

H-- The Herald (Zimbabwe); T-- The Cape Times; A-- The Argus; B-- Die Burger

Chronological Report.

1--(H) Luanda; SWAPO reported shooting down an Alouette helicopter at Ondangua, killing all on board. Earlier in the year 4 transports and 2 helicopters had been shot down. 45 South African troops were killed in November; Eenhana was attacked on 15/11/86. 11 were killed in various landmine incidents.

1--(H) President Chissano of Mozambique said on Tuesday that the war against the MNR should be stepped up. Whites were said to have led the attack on Ulongue on 8/11. The MNR had been defeated 33 times between 1/5 and 28/12. At Macaene, 180km NW of Maputo, was a major supply base, while Macandzene in Manhica, 80km N of Maputo, was used for ambushing the north-south road. 457 bandits had been killed in Maputo province over the past 8 months; it was now tranquil there.

3--(T) Unita, the previous day, claimed to have killed 23 Angolan government troops near Menongue; 4 Unita were killed. The government dead included the commander of the 8th army brigade. A tank, 3 armoured cars and 15 other vehicles were destroyed.

3--(T) Two troops were critical with shrapnel wounds sustained in the New Years Day attack on Gaborone. A grenade had exploded hours after the attack on the house of Mrs Thero Sagopa of Ramotswanao by 'SA troops'. Two other troops had been discharged. The house was burned down, and Mrs Sagopa was killed, although she had no ANC connections.

5--(T) 3 women were injured in a limpet mine blast in Johannesburg the previous Saturday in Delvers Street. Light damage was done.

5--(T) The previous Friday a man suspected of murdering a Pretoria Security Branch policeman escaped from Pretoria Central police station. The victim was Warrant Officer Du Toit. The alleged accomplice in the killing was a national serviceman. It is possible that the killing wasn't political.

5--(T) The London Telegraph report on Mozambique said that although the drought was over, Renamo was fighting harder. Tens of thousands of civilians had been killed. MNR was strongest on the borders. The number of hunger-endangered Mozambicans was 3 500 000-- up a million in 2 years. Since 1982 200 medical posts (20%) had been destroyed. The surviving posts needed heavy protection. Medical personnel were often kidnapped. Frelimo social policies could only work where the bandits

were inactive. Convoys were unable to move over much of the country. There was a 500 000 tonne shortfall of grain for 1987. In the South, conditions were slightly better.

5--(H) South Africa was losing supremacy in Southern Angola. At the beginning of 1986, the Second MPLA Congress Operation would have routed Unita had South Africa not intervened.

6--(T) A grenade attack killed Sylvia Ntshangase of the KwaZulu Education Department the previous day in Umlazi.

6--(T) Sweden had decided to expand her aid to the ANC to R18,5 million, up 32%.

6--(T) Swaziland denied holding African National Congress workers the previous day. Weapons had been seized from people, but this was not ANC-related.

6--(T) 645 guerrillas were killed by the SWATF in 1986, compared with 599 in 1985, an increase of 8%. The kill-ratio was 20-1. (32 SWATF dead.)

6--(T) Unita claimed to have shot down 3 Mi-8 helicopters and killed 96 Angolan government and 7 Cuban soldiers between 23-30/12.

6--(T) Navy and Air Force men were being called up in hundreds for retraining as soldiers, to spread the load of township and border duty.

6--(H) The Minister of State for Defence in Zimbabwe, Ernest Kadungure, said the previous day that Zimbabwean troops needed public support. The enemy was on the run, but anything contributing to the welfare of the troops would be welcome.

6--(H) The chief representative of the ANC in Zimbabwe, Reddy Mazimba, made vague statements about across-the-board successes in South Africa.

6--(H) Julius Nyerere said that Tanzania should prepare for South African attacks and should step up its support for Mozambique.

7--(T) On Parade dealt with new decorations and precedence orders at wreathlaying ceremonies being rearranged to suit Citizen Force needs.

7--(T) Captain Wynand du Toit's wife visited him. She had no complaints.

7--(T) Two security policemen were the previous day charged with terrorism in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court; they were alleged to have given information to the ANC.

7--(T) The 6 most important members of the ANC in Mozambique were expelled from the country after South Africa threatened attacks.

7--(T) SADF troops took part in a search-and-seal operation at KTC the previous day.

7--(T) Navy and Air Force people called up for Army training would not be transferred to the Army.

7--(A) The first coloured Air Force officers were appointed in Cape Town.

7--(H) President Chissano said that the MNR would be destroyed in 1987, replying to a statement by the Swazi ambassador to Mozambique.

7--(H) It was hoped that South African security forces were no longer reliable. A Permanent Force officer had recently been arrested for passing secrets to a neighbouring state. In November two Security Branch policemen were arrested on charges of working for the ANC. 3 years before, Dieter Gerhardt was found to be a spy. In 1984 Roland hunter was found to have passed matter to the ANC. In Katlehont 115 municipal policemen were still in custody for violent behaviour. In Tembisa, municipal police had refused to enforce evictions.

8--(T) The previous day the MNR claimed to have killed 53 Mozambican troops. AIM (Mozambican news agency) said that 8 were killed in Monapo on Friday.

8--(T) General Meiring, outgoing chief of the South-West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) said that 60 Fapla (Angolan armed forces) troops had been killed by the SADF in 1986.

8--(T) Unita claimed to have blown up a bridge and killed 11 over the New Year.

8--(T) An inquiry into the West German Government's role in selling submarine plans to South Africa started.

8--(A) The MNR cut electricity supplies to Nampula, blew up a power plant, burned 12 vehicles, destroyed crops and blew up a police and an administrative headquarters, said AIM, on 2/1. The attack was launched from the MNR-held areas of Zambesia province. A new military unit had been deployed in Nicoadala.

8--(A) The ANC repeated its willingness to negotiate with the South African government, on its 75th anniversary.

8--(A) General Meiring said that in October a South African vehicle patrol in Southern Angola had been rocketed by MiG-21 fighters while 30 kilometres from the Namibian border. The main Angolan radar stations were at Lubango, Menongue, Luena and Cuito Cuanavale. SWAPO had no permanent bases within 250km of Namibia. 80% of SWAPO's forces were deployed against Unita.

8--(H) The police staff officer for security in Zimbabwe, Chief Superintendent Spencer Tigere, said that bandit morale was low. 68 bandits were killed in 1986 and 15 captured, versus 75 killed and 85 captured in 1985. 116 civilians were killed and 19 abducted versus 156 and 85 for 1985. 74 women were raped versus 104 in 1985.

8--(H) The ANC pledged to increase the armed struggle.

8--(H) The MNR attacked Monapo on the 2nd of January. 8 were killed. Portuguese people were kidnapped. Industrial and civil power plants

were destroyed. Vehicles, nuts and cotton were burned. A hospital and an administrative centre were destroyed.

9--(T) Northern Namibia was under Angolan radar scrutiny. South Africa had less of an aerial edge. Perhaps high-profile invasions would now be costlier.

9--(T) Angop claimed that South Africa had invaded Angola twice in three weeks and had kidnapped Angolan troops between the 13th of December and the 5th of January. There had been a clash at Namacunde on the 19th of December.

9--(T) The previous day the ANC undertook not to attack civilians.

9--(H) Pretoria was enlarging its army by calling up former navy and air force reservists. The End Conscription Campaign was quoted as criticising this.

9--(T) A suspect in the killing of two Beit Bridge security policemen on the 26th of Devember was recaptured this week.

9--(H) The chair of the Pan-Africanist Congress, Johnson Mlambo, said that the PAC was active in South Africa and hundreds of its members had been active there since 1976. "Thousands of our unarmed patriots were cut down by enemy fire."

10--(T) In Namibia on Thursday, 10 guerrillas and 3 SA troops were killed.

10--(T) Brigadier P Prinsloo, former officer commanding Durban Air Force Base, replaced Brigadier T Stegemann (who was going to SAAF Headquarters) as Officer Commanding Southern Air Command.

10--(T) The previous day a policeman was killed and two hurt in Guguletu in an attack on the car of Warrant Officer Barnard.

10--(T) The previous day two limpet mines exploded at OK head office in central Johannesburg-- no injuries occurred.

10--(H) The Zimbabwean High Court said that two customs men were being held for having been recruited in 1984 by South African intelligence, for passing information to South Africa, especially in June-July when information was passed on Zimbabwean imports and exports.

12--(T) Police were still seeking the killers of the policeman.

12--(T) Bophuthatswana was closing its border with Botswana, probably with South African support.

12--(T) An American Congressional report said that the SACP was opposed to negotiation with South Africa, since that would weaken its chances of power.

12--(A) The Mozambican Minister of Security, Colonel Viera, was sacked and replaced by Mariano Matsinha. The governors of Tete and

previous day, Mugabe had met Tambo. Zimbabwe had between 10 and 12 thousand troops in Mozambique.

15--(A) The first black SWANS arrived in Cape Town.

15--(A) 4 South African political prisoners in Zambia were possibly being maltreated.

15--(H) 23 000 Mozambicans had so far fled to Zambia. The general elections in Mozambique the previous year were hampered by bandits.

16--(T) Mugabe and Chissano held talks on mutual security.

16--(H) Chissano met Mugabe; the two agreed that joint military actions should be stepped up.

17--(T) There were allegations that dead insurgents in Namibia had been displayed tied to a Casspir on 29/12. On 1/1 a 14-year-old girl was shot and wounded by SADF troops near Ongwediva after refusing to have sex with one of them.

16--(H) Over 100 000 Mozambicans had died through destabilization--the total cost being 5 billion US dollars. The cost of South Africa's boycott of Maputo harbour was also considerable.

17--(T) The application to have the curfew in Owamboland lifted was dismissed the previous day.

17--(A) A Soweto policeman's father was killed with an automatic weapon on Thursday night.

19--(T) The MNR claimed to have killed 116 troops, including Cubans, Tanzanians and Zimbabweans, the previous week.

19--(T) Colonel P. McLoughlin took over 71 Motorized Brigade (which includes Regiment Westelike Provinsie).

20--(T) 15 men were charged with treason and terrorism in Hermanus Regional Court.

20--(T) 6 Marines appeared in Mitchell's Plain Regional Court having robbed Crossroads men on 20/12.

20--(T) According to Israeli radio on Sunday night, Israeli officials and specialists would henceforth be barred from South Africa.

20--(B) A security force member, perhaps a soldier, had been injured at Witlokasie, Port Elizabeth.

20--(B) The MNR claimed that a helicopter had been shot down and 116 government soldiers had been killed.

20--(B) The South African Cape Corps was said to be overfilled with troops, although its Officer Commanding, Colonel Jacobs, couldn't cite any details.

21--(T) On Parade talked about more conveniences for troops like rolled-up sleeves on ceremonial occasions.

21--(T) The previous day the Marines were found guilty.

22--(T) Adriaan Vlok vowed to find the killers of 12 at KwaMakhuta the previous day.

22--(T) AKs were used in the KwaMakhuta killings. Buthelezi blamed it all on the UDF and the ANC.

22--(B) Buthelezi denounced the KwaMakhuta killings.

22--(B) Joe Slovo, said to be chief of staff for Umkhonto we Sizwe, became the chief secretary of the South African Communist Party.

23--(T) The SWATF announced that 15 more PLAN had been killed, making 100 in 1987.

23--(B) 15 SWAPO guerrillas were killed the previous week in Namibia. Onhangwena had been attacked by SWAPO.

24--(T) A judicial inquiry into the deaths of Lesotho Para-Military Force officers Brigadier Matjota Ramotsekhoane and Colonel Sehlabo Sehlabo found that both men were killed by the police.

23--(T)-- In the trial of 12 accused of terrorism in Pietermaritzburg, it was claimed that guerrillas disguised as Christians tried to bomb Rajbansi's house.

24--(T) Two SWATF troops were killed in a landmine blast. Both were of 1 SWA Engineers.

24--(T) Two ANC suspects were shot near Soweto the previous night and weapons were captured.

24--(B) Two guerrillas were killed the previous day near Soweto.

24--(A) General Meiring warned of a clash between the SWATF and Fapla. He claimed that a military buildup was proceeding in Southern Angola and had been for months. The new SAAF commander in Namibia, Brigadier Karel van Heerden, warned that the SAAF might take action against the Angolan Air Force. In late May General Meiring had warned that PLAN was reactivating its Southern Angola bases. SWAPO had fled to Angola after mortaring Onhangwena, and sought refuge in Namacunde, a Fapla base.

24--(A) The Chair of the KwaMakhutha Youth League blamed Inkatha for the attack; Inkatha being helped by KwaZulu police. Buthelezi denied this.

24--(A) Defense spending in Mozambique was 34,6% of the total, or R1,5 billion-- down from 41,9%.

26--(T) Mozambican army is winning. Conditions in Zambesia are still bad, according to report. There was an MNR presence from Mopeia on the Zambezi in Morrumbata to Milange on the Malawi border, a distance of 240km. There was less fighting in the south. Convoys were getting from Quelimane to beyond Mocuba, an unthinkable achievement in October. Since the security agreement between Mozambique and Malawi on 18/12, little information had emerged about events in the area.

26--(T) Angola claimed that South Africa had attacked her twice in the

past 19 days and was massing in Cunene province for an offensive.

26--(T) Namibian security forces were accused of intimidation of Sam Nujoma's 89-year-old mother.

26--(A) The SWATF denied that it planned to invade Angola, but warned Angola that it wouldn't tolerate SWAPO's actions.

26--(A) The Cape Corps had a publicity article and photograph.

27--(T) Pik Botha met the Botswanan Foreign Minister, Dr Chiepe, in Gaborone the previous day.

27--(B) The SWATF was reported to have killed at least 61 people in Southern Angola and lost two Owambo soldiers as well.

27--(A) One person was killed in a grenade attack in Mpumaza, Pietermaritzburg.

27--(A) Fapla troops were reported to have been killed in clashes with SWATF near Mongua, 75km inside Angola. 61 SWAPO and 2 Namibian troops were killed.

28--(T) The SWATF refused to disclose the number of Angolans killed, but 11 more SWAPO had been killed, totalling 72. The Windhoek Advertiser said that 48 Angolans had been killed-- and that Fapla had believed that they were intervening against Unita.

28--(T) Dr A Potgieter of 1 Military Hospital said that some South African troops on the border suffer from stress syndromes; fear of death and loss of self-image.

28--(T) Renamo claimed to have killed 214 Mozambican troops and said that 7 000 Ethiopian troops were operating in Mozambique. The towns of Magoe, Meluco and Mecanhelas had been overrun. Government, Tanzanian and Zimbabwean troops had been killed. Tete had been shelled. There had been an ambush between Pemba and Montupuez. 9 MNR had been killed.

28--(T) On Parade talked about the SWAN recruiting policy and blamed the election for conservatism.

28--(A) The SWATF said that mopping-up operations were over. 72 SWAPO and 48 FAPLA deaths were confirmed. 3 SWATF troops had been killed.

28--(A) A SADF spokesman denied that there was any political motive in breaking up the SWANS but failed to give any other reasons.

29--(T) 6 people accused of furthering the aims of the ANC and SACP were acquitted in George Regional Court the previous day.

29--(T) The Navy announced that there was no intention to reunite the SWANS.

29--(T) Steenkamp claimed that SWAPO and Fapla were closely linked. Fapla had become aggressive in December 1983 during Operation Askari. Mongua, where the latest clash took place, was well within the area where SWAPO wasn't permitted under the Lusaka Agreement.

Armed Forces-- January.

In an article on the claimed planned coup against Malawi, D G Santos pointed out that Malawi had had links with Portuguese intelligence forces before 1975, and that connections with South Africa had been firm since then. He mentioned people to watch in this connection, like Orlando Cristina, the former head of Renamo murdered near Pretoria in 1982; Antonio Champallimou, a Brazilian Portuguese and perhaps a MNR paymaster; Miguel Marupa, MNR foreign agent; and Evo Fernandes, the MNR's representative in Lisbon until recently.

Angola was receiving some Aerospatiale SA-365 Dauphin gunship helicopters from France.

The ANC had taken part in a Defence Symposium between 10-12 of December 1986 at Libreville, Gabon-- the first time that the organisation had done anything like that.

SAS Rand, Witwatersrand Navy unit, was recently taken over by Commander I C Anderson.

Helmoed-Romer Heitman suggested in an article that South Africa should build a helicopter carrier.

Paratus-- January.

A message was delivered from Commandant Marais, the manager of Armscor.

An article declared that an SACP/ANC plan for revolution had been unmasked. All actions of these organisations as well as those of the UDF were coordinated from Lusaka. These organisations launched attacks on Inkatha. Other sections of this campaign were run by the ECC-PFP alliance. This was all leading up to a revolution scheduled for the 16th of December.

At Salisbury Island Naval Base in Durban, an article mentioned SAS Jalsena, the Indian training unit, and SAS Scorpion, the strike craft training unit.

The Silvermine station is named SAS Zonnebloem.

Foreign attachés visited the School of Armour, 1 SAI Mechanised Battalion, and 1 Parachute Battalion in Bloemfontein.

Brigadier Reg Otto was taking over from Brigadier Willie Meyer as Officer Commanding Free State Command. Brigadier Meyer was becoming Major-General Meyer, and would command the South-West Africa Territory Force, taking over from General Meiring. Brigadier Otto's history was

Paratus--continued

as follows: training at 1 Special Services Battalion at Bloemfontein, then to Army College at Pretoria, then to the School of Armour at Bloemfontein, to 2 Armoured Car Regiment between 1967 and 1969, in 1970 to Unified Combat Forces, in 1973 to the Armour Directorate at Army Headquarters, and in 1977 to command of 1 Special Service Battalion.

Wynand Breytenbach, the Deputy Minister of Defence, said that all was well on the border.

The press was allowed to visit the Soutpansberg Military Area. They were shown electrified fences in many areas. The farmers beside the Limpopo were ready for anything. Colonel Swannie Swanepoel, officer commanding the Soutpansberg Military Area, said that almost all men were in the Commandoes, the women were trained to fight, and that farm workers were in training. 300 radios had been distributed to farms. The area was divided into sub-areas. General Liebenberg, chief of the Army, was seen addressing men of 7 SAI and the Hillcrest Commando in the SMA.

Fuchs electronics has developed a new walk-through metal and explosive detection system.

The Officer Commanding the Women's Army College is Colonel Telana van Zyl.

The plans for the 75th anniversary celebrations detailed a large number of units:

Battalions and Regiments: 115 Bn., Regiment Sasolburg, Witwatersrand Professional Unit, Edenvale Regt., 1 Construction Regt., Western Province Regt., 4 South African Infantry Bn., Witwatersrand Signals Unit, 2 Field Engineering Regt., 10 Light Anti-Aircraft Regt., 4 Medic Bn.

Commandos: Randburg, Modderfontein, West Rand, Atlas (Aircraft), Piet Retief, ISCOR/Vanderbijlpark, Kempton Park, Alberton, Rietfontein, Witbank, Krugersdorp, Bethal, Germiston.

Larger Formations: 81 Armoured Division, 72 Motorised Brigade, 73 Motorised Brigade, 71 Motorised Brigade, 71 Brigade, 44 Parachute Brigade, 7 Infantry Division, 84 Motorised Brigade, 8 Armoured Division, 82 Mechanised Brigade.

Air Force Bases: Potchefstroom AFB, Ysterplaat AFB, Mpacha AFB, Hoedspruit AFB, Rundu AFB, Port Elizabeth AFB, Bloemspruit AFB, Grootfontein AFB, Durban AFB.

Schools and HQs: Navy College Gordon's Bay, Engineering School, Logistics Command HQ.

Paratus-- continued

Commands: Northern Transvaal, Western Province, Witwatersrand, North-West, Natal, Eastern Transvaal, South-West Africa, Far Northern, Eastern Province, Orange Free State.

At Durban Naval Dockyard, Captain J Dart departed. Lieutenant-Commander Van Heerden was Acting Officer Commanding.

89 Combat Flying School at Pietersburg AFB was visited by General Malan, only 4 months after it became an independent unit.

Classification by Context.

The 12 headings under which this report classifies events are (in order of appearance): Troops in townships, Landmines (rural), Bombs (urban), Military organisation, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, Other States, Weaponry and Arms Smuggling, Contacts between armed forces and guerrillas (or guerrilla-related attacks), Trials of political offenders and Unclassified.

Troops in Townships.

7--(T) SADF troops took part in a search-and-seal operation at KTC the previous day.

20--(T) 6 Marines appeared in the Mitchell's Plain Regional Court charged with having robbed a Crossroads man on the 20th of December.

20--(B) A member of the security forces, perhaps a soldier, was injured the previous day at Witlokasie, Port Elizabeth.

21--(T) The previous day the Marines were found guilty.

Landmines.

None reported in January.

Bombs

5--(T) 3 women were injured in a limpet-mine explosion in Delvers Street, Johannesburg, the previous Saturday. Slight damage was caused.

10--(T) The previous day 2 limpet-mines exploded at the OK head office in central Johannesburg. There was extensive damage, but no injuries were caused.

Military Organisation.

6--(T) Navy and Air Force personnel were being called up in hundreds for retraining in urban warfare to spread the load of township and border duty.

7--(T) Navy and Air Force personnel called up for retraining aren't to be transferred to the Army proper.

7--(A) The first coloured Air Force officers were appointed in Cape Town.

8--(T) General Meiring is the outgoing head of the South-West Africa Territory Force.

10--(T) Brigadier Prinsloo, former officer commanding Durban Air Force Base, replaces Brigadier T Stegemann (who is going to SAAF HQ) as officer commanding Southern Air Command.

15--(A) The first black SWANS arrive in Cape Town.

19--(T) Colonel P McLoughlin takes over 71 Motorized Brigade (which includes Regiment Westelike Provinsie).

24--(A) The new Namibian officer commanding the SAAF is Brigadier Karel van Heerden.

26--(A) A public relations article and photograph for the Cape Corps, of which Colonel Jacobs is the commander.

28--(A) The SADF denies that there was a political motive in breaking up the mixed-race SWANS unit in Cape Town but declines to give reasons.

29--(T) There is no intention to reunite the SWANS, says the SADF.

Armed Forces-- SAS Rand, the 2000-strong Witwatersrand Navy Unit, is commanded by Commander I C Anderson.

Paratus-- Salisbury Island in Durban houses SAS Jalsena, the Indian training unit, and SAS Scorpion, the strike craft training unit. SAS Zonnebloem is the name for Silvermine naval station.

Attachés visited the School of Armour, 1 SAI Battalion and 1 Parachute Battalion at Bloemfontein.

Brigadier Reg Otto takes over from Brigadier Willie Meyer as officer commanding Orange Free State Command. Brigadier Meyer is promoted to Major-General and will command the South-West Africa Territory Force. Brigadier Otto was first with 1 Special Service Battalion at Bloemfontein, then at Army College in Pretoria, then the School of Armour at Bloemfontein, then to 2 Armoured Car Regiment between 1967 and 1969, then in 1970 to Unified Combat Forces in Pretoria, in 1973 to the Armour Directorate at Army Headquarters, and in 1977 took over 1 Special Service Battalion.

Wynand Breytenbach, Deputy Minister of Defence, says that all is well on the Border.

The Press was permitted to visit the Soutpansberg Military Area. It is filled with electrified fences. The farmers near the Limpopo are ready for anything. Colonel Swannie Swanepoel, OC of the Soutpansberg Military Area, said that almost all of the men in the area were commandoes, that the women were trained to fight and that farm workers would be armed and trained if necessary. 300 radios had been distributed. The area was divided into sub-areas. General Liebenberg was photographed addressing men of 7 SA Infantry Battalion and the

Hillcrest Commando in the area.

The officer commanding the Women's Army College is Colonel Telana van Zyl.

Among units mentioned in the 75th anniversary celebrations were:
Battalions and Regiments: 115 Bn., Sasolburg Rebt., Witwatersrand Professional Unit, Edenvale Regt., 1 Construction Regt., Western Province Regt., 4 S.A. Infantry Bn., Witwatersrand Signals Unit, 2-Field Engineering Regt., 10 Light Anti-Aircraft Regt., 4 Medical Bn.
Commandoes: Randburg, Modderfontein, West Rand, Atlas (Aircraft), Piet Retief, ISCOR/Vanderbijlpark, Kempton Park, Alberton, Rietfontein, Witbank, Krugersdorp, Bethal, Germiston.

Larger Formations: 8 Armoured Division, 82 Mechanised Brigade, 84 Motorised Brigade, 7 Infantry Division, 71 Brigade, 71 Motorised Brigade, 72 Motorised Brigade, 73 Motorised Brigade, 81 Armoured Division (?proofreading error), 44 Marachute Brigade.

Air Force Bases: Rundu AFB, Durban AFB, Ysterplaat AFB, Mpacha AFB, Hoedspruit AFB, Potchefstroom AFB, Port Elizabeth AFB, Bloemspruit AFB, Grootfontein AFB.

Schools and Headquarters: Navy College Gordon's Bay, Engineering School, Logistics Command HQ.

Commands: Northern Transvaal, Western Province, Witwatersrand, North-West, Natal, Eastern Transvaal, South-West Africa, Far Northern, Eastern Province, Orange Free State.

At Durban Naval Dockyard, Captain J Dart departed. Lieutenant-Commander Van Heerden is Acting Officer Commanding.

89 Combat Flying School at Pietersburg was visited by General Malan only 4 months after it became an independent unit-- a signal honour.

Namibia.

1--(H) SWAPO claimed to have shot down an Alouette at Ondangua, killing all on board. Earlier in the year they said that they had shot down 4 transports and 2 helicopters. 45 South African troops had been killed in November-- Eenhama had been attacked on the 15th of November, 11 had been killed in landmine incidents on the 17th of November, and 9 had been killed south of Ogongo.

6--(T) 645 guerrillas had been killed by the SWATF in 1986, as opposed to 599 in 1985-- an increase of 8%. The kill-ratio was 20-1.

8--(T) General Meiring, outgoing officer commanding of the South-West Africa Territory Force, said that 60 members of Fapla (the Angolan

armed forces) had been killed by the SADF in 1986.

9--(T) Northern Namibia was said to be under Angolan radar scrutiny.

10--(T) 10 guerrillas and 3 South African troops were killed on Thursday in Namibia.

13--(A) A man was killed in an explosion at Buitepos on the Botswanan border with Namibia. The SWATF announced that it had killed 56 guerrillas and suffered 6 deaths over the past 4 days in Southern Angola.

14--(T) The 6 SWATF casualties brought them to 9 that week, since the previous Sunday the death of 3 others had been announced. Angolan troops weren't involved in this incident. The previous week 19 guerrillas had been killed. The kill-ratio in these operations was 10-1. 4 children were injured by a mine on the previous Saturday.

15--(T) 85 PLAN (SWAPO armed forces) had been killed in 1987. The traditional large-scale rainy-season infiltration might be cancelled.

17--(T) There were allebations that dead insurgents had been displayed tied to a Casspir on the 29th of December. A 14-year-old girl was shot and wounded by a South African soldier on the 1st of January near Ongwediva after refusing to have sex with him.

17--(T) The application for the curfew in Owamboland to be lifted was rejected the previous day.

23--(T) The SWATF announced that 15 more members of SWAPO had been killed-- totalling 100 in 1987.

23--(B) 15 SWAPO guerrillas had been killed the previous week. Onhangwena had been attacked by SWAPO.

24--(T) 2 South-West African Territory Force troops from 1 SWA Engineers were killed in a landmine blast.

24--(A) General Meiring warned that SWATF-Fapla clashes were possible. The new SAAF commander in Namibia, Brigadier Karel van Heerden, warned of SAAF action against the Angolan air force. In late May, General Meiring revealed, PLAN had been reactivating Southern Angolan bases. After mortaring Onhangwena, SWAPO had fled to Namacunde, a Fapla base.

26--(T) Security forces were accused of harassing Sam Nujoma's mother.

26--(A) The SWATF said that it was not planning to invade Angola, but warned Angola that it would no longer tolerate its support for SWAPO.

27--(B) The SWATF killed at least 61 members of SWAPO at Mongua; two Owambo members of SWATF were also killed.

27--(A) 61 SWAPO and 2 SWATF were killed at Mongua, as were Fapla troops. Mongua was 75 km inside Angola.

28--(T) 11 more SWAPO had been killed, totalling 72 dead. Sundry Angolans killed.

28--(A) The SWATF said that mopping-up operations at Mongua were over.

29--(T) Steenkamp said that SWAPO and Fapla were closely linked.

Mongua was in an area where SWAPO wasn't allowed under the Lusaka Agreement.

Angola.

3--(T) Unita claimed the previous day to have killed 23 government troops in an ambush near Memongue; 4 Unita troops were killed. The government dead included the commander of the 8th army brigade. A tank, 3 armoured cars and 15 other vehicles were destroyed.

5--(H) It was claimed that South Africa was losing supremacy in Southern Angola. At the beginning of 1986, the Second MPLA Congress operation would have led to the routing of Unita if South African operations hadn't prevented this.

6--(T) Unita claimed that 3 Mi-8 helicopters had been shot down, 96 government troops had been killed as well as 7 Cubans between the 23rd and the 30th of December.

8--(T) Unita claimed to have blown up a bridge and killed 11 over the New Year.

8--(A) General Meiring said that a vehicle patrol in Southern Angola in October had been unsuccessfully rocketed by MiG-21 aircraft 30km from the Namibian border. The main Angolan radar stations were at Lubango, Memongue, Luena and Cuito Cuanavale. SWAPO has no permanent bases within 250km of Namibia. 80% of SWAPO is deployed against Unita.

9--(T) Northern Namibia is under Angolan radar scrutiny while South Africa has less edge in the air than formerly. This suggests that large invasions might be costly in future.

9--(T) Angop (Angolan news agency) claimed that South African troops twice invaded Angolan territory in 3 weeks and kidnapped Angolan troops between the 13th of December and the 5th of January. There was a clash at Namacunde on the 19th of December.

24--(A) General Meiring warned of clashes between the SWATF and Fapla. He claimed that there had been a military buildup in southern Angola over the previous months.

26--(T) Angola claims that South Africa attacked her twice over the previous 19 days and was massing in Cunene province for an offensive.

27--(A) Fapla troops were killed in clashes near Mongua, 75 kilometres inside Angola. 61 SWAPO troops and 2 Namibian army soldiers were killed

28--(T) The SWATF wasn't disclosing the number of Angolans killed, but 11 more PLAN troops had been killed, totalling 72. The Windhoek

Advertiser said that 48 Angolans had been killed, and that the Angolans had thought that they were intervening against Unita.

28--(A) The SWATF said that mopping-up operations were over. 72 PLAN and 48 Fapla were confirmed killed. 3 SWATF troops were dead.

29--(T) Steenkamp said that SWAPO and Fapla were closely linked. Fapla had become aggressive in December 1983 during Operation Askari, when armoured attacks on South African forces were launched. Mongua is in an area where SWAPO supposedly isn't allowed under the Lusaka Agreement.

Armed Forces-- Angola was receiving French Aerospatiale SA-365 Dauphin g unship helicopters.

Mozambique.

5--(T) A Telegraph report on Mozambique said that the drought was over, but that Renamo were now fighting harder. Tens of thousands of civilians had been killed. Renamo was strongest on the borders. The hunger-endangered had grown in number by a million in 2 years-- to 3 and a half million. Since 1982 200 medical posts, or 20% of the total, had been destroyed. The surviving posts needed considerable protection. Medical personnel were often kidnapped. Frelimo social policies worked only where bandits were inactive. Convoys were unable to move over much of the country. There was a 500 000-tonne grain shortfall for 1987. In the south of the country conditions were better.

6--(H) The Minister of State (Defence), Ernest Kadunguer, said on the previous day that Zimbabwean public moral support was vital for the army. The enemy was on the run. He appealed for welfare gifts for the troops.

6--(H) Julius Nyerere said that Tanzania should prepare for South African attacks and step up its support for Mozambique.

7--(T) The top 6 ANC personnel in Mozambique were expelled from the country under threat from South Africa.

7--(H) President Chissano said in reply to a statement made by the Swazi ambassador that the MNR would be destroyed in 1987.

8--(T) Renamo claimed the previous day that it had killed 53 troops. AIM said that 8 had been killed in Monapo on Friday.

8--(A) The MNR had cut electricity to Nampula, blown up power plants, burned 12 vehicles, destroyed crops, wrecked police and administrative headquarters on the 2nd of January. The attack had come from MNR-held Zambesia. A new military unit was deployed in Nicoadala.

8--(H) The MNR had attacked Monapo on the 2nd of January. 8 were killed and some Portuguese were kidnapped. Electricity plants were destroyed.

Vehicles and produce were burned. Administrative offices and a hospital were blown up.

12--(A) Mozambique's Minister of Security, Colonel Viera, was replaced by Mariano Matsinha. The governors of Tete and Zambesia were sacked. Pasceal Mucumbi was the new Foreign Affairs Minister.

13--(T) The MNR claimed that it had sabotaged the Beira pipeline and killed 17 Zimbabweans.

15--(T) Over 23 000 Mozambicans had fled to Zambia.

15--(T) 8 members of the MNR were killed in Niassa province on the 29th of December.

15--(T) The United Kingdom increased the number of its instructors at Nyanga base in Zimbabwe from 8 to 12, and the number of Mozambican officer trainees from 60 to 120.

15--(A) Mugabe and Chissano met at Victoria Falls. Zimbabwe had 10-12 thousand troops in Mozambique. The previous day Mugabe had met Tambo.

15--(H) 23 000 Mozambicans had fled to Zambia. The general elections in Mozambique the previous year had been hampered by bandits.

16--(T) The Mugabe-Chissano talks were about mutual security.

16--(H) Chissano met Mugabe and said that joint actions should be stepped up.

16--(H) Over 100 000 Mozambicans had died through destabilisation. The total financial cost was over 5 billion US dollars. The South African boycott of Maputo harbour had done more damage.

19--(T) The MNR claimed to have killed 116 troops, including Tanzanians, Zimbabweans and Cubans over the previous week.

20--(B) The MNR claimed to have shot down a helicopter and killed 116 troops.

24--(A) The defence spending in Mozambique was 34,6% of the total budget, or R1,5 billion. This was down from 41,9%.

26--(T) The Mozambican army was doing better, though conditions in Zambesia were still bad. The MNR had a presence from Mopeia on the Zambezi in Morrumbata to Milange on the Malawi border-- a space of 240km. There was less fighting in the South. Convoys were getting from Quelimane to beyond Mocuba-- unthinkable in October. Since the security agreement between Mozambique and Malawi on the 18th of December, little information had emerged.

28--(T) The MNR claimed to have killed 214, and that 7 000 Ethiopians were operating in Mozambique. The towns of Magoe, Meluco and Mecanhelas had been overrun. Government, Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops were killed. Tete was shelled. In an ambush between Pemba and Montupuez, 9 MNR were killed.

Armed Forces)) D G Santos said that Malawi had had links with Portu-

-guese Intelligence before 1975 and had had connections with South Africa since then. He cited people like Orlando Cristina, former head of Renamo, murdered in 1982 near Pretoria; Antonio Champallimou, Brazil-living Portuguese and perhaps Renamo paymaster; Miguel Marupa, former Renamo publicist; Evo Fernandes, Renamo representative in Lisbon until recently.

Other States.

3--(T) 2 troops were critically suffering from shrapnel wounds as a result of the New Years Day attack in Gaborone, when a grenade exploded hours after an attack on the house of Mrs Thero Sagopa of Ramotswanao by 'SA troops'. 2 other troops were discharged. The house was burned down and Mrs Sagopa was killed. She had no ANC links.

6--(T) Swaziland denied the previous day that it was holding ANC personnel. Some people had had their weapons seized, but this wasn't ANC-related.

8--(H) Police staff officer for security, Chief Superintendent Spencer Tigere, said that bandit morale was low. 68 were killed and 15 captured in 1986-- versus 75 killed and 85 captured in 1985. 116 civilians were killed, 19 abducted and 74 women were raped in 1986, versus 156, 51 and 104 respectively for 1985.

10--(H) The High Court claimed that 2 customs men were being held for having been recruited in 1984 by South African intelligence. Between June and July they passed information to South Africa about Zimbabwean imports and exports, and in December passed more information

12--(T) Bophuthatswana started to close its border with Botswana, doubtless with South African backing.

12--(H) 6 buses were set alight by a dissident on Saturday.

13--(T) Kenneth Kaunda admitted that a coup against Malawi had been considered during his summit with President Machel.

13--(A) North Korea was said to be active in Africa with over 2 000 troops deployed. They had been in Lesotho before the coup; since 1976 they had been in Malagassy, since 1980 in Zimbabwe and Benin. and since 1982 in the Seychelles.

15--(A) 4 South African prisoners in Zambia were possibly being ill-treated.

24--(T) The judicial inquiry into the deaths of Lesotho Para-Military Force officers Brigadier Matjota Ramotswkhoane and Colonel Sehlabo Sehlabo found that both were killed by the police.

27--(T) Pik Botha met the Botswanan Foreign Minister, Dr Chiepe, the previous day.

Weaponry and Arms Smuggling.

8--(T) An inquiry began into the West German Government's role in selling the plans of submarines to South Africa.

Paratus-- Fuchs Electronics has developed a new walk-through metal and explosive detection system.

Guerrilla Activity.

5--(T) The previous Friday a man suspected of murdering a Pretoria Security Branch Officer (Warrant Officer Du Toit) escaped from Pretoria Central Police Station. The man allegedly had a national serviceman for an accomplice in the murder. The motive may not have been political.

6--(T) A grenade attack killed Sylvia Ntshangase of the KwaZulu Education Department the previous day in Umlazi.

9--(T) The suspect in the killing of 2 Beit Bridge security policemen on the 26th of December was recaptured this week.

10--(T) The previous day a policeman was killed and 2 hurt in an attack on the car of Warrant Officer Barnard in Guguletu.

12--(T) The police were still seeking the killers of the Guguletu policeman.

13--(T) A policeman had been shot dead in Guguletu the previous day.

13--(A) The dead policeman was the third killed in the Western Cape in January.

14--(A) The policeman was shot dead with an automatic weapon.

17--(A) A Soweto policeman's father was killed with an automatic weapon on Thursday night.

22--(T) Vlok vowed to find the killers of 12 in the KwaMakhutha massacre the previous day.

22--(T) AKs were used in the KwaMakhutha killings. Buthelezi blamed the deaths on the UDF and the ANC. The UDF pointed out that the intended victim was a UDF member.

24--(T) Two ANC suspects were shot dead near Soweto the previous night. Weapons were captured.

24--(B) 2 guerrillas were killed the previous day near Soweto.

24--(A) The chair of the KwaMakhutha Youth League blamed Inkatha and the KwaZulu police for the terrorism. Buthelezi denied this.

27--(A) One was killed in a grenade attack in Mpumaza, Pietermaritzburg.

Trials.

7--(T) Security policemen were charged with terrorism the previous day in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court. They had allegedly given information to the ANC.

7--(H) There were hopes that the South African security forces were no longer reliable. A Permanent Force officer had recently been arrested for passing secrets to a neighbouring state. In November, two security policemen had been arrested for working for the ANC. Three years earlier Dieter Gerhardt had been discovered. In 1984 Roland Hunter was found to have passed details to the ANC. In Katlehong 115 municipal policemen were still in custody for violent behaviour. In Tembisa other municipal police were in trouble for refusing to enforce evictions.

20--(T) 15 men were charged with treason and terrorism in the Hermanus Regional Court.

23--(T) In the trial of 12 people charged with terrorism in Pietermaritzburg, it was claimed that guerrillas disguised as Christians had tried to bomb Mr Rajbansi's house.

29--(T) 6 people accused of furthering the aims of the ANC and the SACP were acquitted in the George Regional Court the previous day.

Unclassified.

6--(T) Sweden was increasing its ANC aid to R18,5 million, up by 32%.

6--(H) The chief representative of the ANC in Zimbabwe, Reddy Mazimba, made vague statements about across-the-board successes in South Africa.

7--(T) Captain Wynand Du Toit's wife visited him in jail in Angola. She had no complaints about his treatment.

8--(T) The ANC repeated its willingness to negotiate, on its 75th anniversary.

8--(H) The ANC pledged to increase the armed struggle.

9--(T) The ANC undertook not to attack civilians on the previous day.

9--(H) The chairperson of the PAC, Johnson Mlambo, said that the PAC was active in South Africa and there had been hundreds in the country as far back as 1976. "Thousands of our unarmed patriots were cut down by enemy fire."

12--(T) A US report said that the SACP was opposed to negotiation with South Africa, since that could weaken its chances of power.

14--(T) A 60mm illumination mortar round was found near Thornton station.

14--(T) The ECC answered the full-page Sunday Times SADF advertisement.

14--(H) Oliver Tambo claimed that the emergency had failed. The ANC was largely based within South Africa.

14--(H) The ANC was enlarging the people's militias; these were to become offensive forces. 1987 was termed the Year of Advance to People's Power.

15--(T) Israel might perhaps be considering sanctions.

22--(B) Joe Slovo, who was claimed to be chief of staff for MK, became chief secretary of the SACP.

28--(T) Dr A Potgieter of 1 Military Hospital said that some South African soldiers suffered from stress syndromes; fear of death, loss of self-image.

28--(T) On Parade talked about the SWAN recruiting policy and blamed the racism involved on the approaching election.

Armed Forces-- The ANC took part in a defence symposium between the 10th and 12th of December 1986 at Libreville, Gabon, the first time that the organisation had done such a thing.

Helmoed-Romer Heitman suggested that South Africa should build a helicopter carrier.

Paratus-- A message was delivered to readers from Commandant Marais of Armscor.

An article described how SACP/ANC plans had been unmasked. All their actions, and those of the UDF, were controlled from Lusaka. They planned attacks upon Inkatha. Among their stooges were an ECC/PPF alliance. A revolution had been planned for the 16th of December.

T-- Cape Times. B-- Die Burger. A-- The Argus. H-- The Herald (Zimbabwe).

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