotiated with the government about strategic stockpile loans. The association's attitude had been that it could not negotiate a "benefit" for only some of its members — those who imported strategic materials — and it had persuaded the Government to give such loans to all its members who held imported stock, whether they were strategic or not.

He had been critical of the system for years, Mr Tabatsnik said. A senior public official who dealt with the industry expressed the same view in an interview with the Sunday Express.

The stockpiling of luxuries and non-essentials is not the only strange fact to emerge from the Sunday Express investigation.

Mr Spengler, controller of stockpiles for the past 16 years, said he granted stockpile loans only after protracted negotiations. He established exactly which imported materials were to be stockpiled, and was sure the money was never used simply to finance old stocks.

Evidence obtained by the Sunday Express, however, suggests this was not always the case. In February, 1976, the director of his company at the Cape wrote to a colleague in Bloemfontein asking for assistance in obtaining a secret Government stockpile loan — not to buy extra stocks of imported raw materials vital for the security of the country, but to finance a large stock of unsaleable goods which was proving an embarrassment.

"Our high stock holding of raw materials, relative to our monthly usage, is only the result of the depressed market where materials of older quality have not moved." Sales have been achieved through the introduction of new products which necessitated the purchase of additional raw material, he wrote.

Far from the company having to keep extra stocks, the director assured his colleague that "we have tried at all times to keep our stockholding as low as possible."

This letter comes to you as a result of a discussion with a prominent Johannesburg company executive in that there was a suggestion that there could be a way to assist us in the negotiation of a further loan from the Government," the letter said.

Shortly thereafter the following letter was directed to Mr Spengler in Pretoria. "Due to the threat of sanctions against South Africa by the USA and other Western powers, as well as the inflationary tendencies and the economic climate, as far as price increases are concerned, we would like to increase our stockpile loan."

The letter then specifies the value of the stock the company holds relative to its normal monthly turnover. A substantially increased loan was granted.

Officially, nothing's strange about strange stockpile story

After a four-week internal investigation by officials of the Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism into the administration of the Government's multi-million stockpile programme, the department announced this week that it found "nothing funny or strange."

However, the department has handed the matter over to the police for further investigation.

The Minister, Dr Dawie de Villiers, announced the inquiry early in April after the Sunday Express had reported that irregularities and other serious allegations had been made against the programme.

At the same time Dr de Villiers said he would be surprised if the assertion by the Sunday Express that there were serious implications for the entire stockpile programme was correct, adding that all allegations would be investigated.

Last week, before the announcement of the inquiry, the Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism completed its enquiry, which is expected to be released this week. A copy of the report has been submitted to the department's legal section for interpretation.
insufficient information

Last week, before the announcement that the department had completed its enquiry, Dr de Villiers confirmed in Parliament that his department were investigating a pharmaceutical company to which loans were advanced from the National Supplies Procurement Fund.

Evidence obtained by the Sunday Express - directly involving loans totaling millions of rands - suggested that, should a crisis arise, South Africa might discover that money intended to buy reserve stocks of vital imported materials has in fact been used by some firms to pay for:

- Warehouses full of non-essentials.
- Warehouses full of old products - which firms were no longer able to sell, or
- Too much of some and too little of other vital materials.

Normal commercial trading practices demand that they have no reserve stock.

Up to now more than R2 500-million of taxpayer's money has been invested in the National Supplies Procurement Fund to lay in stocks of imported products and raw materials considered essential to the security of the Republic. These stocks are kept as a vital defence to prevent South Africa being cut off from its normal sources of supply by boycotts and sanctions.

Mr van Zyl Spengler, the official in the Department of Industry who controls the stockpile funds, told the Sunday Express, "What I would really have liked are a number of huge warehouses where we could lay in several years' stocks of all the strategic materials we may require. Then South Africa would really be safe."

But for practical reasons much of the money is fact secretly lent, interest-free, to scores of South African firms who undertake to buy and store extra stocks of these materials on behalf of the Government.

When a company is considered for a stockpile loan, the department must state how much of the strategic imported material it usually stocks for the normal running of its business. The department then requests the company to import and keep extra stocks, over and above its normal requirements - say six months' supply instead of its usual three months' supply.

The extra stocks are then held in reserve in case of boycotts. The loan is intended to cover the cost of the extra strategic stock only.

All the department then requires is an acknowledgement of debt from the company's directors and a stock certificate from them or their auditors every three months.

The stock certificates are intended to certify that the extra stocks of strategic materials do in fact exist.

These businessmen are expected to act in good faith, and officials have confirmed that to a large extent they have relied on the businessmen's patriotism. But according to facts that emerged in the course of a Sunday Express investigation, to have relied on good faith may not have been enough.

Government control over the department has been so poor that, should a crisis arise, the stocks of imported materials vital to South Africa's security are not in fact available.

The stockpiling programme is a delicate issue. Details are treated as confidential because a list of stockpiled materials would constitute a "hit list" for the country's enemies to manipulate selective boycotts.

The Sunday Express information - contrary to the department's claim as regards the "small part of the programme" - revealed that the department had misled the Government in making its case and that a much wider field could be affected.

The loan according to the latest accounts tabled in Parliament on a massive R2 500-million had been invested in the National Supplies Procurement Fund by March last year. The total amount lent to businessmen for stockpiles totalled R8 760 302.83.

In his statement, Dr de Villiers gave the assurance that the loans were subject to the "standard auditing practices applicable to all state departments.

But the Auditor General's report tabled with the accounts of the fund notes that there was no independent audit to prove that these stocks actually existed.

Instead, the Auditor General says, he relied on an assurance from the Director General of Industries that he had received certificates from the directors or auditors of the firms concerned, regarding the existence of the stores.

The Sunday Express has seen copies of stock certificates issued by companies and their auditors to cover loans totaling more than R12-million granted over a four-year period. A typical example reads: "The Department of Industry hereby certifies that according to the books and records of the company, total stock value on hand was..."

But the stock figure in a company's accounts includes all its stock, not only imported strategic stockpiles.

The certificates do not certify the existence of a reserve stock of imported raw materials at cost, as is officially required.

When shown some of the certificates, the Director General of Industries, Dr T. A. du Plessis conceded that they were "meaningless" for determining the existence of the required strategic stocks.

In the presence of a Sunday Express reporter, he told senior officials in charge of controlling stockpile loans that the system was entirely unsatisfactory. The matter was immediately to be investigated and the system re-assessed, he said.

A number of company directors said that because of the poor control, stockpile loans were a convenient source of cheap capital - "money for jam".

In a revealing company memorandum, seen by the Sunday Express, a senior executive told the board of a major Johannesburg based company: "The breakthrough came when we were allowed to certify our own stock."
SA buying Red arms, says report

By Neal Larssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A report this week in the Washington Post alleges that Bulgarian arms dealers have for years been supplying communist weapons to South Africa, which passes them on to anti-government rebels in Angola.

Writing from Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, Washington Post reporter Jonathan Randal claims that the Bulgarian authorities have started to crack down on international arms and drugs traffickers because they are evidently embarrassed by allegations of Bulgarian participation in the 1981 shooting of the Pope.

The arms and drugs trafficking has been going on for a decade, he says. Now the Bulgarians are tightening up at airports, inland frontiers and seaports, and there has been a series of arrests.

Regarding South Africa, Randal writes: "Last (northern) winter, Danish authorities uncovered a vast traffic that had been going on for years involving Bulgarian arms sales to Armcor, the South African state arms firm. "Bulgaria, they said, sold shipments of Soviet bloc weapons to South Africa, which passed them on to anti-government rebels in Angola."

The investigations established that not only were Danish companies defying a United Nations ban on arms sales to South Africa, but also that Bulgaria was providing weapons for use against the Angolan Government.

"Thousands of Cuban troops have been there for years as a symbol of the Soviet Bloc's concern for that government's survival."

The report says that the Sunday Times of London alleged the deal was arranged in Vienna by Mr Ivan Slavkov, the head of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, who was once married to the late daughter of Bulgarian communist leader Mr Todor Zhukov.

"Much of the arms business centres on Kinex, an official import-export firm with headquarters in a Sofia building that is off-limits to foreign diplomats accredited to Bulgaria," Mr Randal writes.

The weapons have also gone to other non-communist destinations, the Post report says. For instance, Bulgaria sold several ships of arms to rightwing Christian militias in Lebanon in 1974 and 1975, just before the civil war in that country.

These shipments stopped when the local Communist Party protested that the weapons would be used against its members and their leftist and Palestinian allies.

Mr Randal cites allegations that Bulgaria tried to destabilize the two NATO countries of Italy and Turkey with arms and drugs supplies and says this pattern of politically motivated wrongdoing suggests Bulgaria may have been willing to attempt the silencing of the Pope because of his support for the Solidarity Union in Poland.

...
Inquest told of orders ignored

Chief Reporter
TWO officers who survived the sinking of the SAS President Kruger in February last year admitted, when recalled to the witness box yesterday at the inquest on the late Petty Officer Don- ald Webb that in antisubmarine exercises they had disregarded the captain's standing instructions on minimum passing distances.

Lieutenant-Commander F. H. Visser, now officer in charge of the SA Navy's Torpedo/Anti-Submarine School, and Lieutenant Derek Liebenberg both said it would be "impractical" to follow minimum-distance provisions in exercises where war conditions were simulated.

Both officers were off duty at the time of the disaster, in which 16 men were lost. Lieutenant-Commander Visser, one of the principal warfare officers (PWOs) in the President Kruger at the time, was vigorously cross-examined by the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr Frank Kahn, SC.

At the end, just before the adjournment, he said that he felt he was virtually being blamed for the loss of the Kruger.

"In layman's terms," he added, with exasperation, "I feel I'm being taken to the cleaners!" Mr Kahn assured him that no-one was trying to blame him, as an off-duty officer, for what happened to the Kruger.

Captain's orders
The specific paragraph - Paragraph 15 - of Captain de Lange's standing instructions to which both Lieutenant-Commander Visser and Lieutenant Liebenberg were referred stated:

"The minimum distances at which you may pass another ship without calling me are (a) in good visibility or at night, forward sector 2,000 yards, and after sector 1,000 yards, (b) in bad visibility or at night, forward sector 2,000 yards, after sector 1,000 yards."

"Questioned by Mr Kahn, Lieutenant-Commander Visser said his interpretation of this paragraph was that these minimum distances applied only during "normal conditions" and during antisubmarine screening exercises of the type the "PK" was performing at the time of the collision.

"Waters not swept" If minimum distances as laid down were applied, there would be loss of time and distance, and waters would not be swept by antisubmarine devices.

Mr Kahn would you say then that compliance with the captain's standing instructions on minimum distances in these exercises would not be good seamanship.

Lieutenant-Commander Visser It would be good seamanship but it would not be practical in the circumstances. From my own experience and training, I know that one has to get to one's new sector as quickly as possible.

Mr Kahn Was it an accepted fact that the captain's standing orders be disobeyed? - No it was not.

Lieutenant-Commander Visser said in reply to another question by Mr Kahn that he considered that 1,600 yards at night and 500 yards by day were safe passing distances in exercises of this kind.

When Mr Kahn asked to Lieutenant Commander Visser that in the light of his admissions Captain de Lange might not when resting, know how safely his ship was passing another vessel he replied: "No but all commands have to rely on the judgment of their officers - with the safety of the ship as a primary factor."

The inquest continues today.

Original "Paarl Rock" Cellars at 170 Main Street, Paarl.

The brandy of five generations
PC warned on De Hoop take-over

Environmental crisis looms for SA, claims MP

Environment Reporter

SOUTH Africa faced one "environmental crisis" after another because no provision had been made by the government for specialised studies before land development.

This was claimed by Mr Kent Durr (MP Malland) and president of the South African Council for Conservation of Coastal Birds, who was yesterday giving evidence at a meeting of the President's Council's planning committee.

He said the De Hoop issue had emphasised how important it was to call for early environmental impact studies.

RESOURCES

"If we don't order our affairs by bringing environmental planning in at an early stage, we will endanger natural resources and move from crisis to crisis," he said.

He said it was fundamentally important to develop a new marine ethic, preferably by education, but also by control measures on marine species.

"If we don't do it now, in 20 years we won't be able to do it — if there is nothing left to conserve," he said.

ASSAULT

The extension of the fishing restriction zone along the coast to 200 nautical miles had doubled the responsibility for resources such as life in the sea and the assault on the sea could not be sustained.

Environment Reporter

THE planning committee of the President's Council has been warned of the "disastrous effects" of taking over De Hoop and other nature conservation areas.

Mr Jim Peely, a former Natal Parks Board official, was giving evidence to the committee yesterday on behalf of the Wilderness Leadership School.

He said the total amount of state-owned land in South Africa was less than 3.5 percent. "If we have not reached the stage where our survival depends on the last 3.5 percent of the land, then we are in mortal danger with our backs to the sea," he said.

"It is a scandal that there is hardly an acre of land under conservation in two of the major ecosystems in the country — the Karoo and the Highveld — which form more than half of the Republic," he said.

Cedarberg

He emphasised the need for legislation specifically protecting wilderness areas in South Africa and said that apart from the Cedarberg which fell under the Forestry Act, there was not a single area of properly protected wilderness anywhere in South Africa.

He said there was no continuing policy for protecting wilderness areas, and the protection of certain areas enjoyed could change at the whim of an administrator.

An international conservationist and founder of the Wilderness Leadership School, Mr Ian Player, stressed the desperate need for reserves in South Africa.

He said he believed the wilderness had been conquered but the myths of today, said Mr Player. "If the ox wagon was a symbol of the past century, the bulldozer is a symbol of today," he continued.

Peripheral

The depopulation of areas, for example in the Northern Transvaal, could be stopped if national parks were established and peripheral towns were established around the parks rather than in them.

South Africa was on the eve of an ecological crisis, and a wholistic concept of South Africa's environmental situation at the present must be obtained, according to another speaker, Mr T C Robertson, who serves as a trustee for the Wilderness Leadership School.

He said the psyche of man, rather than statistics, needed changing. One of the main difficulties he had experienced in teaching conservation was that much of it rested on the evolutionary theory.

"Until the question of science and religion is settled, man will remain a child of the earth, committing matricide, and there is no other country committing it faster than South Africa," he said.
Save the wildlife areas, PC told

Staff Reporter

TWO of South Africa's top conservationists told the President's Council yesterday that the taking over of the De Hoop nature reserve area for a missile-testing range would be "disastrous".

Mr Ian Player, international conservationist and founder of the Wilderness Leadership School, and Mr Jim Feeley, a former Natal Parks Board official and member of the Leadership School for the past 10 years, were giving evidence before the Planning Committee.

Dr Thomas Robertson, a former director of the National Veld Trust, who was honoured this year by the State President for work in nature conservation, also gave evidence. He took this view:

"Both Mr Feeley and I worked for the Natal Parks Board when St Lucia was proclaimed as a nature reserve. We can see that this is morally wrong."

He was asked where the line should be drawn in determining the priority between conservation and development.

Mr Player replied:

"When one generation sets aside a piece of land for a specific purpose, I do not believe the next generation has any right to move it unless the country is in real danger or if it is a matter of life or death."

At this point Mr Feeley said:

"The De Hoop nature reserve area..."
New bill is 'deformist, schizophrenic'

Midweek Home Finder appears with the Cape Times today

WHAT do you think of the Western Province rugby team for Saturday and how do you feel about the kind of rugby Provence has been playing this season? If you would like to comment on this issue, phone Teleletters on 413361 ext 219 between 9am and 12 noon today.

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
The Progressive Federal Party yesterday attacked the government's Constitution Bill as divisive, 'deformist' and 'schizophrenic' as debate on the controversial measure continued.

There were also exchanges between FPF and New Republic Party members as Mr Derek Wattersson (NRP Ubilo) said the bill was the best the National Party could do at present and the NRP would support it.

Mrs Helen Suzman (FFP Houghton) tore into the government's proposals in the closing stages of yesterday's debate.

Stating that the bill would deform, not reform, she said it had divided white, coloured and Indian communities. The only group it had united were the blacks, who were united against the whites and against the bill.

She accused the government of constituting 'racing discrimination' in an era where discrimination was universally outlawed.

A Prime Minister who had been instrumental in removing coloured people from the council's roll now sought to give them a limited say over their own affairs.

They would not, however, be able to open their own residential areas and schools to other races.

'Disgusting'

Hady had they a full parliamentary vote in the past, the Group Areas Act, District Six and the 'disgusting proceedings' at the KTC squatter camp would not have happened.

Mr Nic Oliver (FFP nominated) said it was schizophrenic for the government to entrain apartheid while saying it wanted reform and to claim to accommodate coloured people while keeping them politically supervised.

The second reading debate on the bill ends tonight with the reply of the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis. The bill will then be considered by a parliamentary select committee.

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Ramon Sorin, the Argentine champion, lands a right hook on Welile Nkosinkulu, the Good Hope centre, Cape Town, last night. The three judges gave the fight to 100-92 points respectively.

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New bill is 'deformist, schizophrenic'

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There were also exchanges between FPF and New Republic Party members as Mr Derek Wattersson (NRP Ubilo) said the bill was the best the National Party could do at present and the NRP would support it.

Mrs Helen Suzman (FFP Houghton) tore into the government's proposals in the closing stages of yesterday's debate.

Stating that the bill would deform, not reform, she said it had divided white, coloured and Indian communities. The only group it had united were the blacks, who were united against the whites and against the bill.

She accused the government of constituting 'racing discrimination' in an era where discrimination was universally outlawed.

A Prime Minister who had been instrumental in removing coloured people from the council's roll now sought to give them a limited say over their own affairs.

They would not, however, be able to open their own residential areas and schools to other races.

'Disgusting'

Hady had they a full parliamentary vote in the past, the Group Areas Act, District Six and the 'disgusting proceedings' at the KTC squatter camp would not have happened.

Mr Nic Oliver (FFP nominated) said it was schizophrenic for the government to entrain apartheid while saying it wanted reform and to claim to accommodate coloured people while keeping them politically supervised.

The second reading debate on the bill ends tonight with the reply of the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis. The bill will then be considered by a parliamentary select committee.

---

Ramon Sorin, the Argentine champion, lands a right hook on Welile Nkosinkulu, the Good Hope centre, Cape Town, last night. The three judges gave the fight to 100-92 points respectively.
Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether he has received any representations concerning the number of days Service and/or credits which members of the Citizen Force of Commandos are required to have accumulated in order to be considered for transfer to the Active Citizen Force Reserve as specified in his reply to Question No 12 on 4 March 1983, if so what was (a) the nature of the representations and (b) his response thereto.

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) Representations and inquiries by and on behalf of members of the Citizen Force and Commandos were received by their units Command Formation and Arms of the Service Headquarters at the office of the Chief of the South African Defence Force and at my office. The general tenor of the representations and inquiries dealt with credit for military service rendered and requirements for placement on the Active Citizen Force Reserve.

(b) The members' military service commitments were supplied and the calculation of the number of days service was explained.

(2) No but I intend making a statement in this regard during the discussion of this Vote.
Superpower clash unlikely

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The balance of superpower interests in Africa remain strongly influenced by the problem of South Africa, says the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

In its strategic survey 1982-83, to be published tomorrow, the institute says most African states seek better economic and political relations with the West but want the West to be far tougher in its approach to apartheid and the South Africa Government.

They view the Reagan Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria as simply a euphemism for reducing American pressure for internal political change in South Africa. And they think the link the United States forged in 1982 between the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola and the granting of independence to Namibia has allowed South Africa to postpone a decision on that issue.

NOT STRONG

But the unhappy situation with the Reagan position and Soviet efforts to gain influence at Western expense have not been successful. The Soviet Union has supported Angola, Mozambique, Algeria and Libya but its position in Africa remains weak.

In various regional conflicts, many of which have increased international tensions considerably, the superpowers have had little alternative but to remain on the sidelines.

In several cases the belligerents have been supported by either the Soviet Union or the United States but neither has deployed its own forces in combat operations.

Russia back in the game

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Militarily, South Africa did well in 1982, pushing SWAPO bases back deep into Angola, says the International Institute for Strategic Studies in its strategic survey for 1982-83.

But the survey adds that the events of the year may have made it even clearer that the only Namibian settlement which would be acceptable and earn international recognition would be political and not military.

On the Cuban "linkage" issue, the study says that, but for persistent South African incursions, the Angolan Government might already have asked the Cubans to leave.

The presence of South African forces provoked Angola to ask a question which the US found difficult to answer: Who would protect it when the Cubans left?

There was no guarantee the US could give. It seemed to have little leverage over South Africa and, in view of the Reagan Administration's support for Unita, was unlikely to provide the Luanda Government with military support.

The US "linkage" policy had results that could not have been foreseen, says the survey.

Importantly, the Soviet Union — largely excluded from the peace process in southern Africa since 1978 and humiliated over its diplomatic defeat in Zimbabwe after the Lancaster House settlement — again became an important force in the diplomatic negotiations.

She was not only SWAPO's chief financial and military backer, but also Angola's last line of defence.

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Angola build-up forecast

By BRUCE STEPHENSON
London Bureau

LONDON — The International Institute for Strategic Studies, IISS, has forecast heavier South African military activity in Angola and, as a result, stronger Soviet and Cuban influence, if the impasse on a South West Africa settlement continues.

In its publication "Strategic Survey 1982-83" published yesterday, the IISS says most African states view the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement with South Africa as a euphemism for reducing American pressure for internal political change in South Africa.

And they believe the link between a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and SWA independence has allowed South Africa to postpone a decision on the issue, the IISS reports.

"But for persistent South African actions, the Angolan Government might have asked the Cubans to leave some years earlier."

"Luanda thus continued to rely on the Cuban troops, some 10,000 more of whom were flown into Angola in the course of the year, making a total Cuban presence of 30,000."

While the extent of Soviet influence was difficult to judge, it was known that an Angolan delegation visited Moscow last year to brief Soviet leaders on Angola's talks with the US and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is currently visiting the Soviet Union, the report says.

The USSR was not only Swapo's chief financial and military backer, but was Angola's last line of defence.

Meanwhile, UPI reports from Lisbon that Angolan guerrillas claimed on Tuesday that the Marxist government had mobilised a 3,000-man force, including two Cuban brigades and Soviet-supplied jetfighters and tanks, in eastern Mozambique province, to retake posts recently seized by the rebels.

A statement issued by the National Union for Angola's Total Independence (Unita), which claims to have a force of 45,000 men, says a clash on Saturday cost the government the loss of three armoured vehicles and three planes, including a Soviet-built Antonov-26 transport.

There was no comment from independent or government sources.
Army camp reprieve is expected

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

AN ESTIMATED 100,000 South Africans who did their military service between 1968 and 1973 and who are still liable for three month camps, may be relieved of a large part of their military obligations. The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan is expected to announce in Parliament today.

According to military sources a directive has been put out by the Defence Force announcing that all members of the Defence Force who underwent military training during 1973 or earlier will be put on active citizen force.

The announcement is expected to be made by Mr Malan during the Defence Force debate in Parliament today.

After being on the reserve for five years, they could be liable for military service in only one 12-day camp a year through the commando system.

The Progressive Federal Party yesterday welcomed the expected move.

"If this is true the move has borne out the PFP's criticism of the call-up system and our calls for a select committee," the PFP spokesman on Defence Mr. Philip Mvuburg said yesterday.

He said he believed the move was a result of excessive SADF manpower and confusion in the SADF's administrative and recording branches.

YOUR BEST BET

Don't miss Saturday's Rand Daily Mail for a great new racing service from South Africa's top racing newspaper.

The Mail's unbeatable team...

...and the men whose voices you hear on radio TV and at the course will be teaming up with South Africa's most comprehensive newspaper racing service to bring you the country's most exciting racing service.

Police seek rapist with 12 fingers

By NORMAN PATTERTON

A RAPE with six fingers on each hand has been terrifying Sandton women.

Several women have reported to Sandton police recently that "The Hands" has robbed and raped them. The rapist, who is a short, light-skinned black man, has confined his attacks to black women so far.

Police have been told that his name is Ten Ten. He is considered potentially dangerous and anyone who can supply information is asked to contact Captain Tembe Koen at 783-4590 during office hours.

Ellis Park rugby free for young

By LARRY LOMBAARD

SCHOOLCHILDREN will be allowed free entrance to rugby games at Ellis Park this season.

Mr. Theo Erasmus, the...
SAF inquiry to stay a secret

Political Correspondent

THE FINDINGS of a board of inquiry into the disappearance of a national serviceman, Corporal Dries Strauss, in the operational area in SWA/Namibia last year are to be kept confidential.

This was stated in the Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Answering questions put to him by Mr Brian Goodall (PPP Edenvale), General Malan confirmed that a board of inquiry had completed its inquiry into the disappearance of Corporal Strauss.

General Malan said that military boards of inquiry were closed confidential inquiries "for internal departmental purposes."

"I maintain the view that in principle the findings and recommendations of such boards are not made public."

General Malan said that should Mr Goodall wish he would make available to him personally the findings of the board on a confidential basis.
SAS President Pretorius concentrated as far as possible on picking up solitary men and the smaller groups in the water first.

In the conditions, which he described as pitch black, it would have been highly unlikely that solitary figures in the water more than 20 m from the frigate would be noticed, and then only if a searchlight was directed at the person. In this respect, the larger groups of men and the life rafts were reasonably safe.

Lights

The survivors that could not be immediately rescued were notified by flashing lights that they had been seen. The position of everybody in the water was plotted. All empty life rafts were marked or sunk so that rescue ships could concentrate on the rafts that had still to be investigated.

At 5:29 am, SAS President Kruger disappeared from the radar screens of SAS President Pretorius, and it was accepted that she had sunk.

The position was plotted and because of the good discipline in the life rafts, the rescue operation could be limited to a radius of about three miles from the Kruger's position.

Aircraft

By 7 am the Pretorius had 92 survivors on board. A Shackleton aircraft joined the search at 7:30 am with two helicopters.

An hour later, 177 survivors were accounted for by the Pretorius and SAS Tafelberg, which had returned to the scene shortly after the collision.

At 10:30 am, the submarine Emily Hobhouse joined the search and the strike craft SAS Jim Fouche arrived at 1 pm.

Drift

The search area was extended to more than 10 miles from the collision position to allow for the drift of any survivors.

Tafelberg returned to Simon's Town at 12:15 pm, and at 2 pm the Pretorius was ordered to hand over the search to Jim Fouche.

The survivors from the Pretorius were landed at Simon's Town at 8:40 pm on the day of the collision.

Returned

The following day, the Pretorius returned to the search and joined SAS Protea, which was already in the area.

"Except for drifting material, which was traced to about 35 miles from the collision position, the search found nothing."

The search by the two ships was abandoned on February 20 at 10 pm, more than 60 hours after the Kruger sank.
Whether qualified (a) teachers and (b) doctors automatically qualify for promotion to commissioned rank while performing their initial two-year period of national service if so, what is the commencing rank in each case if not, (1) on what basis are they selected and (2) what is the high

est rank that can be attained during initial training, in each case?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) and (b) No

Candidates have to be medically fit, possess a security clearance, be recommended for officers' training by a Corps selection board and complete the prescribed officers' training successfully

(2) Lieutenant In exceptional cases special authority may be granted for the allocation of the temporary rank of Captain, which lapses upon completion of the initial two-year period of national service
The Cape Times, Friday, May 20, 1993

Krugers move, possibly dangerous.

Chief Reporter

254
Tell servicemen when camps due

Political Staff

THE Opposition's defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh, said today he would like a situation where people knew exactly when their military camps were due, so that they could plan for years ahead.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced in Parliament yesterday that requirements for those called up between 1969 and 1973 would be either scrapped or reduced to 12 days' home-area duty a year.

Mr Myburgh said this had "lifted a cloud" from men who were now in their late '20s or early

Many were senior business executives.

If the Minister had known his manpower requirements last year, he should have made provision for gradually phasing out people who had done their initial service a long time ago.

Those in the post-1973 period should now be told how many days they still had to serve.

"Their camps should also be phased in on an orderly basis so that people can plan ahead. In these days of computers, there is no excuse for the sort of confusion that reigns at the moment."

No more camps for thousands

Defence Reporter

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, yesterday came to the help of thousands of "oummane" in the Citizen and Commando forces who have spent years of uncertainty about their part-time military obligations.

General Malan told parliamentarians yesterday that for reasons of fairness and in the light of the Department of Defence's pledge to make economical use of the country's manpower, men of the 1969 to 1973 intakes would either be placed outright on the Active Citizen Force Reserve or have their service reduced to 12 days' home-area duty a year.

In effect, General Malan has virtually wiped the slate clean for a large group of men, now in their late twenties or early thirties, who should have completed their compulsory service but have not done so for a variety of reasons — mostly beyond their control.

Most of the 1969-1973 "oummane" are men who were not called up for several years or twice had their total amount of service extended in SADF organizations — to 240 days in 1977 and 720 days (Citizen Force) and 1,000 days (Commando Force) this year.

In many cases, too, the "oummane" have service owing because they had not been called up for several years or because they had to apply for deferments because of study or career commitments.

Members of the 1968 intake were summarily placed on the inactive reserve several years ago, and men of the 1969 intake onwards have not known if a similar concession would be applied to them at some stage.

In terms of yesterday's dispensation, members of the 1969-1973 intakes who had completed their 10 years with the colours 31 last year, can expect things.

- They can be placed in the new Active Citizen Force regardless of whether they completed the actual day of service or not.
- They can be placed in the 12 days' annual command and do 12 days' home-area service a year.
No more camps for thousands

or have their service reduced to 12 days' home-area duty a year.

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Defence Vote Debate on page 4

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In terms of yesterday's dispensation, members of the 1969-1973 intakes who had completed their 10 years with the colours by December 31 last year, can expect one of two things:

♦ They can be placed summarily on the new Active Citizen Force Reserve regardless of whether they had completed the actual day-count or not — meaning that they would be inactive for five years and after that liable for 12 days' annual commando service in their home areas.

♦ Or they can be allowed to complete the number of days they owe by doing 12 days' home-area commando service a year.

Tower, hipping it by weather
Conservation ‘is SADF policy’

Environment Reporter

NEARLY HALF a million hectares of conserved land in South Africa is being used by the Defence Force for testing ranges, armaments factories and training camps.

General Ivan Lemmer, who was giving evidence for the Defence Force at a meeting of the planning committee of the President’s Council yesterday, said only the National Parks Board and the Department of the Environment and Fisheries controlled more land than the Defence Force.

He said this amounted to about 7 percent of all conserved land in the Republic (at present conserved land amounts to about 3.5 percent) and the Defence Force was becoming more and more known as an important nature conservation organisation.

He said many scarce or endangered plants were found inside Defence Force reserves and it was Defence Force policy to repair or leave the environment as much as possible in its natural, undisturbed condition.

The Press was forbidden yesterday to report certain statements about the proposed take-over of the De Hoop area.

Another speaker at yesterday’s meeting, Mr H Steyn, manager of Kenton an Armacon affiliate, said the area at St Lucia chosen 16 years ago was the only area in South Africa at the time that was suitable for a testing range.
Mr. H. H. Schwarz asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

Whether his Department has referred any matters relating to the National Supplies Procurement Fund to the South African Police if so, (a) what matters and (b) why in each case?

The Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

No. The Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism has however, discussed with the South African Police allegations which were recently made in a Sunday newspaper namely that certain unidentified companies have utilized loans obtained from the National Supplies Procurement Fund for the stockpiling of strategic goods for other purposes. The relevant allegations were, however, too vague to request an investigation by the South African Police. The Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism is, however, continuing its investigation into the allegations.

National Supplies Procurement Fund:

Whether money has been advanced from the National Supplies Procurement Fund to any businesses for the purposes of stockpiling strategic stocks in terms of the National Supplies Procurement Act, No. 89 of 1970 in the nature of (a) cosmetics and (b) other luxury articles, if so (i) what is the nature of such cosmetics and (ii) why were the money advanced?

The Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

No.
Malan quizzed on SADF integration

Parliamentary Staff
THE Conservative Party has called on the Minis-
ter of Defence, General Magnus Malan, to say
whether or not coloureds and Indians would be ful-
ly integrated into the De-
fence Force under the
proposed new constitu-
tional dispensation.

The party's defence
spokesman, Mr Koos van
der Merwe (CP Jeppe),
also called for the dis-
missal of General Malan
over the Seychelles
affair.

Mr van der Merwe
made these requests in a
speech during yester-
day's Assembly debate
on the defence vote.

Shortly afterwards he
was involved in a row
which led to his expul-
sion from the chamber.

Mr van der Merwe put
a-series of questions to
General Malan. These
included:

- Was military trans-
port made available to
National Party politi-
cians to attend to party
political matters?

- Would the Govern-
ment introduce compul-
sory military service for
coloureds and Indians? If
not, would it not be blan-
tant discrimination aga-
inst whites?

- What progress had
been made with investi-
gations about the alleged
spy in the South African
Navy?

- How did the Minister
defend himself against
the accusation that as
Minister of Defence he
had become a risk to
South Africa because he
was blissfully unaware of
the goings on in the Defence
Force concerning the
Seychelles affair?

Mr van der Merwe
said the Minister should
spell out the nature and
extent of changes to be
made in the Defence
Force under the new con-
stitutional dispensation.

Defence would be a
matter of "common in-
terest" and the Minister
should say to what extent
there would be racial in-
terrigation in the Defence
Force. Would coloureds
and Indians have the same
status as whites and
would there still be mea-
sures to segregate the
races?

Mr van der Merwe
said his party did not be-
lieve in an integrated De-
fence Force. Each people
(volk) should have its
own defence force.

Mr W N Breytenbach
(NP Kroonstad) accused
Mr van der Merwe of
dragging politics into de-
defence matters, thus vo-
Iating a 16-year-old par-
liamentary convention to
place defence above
politics.

On the issue of integra-
tion, Mr Breytenbach
said Mr Van der Merwe
had not even begun to
understand the new con-
stitutional dispensation.

There was no integra-
tion in the Defence Force
because integration was
not the policy of the Gov-
ernment and never would
be.
PRETORIA - Rifleman John Philip Oliver was killed in action against terrorists in the operational area yesterday, a spokesman for the Defence Force's media liaison office said today.

He leaves his mother, Mrs Van der Westhuizen, of 48 Richmond Street, Goodwood, Cape Town. - Sapa
is now poised for battle

The Samag 240-26 tipper now also available in a forward control version

Who will get the top share of the market?

AMID a hectic period of new truck model launches, the company with the country’s largest manufacturing capacity in this field has now phased in all its 22 models.

Magnus Truck Corporation — an amalgam of the Messina group’s truck activities — says it is now poised to do battle for a major market share, throwing its hat into the ring with such other companies as its stablemate Nissan, GM Isuzu, Leyland UDID, Ford, Mercedes, Sigma and Hino, who are all also pitching for larger shares of the currently depressed market.

The launch phase of the Samag offensive from Magnus culminated recently with the release of the forward control models.

This now gives Samag full coverage of the 10 000 kg and over market with a range including 12 and 14-ton forward control units through to both forward and normal control cab variations in the 16 and 26-ton sectors.

Mated

Directly derived from the Samal military vehicles, they use ADE 332 and 407 engines mated to ZF or Fuller gearboxes.

The forward control Samags have the same deep profile chassis as the normal control models and are mainly distinguished by the new cab over developed by the consortium “Club of Four” European manufacturers.

Two variations of this cab are used — a narrow one for the 12 to 14-ton vehicles and a wide cab for the 16 to 26-ton range.

Samag has taken the design of its 12 to 14-ton models from the Club of Four, aiming at the urban delivery market, primarily by exploiting the high weight of the new forward control cab to achieve maximum payload with minimum tare.

Over 18 tons the Samag range is more South African — with strong military links.

These models are aimed at long-distance haulers, construction companies, tipper and forestry operations, farming and other heavy-duty applications.

Largest

Magnus claims to be the largest truck manufacturer in South Africa because its Rosslyn plant handles Samal, Samag and Nissan Trucks.

But who will emerge in the most peculiar marketing year — as the biggest actual seller of trucks in South Africa is still uncertain, with NAAMSA and the different manufacturers having conflicting views of what is actually a truck and what should be categorised as a light commercial vehicle.

Mercedes is still the acknowledged leader in most of the truck sectors, but Leyland is coming up particularly fast with the industry’s most ambitious new model programme.

A number of new models are still awaited, particularly from Japanese sourced manufacturers.
Officials resume their probe into stockpile cash

BY MARTIN WELZ
Political Correspondent

THE Department of Industries' investigation of irregularities in the use and administration of secret Government stockpile loans is on again — and the police investigation reported last week is off.

Directly contradicting a statement made last week by the Director General of the Department, Industries Dr T A du Plessis, the Minister of Industries Dr Dawie de Villiers told Parliament this week that his department is continuing its investigation of allegations published in the Sunday Express more than a month ago.

Last week Dr du Plessis told the Sunday Express his officials had completed their investigation and that they had found nothing strange.

The department had nevertheless decided to hand the matter over to the police for further investigation.

This week — replying to further questions tabled in Parliament by the Opposition spokesman on finance Mr Harry Schwarz — Dr de Villiers said that the matter had only been "discussed" with the police.

The allegations had been "too vague" to request a police investigation.

A further contradiction arose when the Minister denied that money had been advanced to firms from the National Supplies Procurement Fund for stockpiling cosmetics and other luxury articles.

Last week Dr du Plessis used his powers in terms of the National Supplies Procurement Act to prohibit publication of the names of examples of such articles in the Sunday Express.

Earlier he had explained that these items were stockpiled for reasons of morale.

"If the allegations are too vague that the police were unable to investigate the matter, what has the department itself been investigating?" Mr Schwarz asked when approached for comment by the Sunday Express.

He said he would raise the subject again when the Department of Industries vote is debated in Parliament.

Neither Dr de Villiers nor Dr du Plessis could be reached for comment.
Scientists' case for moving to Arniston

WHY Arniston? This is the question local conservationists have been asking ever since they first got wind of the Armaments Corporation’s plans to acquire a new missile-testing range on the Southern Cape coast.

Top Armscor scientists and engineers reply that it is essential a new range is acquired, and that the Arniston coast fulfills the requirements better than any other place.

If new test facilities are not found, they imply strongly, South Africa will be in danger of retarding its hard-won progress in rocketry and artillery.

And indeed a convincing case can be made for abandoning the present testing range at St Lucia, on the Northern Natal coast, and moving elsewhere.

Armscor spokesmen emphasize that the St Lucia range is no longer suitable; it can be best be described as a victim of changing political and technological circumstances in the 13 years that have passed since 1968.

There is a pressing security problem. St Lucia is only 150km from Mozambique, which has been inside the Soviet Union’s orbit since the Portuguese withdrew in 1974 and the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique came to power.

In the event of conventional war St Lucia would, of course, be a primary target for missile or aerial attacks, but this is not the immediate concern.

The possibility of sabotage by small teams shipping in and out of the virtually trackless bush cannot be ignored.

- There is a severe corrosion problem, caused by the hot, humid climate of the Natal coast, which can play havoc with test equipment.

- There is no military air base nearby. This makes for complications and expense. Movement of people, supplies and equipment is more difficult, and combat aircraft used to test new weapons must fly in from as far away as Pretoria.

The range itself is inadequate, thanks to the increasing sophistication of the weaponry tested there. Among other things, it is just not large enough. According to the range manager, the whole of the nature reserve is not readily available; the actual test area comprises only about 600 square kilometres or 66 000ha.

Minimal

A final factor is development of St Lucia’s test facilities. The present facilities, in the words of one official, are “minimal” and inadequate for the tasks that lie ahead. Soon they will have to be updated and expanded, at considerable cost.

This results in a dilemma. As the official put it: “You have to p Buck a new site before you spend so much money developing the old one that you can’t afford to move away from it.”

So it is not so much a question of “must a new test range be found” but rather “where should it be located?”.
Left: In the sky above St Lucia, a Mirage fighter fires an air-to-air guided missile. Right: The missile’s heat-seeking sensors guide it unerringly to the “enemy” — a parachute flare.
An unguided 127mm artillery rocket streaks out of its mobile launcher. A rocket similar to this one ignited the large bush-fire during the recent press visit to St Lucia. Usually such a test rocket would be fitted with a practice warhead. However, the projectile that set the bush ablaze was carrying a normal high-explosive charge.

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"No ill-effects on ecology"

**Armscor**

Staff Reporter

ARMSCOR says there is no evidence that a missile-testing range at St Lucia Bay has had an adverse effect on the environment — but the Natal Parks Board (NPB), which jointly manages the area, says Armscor shouldn't be there.

"You cannot welcome an armaments company in a wildlife area," said NPB director Mr John Geddes-Page. "Our activities are just not compatible. We have cooperated because we had no choice. We don't want Armscor here."

The conflict of ideologies was apparent during a visit by pressman to St Lucia this month.

**Veld fire**

A question mark was placed on Armscor's activities when the firing of a 127mm artillery rocket with a high-explosive warhead started a vast veld fire across the lake.

The firing of a further five rockets was cancelled when attempts to put out the fire failed. So was a press flight over the impact area.

When it was put to an Armscor official that a fire of that size would be disastrous in the De Hoop area because of the highly-inflammable fynbos, the press was told "It will never happen at De Hoop."

At the NPB's insistence, the range has been divided into nine zones, which partly ensures that the entire area is not closed off during testing.

Wilderness Leadership School trials and NPB wilderness trails still operate in the southern part of the range and the public is allowed access by permit when the range is not in use.

Environmentally sen-

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Mr John Geddes-Page, director, Natal Parks Board

NPB's area containing breeding areas are "scrupulously" avoided.

Targets are changed to meet objections by the NPB, which files monthly reports.

It appears the birds have got used to bombs. Hippos, crocodiles, flamingoes and antelope are breeding well and the numbers of some species have in fact increased fourfold.

The NPB officials agree that Armscor has been co-operative and that environmental impact has been minimal. The main impact has been on humans, not nature. Tours, trails and parks board movement has been drastically curtailed and disrupted.

**Shut out**

"Why should the public be shut out even partly from one of South Africa's most beautiful nature reserves?" Mr Geddes-Page asked.

He was "horrified" to hear of Armscor's intention to take over De Hoop. He would be pleased to see Armscor leave St Lucia, but did not wish it on the Cape.

Armscor has said the range at De Hoop will be 10 times bigger than the one at St Lucia.

Said assistant director Mr Peter Potter "This is dinky-toy stuff compared to what is intended at De Hoop."
BLOODBATH

Church Str ran red with blood

GENERAL MIKE GELDENHUYS, the Commissioner of Police, will announce the names of the victims of the Pretoria bomb blast today, a spokesman for the Crime Prevention Division said yesterday.

The spokesman said the Commissioner will release a full Press statement. He was also instructed not to give any further details of the blast that claimed 17 lives and injured 217 others. The Police Directorate in Pretoria said they were still to identify two of the victims, but could also not release the names of others.

But it was learned that among the dead was a high ranking official in the South African Air Force, Commandant Johan de Villiers (41) Two others were identified as Flight-Sergeant Japie Ras (38) and 22-year-old Sharon Bos. A total of 57 people — 72 whites and 15 blacks — were admitted to the F W Verwoerd Hospital At Kalafon. Order has not granted permission for the detailed contents of the ANC statement to be published, he has nevertheless granted permission for the following to be made known namely that the ANC has accepted responsibility for the abhorrent act. A SOWETAN correspondent, Burly policeman, an injured man with a damaged face. He had no eyes.

Armed with combat experience said they thought war had started in the force of what they saw as a red, hot hard flash. And the injuries caused by the massive their blue uniforms in shreds and with broken limbs protruding bleeding and shattered.

Three cars were afame outside the entrance sending black palls of smoke high above the entrance. From inside screams of agony and calls for help mingled with the sound of the crackling flames and the oncoming police and emergency vehicles sirens.

People ran around in a daze, bouncing off one another in their haste to get away from the burning cars. A young soldier, his face a charred ruin sat rocking back and forth in the window of the Golden Egg restaurant.
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A total of 87 people — 72 whites and 15 blacks — were admitted at the H F Verwoerd Hospital, Atteridgeville, 52 were treated and seven admitted.

The blast, described as the worst in South Africa's history, happened five minutes before hundreds of military men were to board their buses at the point where the car, containing the bombs, was parked.

Streets in the immediate vicinity were sealed off to traffic and ambulances and police rushed to the scene from all directions. Police expert investigators scoured the place for any possible clue on the type of the explosive used and the identity of the saboteurs.

The SAP division of public relations has asked that the following statement should be released: "Although the Minister of Law and

SOWETAN REPORTERS

Order has not granted permission for the detailed contents of the ANC statement to be published, he has nevertheless granted permission for the following to be made known namely that the ANC has accepted responsibility for the abominable act.

A SOWETAN correspondent that shocked survivors of the blast described scenes of horror and devastation after massive guillotines of plate glass sliced through crowds in the 4.30pm rush and Church Street ran red with blood.

Agony

They recalled the agony of the surreal moment in terms of vivid impressions in which they saw:

- Shop windows dummies falling into the street, as if they were injured people,
- A pile of blue uniformed bodies — Air Force men caught in the direct line of the blast from a car bomb which went off only metres away,
- A tiny kitten rescued from a damaged car by a burly policeman,
- A injured man with a rumed face. He had no eyes.

Armoured with combat experience, they thought they had started in the force of what they saw as a "red, hot hand flashes."

And the injuries caused by the massive shards of falling plate glass, some of which cascaded from the topmost floors of the 32-storied Poynton's Building and eleven floor Nedbank Building — where so many said that several cars were removed in sliced sections.

At one stage it was thought the toll was higher than 17 dead and 217 injured. But officials continued to match limbs, torsos and heads.

Some of the bodies are so badly maimed and burned that officials feared they may never be able to identify them.

Bodies

The entrance to Air Force headquarters, which is housed in Nedbank Square was littered with the bodies of Air Force men. They lay in a pile, their blue uniforms in shreds and with broken limbs protruding bleeding and shattered.

Three cars were afame outside the entrance, sending black palls of smoke high above the entrance. From inside screams of agony and calls for help mingled with the sound of the-cracking flames and the oncoming police and emergency vehicles.

People ran around in a daze, bumbling off one another in their haste to get away from the burning cars. A young soldier, his face a charred ruin sat rocking back and forth in the window of the Golden Egg restaurant.

He had no eyes and from his throat came the sobs of a wounded animal. A young girl, one of three people in a cluster looked blankly at the destroyed scene, crying for her mother. Another woman, her face a bloody mangle of flesh, pointed a distorted finger to the sky and groaned.

An engine block, possibly the one from the blue Alfa Romeo in which the bomb was placed lay further down the street, while nearby the gearbox and fender were left. The force and size of the blast.

A Pretoria traffic officer, his clothes smeared in blood told how he dragged a badly injured man off a burning car and desperately tried to extinguish flames enveloping the fire.
Bomb blast rocks Pretoria

I saw people on fire and flying through the air, explosions and my first thought was he was dead, I knew I had been injured.

Then when I looked up, a woman, her whole chest was just cut in, she was in shock, her head was back. I couldn't help her. She was bleeding. I was bleeding.

Officer George Akhion claimed he was driving around when I had a bomb thrown at his car. Then he heard another explosion. He immediately raced to the scene. He had a burning desire to help the injured, he even grabbed his mother to help him.

The Bomb blast in Pretoria killed at least 10 people and injured over 50. The Government has condemned the attack. The anti-apartheid movement has claimed responsibility.

For further details contact your radio and read about it in your newspapers and magazines.
In the Basin Named 11 of the 17 Killed
Malan gives details of Maputo air raid
etats of Maputo air raid to Parliament and Politics
SA ready to live in peace, says Fourie

By Gerald L'ange, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — South Africa's readiness to sign non-aggression pacts with its neighbours was repeated on US television last night by the SA Ambassador to the United States, Mr Brand Fourie.

On the "News Nightline" programme, Mr Fourie said the SAAF raid into Mozambique was not intended as an attack on that country but on African National Congress targets there.

He appeared with Mr Anthony Lewis, a New York Times editorial executive, who has visited South Africa.

Before their appearance, an SABC film of the Pretoria bomb blast was shown.

Mr Lewis looked at the bombing in the light of frustrations among South African blacks caused by the statutory restrictions under which they lived and the denial of political rights in large parts of the country.

South Africa's neighbours could have been in no doubt he said, that it would respond to attacks such as that in Pretoria.

Mr Fourie said the bombing illustrated the strategy being promoted by Russia internationally. He pointed to the violence perpetrated by the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Irish Republican Army and said the ANC was led by the South African Communist Party which was, in turn, directed by Russia.

Asked if the Mozambique raid was not likely to force that country closer to Russia, Mr Fourie said the strikes were at the ANC, not Mozambique.

South Africa had offered to sign non-aggression pacts with its neighbours and was still ready to bring the Pretoria bombing, South Africa and Mozambique had been talking about how this kind of incident could be avoided.

Mr Fourie said South Africa had discussed these matters for years with its neighbours and knew attacks such as the Pretoria bombing could not be allowed.

Pretoria Bureau

Minutes before SAAF jets strafed ANC targets near Maputo, the Mozambique forces were warned to keep out of the fight.

The final moments before battle were recalled at a hushed Press conference at Defence Head-quarters in Pretoria yesterday as the taped warning was replayed to journalists.

Above the crackle of static the warning sounded to Maputo tower shortly before 7.27 am yesterday came across family.

A transcription says: "Mike zero one, I have an important message for you. Tell your military HQ that aircraft are conducting operations in your area. Are operating against the ANC. We have no quarrel with Frelimo Government and any interference against these aircraft will result in immediate retaliation."

"Maputo Tower 'Say again, say first your call sign.'"

"Mike One This is Mike zero one."

"Maputo Tower 'OK Mike zero one, say again your message."

The message was repeated, with the pilot adding "You understand".
Raid reports conflict as the casualty

Maputo still prep talks on easing ti

MAPUTO — In an effort to ease tensions, Mozambique’s Information Minister and senior member of the Frelimo Party Secretariat, Mr Jose Cabaco, said yesterday his government was prepared to continue talks with South Africa begun recently at Komatipoort.

Mr Cabaco’s offer came during a tour of areas strafed by SAAF Impalas jets in Monday morning’s strike against ANC bases in the Maputo area.

He told a large group of foreign journalists that six people had died in the SAAF raid and forty others were injured.

In the Maputo mortuary lay the bodies of two children, two women — one eight months pregnant — and two men, one of whom is believed to be a member of the ANC.

The Mozambican Government says five of them were killed when the SAAF Impalas strafed the capital Lucía Zacarias (3), died in Maputo Hospital last night of stomach wounds.

Mr Cabaco said the still-unnamed ANC member was killed while driving his car in a street in Matola suburb.

He said the Mozambican forces were maintaining a full alert “We are in a war situation.”

However, when he was asked if South Africa and Mozambique were in fact at war, he modified this and said that would only have been the case if Frelimo troops had been involved in attacks on South Africa — and that had not happened.

Made the offer

It was at this point that he made his offer to continue talks with South Africa — but he first categorically denied that the SAAF had hit ANC bases or a Mozambique missile site as had been claimed.

Most damage had been done to a jam and fruit factory where three Mozambicans were killed, he said. There had been slight damage to a clothing store used by the ANC.

Earlier, in Pretoria, a senior officer in charge of the planning and operation of the raid (code named “Skeerwe”), told a Press conference that while South Africa regretted any civilian casualties in the raid, Mozambique and the ANC must take the blame.

Such deaths — if there had been any — were the result of the country allowing ANC bases in civilian residential areas, and the ANC operating them, the spokesman said.

The officer, who may not be named for security reasons, said the raid was carried out by Impalas armed only with machine guns and rockets.

The intention was to attack only ANC targets — houses used by the ANC — and to prevent a Mozambique missile base from attacking the SAAF planes.

On the way to the target area, about 14 km away from Maputo in the suburb of Liberdade — the aircraft warned Maputo Tower they were coming in and not to attack.

The time was 2.27 am — just after dawn — so that the aircraft could make sure they did not strike the wrong targets, according to the officer.

The officer said it was possible that civilians could have been wounded in the attack, but...
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The time was 7.27 a.m. — just after dawn — so that the aircraft could make sure they did not strike the wrong targets, according to the officer.

The officer said it was possible that civilians could have been caught in the attack, but that the rockets used had proved themselves very accurate in the past.

**Attack**

Pretoina Minutes before SAAP was to strike near Maputo, the Mozambique warned to keep out of the raid in the Maputo suburb of Matola yesterday morning.

The man was employed in the So-mopol Jam factory, according to AIM, the local news agency.

Aida Ribeiro, a six-year-old girl who died in the Matola raid

They might have lived, but for a shoelace

Pretoina Bureau

Four migrant workers killed in the Pretoria bomb blast may have survived if they had not delayed in Church Street while one of the victims stopped to tie his shoelace.

A survivor of the blast who was walking with the group of workers said they had stopped at the corner of Church and Schubert streets while one of the men fastened his shoe. Seconds later the bomb exploded, killing four of the men and wounding two.

A relative of the victims, Mrs Elina Maimelé, said three of the dead men had been identified.

They were Mr Judas Mogale Maimela (33), Mr Moses Lengoi Maimela (30) and Mr Jim Sekgoathe Magase (29) all of Mamelodi East.

The men were on their way home from work, heading for the Pretoria Station when the bomb exploded, Mrs Maimela told The Star.

One of the injured men, Mr Abraham Mashulo, is in critical condition in the Kalafong Hospital.
Western trio condemns raid

Three Western countries which maintain close diplomatic ties with South Africa have roundly condemned the Republic's dawn air raid on ANC bases in Mozambique yesterday.

The United States, Britain and France have each spoken out against the "retaliatory action" while at the same time deploying the Pretoria bomb blast on Friday.

The French Foreign Ministry has been the most critical, calling the Maputo raid "unjustified" and renewing its condemnation of apartheid. The French Government has also hinted that it will recall its ambassador in South Africa to mark its displeasure in a more public and effective manner.

The Star's Bureau in Washington reports that the US Government, while describing both the Pretoria bombing incident and South Africa's raid as tragic events, said it would remain in urgent contact with governments in Southern Africa in an effort to promote peace. State Department spokesman Mr John Hughes said today that neither the African National Congress, which has claimed responsibility for the Pretoria blast, nor South Africa, was justified in taking the action they had.

US policy, he said, was to identify and support alternatives to cross-border violence, because such violence could not help solve the problems of the region.

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Cape Town said "We were shocked to hear of the raid by South African forces on targets in Mozambique."

The suffering the raids would have caused were "deeply regretted" - and we deplore this violation of the sovereignty of Mozambique.

"We have repeatedly made it clear that the problems of South Africa cannot be solved by violence. We condemn these actions just as we condemn the violence in Pretoria on Friday which caused the loss of lives and injury."

"There is a desperate need to break the vicious circle where violence begets violence and to seek peaceful solutions to the
He described this type of retaliatory action as unconstructive and brutal. "God's love makes the life of human beings precious," he said.

"I therefore condemn in the strongest possible terms the use of violence by the SADF in Maputo. It entailed the loss of innocent lives which are just as precious before God as the lives of those that were lost in Pretoria on Friday."

Any use of violence as a means of resolving political problems has to be condemned in the strongest possible terms from whichever side it comes," the Chief Minister said.

"South Africa will not earn the respect of blacks in Southern Africa if it uses its military prowess either to wreak vengeance or to oppress a people at the cost of human lives."

A spokesman for the South African Women's Federation said violence would not come to an end in South Africa until all political detainees were released.

"The only solution to what is happening now — civil war is a proper name for it — is for the Government to release the leaders of the people and call a national convention to discuss reform."

"It has started and it is not going to be stopped until the source of the problem is looked at. We would not like to see what is happening now going on for the rest of our lives," said the spokesman.

WHERE THEY STRUCK

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"There is a desperate need to break the vicious circle where violence begets violence and to seek peaceful solutions to the region's problems."

The Star's Foreign News Service in Paris reports that the French Foreign Ministry is expected to recall its ambassador "for consultations" as a show of its displeasure at the raid.

This recall is a low-level diplomatic warning which is only temporary, and is usually applied by one government to warn another.

There are two more serious diplomatic steps. Recall of an ambassador while maintaining diplomatic relations - and of course a complete break in diplomatic relations.

Despite the French Government's horror at the car bomb attack in Pretoria, the ANC office in Paris was still in business yesterday.

The bureau opened last year, and its first representative here, Mr. Leonard Mnunzana, told newsmen: "We plan to attack symbols of apartheid in order to mobilise the black population against the Government."

He added: "We are not making war because we like to go to war, but because apartheid has declared war against us."

Asked whether the Pretoria car bomb heralded a new ANC strategy, he replied: "No, it is just an extension of a strategy which is not new."

French television gave wide coverage to the Pretoria attack and the SAAF response.
Opposition reacts to raid

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday expressed concern at the "narrowing options between peaceful and violent change."

Addressing the House immediately after an announcement by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, on the SAAF raid on ANC bases in Maputo, he said the minister's announcement had to be seen and understood within the context of the "atrocious" events of Friday when a bomb exploded in Pretoria.

Dr Slabbert said "No society can tolerate indiscriminate terror such as we saw on Friday, and we must make our complete opposition to it clear in the most unequivocal terms.

‘Confrontation threat’

"At the same time I am sure there is growing concern among most South Africans at the recent turn of events. One senses the options between peaceful and violent change narrowing dramatically and there is a very real threat of escalating confrontation.

"It is the task of our security forces and our security system to act against terror attacks effectively and speedily and to leave the international community in no doubt about our response to it." Dr Slabbert said.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, associated his party wholeheartedly with the SAAF raid and with any other action the security forces saw as necessary in the fight against terrorism.

‘Unqualified’ NRP support

"We pledge our sincere support for the security forces and the South African Defence Force," Dr Treurnicht said.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said "As far as the announcement of the minister is concerned, I want to say it has our wholehearted and unqualified support. We have no hesitation whatsoever in saying that this sort of act of terrorism (the Pretoria bombing) must be met in the strongest possible way. It must be shown to those who believe in using violence to settle political differences that their actions are counter-productive.

"Any action which can be taken to ensure that this message is very clearly given to those who harbour terrorists and who give them help and assistance in their attacks on South Africa will continue to enjoy the support of this party," Mr Raw said — Sapa.
ANC missiles 'neutralized'

Defence Reporter

THE SAAF attack on missile sites in Maputo yesterday was carried out to protect the raiding aircraft from the most fearsome air-defence guided rockets deployed in Southern Africa.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in the Assembly yesterday that a missile system centrally located to protect the African National Congress installations had been "effectively neutralized".

It is known that Maputo's principal defensive weapon against aerial attack consists of an unknown number of launchers, possibly 20 or more, firing the old but effective Russian-built SA-3 guided missiles.

Facts about the Maputo attack are scarce, but on the basis of tactics employed in earlier SADF operations it is possible the attack on the missiles was carried out by a force operating separately from the Impala.

The raid may have been preceded by implementation of a deception plan to mislead the Mozambican early-warning radar system.

A statement issued yesterday by Aum, the Mozambican news agency, confirmed that the attack had lasted only a few minutes.

It made no mention of the ANC installations named by General Malan, claiming that the SAAF aircraft had attacked a bridge in the residential suburb of Matola — scene of a bloody SADF ground raid on the ANC in January 1981 — and several houses in the residential suburbs of Fomento and Liberdade.

According to Aum, the raiders used anti-personnel rockets and dropped various types of bombs, including fragmentation bombs, but gave the death-toll as only four — two women, one of them pregnant, one child and a factory worker — with 24 wounded.
Jets used bombs, rockets

From JOSE CAETANO

MAPUTO — Mozambican authorities claim that South African aircraft used air-to-ground missiles, "fragmentation rockets" and other types of bombs in their strike yesterday.

By late last night the official casualty figures were five dead and 26 injured.

Most of the reported casualties were caused when at least 15 houses, situated in the Matola residential suburbs of Sal and Liberdade, were attacked and badly damaged.

The Somopal factory in Matola was also damaged during the attack and three factory workers, two women and a man, were killed.

According to eyewitnesses, the South African jets approached their targets from the Maputo bay.

Although bombs fell near the Maputo refinery and the relaying installations of Mozambique Radio near the city no damage was caused.

Soon after the attack infantry and artillery units from the large Mozambican Army military base at Boane sealed off the city of Matola.

Most of the telephone and telex links with outside the country were closed for most of the morning for "security reasons", and most internal communications were through "protected emergency military channels". Normal links were re-established later in the morning.

The SADF denied the use of bombs during the raid, "We only used missiles and cannon fire," a spokesman said.
Maputo raid criticized and praised

THE South African Air Force strike into Maputo the second in Mozambique, has drawn sharp criticism from both internationals and overseas yesterday, but was supported by opposition parties in Parliament.

In Washington, the State Department renewed its call for negotiations between Pretoria and its neighbours providing havens for the African National Congress (ANC).

Calling last Friday’s explosion in Pretoria and South Africa’s retaliatory raid in Mozambique “an escalating cycle of violence”, the Reagan administration stressed its determination to act as an even-handed broker in the region.

France said apartheid, by violating human rights, led to an appalling cycle of violence.

The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Jean-Claude Doucet, expressed his “greatest regret at the escalation of violence in Southern Africa and the loss of innocent life.”

In Nairobi, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, chairman of the Organization for African Unity, condemned the air raid on Mozambique as “an act of genocide”, the Kenya News Agency reported.

In London, the Anti-Apartheid Movement president, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, accused South Africa of initiating an undeclared war on Mozambique.

He called the bombing “an act of international terrorism”, and called for suspension of delivery of a British-built Marconi radar system to South Africa.

Opposition support

In South Africa, the New Republic Party and the Conservative Party supported the government’s action.

The NRP’s leader, Mr. Vause Raw, congratulated the air force on carrying out the strike without loss.

The CP leader, Dr. Andre Sieber, supported his party with a retaliatory action.

Dr. Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Opposition said while no society could tolerate indiscriminate terrorism witnessed in Friday’s bomb blast in Pretoria, it was evident the options for peaceful and non-violent change in South Africa were narrowing dramatically and there was a very real threat of escalating confrontation.

Act deplored

Criticism came from the Azanian People’s Organization which dubbed the raid “a destabilizing tactic”, and from the General-Secretary of the Azanian Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who said he deplored the act as much as he did the Pretoria blast.

The Arch Bishop of Durban and president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops’ Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, has appealed to the government to “face up to all honesty to the question why the violence?”. He said the Catholic bishops abhorred violence but they could not allow ANC violence without abhorring the violence built into apartheid.

Responsibility

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town and head of the Anglican Church in South Africa, Archbishop Philip Russell, said at times such as this it was the duty of the Christian church to remind the people of South Africa of the words of Jesus Christ “All they that take the sword shall perish by the sword.” All violence was to be condemned.

Mr. Paddy Kearney, director of Diakonia, the Durban-based ecumenical agency, said responsibility for starting the “terrifying spiral” of violence lay firmly with the government.

The Church Street attack and the raids into Mozambique bear chilling testimony to the escalation of civil war in South Africa, Ms Kate Philip, president of Nusas said yesterday. Own Correspondents and Sapa
He said the South African security forces were well informed about ANC activities and their bases and said they would be attacked again if the communist organization continued its terror tactics against South Africa.

Statement

The ANC statement from Dar es Salaam was "full of gross inaccuracies" which could not go unanswered, he said.

According to Associated Press, the ANC said in its statement "On Friday, May 30, a unit of Umkhonto We Sizwe carried out an attack against the operational headquarters of the SAAF and the Department of Military Intelligence in Pretoria. The enemy lost among others, senior military officers."

The frenzied propaganda onslaught that the apartheid regime has launched since this operation cannot disguise the fact that this attack was directed at strategic military installations.

"The installations are an integral part of the regime's machinery of repression and terror in South Africa and Namibia and against independent Africa."

The statement said that the Pretoria operation, like others, had been planned and executed by ANC members "based and operating in South Africa, including Pretoria itself."

The ANC said that despite its action, South Africa was threatening to intensify its "campaign of aggression against the independent states of Southern Africa and annihilation of South African refugees."

Inaccurate

Mr Le Grange said that the ANC statement was inaccurate about several details.

"It has tried to leave the impression firstly that a solely "military" target was attacked and secondly that the ANC has entrenched bases from which to operate within the country and in the administrative capital itself," said Mr Le Grange.

"The statement is wrong on both counts. "I can give the assurance that there are no ANC operational structures based in South Africa and I want to point out that the small percentage of military personnel killed or injured gives the lie to ANC claims that they hit military targets." Mr Le Grange said that in every attack up to now the police had proof that the men and the vehicles they used had come from outside the country and that the equipment was from Iron Curtain countries.

"The small numbers of ANC members infiltrated the country from time to time but there was proof that they left the country immediately afterwards."

Mr Le Grange said also that the ANC claim that they had hit the "operational headquarters of the SAAF" was also inaccurate. The SAAF office in one of the buildings opposite where the bomb had been placed, was an "administrative" building.

The building and the one opposite, which housed military intelligence, were also occupied by hundreds of civilian workers who had nothing to do with the military.

"The ANC statement attempted to create the impression that they had hit a military installation or a military base, but this has been totally disproved by pictures of the area and the injury list," said Mr Le Grange.

"The target area was in the center of Pretoria's business district and the small number of military personnel on the injury list showed simply that this was just an indiscriminate terrorist attack on civilians — both blacks and whites."

"What is more, the attack had been condemned by both black and white leaders," Mr Le Grange said.

Mr Le Grange also rejected the ANC statement's claim that South Africa was extending its "aggression" against neighboring territories.

"We have offered all our neighbors non-aggression pacts, we have never threatened to attack another country and we have constantly warned our neighbors that if they continue to harbor terrorists they will have to suffer the consequences," said Mr Le Grange.

The ANC's claim that South Africa intended to attack refugees was also misplaced.
SA likely to seek more targets

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Reporter

More attacks on targets identified as belonging to the African National Congress can be expected after the aerial strike at Maputo, but the object will not necessarily be vengeance.

So far government spokesmen have emphasized the revenge angle, but more important than merely avenging the Church Street dead is the urgent need to prevent or limit what might be the start of an unprecedented campaign of urban terrorism, striking "hard" and "soft" targets.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, made it plain yesterday that the objective had not been lost from sight in the process of saving face.

Not only was South Africa "a country that will not let itself be humiliated," he told MPs in the Assembly, but "we will act against terrorism that wants to destabilize our country and intimidate our people".

This meant, he added, that the government would act against terrorists "wherever they may find themselves".

As the continent's only industrialized country, South Africa has many targets that can be attacked by urban terrorists.

Pretoria, where sections of Defence Headquarters are located in various commercial office buildings throughout the central business district, is particularly vulnerable to acts of terror similar to the Church Street bombing.

For obvious reasons it is difficult to apply military-style security of entry and approach to a commercial building, but at the moment there appears little alternative to renting civilian office space.

Plans for a new Defence Headquarters complex have been in existence for years, but all available cash has gone into maintaining the SADF and funding the country's boycott-born arms procurement and manufacturing industry.

There does not appear any likelihood of a South African "Pentagon" arising in the short or medium-term, and therefore the government will have to concentrate on prevention rather than cure:

Pursuing the main objective will probably include the following:

- New air and ground pre-emptive attacks into neighbouring countries
- More internal-security measures by the police, such as the setting up of roadblocks at unexpected times and places
- Greater exhortations to business men to improve security at their premises or form so-called "industrial commando's" at their factories.

None of this would be able to curb an insurgen-cy, particularly if it had some local support, but all would contribute towards making it as difficult as possible for insurgents to operate effectively.
Bishop Tutu condemns Maputo raid

From Page 1

Post was one of six ANC targets hit by missile and cannon fire in a SAAF Impala revenge raid on Maputo yesterday morning, the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, announced yesterday.

He said at the start of proceedings in the House of Assembly yesterday the attack had been carried out at 7.27am by Impala Mark III aircraft and that a missile system which was centrally located to protect the ANC positions had been "effectively neutralised."

"According to a preliminary damage estimate the attacks on five of the targets were very successful," General Malan said.

The attack had been an act against the escalation of the threat to South Africa as evidenced by Friday's bomb attack in Pretoria.

"The world and our enemies must see this only as an example of our capabilities and what we are prepared to do to protect our territorial integrity and avenge the letting of innocent blood."

"Our enemies must now realise that they are dealing with a country that will not let itself be humiliated and that we will act against terrorism that wants to destabilise our country and intimidate our people," General Malan said. South Africa would act against terrorists "wherever they may find themselves."

He identified the specific targets of yesterday's raid as:

- A place named "Gubaza's House" where plans were hatched for the Transvaal,
- Two logistical headquarters responsible for the supply of weapons and explosives, among other things,
- An ANC command headquarters at which the final briefing of insurgents destined for South Africa, was done.
- The so-called "main-camp" at which insurgents stayed in transit before infiltrating South Africa, and
- The so-called "September House" at which acts were planned for the rural areas of the Transvaal.

"Let me put it bluntly. I have no doubt that every South African who is proud of his country and who supports evolutionary change will agree with me when I say that South Africa's Security Forces will avenge every drop of blood spilled by innocents - be they white, black or brown - with all the power at its disposal," General Malan said.

The General-Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday "deplored" the SAAF strike into Maputo.

"As I condemn the bomb outrage in Pretoria last Friday, I do so with the retaliatory attack on Mozambique," he said in a statement.

"How can the SADF say they do not care about civilian casualties when the point about terrorist acts is the indiscriminate destruction of innocent civilian lives I weep for my country. We cannot solve its problems this way," he said.
Look for ANC in SA, Times tells Govt

A WOUNDED Pretoria is like a wounded mamba, said the Swaziland Times in a front-page editorial on the Pretoria bomb-blast yesterday. "We are sitting on a powder keg, it can go off any day."

The editorial reflects the widespread fear in Swaziland that the SADF might attack the country, as it attacked Lesotho last December, either to retaliate for the weekend bombing or to "pre-empt" alleged ANC strikes.

The privately-owned and influential Times compared South Africa's war against the ANC with that of the Portuguese in Mozambique against Frelimo.

"Pretoria is not like the Portuguese. The Portuguese fought their own wars and left small countries around alone as long as they minded their own business."

"Pretoria is a vindictive regime and may try to take it out on us small countries around."

"Pretoria should look for the ANC in South Africa and fight its wars within its borders. It should not look for the ANC in Swaziland, Lesotho or Botswana — to mention the small and defenceless countries only."

"Swazis are a peace-loving nation and do not harbour any military operatives from neighbouring states."

The editorial ends by deploring the slaughter of the Pretoria bomb-blast and "the carnage that accompanies violent warfare."
Shoe laces save lives

TWO MEN, whose four colleagues were killed in the Pretoria explosion on Friday, escaped death by the skin of their teeth because of one's troublesome shoe-laces, a relative of the dead men said yesterday.

By SELLO RABOTHATA

Mr Stevens Mamela of Mamelodi East was relating how his four cousins, Mr Moses Mamela, Mr Judas Mamela, Mr Sekgoeta Jim Magatshela and Mr Kehla Mahlahlo, who are all contract workers from GaMalekana, Lydenburg, were killed. A fifth man who he only knew as Mr Mashito, who was with his cousins, was taken to Kalafong Hospital with serious injuries.

He said all the men stayed at the local hostel and used to visit his home because they were relatives of his. They had knocked off just before the explosion and were on their way to the station for transport back to the township. One of the survivors among them, as there were seven of them when they left their place of employment, came to tell them of the tragedy.

Robot

He said, "One of the two men, I can only remember one as Mr Tshehla, said when they left the factory his shoe-laces were untied and he asked Tshehla to wait for him as he tied them again. A few metres later the laces were undone and again Tshehla waited for him. The laces were undone again for the third time as they approached a robot.

Mr Mamela said after the men were treated and discharged at the hospital they started searching for their colleagues. They told him that they eventually went to the mortuary but seemed to have experienced problems in obtaining permission to look at the bodies.

On Saturday they came to the Mamela's home in the township and Mr Mamela senior accompanied them to the mortuary where they identified the men. They could not positively identify Mr Kehla Mahlahlo as he was badly injured.

Mr Mamela said Mr Tshehla and the other man had left Lydenburg to inform the dead men's parents about the incident and they hoped the relatives would be in Mamelodi today.
Pretoria is still tense

BY SELLO RABOTHATA

PRETORIA was still tense yesterday as workmen were busy clearing up and fitting new window panes in the aftermath of the car bomb explosion that claimed 17 lives and left 217 injured on Friday.

The area, in Church Street, between Bosman and Schubart Streets was still cordoned off with barbed wire and heavily guarded by camouflaged members of the South African Police. Military vehicles were all over the city and the traffic department was also on hand directing vehicles to use other streets away from the affected area.

All people who entered the operational area had to produce identification. Most of those who were allowed in were those who worked in the nearby shops and the bombed buildings. Glasses from the broken windows, some from buildings about 50 metres away from the actual place of the bomb, were scattered all over the street.

RUINS

The Nedbank Square, which houses the offices of the South African Air Force (SAAF), was the worst affected. The entrance to the building was in ruins and most of its windows were broken as a result of the obviously powerful blast from the blue Alfa Romeo.

The blast was still the talk of the city as people kept on trying to get nearer for a closer look. Some were still discussing how they fled soon after they noticed the incident. Two buses loads of camouflaged police arrived immediately after midday, apparently to reinforce those who were already at the scene.

Clothing was removed from some of the stores and workers at a nearby bottle store, which was also affected by the bombing, stood outside and business was at a standstill. There was a strong stench of liquor from the broken bottles on stock. One could still feel the presence of death — obviously a disaster had occurred and Pretoria was cleaning up.
SA IN ANC STRIKE

REPORT BY SAPA AND OWN CORRESPONDENT

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Defence Force last night claimed to have killed “scores” of ANC guerrillas in the cross border raid into Mozambique yesterday morning.

However, reports from Maputo say at least five Mozambicans were killed and 30 injured when jets strafed six separate areas in Maputo with rocket and machine guns yesterday at the peak of the early morning rush hour.

One of the targets worst damaged was the Sampal Jam Factory at Matola where three men and the pregnant woman were killed.

The African National Congress is believed to have suffered heavy casualties in the attack, early stages already indicate that scores of ANC terrorists were killed in the attack, an SADF spokesman told a Press conference in Pretoria last night.

Between 300 and 400 ANC cadres were believed to have been present at the installations at the time of the attack, he said.

Three other people were injured in another residential area near the local market.

A collection of huts was straffed near the main Matola road bridge over the Matola River and four people were injured.

The journalists said the bridge was not damaged.

The attacks left Maputo residents stunned.

Mozambique officials said that, as far as they
ANC 'Scores killed' STRIKE

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However, reports from Maputo say at least five Mozambicans were killed and 30 injured when jets strafed six separate areas in Maputo with rocket and machine guns.

One of those killed was an eight months pregnant woman. The South African jets, believed to be seven in number dropped out of the sky over the Mozambican capital at 7.20am yesterday at the peak of the early morning rush hour.

One of the targets worst damaged was the Sampal Jam Factory at Matola where three men and the pregnant woman were killed.

The African National Congress is believed to have suffered heavy casualties in yesterday morning's raid on six key ANC targets by South African Air Force Impala jets — code-named Operation Bits And Pieces.

Intelligence at this early stage already indicate that scores of ANC terrorists were killed in the attack, an SADF spokesman told a Press conference in Pretoria last night.

Between 300 and 400 ANC caste were believed to have been present at the installations at the time of the attack, he said.

Attacks

"We can't say exactly how many terrorists were in these complexes at the time of the raid. But one of the complexes, known as Man Camp — which was destroyed yesterday morning — is known to usually house up to 200 men.

"And our guess is that there would have been about 30 to 40 terrorists at each of the five other complexes that were destroyed," the spokesman said.

Journalists in Maputo said at least one of the aircraft machine-gunned a children's creche moments before it was due to open.

Another building destroyed, the journalists said, was the home of the State advertising agency, Intermark.

He and his wife had already left for work but four children in a house next door were injured.

In the suburb of Liberdade a five-year-old child was killed and three other people were injured in another residential area near the local market.

A collection of huts was strafed near the main Matola road bridge over the Matola River and four people were injured.

The journalists said the bridge was not damaged.

The attacks left Maputo residents stunned.

Mozambican officials said that as far as they knew none of those killed had anything to do with the ANC.

"They seem to have destroyed a lot of trees and gardens but not in areas occupied by the ANC."

The raiding aircraft used anti-personnel rockets and dropped various types of bombs, including fragmentation bombs.

South Africa said the attack was directed at ANC bases in Maputo, but AIM, the Mozambiquan News Agency, claimed all the victims were Mozambican nationals.

The planes hit three targets it said a bridge over the Matola River and two residential suburbs Fomento and Liberdade. Matola mostly comprised industrial and commercial premises, it added.

According to AIM the attack lasted only a few minutes and the planes were beaten off by anti-aircraft fire.

An ANC Command

To Page 2
PRETORIA. — The SADF claims that the African National Congress suffered heavy casualties in yesterday morning’s raid — codenamed “Operation Bits and Pieces” — on six key ANC targets by South African Air Force Impala jets.

“Intelligence at this early stage already indicates that scores of ANC terrorists were killed in the attack,” an SADF spokesman told a press conference here last night.

However, the Mozambican news agency AIM claimed last night that Mozambican officials said six people had been killed and forty wounded.

Two of the dead were children, aged between 2 and 6, two were women and two were men. All the victims were Mozambicans except for one South African described as a refugee.

The Air Force officer who planned and executed the attack — he may not be identified — told the news conference: “The operation was a complete success. We hit the targets we set out to hit. We suffered no losses and all our planes returned unhurt and safely to base.”

He said the raid could have been launched earlier at the weekend but we had to wait for the ideal weather conditions.

Only rockets and machine-gun fire were used on the targets, he added.

“Our instructions were to use minimum force. We used no bombs because we did not want to damage the suburb of Liberdade,”

The Air Force had made use of Impalas because they were slower than Mirages, which allowed the pilots more time to seek out and positively identify their targets.

2-minute attack

The entire operation took less than two minutes.

“There was only one attack on each target and our planes were not in the area.”

The officer said the Mozambican authorities had been warned by radio beforehand about the raid and were warned not to get involved. The message radioed to the Maputo tower, a transcript of which was handed to newsmen last night:

“I have an important message for you. Tell your military HQ that aircraft are conducting operations in your area. Are operating against the ANC.”

A small child lies dead in Maputo yesterday — an alleged victim of the South African Air Force raid on ANC bases about 7:30am.

JETS MAY HAVE FAILED — BBC

More reports on pages 2, 4:

- Le Grange warns ANC to stop attacks
- SA is likely to seek out more ANC targets
- World reacts to raid
- Reports from Parliament

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON — The South African air strike on Maputo yesterday killed only one ANC man and may have been a failure. According to Joseph Hanlon, BBC radio correspondent in the Mozambique capital:

“None of the six targets I saw could possibly be considered ANC bases. Three of them were gardens and orchards,” he said in a broadcast to London last night.

Hanlon suggested the ANC man killed was hunting from the sky as he tried to drive to safety. He was not named.

Of the other targets he inspected, he said, one was “literally a grass hut,” one a jam factory and another the house of the director of an advertising agency.

As the attack on the jam factory The (adjunct) creche building was machine-gunned

“Then the jets bombed about 150 metres from the main bridge out of the city, destroying the grass hut and injuring about four people.”

“In the nearby neighbourhood of Liberdade they made two attacks, both on suburban streets,” he said.

“Once two nearer a car driven by an ANC member who ran out of the car. On the second pass, shots from the aircraft killed him.”

YOU PAY LESS AT

ADC LCA COMBINATION WATCH
- 12/24-HOUR DISPLAY
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APRIL 28, 1983
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The Air Force had made use of Impalas because they were slower than Mirages, which allowed the pilots more time to seek out and identify their targets.

2-minute attack

The entire operation took less than two minutes.

He said there was only one attack on each target and our planes were only in the target area for about two minutes, and then immediately returned to base.

All the targets were in the Matola suburb of Liberdade, about 15 km from the Mozambican capital, Maputo.

The officer said the Mozambican authorities had been informed by radio beforehand about the raid and were warned not to get involved.

The message radioed to the Maputo tower, a transcript of which was handed to newsmen last night, said: “I have an important message for you. Tell your military HQ that aircraft are conducting operations in your area. Are operating against the ANC.”

A small child lies dead in Maputo yesterday — an alleged victim of the South African Air Force raid on ANC bases about 730.

More reports on pages 2, 4:

Le Grange warns ANC to stop attacks

SA is likely to seek out more ANC targets

World reacts to raid

Reports from Parliament

The ANC. We have no quarrel with Frelimo government and any interference against these aircraft will result in immediate retaliation.”

Eyewitnesses said between five and 10 South African jets strafed the factory, about 20 km south of central Maputo, and also attacked nearby houses.

The Minister of Defence, General Magalhaes, said in the House of Assembly yesterday that South Africa would act against terrorists “wherever they find themselves”.

“Our enemies must now realize that they are dealing with a country that will not let itself be humiliated and that we will act against terrorism that wants to destabilize our country and intimidate our people. — Sapa

Jets may have failed — BBC

LONDON — The South African air strike on Maputo yesterday killed only one ANC man and may have been a failure, according to Joseph Hambani, BBC radio correspondent in the Mozambican capital.

"None of the six targets 1 saw could possibly be considered ANC bases — three of them were gardens and orchards," he said in a broadcast to London last night.

Hambani suggested the ANC man killed was hunted from the sky as he tried to drive to safety. He was not named.

Of the other targets he inspected, he said, one was "merely a grass hut", "one a jam factory and another the house of the director of an advertising agency.

Asked whether the attack by seven jets was intended to intimidate, he said: "I am not sure. The attack on the advertising director’s house was very precise.

"Also the attack on the jam factory. The (adjacent) concrete building was machine-gunned. Neighbouring buildings were not attacked.

He said the jet came over at 715 am, strafing and rocketing the targets in the suburbs of Matola and Liberdade, killing five people and injuring 20.

"Only one of the dead and none of the injured was connected with the ANC," he said.

The main attack was on the jam factory and co-op in Matola, as workers were arriving. The attack on the factory’s cerveche was just before children were due to arrive, he said.

The two other targets hit in the suburb, he said, were the advertising director’s house and a lemon orchard. A child playing under the trees was injured.

From IAN HOBBS

Then the jets about 150 meters from the main bridge destroyed grass hut and in about four streets, he said.

"In the nearby vicinity they made both on main streets," he said.

"In one they drove by an Aner who got out car. On the shots from the killed him."
THE TARGETS OF YESTERDAY'S ATTACKS

14 km

RIVER

ANC HOUSES

MISSILE SITE

OIL REFINERY

CATUANE, CATEMBE

MAPUTO BAY

MAPUTO

PRETORIA

JOHANNESBURG

HOODSPRUIT

MATOLA/LIBERDADE SUBURB

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

2357
RDA
24/8/83
Planes will hit back!

Keep out of it or our Mike Zero One calls Maputo and tells started air control...

More Reports

Operation

A skyrocketed air raid on ANC bases in the town. The raid was made by the South African Air Force. The attack was launched on the ANC bases in the town, and the ANC bases were destroyed.

The targets on the bases were identified by the military, and the attack was launched by the South African Air Force. The attack was successful, and the ANC bases were destroyed.

By Chris Okonkwo

Minutes before SAIF impalas launch a big attack on ANC bases

Minister of the Mozambique Police force warned the Mozambique Police force to prepare for the attack. The attack was successful, and the ANC bases were destroyed.

The South African Air Force launched a big attack on the ANC bases in the town. The attack was successful, and the ANC bases were destroyed.

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By Chris Okonkwo
Worldwide criticism of Maputo raid

YESTERDAY’S reprisal raid on Mozambique has provoked widespread international criticism.

The British Government and the British Council of Churches severely condemned the raid.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Francis Pym, said he had been “shocked” by the news of the Maputo raid and called for an end to the “violent spiral” of violence in Southern Africa.

“I deeply regret the human suffering these raids and repeats are causing the British. I have repeatedly made clear my view that the problem of Southern Africa cannot be solved by violence,” he said.

Friday’s Pretoria bomb blast continued to make South Africa look like a target of international condemnation, and the raid on Maputo was the main item on all news bulletins internationally and on the BBC world service.

The British Council of Churches joined in condemning the raid, saying that action and ideas were needed.

Mr. Renben Kamanga, chairman of the legal and political subcommittee of the central committee of Zambia’s ruling United National Independence Party, condemned the raid as “barbaric, unreasonable and unwise”.

He strongly denied that Zambia had any ANC military bases as alleged by the outside world.

He said the “hour of reckoning” was now in South Africa and “no amount of intimidation or aggression will delay the attainment of freedom by the black majority.”

Kenya’s most widely circulated newspaper, the Daily Nation, said South Africa’s raid on Mozambique would not extinguish the South African black majority’s “fires of revolution”.

In an editorial, the Nation said that no amount of pressure on South Africa’s neighbours would bring the support for the black nationalist to an end.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said the raid was not justified by Pretoria’s car bomb. “Nothing could justify this aggression against an independent state and friendly republic of Mozambique.”

“France renews its condemnation of the system of apartheid which, by violating human rights, feels a deplorable cycle of violence and revenge,” he said.

Italy’s Foreign Minister, Mr. Enrico Colombo, called the raid an act of “barbarity”. “Italy confirms its firm condemnation of any recourse to violent methods and the use of violence and expresses its solidarity for the victims of this violence.”

Mr. Colombo said the Italian-African Institute in Rome the Soviet news agency, Tass, condemned the raid as “barbarous” and said it was unjustified.

In a brief report on the attack, Tass said the South African attack amounted to an undisguised act of aggression.

The president of Britain’s Anti-Apartheid Movement, Mr. Trevor Huddleston, has accused the South African Government of terrorism.

This morning’s aerial bombing of Maputo was an act of international terrorism. How can South Africa justify this brazen defiance of international law?

“Other countries in the world can act with such impunity?” he asked — Mail Correspondents, UPI, Sapa-Reuters-AP.

Meanwhile, Mozambican authorities claim that yesterday’s South African aircraft attack on targets in the outskirts of the city of Mal’o, 14km from Maputo was launched at 7.10am and lasted about five minutes.

The attacking aircraft used air-ground missiles, fragmentation rockets and other types of bombs. By late last night the official casualty figures were five dead and 26 injured. The houses that came under attack were one owned by Mr. Francisco Moreira, owner of the advertising firm, Intermark. Although the house was badly damaged, Mr. and Mrs. Moreira were not at home.

The Somaliland factory in Mal’o was also damaged during the attack and three factory workers, a man and a woman, were killed. The women were identified as Regina Mutombene and Rosita Matemba. The third worker had not been identified by last night. Other two workers who were injured were identified as Omayza Cau and Mr. Naeme.

According to eyewitnesses, the South African attacked their target from Maputo Bay and over the Mal’o refinery.

Although bombs fell in the refinery and the chemical installations of Viva Radio near the city, no damage was caused.

Workers stranded, power, pl

Soccer star in court case

Mail Reporter

SOCCER star Julius “KK” Sboa of Don Cosmos appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate’s Court yesterday on a charge of culpable homicide, alternatively recklessness driving.

Mr. Sobo, 25, of Orlando, South Africa, such as murder or rape, were granted bail. Mr. Boziale, said the 76 men and women arrested at the KTC squatter camp were not common criminals and the need to survive had driven them to commit the alleged offences for which they were being charged. It was submitted in the Athlone Magistrate’s Court yesterday.

Squatters ‘not criminals’

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The 76 men and women arrested at the KTC squatter camp were not common criminals and the need to survive had driven them to commit the alleged offences for which they were being charged. It was submitted in the Athlone Magistrate’s Court yesterday.

The court did not give Mr. Subsana permission to remain Squatters ‘not criminals’

Mail Reporter

Soccer star in court case

By JOHN MOJAPelo

PRETORIA BUREAU

TWO witchdoctors who murdered a policeman by cutting off his head and genitals were found guilty of murder in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Petros Bultungu, 31, and Elise Matjeka, 18, both of Mamelodi East, were convicted of murder, conspiring to murder and trespass.

2 witchdoctors

By JOHN MOJAPelo

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Fears for safety of ships

Mall Correspondent DURBAN — Shipping companies that are agents for ships that have docked in Maputo sought desperately to find out yesterday whether the ships had been involved in the SAAF air strike on the Mozambique capital.

Several appealed to a Durban newspaper for help since all telephone and telefax communication with Maputo was cut yesterday, not only between South Africa and Durban but also between Maputo and the overseas offices of the shipping companies.

The paper put them in touch with the public relations directorates of the S A Defence Forces and the S A Navy but neither directorate was able to give them the full information they sought.

They were then advised to speak to the Defence Department or the Departament of Foreign Affairs but they drew a blank there too.

A Durban businessman phoning to find out his son was due to fly to Maputo and asked whether it was safe for him to go.

He was told to consult South African Airways.

Neither made the business trip, but a friend flew to Maputo to see if all the flights to Maputo until further notice had been cut.

The strike is third

over-border raid in 27 months

SOUTH AFRICA'S supersonic strike yesterday against ANC bases in Mozambique was the third major cross-border raid in 27 months.

If the first took place on February 1981, also into Matola.

Thirty-seven people were killed and enormous damage was done to ANC buildings.

The second was into the heart of Maputo in December 1982 when ANC homes were attacked and 27 people were killed in a pre-dawn holocaust.

All three attacks brought the war overseas in southern African National Congress.

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town and head of the Anglican Church in South Africa, Archbishop Philip Russell, said at times such as this it was the duty of the Christian Church to remind the people of South Africa of the words of Jesus Christ. "All they that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

All violence, whether it was Pretoria's bomb blast or the raid into Maputo, was to be condemned — Sapa.

Dr Andries Treurnicht wholehearted support

ARCHBISHOP HURLEY Why the violence?

Nes cut

fantry and artillery units from the large Mozambican Army military base at Boane, moved in and cut off the busy highway linking the area to Maputo and sealed off the city of Matola. Thousands of Maputo-bound workers were stranded.

During the early afternoon, a party of foreign diplomats accredited in Maputo were taken on a lengthy tour of the area by the newly-appointed Minister of State Security, Major-General Mariano Matambo.

He later gave a press conference, on the touring, and claimed a total of 27 people were killed or injured, but this was not correct.

We only used missiles and cannon fire. If we had wanted to completely level the area we could have, but we were concerned about the loss of civilian life," said a SADF spokesman.

It also denied claims that the Impalas had bombed a factory.

"We knew exactly what our targets were. If civilians were killed or injured, it was because they charged under homes next to the ANC bases.

"We deeply regret that but as far as our intelligence reports are concerned, it would seem that about 200 men could have been at the "Main Camp" while about 30 each at the other targets.

"We were in the area for only about two minutes. We had to attack our targets and had no intention of attacking civilian targets. We have no way of knowing that Frelimo bases or citizens of that country," said the spokesman.

The police security arm was found to have broken into premises stolen papers, sold and written fake wages sheets, extorting money from victims — mostly in the mines.

Licence to kill

The police’s security arm was found to have broken into premises stolen papers, sold and written fake wages sheets, extorting money from victims — mostly in the mines.

'Watchdog' body to supervise spies

Mall Correspondent TORONTO — A new civilian agency to be set up in Canada — responsible for espionage and counter-espionage — will be supervised by a "watchdog" committee that launched three bloody attacks against ANC headquarters houses. Fifty ANC men fired back. Exactly how the troops withdrew from Mozambique has never been cleared.

At the same time, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said the attack followed a "relentless" order that the ANC attacks on Sondel and the Silverton bank in Johannesburg had been planned in the three houses which had been hit. And that the people who had been also responsible for other ANC acts and future plans.

A full, parallel with allegations from various front line countries of minor incursions across their borders followed — with ready remissions from the SADF.

A strike in December 1982 raid into Maputo when the SADF fired 12 targets (men and women) of the ANC and seized large quantities of munitions.

In 60 minutes the raid was over and a stunned nation and shattered ANC community faced a cold surprise coloured red with the blood of dead victims.

It was alleged by Lesotho sources that South African Air Force helicopter had been shot down and fallen on the South African side of the river. But there was never any proof.

Again the SADF justified its actions by releasing a document stating that the ANC had been the source of terrorist attacks.

Then, on Friday last, came the horror of the Portugal's bomb which killed at least 16 people and injured hundreds more.

In 10 minutes there was no one, but a very short delay before retaliation.

Unilty of murder

The plan to murder -- 9 guilty of de-

the judge plan might have

Bulungu Mabuza

Mpho Jones when

Mr Louis was hit by a butcher's knife.

Moodoo, who pleaded guilty to the two charges, said Mr Louis was an accomplice in the South African police.

She identified the body of an unknown motorcyclist by the object. As the body of Mr Louis showed a cut to the head, she claimed a total of R100 000 from two insurance companies.

On Terror: Act charges

PIETERSBURG — Three former Turfloop University students who have pleaded not guilty to the Terrorism and Internal Security Act made a brief appearance in the Pietermaritzburg Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Peter Mbekela, 34, Mr.
Fears for safety of ships

Mail Correspondent
DURBAN — Shipping companies that are agents for ships loading or unloading in the Durban area have reported a sudden absence of all but a few telephone and telegraph communications with ships in the Mozambique area. Several shipping companies said they had been unable to contact their agents in the Mozambique capital.

Several companies appealed to the Durban shipping exchange for help since it is difficult to determine whether the docks or their own ships are involved in the outburst of explosions in the SAAF air strike on the Mozambique capital.

The companies are concerned about the possibility of a widespread breakdown of communication systems. No information about the safety of personnel or the condition of ships has been received from the companies in the Mozambique area.

A spokesman for the AAdrigoeshipowners' Federation (Azaano), yesterday said the strike was a result of the government's action to contain a rebellion.

"We fear the rapid increase in violence will add to the problems of the Mozambique people," said Mr. D. Azaano, president of the Federation. "The government must take action to stop the violence, or the country will be plunged into chaos."
Evidence on role of captain

Chief Reporter

AN expert witness, Captain Victor Holderness, said yesterday at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb that he did not agree with Captain Wim de Lange's stated interpretation of a naval rule requiring the captain to be informed of every change of his ship's course.

Captain De Lange was in command of the SA Navy's flagship, SAS President Kruger, when the frigate was in collision with SAS Tafelberg in February last year. The "PK" sank.

It has been stated at the inquest that Captain De Lange, who was also OC 10th Frigate Squadron, did not require that he be called when a course change was executed, if such a change had been pre-planned and he was therefore already informed about it.

Resting

The collision occurred just before 4am, in a planned reorientation manoeuvre during anti-submarine exercises. The captain was resting in his cabin at the time. In his night orders to officers of the watch he had stipulated that he was to be called if they were in doubt about anything.

Asked by the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr Frank Kahn, SC, what the rationale was behind the requirement that a captain be informed of every course change, Captain Holderness, Senior Staff Officer Sea Training and a former OC 10th Frigate Squadron, said "Because the captain is totally responsible for the safety of his ship."

Rephrasing to a further question by Mr Kahn, he said that if he had been in command of the President Kruger he would have expected to be informed either before or as soon as possible after the type of course-change executed before the collision.

Captain Holderness, who said he had had 23 years' naval service under more than 20 captains, said that until this inquest he had not heard of any captain putting any other interpretation on the rule that a captain be called when his ship's course was changed.

Entire force

Questioned further, Captain Holderness said as far as he knew the President Kruger, in the exercises in which she was involved when the disaster occurred, was both the OTC Officer in Tactical Command and OCS (Officer Conducting Serial) ship. If this was so, the "PK" would have been responsible for the safety of the entire force.

The presiding officer at the inquest, the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C W van Zyl, yesterday upheld an objection raised on Friday by Mr Marcus Jacobs, the advocate representing Captain De Lange, against questions of a hypothetical nature being put to witnesses.

Mr Jacobs made his objection during the questioning of Captain Holderness by Mr J P van Niekerk, representing the "PK" officer of the watch at the time of the collision, Sub-Lieutenant R E Pickstock.

For the rest of this week statements by officers and men who are not required to appear will be read into the court record. The hearing of evidence will resume on June 6.
Mozambique slaps ban on SAA flights

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

MOZAMBIQUE has imposed a ban on South African Airways using its airspace following the SAAF raid on ANC bases near Maputo. The airline does not know when the ban will be lifted.

The next scheduled SAA flight to Blantyre, Malawi, is on Monday. But it won't go unless the airspace ban is lifted.

"We do not know what the situation will be on Monday but at the moment the airspace is closed to us," said Mr J C van Roojen, an SAA spokesman.

On Monday, following the SAAF raid on Matola, SAA cancelled flights to Maputo and Blantyre.

Mr Van Roojen confirmed that the airline had been notified of "the events in that airspace" while the SAAF attack was in progress.

"As we are users of that airspace, it is fair to assume that we were aware what was going on," he said.

Road and rail links with Mozambique were as busy as ever yesterday and police spokesman in Maputo.

Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Alberto Chissano, no UN Security Council session.

the main border link, said everything was normal.

Railways spokesmen said there had been no interruption in passenger and goods train services.

In Maputo, Mozambican Information Minister Mr Jose Luiz Cabaco yesterday warned Mozambique to expect more South African air attacks, reports Sapa-Reuters and Associated Press.

However, he said Mozambique would still hold talks with South Africa and was "prepared to participate in any initiative designed to preserve peace in the region".

In New York, Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Alberto Chissano, said yesterday his government would not ask for a United Nations Security Council session on the SAAF attack because "we have other ways to respond to provocations".

Mr Chissano met UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar to discuss the raid and said afterward his government would continue to support the ANC.

He denied that Mozambique had anything to do with ANC raids inside South Africa, but added "We will continue to fight until apartheid is down."

He said Friday's car bomb explosion in Pretoria "belongs to South Africans' internal struggle against apartheid."

Mr Chissano is one of about two dozen foreign ministers who are at the United Nations to take part in a Security Council debate on the South West Africa issue.

He said he would denounce the South African air raid when he speaks in support of early independence for South West Africa.
Maputo told to explain 'support' for ANC

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

THE WAR of words between Maputo and Pretoria in the wake of the SAAF attack hot up last night when the Foreign Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, demanded an explanation from the Mozambican Government on its continued support for the African National Congress.

The South African Government is not satisfied with a statement by the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, that Mozambique will continue supporting the ANC.

Mr Botha confirmed last night that he had requested "clarification" from Maputo on Mr Chissano's statement.

"The Mozambican response is awaited," he said.

Sources said Mr Botha's request was contained in a reply to a Mozambican diplomatic protest to the SAAF retaliatory strike.

The protest was sent by telex within hours of the SAAF raid on Monday.

However, Mr Botha declined to react to a statement by the Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr Jose Coelho, who said he would allow members of the ANC to live in Maputo but would act against any ANC members who bore arms against South Africa.

And in the United Nations, South Africa again warned its neighbours that it would "hit back hard and fast" at those who promoted or supported terrorist attacks in the Republic.

The warning was given by the South African Ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Schrindt, during a Security Council debate on South West Africa.

He said Friday's "terrorist outrage" in Pretoria and South Africa's subsequent retaliation against ANC targets in Mozambique graphically illustrated the urgency of the choice in Southern Africa.

"Those who attack us, or assist others to attack us, do so at their direct peril," he warned.
Mozambique: South Africa, Rages between War of Words

Maputo seen as Namibia Key
shown or several bodies, including a woman and a child, said by the Mozambicans to have been killed in the raid.

When asked to comment on the apparent contradiction between the film's and SADF claims, Mr. Steyn said, "We've attacked terrorist bases outside South Africa before. And after those attacks, the host countries' actions have followed a definite pattern." "That pattern is to wait some hours before they take reporters to the area, often only showing the area after they have manipulated the evidence, removed certain bodies, and done other things. This all adds up to a completely wrong impression," he said.

"I am satisfied your correspondent told you what he saw, but he saw it after the evidence had been manipulated," Mr. Steyn said.

Brendan Nicholson of The Star's Foreign News Service reports from Maputo that whatever damage the jets may have done to the ANC's military wing, Mozambican civilians were well pounded too.

One of the foreign journalists to tour the area, Nicholson said, a near miracle saved 28 babies in the creche of the Matola jam and fruit juice factory which was rocketed in the attack.

SMASHED TREES

A trail of smashed trees and fences marked the path of a salv of cannon or rocket fire which struck down the road, smashed through a fence and splattered around the building housing the creche before one projectile killed three workers in the factory.

Mr. Steyn discounted claims that the area had been attacked "indiscriminately" and said the targets were "accurately pinpointed.

"We used only missiles and machine guns, so confident were we that we could direct the attack at pinpointed targets," he said.

"If we had done what the ANC did and thrown bombs into the suburbs, then you could have criticized us," he said.

"It's interesting that there's hardly any mention here of what happened in Pretoria which led to this. After repeated warnings from our Government that, if they gave succour and support to ANC terrorists, to kill our people, black or white, and wound indiscriminately, we..."
SA will hit back hard, Von Schirnding warns UN

By Donald Knowler, The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — South Africa yesterday warned the United Nations it would not take terrorist attacks "lying down".

The South African Ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, said his country would defend itself "with all the means at our disposal".

Mr von Schirnding was speaking during a UN Security Council debate on Namibia.

He said an attitude had developed in the international community that "South Africa and those under its legitimate protection may be attacked across international borders with impunity".

He added: "Let there be no mistake about South Africa's reaction to those who harbour terrorists, those who attempt to destabilise our society, must understand that South Africa will not take this lying down. We would not have it so, but the choice is theirs."

The tough statement came a day after the South African Air Force attacked ANC targets in Mozambique.

The raid was in retaliation for a massive bomb-blast in Pretoria on Friday, for which the ANC claimed responsibility.

The debate has been called as part of an Africa-bloc strategy to have efforts to achieve Namibian independence put back into the hands of the UN.

African countries have rejected an initiative by the United States — a member of the Western Contact Group on Namibia — to link a settlement in the South African-controlled territory with a Cuban troop withdrawal from neighbouring Angola.

But yesterday Mr Schirnding reaffirmed that South Africa would not agree to UN plans for Namibia without a Cuban withdrawal.

He described the Cuban issue as the "last major obstacle to the realisation of a peaceful settlement".

He also warned the Security Council not to try to exert pressure on SA to make a hasty decision.

Such action, he said, might force Southern Africa in the direction of confrontation and an escalation of conflict.

The way to must understand that the South African Government will not bow to threats. We shall not be bound by deadlines or held hostage by intimidation. We shall make our own decisions according to our perception of own responsibilities and interests," he said.

Mozambique's Foreign Minister Mr. Joaquim Chissano has denied
Governments unite to condemn Matola reprisal raid

The SAAF raid on Matola was roundly condemned throughout the world yesterday.

In Washington, the US State Department condemned both the raid and Friday's car bombing in Pretoria.

Spokesman Mr John Hughes said "The United States deplores the tragic violence in southern Africa. Neither side is justified in taking the action it did."

China called the South African raid a violation of territory and a "crime of barbarous aggression."

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, said "The government understands the frustration that can result in the anti-apartheid movements in South Africa and their resort in that extreme of frustration to actions of an extreme kind."

Hungary condemned the South African raid saying Pretoria's efforts to undermine the order of neighbouring countries had yielded little success.

India called the raid an "unlawful and wanton act" of aggression.

Egypt said the raid was "treacherous aggression and a threat to peace in Southern Africa."

Sweden called it "a violation of international law."

Sapa-Reuter-AP and UPI
SA claims 64 dead in raid

PRETORIA — Latest confirmed intelligence reports indicate that 64 people — including six civilians — died in the South African air strike into Maputo.

Forty-one of those killed were reported to be ANC terrorists, while 17 victims were identified as Freimo soldiers, a South African Defence Force communique issued last night stated.

As far as could be ascertained, 44 people were injured or wounded in the attack, it added.

"But it is at this stage not possible to determine exactly how many of them were civilians."

"Some of the civilians who died were in a house next to one of the targets which was shot at from the air with rockets and aircraft cannons," the communique read.

CONDEMNATION

The Defence Force has condemned what it referred to as "the attempt by the government of Mozambique and the propaganda media to dismiss this attack as if it were directed against civilians."

"It is an obvious fact that the area was immediately cordoned off to facilitate proper re-arrangement to gain the highest propaganda value," the statement read.

"There is not one single known case where the SADF acted against terrorists in this way that the propaganda media did not immediately label as a failure, an attack on innocent civilians or a refugee camp or tried to discredit it as a slaughter."

"This was a clinical, finely planned operation directed against proven hiding places of the ANC and was successfully carried out by professional people," it added.

The communique stated that the retaliatory action against the ANC should serve as a warning that "terrorists and their organisations which hide in neighbouring states — even in normal residential areas — will be sought out and destroyed."
SA issues warning at UN

Political Correspondent
SOUTH AFRICA last night gave its neighbours another warning, that it would hit back hard and fast at those who promoted or supported terrorism in the Republic.

The warning was given in the United Nations Security Council by the South African UN Ambassador, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, during a debate on SWA/Namibia.

A copy of Mr. Von Schirnding's speech was released in Cape Town.

South Africa sought peace in the region, he said, but would resist "radical, alien and malvolent interference" in its affairs.

"Let there be no doubt that those who threaten us increase the chances of confrontation and conflict throughout our region," Mr Von Schirnding said.

Mr. Von Schirnding said the recent "terrorist outrages" in Pretoria and South Africa's subsequent retaliation against ANC targets in Mozambique graphically illustrated the urgency of the choice in Southern Africa.

This choice was between the benefits of peace and co-operation and the dangers of escalating confrontation.

He accused the UN of helping to fuel the problem through adopting "perverse positions", the attitude that South Africa and those it protected could be attacked across international borders with impunity.

More reports on the raid, page 2
The propaganda war, page 10
On Parade, page 6

A WAR of words between Maputo and Pretoria in the wake of the SAAF attack intensified last night when the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, demanded an explanation from the Mozambican Government on its continued support for the African National Congress.

Mr Botha said the South African Government was not satisfied with the statement by the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joachim Chissano, to the effect that his country would continue supporting the ANC.

Speaking after a meeting yesterday with the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mr Chissano said his government would not ask for a Security Council session on South Africa's air attack on suburban Maputo "because we have other ways to respond to provocations."

He said his government would continue to support the ANC.

"We will continue to fight until apartheid is down," the Foreign Minister said.

But he denied that Mozambique had anything to do with ANC attacks inside South Africa.

Mr Botha confirmed last night that he had requested "clarification" from the Mozambican Government on Mr Chissano's statement.

"The Mozambican response is awaited," Mr Botha said.

However, Mr Botha declined to react to a statement by the Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco, who said he would allow members of the ANC to live in Maputo but would arrest any ANC members who bore arms against South Africa.

Mr Cabaco spoke as he was conducting a tour of foreign journalists to the sites of Monday's strike by South African Air Force jets against alleged ANC bases in Maputo.

Jam factory and creche
Standing in front of one of the houses strafed and damaged by Mr Cabaco.
Maputo

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Mr Cabaco spoke as he was conducting a tour of foreign journalists to the sites of Monday's strike by South African Air Force jets against alleged ANC bases in Maputo.

Jam factory and creche

Standing in front of one of the houses strafed and rocketed by South African Impalas, Mr Cabaco shouted "Does this look like the ANC?"

The six sites included a jam factory, where three workers died, and a creche, where a six-year-old child was killed, according to Mozambique.

In Pretoria, Defence Force Headquarters said last night that latest confirmed intelligence reports indicated that 64 people — including six civilians — had died in the South African air strike.

Forty-one of those killed were reported to be ANC terrorists, while 17 victims were identified as Frelimo soldiers, an SADF communiqué said.

The SADF yesterday warned terrorist organisations that the SADF could find and destroy them "wherever they may be hiding."

"The SADF is satisfied that the places hit were allocated to the ANC and were occupied by terrorists," the statement said.

In Harare, the Herald newspaper reported that both the Mozambique paper Noticias and foreign correspondents in Maputo had denied a South African claim that a Mozambican missile site was destroyed in the attack.

They said anti-aircraft batteries on the Matola bridge had opened fire, driving off the attacking aircraft.

The raid has been condemned by governments across the world.

The Reagan administration, calling Friday's blast in Pretoria and South Africa's retaliatory
From BRENDAN NICHOLSON.
Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — From Pretoria it might have looked like a dangerous nest of ANC terrorists but, from the ground, it appeared to be a rather ordinary Mozambican jam factory.

For that matter several of the other targets strafed with rockets and machinegun fire by South African Airforce jets on Monday morning looked ordinary if you ignored the bullet holes, shattered glass and bloodstains.

To be fair, it must be made clear from the outset that I was one of a party of foreign journalists shown around the stricken areas by Mozambique’s Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco 24 hours after the attacks.

It is possible that by avoiding taking us to the areas where the South African Defence Force declared that “scores of ANC terrorists” were killed in the raid dubbed Operation Shards.

Grass huts

When we asked to see the “missile site” the SADF said was neutralised in the raid, Mr Cabaco denied that any such facility had been attacked and suggested that a collection of grass huts near the Matola road bridge may have been strafed in error.

It was clear, however, that whatever damage the jets may have done to the military wing of the ANC, or to the Pre-limo forces Mozambican civilians were well pounded too.

The “surgical precision” with which according to one newspaper, the SAAF “took out” the targets, did result in the death of two men — one of whom may have been an ANC guerrilla — two women — one of whom was eight months pregnant — and two children, one of whom, aged three, lay in agony for hours with a heavy calibre bullet wound in her stomach.

A near-miracle appears to have saved 18 infants in the creche of the Matola jam and fruit juice factory which was rocketed in the attack.

Smashed

A trail of smashed trees and fences marked the path of a salvo of cannon or rocket fire which struck down the road, smashed through a fence and splattered around the building housing the creche before one projectile killed three workers in the factory.

Nurse Rita Moamba said seven of the children were in a front room when two rockets smashed into the bottom of an outside wall without penetrating it. As they exploded, the jets screamed low overhead.

The creche quickly filled with smoke as she and her helpers rushed the terrified babies outside.

While such damage was probably caused accidentally by shots going wide of their targets, the home of another political “innocent” was given a thorough going-over by the jets.

Mr Francisco Morgadinho, the white Mozambican director of the national advertising agency, had just left for work and his wife had gone to buy a loaf of bread when the Impalas screamed in from the sea.

They devastated the house with a deliberation that suggested a belief that it was definitely an ANC base.

Other buildings visited included a privately owned road transport company.
Maputo raid death toll is set at 64 by SADF report

Pretoria Bureau

The Defence Force today said intelligence reports indicated 64 people — including six civilians — died in the South African air strike on key African National Congress military targets in Maputo.

Forty-one of those killed were ANC terrorists and 17 victims were identified as Mozambican soldiers, a spokesman said.

In Maputo yesterday the Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco, said his country had no intention of stopping ANC members living in Mozambique.

He said, however, that any ANC members caught carrying weapons on their way to South Africa would be jailed.

Mr Cabaco said Mozambique could not on principle abandon those fighting apartheid.

Asked if his government was able to guarantee the ANC would not operate from Mozambique without permission, Mr Cabaco said it could not.

"If we were able to control every inch of our territory we would not allow the (anti-Frelimo) MNR to kill people here," he said.

Mozambique's policy was to maintain peaceful relations with neighbours even if they differed politically.

He said Mozambique was, however, obliged to provide humanitarian aid.

See Page 11, World section.
No arms for ANC says Mozambique

MAPUTO — Mozambique would allow members of the African National Congress to live in Maputo but would arrest any who bore arms against South Africa, the country's Information Minister, Mr. Jose Luiz Cabaco, said yesterday.

He was conducting a tour of foreign journalists to the sites of Monday's strike by South African Air Force jets against alleged ANC bases in Maputo.

Standing in front of one of the houses shelled and rocketed by South African troops, Mr. Cabaco shouted: "Does this look like the ANC?"

The six sites included a jam factory, where three workers died and a creche where a six-year-old child was killed according to Mozambique.

Mr. Cabaco said Mozambique would continue to allow ANC members and any other genuine refugees to enter the country.

"It is a principle of our constitution," he said. But he added that ANC members would never be allowed to carry arms against South Africa. Asked what would happen to those who did, he replied: "They would certainly be arrested."

At the slightly damaged creche, a 2-year-old woman recalled the attack.

"We were inside changing the clothes of children for them to come out and play. Then we heard such a noise. We thought it was thunder. We felt something hitting the wall and saw smoke. Then we took the children and ran."

The other five targets also appeared to have suffered light damage, with windows blown out and gates smashed but just one thatched-roof hut flattened—Sapa-AP.
LATEST CONFIRMED intelligence reports indicated that 64 people — including six civilians — had died in the South African air strike on key ANC military targets in Maputo, according to Defence headquarters in Pretoria.

Forty-one of those killed were reported to be ANC members, while 17 were identified as Frelimo soldiers, a South African Defence Force communiqué said.

As far as could be ascertained, 44 people were injured or wounded in the attack, it added. "It is, however, at this stage not possible to determine exactly how many of these were civilians. Some of the civilians who died were in a house next to one of the targets which was shot at from the air with rockets and aircraft cannons, the communiqué said."

Propaganda

Meanwhile, the Defence Force has condemned what it referred to as "the attempt by the government of Mozambique and the propaganda media's attempts to damn this attack as if it was directed..."
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Propaganda

Meanwhile the Defence Force has condemned what it referred to as the attempt by the government of Mozambique and the propaganda media’s attempts to dismiss this attack as if it was directed against civilians.

"It is an obvious fact that the area was immediately cordoned off to facilitate proper re-arrangement to gain the highest propaganda value," the statement added, according to Sapa.

On the other hand the Mozambique news agency AIM, reports that the number of deaths in the raid rose to six yesterday.

A two-year-old child, Lucia Azanas, was rushed to Maputo hospital gravely wounded. Doctors were unable to save her life. The other fatalities, who all died on the spot, were three workers at Sampal Jam factory, a six-year-old child, and one South African man. The South African was hit by rocket fragments as he was washing a car in a Matola street.

A source at the Maputo Central Hospital told AIM that the number of people admitted to the hospital with injuries has risen to 40. Some of them are in a very serious condition.

By MONK NKOMO

Mooloo (42) of Holy Loch Avenue, Eersterus, who was acquitted on the murder charge, was sentenced to 13 years for defrauding two insurance companies of a total of R110 000.

Before sentencing Bulunga and Maluleka to the gallow, Mr Justice van Dyk, sitting with two assessors, said he could find no extenuating circumstances to the brutal murder of Mr Louw whose head and private parts were severed from his body.

"Mooloo, the judge said, had also committed a serious offence and had it not been the quick intervention of police, she could have claimed R80 000 from an insurance company."

Bulunga and Mooloo were refused leave to appeal while the lawyers acting for Maluleka were asked to submit applications for leave to appeal within 14 days.

Two Mamelodi East inyangas were sentenced to death in the Pretoria Supreme court yesterday for the brutal murder of a coloured man whose badly decomposed and decapitated body was found near a river in Vospruit on June 22, 1981.

Petrus Bulunga (31) and Elise Maluleka (51) were sentenced to death for murdering Mr Stephen Louw, an Eersterus father of 10.

Another accused, Ruby
Teenager’s death a ‘motiveless crime’

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — It was wild speculation that the deaths of two State witnesses, who were to testify in the Debrace Dicks murder trial, were linked to the alleged murder of the teenage hairdresser, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

Giving evidence on the second day of the trial, the investigating officer, Captain Leonard Knipe of the Murder and Robbery Squad, said that although newspapers had tried to link the deaths of these people with the Dicks murder, his investigations had shown there was no hard evidence of it. It was wild speculation.

The accused, Mr Billy van Rooyen (43), of Heidelberg, has pleaded not guilty to murdering Miss Dicks (16) of Observatory, on July 29 last year.

Miss Dicks died in Groote Schuur Hospital after being stabbed in the neck.

Captain Knipe said he had viewed the body before the autopsy and Miss Dicks’s clothes were saturated with blood.

Her hands were stained, indicative of a dagga smoker.

Her nose was pierced. This was not unusual in Eastern faiths, but among the white sect it suggested drug abuse.

Initially, Captain Knipe said, he had difficulty tracing witnesses. It became apparent during his investigation that several people had been at the scene of the alleged murder.

“Through a process of elimination I traced all but one of the witnesses, who were eventually detained. But I had great difficulty in obtaining statements from them. All the witnesses were very unco-operative.”

The most probable suspect was Mr van Rooyen, Captain Knipe said. All the witnesses were closely associated with a certain “Kapdi”, whom Captain Knipe asked for help. Kapdi had promised assistance. Later Captain Knipe was phoned by Mr N Smitcher, who had Mr van Rooyen with him.

He had arrested Mr van Rooyen. Three of the most important State witnesses had died — one from cancer, the others in shootings. Captain Knipe said all the witnesses traced had disappeared.

In a statement made to Captain Knipe soon after his arrest, Mr van Rooyen had said he was too drunk to remember anything. He did not know why he would have killed Miss Dicks because she was his girlfriend and he loved her. He had said that before the alleged murder he had consumed vast amounts of alcohol.

Concluding his testimony, Captain Knipe said it was a motiveless crime. Miss Dicks had been killed by a drunken man.

Asked by Mr B Griesel, for the defence, why Kapdi was not arrested for inciting Mr van Rooyen to commit murder, Captain Knipe replied “There was no hard evidence of this fact, but nothing would give me greater joy than to arrest Kapdi.”

The State closed its case. The trial continues today.

R50 fine for going AWOL

 Pretoria Correspondent

A youth who could not adjust to life at police college was yesterday fined R50 by a Pretoria magistrate for absence without leave.

Stephan Liebenberg (19), of 596 – 33rd Avenue, Villieria, pleaded guilty to a charge of deserting the police force and an alternative charge of absence without leave.

The court heard that Liebenberg had left the police college on April 16 without permission. He had returned on April 22.

A police chaplain, Colonel A P Coetzee, said Liebenberg had told him earlier that he could not adjust so he referred him to a psychologist.

In evidence, Liebenberg said he had led a sheltered life and had had problems communicating with others. He had left the college to sort out his problems and planned to return.

The magistrate, Mr C S van Loggenberg, found Liebenberg guilty on the alternative charge, saying it had not been proved that Liebenberg did not intend returning to the college.

Backfiring of bakkie taken for gunshots

The accused, Constable M C Barnard

MARTZBURG — One of Mr Brian “Bryn” Eudey’s best friends taught him how to make his bakkie backfire. Two days later he was shot dead by a police officer who mistook the backfiring for gunshots, the Maritzburg Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mr Geoffrey Clinton Parker was giving evidence at the trial of Constable Marthinus Christoffel Barnard (29), who has pleaded not guilty to a charge of culpable homicide.

Mr Parker told the court that he had overheard Mr Eudey’s bakkie’s engine.

Mr Eudey fetched the vehicle on February 15.
The ANC made a radical departure from its usual policy when it detonated a bomb in a busy Pretoria street. And some fear that the SADF has set out on a dangerous road with its retaliatory raid.

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SADF air strike was a sop to white opinion, say experts

By Jasper Mortimer

Two experts on the ANC have said the Pretoria bomb blast was a significant departure from the banned organisation's practice of avoiding high civilian casualties in its attacks. Political scientists Mr Tom Lodge, of the University of the Witwatersrand, and Mr Jan de Vries, of Rand Afrikaans University, also believed that a major motive for the Maputo strike was a Government desire to placate white opinion.

"There was a psychological need to hit back, but this does not justify the attack," said Mr Lodge.

"It was to calm white feelings," said Mr de Vries.

Professor John Barratt, of the Institute of International Affairs, warned that tit-for-tat warfare could set in motion a disturbing train of events.

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Concern grows over defence of Maputo

Pretoria Correspondent

After the SAAF raid this week, Maputo's defence systems may be improved. SAAF Impalas penetrated Mozambique's air defence systems with comparative ease, and all the aircraft returned safely to base. The SADF claims no action was taken by Mozambique, while Maputo claims anti-aircraft guns opened up.

In a previous raid by ground forces on Matola in 1981, SADF personnel returned to base safely and with all their equipment intact. Admittedly both raids were against ANC targets and not Mozambican forces - and before the SAAF strike, Maputo tower was warned not to interfere. But concern over the capital's defence is apparently growing.

In a news bulletin monitored in Pretoria this week, Radio Mozambique expressed its appreciation of messages of support the country had received condemning the latest South African raid.

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The report said the Mozambique Government had praised in particular those socialist countries which had already offered equipment to reinforce Maputo's defences.

The countries, it claimed, had indicated they would "not stand by and watch a second Beirut develop."

It is understood they are Eastern bloc countries, not Western nations.

It appears unlikely that the offers would include any of the more modern MiG aircraft.
Press visits SAAF targets

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO — Journalists visited three of the targets of Monday morning’s South African air attack on Matola yesterday.

The first place visited was Somopel, a fruit-processing factory, in the centre of Matola.

The worst affected part of the factory was the back of an outbuilding housing the day-care centre for children of the factory’s employees.

The back wall of the centre, which cares for 16 children daily, shows extensive damage caused by seemingly large-calibre bullets.

The other part of the factory damaged was the social centre on the opposite side of the factory area, adjoining a corridor where three factory workers were killed.

The second spot visited was the house of Mr and Mrs Francisco Jose Morgadinho in a street called Rua da Escola, also in the centre of Matola.

According to Mr Morgadinho, the house was hit by 13 rockets.

The third house visited belongs to Mr. Manuel Jacinto and adjoins the Morgadinho’s household on the north. Mr. Jacinto, a transport contractor, lives with his wife and his two daughters.

The Mozambican Minister of Agriculture, Colonel Sergio Vieira, addressed a meeting of the full staff of Somopel about the raid.

He told them he had listened to the declarations of South African military and diplomatic spokesmen...
Missile site has edge on fynbos

Parliamentary Staff

FYNBOS was important, but a missile testing site for Armscor was more important, according to Mr A Geldenhuys (NP Swellendam).

Mr Geldenhuys was replying to Mr Roger Hulley (FFP Constantia), who spoke during the environment and fisheries budget debate of the “deplorable” decision to site a missile testing area near the De Hoop nature reserve on the southern Cape coast.

Mr Hulley said the site chosen encompassed one of the finest stretches of fynbos in the world, as well as valuable marine systems and rare species of birds. There was a “fair consensus” that the area was worth saving for posterity.

The public were being forced into a “false choice” on the matter — being asked to choose between two desirables. While it was accepted that a missile testing site was necessary, it was also necessary to preserve the environment.

Armscor had to convince the public that there was no alternative to that particular site.

Mr Hulley welcomed the environmental impact study that was to be undertaken, but regretted that this was only decided on after there had been a public outcry.

He also asked the Government to desist from its “witch-hunt” for the culprit who had leaked the news to the Press.

Mr Geldenhuys said the area was in his constituency. He had therefore looked at the matter objectively, but the “debacle” had become so emotional that objectivity was almost unmentionable.

There were very good reasons why Armscor chose the De Hoop area for the test site, and the corporation was “leaning as far as it can” to accommodate those involved.

He accepted that Armscor — in its task of providing for the defence of the country — needed a missile testing site.

He also accepted that the particular site had been chosen after a lengthy investigation by experts, some from overseas, and he was not prepared to argue with experts.

Mr Kent Durr (NP Matjiesfontein) said the decision to authorize an environmental impact study of the proposed site was taken before the public outcry arose. He had been party to the discussions on the subject.

He said the Cabinet ministers concerned had shown a caring response to the matter long before the public outcry, and he congratulated them on their enlightened approach.
‘Good reasons’ for missile site

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — There were very good reasons — some of which could not be made known — why Armscor had chosen the area near the De Hoop nature reserve on the Southern Cape coast for its proposed missile-testing site. Mr A Geldenhuyse (NP Swellendam) said yesterday.

Speaking in committee during debate on the Environment Affairs vote, he said Armscor was “bending over backwards” to deal with the problems in the best possible way.

‘Emotional’

Mr Geldenhuyse said the area was in his constituency. He believed the debate had become so emotional that hardly any mention could be made of objectivity.

Armscor’s task was to provide the means for an effective defence of the country and he accepted that it needed a missile-testing site.

“[I also accept that after two years of inves-
tigation by experts, some of them from overseas, they looked at every possible site and decided upon the best terrain to test their specific product.”

There were very real fears from a number of sides about the proposed missile site and these included conservation of the environment, expropriation of land and removal of people living in the area.

It was for such reasons that the expert Environmental Impact Study Group had been established to go into all the facts.

Regarding the possible expropriation of land and the problem of families living in the area, Mr Geldenhuyse said he believed that Armscor would go out of its way to help these people.

Earlier in the debate, Mr Roger Hulley (PFPP Constantia) said his party supported Armscor but that there were good reasons for the preservation of the area.

It contained three percent of the 10 percent which remained of the original fynbos area — which was all that was left in the world.

The area contained 214 species of birdlife, of which 12 were endangered species, and it had also become a recreational area.

There was consensus among qualified people that the area should be preserved in its present state.

‘Persuade public’

Armscor’s task was to persuade the public that it could only carry out its missile testing at this site.

At present, the public was sceptical.

Mr Kent Durr (NP Maitland), who spoke next, said he thought Armscor and government departments had shown the most sensitive handling of the issue and had not been applauded for this by the opposition — Sapa
ANC lair was actually rather normal factory

Brendon Nicholson reports

MAPUTO — From Pretoria it may have looked like a dangerous nest of ANC terrorists but from the ground it appeared to be a rather ordinary Mozambican jam factory.

For that matter several of the other targets strafed with rockets and machine-gun fire by South African Air Force jets early on Monday morning looked ordinary if you ignored the bullet holes, shattered glass and bloodstains.

To be fair it must be made clear from the outset that I was one of a party of foreign journalists shown around the stricken areas by Mozambique’s Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco, 24 hours after the attacks took place.

It is possible that he avoided showing us the areas where the South African Defence Force declared that “scores of ANC terrorists” were killed in the raid dubbed Operation Shards.

When we asked to see the “missile site” the SADF said was neutralised in the raids, Mr Cabaco denied that any such facility had been attacked, and suggested that a collection of grass huts near the Matola road bridge may have been strafed in error.

It was clear, however, that whatever damage the jets may have done to the military wing of the ANC or to the Frelimo forces, Mozambican civilians were well pounded too.

The “surgical precision” with which, according to at least one newspaper, the SAAF “took out” the targets, did result in the death of two men — one of whom may have been an ANC guerrilla, two women — one of whom was eight months pregnant, and two children — one of whom, aged three, lay in agony for hours with a heavy calibre bullet wound in her stomach.

A near miracle appears to have saved 18 infants in the creche of the Matola Jam and Fruit Juice factory which was rocketed in the attack.

A trail of smashed trees and fences marked the path of a salvo of cannon or rocket fire which stretched down the road, smashed through a fence and splattered around the building housing the creche, killing one projectile killed three workers in the factory.

Nurse Rita Moamba said seven of the children were in a front room when two rockets smashed into the bottom of an outside wall without penetrating it. As they exploded, the jets screamed low overhead.

The creche quickly filled with smoke as she and her helpers rushed the terrified babies outside.

While such damage was probably caused accidentally by shots going wide of their targets, the home of another political innocent was given a thorough going over by the jets.

Mr Francisco Morgado, the white Mozambican director of the national advertising agency, had just left for work and his wife to buy a loaf of bread, when the Impalas screamed in from the sea.

They devastated the house with a deliberation that suggested a belief that it was definitely an ANC base.

The reaction of the civilian population generally was surprisingly calm.

One expatriate living in Maputo suggested that the population had been “psyching up” by the local media to expect such attacks.

Many Mozambicans simply saw it as an inevitable part of living next door to the most militarily powerful nation in sub-Saharan Africa, he said.

Other buildings visited included a privately owned road transport company, where one man was badly wounded, and several private homes occupied by Mozambican families.

While the Maputo administration did not go out of its way to produce any destroyed ANC or Frelimo bases, the visiting journalists were left alone to go where they pleased in the greater Maputo area.

Western observers in Maputo said they believed that one of the houses attacked was, in fact, used by the ANC to store food and clothing.

The South African refugee, so far unnamed, who was shot dead while washing a car outside the building is believed to be an ANC member.
SA demands clarification

THE South African Government has demanded clarification from Mozambique about its attitude to the ANC in the wake of conflicting statements by Mozambican leaders.

The Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joachim Chissano, has said his government will continue to support the ANC and will continue to fight until apartheid is down.

The Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco, has said that ANC members will be allowed to live in Mozambique but will not be allowed to bear arms against South Africa.

The South African demand for clarity came in an exchange of diplomatic notes.

Mozambique started the exchange with a telegram of protest hours after South Africa's air strike on Monday. South Africa's reply asked what precisely Mozambique's attitude was to the ANC.

The detailed contents of the messages have not been disclosed.

Mozambique's response, which is still awaited, could be critical for future relations between the two countries.

Informed sources say more weight is given to Mr Chissano's statement because of his position as Foreign Minister.

The sources say Mr Cabaco's comments may have been an attempt to "playing a soft line" for the foreign journalists before whom they were made.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pek Botha, has not reacted directly to what Mr Cabaco said.

A spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Department said there would be no comment while the Mozambican response to South Africa's telegram was awaited.

— SFS
Maputo factory shot up 'by accident'

Defence Reporter

SAAF fighters which raided Maputo on Monday shot up a jam factory and a business man's house which were not occupied by members of the African National Congress — 'by accident'.

A source close to the SADF claimed yesterday that damage to the jam factory and to a house belonging to Mr Francisco Morgadinho, director of Mozambique's national advertising agency, resulted from overshoots after failure to hit the only ANC target which escaped damage from the fighters.

"If they had shown the journalists everything, they would have seen the other five targets which had been hit as well," the source said.

The source said that the Impalas were to have attacked six targets which had been identified as ANC installations. Five of these had been hit and badly damaged, but the sixth had been missed, and unfortunately the attacking aircraft's fire had damaged non-ANC property and caused casualties among Mozambicans in the densely built-up suburb.

- Sapa-Reuters reported from Maputo that a Mozambique Cabinet minister told a rally there were no ANC guerrilla bases in Mozambique.

"The South Africans know very well that there are no ANC bases in Malagasy," the source said.

There are no such bases in Mozambique. They know very well that Mozambique and Frelimo are not responsible for the problems of South Africa," said the Agriculture Minister, Mr Sergio Vieira.

The Mozambican Government said in a statement yesterday that some socialist countries had offered military equipment to strengthen Mozambique's defences.

- Swazi police said yesterday that two ANC members had been arrested after an arms cache was found in a house near Mbabane. They said an Asian man,

And a black woman were expected to appear in court soon.

- The Lesotho Government has sent Pretoria a note protesting against Lesotho being identified as a base for attacks on South Africa.

The note to the Department of Foreign Affairs said the Lesotho government hoped that the presence of South African political refugees in Lesotho would not be interpreted as allowing Lesotho to be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

There were no ANC bases in the country and South Africa had failed so far to take Lesotho up on its invitation to send officials to look for...
De Hoop test range backed

Staff Reporter

A CALL for the Provincial Council to express strong disapproval of the government's siting of a missile-testing range in the "sensitive and valuable" De Hoop area, failed in the council yesterday.

Mr Jan van Gend, chief Opposition spokesman for nature conservation, introduced a private member's motion, calling on the council to register its "strongest disapproval" of the government's decision to establish the range without informing the Provincial Administration or Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

He moved that the council also express its disapproval of its siting in a "highly sensitive area of exceptional value to nature conservation".

Amendment

This motion was rejected by a vote of 37 against 10. An amendment, proposed by Mr P Loubser, MEC in charge of nature conservation, was adopted.

The adopted resolution stated that the council expressed its appreciation of the government and Armscor for their "sustained consultation" with the administration in relation to the proposed missile testing range.

It also stated that the council was confident that the committee of experts under Dr Douglas Hey, which was conducting an environmental impact study, would take the area's ecological value into account and that the government's decision would be the best for the country.

Mr Van Gend said it could not be said that defence was so important that "minor considerations" such as nature conservation should give way. The reserve contained a unique collection of ecosystems which was found in no other small area on earth.

Very little account was taken of environmental factors in deciding on the site for missile testing — primarily because the Department of Defence took their decision without consulting informed people such as the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation, he said.

The exact situation of the testing facility had obviously been decided on finally before March 18. And Armscor must have had the site in mind for at least the past two years, he said.

However, the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, and the department first heard of the proposal in March this year.

The secrecy was in no way warranted, he said. It would appear that Armscor had hoped to complete the deal before the matter became public, specifically to circumvent public debate.

"Where the relocation or siting (of a missile testing range) can affect landowners, involve the relocation of communities, deprive fishermen of their livelihood and hold enormous consequences for conservation, the public has a right to be informed," he said.

"Survival"

Mr Loubser said that however concerned we were about conservation, survival remained our greatest necessity. If our survival in this country depended on a weapons-testing site on the southern Cape coast — and competent people said it could be done with a minimum of damage — it would be stupid to oppose it.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, had given an assurance in Parliament that no missiles would explode, no tanks would be driven and that the whole operation would be conducted with great care.

Mr Loubser said that to say the Province had not made a strong enough stand on the issue was not only unjust, but entirely untrue.

The Executive Committee had previously taken a decision to approach the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for an interview, in order to make known the national and international ecological importance of the area.

They would also request that all attempts would be made to find an alternative site or, if this were impossible, that Armscor work in close consultation with the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.
Yugoslavia slams SA

BELGRADE — Lesotho and Yugoslavia yesterday condemned South Africa for what they termed its aggressive policies and threats to peace, independence, stability and territorial integrity of other countries in the region.

In a joint communique, they also called for the independence of Namibia and expressed unity with the "struggle of the South African peoples for national independence". 27/6/83
A REFUGE for threatened animal and bird species, a large slice of one of the world's six great floral kingdoms, a breeding ground for a vanishing whale species and a rare intertidal life habitat where two great ocean currents meet

This is part of the natural wealth of the De Hoop provincial nature reserve, east of Cape Agulhas, now earmarked by Armscor as a site for a missile testing range between Waenhuiskrans and Cape Infanta.

The missile testing range will cover 55,000 ha, of which 15,000 ha are part of the De Hoop reserve.

The exact borders are not clear at the moment, but part of the range will extend inland into the reserve, and a long stretch will run down the coast taking in the coastal section of the reserve.

Two animals in recent years have been saved from extinction: the mountain zebra, the world's largest threatened mammal, and the bonteke.

The De Hoop reserve is being used to breed these endangered species to help ensure their survival.

The future of the Cape vulture is causing concern because of its declining numbers, brought about mainly by a decrease in its food supply as a result of the elimination of game hunters over the province and reduced agricultural stock losses.

There is a breeding colony of 50 of these birds on the Pothberg mountain in the reserve. Their future will be jeopardised by the establishment of a firing range because they are highly sensitive to disturbance, particularly during their breeding season.

Another endangered bird species in the area is the damara lark. A colony of these birds, which breed in dunes, lives on the coast between Waenhuiskrans and Skysloop. Although this is not within the reserve, it falls within the proposed Armscor area. This breeding colony is probably the largest in the south-western Cape and contains only 15 pairs.

Birdwatchers worldwide are acquainted with South Africa's Great Natural Floral Asset, the beautiful heath and protea flora known as the fynbos. Its great variety and beauty uphold it as one of the six great floral kingdoms of the world.

The reserve has reached international importance because of the part it plays in the protection of the Cape's unique fynbos.

In De Hoop, 27 rare plant species are found, of which 26 are endemic to the area that is not found anywhere else. As recently as the past year, five new species have been found.

Many of these rare plant species appear only in small populations. Some are so rare that they occur in areas only a few square metres in extent.

Careful conservation measures are necessary to ensure the survival of these precious few.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, to which is affiliated the World Wildlife Fund and the South African Nature Foundation, has already expressed its concern about the declining internationally known Cape fynbos.

Within the reserve is another natural habitat which has attracted the attention of the IUCN - the reserve is one of the most important breeding grounds of the southern right whale, which enjoys worldwide protection because of its declining numbers due to whaling.

As its name implies, it was the "right" whale to hunt and its numbers dropped from 100,000 to 4,000 by the turn of the century.

This whale needs calm, quiet bays for breeding and this is recognised by the Government, which since 1980 has passed legislation prohibiting disturbance in their breeding season from June to December by any means, including speedboats, aircraft or any other craft.

There are now fears that the noise and increasing activity of the missile testing range will drive the southern right whale from its breeding grounds there.

The shore line, with its sandy beach-dune ecosystem and the wealth of intertidal marine life, holds fascinations all of its own.

In 1978, 13,000 ha of coastal fynbos were added to the reserve because of the vanishing Cape coastal fynbos was causing great concern. It is estimated that only a tenth of all the original coastal fynbos remains in the Cape.

The richness and variety of the intertidal life are the result of two great ocean currents, the cold Benguela and the warm Mozambique-Agulhas, meeting in the region of the De Hoop reserve.

Here the intertidal marine life is a composite of tropical and warm temperate species, with meso-metaphotic life forms of any part of the world of comparable area.

The department places such value on the De Hoop reserve for the future of marine conservation that, in February, it opened its first environmental education centre on Pothberg in the reserve. Thus has already received recognition for its contributions...
found in the area are bats, which share the protection of caves in cliff faces with rock dassies.

The precipitous limestone cliffs, up to 300m high, are the home of five species of bats which cannot be equalled anywhere else in the Cape Province. During peak periods up to 100,000 bats have been counted there.

Besides the mountain zebra and bontebok, De Hoop contains a wide variety of antelopes, including eland, grey - duiker, sennbok, vaal rhe - buck, mountain reedbuck, bokbok, greybok, springbok and klipspringers.

There are a large number of lesser mammals, including baboon, lynx, jackal, Cape fox and wild cat.

The centre can accommodate 60 schoolchildren for intensive, three-day courses in environmental education.

De Hoop's reserve was chosen specifically for this purpose because of its isolation and the large variety of ecosystems it contains.

Conservationists are placing much hope on saving the De Hoop reserve, and that area generally, in the establishment of an impact study group which is investigating the possible effects on the environment of the missile testing range.

Heading the group is Dr. Douglas Hey, former director of the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.
'No choice in the matter'

ARMSCOR says there is no evidence that the presence of a missile testing range at St Lucia Bay has had any adverse affect on the environment, but the Natal Parks Board (NPB) who jointly manage the area say on principle, ARMSCOR shouldn't be there.

"There is no way you can welcome an armaments company in a wildlife area," said director Mr John Geddes. Page. "Our activities are just not compatible.

"We have co-operated with ARMSCOR because we had no choice in the matter. We have never wanted them here and, after 16 years, we still don't want them here," he said.

The conflicting ideology of a company that makes and tests sophisticated weapons for war and that of a conservation body were clearly apparent during a visit by Pressman to St Lucia range recently.

The purpose of the visit -- at the invitation of ARMSCOR -- was "to see for themselves" how little affect a missile testing range has on a nature reserve.

At the outset a question mark was placed on ARMSCOR's activities when the firing of a 155mm artillery rocket, fitted with a high explosive warhead started a vast veld fire across the lake.

The firing of a further five rockets was cancelled when attempts to put out the fire failed. So was a Press flight over the impact area.

The billowing smoke and flames of the raging fire served as a backdrop to the rest of the days activities. The lobbing of 400kg bombs (no warheads) at a target in the lake by Buccaneers from Pretoria, a sumptuous lunch and a helicopter trip to show the Press that there are still hippo's, crocodiles and birds at the range.

When it was put to an ARMSCOR official that a fire of that scale would be disastrous in the De Hoop area because of the highly inflammable fynbos vegetation, the Press was told "It will never happen at De Hoop.

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The 56 000ha range, 215km north of Durban, falls in the St Lucia Park, the St Lucia game reserve and has as its eastern boundary the St Lucia marine reserve.

The NPB's existence the range has been divided into nine different zones, which partly ensures that the entire area is never closed off while testing.

Wilderness Leadership School trails and NPB wilderness trails still operate in the southern part of the range and the public is allowed access by permit when the range is not being used.

Environmentally sensitive areas -- which include hippo, crocodile, white pelican, caspian tern, spoonbill and grey-headed gull breeding areas -- are "scrupulously" avoided (even the airspace above them).

Firing directions and targets are changed to meet the objections of the NPB, who file monthly environmental reports.

And it appears the birds have got used to bangs and bombs flying overhead apparently at first took fright, but now hardly even flitter when rockets go off.

During the Buccaneers bomb test, a bird sat on the target in the middle of the lake. It flew off each time bombs dropped nearby, then returned to its perch.

Hippo's, crocodiles, flamin-goes and buck are breeding well and numbers of some species have in fact increased four-fold.

ARMSCOR's subsidiary company, Kentron, which manages the range, has a written policy statement on conservation and repeatedly stressed their "tremendously" close co-operation with the Natal Parks Board.

"If we weren't here the public wouldn't know about St Lucia. The range serves a long-term conservation purpose," said site manager Mr Peter Page.

The NPB officials were prepared to concede almost every point made by ARMSCOR, except that missile ranges and conservation were compatible.

They agree ARMSCOR has done everything to be co-operative and to disturb nature as little as possible. Environmental impact has been minimal, far less than they had feared or expected when the range was first announced.

The main impact has, however, been not on nature but on humans. Tours, trails and parks board movement has been drastically curtailed and disrupted.

"It's the principle of the matter. Why should the public be shut out, even partly, from one of South Africa's most beautiful nature reserves?" asked Mr. Geddes Pag. Page.

Mr. Page said he was heartbroken to hear of ARMSCOR's intentions to take over the De Hoop area. While he would be pleased to see ARMSCOR leave St Lucia, he certainly did not wish them on the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

But can one compare the St Lucia range, a relatively low-key operation, to that of De Hoop, which ARMSCOR has said will be 10 times bigger?

The Natal Parks Board officials didn't seem to think so.

Said assistant director Mr Peter Potter. "This is dinky stuff in comparison to what is intended at De Hoop."
Meeting the arms test

WHY DE HOOP? This is the question local conservationists have been asking ever since they first got wind of the Armament Corporation's plans to acquire a new missile-testing range on the southern Cape coast.

Top Armscor scientists and engineers regard the area as essential a new range, and the Armament board finds the requirements better than any other place.

"If new test facilities are not found," they say, "South Africa will be in danger of remaining its hard-won progress in the field of rocketry and ordnance, and the spoils of that progress.

And, indeed, a convincing case can be made for abandoning the present testing range at St Lucia, on the northern Natal coast, and moving elsewhere.

St Lucia is situated 213km north of Durban. It is 46km long and between 18km and 90km wide and covers an area of 400 000ha, including Lake St Lucia.

It was selected in 1963 as a joint venture by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the then Armaments Board and the South African Defence Force, as a range for testing the products of South Africa's nascent heavy-weapon industry.

The reasons for its selection were as follows:

- It was an uninhabited State land, as a result of which there were no acquisition costs or problems about moving residents elsewhere.
- It was fairly remote, so that there was no ordering problem of industrial or population centres.
- It was at sea level, which is the best place for testing new systems.
- It provided a varied terrain, including flat surface important, since military weapons have to be able to function in all types of conditions.
- The management system has changed with the growth of Armscor into one of the country's industrial giants.

There is no permanent SADF presence at the range, St Lucia is run by Kentron, an Armscor subsidiary which specialises in weapons development for the Army, Navy and Air Force.

THE CASE FOR ARMSCOR By WILLEM STEENKAMP

It is primarily used for testing large projectiles, such as the new Kukri air-to-ground missiles and the Army's 120mm artillery rockets, and optical and electronic guidance systems.

"The range is needed," says Steyn, "to keep pace with the development of our military."

Dr Hannes Steyn, general manager of Kentron, says bluntly: "We have come a long way, and we believe that without a range such as this it would be impossible to do our job."

"We are in the business of making very sophisticated weapons for war," he says. "Everyone wants them to work, and to do so they have to be tested without a range."

However, Armscor spokesmen stress that the St Lucia range is no longer suitable, it can best be described as a victim of changing political and technological circumstances in the 15 years that have passed since 1968.

- There is a pressing security problem. St Lucia is only 100km from Mozambique, which has been inside the Soviet Union's orbit since the Portuguese withdrew in 1974 and the Frelimo regime came to power.

In the event of conventional war St Lucia would, of course, be a primary target for missile or aerial attacks, but this is not the immediate concern.

The Russions are known to have set up an extensive monitoring network in Southern Africa.

In St Lucia's case it means that all radio and electronic traffic can be monitored with ease by a string of surveillance stations and by Russian "fishing boats" operating out of Mozambican harbours.

The possibility of sabotage by small teams slipping in and out of the virtually trackless bush cannot be ignored.

- There is a severe corrosion problem, caused by the hot, humid climate of the Natal coast, which can play havoc with super-sensitive test equipment.

- There is no nearby military air base. This makes for complications and expense.

Movement of people, supplies and equipment is more difficult, and combat aircraft used to test new weapons must fly from as far away as Pretoria, launch their loads and fly back again.

- The range itself is inadequate, thanks to the increasing sophistication of the weaponry tested there.

Among other things it is just not large enough. According to the range manager, the actual test area comprises only about 6 600 sq km or 66 000ha.

St Lucia's resident population is small — about 70 people, half of them its grey-clad security guards — because it is not a hive of activity.

This is due to financial considerations. Kentron technicans will spend up to a year working on a missile or ordnance system in the laboratory before live firing takes place. "And then we test two or three weapons and go away for months of analysis," says a spokesman.

However, obviously some highly skilled staff must be on site all the time, and these people have to contend with living in a remote spot and enduring hordes of mosquitoes and clammy heat that goes up to more than 40°C at times.

I was told by one official that the arms are not expected to be served at St Lucia for more than two years at a time.

A final factor is development of St Lucia's test facilities. In this respect the range is at the crossroads.

The present facilities, in the words of one official, are "minimal", inadequate for the tasks that he has ahead. Soon they will have to be updated and expanded, at considerable cost.

This results in a dilemma.

As the official put it: "You have to ask a new site before you spend so much money developing the old one that you can't afford to move away from it."

So it is not so much a question of "must a new test range be found," but rather "where should it be located?"
Raid warning given too late claims Maputo

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has claimed that the warning given by South African Air Force pilots not to interfere with Monday's air raid was radioed to the Maputo Airport control tower only after the attack had ended.

At a Press conference yesterday the Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, said South Africa had timed the raid to coincide with the arrival over Maputo of a scheduled DC-10 airliner of Mozambique Airways so that Mozambique could not fire its heat-seeking anti-aircraft missiles.

Mr Cabaco admitted that the control tower did not know the raid was taking place until the SAIF's message from "Mike Zero One" was received.

The Minister played a recording of messages received by the control tower after 7 am on Monday.

As in the recording released by the SADF, the South African pilot could be heard warning the tower that "any interference with these aircraft will result in immediate retaliation.

Mozambique claims the raid took place between 7.23 am and 7.24 am while the SADF has given times about five minutes earlier.

Mr Cabaco said that the SAIF warning was not received until after a scheduled flight to Beira was cleared for takeoff at 7.24 am — only then did "Zero Mike" heard on the tape.

The Mozambican Ministry of Defence communique said today that a Frelimo soldier had died of injuries suffered in the raid.

But the official news agency, AIM, said the raid death toll was still only six as one of the injured, thought to have died, was found alive in hospital.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said this was yet another blatant untruth from the Mozambique propaganda machine.

"It would have been ludicrous to issue a warning after the attack when the object was to warn Frelimo forces not to interfere while the attack was in progress.

"This latest allegation is just more nonsense in an attempt to confuse and hide the facts under a flood of meaningless verbal garbage," the spokesman said.
‘Surprise’
at Webb’s
clothing

Chief Reporter
A MESS-MATE of Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, damage-control instructor of the frigate SAS President Kruger, said at the inquest that Webb was an “excitable, nervous person” with a drinking problem.

- The only other witness called to testify before the inquest court yesterday, Chief Petty Officer L P Mauld, also a mess-mate of CPO Webb, said that although Webb was, in an emergency situation such as this, supposed to be in the ship’s damage-control quarters, he had not seen Webb there after the collision.

Questioned by Mr Le Roux, CPO Mauld said CPO Webb had a “fairly nervous disposition”.

Mr Le Roux Would it surprise you if there was evidence that CPO Webb, in a state of shock and panic, jumped into the water?

CPO Mauld Knowing him to be a nervous person, no, it would not surprise me

Mr Le Roux If evidence shows that CPO Webb, having been given a legal order by an officer not to abandon ship, as he wished to do, but to wait for the rest of the people to go into the water, ignored this and went into the sea in a state of panic, would you then be surprised?

CPO Mauld It would surprise me if he disobeyed an order

The inquest was adjourned to June 6.
R2½m fraud trial 
no bail

By JOHN MOJAPERO
Pretoria Bureau

A JOHANNESBURG businessman, charged with defrauding Armco in the tune of R2,693,000, intended going to London for a day to see a man in connection with the case, but was arrested at Jan Smuts Airport before he could board the plane, the Pretoria Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Colin Ivor Stein, 41, of Nineteenth Avenue, Houghton, had applied for the magistrate’s decision to refuse bail to be set aside. Mr Justice J J Corlew turned down the application.

Mr Henry Cohen, QC, for Mr Stein, claimed the magistrate who refused the application misunderstood himself in that he placed undue emphasis on certain aspects of the evidence and incorrectly assessed the importance of others.

"The magistrate failed to have any or any adequate regard to aspects of the evidence which were relevant and material to the determination of the bail application," Mr Cohen said.

He said the magistrate should not have placed reliance on a balance of probabilities that Mr Stein was going to flee the country when he was arrested at the airport. Mr Stein was found carrying two passports. 

Mr H Shakenovsky, QC, for the applicants, said Mr Stein was going to London to cover two passports. One was a British passport with the name Sheppard and Mr Shakenovsky said Mr Stein was going to London on a company’s overseas trip. He said Mr Stein was going to cover up for the fact that the British passport was in the hands of another.

Another report compiled by researchers at Tygerberg Hospital concludes that the results show that rooibos tea is not support the popular view that rooibos tea is a good drink for people.

On the plea of guilt, the court imposed a penalty of R100.

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pos puts you right'

the tea as a drink for babies
and had published a book
entitled "Rooibos tea, an
allergy blocker"

What are the facts? Is
too tea merely a pleasant
drink or does it really have
beneficial properties when
properly used?

The counil board has a va-
nority of reports from some
of the country's most reputable
institutions that prove that
rooibos is good for people.

- Aller'en of gut spams
A survey by P J. Snyers
and G Salami of Noran
onal Research and Devel-
oment Laboratory of Pre-
toria concludes "Most re-
ports of the 'allergy-blocking'
activity of the beverage are
dated to the cessation of
vomiting and diarrhoea in
infants."

Another report, compiled
by researchers at Tygerberg
Hospital, concludes that the
results do not support the
popular view that rooibos tea
has potent anti-allergic
properties."

However, the researchers
said, rooibos tea did inhibit
certain substances which
cause gut spasms, and "the
results of this study do not
exclude the possibility that
rooibos tea has anti-vaso-
modic properties in children
who react to ingested aller-
gens with gut wall spams."

- Fluoride A report by the
Faculty of Dentistry, Uni-
versity of Pretoria, states
that the fluoride content of
South Africa-grown rooibos
contains enough fluoride
to be of some anti-carcinogenic
value."

Petty testifies

A le
officier
report

be
the
15
s
of

being warned that he would
be discharged from the navy
if he defected again.

Testifying yesterday, Chief
Petty Officer L P. Maud, who
despite having been
supposed to be in the ship's
damage control headqua-
ters in an emergency situa-
tion, he had not seen him
there after the collision.

Questioned by Mr Le Roux,
CPO Maud said CPO Webb
had a "fairly nervous
disposition."

AJOHANNESBURG businessman, charged with de-

frauding Armascor to the tune of R220 000, intended going
to London for a day to see a
man in connection with the
case, but was arrested at Jan
Smuts Airport before he could
board the plane, the
Pretoria Supreme Court
heard yesterday.

Mr Colin Hyman Stein, 41,
of Ninth Avenue, Houghton,
charged with the magistrate's
decision to refuse him bail to
be set aside Mr Justice D J
Carlews turned down the
application.

Mr Stein was refused bail
by Mr C S van Loggenberg
in the Pretoria Magistrate's
Court on May 4.

The judge said he was not
prepared to interfere with the
magistrate's decision. The
decision said he was not
impressed by the fact that
Mr Stein had a return ticket to
London when he was ar-
rested at Jan Smuts Airport
on April 27.

Mr H Shakenovsky SC, for
Mr Stein, claimed the magis-
trate who refused the applica-
tion misdirected himself in
that he placed undue empha-
sis on certain aspects of the
evidence and incorrectly as-
essed the importance of
others.

"The magistrate failed to
have any or any adequate re-
gard to aspects of the evi-
dence which was relevant
and material to the determi-
nation of the bail applica-
tion," Mr Shakenovsky said.

He said the magistrate
should not have found on a
balance of probabilities that
Mr Stein was going to flee the
country when he was arrested
at the airport. Mr Stein was
found carrying two pass-
ports. One was a British pass-
port with the name "Sheppard."

Mr Shakenovsky said Mr
Stein was going to a London
hotel overnight where he
was to contact a Colonel
Cleese in connection with the
case.

The magistrate had failed
to take into account the facts
of the circumstances under
which Mr Stein came to be in
possession of the British
passport, Mr Shakenovsky
claimed.

He said Mr Stein obtained
the passport as a result of
work he was doing in connec-
tion with a country which
was "helping" South Africa.

Mr Stein after his arrest
voluntarily handed the passport
to the police.

According to the papers
before court, Mr Stein was
prepared to pay bail of be-
 tween R25 000 and R30 000.

Mr A P. du Toit, who ap-
ppeared for the State, opposed
the application. The court
had to look at the seriousness
of the charge against Mr
Stein, said The police
were still investigating
charges against him.

Mr Du Toit and Mr Stein
had contacts overseas and it
was easy for him to leave the
country and not stand trial.

Mr Stein is to appear in
court on June 1. No trial date
has been set.

Mr Shakenovsky was with Mr H Tuchten ap-
ppeared for Mr Stein. Mr Du Toit appeared for the State.

By JOHN MOJAPELO
Pretoria Bureau

Moscow — Iran's Ambas-
sador to Moscow yesterday
confirmed the Soviet Union
had expelled three Iranian
diplomats and said they had
left for home.

The expulsions, announced
on Wednesday by Toheran
Radhi, appeared to be in re-
taliation for Iran's decision
to throw out 18 Soviet Emb-
assy workers earlier this
month for being linked with
the now-banned Tudeh (com-
munist) Party — Sapa-
Reuter

Iranians, kicked out
Mozambique distanced the raid facts, claims SADF spokesman

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Mozambican Government was not to be trusted and had no moral right to claim honesty or decency in the way it had handled the publicity following Monday’s attack on ANC bases in Maputo, a SADF spokesman said last night.

“The Mozambique Government has restructured and distorted every fact except that the attack actually took place,” the spokesman said.

“And it is curious to note that without fail, every single base attacked by the SADF, when it

is inside a neighbouring country, is claimed by these countries to be a civilian or refugee base.

“It is also ironic to note that according to the Mozambique Government, only six people were killed in Monday’s attack — all of them in the civilian area outside our ANC targets. According to them, nobody was killed in our attacks on the other five targets.

“This is blatant nonsense, and will require some very careful burial on the part of the Mozambique authorities,” the spokesman said.

“Observers have noted that the attacks on these five targets — two logistics headquarters, an ANC command headquarters, two planning centres, and a transit camp — were “spotted”, and that for only six civilians to be killed in an air attack on a populated, built-up area pointed to a very accurate and successful raid.

“Reports indicate that the sixth target was hit inadvertently when some of the aircraft overshot their intended target,” the spokesman said.

“South Africa had waited until it was absolutely sure that its claimed figure of 64 dead, including the six civilians, was accurate before it was released,” the spokesman said. “And obviously a government which went to the extreme of misusing a perpetual criminal like Peter Schoeman, briefing him on what to say and how to act like an SADF officer, cannot be trusted.

“Even after it was absolutely proved that their claims about Schoeman were wrong, no effort was made to retract the statement, and this indicates that we cannot expect anything decent from them.”

Raid showed Maputo’s vulnerability

LONDON — The South African air raid on Maputo this week has underlined Mozambique’s extreme vulnerability in the confrontation with the Republic.

Mozambique is having to contend with the same kind of security considerations which made

North Vietnam organise strategic relocation of industry, says an article in The Guardian.

Confrontation and crisis is growing in the whole Southern African region, wrote Barry Munsnow and Phil O’ Keeffe

Military pressure comes from the occupation of Southern Angola by the South African Army, the claimed funding and support of anti-Government rebels in Mozambique, Lesotho and Angola, and the training of such groups for future use in Zimbabw.

Economically, there is drought and a crisis in agriculture, worsening balance of payments and declining growth rates in the nine Southern African Development Coordination Conference countries.

Mozambique rejects South African Defence claims that 64 people, mostly ANC and Frel-diers, were killed in the air force raids on gets in a Maputo suburb. Only six civilians d President Machel’s Government which has foreign newspapers to visit the target areas hand report by Brendan Nicholson of The St-light Service appears today in Review. On page

In the accompanying news item on this SADF in turn rejects the Mozambican version of the raid in the strongest terms. The Defence argues that by insisting on presenting a crim
Mozambique rejects South African Defence Force claims that 64 people, mostly ANC and Frelimo soldiers, were killed in the Air Force raids on ANC targets in a Maputo suburb. Only six civilians died, says President Machel's Government which has allowed foreign newspapers to visit the target areas. A firsthand report by Brendan Nicholson of The Star's Foreign Service appears today in Review on page 5.

In the accompanying news item on this page the SADF in turn rejects the Mozambican version of the raid in the strongest terms. The Defence Force argues that by insisting on presenting a criminal as a spy, in spite of evidence to the contrary, Mozambique has shown it cannot be trusted. It would have been astonishing if only six people had been killed in raids of such intensity.

Is SADF Intelligence so bad that it unfailingly mistakes its targets in neighbouring countries? Or do the hosts hide ANC bodies, as the SADF suggests? We can only report the claims and counter-claims. Both are relevant to allow South Africans to understand the sort of conflict they are involved in and to form some appreciation of the propaganda mechanism. — Editor

Warning came after air raid, claims Maputo

MAPUTO — Mozambique has released a tape recording which it says proves that a South African "warning" of Monday's air raid on the capital of Maputo came after and not before the attack.

On the day of the attack, launched in reprisal for a bombing by the African National Congress (ANC) in Pretoria, South Africa said the control tower at Maputo international airport had been advised that the attack was about to begin.

Information Minister José Luís Cabaco told a news conference this week a message had been received but that it was timed at 7.35 am, 10 minutes after the air raid had ended.

He played a tape recording of communications between aircraft and the control tower from the time the airport opened at 7 am. The recorder had a synchronised clock which times each item.

The first messages were from the captain of a DC-10 airliner arriving from Paris and from the captain of a Mozambican Boeing 737 airliner announcing his take-off on a domestic flight.

Both civilian pilots attended the conference and confirmed the times of their exchanges, which ended at 7.43 A.M.

One minute later a voice in English said: "This is Mike Zero One. I have an important message for you. Tell your military HQ that aircraft are conducting operations against the ANC."

"We have no quarrel with the Frelimo Government and any interference with these aircraft will result in immediate retaliation."

Cabaco said the attack had begun at 7.22 and ended at 7.25.

The Minister also said the South Africans had lied when they said their raid had been due to take place last Saturday but was delayed because of bad weather.

The director of the Mozambican Meteorological Office, Gomê Pepe, told the briefing visibility had been good at the time.

Cabaco said the arrival of the DC-10 meant "We could not use our more important anti-aircraft equipment," against the raiders. He did not elaborate.

A Government statement, released after a meeting between President Samora Machel and Ministers, said the socialist bloc had made fresh offers of military equipment to Mozambique after the raid.

No countries were named but Mozambique is believed to receive equipment or advice from the Soviet Union, East Germany, Cuba, Romania and China.

The Defence Ministry announced a Mozambican soldier, Antonio Chandine, had died from wounds received during the raid. A statement said he had been on guard duty at a bridge over the Matola river.

He was the first reported military casualty in the raid by Imapha jets which strafed the city with machine guns and cannon fire.

Mozambique central hospital has corrected a report that a three-year-old girl, Lucila Zacarias, had been killed. She was seriously wounded but still alive, it said.

The Mozambicans have listed six killed. The soldier, a South African refugee, two women, one man and a six-year-old boy.

The five civilians were burned on Thursday at a funeral attended by an estimated 10,000 people — Reuters.
What did South Africa really gain from the seemingly knee-jerk reaction raid into Maputo this week? PETER SULLIVAN, of the Weekend Argus Political Staff, argues that it merely perpetuated the cycle of violence, and that South Africa has squandered the sympathy it received after last Friday's ANC bomb blast in Pretoria.

It is an easy option for diplomats to condemn all phases of the "vicious cycle", as this allows them to opt out of the main debate. If you condemn the bomb explosion in Pretoria, nobody is going to think ill of you. Similarly, if you condemn the South African Air Force raid into Maputo, you will be behaving as everyone expected you to behave.

Looking deeper

But there is merit in looking deeper into the thinking which causes complete condemnation of both sides of the cycle, and that thinking says one of the parties may one day have the courage to stop, to think, and to say we will not retaliate.

As one ambassador said "That is the difference between a statesman and a mere Prime Minister..."

The ugly tearing off of limbs in Pretoria shocked and stunned whites and blacks alike. As did the death of children in Maputo, with the front page pictures as proof.

Does it mean we are entering a new phase of violence in this country? Has the ANC taken a policy decision to go for soft personnel targets instead of hard military ones?

Ignorant

I doubt it. Unfortunately this Government has decided newspapers may not publish ANC statements so you will have to remain ignorant of what was said in the statement.

For better to let the ANC enter the debate and try to convince people the bomb blast was "necessary" to free the oppressed, than to let rumours fly and stop people from making up their own minds.

Nobody can justify urban terrorism, no matter how hard he tries.

But the ANC does not seem to have taken a sudden decision to go for bombs in populated places, instead it seems to have suddenly been successful, where before it failed.

Urban bombs have been intercepted before and defused only minutes before going off, or have gone off late and caused relatively minor damage.

Was the bomb then deliberately planted to coincide with the Defence Force vote in Parliament, or even to coincide with the constitutional debate which went through its second reading phase at the beginning of the week?

Again the evidence says this is unlikely, for the planning of the bombing must have taken months, whereas the debate was only planned and scheduled weeks ago.

What does seem to have happened is that the ANC has decided the PLO is effective, and is now adopting the same methods.

Horrible

Nobody in the Western world could possibly have condoned that horrible, terrifying violence which blazed a city's security to smithereens.

And it is precisely this fact that makes people wonder whether the immediate retaliatory strike into Maputo was a wise move, politically and diplomatically.

Bad Mr P W Botha and his defence hawks waited just a week before retaliating, imagining the mileage they could have gained from the ANC atrocity when the ambassador spoke in the UN.

He could have roundly condemned the ANC, instead of appearing as guilty.

There are those who say he could not have afforded it.

Yet Sadat did it, and so did Begin, with far greater chance of losing power to an opposition. What a pity Mr Botha did not seize the moment to show his restraint, instead of authorising something which is perceived as hot-headed.

To his credit, the retaliatory raid did as little damage as could be done.

But the kudos South Africa may have reaped from the ANC's action, the sympathy, the switching of supports, the disillusioning of people who felt the ANC was just a black political party - all this may have been squandered on the knee-jerk reactionary raid into Maputo, which gives instant satisfaction but little real reward.
Maputo attack warning 'came after raid'

By JOSE CAETANO

MAPUTO — The South African Air Force warning of their air raid against Matola on Monday was broadcast to the control tower at Maputo Airport after the attack, not before it, the Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr. José Luis Cabaco, has told a Press conference in Maputo.

Mr. Cabaco was addressing a crowded Press conference in the control tower at the airport on Thursday night.

The Mozambican Minister waved a copy of the Rand Daily Mail to the journalists present and explained he had called the conference to deny aspects of an SAOF communiqué given at a Press conference in Pretoria on Monday and which was reported in the Mail.

Mr. Cabaco played to the journalists present an airport tape recording of all conversations between aircraft and the control tower.

He said the warning had come 10 minutes after the attack had finished, and therefore had "only a propaganda value". He said it was sent "in order to create a certain impact among public opinion in South Africa".

Mr. Cabaco also said the operation was a clear copybook repeat of a Rhodesian air raid against Luanda in 1979, known as "Operation Green Leader", when an identical message had been transmitted to the Luanda control tower.

The Minister also denied a claim that the SAA flight from Johannesburg to Maputo early on Monday morning had been cancelled because of the approach of the Mozambique Airlines flight from Paris.

He added that this had allowed the South Africans to speak of "neutralising a Mozambican missile base".

Meanwhile, the South African Defence Force has refused to comment on the Mozambique Government allegations concerning the SAAF warning, Sapa reports from Pretoria.
SA security clamp causes chaos on Lesotho border

Chaos reigns at the Maseru Bridge border post between Lesotho and South Africa after a deliberate clamp-down by South African authorities on cross-border traffic.

Long lines of more than 100 people on foot, as well as cars and trucks, have formed on the South African side of the border each day since Tuesday this week when the new measures were introduced.

Many people have waited all day and all night to cross the border.

Meanwhile, trucks loaded with fruit and vegetables, frozen meat and coal have been delayed for up to two and a half days.

"I spent the whole night in my car," a South African woman who had been queuing for nearly 12 hours said. "And I was one of the lucky ones. A group of people built a fire on a hill nearby and huddled together under a tarpaulin when the rain started."

"What will my boss say?" asked Mr Edward Mokedi, who had waited since noon on Wednesday in his truck filled with a 20-ton load of fruit juice. "He will think I am gambling in Maseru. I will just have to wait until I get through as I don't have enough fuel to turn back."

Mr Derek Ponsford, manager of a frozen meat company in Bloemfontein, drove out to the border post and told his workers to come back home. "I couldn't leave R16,000 worth of meat to stand at the border all weekend," he said.

The meat was to supply all the major stores in Maseru.

Under the new measures the border posts close four hours before the usual 10 pm curfew. Every pedestrian and vehicle is thoroughly searched — at most three vehicles an hour cross the border.

Captain J H L Render, commander of the customs post at Maseru Bridge, said there was nothing abnormal about the security checks.

"I am working with a quarter of my staff and we are doing the best we can," he said on Thursday. "The rest of his staff had been withdrawn for other duties."

Several seriously ill people are suffering as a result of the holdups.

Mrs Betty McGee, a Canadian who has lived in Lesotho for five years, has typhoid and has been receiving tests for another illness at Free State hospitals. Her trips from Lesotho to Bloemfontein have been disrupted by the controls.

"I have been sitting in my car since 4 am," she said. "My husband has tried in vain four times to arrange for me to cross the border where I have two small children waiting for me. This is so inhuman."

A nursing sister from the Mohlomi hospital in Maseru tried to persuade a policeman to allow her to take a sick woman to the Orange Hospital in Bloemfontein. She spoke to him for nearly an hour without the matter being resolved. Inside the border posts (no man's land) a policeman searched each item of a man's luggage and clothing, slowly and thoroughly.

Outside the high wire gates crowds of people in blankets-carrying boxes and bags waited. They were joined by miners from the goldfields coming home for the weekend and by passengers who disembarked from a train.

Most people were reluctant to say why they thought the security measures were in force, but one man said: "They're looking for the ANC members who planted the bombs."
Body begins probe on De Hoop future

A COMMITTEE appointed by the government to investigate public row over proposals by Armcos, the State armaments manufacturer, to site the rocket range near the De Hoop nature reserve in the vicinity of Arniston.

The eight-member environment impact study committee gathers in Cape Town on Thursday after continuing public row over proposals by Armos, the State armaments manufacturer, to site the rocket range near the De Hoop nature reserve in the vicinity of Arniston.

The Cape Administrator, Mr. Gene Louw, and the Provincial Executive committee this week asked the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, to urge them against using the area for missile testing.

Planning envisages a range 10 times bigger than the existing missile testing facility at St. Lucia in Natal — now programmed for shutdown and relocation in the Southern Cape because of its proximity to Mozambique border.

Public and political concern blew up after Armcos's proposals were leaked, and while the Manpower and Government have lately said their planning will be decided by the environment impact study, it has not muted suspicion about their original intentions.

But insistence that a final decision on whether or not to site the missile range in the area dependent on the environmental impact probe has been undercut by Armcos officials' equally insistent claim that there is no suitable alternative site in South Africa.

The environment study group — announced by the Government early last month — is headed by chairman Dr. Douglas Hey, former director of nature conservation in the Cape Province and founder of the De Hoop nature reserve. He begins discussing the committee within a day of retiring as director of the National Monuments Council.

He said this week he and the other committee members had received dozens of letters of appointment and would meet for the first time next Thursday to discuss terms of reference and procedures. The meeting will be addressed by the Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr. John Wiley.

Dr. Hey said committee meetings would be closed to Press and public, "but at the first meeting we will consider whether to have Press releases occasionally." When he announced the creation of the environmental impact committee last month, Mr. Wiley said the study group would be asked to produce its report and recommendations expeditiously, but it would not be held to deadlines.

Dr. Hey said this week "I feel we must give a thorough investigation in order to have an adequate report on the subject."

Commandant Piet Marais, chairman of Armcos and a member of the impact study group, said this week the final decision on siting the missile range near De Hoop would depend on the committee's findings, which would be submitted for a Cabinet decision.

He said there was no predetermined decision, and it would be time-wasting to have an environment impact investigation if planning was already cut-and-dried.

People infuriated.

But two months ago he left reporters in no doubt about Armcos's intention to use the proposed site. He told a Press conference in Cape Town in March that the test range proposal would be adapted or scaled down only if the environment study projected ecological disturbance.

Public acknowledgement of the test range plan has infuriated people through a spectrum of farmers in the region, property owners in fishing hamlets on the southern coast, environmentalists, conservationists, business owners and politicians, and has generated a public row that continues.

Thousands of people have signed petitions protesting at the Armcos proposal.

Mr. Barry Low, chairman of the Cape branch of the Wildlife Society, launched one protest petition — said this week the list has been distributed nationwide. The organisation intended eventually handing the petition to Armcos or to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Other members of the committee are Commandant Marais, chairman of Armcos; Mr. W. S. O. M. du Plessis, director of nature and ecosystem conservation in the Cape; Mr. J. A. G. A. G. Groot, a farmer in the southern Cape; and a representative of the Tzamal Weavers' Association, Mr. W. M. P. Kriel.

The committee was set up by the government on the recommendation of the Department of Environmental Affairs, the secretary of which is Mr. J. J. S. Stalvins of the Department of Environmental Affairs.

See today's Weekend Magazine.

Monaco's royal romances

MONACO. — It is eight months since Princess Grace's death. But after the shock cloud that has lingered over Monaco and its two princesses has started to lift.

"The grief is still there; but it has weathered and there are smiles again on the faces of Caroline and Stephanie. The smiles are grid Bergman, since she was a child. It was Roberto who took her side when her marriage to the rakeish Philippe was disintegrated into divorce.

Their friendship was interrupted when Caroline went off for a fling with tennis star Guiseppe Vivaldi. But mutual grief soon brought them together again. However, in the next room, where he took up special residence during his convalescence, was 19-year-old Paul Belmondo.

The son of actor Jean-Paul and granddaughter of a distinguished French sculptor, he had met the princess in a nightclub in Paris in 1981. They became close friends.

Caroline and Stephanie were born into the goldfish bowl and anyone who joins them there is subject to the same remorseless scrutiny.

Since the death of Princess Grace, a change has come over Monaco's principal players.
Mozambique may be befeuded up by a ‘super-weapon’ deal

Mozambique is considering an offer of an ‘sophisticated’ weapons system.

‘The offer, which came within hours of the airborne South African attack this week, was made by an unspecified East European country, according to well-placed diplomatic sources.

Observers believe the offer consists of a weapons system which would protect Mozambican installations against air attack.

They say the offer was probably made by the Soviet Union, which again signed a friendship treaty with Mozambique in 1978.

However, the possibility that the offer was made by Czechoslovakia cannot be discounted, since a military pact was signed in March this year by the Mozambican Defence Minister, Lieut.-Gen. Alberto Chipando, and General Martin Daur, who led a Czech military mission to several African countries, including Mozambique.

But the likelihood of the offer originating in the Soviet Union is strong, since soon after the South African strike against Mozambique in December 1981, the Soviet Ambassador in Maputo, Mr. Valentinr Wodzlaw, promised President Samora Machel that if South Africa ever again ‘invaded’ it, the Soviet Union would come to its aid.

Article 9 of the treaty, signed by former Soviet President Nicolai Podgorny and President Machel, reads: “If a situation arises that threatens peace or disturbs the peace, the contracting parties will immediately get into contact with each other to co-ordinate their positions in the interests of eliminating the threat or restoring peace.”

A British observer commented at the time “The South Africans should bear in mind that the next time they cross the border they will face the Russians.”

MOZAMBIQUE’s reaction to this week’s retaliatory air attack by the South African Air Force can be summed up in one word fear.

And states which have harboured the ANC — sometimes unwillingly — are quickly jumping on the propaganda bandwagon to assign responsibility for the ‘unprovoked’ attack to South Africa — while themselves disclaiming responsibility for anything the ANC does, such as the Pretoria and Bloemfontein bomb blasts.

Toting up the consequences of the attack, it has become obvious that the withdrawal of direct South African support for Mozambique’s economy would be disastrous for Mozambique — but could also have an adverse effect on South Africa and its other neighbours.

This is particularly true of Mozambique railways, which are being sold only to South African interests.

Mr. Kubus Loubser, South Africa’s former head of Transport Services, described this as ‘transport diplomacy’.

However, diplomats have pointed out that if South Africa were to “simply close down” the Mozambique transport system — as has been suggested since the Maputo raid — this would have serious consequences for the South African economy, since the valuable mining and agricultural exports of the Eastern Transvaal leave mostly through Maputo.

“South Africa is not running Mozambique’s railways to harbour because of its concerns for the country’s economy.

In 1983 some NRM claimed to have destroyed a third of the grain crop and reduced the production of sugar — the country’s main export — by 30%.

“The fear is that the South Africans could count without warning and Maputo would be in ruins before anyone knew what was happening,” said one diplomat.

“It is highly unlikely — but it’s something the Mozambican leaders have to take into account.

“They can’t afford a panic, with the economy in the state it is.

“There is massive unemployment and people are drifting into the towns — which causes its own problems as it has in South Africa.

Addressing the gigantic May Day parade, President Machel announced that the government would introduce a form of unemployment benefits which rationing has not prevented.

“Although Mozambique is a Marxist country where the leaders don’t have to depend on the electorate to stay in office, they have to keep people thinking that everyone is happy for they were under the ‘colonial’ regime — and the fear of being blown up is needed or of foraging cannot be described as happiness.”

By JEAN LE MAY

Political Reporter

Meanwhile South Africa’s neighbours — Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Zimbabwe — are cautiously reassessing their attitude towards ANC pressures in their territory.

This week the South African Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, paid a state visit to the kingdom of Lesotho saying he was not satisfied with its statement that it accepted ‘political refugees’ from South Africa but not ‘terrorists’.

The South African pressure on Lesotho has intensified since Thursday’s bomb blast in Bloemfontein, and acting security chief Brigadier F. M. Stenkamp said border patrols were being stepped up.

Swaziland is eager to keep in touch with South Africa since it depends totally on Maputo for its imports and exports, and its economy would collapse if the South Africans stopped running the railways and harbour.

Moreover there is the KaNgwane movement demanding the”...
Machel’s stark choice in wake of raid

As South African jets roared over Maputo last week, they delivered a stunning blow to Mozambique’s economy as well as flattening an ANC base. The attack — and the subsequent offer of a protective weapons system from an Eastern bloc country — have presented Mozambique with a crucial choice.

To maintain its earlier commitments to the Soviet bloc and join Comanecon, the bloc’s economic alliance, where it at present has observer status.

Or to go ahead with plans to strengthen its fragile ties with the West by signing the Lome Convention, which will give it access to European Economic Community markets and make it eligible for EEC aid.

Machel has been dithering between the two for some time, but it decided late last year to join the Lome III Agreement. Acceptance would probably also have strings attached: Join Comanecon, or else.

But against this Mozambique must take into account that existing trade agreements with Eastern bloc countries have left it very much the loser. The fishing agreement with the Soviet Union, for instance, allows Russian trawlers to “harvest” the sea of fish — of which the bulk is sent to Russia.

Moreover, acceptance of the weapons offer would mean ignoring South African warnings of further attacks if the ANC bases are not cleared out of Mozambique — and taking the chance that the bombers could zoom in again.

Whether the Mozambican people would accept the possibility of future attacks is another matter. As it is, fear of MINP guerrillas has already brought economic activity to a stop in some areas.

Rejecting the weapons offer will have the effect of moving closer to the West and enjoying the subsequent inflow of aid.

It would also enjoy the approval of other Lome countries in Southern Africa — Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi — all of which urged Mozambique to join them in the agreement during the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council meeting last year, since the object of SADCC is to reduce economic dependence on South Africa.

Here again, the bait is money and markets, and Mozambique desperately needs both.

For the country is bankrupt; since independence in 1975 the Mozambique budget has been a series of bumbling deficits — amounting to R224-million in 1979 — plus an accumulated public debt of R283-million.

So Mozambique subsists on foreign borrowing — which plunges it still deeper into debt — and on handouts.

The economic growth rate has been a steady minus 6.5% over the past 10 years.

Mozambique has also imported far more than it exported, so its trade balance is so badly out of kilter that manufacturers who are interested in getting paid for what they deliver are some too keen on selling to the country.

By 1980, the overall trade balance was minus R395-million.

As for aid, this is nearly always tied to projects and cannot be used to keep the country in spending money to keep its domestic bud get.

Eighteen predominantly West-co-oriented countries have signed aid agreements with Mozambique and the total inflow fluctuates between R500-million and R110-million every year.

A Finland soldier guards a Matola house which was hit during the South Africa raid on ANC bases. The damaged doorway and broken roof tiles above it — along with smashed shrubbery — are the only visible signs of the raid.
MOZAMBIQUE's reaction to this week's retaliatory air attack by the South African Air Force can be summed up in one word: fear.

And states which have harboured the ANC — sometimes unwillingly — are quickly jumping on the propaganda bandwagon to assign responsibility for the "unprovoked" attack to South Africa — while themselves disclaiming responsibility for anything the ANC does, such as the Pretoria and Bloemfontein bomb blasts.

"Touting up the consequences of the attack, it has become obvious that the withdrawal of indirect South African support for Mozambique's economy would initially be disastrous for Mozambique — but could also have an adverse effect on South Africa and its other neighbours. This is particularly true of the Mozambique railways and harbours, which are kept going only with South African assistance," Mr Kobus Loubscher, South Africa's former head of Transport Services, described this as 'transport diplomacy'.

However diplomats have pointed out that if South Africa were to "simply close down" the Mozambique transport system — as has been suggested since the Maputo raid — this would have serious consequences for the South African economy, since the valuable mining and agricultural exports of the Eastern Transvaal leave mostly through Maputo.

"The South Africans are not running Mozambique's railways and Maputo harbour because they love Samora Machel," commented one diplomat.

Most diplomatic sources agree that Maputo is panic-stricken at the thought of a full-scale South African attack.

There have been allegations, which South Africa has denied, that South Africa supports the anti-Frelimo guerrilla movement RNM (Rezistensi Naional Mocambicana).

Whatever the truth, there is no doubt about the fear generated by RNM in Mozambique — and about its consequences to the country's economy.

In 1982 RNM claimed to have destroyed a third of the grain crops and reduced the production of sugar — the country's main export — by 30%.

"The fear is that the South Africans could zoom in without warning and Maputo would be in ruins before anyone knew what was happening," said one diplomat.

"It's highly unlikely — but it's something the Mozambique leaders have to take into account. They can't afford a panic, with the economy in the state it is.

"There is massive unemployment and people are drifting into the towns — which causes its own problems as it has in South Africa."

Addressing the gigantic May Day parade, President Machel announced that the government would introduce a form of influx control "to get rid of social parasites who strain the city's services and food supplies".

He said that a hospital would be put to work on State farms.

The diplomatic sources said, "But now there could be panic flights back into the bush — and even the minor contribution of peasant farmers and small traders could be lost."

"As it is, living in Mozambique is by no means comfortable, with long queues at the shops and a shortage of staple foods which rationing has not prevented.

"Although Mozambique is a Marxist country whose leaders don't have to depend on the electorate to stay in office, they have to keep people thinking that everyone is happier than they were under the 'colonial' regime — and the fear of being blown sky-high or of starving cannot be described as happiness."

Meanwhile South Africa's neighbours — Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Zimbabwe — are cautiously reassessing their attitude towards ANC presence in their territory.

This week the South African Foreign Minister, Mr P.M. Botha, sent a stern note to Le- sotho saying he was not satisfied with its statement that it accepted 'political refugees' from South Africa but not 'terrorists'.

The South African pressure on Lesotho has intensified since Thursday's bomb blast in Bloemfontein, and acting security chief Brigadier F.M. Aikenhead said border patrols were being stepped up.

Swaziland is eager to keep in with South Africa since it depends totally on Maputo for its imports and exports, and the economy would collapse if the South Africans were to stop running the railways and harbour.

Moreover there is the King Mswati's Ingwavuma handover, which Swaziland is known to be pressing.

The Ingwavuma angle is particularly important since it would give Swaziland its own access to the sea.

Swaziland reacted promptly after the South African raid arresting two ANC members after arms were discovered in a house in Mbabane. But diplomatic sources say that Swazi- land's security forces are not equipped to keep proper tabs on the ANC.
Policeman tells why he fired fatal shots at bakkie

Sunday Times Reporter

A POLICE marksman told a court this week how he thought he was taking on a band of terrorists — and pumped eight shots into a backfiring bakkie, killing the driver.

The events leading to the shooting of Mr Brian James Eudey, 21, a national serviceman home on pass, unfolded during the trial of Maritzburg policeman Martinnus Christoffel Barnard on a charge of culpable homicide.

Constable Barnard, 29, has pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Niemeyer in the Maritzburg Supreme Court.

Witnesses told the court this week that it was a “fun” prank — making the bakkie backfire — that led to the shooting.

Constable Barnard has admitted he fired the shots which killed Mr Eudey.

Three of the eight shots he fired struck the young man.

Two were fatal.

One hit him in the back of the head, a second entered his back and penetrated his head, while a third sliced through his hip.

The accused, Constable M C Barnard, left; witness Mr Alain Currie, the dead man’s father, Mr Brian Eudey, right.

The State alleges Barnard had not been entitled to fire and his actions on February 17 when the shooting took place were not those of a reasonable man.

Const Barnard told the court he had received a radio message that the Maritzburg Supreme Court in College Road was being fired at.

He spoke to the night guard who told him someone was shooting at him and the court building.

The court that he could draw his pistol, cock it and fire two shots within 1.5 seconds.

“I believed the bakkie contained terrorists and they were firing at me,” he said.

“I had never heard a bakkie backfiring in the way that one did and to me it sounded exactly like gunfire.”

“I fired four shots at the bakkie’s tyres as it rounded the bend but there was no reaction from it and it went on moving away.”

“I decided to fire at the driver’s side of the vehicle as a last resort.”

“It was the only other way I could stop the bakkie and arrest the terrorists inside it.”

The court heard evidence by a close friend of Mr Eudey that he had learnt to make the bakkie backfire on numerous occasions.

“He took me for a drive in the bakkie at about 2am on the morning of February 17,” Mr Eudey told the court.

He drove through the park and made the bakkie backfire on numerous occasions.

“We just did it for fun,” he said.

Mr Geoffrey Clinton-Park, or said Mr Eudey had asked him how to make the bakkie backfire.

“He showed me that by turning off the ignition for a few seconds and then turning it back on you could manufacture a backfire.”

Mr Alain Currie, who was in the bakkie on the day of the shooting, said Mr Eudey had not believe in the firing of warning shots as they were dangerous.

He also told the court he had shot people before and on one occasion had killed a black man who was suspected of stealing washing from a clothes line.

The hearing resumes tomorrow.
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Message

The State alleges Barnard had not been entitled to fire his pistol on February 17 when the shooting took place, and he knew the firing was not justified.

Constable Barnard told the court he had received a radio message that the Maritzburg Supreme Court in College Road was being fired at.

He spoke to the night guard who told him someone was shooting at him and the court buildings.

"I heard the sound of a gun shot and when I walked out into College Road I saw a pair of headlights approaching," he said.

"Another shot rang out and I ducked and ran for cover because I thought I was being fired at."

He drove his patrol car out of the court buildings, parked it under a street lamp and waited outside the vehicle.

"I saw a bakkie approach from the Alexandra Park side of the Supreme Court and the sound of the firing appeared to be coming from it," he said.

Uniform

"When it stopped at the road I stood up and raised my hand in the air and shouted, "Half police, come here."

Constable Barnard said the patrol car was not marked with a blue light but had a sticker on the rear doors with the word in blue letters, "Beware police dogs."

He said he was wearing full police uniform including his cap.

"When the bakkie failed to heed my warning and pulled off from the stop street and a further shot sounded from the vehicle I sank to my knees and drew my pistol."

There was evidence in the court this week that Constable Barnard is one of the finest pistol marksmen in Maritzburg.

He has a gold classification for pistol shooting and told
Runaway SADF man served as a male nurse

Lieutenant Gerald Andreas Eckert, who crossed the border into Mozambique and applied for political asylum at the weekend, was a member of the South African Defence Force and employed at No 1 Military hospital as a male nurse, it has been established.

It is understood he is a member of the Permanent Force and, according to Mozambican sources, he fled South Africa to "show that there are whites in the country who are against the minority regime".

Defence Force officials met today to investigate the possible reasons for Lieutenant Eckert's defection.

According to the Mozambican source, Lieutenant Eckert drove to the Komatiport border late on Friday night.

He parked his car on the South African side of the border, jumped the fence and was intercepted by a Mozambican border patrol on Saturday morning.

He told the patrol that he had deserted from the South African Defence Force and fled the country because of "the nature of the South African regime".

At the time he was wearing military uniform and carrying a service pistol.
SADF officer defects claim

By JOSE CAETANO

THE Mozambican News Agency (AIM) yesterday claimed that a South African Defence Force officer had crossed into Mozambique and applied for political asylum.

The agency's despatch did not give any further details.

According to well-informed sources in Maputo, however, the man, a white, claimed to be a lieutenant of the Medical Corps of the SADF.

He apparently crossed into Mozambique at the Rossano Garcia border post and asked for political asylum.

He is also alleged to have made statements condemning this country's internal policies and declared that he was opposed to what he called 'the South-African policies of direct aggression'.

He is alleged to have declared himself willing to give a Press conference. The man, whose identity was still not known last night, was apparently still being questioned by Mozambican security authorities.

Sapa-Reuters reports that a Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said last night: 'It is impossible to comment on a report like this without further details.'
SADF officer defects claim

From JOSÉ CAETANO

MAPUTO. — An alleged South African Defence Force officer crossed into Mozambique on Saturday and applied for political asylum.

Last night a spokesman for the Mozambican Ministry of Information said that the man is Mr Gerald Andreas Eckert, a 24-year-old divorcee, who claims to be a lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the SADF.

Mr Eckert told the Mozambican authorities that on Friday afternoon he drove his car to the Mozambican border.

"Intercepted"

He jumped the border fence and was intercepted by a patrol of Mozambican border guards at 7:30 on Saturday morning. At the time of his arrest Mr Eckert was in uniform and was carrying his service revolver.

He told the Mozambican authorities that he had deserted from the South African army and fled from the country because of "the nature of the South African regime."

He said that he wanted to demonstrate that there are whites in the army "who are against the minority and racist regime."

Naturalised

Mr Eckert was born in Mannheim, in the Federal Republic of Germany, but moved to South Africa at the age of seven and is a South African citizen by naturalisation.

He claimed to have studied medicine in Port Elizabeth but did not complete the course. He later qualified as a medical technician.

He was called up for military service in October 1982 and was later posted to the 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte.

His parents live in Johannesburg where they have a clothing business. They could not be traced last night.
Freedom of Soweto to be bestowed on unit

THE SOWETO Council has agreed in principle to bestow the Freedom of the City of Soweto upon the black military unit, 21 Battalion, whose camp is situated in Lenasia.

Mr Tokela Makhaya, deputy chairman of the Soweto Council, said yesterday that bestowing the Freedom of Soweto upon 21 Battalion was only a symbolic gesture and a token of trust and goodwill.

He said it was customary for local authorities to bestow the freedom of the city upon military units within their close vicinity or area of jurisdiction.

He said 21 Battalion was established in 1974 and was the first and the only black military unit consisting of permanent force members in the Republic. A third of its members, he said, resided in Soweto.

"The ceremony originates from the early centuries when each town had its own army to defend it. Members of such army units were looked upon as defenders of the town and were granted the freedom which enabled them to move around freely while dressed in full battle uniform."

"It further enabled them to unsheathe their swords without being offensive to the residents of such a town. The sword was later replaced by a rifle and bayonet," he said.

He added that bestowing the Freedom of the City of Soweto on 21 Battalion, could only improve the image of the council.
Lesotho set to meet SA this week on border jams

CAPE TOWN — A meeting between South Africa and Lesotho is expected by the end of the week, following South Africa's recent strict control measures on the border between the two countries.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said today a request for the meeting had been received from Lesotho and efforts were being made to arrange it before the end of the week.

Police and customs officials at the Maseru Bridge border post are still searching vehicles but the queue early today was not as long as at the beginning of the weekend, a police spokesman at the post said.

"But it's the same story as last week, we are searching every vehicle coming through," he added.

At the weekend Lesotho started rationing essential supplies which normally come from South Africa but are not getting through.

Police tightened security at the post and began thoroughly searching vehicles in the wake of the Pretoria and Bloemfontein bomb blasts.
Soldier said 'goodbye' in a note before defecting

By CHRIS OLOCKS

The first South African Permanent Forces soldier to have defected, Lieutenant Gerald Andreas Eckert, 24, left a note in his room before he fled the country for Mozambique on Friday.

The first indication of his defection came when he failed to turn up for a dinner date with his only friend on Sunday night.

When his friend, who asked not to be identified, arrived at the room he found the note written on the back of an envelope lying on a bed.

It read: "Leave everything I have (the little it is) to my former wife. Goodbye everyone and SA, signed Lt G A Eckert."

The former Eastern Province 800m athlete, who was appointed a male nurse in the Medical Service of the SADF for only six months, was in the throes of a divorce.

He is the father of a 11-month-old daughter and was working at 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria as a male nursing sister.

A SADF spokesman said yesterday that the defector was appointed only in a temporary capacity and that he had to successfully complete a 12-month probation period.

In a short statement yesterday, the SADF said he had had adjustment problems and "apparently found it difficult to subject himself to military discipline."

The 24-year-old officer, who was born in South Africa, told the Mozambican authorities that he had decided to defect and apply for political asylum to "show that there are whites in South Africa who are against the minority regime."

His only friend, who found the note, told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that Eckert had made many acquaintances, but he had no friends apart from himself.

"In my view he had a psychological problem. He never had any sense of responsibility and he found it difficult to subject himself to any discipline.

"His moral and political views were very liberal and he was easily influenced.

"Gerald had told me he was planning to break the Defence Force 800m athletics record next season and I was stunned when I heard what he had done.

"I always found that he struggled to prove himself to himself and to others.

"I am positive that he was concerned about the fact that although he was a qualified sister, he did not have the ability to be in charge of a ward and that other's had to be appointed to help him."

"I believe that he ran away because he couldn't face another failure. But in my mind he is a traitor and should be shot," he said.
Nurse who knew defector ‘shocked out of her mind’

A YOUNG woman who nursed with South Africa’s first Permanent Force defector, Lieutenant Gerald Andreas Eckert, 26, at the Provincial Hospital, Port Elizabeth, said today she was “shocked out of her mind” when she read newspaper reports of his flight to Mozambique.

“I could not believe it was the same person,” she said.

“At first I thought it was someone else with the same name, but then I read that he completed a course in nursing at the Sharley Cribb Nursing College in Port Elizabeth in November 1981.”

“That convinced me it was the Gerald I knew,” she said.

The young woman, who did not wish to be identified, said she had been friendly with Lt Eckert.

“We started our training at about the same time and he never struck me as the type to leave South Africa and seek asylum in Mozambique,” she said.

“I cannot believe it of the Gerald I knew. He was quiet, placid and very pleasant and appeared reasonably well-adjusted. He never expressed any political views or expressed any discontent with the South African Government.

“Unless he has undergone a complete personality change his flight to Mozambique is not in keeping with his personality as I knew it.”

A SADF spokesman confirmed yesterday that Lt Eckert had been absent without leave since Friday.

It is reported from Johannesburg that Lt Eckert was due to write a crucial exam two days after his disappearance.

Labelled by his colleagues in the SADF Medical Service as a “rebel”, Lt Eckert was understood to have spoken about doubts over the test, which would have been critical to his military career.

He had been attending an officer orientation course since April 25. The course was designed to push candidates to their limits in order to gauge their leadership and other capabilities.

It is believed Lt Eckert had been having trouble adapting to army discipline during his short career in the military force.

Sapa reports from Maputo that the Mozambican Government is considering a request from Lt Eckert for asylum, the daily Nocesa newspaper said yesterday.

Lt Eckert crossed the border last Friday night near Komatiport by climbing over a barbed wire fence.

He gave himself up to Mozambican border guards the next day, dressed in full army uniform and armed with a service pistol, the newspaper said.

The newspaper quoted Lt Eckert, whose parents emigrated to South Africa from Germany when he was seven, as saying many whites in the South African Army opposed the all-white Pretoria Government.

An SADF statement said廖 Eckert had been appointed in a temporary capacity in the medical service as a male nurse in December last year. His appointment was to have lasted three years.

The confirmation of his appointment had been subject to him obtaining South African citizenship and successfully completing a 12 months probation period, the statement said.

He had received South African citizenship in January this year, but his military status had not changed.
Soldier shot dead in barracks

A NATIONAL Service man died in his barracks in Bloemfontein on Sunday night in what appeared to be a shooting accident, the SADF announced in Pretoria yesterday.

The statement said Rifleman Michael Grant Robinson, 20, died about 8.15pm after his private firearm apparently went off by accident.

Rifleman Robinson, of 1 Parachute Battalion, is survived by his mother, Mrs R S van der Spuy, of Faunce Road, Robertsham, Johannesburg.

The South African Police and the SADF are conducting a joint investigation into the incident at 1 Parachute Battalion's barracks; the SADF statement said — Sapa.
From JOSÉ CAETANO

MAPUTO—An unidentified jet aircraft was shot down at 2.30pm yesterday over Maputo by Mozambican anti-aircraft guns and crashed into the bay.

Semi-official sources in Maputo said last night that another aircraft, following the first one, made a sharp turn when the pilot saw the leading aircraft being hit.

The second aircraft then turned sharply and flew south, away from the capital.

The South African Defence Force denied that any of its aircraft were involved in the incident.

Colonel Julius Kriel of the South African Air Force said last night that no SAAF aircraft had been in the Mozambique airspace yesterday.

"We emphatically deny that any of our aircraft were in the area. None of our aircraft were involved in this incident," Colonel Kriel said.

The two jets were first spotted by Mozambican ground forces over the city of Moamba and were later seen overflying the city of Matola towards Maputo.
Yard suspect denies claims

A man sought by Scotland Yard in connection with last July's London Park bombings and an alleged IRA plot to kill British politicians during the election campaign, has denied ever being in England.

A Dublin news agency said yesterday that Mr. John Downey, 31, phoned from Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, where he said he lived. He said he did not know why Scotland Yard had named him. Last week the Yard increased protection for British politicians during the election campaign.

On Sunday, from Tralee, Mr. Sean O'Calghan denied Yard claims that he was a member of an IRA hit squad sent to Britain — Sapa-AP

Sea search

The stricken aircraft flew northwards for a few kilometres before crashing into the sea opposite the Matamo sailing club which is on the road linking the capital to the holiday spot of Costa do Sol.

Late last night, helicopter pilots of the Mozambican air force and navy were combing the sea for survivors and wreckage.

According to eye-witnesses, the aircraft was seen crashing "like a piece of burning paper."

Residences

The official residence of President Samora Machel and the houses of senior government officials and most of the diplomatic residences in the Mozambican capital are in Polana. The campus of the Eduardo Mondlane University is also there as is the famous hotel known to thousands of South Africans.

Matola was the scene of South Africa's retaliatory attack last week on alleged ANC targets following the Pretoria bomb blast.

Six people were said to have been killed in the South African raid.
Official silence over De Hoop

POLITICIANS and environmentalists have remained tight-lipped about the possibility of the environmental impact committee on the De Hoop nature reserve considering alternative sites for the proposed missile-testing range.

The government-appointed committee, due to meet for the first time on Thursday, is to probe the effects of Armscor's proposed rocket range near Arniston, on the southern Cape coast.

Mr John Wiley, Deputy Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, declined to comment yesterday on the committee's possible frame of reference, particularly whether it would be empowered to investigate alternative sites for the range.

He refused to state whether or not the committee would have the final say over their possible investigation of alternative sites.

The chairman of the committee, Dr Douglas Hey, former director of nature conservation in the Cape Province, said he had ideas about the committee's areas of investigation, but would not divulge them for fear of prejudicing the initial meeting.

Commenting yesterday, Mr Ken Andrew (PPP Gardens) said he hoped the committee's terms of reference were as wide as possible to enable their recommendations to cover all aspects of the effect a missile-testing range would have on the area.

Mr Andrew also expressed the hope that "if the study group finds that Armscor's proposals are seriously going to harm the area, Armscor will accept those recommendations and find an alternative site."
SA 'defector' left a note on his bed

Johannesburg — Lieutenant Gerald Andrea Eckert, the South African Permanent Force soldier claimed to have defected to Mozambique, left a note in his room before fleeing the country on Friday.

He failed to turn up for a dinner date with a friend on Sunday night. When his friend, who asked not to be identified, arrived at the room, he found the note written on an envelope lying on a bed.

It read: "Leave everything I have (the little it is) to my former wife. Goodbye everyone and SA Signed Lt G A Eckert".

In Maputo, the daily Noticias newspaper reported yesterday that the Mozambique government was considering a request for asylum from him.

The former Eastern Province 800m athlete, aged 24, who was appointed a nurse in the SADF Medical Service, was in the throes of a divorce from his Port Elizabeth wife. He is the father of an 11-month-old daughter and was working at the 1st Military Hospital in Pretoria.

A SADF spokesman said yesterday that Lieutenant Eckert was appointed temporarily on probation. He had approached the SADF for a job after completing a nursing course in November 1981.

Born in West Germany, he received South African citizenship on January 3 this year. He is reported to have told the Mozambican authorities he decided to defect and apply for asylum "to show that there are whites in South Africa who are against the minority regime".

In a statement released in Pretoria yesterday, the SADF said Eckert was a member of the Permanent Force and had been absent without leave since Friday, but did not say he had defected.

"During his short period of service, he had adjustment problems and apparently found it difficult to subject himself to military discipline," a spokesman said.

"Problem"

The friend who found the note said: "In my view he had a psychological problem. He never had any sense of responsibility and it found it difficult to subject himself to any discipline."

"His moral and political views were very liberal, and he was easily influenced."

Our correspondent reports from Port Elizabeth that his ex-wife, Veronica, 23, received the news of his move after writing a nursing examination.

"I did not know anything I read about it in the paper after I had finished writing my exam I was shocked," she said.

She had not known of her ex-husband's whereabouts for some months. But he had been a most "loving father" to their baby.

"We had been married for a bit more than one year. Then we separated."

Death plunge

Ow Corrpondent

DURBAN — Wearing a nightgown, the mother of a six-year-old girl drove to her death over the edge of the Kloof Gorge at 1am yesterday after a domestic fight.

Tyre marks at the view site above the Kranzkloof Nature Reserve show Mrs Irene Whitehead 35, of Queens Crescent, Forest Hills, had driven around the barrier and her car had plunged down the ravine, coming to rest at the bottom.

The jaws of life were used to get an unconscious Mrs Whitehead out of the wrecked car.

She died while a doctor, who had climbed down to the wreckage with members of the Mountain Rescue Squad and the Kloof Protection Services, was attending to her.

Her body was brought up early yesterday.

Police do not suspect foul play. They said Mr Whitehead learned of his wife's death when he stopped to question a group of policemen at the top of the gorge.

Westerr

WILLIAMSBERG — The five-nation contact group on SWA/Namibia would hold talks on the disputed territory when they meet in Paris next week, West German government sources said yesterday.

They said the Foreign Ministers of Britain, Canada, France, the United States and West Germany would hold talks during the June 9-10 North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Foreign Ministers' meeting.

The contact group had a brief, informal exchange at the seven-nation economic summit here on Monday night and agreed that because
Mystery jet shot down into bay, claims Maputo

BY JOSE CAETANO

AN UNIDENTIFIED jet was shot and hit at 3:30pm yesterday over Maputo by Mozambique anti-aircraft guns and later crashed into the bay.

Semi-official sources in Maputo said last night that no other aircraft which was following the first one, made a sharp turn when the pilot saw the leading aircraft being hit.

The second aircraft flew south, away from the capital.

CHRIS OCKELES reports that the South African Defence Force has said none of its planes was involved in the reported incident.

Colonel Julius Kriel of the South African Air Force said last night that no SAAF aircraft had been in the Mozambique airspace yesterday.

“We emphatically deny that any of our aircraft were in the area. None of our aircraft were involved in this incident,” Col Kriel said.

The two jets were first spotted by Mozambican ground forces over the town of Moamba and were later seen overflying Matola towards Maputo. The aircraft were flying 12km from each other and at an altitude of 100m.

The sources said when the aircraft ignored repeated instructions to identify themselves, anti-aircraft guns of the Mozambique ground forces opened fire on them, near the busy Maputo suburb of Polana.

The aircraft, which was hit, flew north for a few more kilometres before crashing into the sea opposite the Maritime sailing club on the road linking the capital to the well-known holiday spot of Costa do Sol.

Last night helicopters and vessels from the Mozambican Air Force and Navy were combing the sea near the scene of the crash to search for survivors and wreckage of the aircraft.

According to an eyewitness, the aircraft was seen crashing “like a piece of burning paper.”

The official residence of President Samora Machel, the houses of senior government officials as well as most of the diplomatic residences in the Mozambican capital are situated in Polana. The campus of the Eduardo Mondlane University is also there as is the famous hotel known to thousands of South Africans.

Matola was the scene of South Africa’s retaliatory attack last week on alleged ANC targets following the Pretoria bomb blast in which 19 people were killed. Six people were killed in the South African raid.
The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has claimed that a South African jet was shot down over Maputo yesterday.

The SAAF has issued a denial.

The incident was said to have happened directly over the capital. According to Mozambican authorities, the plane had entered Mozambican airspace near Moamba, north-west of Maputo, near the South African border.

It had then passed over the suburb of Matola, attacked by South African warplanes a week ago, and continued over central Maputo where it was shot down, Mozambique said.

It was said to have been followed at some distance by a second plane which turned and flew away when the first was destroyed. There was no report of attacks on targets in Maputo.

The official Mozambican news agency, AIM, quoted witnesses as saying that the plane received a direct hit over the Polana beach area at 2.34 pm, cartwheeled and fell in flames into the Bay of Maputo.

Two explosions were heard in the city at the time the incident was said to have happened.

AIM said the plane fell into the bay between the city and the island of Xefina.

"No part of the city was hit in today's incident," AIM said.

No South African Air Force aircraft had been shot down, a spokesman for the SAAF said in Pretoria last night. He said no South African aircraft was in Mozambican airspace yesterday.
Public Sector - Govt. - Defence

1983

June - July
Maputo shows 2m-long radio-controlled drone

Mystery jet was 'SA spy plane'

By JOSE CAETANO

THE mystery aircraft which was shot down over Maputo and crashed into the sea on Monday afternoon has been identified as an unmanned remote controlled reconnaissance plane generally known as a "drone".

The remains of the stricken aircraft were recovered from the sea yesterday afternoon by vessels of the Mozambican navy.

According to eye-witnesses who watched the recovery of the wreckage, the aircraft was painted grey.

It was approximately 2m long and had a wing span of 4m. Among the equipment it was carrying were automatic film and photographic cameras of French origin.

Mozambican Air Force experts were last night studying the wreckage to determine whether the drone was remote-controlled from another aircraft which was spotted flying about 12km behind it at the time of the strike or whether it was controlled from some remote ground base.

The Chief of Staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces and Deputy Minister of Defence, Lieutenant-General Sebastião Mabode, called a Press conference in Maputo last night. During the conference, the commander of the anti-aircraft guns emplacement which shot down the spy plane, described the sequence of events.

Mozambique has complained repeatedly that reconnaissance aircraft have been spotted on cross-crossing flights over the southern provinces of Maputo and Gaza. However, recently, there had been an apparent decrease in the number of "spy flights".

The Mozambican Government was recently reported to have held a confidential briefing for the diplomatic corps accredited in Maputo to communicate its concern about these flights.

Meanwhile, Colonel Julius Kriel of the South African Air Force said last night that the plane did not belong to the SA Air Force.

According to a statement last night from Ami, the official Mozambican news agency, the aircraft was a pilotless South African spy plane.

The plane was first spotted on Monday afternoon at about 2pm local time over the district of Moamba, coming from South Africa. Moamba is about 60km northwest of Maputo and borders on the Transvaal.

It was followed at a distance of about 11km by a second plane which turned and flew southwards when the first was hit by a salvo from a Mozambican anti-aircraft battery at 2.30pm.

The plane was recovered from Maputo Bay late in the afternoon, close to the beach known as "Costa do Sol" ("Sun coast").

Examination of the wreckage showed that it was a South African aircraft of the sort used on missions of military espionage, Ami said.

It was propeller-driven and not a jet, as was thought at first.

The plane has the number "2011" written in red on the fuselage close to the wings. It also has markings in English — the words "no hand hold" appear on the craft.
THIS picture, received by wire in London from the Mozambican news agency AIM, is said by the agency to show wreckage of a South African “spy plane” being lifted from Maputo Bay after being shot down by Mozambican anti-aircraft fire.

Maputo probes ‘SA spy drone’

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican Air Force technicians were today dismantling a pilotless “drone” aircraft shot down over Maputo on Monday.

Officials in Maputo say they believe the drone, which was retrieved from shallow water in Maputo Bay by the Mozambican Navy late yesterday, was a South African spy plane.

Radio-controlled aircraft of this type have been used with great success by the Israeli forces in the Lebanon to test the air defences of the Syrian troops there.

The Israeli drones monitored the wavelengths used by Syrian

SABC radio news yesterday quoted a South African Air Force spokesman as saying there were no South African aircraft in Mozambican air space yesterday. — Sapa-Reuter

They said the two aircraft were spotted crossing the border from South Africa north of Komatipoort soon after 2 pm on Monday.

Anti-aircraft defences were alerted and when no response was received to calls for the mystery planes to identify themselves, the first was fired on.

When the first aircraft crashed in flames, the second turned sharply and flew back towards the Transvaal, onlookers said.

When the crashed aircraft was taken from the comparatively shallow water of the bay, it turned out to be a drone made of glass fibre and aluminium alloy. It was light grey, propeller-driven and not a jet as originally thought.
Downed aircraft: 'SA spy plane'

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO — The aircraft shot down on Monday over Maputo was a pilotless South African spy plane, according to the Mozambique news agency Aim.

Aim said the aircraft had been recovered from Maputo Bay late yesterday afternoon.

Examination of the wreckage had shown that it was a South African aircraft of the sort used on missions of military espionage.

It was propeller-driven and not a jet as was thought at first.

It was grey, small and made of light material. It was equipped with optical instruments including a camera with a zoom lens of French origin.

Red number

The aircraft had the number "2011" written in red on the fuselage close to the wings. It also had markings in English — the words "No hand hold" appeared on the craft.

There were no other identification marks on the outside.

Sapa-Reuters reports that the aircraft was shown to newsmen yesterday. It went on display at General Staff Headquarters.

Meanwhile, at a press conference held in Maputo last night and presided over by the Chief of Staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces and Deputy Minister of Defence, Lieutenant-General Sebastião Mabote, the commander of the anti-aircraft gun embankment responsible for the shooting down of the aircraft, Lieutenant Mulhaisse, described the events leading to it.

"Full alert"

He said, "Between 135 and 137 on Monday afternoon we received instructions to go on full alert and stay on a state of combat-readiness because the aerial space of the Mozambican Popular Republic of Mozambique had just been violated by an aircraft which had flown in...

Capt. Tonics

From page 1

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A

from outside in the direction of Moamba.

"The unidentified aircraft was in the meantime being followed on radar while it moved along the route from Machave to Xefina."

While attempts were being made to establish the identity of the aircraft, the Mozambican armed forces remained on full alert.

Once all attempts to identify the aircraft had failed an anti-aircraft position of the Mozambican ground forces, near the suburb of Poliana, opened fire.

According to Lieutenant Mulhaisse, the aircraft was shot down with the first burst from the anti-aircraft guns."

At the same time, another aircraft which was following the spy plane at a distance of about 12km, suspected to have been the command aircraft, made a sharp turn away from the line of firing and flew south, away from Maputo.

A spokesman for the South African Air Force, Colonel Julius Kriel, last night again denied that any aircraft belonging to the SAAP entered Mozambican airspace on Monday.

"This is not of the Air Force," he said.

Mission of downed drone still a mystery.

page 13
(a) The swimming pool is used in turn by the various categories of persons.

(b) To give effect to the S.A. Defence Force policy with respect to the use of sports and recreation facilities and to prevent overcrowding.

(3) No.

Mr. P. A. MYBURGH Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, can he tell me whether there is any separation between classes of persons on the basis of skin colour?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, in my reply I referred to categories of persons. There are other categories too, categories based on rank etc.

Mr. P. A. MYBURGH Mr Speaker further arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply I want to point out that I put it very clearly in my question that I wanted to know whether the classes of persons for whom different days on which they are allowed to swim have been set aside under the regulations are classified among other things on a basis of colour.

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, if the hon. member requires further particulars, I should appreciate it if he would put his question in writing. I believe the hon. member is aware that a certain written instruction has been issued to the Navy personnel in terms of which Coloured persons may use the swimming pool on certain days and Whites on other days.

Mr. P. A. MYBURGH Mr Speaker further arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply I am not aware of such an order. If the hon. member sent it to me, however, I would take a look at it and reply to him.

The MINISTER Any arrangement which is made is made as a result of certain facts prevailing in certain circumstances. The hon. member for Witbank is doing now and what is being made on the two parts of the States of the Union, are exactly what arrangements were made to fit in, but it was clear from that, a detail or a passage of the hon. member for Witbank, and that it was based on the fact that the late Minister for Witbank, made an arrangement or have it called.
It ‘cost R3m to down the drone’

Spy in the sky came from SA

By CHRIS OLCKERS

THE remote-controlled reconnaissance drone shot down over Maputo this week was a South African spy plane.

Intelligence sources yesterday told the Rand Daily Mail the small pilotless Israeli-designed IAI Scout which was hit by anti-aircraft fire was on an intelligence-gathering mission for the South African Defence Force’s Military Intelligence branch.

It is the first time it has become known the SADF uses drone spy planes, and it is believed this type of drone furnished the SAAF with its advance intelligence on African National Congress targets struck in Natal, near Maputo, last week.

The SADF drone is said to have been used by other South African intelligence-gathering organisations in the past.

Earlier a spokesman for the South African Air Force said no SAAF aircraft were in Mozambique air space on Monday when the drone was downed.

Making it clear he was only speaking on behalf of the SAAF, the spokesman stated emphatically the downed aircraft did not belong to the SAAF.

But an SADF spokesman gave a terse “no comment” when asked to confirm the drone was on a mission for SADF military intelligence.

Last night the Progressive Federal Party’s defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh, called on the Minister of Defence to acknowledge or deny Mozambique claims that the drone was on a mission for the SADF.

“It is obvious that the drone could only have come from this country. It is natural for any country to make use of spy planes to get information.”

By refusing to address the SADF’s loss of credibility, they must stop beating about the bush,” Mr Myburgh said.

Military experts yesterday estimated at least four missiles, costing Mozambique about R8 million, could have been used to shoot the craft which costs about R500 000.

Initial reports from Mozambique said two “jets” were sighted over the capital, and when they failed to identify themselves they were fired on by an anti-aircraft battery.

The drone was shot down over Maputo Bay and the other turned sharply and flew away south.

Military experts said yesterday the claim that there was a second aircraft could be correct in that the drone was meant to draw fire from hidden and unidentified batteries.

It is also understood the second aircraft might also have been a drone.

The IAI Scout has a top speed of 148 km/h, can stay in the air for at least 4½ hours, and can be controlled from up to 150km away.

The SAAF base at Hoedspruit is less than 150km from Maputo.

According to the latest edition of the authoritative “Jane's All the World's Aircraft”, the highly sophisticated drone is used primarily for reconnaissance, target identification, surveillance, and damage assessment.

The two-cylinder, powered drone carries a TV camera on a telephoto lens mounted in the belly – which can rotate and scan through 360° in azimuth and 90° in pitch.

It can also be fitted with a panoramic camera to scan an area within 60° of its flight path and can carry a laser designator/rangefinder and a thermal imaging camera.

The IAI Scout can be launched from the back of a truck or a conventional runway, and it is equipped with radio and data link.

The craft has a wingspan of 3.6m and is 3.6m long.
Mauler dies at 87

Johannesburg. — The remote-controlled reconnaissance drone shot down over Maputo this week was a South African spy plane.

Intelligence sources said yesterday that the small, pilotless Israeli-designed IAI Scout which was hit by anti-aircraft fire and missiles, was on an intelligence-gathering mission for the Military Intelligence branch of the South African Defence Force.

It is the first time that the SADF's use of drone spy planes has become known, and it is believed that this type of drone furnished the SAAF with its advance intelligence on African National Congress targets attacked in Matabele, near Maputo, last Monday.

The SADF drone is said to have been used by other South African intelligence-gathering organizations in the past.

Earlier, a spokesman for the South African Air Force said no SAAF aircraft were in Mozambique on Monday when the drone was downed.

Making it clear that he was only speaking on behalf of the SAAF, the spokesman stated emphatically that the downed aircraft did not belong to the SAAF.

But a Defence Force spokesman gave a terse "no comment" when asked to confirm that the drone was on a mission for SADF military intelligence.

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It is obvious that the drone could only have come from this country. It is natural for any country to use a spy plane to get information.

"By refusing to come clean, the SADF loses credibility. They must stop beating about the bush," Mr. Myburgh said.

Initial reports from Mozambique stated that two "jets" were sighted over the capital and when they failed to identify themselves, the aircraft were fired on by anti-aircraft and missile batteries.

The drone was shot down over Maputo Bay and the other turned sharply and flew back to the Transvaal border near Kranskop. Intelligence reports yesterday that the claim that there was a second aircraft could be correct, in that the drone was meant to draw fire from hidden and unidentified batteries.

150km

The IAI Scout has a top speed of 148kmhr. It can stay in the air for at least 4½ hours and can be controlled from up to 150km away.

The SAAF base at Howard is less than 150km from Maputo.

According to the latest edition of the authoritative "Jane's All the World's Aircraft," the drone is used primarily for reconnaissance and identification, surveillance and damage assessment.

The drone has been painted grey and equipped with French cameras.

red hot specials!

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Military service 2/6/83

Mr. S. asked MFRWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

How many employees in the Public Service did their initial military service in 1982?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

1077
SA and Lesotho to curb attacks

Lesotho and South Africa have agreed to do all in their power to prevent "any subversive elements" from attacking each others territories, the Foreign Ministers of the two countries, Mr Pik Botha and Mr Evaristus Sekhonanya, announced at the end of a conference in Johannesburg today.

Mr Botha said he expected the congestion at the South African customs posts on the Lesotho border to be eliminated and "the situation to return to normal today".

The two men met for an hour in a bid to ease the tense relations between the two countries.

When Mr Sekhonanya, a former Lesotho diplomat at the United Nations, arrived at the conference venue he said "We are neighbours. We have got to talk about our common problems and that is what I am here for."

Mr Botha made no comment to the Press.

Lesotho requested the meeting after protesting that South Africa's unilateral shortening of the opening hours of border posts linking the two countries was a violation of the Southern African Customs Union treaty.
Defence Reporter

A reluctance to furnish any clues which might reveal valued overseas contacts is very probably the reason why the Defence Force is maintaining a death-like silence about the remotely piloted vehicle shot down over Maputo on Monday.

A straight “no comment” was all SADF spokesmen and yesterday to further inquiries about the origins of the RPV — and it is unlikely this will change, no matter what effects the official silence will have on official credibility.

South Africa is a relative newcomer to the fast-expanding RPV field, and might well depend on foreign expertise and components at this stage.

In the context of the international arms boycott which has seriously hampered the SADF’s aircraft procurement programme, deployment of RPVs is obviously a matter of great importance to the military.

Not only are the RPVs capable of carrying out a variety of tasks, they are relatively cheap and easy to build in comparison with, say, an Impala Mark II or a Mirage F-1. In addition an RPV does not carry a pilot who has cost hundreds of thousands of rands in training time and money.

Speculation about the drones rages on, with observers agreeing that when factors like terrain, distance, tactical requirements and industrial sophistication are considered there is little doubt it was of RSA origin.

There is still some doubt as to the type of RPV shot down over Mozambique. From photographs and descriptions it now appears to have been similar to the Scout, an RPV originally designed by IAI (Israel Aircraft Industries) of Haifa and subsequently exported to other countries.

The Scout has a top speed of 148km/h, can stay in the air for at least 4 1/2 hours and can be controlled from up to 150km away — and observers have pointed out that Air Force Base Roedtspruit is within that distance of Maputo.

In the meantime the latest edition of Jane’s All the World’s Aircraft claims South Africa is actually manufacturing one of the world’s most sophisticated RPVs, which can not only reconnoitre targets but attack them as well — although it does not match extensive descriptions of the Maputo RPV.

Called the “Eyrie” and manufactured at Pinetown in Natal, it is an elegant machine with swept wings and a cigar-shaped fuselage 3.43m long, with a maximum speed of 222km/h.

Throttled back to 120km/h, however, it can fly for up to five hours with out-of-sight control through a system which includes a second drone.

According to Jane’s the Eyrie can be fitted with a television camera which relays in-flight pictures to video monitors at its control station, anti-jamming equipment and a laser target designator or four rockets of unspecified type.

An SADF spokesman also refused to comment about the Eyrie yesterday.

Leading article, page 8
Spy Pics ‘Safe’ Burger

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Cape Nationalist organ, Die Burger, today states as a fact that the pictures taken by "the South African remote-controlled man-spy aircraft" shot down over Maputo on Monday "are in the safe possession of the Defence Force".

This is the clearest admission yet that the "drone" came from South Africa.

Die Burger also says the "drone" "could have taken valuable photographs of ANC positions and other strategic bases in the Mozambican capital".

So far the media liaison office of the SA Defence Force has referred all queries to the Air Force, which has in turn denied that any of their aircraft were involved.

The speculation, which has not been contradicted by the Defence Force, in virtually all other South African newspapers, is that the "drone" was controlled by army intelligence.

Die Burger's story, attributed to unnamed sources, says the "drone" cost about R290,000 and that the country could build many of them for the price of, for example, one Mirage fighter.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has declined to comment, saying it would be irresponsible to supply or confirm details about intelligence gathering methods.

See Page 5
SA Doubles into Arms Sales Field

By BRUCE STEPHENSON
London Bureau

LONDON — South Africa is on the brink of openly challenging the dominance of the major powers in the international arms export field, according to the findings of a British surveys firm published this week.

Covert international activity, battle experience in Angola and South West Africa and the rapid growth in local technology have combined to bring South Africa to the point where it is ready to launch an aggressive export drive, less than six years since the United Nations Security Council imposed a mandatory arms embargo against the Republic.

The London firm, Jordans Surveys, in a major review of the British defence industry, said South Africa's appearance as an international defence contractor followed years of covert co-operation with a number of countries, notably Israel, Taiwan and Iran.

South Africa uncovered her wares at an arms exhibition in Athens last year, where the Gs/Gs 155mm cannon was exhibited with considerable success.

Last month the prestigious International Defence Review (IDR) devoted four pages to the wide range of weaponry, sophisticated electronics, radio equipment and military vehicles which South Africa is hoping to put on the world market.

Among the vehicles featured were the Ratel 90, Ratel 60 and Ratel 20, with details of the guns, crew, speed and range.

Also featured was the Valkiri, South Africa's answer to the Soviet RM-21 multiple rocket launchers (Stalin Organs) captured in Angola.

The Valkiri has the capability to fire rockets at one-second intervals over a range of 22.5km.

A South African-produced missile which the IDR said was now available to foreign buyers is the Reiton Rukri V59 anti-air missile, which is used on the French Mirage.

South Africa views other countries which fly Mirages as potential buyers.
PFP will not probe spy plane shooting

Political Correspondent

The Opposition has abandoned plans to probe the shooting down of a South African Defence Force remote-controlled reconnaissance plane over Maputo this week.

The Progressive Federal Party's main spokesman on defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, MP, said today he had decided not to put questions on the matter in Parliament because he never was in intention to get the Government to expose information-gathering methods.

He did not want to embarrass the SADF in a matter that could in the end be harmful to the safety of the State.

SPECULATION

He again, however, criticized the way in which press inquiries had been "rubbed off". This affected the public and could lead to wild speculation which could be harmful to the SADF.

While the PFP believed the SADF as such should be kept out of politics it would take a strong line on the Ministers of Defence's position as head of the department.

In this matter Mr Magnus Malan should have taken care in dealing with the matter.

MISSION

Meanwhile it is now generally acknowledged in military circles that the plane shot down over Maputo was one in an information-gathering mission for the army.

So far the defence force has only issued terse "no comment" statements while the air force has denied that it was one of its planes.

Last night Mr Malan said it would be irresponsible to disclose details of intelligence-gathering information.

According to one report today the plane sent back pictures and information to its home base in South Africa before it was shot down.

Escom official in charge if Koeberg erupts

Provincial Staff

ESCOM's energy controller at Koeberg would give instructions for shielding, re-locating or evacuating the public if there were to be a nuclear disaster.

Mr Hermus Kriel, MEC in charge of civil defence, said this decision would be made in December and sanctioned by the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, on any emergency.

He told the Provincial Council yesterday that if a disaster were confined to the Cape Divisional Council area, the council's chief of civil defence would be in charge.

But if there were a "regional disaster", the agreement was that the chief of civil defence of Cape Town City Council would be in charge.

PROPHYLAXIS

However, he would act in terms of instructions issued by Escom's energy controller at Koeberg. These included instructions on informing the public, shielding them, re-locations or evacuations, or anti-nuclear prophylaxis.

"Koeberg is responsible for any claims in regard to any damage it may cause," said Mr Kriel.

This was why its controller would give instructions to the chief of civil defence.

The opposition asked about an offer by the Cape Town of its communications centre to the Cape Divisional Council, which has been turned down.

Mr Kriel said it was necessary for the Divisional Council to operate its own communications centre.

For this reason, the province had given the Divisional "Councl", "Cape Town, having the largest concentration of English-speaking people in the province, should surely have this..."
Border congestion ends after meeting

By Jasper Mortimer,
The Star's Foreign News Service

Within hours of yesterday's meeting between the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and his Lesotho counterpart, Mr Evarustus Sekhonyana, the congestion at SA-Lesotho border posts had disappeared.

Lesotho-SA relations had possibly reached the lowest point in our history,” Mr Botha told the Press at the end of a nearly two-hour conference at the Landdrost Hotel.

 Asked if Mr Botha had offered to curb the Lesotho Liberation Army which allegedly operates from the Free State in return for Maseru's curbing the ANC, Mr Sekhonyana said “Both of us have pledged that we will not allow any subversive elements across our borders.”

Mr Sekhonyana said Lesotho would not expel the ANC but would make sure its members did not “jeopardise the security of South Africa.”

“We have never allowed members of the ANC to carry out clandestine, subversive activities into South Africa from Lesotho,” he asserted.

Asked how Lesotho would control ANC activities, he replied “We have our own machinery of security and we are capable of controlling any situation within our borders.”

Lesotho asked for the meeting after South Africa imposed strict security checks and shorter opening hours at customs posts.

These measures disrupted milk and vegetable supplies to Lesotho and delayed hundreds of Basotho migrant workers for hours, the Masera Government claimed.

“We explained our reasons as to why this happened,” Mr Botha said yesterday “I expect the position to return to normal today.”

By 3:30 pm yesterday the SAP commander at Maseru Bridge, Captain J. H. L. Render, said ‘There is no queue.”

In the morning, 40 vehicles had been waiting to go through.

The border post closed at 10pm, the normal time, for the first time in two weeks last night.

And two professors said the past two weeks’ delays had been a form of South African economic pressure on the Maseru Government.

“After the Pretoria bombing,” said Professor Gavin Masendorp of Natal University’s Economic Research Unit, “South Africa took military measures against Maputo and economic measures against Lesotho.”

He was sure there was a security rationale for the stricter checks at the border posts, but the hindering of food supplies and migrant workers showed a “very strong economic element.”

“It was a warning as to what could happen if the noose were tightened,” added Professor John Barratt of the Institute of International Affairs.

Both professors agreed the results of the border congestion highlighted Lesotho’s “complete economic dependence on South Africa.”

The foreign Ministers’ emphasis on subversive elements in both countries suggested a quid-pro-quo agreement, the professors said—South Africa agreeing to rein in the LLA (the armed wing of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party) if Lesotho restricted the ANC.

“Of course, this agreement is a long way from being implemented in practice,” said Professor Barratt.

The history of Lesotho-SA relations has been an up-and-down affair, with meetings that seem to be leading to something, followed by disappointment.

“It can only be hoped this meeting will result in a long-term positive effect,” said Professor Barratt.
Soldiers plead guilty to rape

From TONY WEAVER
WINDHOEK — Four uniformed members of the security forces raped a 62-year-old woman four times and brutally assaulted her husband at their kraal in the war zone, the Windhoek Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Moses Batzer, 25, Mr Thomas David, 26, and Mr Johnny Omob, 21, pleaded guilty to rape. Mr John Scott, 18, pleaded not guilty.

The four men all denied charges of robbery with aggravating circumstances.

They are accused of stealing R160 from a 65-year-old resident of Erongo Village near On-dangwa on December 4.

The woman's husband testified that the four men had arrived at his kraal and demanded to know whether he had seen any security force or Swapo troops.

He had replied in the negative and the men then said "You are Swapo," and assaulted him.

Scream

The four soldiers said they had strayed from the main road and come to the kraal after deciding to go absent without leave for one night.

They had first visited a nightclub where they drank a lot of alcohol.

Mr Batzer, Mr David and Mr Omob admitted raping a woman there.

The man said he heard his wife scream, "My God, what is it?" as David and Omob entered the hut and raped her, while Batzer and Scott held him.

David and Omob then held him while Scott and Batzer entered the hut. When they emerged, Omob allegedly cocked his machine-gun and held it to the old man's head, saying he would give them away if he were not killed.

His friends restrained him, although the old man begged to be shot.

The hearing continues on Monday.
What was the task of ill-fated drone?

Defence Reporter

WHAT was the task being carried out by Monday’s ill-fated remote-controlled vehicle when Mozambican anti-aircraft gunners destroyed it?

There has been a great deal of vague talk about what the RPV was doing over Maputo — but few of the theories appear to hold water.

Misconceptions

This springs from misconceptions about a surveillance RPV’s main tasks. It is primarily a conventional tactical weapon for scouting battlefields in order to supply its controllers with up-to-the-minute information on the enemy.

It must be assumed that whatever the task, it was important enough to risk an international incident and the loss of the vehicle.

If so, what was it? Unsatisfactory theories aired so far include:

- The RPV’s cine and television cameras were gathering photographic or electronic evidence about African National Congress “bases” in Maputo.

This sounds feasible until one realizes that “bases” is a misnomer.

As far as is known, the so-called ANC “bases” would more correctly be described as “safe houses,” “depots” and “headquarters.”

In line with classic modern insurgent thinking, they are inconspicuous civilian buildings enshrouded in civilian residential areas. Examining such installations from the air would be futile.

- The RPV was spying out missile-launcher and anti-aircraft gun positions.

This is more in line with its normal tasks, but it must be asked if such a mission was urgent enough, considering that the ANC-designated targets had already been hit and that the Mozambican air defences would obviously be on the alert.

‘Fatuous claim’

- The RPV was sent over to attract Mozambican missiles so that a following SAAF aircraft could spot any hidden anti-aircraft positions.

This is a fatuous claim if one accepts the SAAF’s claim that it started last week’s air raid by knocking out a threatening Mozambican missile position, it is fair to assume that SADF intelligence has located and mapped Maputo’s anti-aircraft defences using other sources.

- It was assessing the damage the air raid inflicted on ANC installations.

There would appear to be no reason for such a mission. From detailed accounts given by the Minister of Defence in the wake of last week’s air raid it would seem the SADF has an adequate intelligence-gathering apparatus on the ground in Maputo.
Spring's new packet camera devices the size of sugar cubes, which relay a conversation taking place well out of sight, to gimmicks which start a car engine from inside a house for the quick getaway.

There are at least a dozen firms in Britain which specialize in espionage equipment and de-bugging services. The overt sales pitch is on de-bugging and protection, but there is no way of controlling how the gadgets are used once they are sold.

An attractive saleswoman in the South Audley Street shop showed me a £1,000 cigarette-box-sized device which can detect bugs in a room, and a larger device for £2,000 which can detect if a telephone line is being tapped.

For around £2,000 a team of experts will “sweep” your suite of offices or home for hidden bugs.

Infra-red goggles which enable you to see in the dark are priced at between £400 and £600. lie-detectors are available, too—polygraphs which measure skin resistance, but more easily hidden. Resonators of stress in the voice.

Mr Tony Sten, editor of International Security Review, says “I've seen bugs the size of a grain of rice, which can transmit up to 50m say, to someone in an adjoining room.

“You can buy a 13-amp plug containing a beeping device which can be activated by remote control and which feeds off the mains all for under £50.”

Then there is the “electronic handkerchief”, an essential item of equipment which, on the telephone, forms a man’s voice into a woman’s, or vice versa.

“Third World fears sky spy” was the headline to a recent article in a British newspaper concerning a French company, Spot Image, which is prepared to sell to all corners high definition photographs of anywhere in the world taken by the most powerful commercial surveillance satellites soon to be launched.

The company's chairman, Mr. Geraldo Brachet, denies its service could be used for military purposes, but he admitted he had received a request from Iran to buy Spot Pictures of Iraq, air, and army bases.

Spot Pictures will be able to pinpoint objects only 16m across. Present commercial satellites can resolve definition down to about 80m, though super-power satellites can read a car number plate.

Mr Brachet dismisses the notion that spot pictures could have military use, but this view is not shared by the Third World.

Through the UN, it is said, that satellite pictures could have crucial details of their economies, like the state of their crops, mineral sites, forests and other features.

Spot images intends to sell detailed information about regions that measure 55km by 55km for about £1,000, intending to build up a £40 million-a-year business by 1988.

The advent of the microchip and consequent technological developments will soon bring the world of espionage a lot closer to the pockets of the ordinary man.

Just as an example, the price of a close-up picture of Moputo from Spot images would be a lot cheaper than the cost, and embarrassment, of sending a “drone” over the Mozambique capital and having it shot down.
Commandos called up

THE SECOND group of National and Controlled Reserve members to be drafted into the Commando Force in terms of the amended Defence Act would undergo training in the Eastern Transvaal in August and September, an SADF statement said yesterday.

All white males between the ages of 18 and 54 who were permanently resident in these areas were consequently required to register at their local commando headquarters or police station before July 1, the statement said.
The Red priorities for Southern Africa

THE growing build-up of conventional weapons and surrogate forces in South Africa's neighbouring states is an indication of the Soviet Union's willingness to become involved by supplying military, financial, political and moral support to these states and to the terrorist organisations which they host.

The military threat to South Africa and Namibia centres mainly around the revolutionary onslaught by the African National Congress (ANC), the South West Africa Peoples' Organisation (SWAPO) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

Soviet strategy provides the first instance for a revolutionary onslaught, but at the same time does not exclude action and escalation towards a more conventional onslaught.

Soviet dissatisfaction with the lack of progress with the South African Communist Party (SACP) and attacks by the ANC and SWAPO led to the creation in 1961 of a so-called 'Co-ordinating Committee for Southern Africa' in Moscow.

This committee has reached unanimity on a number of strategic priorities concerning Southern Africa.

These include consolidating Soviet influence in South Africa and Namibia's hostile neighbouring states, developing the military capabilities of these states; giving greater support to the ANC; developing greater internal support for the ANC and SACP; and involving South Africa as many military fronts as possible.

The Soviet Union is strengthening its position in Angola and Mozambique, and there are continuous efforts to draw into its sphere of influence countries such as Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Lesotho.

There is no doubt that there is a fundamental desire by some black states to attack South Africa with conventional weapons.

Hostile neighbouring states have in the past six years expanded their military forces by about 300% to a total of roughly 270,000 troops. At least 10% is made up of surrogate forces, including Cubans, Soviets and East Germans.

The capability of these states, in respect of tanks, has increased by about 300% (a total of 1,000), aircraft strength has increased by 200% (a total of 500) They have also extended their air defence systems.

Conventional military weapons alone, however, do not ensure offensive military capability, and these countries are still experiencing problems in regard to leadership, language, differences in training and standardisation of equipment.

Thanks to South Africa's strong military capability, none of its hostile neighbours is ready to engage in an offensive military struggle.

The threat therefore has chiefly in the fact that the USSR is actively disturbing the military status quo in Southern Africa by the continuous supply of more modern and heavy arms to neigh-

(Excerpts from Strategic Review published by the Institute for Strategic Studies University of Pretoria)
Still love my detective hubby.

We're shocked to the core by Maputo fight.

Graded and trimmed on their wedding day.

— berries, made with love.

**WONKY**

**Killer\*

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**Ess Rlm**

March 13, 1998

SUNDAY TIMES UMP 19\*
BONUS

THOUSANDS MAY HAVE BEEN MISLED ABOUT SADF CONNECTION

SHOCK
By BRIAN POTTINGER

TENS of thousands of South Africans have bought Defence Bonus Bonds in the belief that their money goes directly to the Defence Force.

Instead, proceeds from the R560-million Bonus Bond kitty are used for all government departments. Now, amid a mounting uproar, the Government is considering dropping all reference to the Defence Force in its Bonus Bond scheme. Startling claims were made this week that marketing had misrepresented the true nature of the Bonus Bond scheme.

No official decision has yet been taken by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, to drop references to the SADF in the marketing literature of the Bonds, but Treasury officials confirmed this week that for some time they had been trying to steer away from "misapprehensions" created by the initial marketing strategy.

They admit that the marketing of the bonds may have misled the public.

The official Opposition has called for a review of the Bonus Bond system in the wake of the revelations.

Finance officials said this week that the bonds were really loans by individuals to the State and, in terms of the Exchequer and Audit Acts, all yields from loans ended up in the Exchequer.

"It all goes into the Gold Pot," said Mr R P Wronsky, Secretary of the Treasury.
Indirectly

From the "Gold Pot" the various departments are allocated money through the Budget so that, although the SADF indirectly draws benefits from proceeds of the hefty R160-million in the Bonus Bond kitty, so do several other State departments.

The most finance officials can say is that the bonus bonds relieve pressure on the Tresury and make the reallocation of money for defence purposes easier.

Concern over the Bonus Bond scheme came to a head recently at a meeting of the Parliamentary Select Committee on public accounts.

Mr Harry Schwartz, the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on finance, claimed nine out of 10 people were under the impression the money from bonds was being used for defence purposes.

Finance officials at the meeting agreed and said it was the reason for the impression created when the scheme was launched.

Misleading

The department had, for some time stopped referring to Bonus Bonds as "Defence Bonus Bonds" so as not to be misleading.

Mr Wronley described the concern over the Bonds as a "non-issue" and said the budget showed defence was getting a fair share of State resources which included proceeds from the Bond scheme.

Mr Schwartz has called for a review of the Bonus Bond system and suggested there should be two sorts of schemes: a general scheme for general revenue and one or more special schemes for specific items such as defence or social services.

"Whatever is done, it must be made absolutely clear to the public what they are buying."

The Bonus Bond scheme was launched in 1977 at the suggestion of General Neil Webster, then director of resources, SADF, amid fierce criticism from the Afrikaans churches that the scheme amounted to a lottery.

For years bonus bonds...
Bond cash goes into 'Gold Pot'

From Page 1

have been marketed with full use of SADF insignia and numerous calls to the public to support the defence effort by subscribing.

When announcing the Defence Bonus Bonds in Parliament in March 1977, Mr Horwood said the scheme would make an attractive investment for the private investor “to encourage him to make a greater contribution to the financing of our sustained defence effort.”

Shortly afterwards Mr P W Botha, then Minister of Defence, said he would push through with the scheme as it was his duty to see the necessary facilities and armaments were made available for the fighting forces.

At a Port Elizabeth meeting Mr Botha said no country could be self-sufficient in armaments and for this reason “the successful handling of the marketing of Defence Bonds is of cardinal importance.”

In June Mr Horwood told Parliament he hoped the Defence Bonus Bonds would “make a great contribution to the financing of our defence needs in particular.”

When the bonds were launched in 1977, they were accompanied by military parades throughout the country and SADF personnel took an active part in the promotions work for the scheme.

As recently as last year Mr Horwood referred in his Budget speech to the bonds as Defence Bonus Bonds.

Mr Wrona said this week the Department of Finance had not believed it was necessary to make a public statement about the dropping of the SADF connection.

"I think the whole argument is pointless. If the proceeds from the bonus loans were not available the Treasury would have to find money from other sources to meet the SADF budgetary requirements. In that way one can argue that all the proceeds from the bonds might indeed go to defence.

He said it would make a budgetary nightmare if specific taxes or loans were allocated for specific purposes.

LifeStyle

ONE THE BOYS

WHO MAKES DURAN DURAN

80s POP POP
South Africa uses muscle to secure border

The big stick — and some carrots.
Law calls the tune on Larry

BIRMINGHAM — Non-stop whistler Larry Parry is behind bars for whistling in a court where he was charged with whistling to the annoyance of neighbours.

On Wednesday a court ordered Parry, a 63-year-old bachelor, to keep the peace in the block of flats where his whistling was described as akin to the sound of a high pitched kettle.

But he failed to obey the order and kept whistling even when he was brought back before the court on Friday. He was jailed for 14 days for contempt of court.

Explaining why he will not stop whistling, Parry said "I have always loved whistling — and I don't even know when I'm doing it." — Supa-Reuters

SADF homes in on Cuban missile sites

BY DAVID PIETERS

WINDHOEK — On the eve of further talks between American negotiators and the South African Government on a Namibia ceasefire, the spotlight has again focused sharply on advanced Cuban-manufactured, radar-linked ground-to-air missile sites in Southern Angola.

The talks are aimed at the implementation of UN Resolution 379 — and the prior withdrawal of communist forces from Angola.

This week's SADF disclosures about the protective shield and logistical back-up provided to a military wing of Swape, the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), contained little that is new.

But the military layout in southern Angola has been consolidated, while joint US and South African insistence on a Cuban pull-out continues, and as an expected plan of offensive looms later this month.

In Cahakati on Republic Day, officers briefed newsmen on the set-up.

Cuban forces are stationed at Chakwa, Jamba and Cahama. They manned several radar and SAM-3 surface-to-air missile installations defending the railway line from Namibe (Mocamedes) to Menongue Cahama, 130 km from the Namibian border.

And another missile site is under construction at Vireu, about 100 km southwest of Lubango on the rail line and close to the headquarters of PLAN as well as the Cuban command.

At all six of PLAN's operational bases common logistics are shared by Cuban and Angolan forces.

PLAN's 'Volcano' base near Lubango is the training centre for its elite detachments geared for deep infiltration into Namibia's white farming areas.

Following two unsuccessful PLAN offensives during this year's rainy season, security forces now expect possible third thrust about June 31 — the anniversary of the termination of South Africa's mandate over Namibia in 1988.

But the offensive is more a propaganda ploy than a military reality, senior security force officials said.

They said PLAN was still suffering after successful pre-emptive operations heading off the first two thrusts.

During the last one starting in April, PLAN lost more than 300 of its 700 elite troops deployed for Namibia, according to the Defence Force.

The Salem debate — checking credentials

THE Sunday Express on March 13 quoted Mr. P.T.C. du Plessis, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, as saying during the debate in Parliament on the Salem affair that “if you are embarrassed and have only so many days’ supply of oil left, you don’t check a man’s credentials back to his grandmother and great-grandmother.”

In fact, the statement was made by Mr. P. W. de Klerk, the Minister of Internal Affairs, when he was referring to the R16-million ‘fixer’ in the Salem oil transaction, Mr. Johan Christiaan Janse van Vuuren.

The Sunday Express apologises for the error.

Champagne Pools (PTY) LTD

The most experienced pool builders in South Africa are still offering the best value and guarantee for money. Now is the time to start thinking about a Pool before the big rush.

Bailey blow

THE romance between soccer s Gary Bailey and Miss United Kingdom Della Dolan, is still going strong.

This was confirmed by Bailey, when he arrived in Johannesburg for a week on route to Swaziland for yesterday’s game between rival English teams Manchester United and Tottenham Hotspur.

But while Bailey, the Manchester
Air Force honours bomb-blast victims

BY CHARMAIN NAIIDO

The South African Air Force flew a very special mission yesterday.

Five Air Force members flew in a Dakota troop carrier to a little Lebowa village to attend the funeral of four men killed in the Pretoria bomb blast.

The delegation, led by Colonel J Kriel, flew to Malelane to share the grief of the families of four cousins who died in the ANC terror blast.

Moses Lengosi, Mambela, Judas Mogale, Matlala and their second cousin Sekgontsi Jim Magatsela and Thobatse Jonas Molaha, all 23, died as they were walking back to the Pretoria compound where they lived.

They were migrant workers all working for the same roofing company.

On behalf of the Chief of the Air Force, Col Kriel conveyed the sympathy of the SAAF to the families who lost their sons.

"We know how you feel. We too lost our brothers in the blast and the means in which they died fill our hearts with dread.

"We have problems in South Africa but these cannot be solved by violence." Co-operation, understanding, mutual respect and prayer are the answer," he said.

Also in the SAAF delegation were Cptt S Kruger, Maj J Smit, Private Andrew Mohlha and Private D du Plessis.

Pete Mokhoba, who mustered death in the blast by minutes, laid a bouquet of fresh flowers on the graves of the bereaved families and listened to the message of their Chef Minister, Dr C N Phatudi.

At a quiet ceremony lasting several hours, all who spoke said that violence was an evil and stressed the need for an alternative way to solve political problems.

Dr Phatudi said: "We gather that this is the work of the ANC trying to settle the problem in South Africa by violence. The ANC does not only consist of blacks, but whites who have the technology to do most harm.

"They demolish buildings which have taken years for South Africans to build.

"You do not free and liberate people by violence — you free them by the power of love and peace. Violence is not a remedy, it only brings misery.

"He added that however much white or black South Africans tried to solve problems as separate racial groups, they would not succeed.

"There is unity in strength and no one group must rule to the total exclusion and subservience of others."

"I would rather not talk about apartheid today, but rather of co-operation — not separation."

"If you want freedom the only way to do it is to work together," Dr Phatudi said.
SENIOR members of the South African Defence Force and the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C N Phatudi, were among 2,000 mourners who attended the funeral of four blacks killed in the bomb explosion in Pretoria two weeks ago.

The four cousins, Messrs Simon Mamel, Judas Mamel, Jim Magasela and Jonas Mwebhlo, all aged 23, were buried after a quiet and unemotional two-hour service held at their hometown at Aparfontein, near Lydenburg in the Eastern Transvaal on Saturday.

One of the speakers at the service, Father Ludwig Stahbhe, a white priest who said he was speaking on behalf of Catholic bishops in South Africa, said the perpetrators of the explosion which killed the four men had been driven into the act by the unjust laws of this country.

“We don’t condemn them. We condemn their deeds. We must also pray for those who drove them to what they did. The laws of this country are not just and they can drive many people to frustration,” he said.

Calling on all South Africans to pray for peace and justice, Father Stahbhe said South Africa’s problems were caused by the fact that many nationalities were living together. The problems could be overcome by loving one another. He said the situation in South Africa cannot be changed by the use of the gun.

Another speaker, Mr Bapela, also said the perpetrators of the explosion were forced into doing what they did. He called for prayers “for those who drove them to such extremes to revise their ways.”

Colonel J Kriel of the South African Air Force, said there were problems in South Africa which could not be solved by violence. He called for negotiations, co-operation, mutual respect and prayer.

Dr Phatudi, who attended the funeral with three of his cabinet ministers, said there were whites within the ANC, who provided the technology that was used to cause destruction in South Africa.

He said if the ANC wanted to bring liberation in South Africa, that could not be done through violence. “You free people by the power of the mind, the power of education, the power of love and peace. We also made a mistake by answering violence with violence. But understandably we were very angry,” he said.

He also said the bombing incident in Pretoria was an indication that the writing was on the wall for South Africa and that it was high time the white establishment realised that they cannot solve the country’s problems alone. He said there was no race group that could succeed in ruling a country if it totally excluded other inhabitants.

South Africa was like a piano with black and white keys which had to be played together to produce a harmonious sound. The co-operation of the black and white keys on the piano which is South Africa, was the key to the country’s prosperity, he said.

The four bomb blast victims were buried alongside one another and journalists who covered the funeral were invited by the SADF and flown to Lydenburg from Swartkop Air Base in Pretoria in a military aircraft.

The SADF also provided the families of the deceased with nine military tents under which mourners sat during the funeral service.
Political Staff
The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, yesterday stepped in to dispel public outrage following disclosures that money from Defence Bonus Bonds does not go directly to the Defence Force.

They entered the Bonus Bond row in the wake of disclosures in the parliamentary select committee on public accounts that the R550-million proceeds from Bonus Bonds were paid into the general Exchequer kitty and the global sum — including revenue from other State loans — was allocated to various government departments.

The disclosures led to allegations from the official Opposition that the public had been misled by the marketing of Bonus Bonds as an exclusively Defence effort.

'Misapprehension'
These allegations were supported by remarks by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr R P Wronsley, in the select committee report, conceding that a "misapprehension" had been created in Bonus Bond marketing.

He said they had been "trying to steer away from that misapprehension."

Reacting to reports in the Sunday Times and Rapport yesterday, Mr Horwood denied that the public had been misled.

And General Malan described the reports as a "storm in a teacup."

"We would not have been able to achieve a defence budget of more than R5 000-million without the revenue from Bonus Bonds. I am quite happy with the situation," he said.

Horwood satisfied
Mr Horwood dismissed the Sunday Times report as "a classic example of journalism of procrastination and sensationalism."

"We have misled no one and I am very well satisfied with the excellent results achieved by Defence Bonus Bonds," he said.

PFP challenge
The official Opposition's spokesman on Defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, challenged both ministers and insisted that the public had been misled.

"I understand — and I believe 99 percent of people who invest in Bonus Bonds believe — that the money from Bonus Bonds was being used to equip the Defence Force."

"Many people who have bought Bonus Bonds have done so not only as an investment but because they believe it is a way to make a contribution to the defence of the country."

"But in the light of the marketing of the Bonus Bond system, these people will feel they were misled," Mr Myburgh said.

System to continue
Mr Horwood said last night that he was not contemplating steps to alter the Bonus Bond marketing system.

"From time to time, we look at the efficiency of the marketing system. I will check if there could be any suggestion of a misapprehension, but I have no desire to change it at present," he said.

Mr Wronsley, Secretary of the Treasury, said yesterday that while there could be a misapprehension among the public about the funds, it was a "total misapprehension" that the SADF was being done down.

In reality, far in excess of the net R550-million yield from Defence Bonds since their inception in 1977 had been voted for Defence and the 1983 Defence budget alone was in excess of R3 000-million, he said.
Swapo man in ‘historic’ case

OWN CORRESPONDENT

WINDHOEK — In a remarkable court application which could have international repercussions, a young member of Swapo has refused to do national service on the grounds that South African law is not valid in South West Africa/Namibia.

In papers filed before the Judge-President of Namibia, Mr Justice Hans Berker, on Friday, 26-year-old Mr Erick Bunga described South Africa’s passing of legislation for SWA/Namibia as a totally illegitimate exercise of power.

All SWA/Namibian males are eligible for national service in the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), although males from the Ovamboland, Kavango and Caprivi war zones are rarely conscripted, the official reason being that they have enough volunteers.

Challenge

Legal sources in Windhoek have described the Bunga case as “historic” and “of fundamental importance for the country”, as it challenges the very basis of South Africa’s administration of the territory.

South Africa’s mandate to administer SWA/Namibia was terminated by the United Nations on June 21, 1966.

In papers filed by attorneys for Mr Bunga, he said he had joined Swapo in June 1977. To support this, he handed in his Swapo membership card which read “Work in solidarity for justice and freedom.”

He said the objectives of the South African Defence Force and the SWATF were exactly the same, and that laws passed by South Africa regarding SWA/Namibia were essentially in its own interests and not in the interests of the people of SWA/Namibia.

“It is impossible for me to identify myself with the conflict waged against Swapo,” he said.

His father, Mr Eduard Bunga, a Nama-speaking assistant farmer from the Vaalkraal reserve in the south, said in supporting his son’s application that he himself was a believer in “the justice of Swapo’s struggle.”

“Swapo is a movement I see as the only organization fighting for the true liberation of my country.”

“As a black Namibian I feel very strongly about military service in this country. This matter of military service for our young men is one much discussed throughout the country.”

His older son, Ismael Hangwe Bunga, had left Namibia in 1978 and “I suspect that he is now a member of the military wing of Swapo.”

He himself had not yet decided to leave the country and take up arms, and his son Erick had decided he was needed in the country to help with farming operations.

Hearing

The case is being brought against the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, the South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Military Exemption Board.

The full hearing is expected to come before the Supreme Court early next year.

Mr Bunga was called up for military service in November last year and was due to serve in the 2nd Infantry Battalion based at Walvis Bay from January 10 this year to January 4, 1983.
Chief Reporter

The officer controlling the manoeuvre in which the SAS President Kruger collided with SAS Tafelberg in February last year could have had a mental aberration caused by fatigue when he ordered the "injudicious" inward turn that led to the loss of the "PK", an expert witness said yesterday.

Captain Victor Holderness, the SA Navy's Senior Staff Officer Sea Training and a former Senior Officer 10th Frigate Squadron, was replying to questions at the resumed inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, whose body was the only one recovered of the 16 men lost with the Kruger.

Evidence at the inquest has been that Lieutenant Peter Smith was the principal warfare officer (PWO) in control in the flagship's operations room at the time of the collision.

The inquest has been that Lieutenant Smith gave instructions to the bridge that had the effect of turning the "PK" inward towards the incoming Tafelberg, and across Tafelberg's bows. It was when the flagship was crossing Tafelberg's bows a second time that the collision occurred.

Questioned by Mr J P van Niekerk, for Sub-Lieutenant R E Pickstock, the President Kruger's officer of the watch (OOW) at the time of the collision, Captain Holderness agreed that it was "common cause" that Lieutenant Smith was an efficient, competent and meticulous officer — "an officer to be trusted."

"Errors"

When he was referred to the words of the commanding officer of the "PK", Captain Wim de Lange, that the ship should have been turned outward, not inward, in manoeuvres of this kind, Captain Holderness said he was certain Lieutenant Smith would not knowingly have disobeyed a captain's order.

"One can make errors of judgment," he added, "I've seen experienced officers say 'come to starboard' when they in fact wanted to come to port."

"Anyone can have a small mental aberration, and this could have occurred in this case, possibly as a result of a long spell on duty and the particular circumstances at the time."

Questioned further by

Lieutenant Smith

Mr Van Niekerk, Captain Holderness said he would consider it an "injudicious situation" if in a potentially dangerous manoeuvre the OOW, as the captain's personal representative on the bridge, charged with the safety of the ship, was a relatively inexperienced officer under the supervision of the PWO, down in the "ops-room."

He would prefer to have the more senior man on the bridge.

Earlier, under questioning by Mr Marcus Jacobs, representing Captain De Lange, Captain Holderness said that from what he had heard of Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock's relative inexperience as a watch-keeper at sea, he would not have appointed him as an OOW in such circumstances.

Mr Jacobs: But you have not personally observed Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock in the exercise of his duties?

Captain Holderness: No, I have not.

Captain Holderness also said that, knowing Lieutenant Smith to be a competent officer, he would not, if he had been his captain, have expected him to take unnecessary risks.

The inquest continues today.
General Constand Viljoen, chief of the South African Defence Force, believes that by shutting the military wing of the African National Congress out of neighbouring black countries it will be possible to prevent the group from intensifying a sabotage campaign in South Africa.

He said in an interview with the New York Times that this isolation could be accomplished through a combination of military and diplomatic pressures.

"They will be able to have single incidents, but they will not be able to sustain a high intensity of operations for a long time," said the general.

Interviewed at military headquarters in Pretoria, General Viljoen described the situation that would exist if South Africa achieved its "important strategic aim" of crippling the ability of its own exiles to dispatch small units on sabotage and bombing missions from nearby countries.

Interviewed at military headquarters in Pretoria, General Viljoen assessed the security situation in the aftermath of the car bomb explosion two weeks ago that killed 19 people and wounded more than 200.

Asked if the movement would be stopped dead in its tracks if its military wing were to be effectively barred from neighbouring black nations, he replied:

"I think so. Oh yes, I wouldn't say dead in their tracks, but they probably won't be able to operate.

"If we deny them bases in all our neighbouring states, either through the co-operation of the states themselves, or by means of military action against their bases, then they have only two ways to come in, by air or by sea. It makes it almost impossible for them."

General Viljoen insisted on the security aspect of the issue. He said President Samora Mane's raid on South African territory was a "courtesy" to an old friend and that he had told the United Nation's Council of Foreign Affairs that this was not a "personal vendetta in the form of an attack on my own organisation."

"It was an attack on the government and the people of South Africa."

The Star Bureau: New York
'270 000 troops hostile to SA'

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

Neighbouring states hostile to South Africa had expanded their military forces by 300 percent in the last six years, said the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constant Viljoen.

Writing in the newsletter of the Institute for Strategic Studies of the University of Pretoria (ISSUP), General Viljoen estimated the total strength of these hostile forces to be more than 270,000 troops, at least 10 percent of whom are either Cuban, Soviet or East German.

Since 1977, the number of aircraft in hostile neighbouring states had increased from 250 to around 500.

The number of tanks had increased from 350 to 1,100.

These forces, he said, were intended for use in a conventional military onslaught against South Africa.

However, he said South Africa's military capability and preparedness was such that "not one of our hostile neighbours is ready to engage us in a conventional offensive military struggle."

Armies in other African countries were still experiencing problems of leadership, language, training and the standardisation of equipment, he said.

Although they had extended their air defence systems to include radar coverage and more sophisticated weaponry, they still lacked proper military infrastructures.

However, Russian aid to African states meant South Africa could not rule out the possibility of a full-scale conventional war, he said.
that major damage was done to the ANC in a reprisal air raid on Maputo barely two days after the Pretoria bombing.

Whole salary

He offered to bet his whole salary that correspondents who went to the scene were steered away from what he called a transit house where "at least 40" of the exiles were killed by rocket and machine-gun fire.

Asked why Mozambique would conceal such casualties, he said:

"I think Machel would hate to admit that, in fact, he did have ANC bases."

The general was interviewed by The Times Southern Africa correspondent, Joseph Lelyveld. The newspaper said it was the first time in the nearly three years he has commanded the SADF that General Viljoen had agreed to meet a foreign journalist.

States there were no exiles present in his country.
The refusal of pass offices to allow migrants who lost their jobs in the cities and seek other work. The declaration also attacks the government's policy on illegal workers and employers, a curfew on blacks and a provision allowing migrant workers to work in the country. The document rejects the Bill in its entirety as well as all official moves to tighten up on pass control against the Bill.
SCHOOLS PRESS QUIZ NEARS END

Mail Reporter

FINALISTS in the Rand Daily Mail/Standard Bank Schools Quiz will be tested tomorrow night — will be tested on their general and newspaper knowledge by the TV quizmaster and public relations manager of the Standard Bank, Mr John Park.

Mr Park said yesterday he had presided as quizmaster at the final round of the quiz in previous years from the power of the standard — in terms of general knowledge and quality of speeches — to be extremely high.

"I think the position of quizmaster was offered to me because of my experience as a quizmaster on TV. I enjoy the quiz and have a lot of fun doing it," he added.

He said that the bank had decided to sponsor the annual quiz before he joined the group.

Mr Mike Reuskin, assistant manager of the Standard Bank Group's public relations department, said the bank would be the sole sponsor of the quiz and provided the prizes.

This is an exciting project to undertake and

Weather upsets the lone rower

London Bureau

LONDON — Gale-force winds and heavy seas have driven a British long trans-Pacific rower, Peter Bird, away from the 1,700 mile course of the Great Britain Challenge to the north of his planned landfall at Cairns, in northeast Australia.

"It's bad news really. There's nothing I can do," a disappointed Bird said to Melbourne.

Yesterday his 12m rowboat, "Helo-on-Britannia" — "Carry on Britannia" in Hawaii — was smashed 800km northeast of Cairns.

It was the British photographer's 50th day at sea since he left San Francisco last July in his second attempt to become the first solo non-stop trans-Pacific oarsman.

A spokesman for his support group said Bird was still in a terrific state of mind, but very anxious to end the voyage and get ashore.

"He's looking forward to some fresh fruit. He's sick of his freeze-dried rations," the spokesman said.

Bird said he caught the tail end of a gale on Sunday and thought he had been blown backwards away from the coast.

The ship was still very close and said he had not taken a strong wind on the Administra
tion's General's announcement.

However, it was learnt yesterday that other members of the Western front have strong reservations about the internal situation and see it as a testing of the Government's intention to achieve an internationally acceptable settlement in the territory.

MATT FLOT ACT

TO CORRECT specific errors of fact, write to: The Editor, or PO Box 1138, Johannesburg, or telephone the Editor at (011) 335-1313 between 9am and 5pm on weekdays.

We have broader complaints about the Rand Daily Mail. These can be taken up with the editor, Ombudsman, James McClurg, or the Editor's secretary.
Soldiers jailed for attack on couple
From TONY WEAVER
WINDHOEK — Three South West Africa Territory Force soldiers who raped a 62-year-old woman and beat her 68-year-old husband, have been sentenced by the Supreme Court here to an effective five years' imprisonment.

The three men, Moses Batzer, 25, Thomas David, 26, and Johnny Omoh, 21, will serve five years each for rape and six months for assault, with the sentences running concurrently.

David was also sentenced to four strokes with a cane for raping the woman twice at the couple's kraal near Ondangwa in the war zone on December 4 last year.

A fourth accused, John Scott, 19, was discharged after Mr Justice Johan Strydom found there was insufficient evidence against him.

Mr Gert Burger, for the State, told the court that cases of rape were becoming prevalent, and that 42 percent of cases dealt with by the court in 1982 had involved rape charges.

"During the past six months, some elements of the security forces, who are expected to protect local inhabitants from intimidation, have done the very opposite," he said.

The court had earlier heard that the four men went to the kraal on December 4 last year after a night of drinking and dancing in Ondangwa.

There three of them took it in turns to rape the woman while their friends held the old man outside the hut.

They had also assaulted the old man of "being Swapo" and had assaulted him brutally with their rifle butts, slapped him and kicked him.

In sentencing the three men, Mr Justice Strydom said they had terrorized the couple in a "cowardly and blatant manner"
SA's plan to drive out ANC

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, says he believes that a joint military and diplomatic strategy will drive out ANC guerrillas from neighbouring countries.

General Viljoen made this prediction in the first interview which he has granted to a foreign journalist. He recently spoke to the New York Times correspondent Joseph Lelyveld.

General Viljoen is quoted by Mr Lelyveld as saying that a civil war in Zimbabwe is a certainty and that South African forces should have pressed on and "gone to Luanda" in the 1975 Angolan war.

The ANC "will be able to have single incidents, but they will not be able to sustain a high intensity of operations for a long time," he is quoted as saying. Once the ANC's military wing was shut out of the region, "they would just not be able to operate".

Surprised by ANC

According to Mr Lelyveld, Viljoen said that if the ANC were denied bases in neighbouring territories they would only be able to infiltrate by air or sea. He said that those routes would make it almost impossible for them to infiltrate.

General Viljoen is said to have insisted on the accuracy of South Africa's claims regarding the recent air raid on a Maputo suburb. The Defence Force claimed to have hit an ANC transit house, killing at least 40, and neutralizing a missile site.

He said the South African Government had been surprised by the ANC's readiness to risk civilian casualties in the Pretoria bombing, for which the air raid had been a reprisal, writes Mr Lelyveld.

He said General Viljoen indicated that new security arrangements were in hand and that the armed forces would not present the same concentrated number of soldiers in such a position again. He said that very close to half of the Pretoria bomb casualties had military associations.

General Viljoen cited 20 attacks since 1981 and said the sabotage campaign was causing a lot of damage.

He said that he was scared that the Pretoria bombing might have been the work of non-South African professional terrorists because it was slightly too professional for the ANC.

He said this supported South Africa's contention that the ANC had links with organizations like the PLO.

He called the 1975 Angolan war a disaster and said "we should have gone to Luanda" instead of pulling back.

General Viljoen said South Africa had a lot of sympathy for the Mozambique Resistance Movement (M RM), but that the Republic could never give them complete tactical support.

He said the MRM was now self-generating, but he strongly denied that Pretoria sought the military downfall of the Machel government.

He predicted a national reconciliation in Angola if the Cuban troops departed, but he said that civil war in Zimbabwe was "sure to come". He said that the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, would soon be completely Russian-oriented.
(2) whether his parents were informed of the circumstances surrounding his death, if not why not, if so when,

(3) whether his personal belongings were returned to his parents, if so, when, if not, (a) why not and (b) where are they at present,

(4) whether an inquest into his death has been held, if so (a) when and (b) what were the findings, if not (1) why not and (2) when is it to be held?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes, Rifleman R.O. Brindle was killed on 6 June 1981 at 08h30 in the operational area.

(2) Yes during the afternoon of 6 June 1981.

(3) His personal belongings were dispatched to his parents in 4 parcels during November 1981. One of these parcels went astray and no trace could be found of it at Natal Command, where it was last seen. An investigation into the loss proved negative and the loss was explained to the parents of the deceased.

(4) No (1) In terms of the Inquest Act (Act No. 58 of 1959) inquests are not held where the cause of death is obvious and the person responsible identified from the outset. The deceased was killed in a shooting accident during a weapon inspection. The person from whose rifle the round was discharged that killed Rifleman Brindle was charged with culpable homicide and tried before the Supreme Court of SWA in Circuit of Ondangwa on 23 March 1981. The accused was found guilty and sentenced.

I may add that Mr and Mrs Brindle were informed in full by a senior officer of the circumstances surrounding the death of their son, of the identity of the accused in the case.
and the sentence imposed. Both have expressed their appreciation and have volunteered their services, if required, to undertake follow-up visits to the next-of-kin of members killed in the operational area.

**Defence Force: sports and recreational facilities**

*11* Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

What are the different categories of personnel and (b) is the policy of the South African Defence Force with regard to the use of sports and recreational facilities referred to in his reply to Questions No 8, standing over, on 1 June 1983?

**The MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

(a) White, coloured, Indian and Black members and civilian employees of the South African Defence Force, officers and other ranks, males and females, dependants and accompanied guests.

(b) The policy in itself is very comprehensive and I will thus only quote the main points which I think the hon member is after:

Swimming Pools (also where these are administered in connection with a Club or Mess) Under no circumstances will members of the two sexes of different population groups use the same swimming pool at the same time. The point of use of a swimming pool by men of different population groups is only permissible in certain circumstances.

Sport. The practice of organized sport in the S A Defence Force must be conducted uniformly and keep pace with the development of the national sport policy. Where practicable, separate unit sport clubs are to be established for the different population groups. Where numbers do not justify the establishment of separate unit sport clubs, all unit members are to belong to the same unit sport club and are to be included in teams on merit, depending on the policy of the provincial sport body concerned. Alcoholic beverages, meals and refreshments may be supplied to members of all population groups in accordance with the provisions of section 72(3) of the Liquor Act, 1973.

**Simon's Town Naval Base: swimming pool facilities**

*12* Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 8, standing over, on 1 June 1983, the officer in charge of the Simon's Town Naval Base issued certain instructions in a letter, particulars of which have been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, dealing with the use of the swimming pool facilities at this base, if so, what was the purport of the letter?

(2) Whether any complaints have been received concerning the use of these facilities by members of all race groups if so, (a) how many, (b) from whom and (c) what was the nature of the complaints and (d) response thereto.

(3) Whether he will take steps to open these facilities to members of all race groups, if not, why not, if so what steps?

**The MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

(1) Yes. It is a notice dated 28 October 1982. Therefore, already seven months old, of when the swimming pool of the Naval Base Simon's Town will open and by whom and on which days it will be used by the different population groups.

(2) Neither myself nor any of the command authorities in the S A Defence Force to which such complaints are normally addressed are aware of any complaints in connection with the arrangements for the use of the swimming pool.

(3) From the reply to part (1) of the question it is evident that the facilities have already been opened to members of all population groups.

It is the policy of the S A Defence Force to provide working, living, sport and recreational facilities on an equivalent basis to all its members irrespective of rank, population, language or sex group. Regarding the use of these facilities, this is arranged in such a manner that maximum recognition is accorded to the human dignity of each group, and to create for all an environment in which they can live and work happily. I am proud to state that members of the S A Defence Force of all the aforementioned groups have much understanding and appreciation for this policy, and that today there exists in the Defence Force a spirit of unity which can be regarded as the strongest and against our enemies. It is thus to be regretted that there are bodies at work who apparently for political gain are undermining this spirit of unity by trying to stir up members of the different population groups against each other by all kinds of imputations and insinuations purporting to amount to racial discrimination.

*Mr P A MYBURGH* Mr Speaker, I just want to ask the hon the Minister whether I heard correctly that language is also one of the criteria applied in deciding who may use certain facilities.

**The MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

Yes. It is a notice dated 28 October 1982. Therefore, already seven months old, of when the swimming pool of the Naval Base Simon's Town will open and by whom and on which days it will be used by the different population groups.

**Mr P A MYBURGH** I am speaking about facilities.

**The PRIME MINISTER** What are you doing with confidential information that is furnished to you? You ought to be ashamed of yourself. You are not to be trusted [Interjections].

*Mr P A MYBURGH* Mr Speaker on a point of order. It is permissible for the hon the Prime Minister to say directly to me across the floor of the House that I am not to be trusted with confidential information. [Interjections]

**The PRIME MINISTER** Yes, of course.

*Mr SPEAKER* Order! It is merely an opinion that is being expressed by the Prime Minister.

*Mr D J DALLING* No, Sir.

*Mr D J N MALCOMESS* The Prime Minister cannot be trusted with the future of the country.

*Mr SPEAKER* Order! The Prime Minister said the hon member is not to be trusted with information. It is merely an opinion that is being expressed by him.

*Mr B R BAMFORD* Mr Speaker on a further point of order. The hon the Prime Minister said the hon member is not to be trusted with information. It is merely an opinion that is being expressed by him. Mr Speaker, I do not consider it as being unparliamentary. If it had any relation to matters relating to the protection of the interests of the State, I would have been prepared to ask the hon the Prime Minister to withdraw the words, but only by saying that I am not to be trusted with information.

*Mr SPEAKER* The hon the Prime Minister did not say that.

*Mr B R BAMFORD* Mr Speaker on a further point of order. The hon the Prime Minister said the hon member is not to be trusted with information. It is merely an opinion that is being expressed by him. Mr Speaker, I do not consider it as being unparliamentary. If it had any relation to matters relating to the protection of the interests of the State, I would have been prepared to ask the hon the Prime Minister to withdraw the words, but only by saying that I am not to be trusted with information.
Mr. SPEAKER Order! The question referred to the question of equal language rights. It did not relate to confidential matters. [Interjections] I based my ruling on that.

Mr. P. A. MYBURGH Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. Perhaps I can help the hon. member. The hon. the Minister of Defence referred to the hon. member for Wynberg as the PPS's official spokesman on defence matters. That is exactly the same.

Mr. D. J. DALLING That is exactly the same. Mr. SPEAKER That has nothing to do with the question before the House.

Dr. A. L. BORAINE Mr. Speaker, on a further point of order. I want to raise a point of order which is in relation to the answer given by the hon. the Minister of Defence or the comment made by the hon. the Prime Minister regarding the hon. member for Wynberg. I want to take a specific point of order on the words used by the hon. the Prime Minister when he stood up and said in so many words that he did not trust the official Opposition with security information. Sir, I ask you to ask the hon. the Prime Minister to withdraw that.

Mr. SPEAKER I need not ask the hon. the Prime Minister to withdraw it. This is a matter which has already been raised in the no-confidence debate at the beginning of this year when the hon. the Prime Minister replied specifically to a speech made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. As far as I am concerned, that has nothing to do whatsoever with the present issue. It was used by the hon. the Prime Minister as a mere example. As far as I am concerned, I am restricted to the point of order raised in connection with the reply given by the hon. the Minister of Defence.

Mr. B. R. BAMFORD Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. The hon. the Prime Minister has just repeated explicitly that he does not trust the Opposition with security information.

Mr. D. J. DALLING Mr. Speaker, on a further point of order. You ruled that if that statement was made as a reflection on the Opposition in that it related to information relating to the security of the State, you would have ruled otherwise.

Mr. SPEAKER No.

Mr. D. J. DALLING Now the hon. the Prime Minister has said that the official Opposition is not to be trusted with information relating to defence.

Mr. SPEAKER He referred to security information.

Mr. D. J. DALLING That is exactly the same. Mr. SPEAKER That has nothing to do with the question before the House.

Dr. A. L. BORAINE Mr. Speaker, on a further point of order. This is a very serious point of order and I should like to make sure that I understand your ruling. That is all I am asking for. The point of order before us is the comment made by the hon. the Prime Minister in your ruling that the hon. the Prime Minister may say that as far as security information is concerned, he does not trust the official Opposition? Is that your ruling?

Mr. SPEAKER Yes, that is my ruling.

Dr. A. L. BORAINE I think it is disgraceful, with all respect.

Mr. SPEAKER The hon. member cannot say it is a disgraceful ruling. He must withdraw it.

Dr. A. L. BORAINE I withdraw it, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER As far as I am concerned the point raised by the hon. the Prime Minister in this case is obiter. It is quite obiter to the point under discussion. As far as I can remember, the hon. the Prime Minister made similar remarks during the no-confidence debate when the hon. the Leader of the Opposition addressed this House.

Dr. A. L. BORAINE Two wrongs don't make a right.

Mr. SPEAKER It was a point of view expressed by the hon. the Prime Minister and at as far as I am concerned the matter is now closed.

Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. The hon. the Chief Whip of the Government Party said when I made my statement to the House, "You are lying." Secondly he said—and the hon. the Minister of Law and Order repeated it—"You are a milkstool (meed)." [Interjections]

Mr. SPEAKER Order!
*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER. Mr Speaker, I again say that I withdraw it unconditionally, but I have given my motivation for it. [Interjections]

*Mr SPEAKER. Order! I realize that the hon. Minister furnished his reasons for having said that I am quite prepared to accept his explanation in regard to this matter as he saw it. But after he has explained it, it is still my duty to tell him to withdraw it unconditionally and without the addition of anything.

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER. Mr Speaker, under the circumstances I shall do so. [Interjections]

*Mr SPEAKER. Order!

Mr D J N MALCOMESS. You are a twister.

Mr SPEAKER. I think we can now proceed with business.

*The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS. Mr Speaker, on a point of order. Is the hon. member for Port Elizabeth Central allowed to refer to the hon. the Minister of Law and Order as a "twister"?

Mr SPEAKER. Order! Did the hon. member for Port Elizabeth Central make that remark?

Mr D J N MALCOMESS. Mr Speaker, I expressed the opinion that the hon. the Minister of Law and Order was a twister.

Mr SPEAKER. Did the hon. member say he was a twister?

Mr D J N MALCOMESS. I expressed the opinion that he was a twister.

Mr SPEAKER. Order! The hon. member must withdraw that remark.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS. I withdraw, Sir, unconditionally. [Interjections]
1. Whether the members of the committee appointed to carry out an environment impact study with regard to the proposed weapons testing site at De Hoop were satisfied, if so, when.

2. Whether a copy of the brief will be made public, if not why not, if so.

3. When it is anticipated that the committee will complete its investigation.

4. (a) Apart from the terms of reference in the price statement, the members of the committee will have their letters of appointment dated 18 May 1981, but briefing has been done by the Department of Environment Affairs.

5. It is not possible to say.
2,500 men in anti-terrorist operation

MDANTSANE — A "routine operation directed at the eradication of terrorism" was carried out by 2,500 men backed by four aircraft here early yesterday morning, according to the Commander-in-Chief of State Security in Ciskei, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe.

The operation lasted from 4 am until noon.

Men from both Ciskei and South Africa, including two South African Defence Force helicopters and the Ciskei Defence Force helicopter and Skyvan, were involved, General Sebe said.

Three people were arrested for "other" offences during the eight-hour operation, he added.

"The operation was successful and fruitful, because we proved what we wanted to prove," General Sebe said.

"We are aware of the fact that terrorists are constant in their operations. We have, however, decided on constant vigilance and we can't stop now."

"Any terrorist who has received training of any kind from the communists, and who thinks he can set foot in this region, will have himself to blame and not the armed forces of Ciskei and South Africa," General Sebe said.

According to eyewitnesses, roadblocks were set up throughout Mdantsane and also at the entrance to the city near Fort Jackson.

Cars were stopped and the occupants and vehicles were searched while the aircraft flew overhead.

Houses were also searched, it was said.

Mr Mxolisi Nokhangela, a member of the General Workers' Union, said members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service entered his home at 5:30 am.

"They confiscated union booklets, my membership card and a copy of the GWU's constitution," Mr Nokhangela said yesterday.

He added the search had made him late for work.

A short statement issued by Mr Mxolisi Utole, an official at the union's head office in Cape Town, said: "This kind of harassment will only sour relations between our union and the Ciskei Government."

An SADF spokesman said late yesterday afternoon, the SADF had nothing to add to General Sebe's comments.

He said it was understandable that the defence force would cooperate closely with independent states to solve common problems.

General Sebe said it was significant that "during the past few weeks of terrorist operations the strategy arrived at by the enemy is of international standard."

"This is a fact that we must accept. It demands more vigilance and constant surveillance of the enemy because, once we show signs of inconstancy, it is then that the enemy will strike and strike bitterly."

"We must co-ordinate our forces in Southern Africa as well as in our black states, accepting the fact that we have a very wide border that has to be covered by the forces to prevent the encroachment of trained terrorists in our territories," General Sebe said.

— DDR
MILITARY VEHICLES

Tough tests 2.14

Thanks to the arms embargo, SA now has one of the most advanced vehicle testing facilities in the world.

The Elandsfontein test centre west of Pretoria was built for Armscor over the last six years for R10m (excluding the cost of the land) It simulates virtually all combat conditions likely to be encountered by SA military vehicles, including tanks

The project was mooted when it became clear that SA would have to develop and manufacture its own military vehicles with little assistance from abroad.

Vehicle manufacturers can use the centre for testing commercial vehicles when it is not being used for military purposes.

There are three separate tracks:

☐ A 3.0 km constant speed track. It is banked to allow a vehicle to literally steer itself around the bends at speeds of up to 120 km/hour with no steering effort needed from the driver. It is designed to test handling and measure fuel consumption and operating temperatures of various components at different speeds.

☐ A 5.0 km ride and handling track. It has many sharp turns and steep inclines to test transmissions and steering and braking systems.

☐ A 3.6 km rough track, said to be the most arduous in the world. It measures the durability of high-mobility vehicles. It was laid out in 1976 to represent the capability limits of Armscor's most highly mobile vehicle at that time. In parts of the track natural features of the terrain are concreted to prevent erosion.

Other facilities include a tilting platform to determine static stability and efficiency of fuel and oil supply systems, step-climbing and ditch-crossing tests, sand and mud troughs, special surfaces with varying friction coefficients and a kilometre-long straight to measure acceleration.

An Armscor spokesman maintains that driving a given distance on these courses is the equivalent of driving 30-60 times the distance under normal operating conditions. This allows tests to be carried out quickly in a controllable, repeatable situation which cannot be achieved on public roads.

Armscor does not accept high-mobility vehicles from its suppliers unless they can survive a laid down minimum distance of testing without major breakdowns.
Ex-SAAF pay chief is jailed for fraud

A former South African Air Force paymaster has been found guilty of 234 counts of fraud and sentenced to seven years' jail by the Pretoria Regional Court.

Otto Albert Coetzter (57) had pleaded guilty to the charges, which involved R80 250.

Before the final hearing he had paid back R10 000 with interest.

He appeared originally on 616 charges, but 382 were withdrawn.

The incidents occurred between 1980 and 1982.

The charge-sheet said the offences involved the forging of claims concerning the use of private cars for business purposes, others for travelling and accommodation expenses, and forgery involving salaries.

Passing sentence, the magistrate, Mr A G H Bouwer, said that although Coetzter had offered to pay back the money, the State would still lose in the long run.

The court could not be sure that he would have a job and earn enough to pay back the amount.
SADF will allow public on Robben Island, says Malan

Political Correspondent

The public will be granted access to Robben Island and its harbour when the Defence Force takes over from the SADF. Police Services, the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan told the Assembly yesterday.

The Minister of Justice, Mr H.J. Coetsee, said no date had yet been fixed for the transfer of the island.

Mr Malan and Mr Coetsee were answering questions put to them by Mr H.M.J. van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay) and Mr K.D. Durr (NP Matjiesfontein).

Mr Coetsee said work on Leeukop Prison, which was to be the substitute for Robben Island, had fallen in priority because of the need to renovate and construct other prisons.

The Prisons Services had been on the island since April 1961 and over 22 years had done everything possible to preserve important historical buildings and to conserve nature.

SECURITY

Mr Coetsee said Robben Island had a very low rainfall in comparison with Cape Town and vicinity, and it depended on brackish water from boreholes for its fresh water supply. Fresh water had to be ferried to the island when the climate was unfavourable.

Mr Malan said it was impossible to supply conclusive answers to questions as the island would not be under SADF control for several years to come.

In the meantime he could not say the SADF would, as a matter of course, consult with the Department of Environment Affairs and other departments concerned with nature conservation and the preservation of historical buildings.

Subject to security requirements, the public would have access to the island and harbour.
Kruger crew 'hesitant' over collision turn

Staff Reporter

THE officers of the watch on the bridge of the SAS President Kruger were hesitant when ordered to turn inwards on the frigate's last, fatal manoeuvre, because it contained "an element of danger."

This was said in a sworn statement by Sub-Lieutenant Abraham Mentjes, second officer of the Watch (OW) at the time of the collision and one of the key witnesses at the inquest of Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb today.

From memory

The statement made by Sub-Lieutenant Mentjes last June, was read by his counsel, Mr L A Piemar.

The statement was made from memory and he was not 100 percent sure of all the details leading up to the collision, Sub-Lieutenant Mentjes said.

In the statement Sub-Lieutenant Mentjes said the President Kruger successfully executed an inwards turn towards the Tafelberg on a manœuvre just before the one which ended in the collision.

"Both I and Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock were not satisfied with the order (to turn inwards) and Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock, in my hearing, asked the operations room whether, if he considered it necessary, he could rather turn outwards."

"We were hesitant over this as it contained an element of danger," Sub-Lieutenant Mentjes said.

He told the inquest that the turn was started and then he noted that the Tafelberg was on a true course of 180 degrees from the Kruger's position.

He said that at this stage there was an order from the operations room to steer a course of 180 degrees.

"At this I mentioned to Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock that the Tafelberg was on 180 degrees in my hearing. Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock conveyed this information to the operations room.

"The answer from Lieutenant Smith (FPO in the ops room at the time of the collision) over the loudspeaker was 'that cannot be'."

"Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock reaffirmed the information I heard Lieutenant Smith react to this and he said, 'Come 20 degrees more to the right'." Sub-Lieutenant Mentjes said.

(Proceeding)

Leading SA musician
Werner Krupski dies at 54

By MICK BERRY
Staff Reporter

WERNER KRUPSKI, one of the country's top musicians, has died aged 54.

He leaves his wife, well-known singer Verushka, and daughter Tamara, 7.

He was musical director for EMI and later musical director for Teal Records. He was often involved in radio and television work, both as a musical arranger and a jazz pianist of note.

It was as a writer, arranger and producer that he made his talents deepen in the music industry. His name is attached to more than 30 albums, featuring work with Johnny Gibson, Eddie Calvert, Bobby Angel and, of course, his wife.

There can be few people who do not own a record which did not involve Mr Krupski as writer, arranger, producer.
No freedom yet for 6 in Seychelles

The Star's Foreign News Service

NAIROBI — After the failure of his bid to exchange three jailed mercenaries for the three ANC men executed in Pretoria last Thursday, the Seychelles leader, Mr. Albert Rene has begun reviewing the cases of scores of his soldiers who have been detained after a mutiny last August.

But Seychelles sources say he is unlikely at this time to review the cases of the six white mercenaries who were captured after taking part in a Seychelles coup attempt mounted from South Africa in November 1981.

The six are Jeremiah Puren, Aubrey Brooks, Roger England, Bernard Carey, Robert Sims and South African Martin Dolmecch.

They escaped from their cells in Mahe jail when it came under mortar fire from the mutineers, but when offered freedom in return for their support, they refused.

Then Dolmecch released a captured Seychelles army officer and helped direct a counter attack which resulted in the prisoners' recapture.

Conditions for the mercenaries have since improved and they were allowed visitors.

Search still on for...

The Star's Foreign News Service

PERTH — The search for British rower Pete Birkinshaw in heavy seas off the Great Barrier Reef.

Mr. Birkinshaw (30), a London photographer who set out August 23 last year to try and become the first person to row across the Pacific, has been in radio contact every day.

He said yesterday that his boat, Helo-on, was running aground on Saturday night. The boat is built from an old World War 2 lifeboat and is self-righting.

Several boats left Lizard Island at first light and insisted that Birkinshaw was alive.
Missing soldier's dad still in doubt

By JOHN MILLER

Father of Corporal Andrew Strauss, who disappeared seven months ago after being dropped 50km from his SADF operational base, does not believe claims of emotional immaturity in his son.

Mr W Strauss, speaking from Aliwal North, said in reaction to a report in a Sunday newspaper, that he found it strange that only after seven months has a reason been advanced for his son's disappearance.

The report said Cpl Strauss was previously forced to quit a course in a specialist unit because he was "emotionally immature".

It said he had not returned to the Omega base because he was upset about his failure in the course.

After committing several offences Cpl Strauss was forced to undertake a 10km walk as a punishment soon after he returned to the operational area.

Mr Strauss said he could not understand why the Defence Force was not able to tell him exactly what his son had done wrong.

"I've pleaded with the Defence Force from the beginning to find out what my son did wrong but they refused to give me any answers.

"All I want to know is why he was punished and why after seven months I've still not been told the truth."

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force refused to comment yesterday but said that the Defence Force was in regular contact with Mr Strauss and his family.
Danes may charge airline over arms for SA

The Star's Foreign News Service

COPENHAGEN - Danish Special Branch police said today that they were prepared to press charges against top executives of the Scandinavian Airline System (SAS) cargo division after last week's discovery of Austrian arms bound for Johannesburg.

In Vienna it was learnt that the Austrian Customs authorities released the crates containing 700 kg of hand guns and shotguns for export after only a cursory examination at Vienna Airport.

A Foreign Office official in Copenhagen said: "There is no doubt that the Austrian authorities did not move to stop the shipment.

"The cargo documents, apart from the fact that they have false consignees and addressers, make no secret that the crates contain arms."

The discovery of two crates of pistols at Copenhagen Airport destined for South Africa has been followed by the Danish Special Branch revealing that South African Airways cargo planes had already carried at least two shipments.

Last week, acting on a tipoff from a cargo worker, Danish police found two crates containing 300 9 mm pistols in a hangar at Copenhagen Airport.

The crates had been flown to the SAS cargo terminal from Vienna and were addressed to a firm in Johannesburg. Danish police said the two previous shipments had the same sender and addresser.

Danish CID chief, Inspector Jorgen Fredriksen, said: "The crates we opened contained Parabellum, Baretta and Enger pistols and several shotguns."

They were addressed to Austro Engineering, Industria North, Johannesburg.

In Johannesburg, a spokesman for Austro Engineering, Mr. K Roethlisberger, said he had not heard about the confiscation.
Swiss police hold KGB agent

Red spy is linked to Gerhardt

Mail Correspondent

GENEVA.

THE announcement yesterday of the arrest of a Russian spy in Zurich some months ago has shed new light on KGB spying in the South African Navy.

Swiss police yesterday announced the arrest of an alleged Soviet agent who was due to pick up microfilmed South African military secrets from the wife of SA Navy Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, near a Zurich museum in January this year.

Both Commodore Gerhardt, who was officer commanding the Simonstown naval base, and his Swiss-born wife Ruth, are being held by the SA Security Police under section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

The alleged agent, a 48-year-old Soviet citizen whom the Swiss authorities refused to identify, and who entered Switzerland with false papers, is expected to go on trial soon charged with military espionage against a third country, forging documents, and violation of Switzerland's aliens law.

The Swiss Department of Justice parted only slightly the veil of secrecy which has been imposed on the circumstances which led to the arrest of Commodore Gerhardt.

A spokesman for Switzerland's Federal Justice and Police Department in Bern said the man was arrested on January 25 by Swiss agents outside the Kunsthalle in Zurich after a tip-off from South African security officials.

He was waiting to pick up South African naval secrets, believed to include details of the naval communications facilities at Silvermine, from 48-year-old Ruth Gerhardt.

The next day the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, made a dramatic announcement in Cape Town, saying that Commodore Gerhardt and his wife had 'been detained in connection with the passing of military secrets to the Soviet Union.'
Gerhardt's may soon appear in court

By Peter Sullivan, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A former Simonstown naval dockyard commander and his wife are expected to appear in court soon after their arrest in January in connection with allegations involving spying for Russia.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, confirmed today that investigations which followed the arrest of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, of the South African Navy, and his wife, Ruth, had reached an advanced stage.

He said the police docket had been handed to the Cape Attorney-General and the matter was now in the hands of the Department of Justice.

Yesterday, Swiss authorities said that a third alleged spy — whose identity has not been disclosed — was to appear in a Zurich court. He will be charged with military espionage for Russia, forging documents — he entered Switzerland with false papers — and violation of laws governing aliens.

The man was arrested the day before the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, disclosed in January that Commodore Gerhardt, the officer commanding Simonstown Naval Base, was thought to be a Russian spy.

Swiss authorities say the man to appear in court there was arrested in the Zurich Art Museum while allegedly waiting to meet another agent and receive microfilms of "secret South African documents pertaining to military matters."

He was allegedly waiting for Mrs Ruth Gerhardt. She has dual Swiss and South African nationality.

Mrs Gerhardt was arrested before the alleged meeting could take place — but was detained in secret so that the Russians would not get wind of the action and call off the rendezvous. Swiss Justice Ministry officials said.

They added that legal proceedings had been instituted against Commodore Gerhardt and his wife, and they would be arrested if they ever entered Switzerland.
We won’t hang Gerhardt’s wife

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.

The South African Government has given the Swiss Government an indirect assurance that suspected Russian spy, Mrs Ruth Gerhardt, will not be executed if she is found guilty of passing military secrets to the Soviet Union.

This is the latest development in the dramatic espionage saga which first came to light on January 20 this year when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced that Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, and his Swiss-born wife, Ruth, had been detained in terms of the Internal Security Act in connection with allegations that they had spied for Russia.

The couple are expected to be brought to court shortly in what could be one of the most sensational espionage trials in South African history.

 cmd. Gerhardt, however, had been arrested shortly before leaving the camp on the grounds of suspected espionage.

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The announcement earlier this week that the South African anti-aircraft director, Mr. S. A. Visser, was to receive the winner of the South African Institute of Defence Studies’ award for his work in military security, has sparked speculation in South Africa about the possibility of a tandem trial involving South African military officials.

According to a source close to the Ministry of Defence, a South African official, who was arrested last week, is likely to be charged with attempting to pass military secrets to the South African Institute of Defence Studies. The source also suggested that the official, who is said to have been working closely with the Institute, may have been involved in the alleged espionage.

The official, who is still being held, is reportedly suspected of having passed sensitive military information to a foreign intelligence agency.

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The government has been under pressure to disclose more information about the alleged espionage, but has refused to do so, citing national security concerns.

The case has raised questions about the extent of espionage and intelligence activities within South Africa, particularly in relation to its military and defence sectors.

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The South African Government has been facing intense scrutiny over its handling of the espionage case, with critics alleging that the government has been slow to respond and that the couple’s actions were part of a broader intelligence operation.

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The South African Institute of Defence Studies, which was established in 1978, has a mandate to promote research and analysis on defence and security issues. It has played a significant role in shaping South Africa’s defence policies and strategies.

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The government has been criticized for its handling of the espionage case, with some arguing that it has failed to adequately address the issue and that the couple’s actions were part of a broader intelligence operation.

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The case has raised questions about the extent of espionage and intelligence activities within South Africa, particularly in relation to its military and defence sectors.
Swiss did ask about Gerhardt

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee, last month confirmed that the Swiss Government had approached the South African Government to ask whether it was likely the death sentence would be imposed on suspected Russian spy, Mrs Ruth Gerhardt

Mr Coetsee was reacting to a report in the Mail yesterday that South Africa had given the Swiss an indirect assurance Mrs Gerhardt would not be executed if found guilty of passing military secrets to the Soviet Union

Mr Coetsee said the South African Government had told the Swiss Government it was generally known the South African courts had not before imposed the death penalty for crimes which included a mandatory death sentence unless such a crime was particularly serious

But the executive did not prescribe to, nor interfere with the courts and no guarantees could be given

The full text of Mr Coetsee's statement reads: 'Today's edition of the Rand Daily Mail carried a report to the effect that South Africa has given the Government of Switzerland certain assurances relating to the prosecution of Commodore and Mrs Dietrich Gerhardt

"According to the Rand Daily Mail, reports from Switzerland quoted a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman as having said that Switzerland had received unofficial assurances from South Africa that the crime with which Mrs Gerhardt would be charged would not carry the death penalty and that the assertion was confirmed last night by the Swiss Ambassador to South Africa, Mr C H Bruggmann

"The report also quotes the ambassador as having said that 'the South African Government has let us know that it is not customary to execute people where there is no loss of life resulting from their crimes

"The position is as follows: (A) The Attorney-General of the Cape Province Division of the South African Supreme Court will decide in his discretion on the crime or crimes with which the Gerhardts will be charged, which in his function in terms of South African law, South Africa has not given any assurances relating to the nature of the crimes with which they will be charged

"(B) It is fundamental to the South African legal system that the judiciary is independent of the executive and legislative branches of government. The executive neither prescribes to, nor interferes with the courts in the execution of their functions including their function in the imposition of sentence for crimes. It is generally known that the South African courts have not in the past imposed the death penalty for crimes which do not carry the mandatory death sentence. Unless such a crime was of a particularly serious nature'

At a result of Press reports following the arrest of the Gerhardts to the effect that the South African Government could be requested to withdraw the Swiss Government which regards Mrs Gerhardt as a Swiss national, as is customary for countries which have abolished the death sentence, whether this was indeed a likelihood

In its response, the South African Government informed the Swiss Government of the considerations contained in paragraph (A) and intimated that it was not possible to give any guarantees in respect of possible findings and the likely sentence of the appropriate South African court,' Mr Coetsee said

Controversial oil by controversial British artist Francis Bacon

Probing perks
LATEST trends in executive remuneration may be fostering excessive consumption. This fear was expressed by the chairman of the Defence Research Board, Dr Zac de Beer, at a seminar organised by the Wits Business School on compensation management this week. A full report on the seminar appears on Page 7

The Tate in London and the Metropolitan Museum in New York. This is the first time that a Bacon has been bought for a public collection in South Africa

The Mail London Bureau reports that Bacon is a controversial figure whose work is alternately praised and loathed by art critics

Dublin-born, he now works from the Essex village of Wivenhoe. His paintings sell for upwards to £170,000, and many examples of his work hang in the major galleries of Europe, America and Australia. Since his first one-man
Missing soldier’s father has query

An Alwal North father whose son disappeared after being forced to do a 50 km punishment march through the Nambja operational area says he wants to help the young man solve any problems he might have.

But Mr Wiets Strauss said he had one burning question to ask the Defence Force.

"Why was my son punished on the border?"

Corporal Andries Strauss, a member of the Defence Force for three years, went missing in October last year after being dropped 50 km from his camp, Omega, and ordered to walk back.

Mr Strauss said he also questioned the alleged mental instability of his son, which was mentioned in a Sunday Times newspaper report.

"The Defence Force must bring me evidence of this — why should I read about it in a newspaper report?" asked an irate Mr Strauss from his Cape home.

"My son must know that he is always welcome in my home. I want to help him solve his problems if he has any."

Mr Strauss said he had spent the last seven months scouring South Africa.

"It has cost me a lot of money. I have travelled extensively to try and find my son. I have not heard from him all this time."

Mr Strauss said he was conducting the search himself, and had not requested help from private investigators.

"But while he is not here to answer for himself, I will defend him no matter what he has done," said Mr Strauss.
Warnings a prelude to attack — Masire

The Star's Foreign News Service

GABORONE — South African warnings to neighbouring states not to harbour nationalist guerrillas had created a "suspicion" that South Africa was psychologically preparing the world for attacks against Botswana, President Ketut Masire of Botswana said yesterday.

Addressing a Press conference in Gaborone, Dr Masire said Botswana had never been directly warned by Pretoria not to offer facilities to insurgents of the African National Congress.

"Botswana was never approached on this matter. Instead of conducting interviews through the Press, the South African Government must talk to us," Dr Masire said.

Botswana was willing to listen to what South Africa had to say if South Africa wanted to talk, he said.

His statement follows closely on a statement released by the office of the President dismissing suggestions that Botswana was considering signing a non-aggression treaty with South Africa.
Defence
role of industry

Defence Reporter

SOUTH AFRICAN industrialists will have to provide their own "first line of defence" against terrorist attacks, the Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting of the Industrialists' Association at Kempton Park, General Malan said the country provided such a multitude of possible targets that the government's security organizations could not provide proper protection without the help of the industrialists themselves.

He prefaced his remarks by stating that the external threat to South Africa consisted of two parts:

**Threat**

- The Angolan-based "current terrorist threat" and projected conventional attacks against South West Africa and South Africa.
- Russian support to "certain neighbouring countries" which enhanced their ability to provide sanctuaries for terrorists and weapon stockpiles.

The internal threat consisted of attacks on both rural and urban targets, and "terrorism, though it may seem so, is never senseless violence. It is a symbolic act directed at objects such as buildings or people, or both," General Malan said.

**Targets**

He noted that black leaders were all targets for assassination and so, it appeared, were "other politicians and military leaders in South Africa."

However, "the terrorist leaders and those who house and actively help them must harbour no illusions about the consequences that assassination attacks in South Africa will have for them," because the consequences on the South African population will set in motion a reaction for which the murderers and the lands which give them sanctuary cannot make allowance.

South Africa was not "a Portugal, an Angola, a Mozambique or a Rhodesia." Terrorism would not bring solutions.

**Destabilization**

Industrially, South Africa "presents hundreds of potential targets to terrorists you are especially threatened because you as industrialists stand in the way of economic destabilization."

"The range of targets in a highly-industrialized country such as South Africa, and the limitations of manpower and finance, however, make it impossible for the government's permanent security agencies to provide an impregnable defence. Therefore the first line of defence, namely the protection of your premises, should be provided for by yourselves."

General Constand Viljoen is almost certainly correct in his assessment of the military balance of power in southern Africa. As the economic powerhouse of the region, SA naturally has equipped itself with virtually the entire arsenal required to stave off a concerted, conventional assault by its enemies.

So it is extremely difficult to imagine armies hundreds of thousands strong — deploying thousands of armoured vehicles and hundreds of modern aircraft, artillery pieces and sophisticated missiles — confronting each other in some kind of European-style showdown over territory and ideology. But standing armies are not created unless someone is daring enough to think the unthinkable — and since the collapse of the Portuguese empire the ring of emnity surrounding SA has tightened. Accordingly, the SADF is fulfilling no more than its proper function in assuring its preparedness for battles that no one hopes will come — but which certain interests in and outside Africa are doing their best to encourage.

During the past 10 years, weapons have flooded into the sub-continent in ever-increasing quantities. Viljoen, writing in the bulletin of Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies, has said that since 1977 the tank forces of potentially hostile states had increased by 300% to a total of about 1,000, combat aircraft strength had grown by 220% to about 500, and military manpower had increased by 300% to approximately 270,000.

He could have extended his figures. According to one source, Soviet supplies alone to Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia over the last few years consisted of 135 combat aircraft, 527 tanks, 704 armoured cars, 776 armoured personnel carriers and 730 medium artillery pieces. Even weak Botswana received 30 armoured cars.

In addition, sophisticated anti-aircraft missile systems, plus the loan of surrogate troops and technicians able to maintain and operate them, have been supplied in unknown quantities. It is not for nothing that the SA Air Force's recent attack on ANC targets near Maputo included a suppression strike on a Mozambique missile base.

It is statistics such as these that lie behind warnings by Viljoen and Defence Minister Magnus Malan that the potential for conventional war does exist. Largely cut off from foreign sources of arms, the country has spent billions developing its own production industry. Much of generating their own momentum towards war. Sooner or later, some heavily armed states may carry away military euphoria and miscalculates its chances.

This has been demonstrated time and again in the Middle East. There, despite Israel's frequently demonstrated military superiority, the cycle of violence and war seems never-ending. A similar cycle could strike southern Africa — particularly as potential opponents would hope that large-scale insurrections within SA would break out as soon as war was launched, and would sap this country's fighting power.

It is difficult to fault Viljoen's assessment of the threat. What we can be faulted is Pretoria's contention that the threat results solely from Soviet ambitions — the "total onslaught" theory.

A large, if not the largest, proportion of the threat arises from policies that alienate the bulk of SA's population, destroy sympathy for us overseas, and cut us off from sources of arms, reinforcement and the possibility of alliances.

So while it is commendable that SA should ensure a modern strike and defence capability, it is up to the politicians to make those real internal reforms that alone can defuse the southern African time-bomb.
Bonus Bond system is 'necessary and desirable' — PFP

GOVT MIGHT SCRAP BONDS

By Tos Wentzel,
Political Correspondent

THE Government's controversial and highly lucrative Bonus Bond scheme, which has reportedly attracted millions of South Africans in the six years of its existence, is in for a possible change. It was the specula-
tion in Nationalist circles that others were strongly opposed to the continued operation of the scheme, which was devised to encourage savings. It was announced recently that 21 million prizes worth more than R1 billion have already been awarded. The scheme was inaugurated in June 1977. About 13000 prizes are awarded each month.

Opposed

However, the Progressive Federal Party came out in strong defence of the bonus bond scheme during its national conference in Mr. Harry Schwartz. Schwartz said he was not opposed to the scheme, but that it was necessary and that the money from the bond scheme should be used for proper purposes. He also said that if the money was distributed to individuals, the scheme would be a disaster.

It was disclosed recently that the money from the bond scheme was not used only for defence, but that it went into the general revenue fund. "The bonus bond scheme is necessary and the money should be used properly," Mr. Schwartz said. He also pointed out that if the money was not used properly, the scheme could be a disaster.

It was clear from the conference that the Progressive Federal Party was not opposed to the bonus bond scheme, but that it was opposed to the way the money was being used. The party called for a thorough look at the whole system and for a change in the way the money was being distributed.
PW: I'll drop Bonus Bonds if....

By BRIAN POTTINGER.

THE Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, stepped into the raging Bonus Bond controversy yesterday by pledging to drop the scheme if alternative ways could be found of raising money for defence and other purposes.

This followed an announcement that government and church leaders were to meet soon for talks which could end the multi-million rand Bonus Bond scheme.

Intense church and political pressures have confronted the Government in the wake of wide publicity that the proceeds from Bonus Bonds do not go directly to the SADF but into the general State kitty.

Mr Botha also revealed that a meeting between himself and church leaders would take place soon, possibly early in August.

The Prime Minister said: "The issue is being investigated very thoroughly but all people will appreciate that if changes are brought about they cannot take place overnight."

Separate fund

"I hope that until such time as the Government has had a chance to discuss the issue with church leaders, it will be left in the hands of the Government."

Mr Botha said since the introduction of the Bonus Bond system five years ago there had been continuing differences of opinion about the issue, "especially in church circles."

Bonus Bond proceeds had not proved adequate for the heavy financing required for the defence of country.

From Mr Botha's statement it is clear that whatever steps the Government may consider with regard to the bonds, they will be cautious ones.

Mr Botha's statement followed a sustained Conservative Party attack on the Bonus Bond system.

The party claims the system leaves the way open for the establishment of lotteries for other purposes — something which is unacceptable.

Meanwhile the Progressive Federal Party has demanded that a separate fund be established to raise money especially for defence purposes and a number of churches have repeated their objections to Bonus Bonds.

Oppose

The Bonus Bond scheme has been under intense scrutiny by the Department of Finance for some time and finance officials have expressed qualms to a parliamentary select committee about its marketing.

There is no indication, however, that the scheme should be scrapped in its entirety.

The manager of the Bonus Bond scheme, Mr Danie Poolman, yesterday rejected speculation that the scheme might be dumped.

It is likely that the departments of Finance and Defence would oppose the scrapping of the system which has already brought R500 million into the State kitty.

The PFP spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwartz, has strongly supported the principle of the Bonus Bond system to raise money for Defence, but has argued that it should be a specific SADF fund.
Gerhardt's mystery friend slips net

THIRD MAN IN SPY DRAF

By NEIL HOOPER

A "THIRD MAN" may have helped Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, his wife, Ruth, and the German "confession" escape from South Africa.

"A THIRD MAN" may have helped Commodore Dieter Gerhardt and his wife, Ruth, escape from South Africa.

The third man, whom the West Germans described as "an agent of the South African secret service," may have helped the couple to escape from South Africa.

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The third man, whom the West Germans described as "an agent of the South African secret service," may have helped the couple to escape from South Africa.
SADF ‘spent R4m on SWA medical aid’

Defence Reporter

The security forces spent more than R4-million on medical aid for the population of Ovamboland and Kaokoland — the only active parts of the operational area — during 1982.

These figures, originally released by Brigadier Gert van Niekerk, Chief of Staff Force Employment of the South West Africa Territory Force, are quoted in the latest issue of the armed forces journal Paraus.

Brigadier Van Niekerk noted that “certain organizations” unwittingly or unwittingly gave unbalanced publicity to alleged misconduct by individual members of the security forces.

It was a pity that the good the security forces did received the same degree of mention”, he said.

According to Brigadier Van Niekerk, the following figures apply to Ovamboland and Kaokoland:

- Of the 58 doctors active in the two homelands, 49 are members of the security forces stationed there.
- All dentists, veterinary surgeons and psychologists in the territories are members of the security forces.
- Of the eight pharmacists active in Ovamboland, five are members of the security forces.
- A total of 26 medical clinics, using about 12 tons of medical supplies a month, have been set up primarily to minister to the needs of the local population in both areas.
- Brigadier Van Niekerk said the following services were rendered to the local population:
  - Military doctors treated 248,246 patients in the Ovamboland and Kaokoland clinics. Of these, 72.5 percent were members of the local population who received free medical supplies worth nearly R3,400,000.
  - Military dentists provided free dental services worth nearly R136,000 to the local population.
THE Opposition finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, leapt to the defence of bonus bonds yesterday with an appeal to the government not to abandon the prize-draw scheme.

Mr Schwarz criticized the weekend statement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, which has cast doubt over the future of the five-year-old project.

Mr Botha's surprise announcement that the scheme might be abandoned follows renewed controversy about bonus bonds, instituted to help fund increased defence spending.

Conservative Afrikaans circles condemned the scheme at the outset as a lottery, while it was attacked from the left as paying for the defence of apartheid. Then a parliamentary committee on which Mr Schwarz served disclosed that proceeds were paid into general government funds and were not used exclusively for defence.

This led the Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, to issue a statement saying the bonus bond scheme verged on an unacceptable State lottery.

'Not committed'

Mr Botha said at the weekend that the government was not committed to the bonus bond scheme and was prepared to drop it if a better way could be devised of financing defence and other State needs.

Earlier this month the scheme was vigorously defended by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, who said "excellent" results had enabled increased defence spending without major tax increases or drastic cuts in other State expenditure.

Mr Schwarz, whose original suggestion led to the institution of bonus bonds, said Mr Botha's statement had done the worst thing for any investment — undermined confidence in it.

People were now thinking about redeeming their bonds and he asked what would happen to bond sales when post offices opened today.

Mr Schwarz appealed to Mr Botha and Mr Horwood to restore confidence in bonus bonds by stating at the earliest opportunity that the scheme would continue.

He suggested that the money be used specifically for defence by channeling it into the Special Defence Fund, which was now properly audited and "in order" after the problems of the Information scandal days.

Mr Schwarz said the rise of the CP was possibly one of the main reasons why the government was backing away from bonus bonds.

"The government is over-sensitive and is over-reacting. In the last two elections nobody has really voted against the National Party because of bonus bonds."

Stake not lost

The lottery argument had died away until revived by the CP. Bonus bonds were not a lottery because the original stake was not lost. All that happened was that part of the interest payable was set aside for prize draws.

Mr Schwarz said nearly R600-million had been invested in bonus bonds.

Apart from finding other sources of funds for defence, the government would have to borrow money to repay these bonds if the scheme were to be abandoned. This could mean higher taxes, a compulsory loan levy or a new issue of government stock which might affect interest rates.

Mr Schwarz dismissed as ridiculous Mr Botha's contention that bonus bonds had been instituted by a previous government.

It was a Nationalist government in which both Mr Botha and Mr Horwood had served, he said.

- Bonus bond probe, page 2
Churches opposed

would approve an alternative method of raising funds for the Government, provided this had no gambling associations.

A spokesman for the Presbyterian Church in South Africa said his church had not taken a stand.

"We are deeply involved in issues in South Africa which we feel to be of much greater importance than the Bonus Bond controversy," he said.

SUPPORTED

"For this reason we have not discussed Bonus Bonds at all."

The only Afrikaans church which supported the bonds, the Nederduitsche Hervormde Kerk, might reconsider its support.

Professor J P "Bart" Oberholzer, chairman of the Commission of the General Assembly of the church, said the commission was concerned that Bonus Bond funds did not go solely to defence.

He said the fact that the funds were to go to defence had played a great part in his church's original stand. The commission would ask for a "plain explanation" on why the public had been told of the change in the funds only after such a long time.

RENEWED

The Rev Austin Massey, general-secretary to the citizenship department of the Methodist Church, said they had taken a decision in 1930 to "vigorously oppose" lotteries of any kind, including state lotteries and premium bonds.
HAVING a good product to sell is part of the secret of commercial success.

The rest of the secret is to find the right customers and when Armscor starts pushing out into the world arms trade it will have to live with the fact that this is likely to be one of its main problems.

Another problem is that many arms purchases by smaller nations are tied to military aid programmes. It is not unusual for a smaller country to be given credit or cash for arms purchases so long as it buys the products of the country which loaned it the money in the first place.

In addition, the Armscor salesmen will have to bear two other burdens peculiar to their trade.

By WILLEM STEENKAMP

And what might be called the "invisibility factor" is likely to play a leading role in this regard.

Much South African equipment is of good quality and fairly cheap, and no doubt many countries would buy "Made in RSA" equipment except that they fear international disapproval for acquiring arms made in the land of apartheid.

Distinctively South African-produced items — such as armoured and mine-protected vehicles and the G-5/6 artillery pieces — might be hard to dispose of, although no doubt ways could be found around this obstacle.

The arms salesmen will also have to think smaller rather than be over-ambitious and concentrate on the invisible and relatively cheap items rather than department store approach, as it were.

Nations who are sensitive about anti-apartheid pressure but with money to spend would probably be most interested in the "invisible" or low-profile items, such as the Kakri air-to-air guided missile, which is designed for use on Mirage jet fighters, and electronic equipment.

The Kakri has great sales potential if it is as good as has been claimed, since various marks of Mirage are widely used.

ROCKET It is probable the launcher is not as important as the missile itself, which has a maximum range of 22.5km and is said to be better armed and more lethal than the equivalent Russian BM-21.

FREQUENCY-HOPPING DEVICES These devices make it almost impossible to monitor battlefield radio transmissions in time to take suitable action.

NIGHTSIGHTS FOR RIFLES All over the world are making increasing use of poor-visibility sights, and Armscor claims to have developed one of the best night sights in the world.

FIELD KITCHENS Armscor is said to have done a thriving trade in these mobile cooker units already.

KITS FOR UP-DATING EXISTING WEAPONRY, SUCH AS MIRAGES, IMPALAS AND CENTURIONS Recent up-dating and battle-testing has provided Armscor with great experience in rejuvenating and improving some items of existing equipment.

Payment, of course, need not necessarily be in money. Perhaps South Africa would be willing to take payment in kind rather than in cash — a tankful of oil for a shipload of arms, say?

The Russians have been doing this for years which is why prawns are no longer the poor man's food in Mozambique.
It is a fact that South Africa is an outlier in the literal sense of the word. It has been banned or expelled by most world organisations, no country is willing to sign a military treaty with it — in spite of compelling reasons to do so — and many governments are not willing to buy weapons of war from it. The state of affairs will have a strong bearing on the question of what Armescon will sell and to whom.

At least one overseas arms magazine has carried a Belgian-based firm's advertisement for an infantry fighting vehicle which looks surprisingly like the Ratel, and Armescon sources are sanguine about the chances of making at least some such deals. However, it is likely Armescon, used by many Third World countries, poorer nations, or those which are committed to buying heavy equipment elsewhere in terms of a military aid agreement, would probably be a good market for relatively low-cost, low-technology items such as

- THE 127mm VALKRI
- SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION Armescon produces a wide range of ammunition, hand-grenades, flares, mortar-bombs and similar munitions, all battle-tested
- SAMIL BASIC CHASSIS They are of recent design and thoroughly tested
it way to raise State money; better than racing, say Argus readers.

Save the Bonds!

Staff Reporters
KEEP the Bonus Bonds! That's the message to the Government from Argus readers who swamped our switchboard for hours to give their views.

Of more than 200 readers who managed to get through to the newsdesk, only 20 said they thought the scheme should be abolished.

All the rest said "Keep the Bonds!" And more calls were coming in today.

Most readers who telephoned have no objection to the money raised by the bond scheme being used for purposes other than defence.

Many believe this is desirable.

A woman who said she was a doctor of literature and a "P W Botha person" as well as a member of the NG Kerk, said it would be "ridiculous" to cancel the Bonus Bond scheme as it did so much good.

"If they allow horse racing why not Bonus Bonds?" she asked.

Taxes up.
Very few people said they could think of a better way to raise money for State projects.

Many said they were sure taxes would go up if Bonus Bonds were scrapped.

The attitude of some churches towards Bonus Bonds was severely criticized by several callers.

"Not everybody believes in churches — why should they get the final say on such issues?" Mr A. Butler, of University Estate, said.

Not hungry.
Mr P. T. Burger of Belhar said he was a Christian but did not agree with the stand taken by some churches.

"Families don't go hungry because of Bonus Bonds. People don't lose money like they do with horse racing," he said.

Others accused the NG Kerk of being hypocritical because of its opposition to the (Turn to Page 3, col 1)
Pleas for end to ‘bungle’ on bonds

Political Correspondent

OPPOSITION pressure for retention of the bonus bond scheme mounted yesterday as party spokesmen accused the government of bungling and deception.

Both the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party said bonus bonds should not be abolished merely because the government had failed to explain that not all the proceeds were used for defence.

They said the government should pay the money into a special fund for defence purposes instead of jeopardising a popular and worthwhile scheme.

The chief opposition defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg) and the NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw, said, 'the bond system should be put on a sound footing, not abolished.'

The opposition finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said opponents of defence bonds should realise that the alternatives were higher taxes or reduced spending on defence and social services.

Their strong reaction followed a statement by the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, that bonus bonds were unpopular in church circles and would be abolished if the government could devise a suitable alternative to the scheme.

Controversy

Mr Botha's statement came after renewed controversy about the defence bond scheme when it emerged that the money was not used exclusively for defence but was paid into special government funds.

Conservative opponents, whose objections to the scheme were not as a prize-draw lottery have been overcome by their apathy to buy defence projects, then repeated their criticism of the scheme.

Mr Myburgh said yesterday that defence bonus bonds were an ideal way of enabling the Defence Force to buy modern equipment and update obsolete systems.

'Worried'

People had become worried and confused about learning that the money was being used "to prop up apartheid regulations." They included young servicemen who had invested enthusiastically and were livid at learning that they had been misled.

Three UK joggers die

LONDON - Three middle-aged runners had died yesterday in an "fun run" marathon staged on the hottest day of the year in many parts of Britain, organizers reported yesterday.

John Jhiff, 50, collapsed from an apparent heart attack into the arms of a friend after completing 19kms of a 21km run at Colchester.

Mr Barry Norris, 45, collapsed after running 6kms at Sheffield. He revived briefly after a policeman gave him

Cape July 

By INTUITION

THE Cape-trained Grey Stella Maris is this year's "dream horse" for the Rothmans July, which has inspired support from small punters throughout the country.

One Natal punter stands to win R250 000 if the dream comes true.

Last year the "dream woman from the Free State" correctly predicted: "I'm sure..."
end to 'bungle on bonds

Political Correspondent

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"Worried"

People had become worried and confused on learning that the money was being used to "prop up apartheid regulations." They included young service men who had invested enthusiastically and were livid at learning that they had been misled.

"Any suggestion to stop the sale of bonus

*** To page 2

Prince William, who turns one today, with his father, the Prince of Wales, in an official photograph taken at Kensington Palace. William's parents are on a tour of Canada and the United States.

ROMENS WINTER SELL OUT

STARTS TODAY

DON'T DARE MISS

Three UK joggers die.

LONDON — Three middle-aged runners had died yesterday in "run run" marathons staged on the hottest day of the year in many parts of Britain, organizers reported yesterday.

John Julian, 50, collapsed after running 56km at Sheffield. He revived briefly after a policeman gave him heart massage but died soon after being taken to a hospital.

Mr Barry Norris, 45, collapsed after running 19km of a 21km run at Colchester. Mr Barry Norris, 45, collapsed after running 56km at Sheffield. He revived briefly after a policeman gave him heart massage but died soon after being taken to a hospital.

Mr Thomas Collins, 50, died at Newcastle-On-Tyne, 32km after starting to run.

Cape Town 'diary July 'di.

By INTUITION

THE Cape-trained grey yearling Stella Maris is this year's "dream horse" for the Rothmans July steeplechase which has inspired support from small punters throughout the country.

One Natal punter stands to win R250 000 if the dream comes true. Last year the "dream woman from the Free State" correctly predicted champion Rumba's victory, resulting in one of the biggest betting coups in the race's 26-year history.

A syndicate of about 90 reportedly won more than R300 000 on Gail
By Tos Wentzel
Political Correspondent

THE Opposition today again called on the Gov-
ernment to return Bonus Bonds and end uncertain-
ty about the system.

Mr Philip Myburgh, the Progressive Federal
Party's chief spokesman on defence matters, said
in a statement that the sale of Defence Bonus
Bonds was the ideal way of making funds avail-
able to the Defence Force to acquire modern
equipment and to update systems which had be-
come obsolete.

WORRY

"Many members of the public are now worried
and confused because of the deceptive way in
which the Government initially created the im-
pression that Bonus Bonds were to be used
exclusively for defence purposes, only to learn
that the money is also being used to prop up
apartheid regulations.

"By placing bonds un-
der the control of the
Special Defence Account,
the money will be paid
into the fund which is
used exclusively for the
purchasing of defence
equipment. No deception
will be possible, and the
Special Defence Account
will administratively be
fully accountable for the
money.

NO DOUBT

"When the Defence Bo-
nus Bond scheme was
launched there was no
doubt that the money

(Turn to Page 3, col 1)

Bonds

scheme. "They are al-
ways inviting you to
guess the number of
beans in a jar at church
bazaars or the weight of
various objects, all for
prizes," said a caller.

A UCT student, Mr
Richard Gosnell, said Bo-
nus Bonds should con-
tinue to be sold — as long
as the proceeds were not
used for the Defence
Force "Too much of the
country's capital goes on
defence," he said.

Most people were full
of praise for the scheme.

"It's the finest thing in
the country — I always
look forward to the
monthly draw," Mr J
Moolden, of Kuyse River,
said.

Mr M Kleyn, of Parow-
valley, said Bonus Bonds
were the "poor man's
hope" and did not "take
all of a person's money
like horse racing.

Mrs R Ross, of Ronde-
bosch, said Bonus Bonds
were one of the best in-
vestments available. The
bond holder's money was
always 100 percent safe
and interest of five per-
cent was paid.

"The draw is some-
ting to look forward to
every month," said Mrs L
du Plooy, of Staffontein.

A spokesman for the
Bonusing Bond scheme said
there had been no rush
to cash in bonds.
Trial of soldier held in camera

Staff Reporter

THE Wynberg Regional Court trial of a national serviceman who allegedly ran amok near Young's Field Military Base and faces 12 charges including attempted murder and attempted rape, was held in camera yesterday.

Andrew Rory Morton, 20, of Buckingham Road, Kensington, Johannesburg, has pleaded not guilty to all charges.

The State alleges that:

- At Kentworth on August 19, he exposed himself to two women.
- At Newlands in September, he stole a R100 guitar from Miss Eve West.
- On September 8, near Newlands, he indecently assaulted a woman and threatened to kill her.
- On September 14, at Musenberg beach and near Baden Powell Drive, he twice tried to rape a woman.
- At Kentworth on September 22, he tried to murder Izak Adriaanse, Ramesh Rawjee and Donald van Rooyen by assaulting and firing at them.
- At Kentworth on the same date, he attempted to murder Bar- end de Villiers and Kenneth Punshon by firing five shots at them.

The trial continues today.

Mr A D McCarthy was the magistrate. Mr J L Smit appeared for the State. Mr A Veldhuizen appeared for Mr Morton.
Ciskei to make arms at Dimbaza

BISHO — President Lennox Sebe yesterday announced the formation of Ciskei Armaments Corporation (Ciskor) to manufacture arms and ammunition at Dimbaza.

He said some of the hardware would be exported to other countries.

President Sebe told the Assembly that this had been kept a top secret to the extent that the South African Ambassador in Ciskei who was in the Assembly when the announcement was made would be surprised.

The formation of the corporation was through negotiations Ciskei had during visits to Israel and Germany.

He said the corporation would be opening its first factory at Dimbaza at the end of the month. Ten to 20 Ciskeian labourers would be required at the end of the month to help with the cleaning up and landscaping of the area around the factory and also to help with the installation of sophisticated machinery that would be arriving in Ciskei shortly.

Thereafter Ciskeian machine operators would be trained within the factory and it was envisaged that the Ciskei Armaments Corporation would be employing between 100 and 120 people together with five labourers.

"It is the intention of Ciskor to establish and create a new industry and it can be considered as a forward step in the development of the Ciskeian nation."

Asked if Ciskei intended applying to Armscor for permission to transport the arms through South Africa when exporting, he said that was covered in the confederal agreement Ciskei signed with South Africa when accepting independence.

The Vice-President, the Rev W M Xaba, said in an interview that rifles and revolvers of high quality and bullets of different categories would be manufactured.

— DDR
Armscor were unaware of Ciskei project

EAST LONDON — South Africa's armaments corporation, Armscor, is "totally unaware" of the Ciskei plan to manufacture and export its own arms and ammunition.

A spokesman for the corporation said yesterday that the corporation had not been told of the formation of the Ciskei Armaments Corporation (Ciskor).

"This is the first I've heard of this," the spokesman said when contacted in Pretoria.

He then consulted Armscor's board of executives — which was sitting to discuss a missile testing site in Bredasdorp — and got the same answer.

"When I walked into the meeting and told them, they were all amazed," the spokesman said. "They said it was interesting and new, but none of them knew anything about it."

The spokesman added that there had been no indication in previous months that Ciskei intended building its own armaments factory, and said Armscor had not been involved in any advisory capacity.

When the formation of Ciskor was announced in the Ciskei parliament on Wednesday, President Lennox Sebe said that its development had been kept "a top secret."

He told the assembly the corporation would move into a factory at Dumbaza, near King William's Town, at the end of this month.

President Sebe also said the formation of the corporation was based on "negotiations" Ciskei had undertaken during government visits to West Germany and Israel — a development described as "mysterious" yesterday by diplomatic representatives of the two countries.

A spokesman for the Israeli embassy in Pretoria, Mr E Lahad, said Ciskor's foundation was "totally surprising."

He stressed that there was no Israeli government involvement in the scheme, but said there was "nothing to stop a private developer from getting involved in something like this."

A German embassy spokesman in Pretoria, Mr F von Rottenburg, described Ciskor as "a mysterious proposition...very interesting."

He also stressed that there was no official German involvement in the scheme, and both the diplomats said they would be "looking closely" at any business links with Ciskei — DDR.
The big stick at work

Pretoria's tough military and economic approach to neighbouring states shows signs of succeeding in its aim of limiting the facilities given to ANC terrorists. Certainly, there seems a quiet air of satisfaction at SADF headquarters and at the Department of Foreign Affairs.

However some commentators emphasise the policy remains "a high risk approach" that could still blow up in SA's face. The Institute of International Affairs' Michael Spicer agrees the policy has had successes but feels it should best be categorised as "a mixed success".

The major targets of Pretoria's campaign to deny foreign sanctuary to the ANC are Mozambique, Lesotho and Zimbabwe. Swaziland, which offers a natural ANC infiltration route, has always done much to limit terrorist activities and has recently toughened its approach.

SA has had the most success in twisting Lesotho's arm — despite Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's rhetoric and his parading of an alleged SA spy.

Since the SADF raid on Maseru last December a substantial number of ANC activists are known to have flown out of the country — including it is believed the hard-line military organisers.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha's meeting with his Lesotho counterpart is claimed to have been most successful and Maseru is currently emphasising economic links with SA. There have been official appeals for private SA investment (See P1554) and Maseru and Pretoria are jointly financing a feasibility study of the Highlands Water project.

Jonathan is, of course, continuing with his familiar policy of playing every side to his own advantage. While busy recognising
by pressing too hard, it brings about an influx of Russia's Cuban and East German surrogates into neighbouring territories.

Chana he was also negotiating with Pretoria for a revision of the Customs Union arrangements, for the financing of the Highlands scheme and for a water treaty.

Jonathan even persuaded the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit to appeal for international agencies to help develop Lesotho's water resources. Presumably no one told the OAU heads of state that the only possible customer for Lesotho's water was SA and that they were actually appealing for international help to solve SA's water problems.

Mozambique's response to SA's punitive air raid on ANC targets near Maputo was also remarkably mild and included a public undertaking not to permit armed ANC men in the country.

It is intriguing that the four ANC terrorists intercepted last week came to SA from Mozambique, though via Zimbabwe — a fact which prompted Pik Botha to wave the big stick waringly in Harare's direction. The use of Zimbabwe for infiltration purposes could mean that Mozambique had refused to allow the terrorists to travel directly to SA.

Conclusion

Zimbabwe's reaction to Pretoria's warning contained elements of conciliation. The two ANC men who escaped were picked up and Security Minister Emmerson Mnangagwa hastily denied they had set out from Zimbabwe in the first place.

Observers do not believe the terrorists entered SA with Zimbabwean connivance — but point out that the tact of their entry required SA to warn Zimbabwe to keep better control of what goes on in its territory.

The policy of military and economic arm-twisting obviously has its uses. But it also requires fine judgment on how far it can be carried. As American sources never tire of pointing out, it will do SA no good if...
MISLED

Although the Opposition had protested against the introduction of the new Bond scheme, the official Opposition had been misled.

It was suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. B. M. van der Westhuizen, that the Bond money raised would be used to finance the Bond scheme.

The trouble was that reports in the past had been misleading.

Although no further comments were made on the statement by the Opposition, the Government had to deal with the situation and they did so.

It was decided that the Bond money would be used to finance the Bond scheme.

The situation was not dealt with as the people had been misled.

Statement

He referred to the recent statement by the Prime Minister, Mr. B. A. van der Merwe, that if the Government had been prepared to consider the advice of the Opposition, it would not have been necessary to introduce the Bond scheme.

Unfortunately, the Bond scheme had been introduced without the advice of the Opposition.

Political Correspondent

By TOS WENDTZEL
Sentences 'serve as warning'  
Staff Reporter

THE sentences imposed on five soldiers at the court-martial in Langebaan this week should serve as an indication of the extremely serious light in which the SADF regarded undisciplined behaviour by soldiers, Brigadier S J van der Spuy, Officer Commanding Western Province Command, said yesterday.

He said the sentences would warn other soldiers that the Defence Force would not allow its members to behave like "hooglaag".

Brigadier Van der Spuy was commenting on the sentencing of five soldiers after a disturbance at a hotel in Langebaan on April 1.

The soldiers were all NCOS and two were demoted to privates, one to lance-corporal, one was fined R50 and another was discharged from the SADF.

Brigadier Van der Spuy said the South African soldier was a disciplined soldier, someone to whom the public could look up with pride.

"It is the duty of the senior officers commanding, of whom I am one, to ensure the maintenance of discipline and the good name and reputation of the South African soldier," Brigadier Van der Spuy said.

Soldiers sentenced after fight

Staff Reporter

A BRAWL in the foyer of a Langebaan Hotel involving five non-commissioned officers in the SADF has led to three of them being demoted, one being fined, and another being discharged from the Defence Force.

They were found guilty on several charges at a court-martial in Langebaan this week.

The soldiers, who may not be identified for security reasons, pleaded not guilty to several charges of assault, making no attempt to stop a fight, potentially or directly prejudicing good order or military discipline, and disobeying lawful orders.

Two of the NCOS were demoted to privates, one to lance-corporal, one was fined R50, and the other was discharged from the Defence Force.

Evidence before the president of the court-martial, Commandant Manie Dempers, was that on April 1 this year, the soldiers had assaulted four people in the hotel foyer.

Air Force Captain S van Heerden had previously said that he and a friend, Mr W Carstens, had gone to the hotel for a few drinks before going to the Miss West Coast competition which was to be held in Langebaan later that evening.

Mr Carstens had gone to the toilet and one of the soldiers had sworn at him and deliberately bumped into him in the passage. Mr Carstens had suspected there would be trouble and suggested they leave the hotel.

On their way out, said Captain Van Heerden, one of the soldiers had grabbed Mr Carstens and started assaulting him. Two other soldiers had joined in and kicked Mr Carstens on the head, as well as hitting him with a bottle.

"Kill him"

Captain Van Heerden said that while he was arguing with a fourth soldier, two others shouted "kill him, kill him".

The soldiers testified that they had all been drinking steadily throughout the day. One said he had drunk 20 beers and a third of a bottle of rum, and another said he had drunk 12 beers, two brandies and a few glasses of red wine.

They said they could not clearly recall the assaults which had taken place.
Staff Reporter

THE editor of a leading South African environmental magazine lashed out at Cape conservationists at the weekend, claiming they were as much to blame for the De Hoop "debacle" as Armscor.

Mr John Greg, editor of African Wildlife the official publication of the Wildlife Society, was speaking at an ecological symposium called by the Wecnhuiskrane Action Group in Armston.

"Cape conservationists, non-government as well as government, have failed to give adequate publicity to the astonishing ecological diversity of the De Hoop/Bredasdorp area," he said.

He said Armscor's announcement in March this year of the establishment of a missile-testing range in the area had shocked South African conservationists.

"But as evidence to counter Armscor accumulated, botanists realized for the first time that the De Hoop coast is the most important calving ground for South Africa's whales.

"Mammalogists became aware for the first time of De Hoop's importance as an internationally recognized waterfowl wetland, and ornithologists discovered that the richness of De Hoop's birdlife was actually surpassed by that of its plantlife.

"But until the announcement, neither Armscor nor the conservation movement realized how immensely valuable the area was to South Africa as an ecological whole."

He said the area deserved national park status. He urged the government to investigate this possibility while doing "all in its power to find an alternative site for Armscor's activities."
Maps of missile site plan differ

By DI MEEK

A MAP drawn last month by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, indicating the approximate boundaries of the proposed missile-testing range in the De Hoop area, differs dramatically from Armcor's of March this year.

Included in the map, for the first time, is the entire ecologically-sensitive De Hoop nature reserve, which General Malan has repeatedly told Parliament would not be included.

Action group

A scale copy of the map was circulated at an ecological symposium, called by the Waenhuiskranse Action Group and attended by over 80 people in Armston at the weekend.

A comparison of the March and May maps also shows that the western boundary line has moved significantly east of the Armston/Bredasdorp road and appears to now exclude a large part of the farm Elandsvlei, owned by Mr Peter Pratt.

Previously-indicated temporary safety zones are not shown and the northern boundary line in the Ski-Haven area, previously not included, is now indicated by a dotted line.

Boundaries

The chairman of the symposium, Mr Mike van Reenen, said General Malan had drawn the boundaries on a surveyor's map for representatives of the group during a fact-finding meeting on May 9.

Mr van Reenen said two other committee members, Mr David Human and Dr Charles Leebenber, were present with him at the meeting.

He said General Malan had made the qualification that the area he had outlined on the map might not be the final boundary of the proposed range.

"Conflict!

"There appears to be some conflict between what was shown on this map and that previously indicated in the press," said Mr Van Reenen.

In reply to questions in Parliament on March 30 this year, General Malan said neither the whole nor any part of the De Hoop nature reserve would be included in the proposed experimental weapons-testing facility on the southern Cape coast.

Almost a month later, when a series of questions were put to him during the Budget debate on May 20, General Malan again gave assurances that the De Hoop nature reserve itself would not be touched.
Everyone must prepare for the war ahead, says Gen Viljoen

By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau

South Africans must be prepared to accept certain levels of discomfort, disruption and even violence in their daily lives, the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, warned in Pretoria today.

Opening an international seminar on revolutionary warfare and counter-insurgency at the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, General Viljoen urged all South Africans to prepare themselves psychologically for the war ahead without becoming alarmist or disspirited.

He warned that the implementation of the new political dispensation envisaged for the country would “not necessarily meet with a decrease in Communist revolutionary activity” in the region.

“Terrorism, he said, aimed to create a climate of collapse and psychological surrender. But terrorism could win only if people responded to it in the way that the terrorists wanted them to.

Quoting an expert on terrorism, General Viljoen said: “If you choose not to respond at all or else to respond in a way different from that which the terrorists desire, they will fail to achieve their objectives.”

“The important point is that the choice is yours — that is the ultimate weakness of terrorism as a strategy.

“Most people feel that irregular warfare is only of minor importance due to its low intensity. “Everyone must understand that irregular warfare means total war, an onslaught on every possible front,” General Viljoen said.

See Pages 5 and 11, World section.
Soldier dies in action

A SOUTH AFRICAN soldier was killed in action against SWAPO insurgents in the Operational Area on Friday, Defence Force Headquarters announced in Pretoria yesterday.

He was Corporal George Louis Steyler, 19, of Pietersburg.

Corporal Steyler is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs P J Steyler, of Marshall Street, Pietersburg — Sapa.
Armscor not aware of new De Hoop map

Staff Reporter

AN ARMSCOR spokesman said yesterday the organization knew nothing about any changes the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, might have made to the boundaries of the proposed missile testing range at De Hoop.

As far as Armscor was concerned the original proposal, as published in the press in March this year, was unchanged.

Armscor’s original proposal had been submitted to the Hey Commission at present carrying out an environmental impact study of the area, the spokesman said.

He was commenting on a scale copy of a map drawn by General Malan on May 9 this year and released at a symposium held by the Waenhuiskrans Action Group in Arniston at the weekend.

The latest map differs from the one released by Armscor a month earlier.

It includes for the first time the entire ecologically-sensitive De Hoop nature reserve which General Malan has repeatedly said would not be included.

A comparison of the May and March maps shows the western boundary line has moved significantly east of the Arniston/Bredasdorp road to exclude important farmlands.

The boundary also includes, for the first time, a marine area from just west of Rwynand and east of Sippleskop extending out to sea but falling short of important fishing banks.

Previously indicated temporary safety zones are not shown.

A spokesman for General Malan’s office said he could not comment without speaking to the minister.

Experts stress benefit of park

By DI MEEK

A NATIONAL PARK would bring a greater long-term financial boost to the Bredasdorp district than a missile testing range, delegates to an ecological symposium at Arniston were told at the weekend.

The symposium, attended by more than 80 people, was called by the Waenhuiskrans Action Group to discuss the impact of a missile range in the area.

The chairman of the symposium, Mr Mike van Reenen, said if he were the mayor of Bredasdorp, he would ask the government what guarantees they could give him about remaining in the area.

“I would ask what are our options. Must we rely on revenue from the 100 to 200 families and other factors that come with the range or should we opt for a national park which would attract millions of people.”

“A national park or conservation area is not subject to changes in government strategy. It would bring us more money on a long-term basis,” said Mr van Reenen.

Professor R C Bigalke, chairman of the Council for the Habitat, said surveys carried out in the Cape Town area showed that 25 percent of all weekend recreational visits were to the general area of De Hoop.

Posing the question “why the fuss about De Hoop?” Professor George Branch, of the Department of Zoology at the University of Cape Town, said no other reserve along the entire coastline could claim to support diverse ecosystems.

It was also important in terms of preserving endangered species.
Guard drops gun shot peppers shop

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN — A shotgun blasted across Smith Street, Durban, peppering holes in the windows of a discount store after a guard at the South African Defence Force Recruiting Centre dropped his weapon.

Seven holes, spread across the entire front of a furniture store in Smith Street, were found by Mrs Vama Pillay when she arrived to open the shop yesterday morning.

In May 1981 the recruiting centre was the scene of one of 19 terrorist bomb blasts that rocked Durban.

The shop, Atlantic Discount Centre, is directly opposite the centre and about

According to Mrs Pillay, a member of the SADF said that on Sunday at about 8am someone had dropped his shotgun while on duty, setting the gun off.

She said she found pieces of metal inside the store. The shot blasted a large hole in one of the entrance doors to the recruiting centre, and pellets ended up spread over about a 5m area on the plate glass and louvre windows of the shop.

A spokesman for the SADF in Pretoria confirmed that a guard at the centre "had an accidental discharge of his weapon in the exercise of his duties." No one was injured.
Missile site ‘not in public interest’

By Melissa Langerman
Environment Reporter

IT was not in the national interest to have the proposed missile testing site on the southern Cape coast, however important this might seem to Armscor and the Defence Force, according to Professor R C Bigalke.

Professor Bigalke, head of the department of forestry at Stellenbosch University and chairman of the Habitat Council said the value of the area Armscor wanted was enormous because of its ecological value and as an open space for recreation.

Different site

The proposed development was against the national interest because it would endanger the Southern Right Whales and the Cape vultures, and the Hoop vlei, apart from closing the area to people.

Speaking during a seminar organised by the Waenschuskrans Action Committee, he said Armscor should find a different site.

Research by his department showed that one in four people who visited open recreational areas in the Western Cape at weekends visited the Bredasdorp area.

South Africa had passed the stage where an organisation whether it be Armscor or a Government department should be able to lay claim on its own to a particular area and get it irrespective of objections.

The increase in the density of the population in urban areas was frightening and there would be an increasing need for open spaces and recreational areas.

Commenting on the effects of the missile-testing site on the ecology, he said it seemed ‘pretty clear’ that there would be a high level of disturbance which would affect plants and animals.

“I predict that any significant operating of helicopters in this area will see a dramatic effect on the waterfowl of the De Hoop vlei and that such larger mammals as the Cape mountain zebra and bontebok will not take kindly to this sort of stress,” he added.

Large-scale movement of vehicles would be inevitable and this would harm the ecology.

Malan ‘misinformed’
— Action team leader

Environment Reporter

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, was “misinformed” about the effect the proposed missile-testing site on the Southern Cape coast would have on the environment, according to a member of the Waenschuskrans Council.

Mr Mike van Reenen, acting chairman of the group at the weekend, said that during a meeting between the committee and General Malan on May 9, General Malan said there would be a “minimum disturbance of the environment because the test rockets were fairly small and would make only a small hole when they fell into the ground therefore not disturbing much of the surrounding area.”

General Malan also said the missiles would be recovered because they contained sensitive instruments.

Mr van Reenen said his committee did not want to be rude and therefore did not question General Malan on the fact that a rocket which fell from a height of several thousand metres would be forced several metres into the soft soil.

To recover the missile a large area would have to be excavated and excavation equipment needed would probably have to be tracked, as the sand was soft.

General Malan said sonar would probably be used to retrieve missiles in the sea. Sonar did not have a reputation of being good for whales.

The committee concluded that activities planned for the Southern Cape coast by Armscor and the Defence Force were not in the interests of the residents of Waenschuskrans and queried if the development was in the interests of Bredasdorp.

Bredasdorp Town Council had supported the proposed development because the presence of Armscor officials and their families would contribute to economic expansion.

Mr van Reenen said the options to consider were whether the town was going to plan its future development on the hundred or so families from Armscor or whether they should instead opt for a national park and conservation area to be declared, which would bring in millions from visitors.

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P R E N O S T
Army chief shuns defensive strategy

War," he warned. "The public must know this and accept it and must not lose the will to exist."

It was a long war because it had been planned that way. Terrorism relied on the cumulative effect of events and incidents in the hope of inducing conflict fatigue in its enemy.

General Geldenhuys said there were signs that Swapo forces were becoming demoralised and there had been desertions from their ranks.

Although terrorism in general had shown a downward trend in SWA, sabotage and the planting of landmines had remained constant or increased.

Such acts were the responsibility of special Swapo units, the general said, and were used instead of other terrorist activities because of the amount of publicity they attracted.

Don't muzzle Press — expert

Governments which censored the media in order to control terrorism ran a great risk of destroying democracy and needed to guard against over-reacting, an international expert on terrorism warned yesterday.

Speaking at a seminar on revolutionary warfare at the Institute of Strategic Studies of the University of Pretoria, Professor Y. Alexander, of Georgetown University, Washington, described the dangers of using censorship to curb terrorism.

Propaganda and psychological warfare were essential ingredients of modern terrorism and the media were open to exploitation, the expert stressed.

"In the West, particularly in democratic societies, there is a great danger that governments will over-react in imposing censorship to combat terrorism," Professor Alexander said.

Such action might destroy the terrorist but in the process democracy would be destroyed as well. "The media, more than most sectors, have a critical role to play in the fight against terror because of their immense power to communicate," he said.

But it is a question of balance. "If the media are subjected to a news blackout on a series of..."
Army Chief

Pretoria Bureau

The SADF killed 100 for every man it lost in two cross-border operations against SWAPO bases in Angola. The Chief of the Army said here yesterday.

At the security conference of the Institute of Strategic Studies of the University of Pretoria's conference, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuyse said at "one stage" hot pursuit operations killed 55 for every man lost though in Namibia the ratio was only between 10 and 15 to one.

On the operations called Smokeyhill and Protea 100 were killed for every man lost.

The statistics did not mean he was trying to evaluate the war in terms of head counts or kill rates.

"I am merely trying to show it is more economical in lives to fight them offensively rather than defensively."

"Cross-border operations are serious and important operations for which one requires the Government's 'approval,' " he said.

Security forces carried out three types of operations against SWAPO, namely to destroy terrorists and their facilities. In their bases in Angola, border infiltration prevention operations, and internal seek and destroy operations.

Management information was also necessary in rural counter-insurgency, where it was needed to manage troops and the war situation.

Commanders needed to have data on when contacts happened between terrorists and their own forces, whether they took place in summer or winter, day or night and whether the contacts were initiated by the security forces or the opposition.

The same information was needed for sabotage and mine-laying incidents and high intimidation (political assassination, arson, assault and abduction) to be able to plan for further stages of the war.

A graph of hard intimidation showed a downward long-term trend in Namibia, which was important because it meant fewer terrorists and therefore they had less contact with the local population with less terror effect on those people.

"One can explain opinion polls and surveys to a man living in the bush under intimidation, but your statistics don't mean much. It is only after six to 18 months that he becomes aware that for some time he has only been seeing terrorists once in six weeks instead of once a week," he said.

These incidents were carried out by the rank-and-file terrorists, but the specialist units who carried out mine-laying and sabotage were showing an upswing in incidents.

It was easier to lay a mine or sabotage a soft target than produce 300 schoolchildren in Angola and the newsworthiness of it was higher as well, General Geldenhuyse said.

Rights aren't aim of terror—Coetsee

Pretoria Bureau

The management of urban terrorism, like the management of crime in general, should concentrate on reducing the problem to manageable proportions in an imperfect world one could not hope to eliminate such phenomena entirely, the Commissioner of Police, General P J Coetsee, said yesterday.

Addressing an international seminar at the University of Pretoria on revolutionary warfare and counter-insurgency, General Coetsee said the principal goal of the security forces was to stamp out Soviet-sponsored ANC terrorism.

Such terrorism, he said, had "nothing to do with democratic rights for blacks."

He warned that it was up to the people of South Africa whether to "swallow" threats of violence from the ANC and to submit to Communist blackmail — or throw their weight behind the country's security forces.

The type of terrorist warfare currently being experienced in Southern Africa was about 80 percent political/psychological and only 20 percent military/security oriented. South Africa, like other countries faced with terrorism, had introduced laws such as the Internal Security Act to deal with the phenomenon.

He believed that the "imperative of survival" creates a "clearly defined moral duty to combat terrorism with all our means."

Speaking at a seminar on revolutionary warfare at the Institute of Strategic Studies of the University of Pretoria, Professor Y Alexander, of Georgetown University, Washington, described the dangers of using censorship to curb terrorism.

Propaganda and psychological warfare were essential ingredients of modern terrorism and the media were open to exploitation by terror groups.

Exposure of terrorist violence in the press could trigger similar incidents elsewhere.

The media could produce a climate in which terrorism could expand.

This was not to say that the media were at fault or were the villains, Professor Alexander said.

The media, more than most sectors, have a critical role to play in the fight against terror because of their immense power to communicate," he said.

"But it is a question of balance."

"If the media are subjected to a new blackout on a series of activities the terrorists would inevitably step up their activities to attract attention. This would cause confusion among the public which would then lose faith in the media and the government."

"I believe there is a great risk of this happening," Professor Alexander said.
Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether he or any member of his staff issued instructions to the South African Defence Force or any component thereof to support Government plans to cede the district of Ingwavuma to the Kingdom of Swaziland; if so, (a) what was the purport of the instructions and (b) to whom were they sent.

(2) Whether these instructions have since been withdrawn, if not why not, if so when?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Not as far as can be ascertained

(2) I have no further information.

Mr P A MYBURGH Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether he is aware that the SADF Defence Force undertook in December to investigate allegations that Inkatha members in the Ingwavuma area had been intimidated by Defence Force personnel?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, that has no relation to this question.

Mr P A MYBURGH Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether he is aware that the Chief of the South African Army apologized to Chief Minister Buthelezi and his Cabinet in regard to incidents in which members of the Inkatha movement had been intimidated by members of the Defence Force personnel in that very area and that that apology was offered after the Chief Minister had accused the South African Army of intimidating members of Inkatha with the object of promoting the incorporation of the Ingwavuma area?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am not prepared to drag the Defence Force into politics [INTERJECTIONS]
Mr S S Van der Merwe asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

(1) Whether the South African Government has made funds available to the
Republic of Ciskei for purposes of armaments production, if so, what
amount has been made available for these purposes,
(2) whether these funds are made available subject to any conditions, if not,
why not, if so, what conditions?

WEDNESDAY

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

(1) and (2) The hon. member asks a similar question in Question No 33,
which was put to the hon. the Minister of Defence today. The reply to Question No
32, which has been put to me, is the same as the reply which the hon. the Minister of
Defence will give to Question No 33.

Ciskei: armaments production

*33 Mr S S Van der Merwe asked the Minister of Defence.

Whether it is envisaged that any assistance will be granted by (a) Armscor and
(b) the South African Defence Force to (i) the Ciskei Government and (ii) any company
established in the Republic of Ciskei for the purposes of establishing an armaments
production facility, if so, what is the nature of the envisaged assistance in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The hon. member is referred to my statement on the furnishing of particulars
regarding our armaments transactions with other countries during my budget de-
bate earlier this year. He will find the statement in columns 7561 and 7562 of
Hansard No 15 of 1983.
Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) Whether he has designated any persons as members of boards for religious objection in terms of section 9 of the Defence Amendment Act, No 34 of 1983, if not (a) why not and (b) when will these boards be appointed, if so, (i) in which centres will these boards be established and (ii) who are the members of each of these boards.

(2) Whether these boards will be in a position to hear representations from members of the July 1983 intake of national servicemen in regard to classification as religious objectors, if not (a) why not and (b) when will they start hearing representations?
De Hoop map

By DI MEEK

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday the map he had drawn of the proposed missile range in the De Hoop area was only a broad outline.

It did not show the range itself, the general said in a statement released by the director of public relations for the SADF, Brigadier J F Bosman.

The statement referred to a scale-map of the one drawn by General Malan at an ecological symposium called by the Waenhuiskraans Action Committee in Arniston last weekend.

It differs dramatically from the earlier one released by Armscor.

It includes for the first time the entire ecologically sensitive De Hoop nature reserve which General Malan has repeatedly told Parliament will not be included.

"General Malan gave a broad outline showing land of the interested parties which could be affected by the scheme," said Brigadier Bosman.

When asked why the farm Elandsview, belonging to Mr Peter Pratt, who was clearly an interested party according to the original map, was now excluded, Brigadier Bosman said: "It was a rough map and roughly indicated."

In reply to a question regarding the inclusion of the De Hoop nature reserve Brigadier Bosman said: "Do you honestly think that a minister would make a statement in Parliament that De Hoop would not be included in a certain range, and then make another statement and include it on a map?"

Brigadier Bosman said General Malan had also said it was "rather unfortunate" that any interest group should now "try tocloud the issue" while an environmental impact study was being carried out.

A spokesman for the Waenhuiskraans Action Group could not be contacted yesterday.
Armscor plan may hit Kaapkun

KAAP Kunene Beleggings will fight for adequate compensation if the proposed Armscor missile range on the south coast prevents it from developing a township near Skipskop, its chairman, Mr A P du Preez, told the annual meeting today.

The building of 250 seaside houses was due to start in the second half of this year, but has been suspended pending the report by the Hey committee on the establishment of the missile range.

Mr Issie Goldberg, representing the Shareholders Association, pointed out that even if the development were allowed in proximity to a missile range, the value of the houses would be affected.

SUBMISSIONS
Mr du Preez said "We have made extensive submissions to the Hey committee. We have a big investment there. We have already developed an infrastructure including a game farm second to none.

"We have put the whole picture to this committee and naturally we shall fight for our rights there."

The development would cost in the region of R50-million "We have got very good water on this site, enough for 3 000 houses."

Discussing the group's fishing interests, Mr du Preez said he was optimisitic. "Anything can happen with fish but so far we have done pretty well there not only in the tonnage of fish caught but in its oil content.

"This is very good compared with last year and there are still two months to go."

He thought the government of Chile, where the group has a 50-50 partnership with Bedfood in a joint venture, Pesquera del Norte, the most stable in South America.

"They have already kicked out the communists there."

EXPORTED
Filchards canned by Pesquera del Norte were being exported to this country.

The factory was managed by the former factory manager at Walvis Bay and had been inspected by the South African Bureau of Standards.

Congratulating the board on a record year in which earnings after tax exceeded R5-million for the first time, Mr Goldberg pointed out that the group had R33-million in cash virtually on call.

"I am not asking you to pay out now but it is a thought for the future.

"I think at R2 a share this is the most under-priced share on the market."

He suggested a capitalisation issue of one for two or one for three.

Mr du Preez replied "There are other things that one can do, including increasing the dividend."

The dividend for the year to December was 20c, up from 16c the previous year.

Audrey d'Angelo
No boards for religious objectors yet

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — PFP defence spokesman Mr Philip Myburgh said yesterday he was "very disturbed" that no boards for religious objectors had yet been established in terms of legislation passed early this year.

General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence, told Parliament at question time yesterday that only one board was to be created and he hoped it would start work early next year.

Mr Myburgh said that the minister's statement meant that religious objectors who had been called up for the July 1983 intake would be in "the painful and invidious position of having to endure a court martial for failure to report for training".

"Since the minister has made it clear that such objectors still be treated in terms of existing legislation, it means that they stand to be sentenced to three years of fruitless activity in detention," said Mr Myburgh.

"Thirdly, it means that the persons who are presently serving sentences in detention for refusal to report for training will have to remain there until the minister gets organized.

"I find it incredible that the objects of the Defence Amendment Act, which was rushed through Parliament with such indecent haste, have not been realized in practice.

"It is high time the government realized the painful position in which religious objectors find themselves and act with the necessary speed to accommodate their objections to military service."
Houghton man in court

A Houghton businessman appeared in a Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr Colm Steyn (44), of 39 Ninth Avenue, Houghton, Johannesburg, was not asked to plead.

The charges are said to involve Armscor and a sum of R2.5 million.

The case was postponed to July 13.
Whites alone can’t defend SA — Malan

By JOHN FENSHAM
Defence Reporter

WHITEs were unable to bear South Africa’s full defence burden and there was no option but to involve other population groups, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in Port Elizabeth today.

“Wit is now the privilege of all of us to have a share in the defence of our beloved country,” he said.

“National security concerns all the inhabitants of this country”

BECOME SLAVES

Addressing a special award presentation forming part of the 71st Army Day celebrations, General Malan said representatives of other population groups should be given the opportunity to contribute to the defence of South Africa.

“If we stand together we will win together and secure our freedom and prosperity. Divided we will become slaves of Marxism and later of communism.”

He said South Africa could not rely on its traditional Western allies. It had not only to maintain, but improve, its military preparedness.

“I wish to stress, however, that the onslaught is not only of a military nature, but is aimed at our entire social order.

“But disrupting our political and socio-economic set-up, undermining our culture and demoralising us spiritually, our enemies will also be able to undermine South Africa’s military preparedness.

“The ultimate armed conflict which inevitably has to follow will be a mere formalism because, I assure you, the armies of a morally defeated people have never yet won a war.”

Eight members of the Defence Force received the Honoris Crux decoration for bravery while in danger.

All the men were awarded the decorations for acts of bravery performed under fire in the operational area since March last year.

The celebrations will feature a parade by more than 600 troops and cadets, as well as a steam-past by naval units and a SAAP Bypast.

The main feature of a static weapons display will be South Africa’s G6 mechanised cannon, rated as one of the most advanced pieces of field artillery in the world.
Malan’s ‘outline’

Staff Reporter

THE Waenhuiskrans Action Committee yesterday confirmed its earlier statement that a map drawn by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, last month showed the approximate boundaries of the missile-testing range.

In a statement the committee said it was not aware that the map, as indicated to them by General Malan, differed from the original Armscor map of March 23.

The committee said a scale copy of the map drawn by General Malan was distributed at a symposium in Arniston at the weekend.

It was pointed out at the symposium that General Malan’s map, drawn on May 9, differed dramatically from Armscor’s original map.

It included the entire ecologically-sensitive De Hoop nature reserve which General Malan has repeatedly told Parliament would not be included.

In a statement released on Wednesday, General Malan said his map gave a broad outline showing land of interested parties which could be affected by the scheme.

De Hoop plan ‘incompetent’

Staff Reporter

THE De Hoop affair “reeked of official arrogance and ecological insensitivity” according to the editorial of the latest edition of African Wildlife magazine published yesterday.

The entire magazine, official publication of the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, is devoted to the De Hoop issue.

Referring to Armscor’s choice of the De Hoop area for the siting of a missile-testing range, the editor of the magazine, Mr John Greig, claimed this was the “most unsatisfactory aspect of the whole affair”.

He said one official statement gave a space-age flavour in that an Armcos computer had worked out that the De Hoop area was the ideal site.

Posing the question “was the computer fed with any ecological data?”, Mr Greig bluntly says it was not.

“The Cape Department of Nature and Environment Conservation, a government department staffed with trained ecologists, and which actually owns the most crucial segment of the land required was not informed of Armscor’s intentions until one week before the matter was published by the newspapers.”

“There was no ecological survey of any description carried out.”

“The whole affair reeks of official arrogance, ecological insensitivity (or incompetence if you prefer) and of a cynical manipulation of the South African public’s genuine desire to keep one military jump ahead of our international enemies” Mr Greig said.

He said that on March 18 this year, the Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, had said De Hoop was chosen partly because it was distant from international borders, was near the sea, had an acceptable climate and was not agriculturally intensive.

On March 21, the minister had added that it was by far some of the cheapest terrain with “bad” agricultural land that the authorities could obtain.

Commandant Piet Marais, chairman of Armecon had added on March 23 that the range would be operated by highly-qualified specialists who had to live in a metro-politan-type area.

“None of these reasons seem to us to be worth the loss of the sensitive wildlife features of the area,” said Mr Greig.

In the magazine’s editorial, Mr Greig said the De Hoop environmental impact study would be of little value unless the Hey Committee was allowed to investigate alternative sites for the testing range.

Mr Greig said the government had agreed to an environmental impact study of the effect of Armcos’s planned activities on the De Hoop ecosystems “but it must be remembered that this is based on only because of public pressure”.

“We deplore in the strongest terms the statement by Commandant P G Marais that Armecon will merely scale down its operations if the Hey Committee should find that they are likely to cause environmental or ecological damage.”

Protest petition by hikers

Staff Reporter

A FIFTH petition in protest against the proposed siting of a missile-testing range in the De Hoop area was being circulated by one of South Africa’s leading hiking organisations.

Already more than 15 000 people have signed petitions circulated by the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa the University of Cape Town Wildlife Society and two other petitions initiated by a Slenskop landowner, Mrs Jean Beaumont.

The preamble to the petition says it believes the area will be adversely affected environmentally by any form of military activity.

The newsletter states that the petition is not an emotional issue, nor is it a political issue, but one that concerns the preservation of what is left of the country’s natural heritage.
Brave deeds recalled as SA heroes are honoured


The bravery of the South African Defense Force was highlighted in this extract, which praised the efforts of the mentioned soldiers.
Big on guts and humour

SERGEANT Stephan Coetzee, 29, of Cape Town, another SAPF member to receive an Honours Cross decoration today, isn't a big guy, but he appears to have a lot of guts and a bright sense of humour.

It took a lot of courage for the young flight engineer to keep his cool in a helicopter which was under heavy enemy fire in the operational area.

"You don't get much time to think about how scared you are at a time like that," said Sgt Coetzee. "You just get on with the job!"

Sgt Coetzee was the flight engineer on a helicopter during an attack on a Swako base on March 13 last year.

The helicopter was under heavy gunfire and shrapnel fire from the enemy, but despite this, Sgt Coetzee stood by his pilot, Captain Neall Ellis, with advice, assistance and moral support, according to the citation, assisted greatly with the total destruction of the enemy base.

Fear 'can give you a high'

"It's not a question of bravery or anything like that. It's something you are trained for and when it happens it just becomes part of your job," says Capt Neall Ellis, 33, who is based in Bloemfontein.

Capt Ellis, who went to school in Rhodesia, was modest about the Honour Cross decoration which he received today.

"You do have moments armaments."

'I want to treat people'

SECOND LIEUTENANT Sarel Stephanus Steyn, 29, of the South African Infantry Corps, who hails from the Free State, wants to become a clinical psychologist 'when he completes his military service.'

"I want to work with people," said Second Lt Steyn, who was in a vehicle which caught fire after a landmine explosion during an operation on July 38 last year.

Lt Steyn jumped out of the turret into a side door and started throwing weapons outside.

He spotted a lance corporal lying inside the vehicle and carried him to safety. Then he jumped into the burning vehicle, yet again while some of the ammunition was already starting to explode.

Inside he found a rifleman, whom he also carried to safety. He just made it out of the burning vehicle with the rifleman when the ammunition exploded and the vehicle shattered.

Through his actions Lt Steyn saved one life, carried a body out of a burning vehicle and saved valuable equipment from destruction. He was awarded the Honour Cross (Silver).

"You do the job and afterwards you think about what you have done," said Lt Steyn.

'I was a little scared'

"I WAS a little scared," admits Lieutenant Michael Anthony Hill, 26, formerly of Durban, who is a helicopter pilot.

Lt Hill, who is a bachelor, was awarded the Honour Cross for his role in an operation against the enemy on August 9 last year.

One of the SAAF helicopters was shot down in an engagement. Lt Hill led his wingman, a Lieutenant Lown, to the crash area where the latter was hit by enemy fire.

He escorted the damaged helicopter to a safe area and then led other helicopters to the crash site where they again came under fire. The group was pushed down by enemy fire and the group commander was killed when he attacked the enemy position with two of his men.

The only radio in the group was on the commander's body, about 40 metres from the rest of the group.

While still under heavy enemy fire, Sergeant Dracula and Rifleman Domingo recovered the body.

The radio was then used to request support and to co-ordinate the attack on the enemy base.

He paid highest price...

"WE feel proud to receive the Honour Cross decoration on behalf of our son," says Mrs Joey Nel, the mother of Second Lieutenant "Fanus" Petrus Johannes Stephanus Nel, who died in action at the age of 19.

The award was made posthumously today to Second Lieutenant Nel, who was a member of the SA Infantry Corps.

He is the first soldier to be buried in the Heroes Acre in Vryburg and his parents visited his grave every week.

"He is very close to us in our thoughts daily," said Mrs Nel, who put flowers on his grave on May 17 when he would have celebrated his 21st birthday.

His father, Mr Jan Nel, two sisters and a brother also attended the parade.

"We are a very close family," said Mrs Nel.

The citation says that Lt Nel had shown himself to be an outstanding leader in 1981 and 1982 in engagements with the enemy. He commanded the respect and loyalty of his men.

On March 13 last year during an operation against the enemy his group was hemmed in by an enemy group. Air support was not available and Lt Nel rushed at the approaching group with two men under covering fire from the rest of his group.

Through this courageous action, he caused heavy losses to the enemy side. Lt Nel died during this heroic assault.

"This courageous action, for which he paid the highest price, makes him a worthy recipient of the Honour Cross (posthumous)," says the citation.
The South African-made G6 mobile cannon was the eye-catcher in the parade of armoured vehicles at today's 71st anniversary celebrations of the SADF in Port Elizabeth. The Minister of Defence, General Malan, described the manufacture of the gun as a unique achievement.
A spectacular show put on by defence units

Post Reporter

KING'S BEACH in Port Elizabeth was the setting today for a spectacular bat-talion review parade to celebrate the 71st anniversary of the SA Defence Force.

The SADF pulled out all the stops in a well-organised parade with precision marching in which all four arms of the SADF were represented.

It included a colourful flag ceremony, a march past by the battalion, a sailpast close offshore by six warships led by the frigate SAS President Pretorius under the command of Captain Nick Vorster, a parade by a mechanised column led by the G6, and a march past by school cadets.

At the same time, nine SA AF Impalas whistled overhead in a close formation flight.

A strict cordon of secur-

ity was thrown around the parade.

An unattended camera bag left lying on the lawns near the podium was whisked quietly away by a senior officer from Pretoria who was in charge of the security measures at the parade.

Eight Honoris Crux decorations — one of them posthumous — were presented to members of the SADF and the South African Auxiliary Service Corps.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, acknowledged the salute Gen Malan said South Africa's limited white manpower would never be able to bear the entire defence burden and South Africa had no option but to involve the other population groups in the defence of the country.

"It is now the privilege of all of us to have a share in the defence of our beloved country. All population groups stand to lose the same," he said.

There were many in the ranks of the brown and black population groups who were keen to make a voluntary contribution to the defence of South Africa, even though they were not legally obliged to do so.

"If we stand together we will win together and secure our freedom and prosperity. Divided we will all become slaves of Marxism and later communism," he said.

Gen Malan said in spite of the present arms embargo against South Africa, "our armament industry compares very favourably with the best in the world."

The development of the SA armaments industry in the late 60s was a large extent thanks to the efforts of South Africa's enemies at the United Nations and in other world bodies to isolate South Africa in the military field.

See Page 3
SA submarine recommissioned

By WILLEM STEENKAMP

SAS Johanna van der Merwe, youngest of the South African Navy's three Daphne-class submarines, was recommissioned in traditional style in the naval dockyard at Simon's Town on Wednesday after her second stem-to-stern refit in 12 years.

Addressing guests who included the Inspector-General of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Jaap Weideman, her new commanding officer, Commander S K (Steve) Stead, noted that many of his officers and men were sailing together as part of the same ship's company for the first time.

The coming months "will not be easy ones for us", he said. "But a submarine is only as good as the men who serve in her. Therefore the responsibility for making the submarine good rests with us."

Commander Stead's career as a submariner is almost as old as the "Johanna", which was commissioned at Lorient, France, in 1971 before being handed over to Lieutenant-Commander T J Houmball, who is now commanding officer of the submarine flotilla.

She arrived in Simon's Town in June 1972 and was commissioned on the same day as SAS Drommedaris (now SAS Hugo Biermann), the submarine flotilla's shore headquarters.

Commander Stead was one of the first two submarine officers to qualify in South Africa rather than France — the other, Commander P J Keene, is now commanding officer of SAS Emily Hobhouse.

Minesweeping

Commander Stead obtained a B Mil degree at the SA Military Academy in 1970, spent a year as navigation officer of the minesweeping squadron and in 1972 embarked on his career in submarines.

Between 1972 and 1981, he served in all three SA Navy submarines and also as the flotilla's Senior Staff Officer Personnel.

In February 1982 Commander Stead completed the submarine commander's course.
SA prolonging the Angola war

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

SOUTH AFRICAN attacks on Angola prolong rather than shorten the Angolan civil war and thereby delay rather than advance the attainment of independence for South West Africa, according to Professor Gerald Bender of the University of Southern California.

Professor Bender makes these assertions in a scholarly article in which he challenges what he calls the "conventional wisdom" of many officials in Washington and Pretoria that South African attacks promote reconciliation in Angola and thus facilitate settlement of the SWA dispute.

Originally published in the journal "Current History", the article has been reprinted by the SA Institute of International Affairs in the latest issue of its bulletin.

The "conventional wisdom" rests on the belief that military pressure on the ruling Cuban-backed MPLA in Angola will encourage its "moderate factions" to take over from the "hardliners" if necessary by means of a coup.

The moderate faction is held to favour settlement with the anti-MPLA and South African-backed guerrilla movement Unita, which in turn adamantly insists on expulsion of Angola of the Cubans.

Settlement between MPLA moderates and Unita will lead, the conventional wisdom believes, to a coalition government determined to expel the Cubans.

Finally, according to this scenario, expulsion of the Cubans will meet the condition set by Pretoria and the United States for settlement of the SWA dispute and the granting of independence to the territory.

Professor Bender contends that this theory is based on a false assumption that increased military pressure will lead to the ascendency of MPLA moderates or pragmatists who favour ending the continuing dual war against South Africa and SA-backed Unita rebels.

Professor Bender says: "While there are fluid factions (in the MPLA) over many issues, nearly total consensus prevails over one of them — reconciliation will be dealt with only after South African support for Unita greatly diminishes or ceases, not before."

That is, in Professor Bender's view, South African military pressure, which includes direct and indirect assistance to Unita, works against, rather than for, reconciliation between MPLA and Unita.

"MPLA is not anxious to negotiate with Unita while she carries South African baggage to the table. She also is interested in negotiating with the MPLA and its Cuban baggage."

Yet the MPLA maintains that it will not ask the Cuban troops to leave until South Africa ceases its attacks against Angola, while Unita insists that there can be no ceasefire or peace until the Cubans leave.

If Pretoria were to discontinue its attacks, Unita would be deprived of its most important external backer and the MPLA would be convinced enough of its own position to request the Cubans to leave, Professor Bender argues.
PORT ELIZABETH — After their officer had been killed in action, two soldiers risked their lives to get the radio he had and called in air support which probably saved a major military operation.

This information on a major military operation on the border last year could be pieced together after yesterday's SADF parade at King's Beach at which eight Honoris Crux decorations — one posthumously — were awarded.

The two men involved in a charge against the enemy with the officer were Sergeant Victor Dracula and Rifleman Bernardo Domingos — both members of the South African Auxiliary Services Corps.

When Lt Nel was killed, the two men found cover, but were trapped without the radio and in desperate need of air support.

The radio was still strapped to Lt Nel's body which was lying about 40 metres away.

Sgt Dracula and Rfn Domingos succeeded in dragging the body and radio to cover from where they called in air support which, according to the citations, allowed the SADF to launch an assault with the group on the enemy base, which was successfully destroyed.

For their “deeds of bravery whilst in extreme danger,” Lt Nel, Sgt Dracula and Rfn Domingos were awarded Honoris Crux medals.

It was “an instinctive reaction” which made 19-year-old Second Lieutenant Sarel Steyn save a fellow soldier from a burning ammunition truck — and become the 14th recipient of the Honoris Crux Silver decoration.

During an operation on July 20 last year, according to the citation read at yesterday's parade, Lt Steyn was in a combat vehicle which caught fire after a landmine explosion.

When he saw a lance corporal lying in the vehicle, Lt Steyn took him to safety and returned again to the burning wreck, while ammunition started exploding, to see if any more men were trapped inside.

Inside the vehicle he found a rifleman and as Lt Steyn reached the door carrying the soldier, the vehicle exploded throwing both clear.

“You do the job and afterwards you think about what you have done,” said Lt Steyn — who was promoted this year — this week.

“It’s an instinctive reaction and a matter of training,” he said, adding he was doubtful whether he would do such deed again.

Addressing the parade, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said the Soviet Union's struggle for “total world domination” was a “many-sided onslaught” against the free world.

“In this connection, South Africa is a most important objective,” he said. "The onslaught is not only of a military nature but is mainly aimed at our entire social order. The objective is clear by disrupting our political and socio-economical set-up, undermining our culture and demoralising us spiritually. Our enemies will also be able to undermine South Africa's military preparedness.

"The ultimate armed conflict which inevitably has to follow will be a mere formality," he warned, "because the armies of a morally defeated people have never yet won a war." — DDC
SA gets new generals

INFLATION has not spread to the upper levels of Defence Headquarters, to judge by the latest list of senior military appointments — the Defence Force’s “red top brigade” remains at last year’s level of 40 generals and admirals.

What is more, few new faces have appeared since last year’s nominal roll of general and flag officers was issued in February 1982. The Chief of the SADF remains General C L Viljoen, and he has the same two generals serving under him — Major-Generals G J F de Wachter, Chief Director, Departmental Co-Ordination, and H D Viljoen, the Inspector-General SADF — but there have been changes at lower levels.

As was the case last year, the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jan Geldenhuys, has more brake-hatted assistants — a total of six — than any one of his opposite numbers. Lieutenant-General Mike Muller of the South African Air Force, Vice-Admiral Dries Putter of the South African Navy, and Lieutenant-General N J Nieuwoudt, the Surgeon-General, is because the Army is by far the largest component of the SADF.

Several of General Geldenhuys’s men are former field commanders. The latest bush-basher to start breathing the rarefied air of the upper staff echelons is Major-General Rudolph Badenhorst, former commander of Sector 10, the hottest spot in the SWA/Namibian operational area.

Known far and wide as “Witkop” — a nickname used even by himself — he ran Sector 10’s affairs in a highly individualistic style which gave birth to a crop of legends ranging from authentic to downright implausible.

Now, as Chief of Army Staff Logistics, he is fighting battles which are more muted but just as vital to the running of the land forces.

The SADF’s spiritual leadership has undergone a change with the recent retirement of Major-General Abraham van Zyl, the Chaplain-General. His replacement as chief “soulтиffe”, as troops like to call their padre, is Major-General C P Naude.

The overall commander in SWA/Namibia remains Major-General Charles Lloyd remains General Officer Commanding the South West Africa Territory Force, although this organization is not deemed to be part of the SADF.
Missile testing plan 'a wildlife threat'

By SARAH WETHERINGTON

A RARE species of whale and endangered Cape vultures are among the species of wildlife which conservationists believe will be threatened by Armscor's plan to site a missile-testing facility on the wild and beautiful southern Cape coast.

They also fear a 60km stretch of South Africa's finest coastline — where thousands of years ago primitive sandilopers built huge rock enclosures to trap the rich harvest of the sea — could be lost to the public.

Opposition to the scheme grew this week.

It is spearheaded by the Waenhuiskrans Action Committee which approached the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, in an effort to clarify Armscor's intentions in the area.

Outline

But the scale map which the Minister drew for them — which for the first time included the sensitive De Hoop nature reserve — has been called "only a broad outline" by a Defence spokesman.

The map showed an area stretching from just past Arniston to Cape Infanta.

It includes a large area of the sea and coastline from which the action committee fears the public would be excluded.

Conservationists, property owners, environmentalists and farmers have been joined by many urban residents who believe the unspoiled area must be saved.

The Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, the country's strongest non-government conservation organisation, has called Armscor's handling of the issue "heavy-handed and authoritarian".

It is appalled that no ecological survey of any kind was carried out by Armscor before the site of about 600 000ha, including an area of the sea, was chosen.
AN EXPERT in international affairs says that South Africa has developed a new regional policy to make it as difficult as possible for the African National Congress to operate from beyond its borders.

Dr Peter Vale, director of research of the SA Institute for International Affairs outlined the new policy, which he described as the 'Botha doctrine', at a meeting in Johannesburg this week of the Witwatersrand branch of the institute at the University of the Witwatersrand.

He said the 'Botha doctrine' had developed in three stages. These were:
- A pre-Angola, 1975 phase.
- A search for a security policy, and
- The new policy, the aim of which is to seek and destroy the ANC wherever it is operating in Southern Africa — even beyond the borders of South Africa.

The pre-Angola phase was marked by the vigorous use of Pretoria's economic muscle to achieve certain security goals in the area of its perimeter, said Dr Vale.

He defined the perimeter during the years of Mr John Vorster's premiership as Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

These borders provided a form of security because South Africa, through a 'carrot-and-stick' diplomacy, established an economic field of influence.

Pretoria's goal was to keep the outer reaches secure. The phrase 'total onslaught' was not part of our political lexicon at that time.

But this was changed when what took place in Angola in 1975, when South Africa was forced to withdraw its forces.

'This became obvious that South Africa could no longer call the shots, and was under pressure from a new and aggressive extra-regional competitor — the Soviet Union, which was bent on changing the regional complexion,' said Dr Vale.

"There were few economic levers left and the perimeter was shrinking South African control had waned — it was known it had lost the war in Angola."

Then came the new Marxist-inclined governments in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and this growing instability was in turn reflected in the Soweto riots of 1976.

So South Africa, in its search for a new doctrine for the region, started with a massive military boost, involving a qualitative change in its weapons system from 1976 to 1979.

"It seems to me that Pretoria has increased its arsenal 50% since Angola," said Dr Vale.

The next aspect of the policy was to seek a careful line between the need to show movement towards domestic reform and the need to put it firmly on-side with what Pretoria saw as the mainstream of international conservative thinking.

During the early Botha years, Pretoria came to see itself as an anti-Soviet agent in what it regards as an strategically important part of the world.

The anti-Soviet rhetoric of, at first, London, and subsequently of Washington and Bonn, were "a welcome oasis" for South African planners, said Dr Vale.

"But the extent of the Soviets as the main enemy was not clear and there was, at that stage, some confusion.

"While South Africa's capacity to control regional events was clear, the target was not. Was it the Soviets, the Cubans in Angola, or the governments of its neighbours, some of which were clearly ill-disposed towards South Africa?"

At this stage, said Dr Vale, the ascendancy of the military in many aspects of our national life became a reality.

"The Republic has developed a much more hawkish regional image under Mr P W Botha and General Magnus Malan than under Mr Vorster and Mr Botha.

"When international opinion began to speak out on the growing effects of regional destabilisation — which Pretoria has denied — the next step was the enunciation of the formal doctrine."

This emerged in February this year during the debate in Parliament on the Prime Minister's vote, said Dr Vale.

"Offers of reconciliation with South Africa's neighbours were evidently falling on deaf ears, and the PM, and "if these gentlemen want their territories to become gathering places of ANC and Swape terrorists I say here today 'We shall remove these nests of you. Every country which offers shelter to anti-South African terrorists will have to deal with the security forces of South Africa."

This was the strategy which needed to be called 'the Botha doctrine' and Dr Vale.

"Where previously South Africa was content to let the ANC come to it, it had now quite clearly taken the offensive to the ANC."

"In real fashion, South Africa has re-established the perimeter defence. It has taken things back to where they were pre-1975/6," Dr Vale said.
Mozambique forces on alert for "attack by SA"

By JOSÉ CAETANO

MAPUTO — The Mozambican armed forces have been on full alert since Saturday because of what the country claims is the possibility of a "South African military attack."

The news of the alert came in the form of a terse communiqué issued by the general staff of the Mozambican armed forces (FPLM) issued in Maputo at the weekend and which claimed that South Africa was "preparing for another military attack" on Mozambique.

The communiqué alleged that the "preparations involved the use of mercenaries and of military vehicles painted in the colours of the Mozambican armed forces."

It added "The Mozambican armed forces are determined to defeat any armed provocation against our country."

Despite these allegations, the situation in Maputo is calm with no obvious signs of any unusual military activity.

Meanwhile, it has been announced in Maputo that the annual meeting of the Southern Africa Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) which was due to start today with a meeting of Ministers of member states, will now start on Friday.

Sources close to the Mozambican Government last night denied the postponement was in any way connected with the Mozambican fears of an alleged imminent attack. The sources said the postponement was caused by the "busy schedules" of some of the heads of state of the member nations.

According to an announcement released in Maputo yesterday, the meeting will start on Friday with a gathering of the executive council of the organisation which will be followed by a meeting of finance ministers the next day.
Pilots need guts, not glory

Most boys dream of becoming ace pilots, cutting through the sky in jet fighters at more than twice the speed of sound. Pilots have a mystique about them — the wondermen of the skies. But to become a pilot in the South African Air Force is not easy. It takes guts, determination and a natural flair. The Rand Daily Mail's Military Correspondent, CHRIS OLCKERS reports.

Matric with Afrikaans, English and Mathematics as subjects

Once approved to do the course during their national service training, they will spend at least six months at the flying school for their initial training.

The many subjects they will study will teach them about aerodynamics, navigation, armament, flight instruments and air safety, which is a top-priority subject.

And to think the 120 to 130 hours spent in the Harvard will be easy would be a fatal mistake. A learner will be dropped from the course if he cannot maintain an average test mark of 60%.

Central Flying School is the university of flying in this country and they expect — and demand — the best from each pupil.

"Second best is not good enough, good isn't good enough, only the best is good enough," Col De Villiers said.

Before a learner pilot starts his training he will first go on an intense survival course.

The youngsters with stars in their eyes and dreams of glory — in other words, the wrong motivation — start to show it here.

But it is the pupil who realizes that a difficult task lies ahead, who makes the grade. Since 1952 the Central Flying School has trained more than 2,500 pilots and 1,600 flying instructors.

It is an accepted fact world-wide that the training of South African pilots receive is of the highest standard and compares more than just favourably with any overseas air force.

The flying school has an excellent record, and to quote Col De Villiers, "With wood, we have flown nearly 190,000 hours since 1941 with only three fatal accidents, claiming the lives of four men."

That is more than 45 million km of flying.

Asked how the youth of today compare with the would-be pilots of yesterday, Col De Villiers was adamant that the standard was just as high as the days when grandpa and papa tried to join the SAAF.

"This country still produces top young men. They might have different views on many things, but they have the right stuff".

And it is that "right stuff" which will help future South Africans to get their wings and explore the skies.
Stuart Spencer is SA’s Washington lobbyist

Defence Force hits jackpot

John Matisonn Washington

The Government has hit the jackpot with its choice of a high-level former Reagan aide, Mr Stuart Spencer, as Washington lobbyist to the South African Defence Force.

Mr Spencer should not be seen in the same context as most of the people hired by the old Department of Information, people like Donald de Kieffer, or dubious allies like John McDoof, the Michigan publisher.

Mr Spencer conducted campaigns for President Reagan from his first race for the California Governorship, and is widely credited with reviving Mr Reagan’s flagging campaign against President Jimmy Carter in 1980.

Nothing demonstrates his influence quite as well as the story told by Lou Cannon, a California journalist who covered Mr Reagan’s campaign from the days when he ran for Governor of California in 1966.

In Reagan, which is probably the best book about the President written to date, Cannon described the beginning of the relationship Mr Spencer was then the senior partner in the political management firm Spencer-Roberts, which had won 34 of 40 congressional races in California in 1982 with a wide variety of Republican candidates.

Only the best.

Holmes P Tuttle, the millionaire organiser of the millionaire group that had decided to run Mr Reagan in that first campaign for public office, said: ‘We checked with people around the country, and they said Spencer-Roberts was the best. We didn’t want anybody less than the best.’

How right their advice was Mr Spencer’s partner, Bill Roberts, was the first to see Mr Tuttle, and then Mr Reagan. He placed both men under careful scrutiny. ‘We had reservations about Reagan,’ Mr Roberts said afterwards. ‘We had heard that Reagan was a real right-winger and we thought that a Right-wing kind of candidacy would not be a successful one.

Mr Reagan apparently dispelled most of the qualms when he met Mr Roberts in a Los Angeles restaurant. He was also encouraged by the commitments of a number of millionaires to raise ‘whatever money was necessary to make Reagan governor.’

Three meetings.

Mr Reagan held three meetings with Roberts, probing him to make a commitment to handle Mr Reagan’s campaign. At the third meeting Mr Reagan said: ‘Well, what about it? Are you going to do it? You’ve been asking me questions for three meetings now.’

Roberts quizzically answered that he was ready to manage the campaign, writes Cannon, now the Washington Post’s chief insider correspondent at the White House.

Mr Spencer went on to establish a relationship with Mr Reagan that was even closer, leading to his extensive work on Mr Reagan’s behalf in 1980.

Obviously Mr Spencer is well connected now, and equally obvious that the connections are in the White House, with the President and his influential senior staff, not with the State Department.

Policy battles.

This becomes important when one considers that the White House, through the National Security Council, and the State Department are often in

Might be ‘used’.

But what does concern them, in the light of possible progress in talks with Angola, is that the Defence Force — seen here as more opposed to a Namibian settlement than the Department of Foreign Affairs — will use Mr Spencer to get its opposition to the settlement to the White House.

In the White House, powerful members of the President’s staff are much more ideologically opposed to a settlement that could put SWAPO into power than State Department officials and diplomats, who see broad benefits for the United States if it brings about this diplomatic coup.

The leading figure feared — or hoped, depending on your perspective — to be open to arguments against an election which SWAPO might win, is Judge Clark The National Security Council is thought to be much more hawkish than the diplomacy-minded State Department.

At present the ball is in Angola’s court to respond to the American proposals for Namibian independence and Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola.

While many African leaders and European diplomats believe the American formula has no hope of winning Angola’s support, the Reagan Administration is still officially very optimistic that Angola will say yes, and soon.

Pressure on SA.

If that happens, then the pressure will be on South Africa to go along with the solution South Africa may support it, but there will be some who don’t want Swappo involved in government in Windhoek, regardless of what happens to the Cubans in Angola.

That is why American diplomats have been concerned about Mr Spencer. Why is the Defence Force raising its profile in Washington, risking public criticism internationally, and embarrassing the Department of Foreign Affairs? Is there something so important that they have in mind that makes all those disadvantages worthwhile in their eyes?

A White House ‘No’ could override all the work done by Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker to get the President and senior officials on board his plan. Mr Crocker’s position would then become vulnerable.

He has critics in the Right wing of the Republican Party who would love to see the back of him. They are strong in the White House, and their views seem to coincide with some people in the South African Defence Force.
For in both the case of Dr Henry Kissinger as President Nixon's NSC chief, and Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, under President Carter, the White House staff won on the biggest issues.

Now the National Security Adviser is Judge William Clark, part of the so-called California Mafia, arguably the closest man in government to Mr Reagan, and someone who got to know Mr Spencer in the early California days.

Concern in South Africa at the appointment of Mr Spencer has revolved around the fact that — unlike the other highly-paid South African lobbyists in Washington, who are contracted to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information — Mr Spencer is paid by, and answerable to, the Defence Force.

Dr Brand Fourie, former Director-General of the Department of Foreign Affairs and now Ambassador to Washington, has been embarrassed by disclosures that Mr Spencer does not keep him informed of his activities, including a trip he made to South Africa.

**Good contacts**

When Dr Fourie came to Washington it was clear that his contacts with the Cabinet were excellent. American diplomats took his appointment as a sign that the Government was serious about going through with a Nambian settlement negotiated by the Reagan Administration. Now Dr Fourie appears to have been side-tracked.

That position reflects not so much Dr Fourie's standing as it does the reduced influence of the Department of Foreign Affairs, in the eyes of American officials. They have believed for some time that decisions are increasingly being taken by military personnel.

State Department officials are no longer surprised that the military has a powerful influence on deci-
Turfloop counts cost of boycott

BY HELENE ZAMPETAKIS

The University of the North, Turfloop, is still counting the cost of last week's student boycott, with a daily police presence on the campus, a banned Student Representative Council and about 450 students still missing exams.

An attorney for the students, Mr. Don Nkadheng, said yesterday he had been instructed to bring civil proceedings against the Minister of Police for Lebowa. He is claiming R78,000 damages for students injured during two baton charges.

About 15% of the 3,000 Turfloop students had missed exams because they had not been told the boycott was over, university sources said yesterday.

The rector, Professor P Mokgokong, issued circulars this week telling students the university senate was considering what to do about students who had not observed his ultimatum that they resume writing exams by July 1.

A substantial number of students had returned home following a resolution to continue the boycott until August 1, a student source said yesterday.

The boycott began after Lebowa police baton-charged students demonstrating on the anniversary of the June 16 Soweto riots.

Several students were injured and some needed hospital treatment.

At a mass meeting in Johannesburg, the students resolved to complete their exams in August "as a united body" with their injured colleagues.

Last Friday a mass meeting addressed by Prof. Mokgokong was dispersed when Lebowa police baton-charged and threw teargas at heckling students.

This move had "divided the students," said the source, as some fled to a nearby village before leaving for their homes, and others returned to their residential hostels under "maximum police protection" to begin writing exams during the night.

By Monday the remaining students on campus had resumed writing exams.

"But things are not normal on campus. We were told that the SRC was banned. There is a lot of tension here with police on the campus every day," the source said.
ANC plans to beam propaganda into

The banned African National Congress (ANC) has asked the United Nations to set up a powerful radio transmitter in Southern Africa.

The transmitter would beam propaganda broadcasts into South Africa as part of the overall "liberation struggle".

It would vastly intensify the presently limited programme of broadcasts made by the ANC over the official radio stations in Lusaka, Dar-es-Salaam, Luanda, Tananarive and Addis Ababa.

The plan was disclosed at a major, five-day-meeting of the ANC leadership which took place in Lusaka this week.

The meeting is regarded as one of the most important recently held by the ANC command.

It was called specifically to deal with the situation following the Pretoria bomb blast.

Informers sources say an important new stage in the "propaganda offensive" is perceived after the bomb, and the debate in Lusaka centred mainly on this.

The Lusaka conference was opened by Zambian Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Mark Tambatam, and ANC President Mr Oliver Tambo.

A Swapo propaganda spokesman also spoke.

It is believed the ANC's new information chief Mr Thabo Mbeki, will seek support for the conference recommendations at a frontline states Information Ministers' meeting soon in Harare.

The ANC has long placed heavy emphasis on publicity.

Now, at a time when it has greater international support than at any previous period in its 31 years' history, the ANC is clearly determined to capitalise on any opportunity to improve its propaganda machinery.

This week's conference reviewed the ANC radio plans, and the work of the ANC film unit and of ANC publications, including the journals Sechaba, Mayibuye, (Youth) Forward, the Voice of Women, Dawn, as well as related journals such as the South African Congress of Trade Unions' publication Workers' Unity, and the African Communist Party.

Malan warns Press

'Blatant lies and propaganda' come under heavy fire

By Dirk van Zyl

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, yesterday made a veiled threat against newspapers which "serve the public lies and blatant propaganda" about South Africa's alleged destabilisation of its neighbours.

Speaking at a "Commando Day" at Kromhoek Park he said "allegations and half-truths" are being spread about South Africa by government leaders in neighbouring states. His statements were being supplemented "with absolute lies by correspondents in some of these states".

The SADF's media liaison section was daily confronted by reports dealing with South Africa's alleged bids to destabilize Southern Africa.

"We have recently been very obliging about the application of the Defence Act as regards newspapers and news organizations, but this government cannot allow lies and blatant propaganda to be served to the public."

"One gains the impression that the Republic has been outlawed and that every Marxist-inclined journalist is daily spewing out allegations out of his thumb and sending them to South African newspapers for publication."

"South Africa had no desire to attack its neighbours, General Malan said. "It simply has the will to defend itself. Should our neighbours remove those areas of conflict, for example support for terrorists who threaten our territorial integrity, they need have no fear."

"It is interesting, however, to note how many of our neighbours are now sending allegations into the world that we intend attacking them."

They have to know that we don't, and won't, act against them, but only against terrorist acts - and we will continue with this should it be found to be in the interests of our country."

All South Africa's neighbours had to do was examine themselves and if they were sure that they were not engaged in subversive activities "with the Russian imperialists and their agents" then they need not fear action from South Africa.

South Africa's unchanging self-confidence and its ability to defend itself posed no danger to its neighbouring states, he said.

It had no desire to attack its neighbours, it simply had the will to defend itself.

Semina: Press fr

By Dirk V.

The question of Press freedom will examined in Pretoria on Thursday.

Presented by the Press Council, the question of freedom of the Press will be examined by the Press Council.

Speakers are Mr Justus Lou, M.P., Professor Pretoria University; Mr Speech Editor of the Sunday Times, Mr. Tyson and Mr. Van Zyl.
ANC plans to beam propaganda into SA

By ANDRE VIJJOEN
Harare

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Women, Dawn, as well as related journals such as the South Afri-
can Congress of Trade Unions publication Workers' Unity, and
the African Communist, a quarter-ly of the banned South African
Communist Party.

All these publications are banned in South Africa.

Bombs were dropped in Pretoria. Mr. Tambo has enjoyed a major platform on
radio and television networks around the world from which he has broadcast ANC
strategy and policy.

But it is in South Africa itself that the ANC most dearly wants a
platform.

Alan warns Press

'Blatant lies and propaganda' come under heavy fire

'N. ZYL

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The question of Press freedom in South Africa will be examined at a one-day semi-
nar in Pretoria on Thursday.

Presented by the Pretoria Press Club as part of its fifth anniversary, the seminar will
include state intervention in the media, professionalisation of journalists, the
SABC as a political information service; restrictive legislation, the possibility of Press
freedom surviving in South Africa; and the freedom of the individual as against that of
the State.

Speakers are: Mr Justice Tienie Steyn; Mr.

Seminar on
Press freedom

By DIRK VAN ZYL

Lest we forget: The SABC as political information service; restrictive legislation, the possibility of Press freedom surviving in South Africa; and the freedom of the individual as against that of the State.

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Speakers are: Mr Justice Tienie Steyn; Mr.
Parents Grieve For
Their Missing Troopie

By Edly Andrae

10/7/83 254
warns over media lies

Malan

"... over media lies"
Mail Reporters

The South African Defence Force has turned down the chance to equip servicemen in the Operational Area with armoured vests as used by the Israeli Army, a Johannesburg businessman said at the weekend.

The businessman, who prefers not to be named, said the vests — also known as flak jackets — were compulsory in the Israeli Defence Force. He said he was keen to distribute them in South Africa and had tried several times to persuade the SADF to use them, but the authorities had shown no interest.

The flak jackets are standard army equipment for Israeli troops, and it is a punishable offence for a soldier to be without one while manning a frontline position in Lebanon.

An SADF spokesman said at the weekend that the Defence Act forbade the disclosure of whether the SADF intended equipping its soldiers with bullet-proof vests, which sell for about R500 each.

The vests were introduced into Israel five years ago and their effectiveness is unquestioned. They are acknowledged as being one of the two factors — the other being improved evacuation procedures — responsible for the relatively low death wound ratio during the war in Lebanon.

Previously accepted ratios improved dramatically during the fighting.

According to a military expert, the vast majority of deaths during the Lebanon war were caused by head and neck injuries. Flak jackets are held responsible for minimizing the number of fatal chest and stomach injuries.

After conducting a personal investigation into the use of bullet-proof vests, the Johannesburg businessman learned that none of the soldiers he spoke to was supplied with them.

"These are our boys on the border and they're being killed literally immediately. They're in so much danger. We need to get these things to them," he said.

"Surely when there is a chance to stop the deaths, the SADF should take it!"

He said he received the vests from the same manufacturer in Israel who supplied the Israeli Army.

"Israeli manufacturers were producing a second-generation flak jacket. The previous heavy, unwieldy vests, based on those worn by American soldiers in Vietnam, have been replaced by vests which are more effective and weigh less than 1kg."

They are the result of a recent breakthrough in ballistic material research which resulted in the manufacture of Kevlar, a material which, by weight, is five times stronger than steel.

The vest consists of layers of Kevlar in an outer shell of fire-proof ballistic nylon.

The vest protects the back, front and both sides, reaching from the neck to the waist. It allows for full maneuverability and protects against most handgun bullets and fragmentation.

The businessman said he did not believe the cost or extra weight of the vest contributed to the SADF's lack of interest.

"The soldiers carry heavy loads with them as it is and the vests are attached to the body, so they will not increase this load," he said.

"If the cost had been a drawback, the SADF could have contacted me and we could have come to an arrangement, but it just seems as if they are not at all interested."

"Several attempts I have made to get them to purchase the vests have been to no avail!"
Studentebond eases up on objectors

It was not necessary to make it worse, she said.

An amendment to the motion, proposing the scrapping of the second and third points because they questioned the faith of an individual and tried to prescribe to him, was carried by a majority vote.

The first point of the motion was then carried unanimously.

The Studentebond, however, generally maintained a united front on the first day of its annual congress despite the widening political split in Afrikanerdom.

But with three days to go, the possibility exists that rising tensions will surface and polarise the organisation.

In his opening address, ASB president Mr Andre Bartlett called for unity and said: "There are no political deviants in this country."

The existence of differences of opinion and of different political parties is also not necessarily wrong, but a sign of healthy democracy.

In an obvious acknowledgement that the ASB executive was in danger of falling into the hands of one or other of the two factions struggling for Afrikaner supremacy, Mr Bartlett said the organisation should distance itself from attempts to force "d-shaped uniformity of thoughts" onto the ASB and from attempts to draw the ASB and its executive into the camp of only one political party.

In an interview later, Mr Bartlett said he could not foresee a split in the ASB along party political lines.

He believed the split in the National Party and the Afrikaner Broederbond had had a positive effect on the ASB.
Goudriaan glides into 3rd place

NEW MEXICO — South Africa's Laurens Goudriaan advanced from fourth place to third place in the 13th world gliding championships in Hobbs, New Mexico, yesterday — despite coming fifth in Sunday's race.

Ingo Renner of Australia won eight races, amassing 11,784 points to win the open class title and beating his nearest competitor, Bruno Gutenberg of West Germany, by 489 points. The victory was worth 1,000 points. The final races were held yesterday, wrapping up 12 days of competition.

Francois-Louis Henry of France finished sixth, retaining third place in the Open class rankings.

The one-day competition, which started on June 27, was held in Hobbs this year, instead of Argentina — Sappi AP.

Armscor fraud case man facing contempt charge

BY TONI REYNCKE
Court Reporter

MR COLIN STEIN, the Johannesburg businessman who is prooooFRAUCU charging of fraud involving alleged forged Armscor guarantees, faces another eight days in jail on contempt of court.

He has persistently refused to give evidence before a Commission of Inquiry, in terms of the Companies Act, into one of his companies.

In an urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday, Mr F G A Harper, a director of Ace Hamel International (Pty), said Mr Stein had twice refused to testify when called to do so by the commissioner, Mr Eric Morris, SC.

Mr Stein's evidence is needed in an inquiry into the affairs of Alfreed African Metal Spinners (Pty).

Mr Harper asked for an order jailing Mr Stein for contempt of court for his refusal to give evidence.

He said Alfreed Metal was liquidated on June 7, this year. The court granted an order appointing a Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the company on June 10.

Ace Hamel is a creditor of Alfreed Metal for R2 700 000.

Mr Stein, who was in the Pretoria Central Prison, was subpoenaed to give evidence on July 7.

His attorney, Mr L Guthen, objected to his examination and asked that Mr Stein's questioning be postponed.

Mr Guthen said Mr Stein had been away in the United States of America on April 27, on charges relating to forgery and uttering, involving between R1- and R10-million. He said Mr Stein wanted to refresh his memory from documents relating to the affairs of the company before testifying.

He said Mr Stein needed to inspect and study all documents relating not only to Alfreed Metal, but all other companies which form part of the Stein Group.

Mr Morris rejected the application and ordered Mr Stein to testify, which he refused to do, Mr Harper said.

He said Mr Stein was the sole beneficial shareholder of Alfreed Metal and was also a director and shareholder in other group companies.

It was vital that Mr Stein testify so the evidence of 17 other witnesses who had been subpoenaed could be evaluated, Mr Harper said.

Mr Justice R Goldstone suspended the pull term on condition Mr Stein testify before the commission when asked to do so again.

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SMOKENDERS has been permanently established in South Africa over two years and has already shown thousands to South Africa how to kick the smoking habit once and for all.

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UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE

Every Smokers course is backed by our written guarantee.
Soldiers injured

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Sixteen national servicemen were injured yesterday when a troop carrier was involved in an accident on the road between Nelspruit and Sabie. SADF headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday.

Five were seriously injured and were taken to No 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte, while seven others were admitted to Sabie Hospital.

A Sabie Hospital spokesman said last night their conditions were "stable." Four others had been discharged after treatment.

No names were available last night.
The roll back of the Russian tide

THE ARGUS FOREIGN SERVICE looks at a forecast of a bleak future for the Western democracies.

A WARNING has been issued here that unless Russian expansionism is systematically "rolled back" soon the future for threatened Western democracies will remain bleak.

A study by the former director of the Institute for the Study of Conflict, Mr Brian Crozer, shows that several countries stand in danger of falling victim to communist victories unless the process of expansionism is reversed.

In a major feature in The Times, Mr Crozer has listed the countries which have been added to the Soviet empire, or removed from the Western sphere, since "detente" began in the 1970s.

Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia (Kampuchea), South Yemen, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Grenada, Surinam, and the Seychelles, Nor, says Mr Crozer, is this list complete.

Stayed red

"Not once since Lenin set up the Comintern in 1919 to carry Soviet-style communism to all countries around the world, has any country dropped communism after coming under communist rule. China and Yugoslavia left the Soviet orbit, but stayed communist."

For this reason, MrCrozer is not as optimistic as Britain's Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher when she said that the "future belongs to the democracies, and that is the march of history."

According to Mr Crozer it is not enough for the West to prevent yet another communist victory here and there, as the Americans are trying to do in El Salvador, and as they failed to do in Vietnam.

Quiet revival

For the process to be reversed, "lost" countries will have to be liberated," he says.

Mr Crozer believes in the concept of "roll back" -- an expression which was used in the 1950s for getting the Russians out of Eastern Europe, but was dropped after the Hungarian invasion.

The roll back concept, although not the term, he says, is enjoying a quiet revival in Washington as witnessed by President Reagan's harassment of Fidel Castro's Cuba.

It is no longer taken for granted in Washington that any member of what Brezhnev called the "Socialist Commonwealth" is necessarily out of bounds for ever.

Mr Crozer writes in the list of fallen countries four stand out as qualifying for low-risk or no-risk intervention: Angola (to be precise, the Cabinda enclave), the Seychelles, Grenada and Surinam.

Only force

In all four the men in power have no legitimacy other than force. In all four there are groups of individuals seeking change and worthy of support.

The main difference between the Cabinda enclave and the other outposts of the Soviet empire is that this strip of land to the north of Angola proper is not a sovereign country but constitutionally a part of Angola.

Without Cabinda's oil the communist regime in Angola would be in even worse economic straits than it is already.

With Government forces and Cubans guarding the oil installations, most of the territory is controlled by a resistance movement called FLEC (Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave).

The resistance does not just want a change of regime in Angola, it wants independence for Cabinda.

The Seychelles, with a population of 62,000, is a particularly tragic case. A coup in 1977 ousted the duly elected government of James Mancham, now in exile in London with some of his former colleagues. The islands are now rapidly being turned into the standard totalitarian "Paradise."

In Grenada, new air and naval installations can only be for Soviet use since a coup in 1979 the island has been a Cuban colony.

The former Dutch colony of Surinam in northern South America had its coup in 1980 and is now firmly set on a "socialist" course.

Own devices

If such outposts are left to their own devices it will be hard to take recent declarations of the Reagan administration seriously. If free men cannot be brought to Grenada or the Seychelles, what hope for Poland, Afghanistan, or the Soviet Union itself?

In the past where the will existed the means have quite often been found to prevent the emergence of regimes that would be damaging to Western interests, or even to remove undesirable rulers.

In 1954, for instance, American action removed a pro-communist president in Guatamala. The previous year effective action put the exiled Shah of Iran back on his throne. There was not such will in 1978, greatly to the detriment of the Iranian people and the West.

Effective

In 1979 a highly effective French operation bloodlessly deposed the Central African tyrant, the Emperor Bokassa.

Nine years earlier an equally successful operation placed the enlightened Sultan Qaboos on his throne in strategically crucial Oman.

These examples clearly show what can be done where the will exists. Mrs Thatcher's ringing words could well be prophetic, but only if opportunities are not neglected.
Do not publish lies, SADF warns Press

By ANTON HARBER

THE DEFENCE Force will not stop the publication of "true stories" from official sources in neighbouring countries, but would no longer allow the publication of "lies and untruths" from individual journalists in these countries.

This was said yesterday by an SADF spokesman, Brigadier J F Bosman, explaining the statement over the weekend by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that the Defence Act would be implemented more rigorously to prevent such "lies".

Brig Bosman said that it was untrue to say the Minister had attacked or threatened the South African Press. "We will not stop publishing the truth or any information from official sources".

"What we are concerned about is the stories that come from journalists sitting in neighbouring countries, which do not give any official source at all. "These journalists are making all kinds of claims about South Africa destabilising their countries. You can be sure these journalists are Marxist-inclined and also work for Tass (the Soviet news agency)," he said.

"What we are now saying is that if you come to us with a story in which such a journalist makes allegations about South Africa, we will tell you if it is untrue and that if it deals with the activities of the SADF it may then not be published by any of the Defence Act."
Our SADF man in the US has Reagan's ear

THE Government has hit the jackpot with its choice of a high-level former, Mr Reagan aide, as Washington lobbyist to the South African Defence Force.

Mr Spencer should not be seen in the same context as most of the people hired by the old Department of Information, people such as Donald de Kieffer, or dubious allies like John McGoff, the Michigan publisher.

Mr Spencer conducted campaigns for President Reagan and was widely credited with reviving Mr Reagan's flagging campaign against Jimmy Carter in 1980.

Nothing demonstrates his influence quite as well as the story told by Lou Cannon, a California journalist who covered Mr Reagan from the days when he ran for Governor of California in 1966.

In "Reagan" — probably the best book about the President written to date — Cannon described the beginning of the relationship. Mr Spencer was then the senior partner in the political management firm of Spencer-Roberts, which had won 34 of 40 Congressional races in California with a wide variety of Republican candidates.

Holmes P Tuttle, the millionaire organiser of the millionaire group that had decided to run Mr Reagan in that first campaign for public office, said: "We checked with people around the country and they said Spencer-Roberts was the best. We didn't want anything less than the best."

How right their advice was Mr Spencer's partner, Bill Roberts, was the first to see Mr Tuttle, and then Mr Reagan, and he placed both men under careful scrutiny.

"We had reservations about Reagan," Mr Roberts said afterwards, "We had heard that Reagan was a real Right winger and we thought that a Rightwing kind of candidacy would not be a successful one."

Mr Reagan apparently dispelled most of the qualms when he met Mr Roberts in a Los Angeles restaurant. He was also encouraged by the commitments of a number of millionaires to raise "whatever money was necessary to make Reagan governor."

Mr Reagan held three meetings with Mr Roberts, probing him to make a commitment to handle Mr Reagan's campaign. At the third meeting, Mr Reagan said: "Well, what about it? Are you going to do it? You've been asking me questions for three meetings now."

Mr Roberts quietly answered that he was ready to manage the campaign, writes Cannon, now the Washington Post's chief correspondent at the White House.

Mr Spencer went on to establish a relationship with Mr Reagan that was even closer, leading to his extensive work on Mr Reagan's behalf in 1980.

Yesterday Mr Spencer was well connected, and equally obviously, connections are in the White House, with the President and his influential White House staff, not with the State Department.

Ronald Reagan . lending an ear.

From JOHN MATISSEN

in Washington

singer, as President Nixon's NSC chief, and Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, under President Carter, the White House staff was on the biggest issues.

Now the national security adviser is Judge William Clark, part of the so-called California Mafia, arguably the closest man in government to Mr Reagan, and someone who got to know Mr Spencer in the early California days.

Concern in South Africa at the appointment of Mr Spencer has revolved around the fact that — unlike the other highly paid South African lobbyists in Washington, who are contracted by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information — Mr Spencer is paid by, and answerable to, the Defence Department.

So clear was that his contacts with the Cabinet were excellent American diplomats took it as a sign that the Government was serious about going through with a South West African settlement negotiated by the Reagan Administration. Now, Dr Fourie appears to have been outstripped.

That position reflects too much on Dr Fourie's standing as it does the reduced influence of the Department of Foreign Affairs in the eyes of American officials. They have behaved for some time that decisions are increasingly being taken by military personnel.

State Department officials are no longer surprised that the military has a powerful influence on decision-making in Pretoria. Indeed, they are talking to high-level military officers extensively, precisely because they believe the military has a strong say in the corridors of power.

But what does concern them, in the light of possible progress in talks with Angola, is that the Defence Force — seen here as more opposed to a SWA settlement than the Department of Foreign Affairs — will use Mr Spencer to get its opposition to the settlement to the White House.

In the White House, powerful members of the President's staff are much more ideologically opposed to a settlement that could put Swados into power than State Department officials and diplomats, who see broad benefits for the United States if it brings about this diplomatic coup.

The leading figure feared — or hoped, depending on your perspective — is to be open to arguments against an election in which Swados might win is Judge Clark, his National Security Council (NSC) is thought to be much more opposed than the diplomacy-minded State Department.

At present, the ball is in Angola's court to respond to the American proposals for SWA independence and Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola.

While many African leaders and European diplomats believe the American formula has no hope of winning Angola's support, the Reagan Administration is still officially very optimistic that Angola will say yes and soon.

If that happens, then the pressure will be on South Africa to go along with the solution. Some South Africans may support it, but there will be some who don't want Swados involved in government in Windhoek, regardless of what happens to the Cubans in Angola.

That is why American diplomats have been concerned about Mr Spencer's influence in Washington. Raising its profile in Washington, risking public criticism internationally and embarrassing the Department of Foreign Affairs? Is there something so important that they have in mind that makes all those disadvantages worthwhile in the years?
Pilot dies as Impala crashes near Pretoria

A young Air Force lieutenant died today when his Impala Mark I jet crashed into a thickly wooded area and exploded shortly after take-off from Waterkloof Air Base.

The identity of the pilot, who was alone at the time of the crash, has not been released as his next-of-kin are still to be informed.

The wreckage was scattered over several hundred metres. An explosion on impact set fire to the wooded area, the flames spreading a long way from the remains of the plane.

The pilot was thrown clear of the wreckage but he is believed to have died instantly. Rescue workers found his burning body still strapped in the flying harness.

A police spokesman said the crash happened at about 9.30 am. The jet took off and the pilot apparently tried to turn back immediately. The plane hit a tree against the kopje in Monument Park.

It cut a swathe into the bush, which immediately caught fire.

The bush was, however, soon extinguished by the fire brigade, which quickly arrived at the scene.

The reason for the pilot’s action is not yet known.

Air Force investigators were at the scene almost as soon as the fire was extinguished, to begin a detailed examination of the wreckage.

Pilots from the nearby air base looked gaunt and worried as they wandered through the wreckage.

Air Force men armed with rifles were posted around the scene to keep onlookers away after many people hiked through the bush to view the wreckage.

A worker at the Monument Golf Club, Mr Thomas Malwone, said he saw the aircraft spin three times before crashing.

“I first thought the plane would fall on the golf course but then it turned and fell burning into the trees,” he said.

Mr Mike Schewitz, was on the Kempton Park highway when the aircraft crashed. “I saw the plane, which must have just taken off. It wasn’t high and seemed to bank, then lose power and crash,” he said.
THE State is pouring billions of rands into what is rapidly becoming the Cape Province's 'missile and nuclear triangle' containing high-technology facilities for both.

The high-technology triangle will be situated between Cape Agulhas, Mossel Bay, Cape Town, Atlantis and Springbok.

Many of the top-secret, multimillion rand land purchases for these facilities were through Government expropriation of farmland.

Thus the Cape Province is increasingly drawn into South Africa's nuclear military and industrial capability in the face of worldwide embargoes.

No blueprint

Yet no deliberate master plan or blueprint exists to develop the province in this way. It was by coincidence that the Cape Province was chosen for these new facilities, spokesmen for the Uranium Enrichment Corporation, the Atomic Energy Corporation and Escom say.

Semi-State agencies and Government departments are planning individually to establish the facilities.

The Farwest Cape will within the next decade jump into the space age with the following scenario.

MOSSEL BAY — Nuclear research facility possibly with reactor

The Atomic Energy Corporation will establish a new nuclear research centre south of Mossel Bay, between Ystervarkpunt and Skoel ee Bank, linked by railway lines and tarmacked roads to major harbours such as Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

AEC spokesmen said their Pelindaba facility (which means 'Let's discuss this in Zulu) in the Transvaal had no room to expand further and after searching the entire Southern African coast, from northern Natal to the border of SWA/Namibia, seaside Ystervarkpunt was settled on as 'fitting all our requirements especially the need for vast quantities of cooling water'.

Staff

Within five to 10 years, about 300 nuclear scientists, engineers, technicians and supporting staff will be employed there.

The centre will be used for medical and industrial nuclear research, Mr Nic Lagtehm of AEC said.

"If an atomic reactor is installed, it will be a small one for research purposes such as the one at Pelindaba in the Transvaal," he said.

KOEBERG — Nuclear Power Station

With costs now running close to R2 400-million Escom, under AEC-contract Koebeg will generate 1 840 Mw of electricity for the entire Western Cape when it goes on stream in June 1984 with two nuclear reactors.

An estimated 1 300 people, many highly-qualified and well-paid technicians, will eventually be employed there and live in the multimillion rand Dumefontein township in 400 homes.

The fuel rods which will provide power for 10 months were purchased from the United States.

As the maximum amount of electricity Escom sold during the past cold snap was 1 200 Mw the 1 840 Mw will provide the entire Western Cape with more than sufficient power, a spokesman said.

GAMOEUP — Nuclear Waste Dump

In this tiny town south of Springbok in Namaqualand, the Atomic Energy Corporation has expropriated three f-farms and al deposit.

The facility on June "Spoke yield men and cloth---Koebeg, shallow a It is 600 colour
Cape will have clear triangle

As the scenario of the Fairest Cape's nuclear future

BEAUFORT WEST

PAROW

MOSSEL BAY

This vast source is now not being developed further, but it will become more important after SWA/Namibia gains independence as in future the country may not be willing to sell its uranium from the Roshing mine to South Africa.

Uranium

Uranium used in the enrichment programme at Velindaba (Zulu word meaning “We keep silence”) in the Transvaal comes from SWA/Namibia and also from the Transvaal gold and uranium mines.

Another uranium enrichment plant is not being planned for the Cape Province in the immediate future, "but who knows what will happen much later?" said the Uranium Enrichment Corporation spokesman.

CAPE AGULHAS — Missile Site

Armscor wants its new test site for missiles about 150 km from Mossel Bay and Beaufort West, between Arniston (Agulhas) and Cape Infanta near the De Hoop nature reserve.

The corporation intends moving the old missile testing facility near St Lucia in Natal which had become too small, spokesmen said.

WELLINGTON — Rocket Fuel Plant

Armscor has established a rocket fuel processing plant near Wellington on the farm Druwevallei. About six old farms were expropriated for this purpose in late 1978.

A special railway branch line has since been built across the farm Vleesbank to supply the factory.
SWA party chief barred from office by troops

By TONY WEAVER, Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — "One of South West Africa's most senior politicians has been barred from entering his office by members of the Security Forces.

An aide Mr Peter Kalangula, leader of the Christian Democratic Action party and chairman of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly, said yesterday: "I find this to be totally unacceptable."

Mr Kalangula, in Windhoek for meetings with his party officials, said he went to his office in Ondangwa, Ovamboland, as usual on Tuesday morning.

But when he arrived at the gates to Ondangwa, he was told by the soldiers on duty that he would not be allowed in without showing his identity card.

"This was done without any notice, and I simply find this insulting and totally unacceptable. Why should I have to produce an identity card to get into my own office?" he said.

He said "many other people", including members of his own party, were being allowed into Ondangwa without showing any identification.

In addition, the soldiers on duty had a list of vehicle registration numbers allowed into the area.

"I am working from home now because I am not being allowed into my office," Mr Kalangula said.

The CDA has always in the past been regarded as the party favoured and backed by the military as being their hope of installing a moderate, reasonably credible black leader as a counter to the influence of SWAPO.

But the party has recently been trying to shed its image of being the "SWAPO's party" and surprised observers last week by refusing to take part in the proposed state council, saying it would simply increase ethnic divisions and conflict in the territory.

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) confirmed the incident last night, but said the guards were "only following orders."

"We are sorry for the discomfort Mr Kalangula had to endure, but we trust he will have understanding for the action of the troops who were only applying security measures as they are ordered to do."

"Everybody entering Ondangwa, even the officer commanding Sector 10 (the Ovamboland war zone) has to produce an ID card. In the past, there were probably guards who knew Mr Kalangula, and these ones did not."
Editor challenges SADF

Task of Press made almost impossible by authoritarian action

A Nationalist MP, Mr. Louis Nel, also criticised the SADF for pressuring the Press to suppress news about police activities. He said there was a real danger of the Press being intimidated and censored.

The Minister of Information and Information, Mr. Graham Pirie, said criticism was normal, but warned the Press against publishing false information.

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The Minister of Information and Information, Mr. Graham Pirie, said criticism was normal, but warned the Press against publishing false information.
Leaders slam 'freedom' plan

By Themba Khumalo

The Soweto Council's decision to give the Lenasia-based 21st Battalion of the South African Defence Force the freedom of Soweto was yesterday strongly criticised by black leaders.

Mr Popo Molefe, chairman of the Soweto branch of the Anti-community Council Committee, said the decision clearly exposed the limitations of community councillors to administer the complex without calling for the assistance of the army.

"They have failed dismally to represent the residents. They often make decisions without consulting the people because they know they will be opposed," he said.

Mrs Albertine Sisulu, executive member of the South African Women's Federation, called on the councillors to make the acute housing shortage in Soweto a priority instead of worrying about the Defence Force.

"Let the councillors think of the plight of thousands of people who are homeless. Most of them have been charged under the Squatters Act with erecting shacks to provide a roof over their heads at night," she said.

Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, said that Mr Thebehlale (Soweto's mayor) and his colleagues were out of touch with the black thinking.

At a public meeting held in Dube YWCA on Sunday to oppose the coming community council elections, residents unanimously condemned the councillors' decision.
to the right, and to the left. The key is to go back and forth, hit the top and the bottom, and then the sides. Repeat the same process until you've cleaned the entire surface. Make sure to use a gentle motion and avoid applying too much pressure, as this can damage the surface. Once you've cleaned the entire surface, wipe it down with a clean cloth to remove any remaining dust or debris. This will help prevent any additional dirt or grime from building up on the surface in the future. Remember to repeat this process regularly to keep your surface looking its best.
Soldiers' holiday ends in death

By WIM VAN VOLUME
Pretoria Bureau

A VISIT home for a seven-
day break after six months of border duty turned into a tragedy yesterday morning when a 22-year-old Pretoria
national serviceman and his friend were killed and two
other soldiers seriously in-
jured in a collision a few kilo-
metres from their homes.

Mr Pieter Hendrik de
Lange, 20, of West Street,
Pretoria North, and Mr Pieter Ignatius Michael Stas-
sen (age unknown) of Forestry
Research Station, Pretoria,
were killed instantly when
the vehicle in which they
were travelling home from
their border base and a truck
and trailer collided in Van
der Hoff Road, Hercules,
Pretoria. Two other passengers,
Lance Corporal J B van Dyk,
of Erasmus Street, and J J Botha, of
Jasmynia Villa, Silverton,
had to be freed by Pretoria
firemen using “jaws of life”.
They are both in Voortrekkerhoogte’s Military
Hospital.

Mr van Dyk is being treated for lacerations. His
condition is satisfactory.

Mr Botha, who was operated
on last night, is in a fairly
serious condition. It is under-
ostood he has serious
fractures.

Mr De Lange’s family said
yesterday that he was single
and worked on the railways.
He had been on the border for
six months and this would
have been his second visit
home.

Mr Stassen worked for the
forestry department in
Pretoria.
Zoning in on the range

The Wildlife Society believes Armscor's utilisation of the De Hoop nature reserve site in the Cape will have an adverse effect on the area and criticises conservationists for not waking up sooner to the threat posed by the proposed missile-testing range.

The Wildlife Society, now days speaking with a distinctly scientific accent since its new hierarchy has settled in - has dug in its heels on the Armscor issue. Although the row is centred on the Cape it has profound significance for the whole country.

In a very frank statement the society says it is fighting the issue for two reasons. First on the principle that nature reserves - of which South Africa has, by world standards, very few - cannot arbitrarily be tampered with. Second "The society believes, on principle, that all major developments likely to affect natural ecosystems should have environmental impact assessments (EIAs) built into the planning procedure as a matter of course."

EIAs enable the public to assess whether developers have really done their homework when they say a development will do no harm. Armscor wants to establish a missile-testing range, plus other works, on land in the Armstrong/Cape Infantry region of the south Cape coast which includes De Hoop nature reserve which has one of the most diverse plant communities known in the world.

The society accuses Armscor of being heavy-handed and authoritarian. It warns that this particular battle will become commonplace - with both Government agencies and private developers - unless the Government makes EIAs compulsory.

"We are not opposed to development. All we ask is that resources are used to the best long-term advantage," the statement says. It lauds the Atomic Energy Corporation for the fine example it set when it came to choosing a site for an experimental nuclear facility west of Mossel Bay.

"Nature conservation authorities were consulted first. And the site chosen was one that was already reparaibly damaged by poor farming. Indeed it can be said that the buffer zone of 2,000 ha will now be protected against further inroads to its ecological benefit."

The society criticises conservationists too in that they failed, in time, to give adequate publicity to the ecological importance of the area Armscor has taken.

"Only when the Armscor threat arose did conservationists get together (and all of a sudden realise, for the first time, that the De Hoop coast is the country's most important calving ground for whales, is an internationally recognised wildlife area and was unique in its plantlife."

"Armscor did not know it. But neither did the conservation movement."

The society blames the conservationists' sluggishness on the fact that their forces are divided. "There are too many fields of study."

It is now campaigning to have the site declared a national park - "but of the type now recognised in western Europe, where private ownership and government ownership are combined, with certain restrictions on development which might conflict with conservation principles."

"The Government should find an alternative site."
POLICE PROBE INTO DEFENCE FORCE FUND

By Neil Hooper, Dirk van Zyl and Brian Pottinger

Military Police are investigating alleged irregularities in the internal administration of the Defence Force Fund.

The fund supplies swimming pools, sport facilities, gifts and comforts to the boys on the border.

An executive official of the fund, Colonel Robert Blake, is on leave pending the result of the inquiry.

Yesterday, the Defence Fund's largest fundraiser, the Southern Cross Fund (SCF), called for the investigation's findings to be made public.

The national vice-president of the SCF, Colonel Pieter van der Walt, also said his organisation might ask for a thorough investigation of the fund as a whole.

A SADF spokesman said yesterday "military police are at present investigating alleged irregularities in the administrative office of the DFF."

"The investigation had been under way for a few weeks," he said.

"There are at this stage no indications that the fund itself is affected. As soon as the investigation is completed, and if it is found that a case can be made out, legal proceedings will commence against the alleged culprits."

"We cannot allow any vestige of a scandal to touch the fund."

Opposition defence spokesmen yesterday reacted with shock to the news.

Chief Opposition spokesman on defence Mr Philip Myburgh called for the investigation "to be carried out speedily."

"Every effort should be made to uncover irregularities, if there are any."

"I hope that by the time Parliament convenes again..."
Fugitive infant... Pieterjie Grundlingh is in the care of relatives while...

**Lovechild Pieter burrows to lonely farm**

By BLAISE HOPKINSON

Traced to the dilapidated house yesterday, Pieterjie looked well and happy. His aunt, who was suckling the child, bundled him into a darkened bedroom. Bernardette then came to the front of the house and spoke briefly. "We don't want to say anything," she said, referring to Pieterjie.

She said her mother had been murdered a while before she was born, and her younger brother had also learned of this at the newspaper yesterday.

A farm mechanic, who works to be Mr. Roelof Vos, Bernardette's brother, said he had come inside.

**Transvaal and WP scrape through**

TRANSVAAL and Western Province, favourites to reach the final of the Lion Cup rugby competition, left it late before they got through their quarter-final matches yesterday.

Transvaal scored two tries in the first half minutes of their game against Central West, while Province went into half-time before clinching their game with Eastern Province at Newlands.
A recent visit to South Africa

author of a recent best-selling book on the Far Eastern War-frights on one of the most eminent political journalists in Britain and co-

BY SIMON JENKINS

now how about the helping hand?

WE'VE SEEN THE MUSCLE

SUNDAY TIMES, 21 JULY 1935
No amount of change will ever be enough for acceptance.
In seven years of wanting South Africa I have found much that is different and much that is the same. Reporters do better to ask questions than to pass judgments.
One thing, however, seems to have altered dramatically in the past two years and that is South Africa's approach to the outside world.

The defensiveness has gone. It is replaced by a new aggression.

Brutal

The era of seeking friends by sweet persuasion is over. The cosmetics of the Information Department, the pleading diplomacy of the Foreign Service, the belief that "if only you would see for yourself, Mr Jenkins, South Africa is not as the world believes"
The new philosophy is amoral and brutal. It emanates from a military rather than a political perspective. It states that South Africa is wealthy, comparatively stable and capable of exerting considerable power beyond its borders.

As the black states of Southern Africa discover that Marxism means poverty and chaos, so South Africa emerges from the lagoon of diplomatic apoliticism and stands revealed as a subcontinental superpower.

Long seen as the pariah of the Commonwealth, the guilty conscience of the West, the ogre of liberalism of the world over, Pretoria has been, able to narrow its vision to the purely regional. Its economy towers over Southern Africa. It has a third of its population but three-quarters of the gross product.

Even its blacks (homelands and all) are richer by two or three times than those in the black states.

Restrictions in Lesotho

The ANC threat, modest by world terrorism standards, cannot conceivably justify this destabilising armory — any more than does the current half-hearted Soviet interest in the region.

The important thing is that your enemies should fear you and be reminded regularly of your power.

It is a sign of craven weakness to hide behind your wagons and wait to be loved. So argue South Africa's armed forces.

A dispassionate observer of the African scene cannot be altogether surprised at this turn in regional affairs. Sooner or later Pretoria's power was bound to express itself.

The marvel was only that rudimentary African democracy had so long kept the military at bay.

The new dominance of the State Security Council over the Cabinet and of soldiers over civilians has brought reciprocally into foreign policy.

Horror

Certainly, the Matola, Maseru and Maputo raids over the past two years have yielded Pretoria a regional recognition denied under previous policies of appeasement.

Pre-emption, pre-active defense, tit-for-tat destabilisation, call it what you will, has driven the black states into treating with South Africa.

Ministers meet regularly, be it in Cape Verde, Gabon or Maputo.

The sheer horror of what South African power could yet unleash on the continent has forced Washington to constant involvement — even beyond the ambit of Chester Crocker's much-battered "constructive engagement".

Seen from north of the equator, a new rogue elephant is loose in Africa and is doing terrible dam-
In Namibia-Angola, the SADF has, if not winning, at least containing a guerrilla war. The cost is high but plainly sustainable.

In a series of opportunistic salies over the past 12 months, Pretoria has also shown the frontline states that it is ready to use force as well as defence to assert its new status.

Only a connoisseur of modern international relations could listen with a straight face to South Africa's military oligarchy disclaiming any "policy of destabilisation".

Last December they or their friends rode like the Horsemen of the Apocalypse from Southern Angola to Beira to Masera to Komatipoort, with barely a nod in the direction of Cabinet or Parliament.

It was an operation which made the CIA look on in wonder. Even age to the crops.

In Pretoria, the joy of the new foreign policy, I am told, is that it is domestically neutral.

To the verligtes, it pushes the frontier north again. It buys time for Mr Botha's reform strategy to be implemented.

A nation no longer obsessed by its external security can afford to take risks internally.

Home and hearth are safe from intruders. The right wing have less of a lever to exert on the body politic.

Verkramptes cite the exact converse. Why, if the border is thus secured, is internal reform necessary?

The survival ethic is a circumstantial one. It has always been about buying time but time for the continuance of white rule in South Africa.

Unstable neighbours, poverty-stricken and dependent, form an ideal barrier against the world and against the future.

The black man has been taught an important lesson. Both he and his allies should take note.

Yet who is to resolve this dilemma if control is really sliding towards a military establishment?

The history of military regimes in Africa, Asia and Latin America is not always one of success and popularity. The military mind is pragmatic rather than ideological.

Soldiers who, as in South Africa, have recent experience of conflict tend to be able and effective. Their lines of command are clear. They do not ponder overmuch, they act.

The era of seeking friends by persuasion is over.
BY BRIAN POTTINGER

RELATIONS between South Africa and Lesotho reached rock bottom this week after allegations of cross-border violations and economic sabotage.

A threatened border clampdown, rumbles over the customs union agreement, and detentions of alleged spies and agents on both sides of the border have created an ominous atmosphere of crisis.

They could also also rupture the recent fragile accord between SA and Lesotho to allow their countries to be used for bases of subversion.

Major developments:

- South African claims that Lesotho is holding a SAP warrant officer and maltreating him.
- Charges brought against two armed members of the Lesotho paramilitary police who were intercepted on South African territory.
- The release of two British citizens held for more than two weeks on charges of monitoring ANC activities in Lesotho.
- The clear implication being they were spying for South Africa.

Signs of increasing tension over re-negotiation of the Customs Union agreement — Lesotho's economic lifeline.

- South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, warned that security measures are being stepped up.

The last time South Africa clamped down there was a dramatic interruption in the flow of foodstuffs, goods and people through the border post.

Mr Botha this week announced that Warrant Officer D T Sello of the Leshokoe brand police station had been detained on June 12 when he had gone to coach a professional football club.

At the same time Mr Botha announced two armed members of the Lesotho paramilitary police had been intercepted on South African territory and one detained.

The arrests follow shortly after the Lesotho Government's detention and release of Britons Mr Desmond Gerard McGonigle and Mr Patrick Martin who were held on charges of spying for an "unnamed" country.

Meanwhile, South Africa and Lesotho are at loggerheads over a wrangle over the Customs Union agreement.

Lesotho sources claim Pretoria is dragging its feet over a new money-sharing formula in its efforts to help the country into line on security and other matters.

But South African sources maintain the issue is straightforward economics — an effort to work a more equitable deal all round.

A crucial round of talks at which the matter could be thrashed out is set down for September.

Nearly 70 percent of Lesotho's state revenue comes from the agreement, and the rising South African-Lesotho tensions make it vital for the future of Lesotho.

This week Lesotho's Foreign Minister, Mr E R Sekonyama, declined to publicly respond to the situation, saying that South Africa also refused to comment.

But the tussle was revealed briefly last week when Mr Sekonyama claimed South Africa owed back pay on the customs pool.

South Africa's Director-General of Finance, Mr Joop de Loor, promptly rejected the charge and said South Africa was paying according to the existing agreement.

Behind the map blow-up lies the long months of closed-door negotiations amid mounting outside charges and counter-charges of destabilisation and manipulation.

The 79-year-old customs union agreement — signed by South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana — has been reviewed several times in its existence.

In October two years ago the Customs Union Commission presented a reformulated money-sharing scheme which BLS countries beheld.
esotho border crisis grows

MR PIK BUTHA

Warning

The tension over renegotiation of the Customs Union agreement - Lesotho's economic life-line.

South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, warned that security measures at the borders between the two countries would be stepped up.

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In October two years ago, the Customs Union Commission presented a reformulated money-sharing scheme which BLS countries believed could give them a percent bigger slice of the R600-million customs pool.

In October last year, however, South Africa apparently declined to endorse the proposed formula an launched a new series of investigations and discussion with participants.

South African sources claim that the proposed formula would be unfair and that other issues such as the decentralisation initiatives must be taken into account.
Staff Reporter

WITH the fleet replenishment tanker SAS Tafelberg bearing down on President Kruger, the second officer of the watch on the bridge was faced with two opposite viewpoints on which way he should order the frigate to turn.

This emerged at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb which resumed in the city today.

UNSURE

CPO Webb’s body was the only one recovered from the sea after the collision which sank President Kruger in February last year. Sixteen men on board the frigate lost their lives.

Sub-Lieutenant A.J. Mentjes, the second officer of the watch (OOW), said that on the night of the collision he was unsure of himself.

He was even less sure of Sub-Lieutenant Robert Pickstock (the first OOW) because he (Pickstock) had appeared less sure of himself than other OOWs. He said he had not received firm leadership from Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock on the night.

Mr J P van Niekerk (representing Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock) put it to Sub-Lieutenant Mentjes that before the collision he was faced with the situation where his immediate superior, the OOW, wanted to go right and the Principal Warfare Officer (PWO) in the operations room (who was the more experienced officer) wanted to go left.

Sub-Lieutenant Mentjes had used his own initiative in ordering a turn to the right, said Mr van Niekerk.

Sub-Lieutenant Mentjes said it was correct that in ordering a turn to the right he had done so without an order from Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock.

He told the inquest he had trusted Lieutenant Peter Smith (the PWO) in the operations room.

Mr van Niekerk put it to him that he had had to choose between his officer of the watch, Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock, and the Principal Warfare Officer, Lieutenant Smith, and that he had chosen Smith.

Sub-Lieutenant Mentjes said he could not deny Smith as he saw him as the more experienced of the two officers.

The inquest continues.
Defence fund: Military inquiry

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg — The findings of a Military Police investigation into alleged administrative irregularities in the office of the Defence Force Fund will be released publicly.

In a statement at the weekend, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said this would be done once an inquiry had been completed. In the meantime, the fund’s activities were continuing unhindered under Lieutenant-General R F Holtzhausen, and the Board of Control.

General Malan said “immediately it came to light that there might possibly be irregularities in the administration of the fund, the chairman ordered an internal audit as well as a Military Police investigation.

“It would, however, be incorrect and contrary to existing procedure to divulge any further details at this stage.”

Colonel Robert Blake, administrator of the fund currently being investigated, said from his Pretoria home that he would return to work on Thursday. He declined to comment further.

“Reluctant”

Mr. Philip Myburgh, opposition spokesman on defence, said he understood money in the DFF was used largely to create better living conditions for national servicemen. The matter was generating a lot of concern because funds came out of the pockets of the public.

“Naturally people will be reluctant to make more money available until the matter is cleared up,” he said, for which reason alone a swift and thorough inquiry was necessary.

Mr. Myburgh added “I sincerely hope that when Parliament reconvenes on August 8, General Malan will be able to explain satisfactorily to Parliament and to the public exactly what has taken place.”

Video equipment

Prior to General Malan’s statement, an SADF spokesman reiterated the words of a statement issued on Friday which implied that the police investigation was concerned with alleged administrative misconduct, but said “At this stage there are no indications the DFF itself has been affected.”

Asked about specific allegations concerning the disappearance of video equipment, he said “I refuse to comment further except to say the Military Police will investigate all aspects of the case.”

Mrs. Elizabeth Albrecht, president of the Southern Cross Fund — the DFF’s largest contributor — said the SCF was completely separate from the DFF and was “born out of the people.”
Kruger sinking 'can't be blamed on Tafelberg'

Staff Reporter

The fleet replenishment tanker SAS Tafelberg could not be blamed for the sinking of the Navy's flagship SAS President Kruger.

This was said in evidence today at the inquest into the death of Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, who died after the PK collided with Tafelberg and sank during night manoeuvres in February last year.

The First Officer of the Watch (OOW) on the bridge of the frigate at the time of the collision, Sub-Lieutenant R E Pickstock, told the inquest: "In my opinion no blame whatsoever can be apportioned to Tafelberg.'

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock said it was accepted among junior officers on President Kruger that the Principal Warfare Officer (PWO) was "the boss" and OOWs would carry out his instructions.

CHANGE ORDERED

In a sworn statement handed in to the inquest, Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock detailed the last manoeuvres of President Kruger.

He said that at 2 am the PWO, Lieutenant Peter Smith, ordered a change of station using an inward turn.

"For safety reasons and because this was an exercise and not a war situation I wanted to execute the change away from the main body -- SAS Tafelberg.

He queried the order with PWO and was told to carry out the inward manoeuvre.

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock said he was unhappy about the manoeuvre but did not speak to Lieutenant Smith about it because it went without problems.

At 3.45 am the message went out that the formation would change again.

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock said he again felt uneasy and said so to Sub-Lieutenant Mntjes.

This new manoeuvre was also executed as an inward movement towards Tafelberg. Before President Kruger could steady on to the new course of 180 degrees the order came to come to 200 degrees. In the meantime he saw President Pretorius, the other frigate engaged in the manouevre, turning outwards and away from Tafelberg.

"HAPPY"

"From the Ops Room came the order turn 200 degrees. I saw that the Tafelberg was bearing 200 degrees. I told Lieutenant Smith. He replied: "I'm happy with that."

"At this stage Pretorius's stern light was visible. I could see Tafelberg from 3,000 yards and she had closed to 1,500 yards.

"I told Lieutenant Smith: 'We are closing fast. Suggest we come hard left.' He replied: 'Negative. Come hard right to 40 degrees.' Lieutenant Smith appeared unaware that we had now crossed Tafelberg's bows and his orders would cause us to cross for a second time.

"At this stage Tafelberg was now at 900 yards and we were about to cross her bows. I then said to the Ops Room: 'I'm coming hard left' and passed the order for the wheelhouse via Lieutenant Mntjes. The order was passed to the wheelhouse in my hearing.

RUSHED UP

"Commander Myers was rushing up from the Ops Room. I heard him behind me. He asked: 'What order have you given?' I said 'Port 30.'

"Commander Myers took over the con and I heard him say: 'Starboard 30. Full ahead both engines.' I had intended not crossing Tafelberg's bows for a second time.

"Kruger now reacted to Commander Myers' orders.

The inquest continues."
PK officer tells of 'faulty radar'

Chief Reporter

MOMENTS before the SAS President Kruger and SAS Tafelberg collided in February last year, the second officer of the watch of the "PK", Sub-Lieutenant A J Meintjies, asked on what he considered an order from the ship's enclosed operations room, not knowing that the radar being used was defective.

This was stated yesterday at the resumed inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, one of the 15 men lost with the "PK" when the flagship sank after the collision.

Asked why he had not acted on an opposite order from the officer of the watch (OWO) — for 30 degrees of port wheel, to avoid collision — Sub-Lieutenant Meintjies said he could not recall such an order, but that if the OWO had not liked what he was doing he could always have "ordered me off the bridge."

Questioned by the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, Sub-Lieutenant Meintjies also said the "tragedy of the situation" was that he did not at the time fully appreciate the import of his having sighted both Tafelberg's red and green navigation lights at the same time.

"It did not come home to me at the time that this meant we were crossing Tafelberg's bows."

The evidence by Sub-Lieutenant Meintjies yesterday brought out an apparent conflict between the "PK"s OWO, Sub-Lieutenant Robert Pickstock, on the bridge, and the principal warfare officer (PWO), Lieutenant Peter Smith, in the ops-room, over whether the "PK" should be turned to port or starboard just before the collision.

When it was put to him that he had disobeyed an order from the OWO, to have the wheel brought 30 degrees to port to avoid collision with Tafelberg, Sub-Lieutenant Meintjies replied that he would not dispute that such an order had been given, but he could not recall it.

He had acted on what he took as an order from the ops-room to have the wheel put farther to starboard, because this had come from a senior and more experienced officer and because he considered this to be the correct action.

Repeating to the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr Frank Kahn, SC, who has been leading evidence at the inquest, Sub-Lieutenant Meintjies said he had been unaware that the radar system that was being used was defective.

Sub-Lieutenant Meintjies denied that he had acted as if he thought he was "captain of the ship". He said that in a confused situation, with Tafelberg closing rapidly, he had followed what he considered the right course.

He agreed with Mr Kahn that his assessment of the situation had been incorrect.

Repeating to the advocate representing him at the inquest, Mr L A Pienaar, Sub-Lieutenant Meintjies said he had not been asked by the OWO why he was not carrying out his (the OWO's) orders to come 30 degrees to port.

Asked by one of the two assessors, Rear-Admiral G N Green, if the "PK"s" captain had not made it clear to him that he, the captain, should be called in cases of doubt, Sub-Lieutenant Meintjies replied: "I'm very conscious of this need now, but I did not think of it at the time."

Asked by the Chief Magistrate if he had had the approval of the OWO to relay the ops-room's "starboard" order to the wheelhouse, Sub-Lieutenant Meintjies replied: "All I can say is that he did not tell me not to do it."

The inquest continues today.
SA makes Exocet missiles

Argus FC VICTORIA (M) Albert René white mercenary who took a attempt to to Government of
They will prob next week. But intelligence officer when he gets ho
"I'll have to face trial here" 43-year-old an interview. "There ment can do with person it doesn't it.
Dolmetsch, 8, has a charge of treason at was sentenced to 20
After being captu torities in the affr. aimed at toppling "a
Embarrassed
He claimed also to South Africa's Nation time, although South A by then quit his post.
There was no doubt and during his trai dment of Prime M
Besides pardoning act of clemency exis ent of death for the to a sixth mercenary
The condemned for 40. Roger England, Furen, 56, and Zimb Abcan Robert Sara,
All six were rich Hoare, who lived about Ocean island repa President René's lea ing former President
Did this mean his, would not yet be over.
"That's a fair con chek replied. "Nett-- comnent"
"Can't talk a:
As a senior NIS off the 1970s took him to bour states where n security forces have tivity.
He was asked if sions either made or
He said "I don't start a shouting" about that.
"It would be peo ple involved and to don't talk about"

Argus Foreign Service
PARIS — South Africa and Russia have, in separate actions, obtained the secret blueprints of France's deadly Exocet-M M38 missile and are manufacturing their own versions, an influential Paris-based magazine has reported.

Afrique-Asie, one of the Third World's foremost publications, which keeps South African affairs under close scrutiny, claimed South Africa had completed a deal with a Far Eastern country giving South Africa access to all details of the Exocet.

The Exocet was used with shattering effect by the Argentinian Air Force, equipped with French Super Etendard aircraft, against the British task force off the Falkland Islands.

South Africa achieved its coup for the Exocet even though during the Falklands conflict France slapped an embargo on all sales of the missile to Argentina and the French manufacturers, Aerospatiale, refused to release information about its foreign sales, Afrique-Asie reports.

But it could do nothing about a sales brochure issued a few months earlier which boasted that Exocets had been ordered and 900 delivered to 12 countries.

The 12 countries were Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Ecuador, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Peru, Thailand and West Germany.

Captured
Foreign agents concentrated on known missiles and in their efforts the list of 12 buyer nations was invaluable.

Last year the Soviets were handed two Exocet missiles captured from Iraq by the Iraqis.

The Iraqis captured four but destroyed two in trying to fire them.

The Soviets flew the
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Last year the Soviets were handed two Exocet missiles captured from Iraq by the Iranians.

The Iranians captured four, but destroyed two in trying to use them.

The Soviets flew the two Exocets back from the war front in an embassy helicopter and the missiles were then flown to the Military Weapons Academy at Odessa.

Daring

South Africa decided it must obtain blueprints of the Exocet and went about this mission in imaginative and daring ways. African-Anglo claims.

It allegedly arranged a deal with a country which had armed six of its naval patrol boats with Exocets. The deal was struck in spite of South Africa having no diplomatic relations with that country.

The missile, operational instructions and blueprints were examined by South African officers and engineers in Amsterdam.

A South African team then went to the Far East to discuss handing and arming methods with Asian officers and technicians, the magazine says.

Large war the Exocet was being produced by Armoscor in South Africa.

Well aware

Aerospatiale is well aware that arms secrets cannot survive more than 12 months.

There is also no 100 per cent safeguard that a buyer country does not hand over a weapons system at a price.

The Aerospatiale remedy, followed by all arms manufacturers, is to keep one step ahead of arms leaks.

The firm has perfected an Exocet guided by a laser beam which is accurate to within centimeters of the target at a distance of 22 km.

Mrs J L Erasmus of 57 Shelley Street, Krugersdorp, surveys the damage to his bedroom caused by an exploding gas bottle.

The blast occurred about 11.30 am today and flung his wife Rica through a window. She was taken to Tygerberg Hospital suffering from burns and shock. The roof of the house was extensively damaged. A neighbour, Mrs J Bowdren, described the blast as a "hell of an explosion".

No fear for the All Blacks-Aussie test

From Terry McLean

AUCKLAND. — There is no possibility that the presence of seven All Blacks in Cape Town will cause the cancellation of the international between New Zealand and Australia in Melbourne on August 20.

This was said today by the chairman of the New Zealand Rugby Union, Mr Ces Blazy.

He was commenting on reports that one of the All Blacks on tour in South Africa, Steve POKERE, had telephoned his parents and had been told that the test could be in jeopardy as it was possible that all seven New Zealanders in South Africa would be banned for life from playing in Australia.

Mr Blazy said "As I understand the situation the Prime Minister of Australia, Bob HAWKE, made a statement in which he said he intended to review Australia's relationship with South Africa.

"From this one I promoted the story Hawke would issue new conditions to the Australian Union that they now New Zealand to trial.

"I have spoken to the director of the Rugby Union, John who was as I say, at the very idea of interfere sporting fixture."
Soldier stabbed: two men arrested.

Two Vanderbijlpark men have been arrested in connection with an attack on a young national serviceman who was stabbed 23 times and left bleeding profusely on the road.

A manhunt was launched by the police after two men accepted a lift from Lance Corporal Teenie Burger (19), attacked him and then drove off in his car.

A police spokesman said an Upington businessman heard the descriptions of the two men on the news and informed the police in Kroonstad. Patrols were sent to the area and two men were arrested at Kenhardt in the northern Cape.

On Monday night, Corporal Burger was traveling back to the Bloemfontein military base from Pretoria when he offered two men a lift.

KNIFE SPOTTED

The soldier was seen by a pastor and a farmer giving the men a lift. They spotted a knife in the possession of one of the men.

The pastor and the farmer followed Corporal Burger’s car and about 14 km from Kroonstad they found him lying at the roadside. They loaded him into a bakkie and took him to the Kroonstad hospital.

The car was later found dumped on the Kaalfontein - Upington east road between Upington and Olfantshoek. It was not damaged.

A spokesman for Northern Free State police headquarters said Corporal Burger’s condition is still critical but he is improving steadily. Two men, aged 19 and 27, will appear in the Kroonstad Magistrate’s Court tomorrow.
SA has Exocet missile — claim

By James Tomlins,
The Star's Foreign News Service
PARIS — Pretoria and Moscow have obtained the blueprints of France's deadly Exocet-MM38 missile and are manufacturing their own versions, according to the Paris-based magazine Afrique-Asia.

The Exocet was used with shattering effect by the Argentinean air force against the British during the Falklands war.

When hostilities broke out France immediately imposed an embargo on all sales of the missile to Argentina and the French manufacturing firm Aerospatiale refused to release information about its foreign sales.

But it could do nothing about a sales brochure issued a few months earlier which boasted that 1,500 Exocet-MM38 missiles had been ordered and 900 delivered to 12 countries. The missiles cost about R50,000 each.

The magazine reports that both Soviet and South African agents concentrated on known supplies of missiles and in their efforts the list of 12 buyer nations was invaluable.

British intelligence sources have always claimed that a South African military delegation was in Buenos Aires at the time of the Falklands war and it was feared that South Africa had bought Exocets from France and was secretly delivering them to Argentina.

But this was never the case, according to the French magazine. The truth was that Pretoria had decided it should obtain blueprints of the missiles and went about it in imaginative and daring ways.

It arranged a deal with a country which had armed about 30 naval patrol boats with Exocets. The deal was struck despite Pretoria having no diplomatic relations with the country.

The missile, operational instructions and blueprints were examined by South African officers and engineers in a European capital. A South African team then travelled to another country to discuss handling and arming methods with officers and technicians.

Last year, the Exocet was being produced by Armscor in South Africa with Israeli cooperation, the magazine claims.

The Soviets were handed two Exocet missiles captured from Iraq by the Iranians last year and flew them back to Russia to study them.
Alleged army SWA violence ‘tip of iceberg’

AN 82-year-old Kavango man was beaten up and robbed by members of the security forces and another man was shot without reason by an army patrol, it has been alleged here by the leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party Mr Hans Rohr.

And in a separate incident at an army roadblock in Eastern Caprivi on Friday, soldiers forced a Windhoek freelance journalist to hand over beers he was carrying.

Mr Rohr has sent details of the alleged incidents to the Administrator General of South West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, and demanded that immediate action be taken.

Mr Rohr said yesterday he was ‘horrified’ by what was happening in the remote areas of Kavango and Ovamboland. He alleged that the two incidents were just ‘the tip of the iceberg’.

According to reports a group of soldiers arrived at the kraal of an NCP member 82-year-old Mr Mpass Siteni, on June 15 this year. They accused Mr Siteni the senior chief of Mpungu of giving food and money to Swapo dissidents. They then robbed him of several hundred rands, Mr Rohr alleged.

The soldiers returned to the kraal three days later again accused him of aiding Swapo and beat him up kicking him in the face while he was lying on the ground and severely bruising his body.

In another incident Mr Rohr alleged troops arrived at the home of Mr Antonius Siwanda, a social worker employed by the Lutheran Church on July 14.

When Mr Siwanda arrived home from work at 5 p.m. and as he entered his house one of the soldiers who had been hiding in the bush nearby with the rest of his patrol shot Mr Siwanda in the leg.

His family rushed to help him and at the same time the soldiers emerged from the bush and said they would take him to hospital.

In a separate incident a journalist, Mr Bill Hulme, was forced at gunpoint to hand over a pack of beers he was carrying in his four-wheel-drive vehicle.

Mr Hulme said yesterday the soldiers demanded that he hand over 10 beers he was carrying because ‘it is the law’.

Mr Hulme later established there was no such law but ‘one does not argue with the barrel of a gun’.
Army irregularities in SVA claimed.

The Cape Times, Wednesday, July 20, 1983.
Missile test site ‘disastrous’

Environment Reporter

It would be a “disastrous mistake” to site the proposed Armscor missile testing range on the Southern Cape coast, according to the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce.

An information circular published by the chamber says overwhelming opposition has been expressed to the proposed site and it is the duty of everyone to preserve De Hoop and its environs.

The chamber is concerned over effects Armscor activities are likely to have on the area and has decided to join ranks with those who have registered their total opposition to the scheme.

Petition

It is to solicit the support of its members in protesting against the takeover of the area and encourage members to sign a petition drawn up by the Wildlife Society of South Africa.

Conservationists say the chamber’s stand is encouraging as it has overridden the commercial possibilities of the missile site for Bredasdorp (often cited by Armscor and Bredasdorp officials as a benefit of the development) to support a conservationist stand.

The article says that in terms of its small size and its vulnerability there can be little doubt it would have remained relatively unscathed, is indeed a key reserve in South Africa’s conservation network.

Plant life

It lists the important environmental factors of De Hoop and the area as the reason for its decision to oppose the testing site.

These include the rich plant life and the number of endangered plant species, its rich birdlife, the bat caves near the De Hoop vlei and the fact that the area is the centre of the most important calving ground of the Southern Right whale.

The Wildlife Society has 15,000 signatures for its petition and a spokesman said more were expected.

A new petition which has obtained 500 signatures in about two weeks is being organised by a camping organisation, Trail Promotions.

Not emotional

An article in the company’s newsletter says the proposed missile testing site gives the public something positive to do for nature conservation.

The company believes the area will be adversely affected and wishes to join forces with the thousands of people who have objected to the plan.

The article emphasises that the petition is not an emotional or political issue, but concerns what is left of South Africa’s natural heritage.
Northern Territory police
The new evidence was forwarded to the Northern Territory Solicitor-General in April.

His decision to reopen the case follows inquiries of his own and indicates that he has found some substance to the two men's claims. The fact that no trace of Azaria's body has been found despite several exhaustive searches is one of the most puzzling facts of the case.

Her clothes, found buried near the campsite a week after she vanished, had bloodstains which according to forensic scientists, showed her throat had been cut while she was being held by a person with a small hand, such as a woman. Postal blood was also found under the dashboard of the Chamberlain's car.

Road to power of a single-minded man

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent
PLATOON General Charles Sebe's rise to power was almost as dramatic as his fall.

After his appointment as head of the Ciskei Intelligence Service in 1977, the 49-year-old South African policeman and agent for the defunct Bureau for State Security (BSA) began building up a formidable security force which, before he was outed in 1985, was reported to have about 4,500 men with powers of detention and interrogation.

Gen Sebe is an ardent anti-communist. During the 1960s he was deeply involved in the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress in the Eastern Cape.

Over the past few years he has also earned a reputation as an anti-trade unionist.

His often eccentric behaviour included censoring the works of local poets and issuing "poets' licences" to people who wished to write verse.

He was a physical fitness fanatic and claimed to jog up to 30km a day. He is said to have Nordness for his knowledge of weapons, particularly those of communist origin.

As security supremo in Ciskei, Gen Sebe believed he was the prime target of anti-Ciskei elements. He is said to have slept with a machine gun next to his bed.

Policemen injured in barracks fire

By CHRIS OCKERS
SEVEN policemen were slightly injured when a fire broke out in a 45m ledge outside the barracks as colleagues fought the blaze.

The fire was virtually extinguished before it could spread to the other barracks.
Defence Force Fund probe continuing

By CHRIS OCKERS
Military Correspondent

TOP-LEVEL investigations into the administration of the Defence Force Fund are still continuing and the fund's executive officer, Colonel Robert Blake, is not expected to resume his normal duties today.

Initial investigations have shown it will not be possible for a senior military police officer to complete the first stages of his report until next month.

Informed sources said yesterday that Col Blake, who was the fund's first executive officer when he started in February, might take a further period of leave.

Col Blake, a former South African Air Force liason officer, went on immediate leave two weeks ago when investigations began into allegations of fund irregularities.

It is believed investigations have shown the allegations could be more widespread than initially believed.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has said the findings of the in-depth investigation will be made public.
War zone: Warning to media

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — An SADF board of inquiry into alleged atrocities in the war zone has warned newspapers, politicians and others involved in gathering information that they could be prosecuted for publishing information about alleged mistreatment of civilians by the security forces there.

In a statement, the board said prosecution in terms of the Defence Act could be applied.

The warning came a day after the leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, Mr. Hans Rohr, made allegations of mistreatment.

Brigadier Ben de Wet Roos was the only member of the board which investigated earlier allegations made by Mr. Rohr.

"Voluntarily"

In the first allegation, Brigadier Roos found that a Kavango tribe had not been forced by the SADF to move from the interior to a different location, but that they had moved voluntarily at the instigation of their chief, to which end he had sworn statements from two chiefs.

Regarding the second incident, the board found that a Roman Catholic priest, Father Michlis, had not been "forbidden to visit his congregation", as alleged.

Rather, Father Michlis was "restricted temporarily from visiting his congregation for his own safety as a group of about 30 terrorists had murdered eight people the previous evening. The Security Forces were busy with follow-up operations".

Guerrillas

Regarding an allegation that a Kavango male nurse was unlawfully detained, the board found the man was detained, after tracks of nine guerrillas were found leading to his clinic.

The board found to be true the last allegation, that a civilian was shot dead by soldiers during "follow-up" operations.

The board said Mr. Asser Lekwa ran away when he saw the soldiers approaching. They "thought he was a terrorist" and shot him.
SADF misconduct: veiled warning for Namibian leader

By Patrick Bulger
The Star's Foreign News Service

WINDHOEK — A Namibian political leader who has made a series of allegations of security force misconduct in Kavango has received a veiled warning that he could be prosecuted under the Defence Act.

The warning came in a statement issued yesterday by the headquarters of the SWA Territory Force following a two-month investigation into allegations made by the leader of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party, Mr. Hans Rohr.

The board of inquiry, which cleared the Defence Force of blame on all four allegations, pointed out that "people who made allegations, statements and comments or spread rumours calculated to prejudice or embarrass the SADF could be subject to prosecution in terms of the Defence Act."

A day before the board's findings were released, Mr. Rohr made fresh allegations of misconduct in an open protest note addressed to the Administrator-General, Dr. Wilhe van Niekerk.

He claimed that an 82-year-old Kavango chief was beaten and robbed and that a social worker was shot in the leg by security forces. Mr. Rohr claimed the chief, Mr. Mpasa, was "painfully assaulted, kicked and beaten and robbed of cash" by a security force patrol on June 15.

Mr. Rohr also alleged that Mr. Antonius Siwanda Ndara, a Lutheran church social worker, was shot in the leg by a soldier on July 14.

An SADF spokesman said that the SADF was not preparing to comment on correspondence between Mr. Rohr and Dr. van Niekerk.

A spokesman for Dr. van Niekerk's office confirmed that the note had been received and that the matter was receiving attention.

Earlier allegations by Mr. Rohr were refuted by the board of inquiry headed by Brigadier Ben de Wet Roos "who travelled extensively in the Kavango over a period of several weeks to hear evidence from a number of people."

Mr. Rohr had alleged that Kavango people were being forcibly moved from their homes as a "campaign" against the SADF, that a Roman Catholic priest was forbidden to visit his congregation, that a Kavango man was being detained unlawfully and that an innocent Kavango man was killed by security forces.

The SADF had nothing to do with the moving of local population from the interior to the coast, "the board concluded.

On the second allegation the board found that the priest was restricted temporarily from visiting his congregation for his own safety. A group of about 30 terrorists had murdered eight people the previous evening and the security forces were engaged in follow-up operations.

The board also said that a Kavango male assistant nurse was taken into custody after tracks of nine terrorists were found.

He later acknowledged that seven of the Swapo terrorists asked him to treat one who had been wounded.

"The nurse went on to state that he was well treated and not manhandled while in custody. He was released on May 9 and transported to his place of work by the security forces."

The board conceded that a civilian, Mr. Asser Likwa, had attempted to flee and was shot by members of the security forces who, because of his actions, thought he was a terrorist.

"The executive of the Kavango and members of the dead man's family were told of the incident and accepted that it was a case of accidental death."

"The security force supplied a coffin as well as meat and meal for the funeral," the report concluded.
Inquiry clears security forces

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — A South African Defence Force board of inquiry into alleged atrocities in the war zone has warned newspaper publishers, politicians and others involved in gathering information on the fighting there that they could be prosecuted for publishing information about alleged maltreatment of civilians by security forces.

Releasing the findings of the inquiry, the board said people who made "allegations, statements and contents or spread rumours calculated to prejudice or embarrass the SAPF
could be subject to prosecution in terms of the Defence Act.

The warning came the day after the leader of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party, Mr Hans Rohr, alleged in a telex to the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, that an 18-year-old man was beaten up and robbed and a social worker shot by security forces in Kavango last month.

Yesterday's statement confirmed a Rand Daily Mail report on May 11 which said the board of inquiry would exonerate the security forces from blame in several allegations of maltreatment of civilians.

Brigadier Ben de Wet Roox was the only member of the board to investigate earlier allegations by Mr Rohr of maltreatment of civilians in the Kavango area.

In the first allegation, Brig Roox found that a tribe of Kavango people had not been forced by the SAPF to move from the interior to a different location, but that they had moved voluntarily "at the invitation of the chief own initiative." In this and another instance, Brig Roox took sworn statements from two chiefs involved, both of whom declared that their people had moved voluntarily.

In the second incident, the board found that a Roman Catholic priest, Father Michels, was not "forbidden to visit his congregation" by the security forces as alleged by Father Michels.
PK man 'picked up procedure'  

Chief Reporter

THE officer of the watch (OOW) of the SAS President Kruger when the anti-aircraft gun was fired in collision with SAS Tafelberg, said yesterday that although he had signed an undertaking to call the captain when in the "slightest doubt" about anything, he had not seen it as his duty to do this in all circumstances.

Evidence at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, one of the 16 men lost when the President Kruger sank, has been that the frigate's commanding officer, Captain Wim de Lange, who was resting in his cabin at the time, was not called before the collision occurred, about 9.30am on February 18 last year.

It has also been said in evidence that an OOW, as the captain's personal representative on the bridge, is responsible for the safety of his ship.

The OOW, Sub-Lieutenant Robert Pickstock, said under questioning by Mr Marcus Jacobs, representing Captain De Lange, that the procedure he had "picked up" from other OOWs in the frigate was to refer any doubts or problems to the principal warfare officer (PWO) on duty in the operations room.

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock admitted he had signed the captain's standing instructions and his night orders to OOWs which contained specific instructions that the captain must be called in cases of doubt.

The procedure he had followed up in the ship, however, was that the first person to go to with a problem was the PWO.

"What I was told," Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock said, "was that 'When in doubt, go to the PWO'."

He agreed with Mr Jacobs that the ship's captain in his standing instructions had stated specifically that he would rather be called unnecessarily than be insufficiently informed.

Mr Jacobs: "You say it was a rule of practice that this standing instruction was not to apply?"

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock: "Not if there was a PWO closed up. That's the procedure. I observed. I did what I knew everyone else did. Only if there was not a PWO closed up would an OOW himself call the captain when in doubt."

Mr Jacobs said attempts had been made to portray Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock as "a person of indecision".

"But," he said, "I am going to argue that after the collision you showed yourself to be a decisive, efficient and responsible officer, that in fact you played a leading role in ensuring that the ship was abandoned in an orderly fashion."

"You didn't at any time lose your head after the accident, in fact you went on to play your full part as an officer and to act as a leader, in a cool, calm and collected manner."

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock: "I acted as I thought fit. I would have expected anyone in my position to do the same."

When Mr Jacobs said he understood that Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock, after reaching a life-raft 20 metres away, had taken charge of the men in it and had even led them in song, the ship's OOW replied: "It was the birthday of one of the men — so we sang to him."

The inquest continues. Today.
Claim on Exocet ‘rubbish’

Defence Reporter

It is unlikely that South Africa is manufacturing Aerospatiale Exocet ship-killing missiles, as the Paris-based journal Afrique-Asie claimed this week.

Defence circles expressed some amusement at the journal’s contention that Russia and South Africa had obtained blueprints of the Exocet clandestinely and were building their own versions.

Asian nation

According to reports, Afrique-Asie claims the Russians copied two Exocets they received from the Iranians, who had captured them from Iraq, while South Africa arranged with one of its official enemies to have its experts examine a missile, its blueprints and technical instructions.

Then the South Africans visited an Asian nation for discussions on handling and arming methods — and by last year the Exocets were being turned out by Armscor.

Neither the SADF nor Armscor was willing to comment on the report this week, but a reliable source told me “It’s a nice story, but absolute rubbish.”

The source pointed out that South Africa already had its Scorpion ship-killing missile, with which the fast strike craft were armed. The Scorpion was a match for the Exocet and like that missile, could be updated.

From a practical point of view there are objections to the claim:

- South Africa would have to open a highly sophisticated production line to manufacture the Exocet. Since any SADF requirement would be small, the missile would have a high unit cost, which could only be offset if the Republic exported its version in quantity. But the far larger quantities produced by Aerospatiale for export would be much cheaper.

Obsolescence

- If Afrique-Asie’s dates are correct, South Africa is manufacturing the production-model Exocet of two or three years ago — which is now on the way to obsolescence.

- Thanks to the world-recession, Armscor has been short of money for at least two years, and much of what it gets is spent on research and development of next-generation weapons.
Thousands back petition against arms test site

CAPE TOWN — It would be a "disastrous mistake" to site the proposed Armcosr missile testing range on the southern Cape coast, according to the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce.

An editorial in a recent information circular published by the chamber says overwhelming opposition has been expressed to the proposed site.

It was the duty of everyone to preserve De Hoop and its environs for the nation and posterity. It says the chamber is concerned over effects Armcosr activities are likely to have on the area and has decided to join those who have registered their opposition to the scheme.

PETITION

The editorial says the chamber has decided to solicit the support of its members in protesting the takeover of the area.

It urges its members to sign a petition drawn up by the Wildlife Society of South Africa.

ENCOURAGING

Conservationists have found the chamber's stand most encouraging. It is seen as overriding the commercial possibilities of the missile site for Bredasdorp, often cited by Armcosr and Bredasdorp officials as a benefit of the development, to support a conservationist stand.

The article refers to De Hoop's small size and its vulnerability. It sees little doubt that the area, until recently relatively unscathed, has great potential for preservation in its near-original state — a key reserve in South Africa's conservation network.

It gives the important environmental factors of De Hoop and of the area as the reason for its decision to oppose the planned testing site.

These include the rich plant life and the number of endangered plant species, the reserve supports, its rich bird life including the Cape Vulture colony.

There are also the De Hoop vlei birds, the bat caves near the De Hoop vlei, and the fact that the area is the centre of the most important breeding ground of the southern right whale.

"NOT POLITICAL"

The article stresses that the petition is not an emotional or political issue but concerns what is left of the country's natural heritage.

The Wildlife Society of Southern Africa has more than 15,000 signatures for its petition and a spokesman said more were expected.

A new petition which drew 500 signatures in about two weeks has been organised by a camping organisation, Trail Promotions.

Anyone interested in signing the petitions, to be returned to the Trail Promotions offices before August 18, should phone Cape Town 55-4206.

Wildlife body points to value of area

A remarkable bird population — even by African standards — is threatened by the proposed Armcosr missile testing range. The society says the area is a special habitat for unique species, and the wildlife is also threatened by the proposed missile testing range.
Col Blake is suspended as probe goes on

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

THE Executive Officer of the Defence Force Fund (DFF), Colonel Robert Blake, has been suspended from duty for the duration of the SADF investigation into alleged irregularities in the administration of the fund, the SADF said in a statement yesterday.

This follows a statement by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, on Sunday that an internal audit as well as a Military Police investigation has been ordered by the chairman of the fund's board of control, Lieutenant-General R F Holtzhunen.

It also follows a report in the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that Col Blake was not expected to resume his normal duties and might take a further period of leave.

The investigation is now in its third week and Defence Force sources yesterday indicated that the investigation might take anything from a week to "a few weeks" longer.

Col Blake, a former South African Air Force liaison officer, went on immediate leave two weeks ago when investigations began into allegations of "administrative irregularities" in the fund.

An SADF spokesman said yesterday the investigation into alleged irregularities was continuing.

Contributions for the DFF come from the public.

The SADF spokesman said yesterday Col Blake would, "in terms of normal Defence Force custom", be temporarily relieved of his duties as executive officer of the fund for the duration of the investigation.

Meanwhile, the SADF regarded the whole matter of the investigation as sub judice and no further statement would be made until it was completed.

The spokesman said in this connection General Malan had given the assurance that the issue would be thoroughly investigated and that, in the public interest, the findings would be made known.

Mrs Elizabeth Albrecht, president of the Southern Cross Fund, largest contributor to the DFF, said on Sunday that the SCF was disappointed to learn of the allegations but was reassured that the DFF was watching its own affairs carefully.
Armscor Publicity

Armscor's armament export drive continues to make progress - at least in attracting international publicity. Two new offerings recently achieved substantial coverage in international defence journals.

One is a "doppler radar muzzle velocity analyser" for use with artillery of 20mm calibre and upwards. It is described by the highly regarded International Defense Review (IDR), as being manufactured by Global Chemicals and marketed by Armscor. Inquiries are invited through "the IDR editorial staff in Geneva."

The second offering is a "mercury radio proximity fuse" which IDR says was "designed by the South African company Teetel and is now undergoing qualification testing with production expected to start in early 1984."

According to the magazine, the fuse can be fitted to fm-stabilised mortar rounds or can be used in air-delivered bombs. The height at which the fuse will cause a bomb or mortar round to explode is factory-set, according to customers' specifications. At up to six metres Teetel is quoted as saying it is not affected by dust, smoke or adjacent bombs in a cluster.
PK wheel-order 'not acted on'

Chief Reporter

AN officer claimed in evidence yesterday that SAS President Kruger and SAS Tafelberg would not have collided if his final wheel-order had been executed — and he said it was not till the public inquiry now in progress that he had learnt his "port 30" order was not relayed to the wheelhouse.

If this order had been acted on, he said, "we would not be sitting here today."

Sub-Lieutenant Robert Pickstock, the PK's officer of the watch (OOW) at the time of the collision, in February last year, said at the inquiry on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb that not even when testifying before a naval board of inquiry after the collision was he aware that his order had not been acted on.

He said he gave the "port 30" order when the PK was about 600 yards from Tafelberg, and that the second OOW, Sub-Lieutenant A J McIntyre — at the "conning position" on the bridge relaying orders to the wheelhouse — had repeated this order in his hearing.

It was only when Sub-Lieutenant McIntyre had testified at the current inquiry that he, the OOW, had become aware that the second OOW had not in fact transmitted this order.

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock said he had given the "port 30" order after a "come hard right" instruction from Lieutenant Peter Smith in the operations room below, who seemed unaware the PK had crossed Tafelberg's bows and that his later instruction would take the PK across the other ship's bows a second time.

Sub-Lieutenant McIntyre said in his evidence this week that he could not recall a "port 30" order. He had acted on a "starboard" wheel-order from the ops-room.

Questioned yesterday by Mr Marcus Jacobs, representing the PK's commanding officer, Captain Wim de Lange, Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock said he could think of no reason why his "port 30" order was not implemented. On hearing Sub-Lieutenant McIntyre repeating the order he had assumed he had also relayed it to the wheelhouse.

Mr Jacobs He didn't challenge the order at all? — No, he did not.

Mr Jacobs At that stage a danger situation had developed, it was your duty to execute danger drill — It was my job to get the ship out of danger, yes.

Mr Jacobs You are convinced that your "port" order been implemented and if you had been left in charge of the situation we wouldn't be sitting here today? — That is so.

'Logical thing'

Mr Jacobs Captain De Lange has been criticized for having appointed you as an OOW, because you were not able to take decisive action when this was required. You have now shown that you were in fact able to take such action, that you had sufficient experience, knowledge and confidence to take avoiding action in a dangerous situation.

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock Tafelberg was on one side of me, the open sea on the other. The logical thing to do was to turn away, to port, to the open sea. It was a simple situation as I saw it.

The OOW added that the action he had taken to avert collision — and which he subsequently learnt was not followed through — had been prompted by "instinct for survival."

The inquiry continues on Monday.
NIS likely to debrief Dolinchek

By Sheryl Raine, Pretoria Bureau

Former National Intelligence Service (NIS) agent Mr Martin Dolinchek is likely to be thoroughly debriefed by the NIS on his return to South Africa even though he was discharged from the organisation on July 31 last year.

Informed sources in Pretoria believed the former agent would be involved in an extensive internal investigation by the NIS into the Seychelles coup attempt about 20 months ago.

It is unlikely the findings of the investigation will be made public.

Mr Dolinchek was among a group of six mercenaries pardoned by President Albert C. Naicker this week.

It is believed that any decision regarding Mr Dolinchek and any information he may impart to the NIS will be discussed by the State Security Council which is chaired by the Prime Minister.

The NIS yesterday refused to comment on Mr Dolinchek's future.

He was on leave at the time of the abortive coup.

His last salary cheque was paid to his wife on July 31 1982 when he was discharged from the NIS for failing to return to work.

When asked by The Star whether allegations made by Mr Dolinchek while on trial in the Seychelles would be investigated, a spokesman for the NIS said: "The NIS is always reluctant to say anything about present or past members of the service."

Mr Dolinchek told the court that the South African Government "tacitly supported the coup and had provided arms to the mercenaries."

He also said he believed his department was aware of the plan at the highest level.

By late yesterday afternoon the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information had not been officially informed that the mercenaries would be returning to South Africa.

The department had been unofficially informed, however, that the party would arrive at Jan Smuts Airport today.
Orders ‘were not relayed’

Chief Reporter

THE officer of the watch (OOW) in the SAS President Kruger when the frigate was in collision last year with SAS Tafelberg, agreed under questioning yesterday that “certain things” that happened on the PK’s bridge that night, possibly without his knowledge or permission, could have contributed to the disaster.

The OOW, Sub-Lieutenant Robert Pickstock, was being questioned at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb by Mr T E Kleynhans, the advocate representing Lieutenant Peter Smith, the principal warfare officer (PWO) on duty in the Kruger’s operations room at the time.

‘Port 30’ order

Last week Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock said that when, at a lateral distance of about 900 yards, he saw a dangerous close-quarters situation developing with Tafelberg, he gave a “port 30” order, to avert collision. The PK had however continued turning to starboard.

The OOW added that not until the present inquiry did he become aware that this emergency order of his was not relayed to the wheelhouse by the second OOW, Sub-Lieutenant Abraham Meintjies.

Mr Kleynhans put it to the OOW yesterday that the second OOW “seems to have made his own evaluation of instructions coming up from the ops-room”, and that possibly unknown to the OOW, and without his permission, the incorrect amount of rudder had been applied during the manoeuvre.

He added that Lieutenant Smith would in fact say that the rudder indicator in the ops-room had shown that insufficient rudder was being applied for completion of the screen-reorientation manoeuvre as he had planned it.

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock said if this was so, he was not at the time aware of it and he agreed that this could well have led to the emergency situation that ended in collision and the loss of the PK.

Asked by Mr Kleynhans if he had ensured that his “vital” order of port 30 was executed, the OOW said that on hearing Sub-Lieutenant Meintjies repeat the order he had assumed the second OOW, standing at the wheelhouse conning pipe on the bridge, had passed it on to the man at the wheel.

Mr Kleynhans’ Sub-Lieutenant Meintjies has said your decisions were not positive and did not reflect self-confidence. What do you say to that?”

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock if those were his thoughts, I was unaware of them.

Replying to a further question by Mr Kleynhans, the OOW said that after the collision he had recorded this fact in the ship’s log, but had not given reasons.

The inquest continues today.
PK officer admits 'insufficient experience'

Chief Reporter

On his fourth day in the witness box, the officer of the watch in SAS President Kruger (PK) when he fired was in collision last year agreed that he did not at the time have sufficient experience to appreciate that a inward turn, in a screen-reconnaissance manoeuvre, would take PK across the bows of SAS Tafelberg.

Sub-Lieutenant Robert Pickstock, testifying at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, also agreed under questioning by the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr Frank Kahn, SC, that he had been under the supervision of "an overseer's eye" down in the ops-room, who had himself become "blindness." Evidence has been heard that the PK was turned on instructions from the principal warfare officer (PWO) in the ops-room, Lieutenant Peter Smith — who was also the ship's training officer — that Tafelberg's echo went "into clutter" at 2,600 yards on the radar system being used in the fatal manoeuvre. Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock agreed with Mr Kahn that with the outside visibility afforded by the PK's bridge, he had had the advantage of "Eyeball Mark I". However, the PWO had had to rely on instrumentation.

For this reason it would have been better if the ops-room was not making a mistake before countermanding any of its instructions. Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock agreed with Mr Kahn that with the outside visibility afforded by the PK's bridge, he had had the advantage of "Eyeball Mark I". However, the PWO had had to rely on instrumentation.

Later, he had learnt his order was not been relayed to the wheelhouse by the second OOW, Sub-Lieutenant A J Maitland.

Mr Kahn: "It was a major step to overrule your PWO, who was also your training officer?"

OOW: "That is correct."

Mr Kahn: "You also appreciated that it was vital that your 'port 30°' order be executed?"

OOW: "It was the only order that could get us out of trouble."

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock agreed with Mr Kahn that on the night of the disaster he was required to "police" through visual observation from the bridge — a manoeuvre he had never before executed himself.

Under further questioning by Mr Kahn, Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock said he had:

- Not been briefed on inward and outward turns
- Not been asked by the captain to acquaint himself with the captain's standing instructions
- Not been briefed on what was expected of him as an OOW before the PK sailed for the anti-submarine exercises in February last year.

The inquest continues today.
Who was to call the captain?

Chief Reporter

Mr Marcus Jacobs, representing Captain Wim de Lange of the SAS President Kruger, yesterday asked the officer of the watch (OW) at the time the Kruger was in collision last year if he thought a written instruction requiring the captain to be called in cases of doubt was "mere cosmetic nonsense."

"It must surely have struck you that there must be a weird and mad situation in the Kruger if the captain, having gone to the trouble of including such an instruction in his night orders — which you admit having signed, night after night after night — did not really mean it?" he added.

The OOW, Sub-Lieutenant Robert Pickstock, replied that although he was fully aware of the captain's "call me when in the slightest doubt" instruction, and although he had signed the night orders before the disaster, he had come to believe the captain should not be called directly by the OOW.

The sub-lieutenant was replying to final questions put to him at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, before stepping down on completion of his seventh day in the witness box.

"The system in the ship, as I came to know it", he said, "was that if there was a principal warfare officer (PWO) closed, up the OOW should, if in doubt about anything, go to the PWO. That is what I understood the night orders to mean."

Mr Jacobs The captain then, in his instruction to officers of the watch to 'call me' was just writing rubbish.

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock I repeat that I understood this to mean "call the PWO."

Indirect call

The Deputy Attorney-General, Mr Frank Kahn, QC: What you are in fact saying is that although you understood the instruction, you saw this as meaning you must call the captain not directly but indirectly, through the PWO?

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock That is correct. That was the procedure in the ship, as I understood it.

Replying to a further question by Mr Kahn, Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock said although in his training he had observed emergency procedures, he had "not actually taken part in them."

Mr J P van Niekerk, the advocate representing the OOW, said at the start of yesterday's sitting of the inquest court that he wished to make it clear that references he had made to a "non-book" situation, not to PWO, and not to the President Kruger and not to ships in the SA Navy generally.

His comments were also by no means intended to imply that the SA Naval authorities were aware of the "non-book" situation, in the PK, and condoned it.

The inquest continues today.
Political Correspondent

Relations between South Africa and Lesotho have returned to the "status quo ante" after an exchange of prisoners yesterday.

Warrant Officer D T Sello was exchanged for Private Sebasta Maselele on a bridge over the Caledon River.

The arrest of Warrant Officer Sello strained relations between the two countries to the extent that South Africa put pressure on border traffic.

A short statement issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information last night simply said "Warrant Officer Sello was released from custody in Lesotho and has returned to the RSA."

"Investigations into the case of Private Maselele of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force who crossed into SA illegally have been completed and he has been released."

Now that relations between the two countries have returned to what they were before the incident, talks are likely to take place about security considerations.

After yesterday's prisoner exchange, negotiations will probably take place for a new meeting of officials concerned with security.

From Maseru The Star's Foreign News Service reports that South Africa applied harsh new border controls to force the release of Warrant Officer Sello.

There was hope in Lesotho today that the exchange-of-prisoners would quickly end the controls which threatened misery to thousands of Basotho.

Since last week only the very small proportion of Basotho with multiple-entry visas in their passports have been allowed to pass into South Africa.
Objections at Plain to school visits by SADF

Staff Reporter

THE Mitchell’s Plain Co-ordinating Committee, representing civic bodies in the area, has objected to SA Defence Force visits to schools in the Western Cape.

The visits are to give talks and film shows.

Mrs Theresa Solomon, secretary of the committee, said of a recent visit to a primary school in Lentgeur, "The parents were never approached regarding this visit."

"We are fully aware that this falls in line with the constitutional proposals, and the mention of conscription."

"The Defence Force is making itself attractive to our children."

"INDOCTRINATED"

"It is bad enough that children are receiving gutter education now they are being subjected to talks and films from the Defence Force."

"In 1976 the children's demands were education for liberation, but now they are being indoctrinated to fight on the border to protect apartheid and capitalism."

The Defence Force declined to comment.

Mr Philip Myburgh, the Progressive Federal Party's defence spokesman, commented that if people were not given exactly the same citizenship rights as those in power, there would be a reluctance to become involved in military affairs.

EQUALITY

Complete equality in pay and other conditions for all races should be introduced in the SADF to attract volunteers.

"A professional volunteer army is in many ways preferable to a conscript army," he said.
Destabilisation protest to SA

By JOHN BATTERSBY
London Bureau

LONDON — The British Government has protested to Pretoria about alleged South African destabilisation of its neighbouring territories, it was revealed in London yesterday.

The disclosure was made by Mr Bob Hughes, a Labour MP and chairman of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, following a meeting between an AAM delegation and Mr Malcolm Rifkind, MP, the Minister of State for Africa in the British Foreign Office.

The AAM delegation, headed by its president Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, presented Mr Rifkind with a memorandum containing proposals for a comprehensive review of British foreign policy towards South Africa.

Mr Hughes told a Press conference after the meeting that Mr Rifkind had assured AAM that the British Government had made it very clear to Pretoria that it disapproved of South Africa's destabilisation policy.

Archbishop Huddleston said the delegation had urged Mr Rifkind to see that the British Government put pressure on South Africa to stop its policy of destabilisation — particularly in respect of Lesotho and Botswana, both Commonwealth members.

Mr Rifkind said the destabilisation policy was unacceptable to the British Government, which was making its utmost to make its position clear to South Africa.

The AAM delegation also extracted an assurance from Mr Rifkind that he had never been the policy of the British Government to link the Cuban presence in Angola to any constitutional settlement in South West Africa.

He said this was still the position of the government and he was prepared to put the assurance in writing.

Archbishop Huddleston said that AAM regarded this as a positive result of the meeting as there had been growing concern that Britain was succumbing to United States pressure to accept linkage of the Cuban presence in a SWA settlement.

AAM also urged sanctions against South Africa, but was told that sanctions "do not work".

"We told Mr Rifkind, however, that the record of the British Government in the United Nations Security Council regarding effective action against South Africa is our proof that there has not been the political will on the part of apartheid that there should have been," he said.

Archbishop Huddleston said he had been in the anti-apartheid battle for 40 years and was not prepared to go on listening to words the time had come for action by the British Government.
The true cost of peace

Security
pected of it by economists.

It seems that minerals will once again lead the recovery. This becomes all the more likely as the momentum of the US economy gathers strength, fuelling the contention that the Western economies are showing evidence of a spontaneous (as opposed to a policy-stimulated) revival, which underlines the potential durability of the global upswing.

There is already a distinct rise in demand for larger amounts of metals and minerals, and, although nothing dramatic is happening to prices as yet, it is probably safe to assume that prices will increase as stockpiles diminish.

Structural weaknesses present the local manufacturing industry from executing a swift leap on to an export bandwagon. High inflation, low productivity, high input costs, and increased protectionism in target countries put the brakes on immediate growth in this area. There will be no sudden turnaround in industrial and manufacturing exports, whatever the strength of the world recovery. Despite the slide in the value of the rand these past three years, our manufacturers cannot compete on price abroad.

**Gold is the wild card**

The sectors that look set for growth are those that will benefit directly from the increase in metal and mineral demand. The wild card in the pack is gold, subject to the plethora of extraneous factors that dictate its price. The prospects for platinum look exciting considering the expected rise in its industrial usage. Industrial metals will suffer lag, due to large stockpiles that already exist in Europe, but steady growth in demand should see these depleted by 1985, and a consequent pick-up in export volumes.

Copper should also benefit considerably, all the more so considering its current undervaluation. The outlook for coal producers, however, is unlikely to change for the better over the next few years — although export volumes will increase, the general feeling is that depressed prices will remain very much a factor until the late Eighties.

The ripple effects of increasing metal and mineral exports will affect primarily those sectors directly connected with the mining industry. The more obvious are the direct suppliers — engineering companies and explosive manufacturers. Moreover, the former will benefit from the pick-up in railway and harbour traffic that will be an immediate result of increased exports.

The labour-intensive nature of the mining sector will see a spin-off in black demand for consumer durables such as furniture. But with depleted savings and only modest rises in real wages, consumer spending seems unlikely to have much zest behind it. The bottom line is simply that no more money will be getting into wage packets before 1984 at the earliest. But those stores that specifically target middle-income spending could benefit in the shorter term.

Another sector that should make good in the upswing is financial institutions. Bankers are generally confident that a rising demand for credit will make up for any reduction in margins that increased competition is bringing.

Also looking exceedingly healthy is the electronics sector, which has in the main performed ahead of the economy and should continue to do so. Innovation will create its own demand in this industry, independently of the general shape of the recovery.

It seems increasingly unlikely that Pretoria will stray far from its policy of pragmatic monetarism. And the curtailing of inflation will remain its most immediate objective. Thus the next budget, and indeed the 1985 budget, are unlikely to be expansionary, unless the social and economic costs of maintaining this course become politically unacceptable. As far as the power lies within its means, Church Square will attempt to keep a tight rein on the money supply.

So the outlook is for a cautious recovery, initially confined to a narrow spectrum of the economy. There will be few new inflows of government expenditure to stimulate construction and other capital-intensive industries — at least not until 1986.

**No consumer surge**

Consequently, the ripples of growth will take longer to permeate the economy. The pre-1984 demand that would have been the case if the recovery were to be led by rising agricultural exports. A surge in general consumer demand cannot be realistically foreseen within the next few years.

The comparative comfort with which some sectors, especially the financial one, have thus far withstood the recession may have fuelled undue optimism over the basic strength of the SA economy and its potential for a speedy recovery in reality, with imports and exports totalling 55% of the value of national output, the real economy is very heavily dependent on the extent of the recovery in its trading partners. Perhaps the manner in which SA will claw its way to renewed growth will serve to underline that our strength is in fact based mainly on the wealth of natural resources and the extent of Western demand for them.

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**SECURITY**

**The true cost of peace**

Faced with the emotional drain of the border conflict, it is easy to overlook what military and regional security is costing the country. Who after all worries about cost when fighting for survival? That certainly is how the military would have us see things.

Those who have to produce the resources to fuel the machine of survival cannot afford to be as phlegmatic. Obviously, the country needs a powerful defence force. And within the standards it sets, it is no doubt an efficient one. However, someone has to keep a weather eye on the actual costs of security, despite much of it being masked by obsessive government and military secrecy.

Of course, the major and most visible defence appropriation is the budget vote of the Defence Ministry. But even that is open to misinterpretation.

The Defence Budget for 1982-1983 was R3,668 billion and it rose by 15.9% to R3,902 billion for 1983-1984 — right? No wrong. Don't blame the SADF or Finance Minister Owen Horwood for your misapprehension. Every newspaper in the country (including...

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Source: Financial Mail July 29 1985
the FM gave you those figures.

In the explanatory memorandum to the Defence Estimates the SADF is perfectly frank that "the old cash budget has become obsolete." The figure to look at is the SADF's "committal authority" (CA) although the cash budget, "intended to cover the cash-flow resulting from commitments entered into under the authorised CA" remains in existence.

**Fallen short**

Intended to cover cash flow the cash budget may be, but in recent years it has fallen short and the SADF agrees the CA "is, in fact, the actual budget." This is the amount the SADF is authorised to commit itself to spending.

As a result of the divergence between the cash budget and the committal authority "Parliament has undertaken to supplement any cash shortages caused by accelerated cash flow which may result from authorised commitments." In addition, the SADF can recover certain amounts from the Commission for Administration (CFA) to pay for any improvements in conditions of service.

A comparison between the SADF's cash budget, which is the amount usually quoted, and its CA plus extras is illuminating. The cash budget for 1982-1983 was R246.6 billion. The committal authority, plus extras was CA R3.068 billion Additional vote R21m R27m Total R3.361 billion

The figures for this year show CA of R3.4 billion to a cash budget of R3.062 billion. Recoveries from the CFA and additional amounts to be voted are not yet known but Defence Minister Magnus Malan has warned that the Defence Vote will have to be substantially increased in future and that an additional appropriation for this year is not ruled out.

Of course, the fact that the SADF has CA does not mean the money will be spent in the year in which it is granted. But it can be — depending on factors like increased operational costs and payments for equipment falling due. What the CA means is that the SADF cannot again be accused of "unauthorised expenditure." Yet, even on the basis of authorised commitment, the SADF argues that its budget has "decreased in real terms since 1981-1982." Maybe so — but the indications are that direct spending on defence and security-related areas is increasing. This is apart from massive indirect costs to the economy which result from spending on unproductive resources and the diversion of trained manpower to weapons production or military service.

The police vote, at R564m this year, is partially security-related (there is no breakdown of figures into normal policing, security and counter-insurgency activities) as are other major and minor expenditures by a variety of government departments. The Secret Services Account, for instance, which falls under the "Related Services" vote of the Department of Finance, received R67m this year (up R21m). This account is drawn upon by the Security Services Special Account, the Special

**Defence Account, the Foreign Affairs Special Account and the Information Services Special Account plus any other government department that may carry out secret services.**

Even the Department of Community Development gets into the act, in quite a big way. It has provision of R62.9m (R80m last year) in its budget for providing buildings and structures for the SADF plus another R10m to buy land for defence purposes and some R30m on buildings and structures for the police and courts. The defence expenditure must be wholly security-related and that for the police partially so.

And Foreign Affairs and Information, in addition to whatever it takes out of the Secret Services Account, budgeted R16.9m this year under its "associated services" programme for the increased cost of running the "external broadcasting service" — certainly part of the battle for "hearts and minds."

**Related services**

Financing of the State Security Council, previously under the vote of the Prime Minister's Department, seems to have disappeared into the "related services" programme of the Department of Finance. It is also difficult to track-down the possible military implications of research expenditure — although it is known that defence-related work is conducted by organisations like the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Institute for Maritime Technology.

Even these examples probably do not reveal the full extent of security-related expenditure. Little is known, for example, of the financing of Armscor — although this is undoubtedly at least partially self-funded.

It cannot be argued that SA has become a garrison state. Our per capita defence and security expenditure is still well behind that of states such as Israel and Iraq (up to 25% of GNP). But it is growing — and with it is growing the influence of the military lobby in government.

It is the function of the politicians to adjudicate defence claims on the public purse and to allocate the minimum resources needed to maintain the country's defences and retain potential at an adequate operational level. It is not an easy task and one that is inherently subjective neither the hawks nor doves will ever be satisfied. The easy way out is simply to listen to the military experts. But even the famous Lord Salisbury — and he was no dove in his day — remarked that defence spending was too important to be left to the generals.

It is time that Members of Parliament sought greater clarity into the true cost of security. Once that has been done there should be far wider support for Malan's contention that the real battle against subversion has to be fought inside SA and not on the borders. And that, in turn, demands greater emphasis on political, social and economic reforms.
Officer ‘advised’ PK’s last turn

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

LIEUTENANT Peter Smith, planner of the last, fatal manoeuvre of the SAS President Kruger (PK) in February last year, said in evidence yesterday that control was on the PK’s bridge at the time, and that he had “advised”, not ordered, the officer of the watch to make an inward turn towards Tafelberg.

He said he had had “no intention whatsoever” of crossing Tafelberg’s bows and that he had been “absolutely convinced” that the screen-reorientation manoeuvre as planned by him was safe.

The collision with Tafelberg had come as “an enormous surprise, at first I thought we’d hit a large wave”.

The previous witness at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, Sub-Lieutenant Robert Pickstock, who was the PK’s officer of the watch (OOW) at the time, testified that control was in the frigate’s operations room and that he had acted on instructions from Lieutenant Smith, in the ops-room.

Entire force

Evidence has been given by Lieutenant Smith, as principal warfare officer (PWO) — he was also training officer — in the flagship was, while on duty in the ops-room, in control not only of the movements of the PK, but also of the bows and was now on Tafelberg’s starboard side.

“If I had known this, I would have reacted to it I would not just have sat there”.

He said that when he came on watch at midnight, it was reported to him that the navigational radar was “bent” (out of order), and he added that Tafelberg’s echo went “into clutter” at a distance of about 1800 yards on the warning surface radar system he was using in the reorientation manoeuvre.

At a stage where he could see from his “conn” instruments that the PK’s head was about 200 degrees, the OOW up on the bridge had said “I think we should come to port”, or words to that effect.

“I asked the OOW what Tafelberg’s visual bearing was and he said 200 degrees. Since we were at that moment under 30 degrees starboard wheel and I could not see Tafelberg on my radar screen, it seemed strange to me that we should reverse wheel...
The inquest continues today.

If the anti-aircraft fire had been part of the exercise in which the Tula crossed Tarellberg's border and the bridge, it had not been brought to his attention. Lieutenant Smith, who commanded the PK, had made it clear that there had been no mistakes. As for the anti-submarine action, he told Lieutenant Lange, had made it known that he was not aware of the exercise. On the evidence of the inquest, the P/O had not been present. He had not heard the order to fire.

\[\text{Negative?}\]
Kruger: 'Control was on the bridge'

Staff Reporter

JUNIOR officers appointed officers of the watch on SAS President Kruger were monitored, not supervised, by their superiors.

This was said today by the principal warfare officer (PWO) of the frigate, Lieutenant Peter Smith, at the request of Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb.

Lieutenant Smith was PWO in the operations room of the frigate when it collided with SAS Taalberg.

Working from radar, he advised Sub-Lieutenant R E Pickstock, the officer of the watch (OOW) on the bridge, to turn inwards and towards Taalberg. The turn ended when the frigate collided with the tanker.

Lieutenant Smith said he fully agreed that if an OOW was supervised, he was not an OOW. But monitoring of the OOW by senior officers was "perfectly normal."

He said some junior officers might have interpreted the monitoring, which was necessary to maintain standards, as supervision.

He agreed with Mr J P van Niekerk (representing Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock) that it "would appear to be the case" that some officers saw the monitoring as supervision.

Lieutenant Smith said that from what he had heard at the inquest, he believed that Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock might have thought he was subject to the authority of the PWO.

He was "terribly surprised" but did not think it unreasonable for the sub-lieutenant to have reached the conclusion that as OOW he was at the mercy of the PWO.

He said the OOW drove the ship for the PWO but, when unhappy with instructions from the PWO, he was required to call the captain.
SIR — A letter published on July 23, entitled “Madam takes issue on pay” and calling to task Mrs Maquna of Dwasa, demands comment.

Mrs Maquna is to be admired for her efforts to ameliorate conditions of service for the most vulnerable members of our workforce — black and coloured domestic servants.

It is not that long ago that domestic servants in England and the rest of Europe suffered exploitation and hardships because of educational and social circumstances. Two world wars rather than the trade union movement brought about changes of opportunity and domestic arrangement.

In South Africa education is not equal and social conditions handicap many, and in particular, females. To embark on a career (?) of domestic servitude with little or no prior education, for relatively small financial reward other than your keep and pocket money and with no guarantee of ongoing training or security other than the goodwill of your employer, is surely enough to daunt even the most willing and stout-hearted.

Domestic help is a luxury which few countries afford today and employers of such help do have the choice of doing without. Alternate avenues of employment are not so readily available for domestic workers.

Dwasa is to be commended for its efforts to optimise labour relationships in this field.

Employers of domestic servants and salesladies are probably not aware that Dwasa also operates as an employment agency. Applicants are carefully screened, informed as fully as possible of the conditions of service they will have to fulfil, and remunerated, if necessary, of the importance of honesty and willingness to co-operate.

The prospective employer is perhaps less carefully screened, the need for tact is evident, but assurance that employer needs will be met as far as is humanly possible is freely given.

Anyone needing domestic help of any kind will be pleasantly surprised by the services offered by Dwasa regardless of the ability or otherwise to pay the recommended minimum wage. Those seeking employment are given equally sympathetic and practical help.

To all the many women, young and old, who have taken pride in being domestic servants, I can simply and sincerely say we could not have coped so well without your loving support and help in raising our children or in running our homes. In saying this, I believe I express the sentiments of the majority of Southern African women who for so long have enjoyed ‘services we can never hope to pay for.’

Port Elizabeth

BRENDA BOULT
Maker of Israeli Kfir superjet flies into SA

Staff Reporter

THE MAN behind the development of Israel’s devastating Kfir C-2 supersonic combat aircraft arrived in South Africa this week.

Professor Josef Singer, one of the world’s foremost aeronautical scientists and president of the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa, is here to seek financial support for advanced laser research. He will also establish high-level contacts at universities.

Prof Singer has a string of credits to his name which include involvement in the development of the Westwind — one of the world’s most successful executive jets.

Speaking of his participation in the design of the Kfir and in the development of Israel’s successful aircraft industry, Prof Singer said the French decision to withhold fighter aircraft from Israel spurred the development of an indigenous industry.

Since then, it had proved a stimulus for further industrial and high technology development. He believed that the long-term benefits for technological advances in a small country offset the initial high development costs.

Prof Singer is the guest of the South African Technion Society, chaired by Johannesburg industrialist Mr Nate Kursh. He will also meet leading industrialists.

The Laser Centre, for which he will be seeking funds, is threatened by a serious lack of finance which could hamper intensified Israeli research in laser technology.

The additional funds could have far-reaching implications for South Africa in terms of the Technology Exchange Agreement between the two countries.

The money will be used to purchase sophisticated laser systems and photographic materials and will also establish an endowment fund for equipment maintenance and renewal.

Under scrutiny in the Technion’s Robotics Centre is the possibility of developing advanced industrial robots for complex materials handling, welding, assembly and hospital service manoeuvres.

Professor Josef Singer — he’s one of the world’s top aeronautical scientists and is president of the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa.