

PUBLIC SECTOR

DEFENCE

21 MARCH 1980 — 19 APRIL 1980

SA arms in Sahara
ALGIERS - The Algerian-backed Polisario Front fighting Morocco for independence of the Western Sahara said it had seized Moroccan military equipment made in South Africa.
 The Front said yesterday that some of the light armoured cars (AML-990s) captured in southern Morocco earlier this month were made in South Africa.
 Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday it was not defence policy to comment - Sapa-Reuter

STUD NO		SURNAME		FIRST NAMES		YEAR :	AS AT	DESCRIPTION	COURSE	UP	MARKS
13	STU13-9			SUZANNE ELIZABETH		1	29 02 80	ECONOMICS IA	106103	F	156503M
15	13010	BACHELOR OF ARTS		SALLY-ANN		1		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	107101	F	
17	158955C	CARO				1		DRAMA I	116120	F	
19						1		CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	116101	F	
21	162195Z	CHAIT		CHERYL		1		AFRIKAANS	102101	UP	
23	153965D	CLARKE		PENELOPE JILL		1		SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	105202	UP	
25	157789K	COHEN		DAVID		1		ARCHAEOLOGY I	104101	F	
27	156503M	COLLIER		LINDSEY JEANNE		1		HISTORY I	110101	F	
29	153999D	COLLINS		BEVERLEY ROYAL		1		MATHEMATICS I M102	911101	UP	
31	153621C	COUCHEK		ROBERT GEORGE RENESON		1		ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSEUP)	916103	UP	
33	158572X	COURTENAY		COLETTE		1		DRAMA I	116120	F	
35	153796V	DAVIS		CASSANDRA ELAINE		1		PSYCHOLOGY I	004101	UP	
37	140457X	DELAHUNTY		ANNA TERESA		1		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	107101	34X	
39	162384E	DOMAN		MICHAEL EDWARD		1		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	107101	3NX	
41	1559310	DU PLESSIS		MARGIA ELIZABETH		1		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	107101	ABS	
43	158919N	DUNCAN		ANDREW SYMON		1		PSYCHOLOGY I	003101	F	
45	156415R	ERASMUS		ARNO JACQUES EKASMUS		1		PSYCHOLOGY I	004101	F	
47	162310Z	EVANS		GAVIN MARK READ		1		COMMERCIAL LAW A	910106	F	
49	161480X	FATAK		GIULIETTA		1		STATISTICS IC (HALF CRSE)	101103	F	
51	153863I	FAROUKHAR		GILLIAN DEBORAH		1		AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XN05A)	101103	3NX	
53	152866J	FARRELL		MICHAEL BRUCE		1		ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	107101	UP	
55	157359T	FINLAY		PAMELA JOAN		1		ENGLISH I	115101	UP	
57	159744K	FIURAVANTI		LUIGINA		1		PSYCHOLOGY I	004101	UP	
59						1		ECONOMICS I6	101104	UP	
61						1		RESEARCH INTENSIVE	115102	UP	
63						1		ITALIAN INTENSIVE	115103	UP	
65						1		PHYSICS I6	214102	UP	

UCT

Arms embargo story makes US headlines

By RICHARD WALKER

York Post in big type
 "The scam - dubbed 'operation Miami' by South African Intelligence - began during the Angolan war in 1975, when the CIA covertly co-operated with the South Africans."
 "In 1975 and 1976, South Africa entered into contracts with Space Research, investigators have learned, to deliver the US 155mm howitzer and the technology for its manufacture, plus 53 000 155mm shells

NEW YORK - The disclosure that South Africa had dramatically broken the arms embargo by spiriting out of the United States and Canada \$40-million worth of sophisticated artillery able to deliver a tactical nuclear weapon is making headlines in New York

"How the US helped South Africa break UN arms embargo" declared Wednesday's New

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13010	GACHELOR OF ARTS					13010
159454V	MCCARTHY	MELISSA JANE	911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3 (50)	1
152965K	MEHL	ANNETTE ELISABETH INGRID	108102 905102 915103	GERMAN INTENSIVE CHEMISTRY IB ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE)	ABS (27) F (39)	7
157093D	MERCURIO	GIANCARLU	110101	HISTORY I	ABS	1
155747D	MICHAELS	KAREN	003101 904101 107101	SOCIOLOGY I PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	ABS (50) UP 3NX	1
158469Z	HITCHELL	JANE	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	UP (50)	1
157815M	MOKRIS	CATHERINE MARIA	004101 107101 115103	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP (59) 3NX (48)	1
150180P	MORT	MELISSA RUTH PRINCE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP (62)	1
150783V	MULLER	SUSAN FLORENCE	110101	HISTORY I	UP (50)	1
157521U	MURRAY	ESTELLE	115120	DRAMA I	ABS	1
137983G	NAKIDIEN	MOGAMAT TOYER	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	7
157560L	NASH	JENNIFER ANNE	004101 115102	PSYCHOLOGY I FRENCH INTENSIVE	2- (61) (47)	1
155924H	NEUMAN	JENNIFER ANN	911101	MATHEMATICS I	UP (55)	1
157913V	NORMANN	HANSJURG	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (52)	1
016078L	O'CONNOR	SHIPLEY ANNE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP (57)	1
		JONATHAN RICHARD	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3 (52)	7
		IAN JAMES STEWART	107101 110101	HISTORY I (PRE-1980) HISTORY I	3NX (40)	1
		DESIRE SHIRLEY	102103 116120	AFRIKAN'S EN NEDERLANDS I DRAMA I	UP (50) UP (50)	1
		FREDI CHRISTIAN	905104	CHEMISTRY IM	F (49)	1
		FELICITY ANGELA	107101 110101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) HISTORY I	3NX (50) UP (50)	1
		ROBERT STEPHEN	115102 115107	FRENCH INTENSIVE ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F (40) UP (54)	1

UERT

Officer blasts dagga dealers

254

KIMBERLEY — Dagga dealers who sold to military servicemen in their camps were affecting South Africa's defence, Mr P B Koekemoer was told in the Kimberley Magistrate's Court yesterday

The magistrate was told that servicemen who smoked dagga were unable to go to the operational area

Lieut H Boshof, of 11 Commando, giving evidence against two Kimberley men on a charge of selling dagga to two servicemen, said that he was in charge of a company of about 400 medically unfit servicemen and these men were a target for dagga dealers

He said that since 1978 many servicemen had appeared in court on possession charges and that dagga smoking was a great problem in the army as it meant that soldiers who smoked dagga were sent to rehabilitation centres instead of operational areas

Klaas Riet, 18, of the Bentfontein district in Kimberley, and Jood Kaas 48, of Savieta Street, Galeshewe, were found guilty of selling dagga to two servicemen and sentenced to five years in jail They denied the charges

Mr J de Lange and Mr L van der Walt, two servicemen, giving evidence for the State, said that on February 6 they were approached by Riet and Kaas in their camp and asked if they wished to buy dagga

They told the court that they agreed to meet Riet and Kaas the next day at a certain place for the transaction They (Mr De Lange and Mr Van der Walt) said they went to report the incident to Lieut Boshof immediately and the three of them worked out a plan to trap the men

Mr Van der Walt said Lieut Boshof gave Mr De Lange a marked R2 note to pay for the dagga and gave him a set of browns — army pants and shirt — to use in his part of the transaction

Corporal G Miller of the Military Police said that on February 7 he and other MPs, on instruction from Lieut Boshof, grouped themselves where the transaction was to take place

He said he saw Riet take R2 from Mr De Lange and hand him a matchbox full of pure dagga

20	153767N	1	(58)	UP	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	107101	ANDREW	909105	GEOLGY IA (HALF COURSE)	UP	(58)	3NX	160780L
22	158400Z	1	(58)	UP	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	107101	ROBERT GEORGE GURZON	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	(58)	115228Y	158400Z
24	157399L	1	(52)	UP	FRENCH I	115101	MELANIE GABRIELLE ROSANNE	115101	FRENCH I	UP	(52)	157399L	157399L
26	154408K	1	(56)	UP	PSYCHOLOGY I	003101	ANGELA KILWARDEN	003101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3	(56)	154408K	154408K
28	159697J	1	(55)	UP	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	107101	NICHOLAS	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(55)	159697J	159697J
30	155858L	1	(50)	UP	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	103202	GAVIN WILLIAM ERIC	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	UP	(50)	155858L	155858L
32	* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 137												
34	DEAN												
36	REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)												
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UJCT

(327) (254) RDM 22/3/80

Storm Over scandal

By HELEN ZILLE in Cape Town
and DON MARSHALL in Pretoria

THE Progressive Federal Party yesterday called for an urgent Debate in Parliament this week after weekend disclosures of a Defence Force document outlining a strategy to "nullify" the Opposition attack during the coming Budget Debate on Defence.

The document also gives details of an SADF plan to manipulate the news media by arranging favourable Press and television reports on several Defence matters as part of the attempt to defuse Opposition criticism.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said yesterday he had ordered an investigation into the matter.

He said involving the Defence Force in politics was contrary to the spirit in which he had administered the Department for the past 14 years.

Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said the PFP had called for the snap Debate as a matter of urgent public importance, because the Defence Force plan outlined in the document amounted to contempt of Parliament and an abuse of Press freedom.

The document outlines a "Psychological Action plan" to nullify the Opposition's attack on the Government in the Budget debate. It sets out five "targets", and involves use of the various news media.

The targets are. The role of black, coloured and Indian soldiers, problems over pay, complaints that Citizen Force infantry bear the brunt of the defence of South West Africa, conscientious objection — and the question of unlawful game hunting.

And a leading constitutional expert, Professor Marinus Wiechers, warned that if an agent outside Parliament — such as the Defence Force — sought to manipulate the political

'Evidence a danger to SA's security'

BY DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

SIX days before putting his signature to the controversial document which this week will have repercussions in Parliament, Major-General Phillip Pretorius gave evidence before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into Press coverage of Defence matters.

General Pretorius, the SADF's Director General of Civic Action, told the commission that some Defence Force evidence would endanger national security if it was presented in public and he requested that parts of the evidence be heard in camera.

The Defence Force also wanted the arguments for its request to be heard in camera.

Mr Justice Steyn, the Commission's chairman, had told the Press earlier that he wanted to keep the commission as open as possible.

He said: "Because South African society is open and democratic and because the Defence Force is a citizens' army, I believe the hearing should be held in public."

Much of the Defence Force's evidence to the commission was subsequently given in camera.

briefed on this particular document, about which he said he had no knowledge, and its contents. He will then decide whether to comment on it", the spokesman said.

General Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force — on whose behalf the document was signed by Major-General Phil Pretorius — declined comment, and referred the Rand Daily Mail to the Defence Force's Press liaison channels.

Mr Kobie Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence,

the document, and would investigate the situation to see if further action was necessary.

The Opposition yesterday took the extremely unusual step of contacting the Speaker of Parliament on a Sunday to request an urgent Debate on the matter — which could be held tomorrow.

Dr Alex Boraine, one of the PFP whips, said he had requested a 2½-hour Debate this week to discuss the document as a matter of "urgent public importance".

of Parliament arising from this,

● "Pinpointing those responsible for drawing up the plan, and those who subsequently knew about it."

"One of the most crucial aspects is to find out how high the responsibility for the document went, and why nothing was done about it for over a month," Dr. Slabbert said.

"I find the attempted manipulation of the media extremely disturbing and sinister. The issues involved here are the parliamentary system and Press freedom — matters that are at the core of the democratic process."

Prof Wiechers said the document reflected a "serious break with constitutional tradition".

"Any attempt to nullify an Opposition goes against the whole spirit of democracy when used in this context. The Opposition has a vital role to play in criticising and exposing the shortcomings of Government."

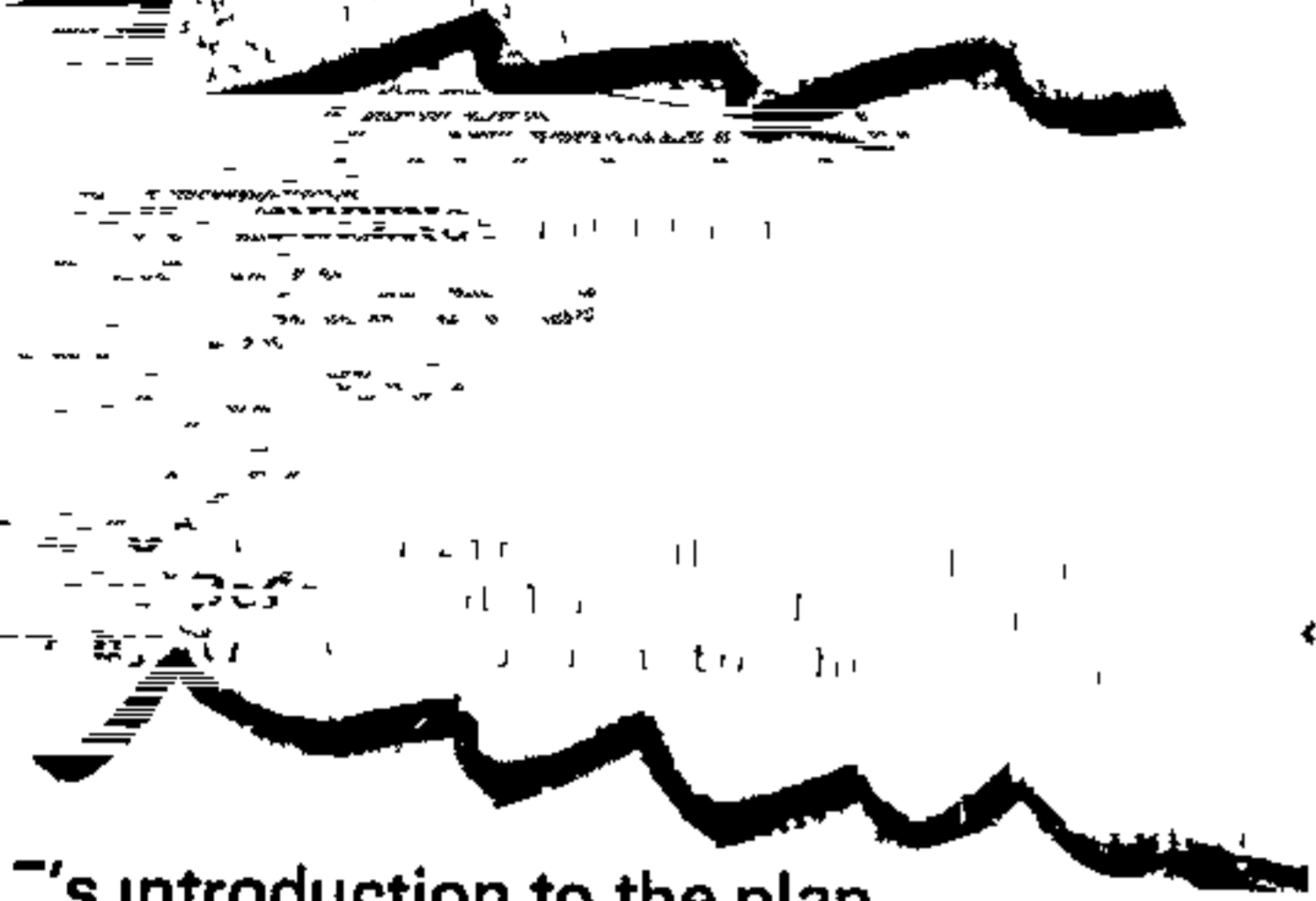
Mr Hein Jordaan, head of the SABC's Public Relations division, last night disclaimed any knowledge of the corporation being approached by the military for help to combat any criticism of the Defence Force in the Budget Debate, reports TV Editor IAN REID.

He was asked to comment on a statement in the plan which reads. "SA TV is to be approached

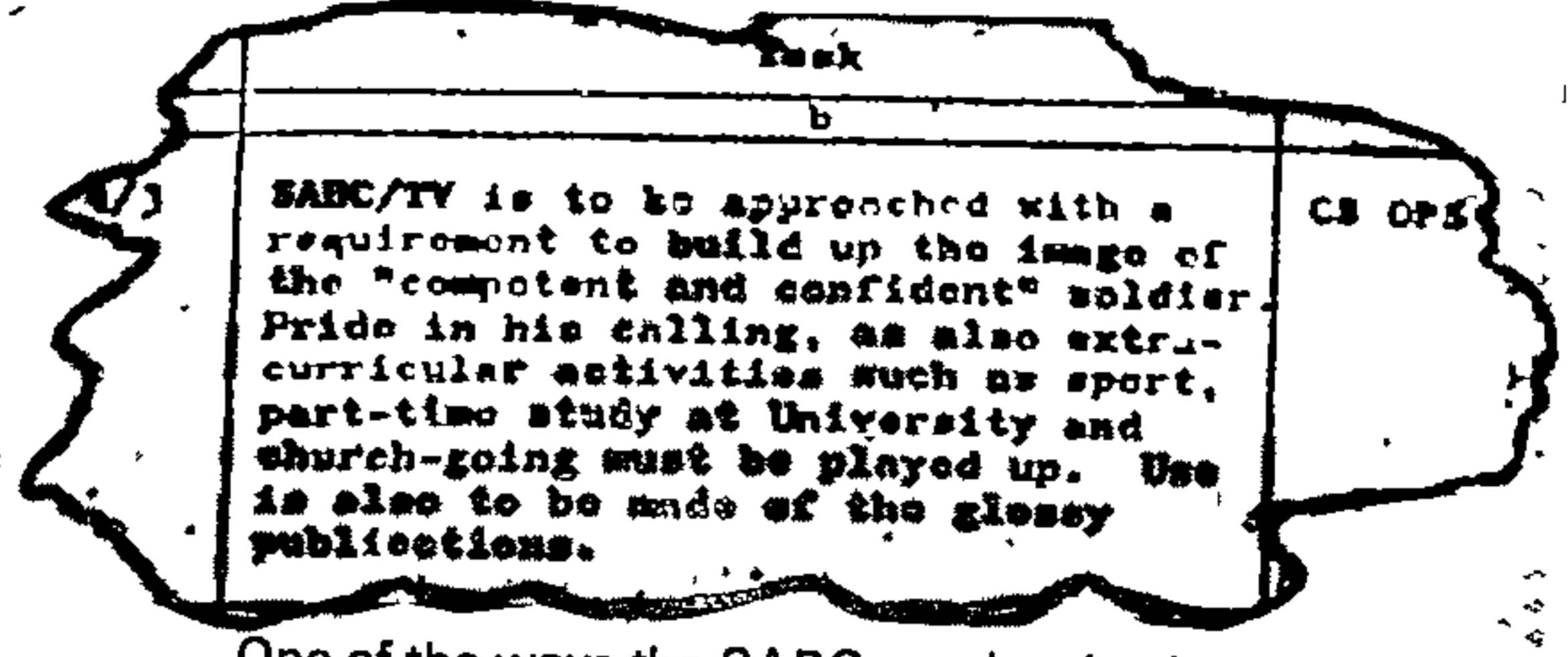
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FIRST NAMES	RESULTS IV FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 1	AS AT 29 02 80
COURSE	DESCRIPTION
SYMBOL	PAGE 5
	15010

Army



...s introduction to the plan



One of the ways the SABC was involved

process, it signified a serious breakdown in the democratic system

Such intervention could set a dangerous precedent for the future, he said.

The Defence Force has no comment to make on the Sunday Times report which claimed the Defence Force had involved itself in politics, a spokesman said in Pretoria last night

Lieutenant-General Jack Dutton, Chief of Staff Operations, also declined comment on the report

A spokesman for Defence Force Headquarters said a copy of the document would be made available to Mr Botha in Cape Town early this week, and he would also be briefed by Defence Force officials.

"The Minister of Defence has asked to be

said he could not approve of the wording of a sentence in the document describing a Defence Force mission "to nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget Debate"

"It is unhappy wording, very unfortunate wording," Mr Coetsee said

"If that is the correct version, I cannot approve of the wording"

He said it would be "far-fetched" to say the military was interfering in the political process

"The true spirit of this document is to be found in the duty of every department to Parliament, and to the public, to do away with the things that justify criticism

"They must, in other words, take steps to put their own house in order"

He said he had sent for

Commenting on reports about the document yesterday, Dr Slabbert said

"The role of the Defence Force is to protect the State, not the ruling party. If this document is correct, it indicates that the Defence Force is interfering in the political process and the parliamentary system

"This amounts to contempt of Parliament on the part of the Defence Force and those responsible will have to be dealt with immediately

"If the debate is held, the following issues will be raised

- "The apparent attempt by the Defence Force to manipulate the news media in a propaganda campaign with political motives,

- "The issue of contempt

with a requirement to build up the image of the "competent and confident" soldier. Pride in his calling, as also extra-curricular activities such as sport, part-time study at university and churchgoing must be played up"

"I know nothing of this," Mr Jordaan said "If they say they will ask us we will naturally look at the matter, remembering we must at all times keep our editorial freedom and autonomy

"We have been making a lot of documentaries on different facets of the army, and they were featured in many discussion programmes"

- SADF's plans to use media — Page 2

- Aberration that must be eliminated — Editor's Comment, Page 8

Ill-timed article about Mugabe

Tribune Reporter

THERE must be some red faces at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria after a withering and highly-emotive attack on the former guerrilla leaders who scored a runaway victory in Rhodesia's independence elections.

In a 10-page report in the December issue of Paratus, the SADF mouthpiece, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is described as "something of a sick joke around the country with friend and foe alike."

The same man won 64 percent of the black vote and 57 of the 80 black seats in the 100-seat Parliament.

Joshua Nkomo, the Patriotic Front leader who

took 20 seats and has been appointed the new Minister of Home Affairs, is labelled The Original Fat Man.

Compiled by Colonel P. Coetzee, before the outcome of the Lancaster House talks, the cover story was headlined: "This Is How Security Forces Have Been Knocking Hell Out Of ZR Terrorists"

Colonel Coetzee wrote "What is happening in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia today will happen in the Republic of South Africa tomorrow . . . and please make no mistake about it. The Red scourge has dragged its bloodied body across vast tracks of Africa, absorbing Western civilisations and sweeping Christianity out of the way".

UOST

STUD. NO.	SUPPL. E.	FIRST NAMES	COUNCIL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
1523377		JEFFERSON			
1523660		JEFFERSON			
* TOTAL NO. OF STUDENTS 2					
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)					

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

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Defence Force and politics claim dismays the PFP

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By PETER MANN

AN emergency caucus meeting of the Progressive Federal Party is to be called to discuss allegations that the Defence Force is interfering in party politics.

The PFP chief spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, told the Sunday Tribune last night he would call the meeting after reports that a secret Defence Force operation was aimed to nullify expected Opposition criticism of the Prime Minister during the Budget debate.

Mr Schwarz said "If these reports are true then this is an unbelievable situation."

The Sunday Times claims it has a copy of a document signed by Major-General Phil Pretorius, director general, civic action, of the Defence Force, which instructs military departments to carry out a mission that it described as "to nullify the Prime Minister during the Budget debate."

Lieutenant-General Jack Dutton, chief of staff, operations, told the Sunday Times the document was classified and the military intended to seek an urgent court order to prevent its publication.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13010	BACHELOR OF ARTS		YEAR : 1			13010
STU13-9	EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS					
160942M	FOLLETT	MARGARET JANE	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-13)	(51)	160942M
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVOKA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	157568V
1502960	GARISCH	SOMYA IRENE	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F	1502960
158290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBELLE	905101 911101	CHEMISTRY IA CH. 102 MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS ABS	158290E
154026V	GEFFEN	BENITA	109102	GERMAN INTENSIVE	F	154026V
154362K	GIANNAKAKIS	ASPASIA	115101	FRENCH I	UP	154362K
153981W	GILL	CHRISTEL KAROLA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	153981W
155173R	GILL	JUDITH MARY	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	155173R
159186D	GOSS	JOANNE ATHERSTONE	115101	FRENCH I	UP	159186D
158211U	GREEN	JANET FAY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	158211U
153855J	GRUSSE	KIRSTIN CHARLOTTE GERDA	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	ABS	153855J
162285X	HALLIER	SUZANNE COLLINGS	106103	ECONOMICS IA	UP	162285X
161662V	HANCOCK	EDWILA ANNE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	161662V
162109F	HARRIS	GWYNETH JULIA MARY	114101 116120	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I DANCE I	F UP	162109F
155641A	HART	TIMOTHY JAMES GRAHAM	004101 107101	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2- 3NX	155641A
115954M	HARVEY	MARGARET JOANNE	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS	115954M
159604H	HEESE	SUSAN MARGARET	102101 114101	AFRIKANS RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP UP	159604H
161491J	HENECK	TREVOR RONALD	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	161491J
152126E	HEWSON	RONALD ALAN	115101	FRENCH I	F	152126E
155720L	HOPPEN	UTE			ABS	155720L

ABS	7	152889J
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(254) 23/3/80

(254)

S. Tabone

23/3/80

ARMY PROBES SECRET LEAK

BUT THERE'S NOTHING SECRET ABOUT THE NAVY'S NEW 'MIGHTY MIDGETS'

By CHRIS WHITFIELD
in Durban
and
CHEETAH HAYSON
in New York

MILITARY Police are investigating the possible leak from Defence Headquarters in Pretoria of names and addresses of thousands of call-up candidates to a South African draft resisters' movement based in the United States.

Their investigation comes in the wake of the mass circulation here of a magazine calling for resistance to military call-up and posted to young South Africans' home addresses.

Senior Defence Force officials are trying to establish if and how the publishers got hold of the addresses from their computer in Pretoria — only available to certain personnel in Defence Force headquarters.

"The matter is being thoroughly investigated," a spokesman for Defence headquarters told the Tribune yesterday.

He also suggested the possibility that the names could have been taken from "matriculation lists, although the Tribune established that the format and type of the addresses on both call-up papers and the magazine envelopes was identical

THREE of the Navy's new "Mighty Midget" missile attack craft, which were built by a Durban company, on public display in False Bay yesterday. One of the flotilla, which have an operational range of more than 1 000 sea miles, was named after the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha



The Tribune was this week handed three of the envelopes in which the magazine, called Omkeer, was posted.

The addresses are printed in dark computer print on a sticker on the envelope.

But Rep of So Africa on the addresses is printed in a much lighter, different print.

"It appears they got the addresses in South Africa and added the 'Rep of So Africa' overseas," a security source told the Tribune.

A return address in New Orleans is listed on the envelope, but the Omkeer editors tell readers to "please disregard the return address on the envelope".

A different address, in New York, is listed inside the magazine.

Two of the envelopes have a Washington frank over three United States stamps. The other has no frank on the 31 cent stamps.

The recipients of the magazines were all young men who have either just been called-up or have recently started

national service.

The Tribune has handed one of the envelopes and magazines to the Military Police, and is assisting them and the Security Police in their investigations.

A senior Defence Force officer in charge of national service call-ups, said nobody outside the Defence Force should have access to their lists of call-up age South Africans.

"My staff and I are the only people who have access to our lists," he said.

He asked the Tribune to send him a copy of Omkeer and the envelope so that he could "look into it".

The latest issue of Omkeer purports to be written by a group of communist ex-South African servicemen and draft resisters in New York.

It is the third issue of the magazine and is dated October 1979.

However, in New York this week a spokesman for a draft resisters' group claimed the new issue of Omkeer was a "bogus one" full of "distortions and untruths" being distributed

The editors of Omkeer, an anonymous group, use the Samrat address "We act as a clearing house and pass mail on to the publishers," said Mr Morrissey. He would not identify the publishers.

He said the "imitation" Omkeer had been distributed several days ago after an issue of the real publication had "aroused a lot of interest".

"That's the reason for this attempt to discredit the military resistance movement," said Mr Morrissey.

He said angry callers from South Africa attacked passages from bogus Omkeer which "are full of distortions". "distortions were deliberate — to make the author Omkeer seem like a sit-tivist, totally out of touch with reality in South Africa".

Mr Morrissey pointed the claim in the magazine that it had been written by "That's absurd," said Mr Morrissey. "No one trying to get support from servicemen would call themselves marxists. In South

But a police spokesman dismissed Mr Morrissey's allegations as "the biggest load of rubbish I have ever heard". In fact, they are trying to discredit the security police. "I don't know how they can make such an allegation," he said.

ON THE COVER

THE cover of Omkeer — posted to thousands of call-up age South Africans.

to national servicemen in the South African security police. Mr Joe Morrissey, a spokesman for the South African Military Refugees Aid Fund (Samrat), said the bogus issue had been circulated in an attempt to discredit the editors of the real Omkeer.

S. J. ... 23/3/80

ALL ARE EQUAL IN SADF, EXCEPT AT HOME

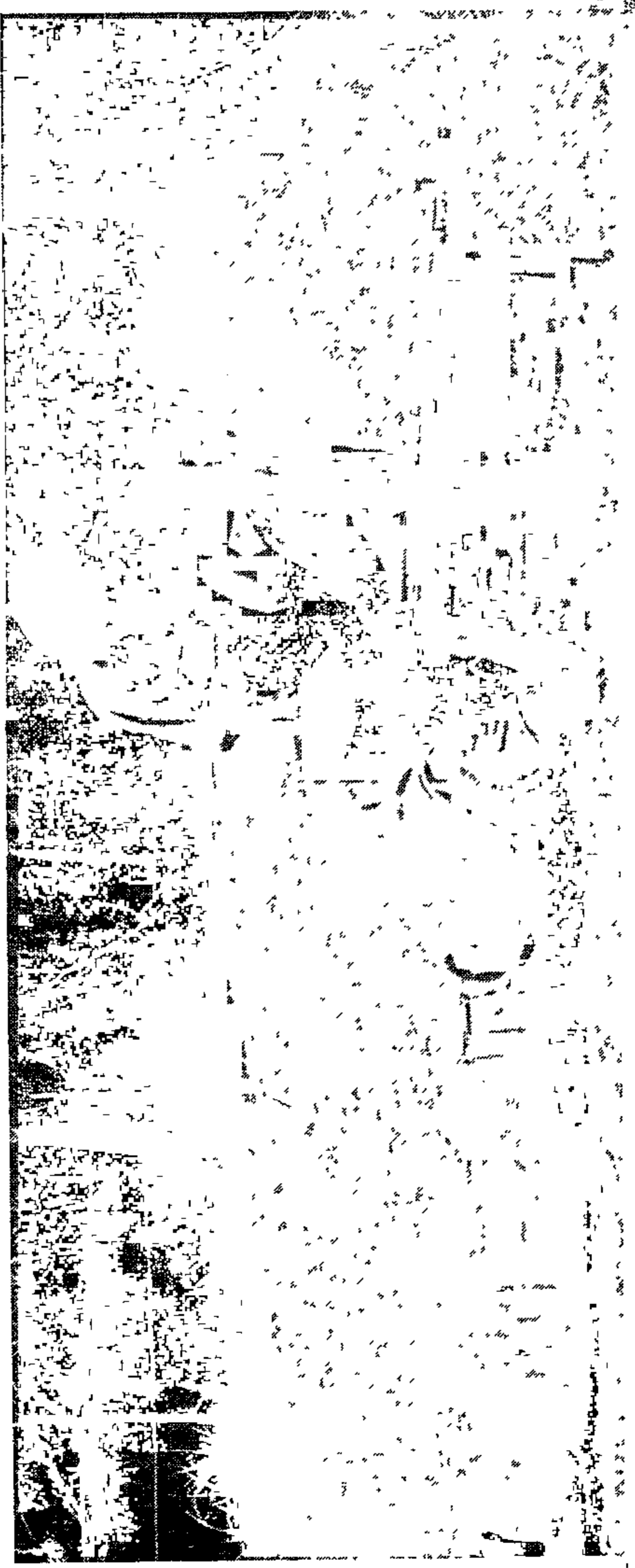
23/4

IN THE South African Defence Force (SADF) all things are equal for all soldiers when they fight side by side on the border, but things are not so equal when you're back on South African soil and not a Permanent Force member with the rank of, at least, lieutenant.

This emerged during a briefing and question session at the 1 SA Cape Corps Service Battalion this week, when a dozen guests visited the SACC centre near Faure on an information tour.

Permanent Force members are professional soldiers, as opposed to volunteers. Col Ben Cronje, Officer Commanding the centre, confirmed that all soldiers fighting on the border of SWA/Namibia and Angola, received the same daily allowance of about R7.

They fight together, play, eat, sleep and



Officer Commanding SACC, Col Ben Cronje, standing by while a soldier tries out one of today's modern weapons, the R1 rifle.

By NORMAN WEST

Col Cronje. "A soldier is a soldier". Whites salute coloured superiors and visa-versa. White and coloured officers share single quarters in the same building.

Last year, the government over-ruled a Coloured Persons Representative Council decision to close the former Training Centre for Cadets situated in close proximity to the SACC Centre and, instead, use it as an School of Industries.

Instead, the Training

with a minimum Std 5 education could be enlarged.

There are 70 houses

Coloured Affairs. The SACC have several Permanent

LIEUTENANT A J MEYER, Chief Administrative Officer at the SACC Base.

The pay for volunteer coloured soldiers, however, remains at about 80% of their white counterparts, although the daily danger allowances on the border are equal

Anomaly

Permanent Force members, both coloured and white — only from the rank of lieutenant upwards — receive equal pay

The anomaly is, however, that when you fall below the rank of lieutenant (to sergeant), even though you are a Permanent Force member, there is a 20% wage-gap between a coloured and a white.

With non-professional soldiers, irrespective of rank, Public Service Commission salary tables show there is a big difference in pay.

For example, a white major earns a maximum of R10 320 a year, a coloured R8 640, making a difference of R1 680

A white captain earns R8 220, compared with R6 900 for a coloured, with a difference of R1 320

A white lieutenant gets R6,600, R810 more than his coloured counterpart, who earns a maximum of R5 790 (these figures are for non-professional soldiers).

For recruits, the difference in daily allowances is slight, but it is there: R3,41 for a white, R3,08 for a coloured — a difference of 33 cents

Pin-pricks

Apart from these discriminatory pin-pricks, there is a spirit of racial harmony, camaraderie and mutual respect at the centre where, in the words of

dets. was made available to the SADF for expansion purposes by the government.

Since then, the SACC Service Battalion has been split up into three separate units. An infantry unit, known as 1 SA Cape Corps Battalion; a logistics unit, known as SA Corps Maintenance Unit, and, the Cape Corps School.

The Cape Corps was founded in 1963 as a small unit called the SA Coloured Corps

Members were then used more in supporting, than combat, roles. In 1972 it was renamed the South African Cape Corps Service Battalion and volunteer coloured servicemen were taken in for one year's training.

Border stints

At the beginning of this year, for the first time, volunteers enlisted for a 24-month training period, which will give them two stints of border duty

Col Cronje cited, as an example of the popularity of the SACC, the fact that 4 000 applications had been received from volunteer recruits this year.

Of these, through documentary selection, 1 400 had been invited for screening.

Apart from this figure, 600 hopefuls turned up on their own initiative and these were sent home. Eventually, 1 300 were accepted.

Among the 600 who were refused were some, who had already attended the camp, others who could not read or write, still others who were found medically unfit, and some with too low a standard of education.

Col Cronje said that although, according to the rules, young men between 17 and 22 and

though most of the chaps had, at least Std 8 and 9," said Col Cronje.

To join the Permanent Force, a minimum Std 8 certificate was required. Volunteers with Std 10 could apply to do an officer's course on admission.

There is no compulsory conscription for coloureds, as in the case of whites.

Conscripts

For whites, the conscription period was lengthened in 1977 from one to two years. But, it is only from this year that coloureds could enlist for a two-year training period

On the conducted tour of the centre, it was evident that the facilities for the soldiers were second to none.

Two ultra-modern, multi-story barracks blocks, with modern facilities, are already in occupation by officers, both coloured and white, a military headquarters complex, military police charge office, stores complex and sick bay are in the process of completion, and the vehicle park (under cover) and

Force members and a modern school next to the base, catering for 350 children of Permanent Force members, as well as children from the immediate neighbourhood. The school is run by the Administration of

with the rank of lieutenant, captain, and there are also four majors. Major G K Jacobs, Major J Dick, Major J S C Cupido and Major W D Ohlson. Chief Administrative Officer of the base is Lieutenant A J Meyer.

Increased Government salaries, which could be expected to spill over into the private sector, would simply put the average taxpayer marginally ahead of the inflation rate.

Therefore a drastic revision of the tax rate was essential to increase his take-home pay.

The real bottleneck was the shortage of skilled labour and a large slice of the Budget would be devoted to solving it through tax incentives for training schemes and greatly increased expenditure on black education.

Informed sources also predict that Senator Horwood will take a major step towards the full implementation of the De Kock Commission's recommendations and announce a drastic relaxation of

were thus reluctant to invest in South Africa.

As a developing country, South Africa needed to do everything possible to attract overseas investment rather than frighten it away.

These opinions reflect an intense behind-the-scenes struggle in Government in recent weeks between the pro-growth men and the anti-inflation conservatives.

But you can't have a south-easter and a north-wester blowing at the same time and those people who believe that South Africa can have low growth and demand-inflation simultaneously have got it wrong.

From confident Budget predictions it would appear that the pro-growth men have won the day.

● See Page 4

allowances reservations for black female teachers is a project-chers in ev-48 per cent sh and Afr-



STIFFS

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS
SOUTH Africa's urban blacks will play a dire role in the search for new South African constitution

A special body representing urban and rural blacks and citizens of nonindependent homelands is expected to be one of the major recommendations in the Schlebusch Commission interim report.

The body, which will be created to consult with Government on constitutional and socio-economic issues affecting South Africa's black community, is seen as a compromise solution to National Party opposition to urban blacks' representation on the projected President's Council.

The Urban Black Council, thus one of three bodies which will play a key role in South Africa's constitutional evolution, is seen as a compromise solution to National Party opposition to urban blacks' representation on the projected President's Council.

The Urban Black Council, thus one of three bodies which will play a key role in South Africa's constitutional evolution, is seen as a compromise solution to National Party opposition to urban blacks' representation on the projected President's Council.

He would also call for action against those responsible and for "the resignation of those who have political responsibility".

Said Mr Schwarz: "We have left party politics out of the Defence Force and we have supported the Defence Force in every conceivable way."

"This is a strange reward for the loyalty we have shown."

Dated February 12, the document is headed, "Psychological Action Plan, Defence Budget Debate".

It proceeds to describe the "situation" for which the secret operation was devised.

"1. There are a number

254
S. Times 23/3/50

Amazing order to spike the Opposition

gUNS

WHAT THE DOCUMENT SAID

MISSION

3. To nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget debate.

Stime 23/3/80

which will probably arise during the Defence Debate.

It is undesirable that they may be exploited by the Opposition to the detriment of the Government.

The expected date for the debate will not be earlier than 15 April. This leaves little time for creating the right climate and requires that certain steps be initiated immediately.

There follows a long list of specific tasks, including steps to manipulate the news media to blunt the Opposition's attacks in Parliament and to mute criticism of the Government.

Vulnerable

The document says that the "most vulnerable targets" have been identified and "appropriate actions" decided upon.

It adds that "as the Opposition tactics develop in the ensuing weeks other likely vulnerabilities may be disclosed" and should be brought to the attention of the proper military authority.

Its concluding paragraph says: "All actions must be well considered and carried out with circumspection."

"It must be avoided at all costs that a situation is worsened by lack of judgment. Any artificiality or any appearance of forcing an issue will be counter-productive."

A copy of the document will be handed to the Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, for such further action as he may deem necessary.

Clean

The Advocate-General was appointed by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in the wake of the Info scandal to fulfil his promise of clean Government.

Mr Schwarz, asked by Fleur de Villiers for comment, said the Opposition was asked to cooperate with the Defence Force.

We acted in a bona fide belief that we were assisting the cause of the Defence Force but we now find that we were actually being used to nullify the alleged Opposition attack in the Budget Debate.

"If this is correct it is scandalous. To have introduced politics in this fashion into the activities of the Defence Force cannot be tolerated and without doubt it will have an adverse affect on the relationship not only with the Opposition but with those thousands of Opposition supporters who serve in the Defence Force and whose children serve in the Defence Force.

"Persons responsible must be dealt with without delay

"Some of the military appear to regard it as their job to deal with the Opposition instead of dealing with the enemies of South Africa and appear to have the time, energy and desire to devote to debates in Parliament.

Dangers

"There are inherent dangers in military people seeking to play a role in politics and South Africa must be warned against it."

Lt-General Jack Dutton, SD, SM, Chief of Staff Operations, told the Sunday Times yesterday that the document was classified and that the military authorities intended to seek an urgent court interdict to prevent its publication. No further comment was forthcoming from the SADF

'Mockery of democracy' — Slabbert

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, called yesterday for an immediate inquiry into the

SADF's plan to sway the Budget Debate.

"We cannot tolerate a state of affairs where the Government and the Defence Force are seen to be part and parcel of the same political machine," he said. Dr Slabbert said the most dangerous thing that could happen in the difficult circumstances in which South Africa found itself was for the Defence Force to become in any way involved in party political conflicts.

"Children of Opposition supporters do their military service not to support the Government but in the interests of the country," he said.

"If the Defence Force becomes embroiled in party politics, it makes a mockery of democracy."

Grensdieners ook op see verrig, sê P.W. Botha

RAPPOORT
23/3/80
254

Van JOHAN VOSLOO KAAPSTAD

SUID-AFRIKA het die middele en die wil om vinnig en doeltreffend met enige aanval af te reken. Dit moet 'n waarskuwing wees vir elke land wat met ons konfrontasie soek, het die Eerste Minister en Minister van Verdediging, mnr. P. W. Botha, gister op Simonstad gesê.

Mnr Botha het die nuwe getykom wat na hom genoem is, amptelik in diens gestel. By die geleentheid is die jongste projektiendraende aanvalstyg van die vloot ook verdoop tot die SAS PW Botha 'n Groot aantal Ministers en Volksraadslede was aanwesig.

Mnr Botha het gesê dat beheer oor jou seegebied net so belangrik is as beheer oor jou landsgrense. Ons burgers wat seediens verrig, doen dus in werklikheid ook grensdieners.

Met die voltooiing van die getykom is Simonstad nou die puikste vloothawe op die vasteland en ook die modernste en bes toegeruste hawe in die seegebied wat begrens word deur Suid-Amerika, Australië en die Middellandse See

Die feit dat Suid-Afrika vandag sy eie aanvalsbote kan bou, beman en onderhou, en dat ons 'n infrastruktuur soos Simonstad se hawe het, is 'n bewys vir alle lande wat met ons wil saamwerk dat daar 'enorme voordeel uit sodanige samewerking te put is, het mnr. Botha gesê.

Ons projektiendraende bote steek goed af by almal in hul soort. Hulle is tot vinnige

optrede oor lang afstande in staat en hul slaankrag is buite verhouding tot hul grootte. Hulle kan vanuit enige hawe van Suid-Afrika tot die aanval oorgaan.

Danksy die nuwe getykom is die totale aanmeerplek in Simonstad se hawe vergroot

om tot vyftig skepe — afhange van die grootte — te akkommodeer. Die mure van die nuwe hawe bestaan uit 139 drywende gewapende betonhekke van 15 meter by 15 meter en met 'n massa van 1 300 ton. Met die nuwe hawe is die aanmeergeriewe van die ou hawe omtrent verdubbel, het die Eerste Minister gesê.

Bevriende lande wat belang het by stabiliteit in Suider-Afrika, moet weet dat Simonstad die nodige geriewe het om hul skepe te ondersteun, het mnr. Botha gesê.



DIE Eerste Minister mnr. P. W. Botha, ontvang gister die saluut by die vlootbasis Simonstad. Agter hom staan die hoof van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag, genl Magnus Malan, en die onder-admiraal van die Vloot, R A Edwards

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	COURSE	FIRST NAMES	SURNAME	STUD NO
3	(52)	1			111062V
ABS		1			116983F
2	(68)	1			137001P
E 13	(55)				
2	(65)				
F	(36)	3			137345N
ABS		3			135987N
ABS		1			110635F
3	(50)	1			132210G
12	(62)	1			119010J
1 ABS		7			139814X
3	(53)	1			110281W
2	(60)				
2	(62)	1			139656W
3	(51)	1			130539G
13	(52)				
13	(56)				
IUP	(54)	1			137806P
ABS		3			137243C
F	(42)	1			117171K
ABS		3			135970U
ABS		1			
ABS		7			134585W
IUP	(52)	1			133096V
3	(52)	1			131836A
IF	(49)				

UICST

STUD NO 15026
SURNAME H.A./LL.B.
FIRST NAMES
COURSE
DESCRIPTION
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 2
AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 1
15026

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Politics' in SADF — PM orders probe

SADF's bid to use media

Political Staff
 Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has ordered an investigation into allegations that the South African Defence Force is actively engaged in politics. He expects to be informed next week.

The defence force, like the Department of foreign affairs, has traditionally been treated on a non-political basis by the Prime Minister, which has said that it would be scandalous if the defence force became involved in politics.

A defence document published in the press yesterday stated various military documents to "nullify the opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the budget debate".

While it has raised a howl of protest against what is described as military intervention in the parliamentary system, it has also been suggested that it was simply a clumsily worded directive to the various departments to be prepared for the budget, in which defence spending is expected to be a record.

When approached yesterday, Mr Botha said: "I have already asked for a report on the matter."

"I cannot judge from the news report exactly what has taken place and must wait for the full facts."

"I have asked to be informed this week and after I have studied the report will consider what action if any is necessary."

Mr Botha said that involving the defence force in politics was contrary to the spirit in which he had administered the department for the past 14 years.

General calls: Secret hearing

Own Correspondent
 JOHANNESBURG — Six days before putting his signature to a controversial document which will have repercussions in Parliament, Major-General Phillip Pretorius gave evidence before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into press coverage of defence matters.

General Pretorius, the Director-General Civic Action in the Defence Force, told the commission that certain sections of the evidence would endanger national security if it was presented in public and he requested that some of the Defence Force evidence be heard in camera.

Own Correspondent
 JOHANNESBURG — The South African Defence Force not only set out on a secret mission to nullify the opposition's attack in next month's Defence budget in Parliament. The generals also wanted to manipulate the news media to achieve their objective.

Details of their plans are set out in a confidential document drawn up by Major-General Phil Pretorius, Director-General of Civic Action at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria. The document, headed "Psychological Action Plan Defence Force Budget Debate" was drawn up as a mission to "nullify the opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the budget debate".

It is directed to the Chief of the Army and the Chief of the Air Force for action among the "targets" selected by Defence Force chiefs, and includes one which calls for SABC TV to be approached with a "requirement" to build up the image of the "competent and confident" soldier.

The document, dated February 12, 1980, was signed on behalf of General Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force, by General Pretorius. The language used in the document is terse, but there can be no misunderstanding its objective.

Under the sub heading, Situation, the document reads:

1) There are a number of contentious subjects which will probably arise during the Defence debate. It is understandable that they be exploited by the opposition to the detriment of the government.

2) The expected date for the debate will not be earlier than 15 April. This leaves little time for creating the right climate and requires that certain steps be initiated immediately.

Defence strategists had identified the "most vulnerable" targets and appropriate action decided upon, "as the Opposition tactics develop in the ensuing weeks other, likely vulnerabilities may be disclosed. They are to be brought to CS Ops' (Chief of Staff Operations) attention timeously" warns the Defence directive.

Target One for the psychological action plan are the blacks, Indians and coloureds in the SADF.

"In particular the fact that recruiting is not as successful as it could be due to the fact the whites enjoy advantages over the remainder."

To counter this the SADF chiefs wanted the recruiting, training and utilization of blacks, coloureds and Indians to receive wide publicity.

"CSP (Chief of Staff Personnel) must be ready to react to increased public interest" says the document. And this is how the psychological warfare planners wanted to achieve this goal:

- "A press visit to 21 Battalion is to be arranged. If possible Post is to be involved."

- "Newspapers in the Cape and Natal are to be encouraged to produce articles about the military and naval role the coloureds and Indian play in their particular spheres."

- "The glossy publications are to be encouraged to run articles of such a nature as to glamorize the life of our black, coloured and Indian servicemen. This means lots of emphasis on smart uniforms, relaxed mess life good quarters and entertainment."

Target two is related to pay problems in the SADF, "particularly the fact that complaints are still streaming in from those who have not yet received special payments such as camp and border allowances for duties long since completed."

Task no 2/1 "Chief of Staff (Finance) must implement his programme designed to take the sting out of this matter. This must be launched as soon as possible so that by mid-April the subject is no longer newsworthy."

"While not over-emphasizing the squalid surroundings, cramped quarters and personal problems of the chief paymaster, an attempt must be made to gain sympathy for the department."

"The message is that we are doing our level best to deal with the situation," selected members of the SADF were told.

In order to further take the sting out of the matter, the Defence Force intended to publish the latest situation about payments immediately prior to the matter being raised in Parliament.

And to add extra emphasis, the Chief of Staff (Finance) would "appear on SATV in this connection and interviews with satisfied national servicemen should be obtained."

Target Three: Complaints that Citizen Force infantry appear to be almost totally responsible for the defence of SWA/Namibia.

To realize this target, "the positive side of Citizen Force training must be played up. Emphasize the proud traditions of the various regiments and the fact that the SADF is a citizen's army."

"The image we want to achieve is pride in service and the fact that the man is proud to serve." CSP (Chief of Staff Personnel) must be

ready to react to possible adverse publicity."

Responsibility for this aspect of the operation would fall on Chief of Staff Operations (Directorate of Public Relations) and Chief of Staff Personnel.

Sub-section 3/2 of the document reads: "The media are to be encouraged to print reports and articles about the importance of the infantryman in the terrorist war. Again the emphasis on pride in the unit must be reflected with the added message that a trained, experienced team is the essential for which we strive. Again, responsibility for this task falls on the Directorate of Public Relations, the section in the Defence Force which deals with the press."

Target four: Criticism of the national service organization, including including representations that a non-military corps should be organized for conscientious objectors.

"Paratus will publish an article, to appear in the March edition on conscientious objection which will reflect the views of the Chaplain-General."

Controversy will inevitably be triggered. Chief of Staff Personnel must be prepared to emphasize the points of law in this connection."

The Chaplain-General is warned to be prepared for subsequent theological argument arising out of the controversy.

"Defence spokesmen from the opposition will be invited to give exclusive interviews to Paratus in which they will dissociate themselves from any direct or indirect attack on national service and be asked to indicate their opinion of the present situation."

Task 4/3 "SABC TV is to be approached with a requirement to build up the image of the 'competent and confident' soldier. Pride in his calling, as also extra-curricular activities such as sport, part-time study at university and church-going, must be played up. Use is also to be made of the glossy publications."

Target Five: Questions about the unlawful hunting of game.

The document drawn up by General Pretorius says that further transgressions of the law must be handled quickly and effectively and that the SADF's efforts in the field of game preservation "must be given maximum attention in the media."

The five target project would be co-ordinated by the Directorate of Public Relations, falling under the Chief of Staff (Operations).

To ensure that "the South African Defence Force speaks with one voice", certain tasks relating to the five listed targets had already been launched under the guidance of civic action.

Finally, General Pretorius warns "all actions taken must be well considered and carried out with circumspection. It must be avoided at all costs that a situation is worsened by lack of judgment. Any artificiality or any appearance of foreign issue will be counter-productive."

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
 YEAR : 1
 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA

STUD NO	SUR
135654C	BALLIE
154219M	COPIU
156722U	NEUSKAL
162343K	HILIT
154826P	SAMUELS
	DEAN

STU13-9

13110

135654C

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154826P

CT 24/3/80

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Contentious matter could not be exploitable by the opposition to the detriment of the government it says

Dr Slabbert said yesterday that the document's dangerous implication of involving the traditionally neutral defence force in party politics

This is an issue that has to be clarified immediately in Parliament he said

He and the opposition spokesmen on defence Mr Harry Schwarz are particularly concerned at the implication that the defence force is seeking to interfere in the political process by limiting opposition criticism

The document's concentration on use of the media is seen as a propaganda campaign aimed at hindering the opposition's parliamentary role

The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Mr P W Botha has called for a copy of the document which he has not yet seen (S2 page 2)

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said he had not seen it either and comment would ultimately be made by Mr Botha he could not agree with some of the wording as reported yesterday and facets of the document would be scrutinized closely

Mr Coetsee also said the contents is published by a Sunday newspaper did not bear out the headline that the army was stepping into politics

The true spirit of the docu

I think this is a political action designed to hump the opposition in Parliament and puts the defence force in a political role

The document was not aimed at obviating criticism by putting things right but at heading off criticism by a propaganda campaign Nowhere he said, did it suggest solutions for defence problem it raised

Mr Schwarz particularly objected to find an article requested from him by the defence magazine Paratus was part of the campaign to get opposition defence spokesmen to dissociate themselves from criticism of national service

Mr Schwarz said that while he had never hidden his support for national service he did not like to find himself used as a tool for a secret purpose

'Incredible'

Mr Raw said the instruction as reported showed incredible ignorance and a dangerous confusion between the State and the political administration operating through Parliament In his years as an opposition defence spokesman criticism in the budget debate had never undermined national security

He said Mr Coetsee could have been more forthright in his condemnation and 'wishy-washy' comments made him wonder if Mr Coetsee understood the motivation of a loyal opposition in a democracy

SADF's plans to use media as political weapon

BY DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

NOT only did the South African Defence Force set out on a secret mission to nullify the Opposition's attack during next month's Defence Budget Debate in Parliament — the generals also wanted to manipulate the news media to achieve their objective.

Details of their plans are set out in a confidential document drawn up by Major-General Phil Pretorius, Director-General of Civic Action at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria.

The document, headed Psychological Action Plan Defence Force Budget Debate, was drawn up as a mission to "nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget debate. It is directed to the Chief of the Army and the Chief of the Air Force for action.

Among the "targets" selected by Defence Force Chiefs is one which calls for SABC TV to be approached with a "requirement to build up the image of the competent and confident soldier."

The document dated February 12, 1980, was signed on behalf of General Magrus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force by Maj-Gen Pretorius.

Under the sub-heading Situation the document reads: "There are a number of contentious subjects which will probably arise during the Defence Debate. It is undesirable that they be exploited by the Opposition to the detriment

How the generals attacked five targets: Black recruiting, pay, CF criticism, objectors — and illegal game hunting

to produce articles about the military and naval role of coloureds and Indians play in their particular spheres.

The glossy publications are to be encouraged to run articles of such a nature as to glamourise the life of our black coloured and Indian servicemen.

To counter this the SADF Chiefs wanted the recruiting training and utilisation of Blacks coloureds and Indians to receive wide publicity.

And this is how the psychological warfare planners wanted to achieve this goal.

A Press visit to 21 Battalion is to be arranged. If possible Post is to be involved.

Newspapers in the Cape and Natal are to be encouraged

to produce articles about the military and naval role of coloureds and Indians play in their particular spheres.

The glossy publications are to be encouraged to run articles of such a nature as to glamourise the life of our black coloured and Indian servicemen.

To counter this the SADF Chiefs wanted the recruiting training and utilisation of Blacks coloureds and Indians to receive wide publicity.

And to add extra emphasis the Chief of Staff Finance would appear on SA TV in this connection and interviews with satisfied national servicemen should be obtained.

While not over-emphasising the squallid surroundings, cramped quarters and personal problems of the Chief Paymaster, an attempt must be made to gain sympathy for the department.

The message is that we are doing our level best to deal with the situation selected

members of the SADF were told. In order to further take the sting out of the matter the Defence Force intended to publish the latest payments situation immediately prior to the matter being raised in Parliament.

And to add extra emphasis the Chief of Staff Finance would appear on SA TV in this connection and interviews with satisfied national servicemen should be obtained.

Responsibility for this aspect of the operation would fall on the Chief of Staff Operations (Directorate of Public Relations) and Chief of Staff Personnel Sub-section 3.2 of the document.

South West Africa. To realise this target the positive side of Citizen Force training must be played up.

Emphasise the proud traditions of the various regiments and the fact that the SADF is a citizen's army.

The image we want to achieve is pride in service and the fact that the man is proud to serve. Chief of Staff Personnel (CSP) must be ready to react to possible adverse publicity.

The media are to be encouraged to print reports and articles about the importance of the infantryman in the terrorist war.

Again the emphasis on pride in the unit must be reflected with the addition of a message that a trained experienced team is the essential for which we strive.

Again responsibility for this task falls on the Directorate of Public Relations the Defence Force section which deals with the Press.

should be organised for conscientious objectors.

Paratus will publish an article, to appear in the March edition of conscientious objection, which will reflect the views of the Chaplain General.

Controversy will inevitably be triggered. Chief of Staff Personnel must be prepared to emphasise the points of law in this connection.

The document says further transgressions of the law must be handled quickly and effectively and that the SADF's efforts in the field of game preservation "must be given maximum attention in the media."

The Target Five project would be co-ordinated by the Directorate of Public Relations.

Certain tasks relating to the five listed targets had already been launched under the guidance of Civic Action.

direct or indirect attack on National Service and be asked to indicate their opinion of the present situation.

Task 4/3 "SABC TV is to be approached with a requirement to build up the image of the competent and confident soldier. Pride in his calling, as also extra-curricular activities such as sport, part-time study at university and church-going must be played up. Use is also to be made of the glossy publications."

Target Five — questions about the unlawful hunting of game.

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Finally, Gen Pretorius warns that all actions taken must be well considered and carried out with circumspection. It must be avoided at all costs that a situation is worsened by lack of judgement. Artificiality or any appearance of forcing an issue will be counter-productive.

POST. FILE

254

287

CDN 24/3/80

THE NUMBER of Blacks joining the South African Defence Force as recruits has increased from 100 in the past six years.

Mission accomplished — Post's report on a visit to black soldiers, part of Target One.

Target One for the Psychological Action Plan is to be approached with a "requirement to build up the image of the competent and confident soldier."

Target Two is related to pay problems in the SADF. A Press visit to 21 Battalion is to be arranged. If possible Post is to be involved.

Target Three — complaints that Citizen Force infantry appear to be almost totally responsible for the defence of South West Africa.

Target Four — criticism of the National Service organisation including representation of a non-military group.

Target Five — questions about the unlawful hunting of game.

Aberration that must be eliminated

277 254
DOM 24/3/80

THERE WILL BE great anger in the land today among the many thousands of South Africans who support the Opposition. They and their sons are conscripted to serve in the Defence Force — and now they discover that the Defence Force has mounted a “psychological action” mission against the parliamentary Opposition.

This is outrageous. It is an axiom of parliamentary democracy that the civil service must be impartial, and nowhere is this more important than in the Department of Defence. The Defence Force more than anything else should be an instrument of the State. It is there to defend South Africa, not the Nationalist Government. It has absolutely no business trying to “nullify the Opposition’s attack on the Prime Minister” in a parliamentary debate.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has suggested that it may all be a matter of clumsy wording; that the object of the exercise is simply to project a better image of the Defence Force on issues where it might be subject to attack and that there is not really a party political motive involved.

With the best will in the world we find that hard to accept in the face of the action plan’s very explicit phraseology. This document emanates from the general staff — can there really be such semantic incompetence at that level? Or is it perhaps indicative of a state of mind induced by too much power behind too much protective secrecy, in which some senior officers have become careless of the basic requirements of parliamentary democracy?

But there is more to this matter than just the question of political partisanship. It also amounts to a clear attempt to manipulate the

news media for propaganda purposes.

It must be understood that there is no freedom of the Press in South Africa as far as defence matters are concerned. The Defence Act, together with the Official Secrets Act, has eliminated that. Virtually the only news the public may receive is that which the Defence Force itself passes for publication.

In operating this system, the Defence Force has always strenuously denied that it manipulates the news media for propaganda purposes. But that is exactly what this operation amounted to. It is a “psychological action plan” to nullify the Opposition’s attack on the Prime Minister during the Defence Budget debate — in other words a propaganda exercise with a political objective. And the instruments to be used to publicise this propaganda are the newspapers — including, in one specific instance, Post newspaper — the glossy magazines and SABC-TV.

Speaking for ourselves, we find this aberration in the Defence Force both distressing and unaccountable. We have always held the Defence Force in high regard, and it has been our impression that over the past 14 years Mr P W Botha has sought to run it on a nonpartisan basis. The Opposition has appreciated this and in turn adopted a nonpartisan stance towards the Defence Force.

Yet here is this clear and distressing abuse. It cannot be tolerated. It must be cleaned up. Mr Botha has a double obligation to do so: as Prime Minister he has pledged himself to running a clean administration, and as Minister of Defence he is the man who must carry ultimate responsibility. His undertaking yesterday to order an immediate investigation is a welcome start.

158459Z	24
157815N	22
150190P	20
150783V	18
157521U	16
137933G	14
157560L	12
155924H	10
157913V	8
155878H	6
162116N	4
154787V	2
154286C	0
156134L	36
150154L	34
153406G	32

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	PAGE
157093D	MICHAELS	GIACCARLO	110101	HISTORY I	ARS	29 02 60	5
155747D	MICHAELS	KAREN	003101	SOCIOLOGY I	ARS		
152955K	MEHL	AMVETTE ELISABETH	104102 905102 915103	PERMANENTIVE CHEMISTRY IS ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE)	ARS (27) (39)		
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15010							

PM gives Russians a clear warning

254
EDM 30/3/80

SIMONSTOWN Simonstown naval base was the most modern and well-equipped naval facility between the Mediterranean and the South Atlantic and would be used to oppose Russian expansionism the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha said yesterday.

He was opening the base's new P W Botha Tidal Basin which nearly doubles the docking capacity of the base. Botha said Mr Elize Botha commissioned the first of six naval strike craft the P W Botha.

"We will use these assets together with other means at our disposal to oppose the expansionist designs of the Russian bear and to promote our own interests," Mr Botha said.

Russia's designs had been thwarted overland and control of the sea was just as important as control of the land. Russia used its flexible naval strength to exert pressure on smaller states, some of them on South Africa's borders.

"I would like to make it clear to them that if they threaten our sovereign states they will have to calculate the risks involved."

Simonstown was a key in South Africa's defence system and with its additional capacity could support not only the country's own navy, but also ships of friendly countries.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY OF ARTS

STUD NO	FACULTY OF ARTS	COURSE	YEAR	FIRST NAMES	MARKS
15010	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1	ANASTAS	50
15011	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1	GUY STEVEN	50
15012	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1	VICTOR	50
15013	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1	ELAIE GABRIELLE	50
15014	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1	ANGÈLE KILLIANE	50

STUD NO	FACULTY OF ARTS	COURSE	YEAR	FIRST NAMES	MARKS
15015	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1	GAVIDIA ILLIA EPIC	50
15016	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15017	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15018	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15019	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15020	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15021	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15022	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15023	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15024	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15025	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15026	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15027	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15028	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15029	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15030	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15031	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15032	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
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15042	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15043	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15044	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15045	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15046	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15047	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15048	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
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15050	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
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15078	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15079	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15080	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15081	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
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15094	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15095	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
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15097	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15098	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15099	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50
15100	BACHELOR OF ARTS	SURFACÉ	1		50

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 137

DEPT

OFFICE

The Army in politics?

THE disclosures of a secret political operation by the South African Defence Force, if well-founded, indicate a disturbing political arrogance in the SADF and an insensitivity to the spirit of parliamentary government. In the Western system of government the armed forces stand aloof from the struggle and tumult of political debate. If this incredible document is to be believed, the army has entered boots and all into politics on the side of the National Party government. Instead of devoting all its energies to the defence of South Africa, it is also exerting itself to protect Mr P W Botha's political flank. The document instructs military departments on the performance of specific tasks, including the manipulation of the media, amazingly enough, to "nullify the Opposition's attack on the prime minister."

The instinctive response of most people will be to dismiss such a report as far-fetched and to doubt the authenticity of such a document. South Africa has upheld the parliamentary system since 1910. The executive is strictly accountable to Parliament for its expenditure, on defence as anything else. This accountability is the essence of the whole system. In this system, the army is the servant of the entire nation and has no function in politics. It is a grave malpractice to spend money for purposes other than those specifically voted by Parliament. It is unwholesome in the extreme to expend SADF manpower and money on a secret political operation. To use the tax revenues voted by Parliament on defence account to advance the political position of the prime minister and the Nationalist government is a perversion of the parliamentary system. In principle, it is a corruption of the parliamentary system every bit as reprehensible as the Information scandal. Has this really taken place? If the document is authentic and has been correctly interpreted, this *does* appear to have taken place — in the name of the Chief of the Defence Force himself.

Unfortunately, the document does appear to be authentic. The principal reason for believing so is the report at the weekend quoting Lieut-General Jack Dutton, Chief of Staff Operations, as saying that the document is *classified* — and that the military authorities intended to seek an urgent court interdict to prevent its publication! Before placing the worst construction on all this, fair-minded people will consider the possibility that the document has been misunderstood and that, although very badly worded, it is really innocuous. Is not the SADF entitled to protect its interests in the

inter-departmental competition for funds — and to see that its best foot is put forward in the Budget debate on the Defence Vote? Is this not legitimate public relations? Let us consider this argument. If it is all a misunderstanding and this is in fact a wholly innocuous document, there is a simple remedy. Let the SADF release the document in its entirety so the public can judge for itself. Why on earth should such a document be "classified"?

Meanwhile, the impression remains that there is something awry. The fact that such a document was even written, never mind signed by a general, is indicative of a serious malaise at a high level in the SADF. It suggests an atmosphere in the SADF in which constitutional and parliamentary proprieties are of little account. If the document is an aberration and does not accurately reflect SADF attitudes, has anything been done to put the matter right — since February 12, which is the date on the document? It is imperative that Mr Botha should act immediately. It would help a great deal if the prime minister is able to state categorically that this programme of political manipulation, if it is in fact under way, will be halted forthwith, pending a thorough investigation by a select committee of Parliament. It would be reassuring if Mr Botha, at the same time, could tell the public and the thousands of South Africans who comprise the citizen army that General Magnus Malan was in total ignorance of the programme and that the SADF's Directorate of Public Relations was neither aware of this document nor approved of it. If the SADF is to be used as a propaganda instrument to promote the National Party, the political system will be sick indeed.

And what of morale? It has been Mr Botha's great achievement as defence minister to build up the SADF as a highly-motivated body of men in which promotion depends on merit and ability rather than political affiliation. Is this achievement to be thrown away? What of the feelings of citizen soldiers who support the parliamentary opposition? What if Nationalist political fortunes are to go downhill, which is certainly possible? After all, this is a multi-party democracy. Will the SADF propaganda machine swing into action to stem the tide towards Dr Slabbert? And if their propaganda efforts are unsuccessful, what will they do next? This is not a routine political controversy. It has the makings of a crisis of confidence in the SADF and its direction. It should be quickly resolved in the national interest.

SABC told to make 'sabre rattling' film for the Army

STAR 24/3/80 (254)

By Jaap Roekhooi

The SABC's top TV decision-makers met Defence Force generals and then set up a campaign to boost the army on the box

The meeting in Defence Force HQ's briefing bunker in Pretoria, took place in 1978 and was attended by the Director of Television Services, Mr Pieter de Bruyn, Mr Robin Knox-Grant, head of English Television, Mr Don Briscoe, then head of the English documentary department, and Mr Henne Human, head of Afrikaans TV and other decision makers.

Afterwards producers at SABC TV were openly told they had to make "propaganda" for the Defence Force.

A former producer who had been told in detail about the Defence HQ briefing said the generals, led by Major General Phil Pretorius, the man involved in the secret document aimed at nullifying the opposition during the Parliamentary Defence Budget debate, "scared the wits" out of some SABC personalities by briefing them on the dangers of urban terrorism, Swapo, the number of terrorist camps outside the borders and insurgency

PROPAGANDA

Afterwards Mr Don Briscoe, according to former SABC producer Mr Kevin Harris, ordered him in a memo to drop his work "to make a defence series in the light of recent discussions with the Defence Force"

Mr Harris, who has since left the SABC, refused

At another producers' meeting Mr Don Briscoe told of the need "to make sabre rattling films" for television "We were all stunned by that remark," Mr Harris said today

At still another meeting SABC staff were told it had become necessary to make "propaganda" (the word used) for the Defence Force

Early this year SABC producers were instructed to make a series glorifying the Defence Force "to coincide with an important announcement by the Minister of Defence in April."

Our Political Correspondent

dent, Hugh Jaggatt, reports in a Cape Town that top-level inquiries were underway today about the embarrassing disclosure of the SADF document.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was acquainting himself with the contents of the document and how it came to be written in highly partisan, anti-opposition terms and was expected to issue a statement later today

The Progressive Federal Party caucus today asked the Speaker for a 2 1/2 hour debate on the matter tomorrow.

There was consensus in Nationalist circles that the wording of the directive was, at best unfortunate

Sources said that it was nothing unusual for departments to provide briefs for Ministers informing them of possible points of attack which the Opposition may make in the Budget Debate

But this Defence Force directive had "gone too far" in taking such an anti-Opposition stance

● The *Vaderland* today reported that Major-General Pretorius, director-general of the Civil Affairs of the South African Defence Force, was relieved of his duties two weeks ago

According to the report it was not known if General Pretorius's transfer to another department had anything to do with the document which sparked the present storm

P.M. slams Defence 'politics' document

STAR 24/3/80

7.54

The Assembly

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Coetsee, today dissociated themselves from the Defence Force document that involves the military in party political matters.

In a statement read in the Assembly this afternoon on behalf of Mr Botha, Mr Coetsee announced that a formal inquiry had been ordered into the sources, compilation and contents of the document.

The inquiry would be held under the chairmanship of the former Defence Force chief, Admiral H H Biermann.

The Prime Minister said the policy he had pursued since 1966 that the Defence Force should be kept outside the constitutional party political arena, remained unchanged.

His full statement read:

"I have had the opportunity to peruse the document which the South African Defence Force has allegedly distributed for internal use with a view to the debate on the Defence Vote.

"Both the Deputy-Minister and I wish to dissociate ourselves from it. It does not, however, imply that by this the South African Defence Force is prevented either from administratively eliminating problems and reasons for legitimate criticism or from making the necessary normal preparations for the debate on the Defence Vote.

"The policy which I have followed since 1966 remains unchanged — to keep the Defence Force outside the constitutional party political arena, yet positively involving the Opposition as far as possible, through briefing, visits, etc to enable them to fulfil their functions and role as Opposition.

In connection with the document in question, I have found it necessary to order a formal inquiry as to the source, the compilation and the contents of the document and relevant matters.

Page 3: SABC told to make 'Sabre-rattling' film

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

15	102531X	ROSEMARY KATHERINE	AFRIKAANS	102101	AS AT 29 02 80	14149
13	102531X	ROSEMARY KATHERINE	AFRIKAANS	102101	AS AT 29 02 80	14149
11	102531X	ROSEMARY KATHERINE	AFRIKAANS	102101	AS AT 29 02 80	14149
9	14149	B.A./B.Sc.				
7	STU13-9					
5						
3						
1						

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 4

COURSE

DESCRIPTION

SYMBOL

PAGE 1

ARGUS 24/3/80

Document signed by war expert

SABC boost for Army

254

327

Political Correspondent

Argus Correspondent

THE Controversial Defence Force document which has led to a political storm was signed by Major-General Phil Pretorius, director of civic action, the army's psychological warfare expert

JOHANNESBURG. — It has been confirmed that the SABC's top decision-makers in television departments and Defence Force generals met in Defence headquarter's briefing bunker, which was followed by a campaign to boost the Army on the box.

At recent hearings of the Steyn Commission of inquiry into defence reporting he said South Africa was one of the communists' prime targets

The Pretoria meeting took place in 1978 and was attended by the head of television Mr Pieter de Bruyn, Mr Robin Knox-Grant head of English television, Mr Don Briscoe and Mr Hennie Human, head of English and Afrikaans TV documentary departments, and other decision-makers

parliamentary Defence Budget debate — scared the wits out of some SABC staff by briefing them on the dangers of urban terrorism, Swapo, the number of terrorist camps outside the borders and insurgency

This onslaught covered diplomacy, the military, psychological aspects and the economy

Afterwards producers at SATV were openly told they had to make 'propaganda' for the Defence Force

Afterwards Mr Briscoe, according to former SABC producer Mr Kevin Harris, ordered him in a memo to drop his work 'to make a Defence series in the light of recent discussions with the Defence Force'

The media was a powerful weapon in countering the onslaught

DROP HIS WORK

A former producer who had been told in detail about the Defence HQ briefing, said the generals, led by Major-General Phil Pretorius — the man involved in the secret document aimed at nullifying the opposition during the

Mr Harris, who has since left the SABC, refused

The battle for the hearts and minds of men was vitally important and the media played an important role.

At another producers' meeting, Mr Briscoe told of the need 'to make sabre-rattling films' for television 'We were all stunned by that remark,' Mr Harris said today

He wanted an adaptation of the present agreement between the Press and the defence authorities, but maintained that this need not be more restrictive than at present.

At still another meeting SABC staff were told it had become necessary to make 'propaganda' for the Defence Force

GLAMOURISING

SABC producers were instructed this year to make a series glamourising the Defence Force 'to coincide with an important announcement by the Minister of Defence in April'

So many films boosting the army were needed by the SABC that it had to call on outside producers to help make the films in a hurry

One staffer working on these programmes said later, 'The tenor of all the films is that the Defence Force is tops'

JUST

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

DEPT

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

1523373

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
1523373	MAHOOJA	DUMLF	110120	DRAMA I	APP
1523660	POORUND	JENNIFER SOLANGE	115101	FRENCH I	F (45)

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

14210

86 84 82 80 78 76 74 72 70 68 66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2

SADF

ANSWERS
24/3/80
254

SADF admits protests on pay

Defence Reporter

THE sensitivity with which the South African Defence Force has always approached complaints about a salary backlog has been torpedoed by the leakage of Major-General Phil Pretorius's Psychological Action Plan to newspapers.

Unwittingly, because of the leakage, the SADF has admitted that the problem is acute.

The document, which is aimed at nullifying the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the debate, deals extensively with the problem and ways of countering the expected attack.

In it, the SADF admits complaints are still streaming in from those who have not yet received special payments such as camp and border allowances for duties long since completed.

The SADF is obviously concerned about the consequences when the matter is raised — as it inevitably will be — during the debate late next month.

WARNED

The Chief of Staff (Finance) was instructed in the document to implement his programme designed to take the sting out of the matter. This was to be launched as soon as possible so that by mid-April the subject is no longer newsworthy.

The Chief of Staff is warned against over-emphasising the chief paymaster's squalid surroundings, cramped quarters and personnel problems. He should seek rather to gain sympathy for the department.

Although the SADF has constantly over the past few months assured servicemen and newspapers alike that the problem was close to being solved, it never admitted it was acute.

ANSWER

However, an indication of how big the problem had become was contained in a written answer by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, to Mr. Harry Schwarz, Opposition spokesman on defence.

While the SADF blamed the servicemen and a computer for the backlog they also said a training scheme for financial staff was to be instituted.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
0435124	MAURICE	MARY-ANN	111702	BOOK SELECTION	UP (53) 4 0435124
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1					
DEAN					
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)					

UJET

Ex-service

CT

pensions ^{25/3/80}

may rise ²⁵⁴

Defence Reporter

WORLD WAR II pensioners of all races stand to gain considerable increases from April 1 if certain recommendations made to the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions are written into the statute book

The department has been asked to eliminate the considerable disparity in pensions awarded before and after July 1, 1976 to adjust the pensions ethnic ratio in favour of persons other than white, to triple hospitalization allowances and to increase older military widows' benefits

In essence, a full acceptance of the recommendations would mean that military pensioners of World War II and Korea would soon be drawing the same basic sums as their equivalents from the fighting in Angola and on the border

This has emerged from replies to questions asked the Minister of Defence in the Assembly by Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party and MP for Duthan Point

Older military pensioners have long been agitating for what some of them describe as "parity, not charity"

At present under the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976) victims of recent wars are paid pensions calculated on a basic R300 a month for 100 percent disablement in the case of whites Coloured pensioners receive two third of the 'white' pension and blacks a half This act was promulgated on July 1, 1976

However, pensions for ex-servicemen who qualified before July 1, 1976, are still calculated in terms of the War Pensions Act (Act 82 of 1967) which not only provides for smaller benefits but also lays down that coloured ex-servicemen receive half the 'white' pension and blacks a quarter

Older pensioners have long felt they were entitled to equal pensions because of the increase in the cost-of-living, and provision had in fact been made for a gradual two-step narrowing of the gap

Minister's reply to questions

Since October last year the matter has been the subject of a joint investigation by the Department of Defence and the Council of Ex-Service Organizations, and Mr Raw wanted to know

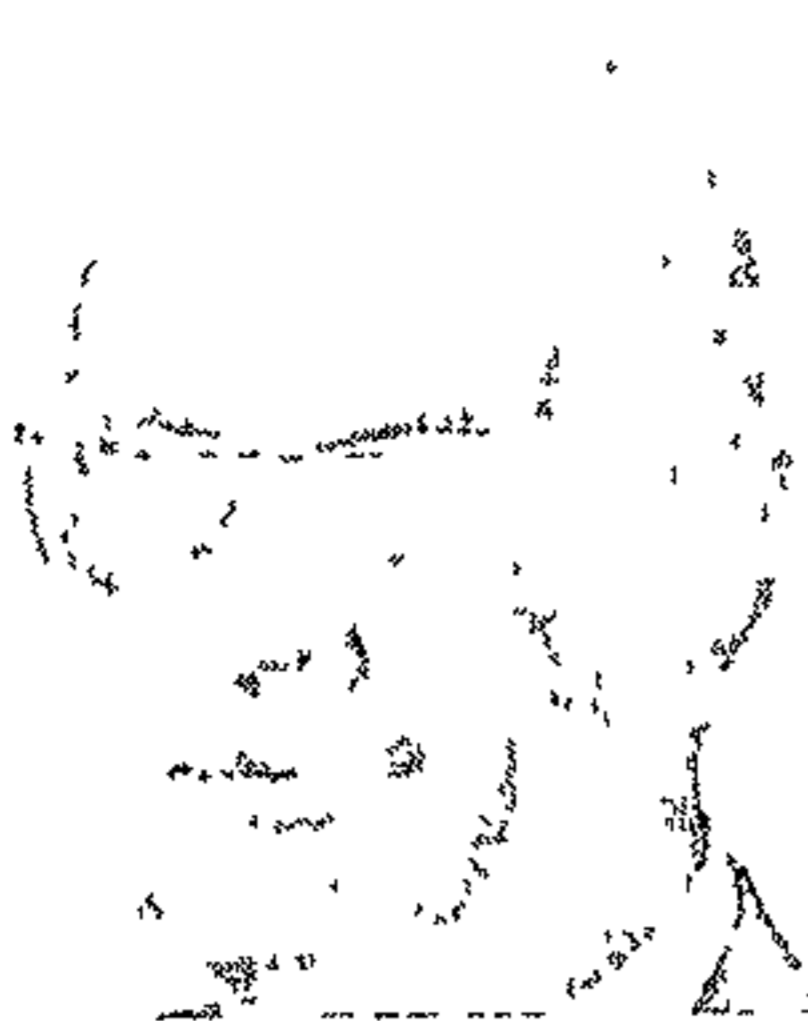
- If the investigation had been completed
 - If it had, what recommendations had been submitted to the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions?
- The Minister of Defence replied that the investigation was complete and that five recommendations had been made to the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions. These were
- That the gap between pensions awarded under the two Acts "should be eliminated completely on April 1 1980 and not in two stages as was envisaged"
 - That widows' pensions given under the two Acts be "brought into line"
 - That pensions awarded to dependant parents not be restricted to the degree of dependency as at the date of death of the serviceman concerned but that provision be made for possible future dependency, as was provided for in the War Pensions Act
 - That the 4 2 1 ethnic ratio of pensions awarded before July 1, 1976 be changed to the 6 4 3 formula applying to pensions awarded after that date
 - That the present allowance of R3 a day payable to pensioners during hospitalization be increased to R10 a day

A spokesman for the South African Legion which watches over the interests of all ex servicemen, yesterday welcomed the recommendations and added the Legion would be watching to see if they were adopted by the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions

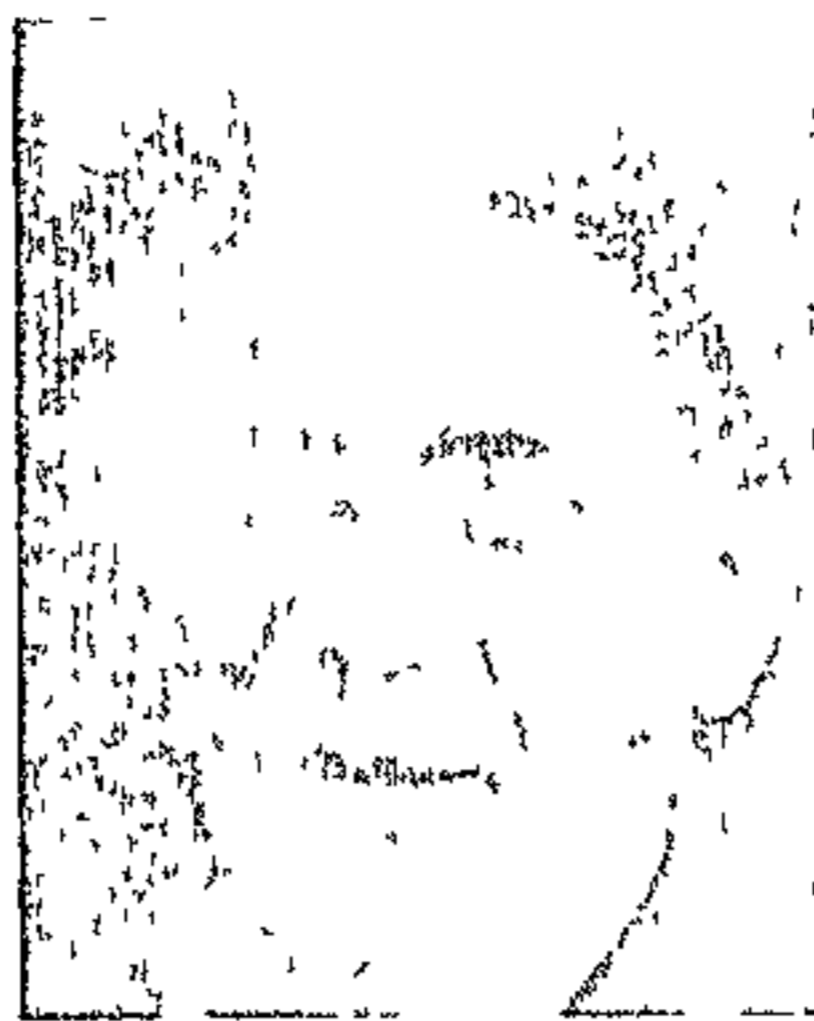
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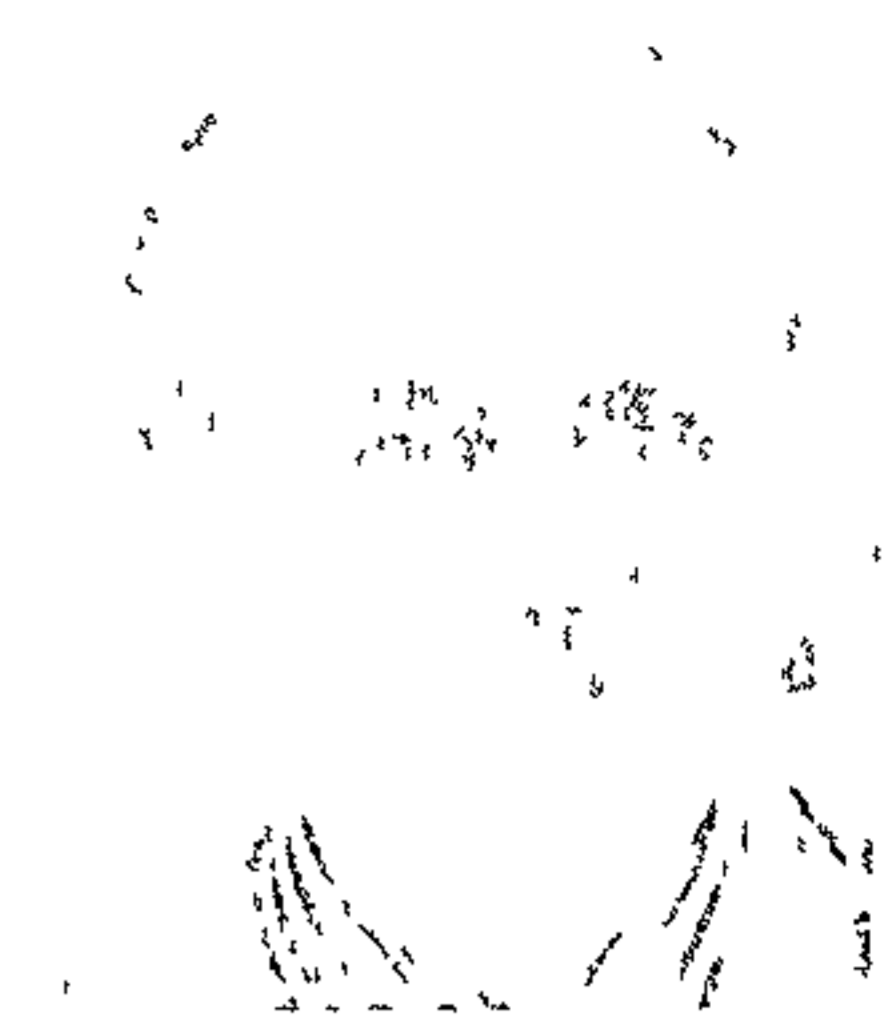
The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha



The Deputy Minister of Defence Mr H J Coetsee



The Leader of the Opposition Dr F van Zyl Slabbert



The Opposition spokesman on defence Mr H Schwarz

Demand by

PFP today

on SADF

CT. 25/3/80

254

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

IN A SPECIAL DEBATE TODAY the Progressive Federal Party is to call for a parliamentary investigation into a South African Defence Force campaign which has led to claims that it (the SADF) has involved itself in party politics.

EXAMINER	STUD NO	SURNAME	TOTAL NUMBER
STU13-9	13030	BACHELOR OF ARTS	
			DEAN
	133100Z	VILJOEN	
	1131116P	WANJENBURG	
	096146G	WENGRÖME	
	096560G	WILLIS-SMITH	
	103278J	WYNGAARD	
	114463K	ZÖLLER	

The row over a Defence Force document published at the weekend spread to parliament yesterday where the PFP called a special debate today in spite of a strong statement by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Mr P W Botha.

Mr Botha dissociated himself from the document, which set up a campaign aimed at nullifying the opposition attack during debate on the Defence budget.

Mr Botha, who emphasised his policy of keeping the Defence Force out of politics, also announced an internal inquiry under the former chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H H Biermann.

Mr Botha said, however, that this did not mean that the Defence Force could not seek to eliminate problems or make normal participation to the debate on the Defence budget.

The statement read on Mr Botha's behalf in both Houses of Parliament by the Deputy Defence Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee showed that the government views the matter seriously and it probably presage disciplinary steps.

While the New Republic Party dropped plans for a snap debate in the Senate after hearing the statement, the PFP regards the issue as crucial and pressed ahead in the Assembly with its intention to call a special debate today.

The Leader of the Opposition Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert gave notice that he is to move today's debate under a rule permitting discussion of matters of public importance.

In view of government steps already taken, the debate has been limited by agreement to 90 minutes, starting at 5 pm. Dr Slabbert

C T 25/3/80

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Politics in the Army: Leading article, page 10

the New Republic Party leader and defence spokesman, Mr Vause Raw and the PFP defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, are expected to take part

There is no indication yet whether Mr Botha will enter the debate or leave it to be handled by Mr Coetsee

Mr Schwarz issued a statement welcoming Mr Botha's dissociation from the document but rejecting the internal inquiry as inadequate. He called for a parliamentary investigation into action which could affect parliamentary democracy by limiting the opposition role

Mr Schwarz said that the inquiry under Admiral Biermann was unacceptable as opposition members would not be involved, and there was no obligation to table the report in parliament

"As the rights of parliament and the opposition, as well as those of ordinary citizens, have been affected, any inquiry must be by parliament," he said "The mechanism for inquiry is a select committee on which all opposition parties are represented"

The call for a parliamentary select committee is likely to be one of the main points in the PFP attack on a matter which they regard as urgent and potentially damaging to democracy. Opposition speakers are expected to press for details of how far the campaign has progressed since the document was issued on February 12, who was involved and whether it has been stopped

The debate could also involve the role of the present Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, in the document issued in his name by the head of the defence civic action programme, Major-General Phil Pretorius

Government speakers are likely to deny accountability by Mr Botha or Mr Coetsee, who had not seen the document till yesterday, when they dissociated themselves from it and announced an inquiry into its origin and contents

● Dr Slabbert is likely to refer to the issue and to today's debate when he addresses a public meeting at Cape Town High School at 8 pm tonight

● Schwarz tells of pressure, page 4

● PM, deputy disown document, page 7

CT. 25/3/80 (254)

from the Burger

Saying and doing

THE Prime Minister's plea that South Africa must strive after a national strategy and not seek solutions to her problems in a panicky way, is not just words that should be allowed to blow away in the wind. Mr P W Botha, who has been a significant driving force in the Cape National Party for many years, and as Minister of Defence had to cope not only with strategic plans and military theories, but with practical warfare, is a man of action par excellence.

On Friday he made a speech in Parliament which was clearly based on his experiences of more than 40 years in South African politics. The five points, which he described as "power bases" on which South Africa should build her counter-strategy against a Russian onslaught are not woolly or vague concepts hanging in the air, they are all practical, feasible things.

To begin with, there is the strengthening of the Defence Force and the South African Police Force, to be supported by a dependable security service (or espionage service). As far as the Defence Force is concerned, most informed South Africans are thoroughly conscious of what has been done in the past few years, and is still being done, to develop the striking power of our land, air and sea forces. Saturday's naming ceremony of the six new strike craft and the extensions at Simonstown, is the latest example. The prospect of, among other things, better working and salary benefits is being held out to the police force in Wednesday's budget.

Secondly, Mr Botha mentioned effective and proper government administration. With these steps, which have been taken after a thorough investigation in this connection, much progress has been made and South Africa will soon have at her disposal a spruced-up and streamlined civil service.

The third point is co-operation between the private sector and the State with a view to the strengthening of a free market economy. And it was not just talk, as appears from the follow-up work since the important discussions between the government and country's business leaders. Many new projects, especially as regards the training of black workers, have already been tackled.

Mr Botha's fourth point, the promotion of good neighbourship among all the national groups in the country, does not need further mention. Here the premier's leading role is clear. The daily news events in the country are frequently overshadowed by his meetings with the leaders of other groups and nations.

As regards his fifth point — the responsibility of man, the family, the State and the nation towards God — there can be no contradiction. In fact, it has become a characteristic of Mr Botha's premiership that he stands by these principles of the Christian faith and that he sees in it a unifying factor of the greatest importance.

Merely to talk about these things as national strategy, will not save South Africa from destruction or enslavement. It must be done.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

STU13-9

BACHELOR OF ARTS

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	D
155148P	JERVIS	JOSEPHINE ALEXANDRA	115103	ITA
156426D	JONES	TIMOTHY ARNOT	106105	ECOL
160764U	JONES	MARK FRANCIS	115101	FRFI
162323N	JOOSTE	LINDA ADELE	114101	RELI
157009H	KATZ	MARGELLE FAYE	114101	CULT
157519R	KENYON	GERDA-MARIE	004101	RELI
			107101	PSYC
			107101	ENGL
160448A	KOOY	CAROLYN MAY	110101	HISTO
157025E	KOTZE	MONIQUE RUTH	102103	AFRIK
160168W	KPAMER	JANINE MARIETTA CAROLINE	107101	ENGLI
			115101	FRENC
157458L	LANCASTER	DERORAH ANNE	103202	SUGIA
159476W	LE ROUX	KAREN JEANETTE	908101	GEORG
156804R	LOJW	RIAN	102103	AFRIK
130847A	MAHOMED	RIYANI	004101	PSYCH
			103104	LATI
			107101	ENGL
137330X	MALHERBE	VIVIERNE NORAH	102101	AFRI
			908101	GEORG
159321A	MALHERBE	GODEON JOZUA	105103	GREE
150182R	MARSHALL	JENNIFER MARY	106103	ECON
155800Y	MARTIN	JENNIFER ANN	004101	PSYC
			103202	SOCI
157772R	MARX	ADRIAN	001101	COMM
158259W	MASSARI	RICCARDO EDWARD GREGORIO	115103	ITAL
156326V	MATHEE	SANDRA ROGHEL	106103	ECOL
157549Z	MC CRAE	CECILIA AGNES	107101	ENGLI
159454V	MCGARRHY	MELISSA JANE	911101	MATHE

SA jets 'bombed' Zambian pontoon

254
25/3/80
Mail Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Two South African jets accompanied by two helicopters bombed and shelled a pontoon near Senanga in the western province this weekend, a Zambian Government spokesman announced yesterday.

The spokesman said there were no casualties as the pontoon, called Kalongola, was shelled at anchor on the Zambezi River.

He appealed to the nation to remain calm and vigilant while the party and its government take action.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said it was becoming extremely difficult to comment on a bombardment of unfounded propaganda statements from certain neighbouring countries.

President Kenneth Kaunda has also announced that Zambian soldiers deployed along the country's border with Rhodesia would be moved to the western province to counteract South African attacks.

In an interview broadcast on national radio and television, President Kaunda said now Rhodesia was free, Zambian soldiers would be moved to the western province to protect the people and their property from South African attacks.

Dr. Kaunda has in the past accused South African soldiers of occupying some of the villages in the western province in their search for Swapo terrorists.

Another triumph for Press exposure

RDM 25/3/80

302 2AS 254

IT IS WITH relief and satisfaction that we note Mr P W Botha and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetzee, have dissociated themselves from the Defence Force's action plan against the parliamentary Opposition. Clearly they have taken a look at the document and realised it is indefensible; so they have repudiated it and the Prime Minister has ordered an inquiry into how it came to be drafted.

This swift action is commendable and will help mollify the anger Opposition people felt at such a gross abuse of the nonpartisan position of the Defence Force. Nevertheless there is still a lot of explaining to be done before the matter can be considered settled.

In the first place, why was nothing done about this abuse until the Press exposed it? This document is dated February 12; it is signed by a major-general for the Chief of the Defence Force and was directed for action to the Chief of the Army and the Chief of the Air Force. So one must assume that in the course of five weeks the three most senior officers in the Defence Force became aware of its contents. They must surely have realised immediately, as Mr

Botha and Mr Coetzee did, that it was an indefensible abuse. But did they do anything about it? Did they immediately dissociate themselves from it and issue a counter-mandating order? Did they order an inquiry into how it came to be drafted?

Answers are required to these questions, and we hope Admiral H H Bieman's investigation will provide them. Because as things stand one has the strong suspicion that, had the Press not exposed this matter, it would have been covered up and the public would never have known anything about it.

We think this episode demonstrates once again the importance of a probing Press. Without it bureaucracies will invariably tend to protect themselves and conceal their own abuses from public view. And the more abuses are concealed the more they will occur.

It becomes a law of life, therefore, that the more official secrecy you have the more official abuses you will have. Yet official secrecy is always introduced under the guise of being "in the national interest".

STUD NO	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	GRADE	MARKS	STATUS
59454V	911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3 (50)	1	159454V	
52965K	911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3 (50)	1	152965K	
	104102	GENERAL INTENSIVE CHEMISTRY IA	ABS (27)	7	152965K	
	905102	GENERAL INTENSIVE CHEMISTRY IA	ABS (39)		152965K	
	416103	GENERAL INTENSIVE CHEMISTRY IA			152965K	
		GENERAL INTENSIVE CHEMISTRY IA (HALF COURSE)			152965K	
					157095D	
					155747G	
					158469Z	
					157815N	
					150190P	
					150783V	
					157560L	
					137903G	
					157924H	
					157913V	
					1554187V	
					162116N	
					154286C	
					156154L	
					150154L	
					133406G	

UOST

STUD NO	FIRST NAME	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	GRADE	MARKS	STATUS
59454V	MCCARTHY	911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3 (50)	1	159454V	
52965K	MERL	911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3 (50)	1	152965K	
	MELISSA JANE					152965K	
	AUDETTE ELISABETH					152965K	
	INGRID					152965K	

STUD NO: 13010
 BACHELOR OF ARTS
 EXAMINATION RESULTS I. QUALITY ASSESSMENT
 AS AT 29 02 80
 PAGE 5
 13010

PM and deputy disown document 254

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — the debate on the Defence Vote

The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, and his Deputy Minister, Mr Kobie Coetsee, yesterday dissociated themselves with a document circulated in the Defence Force regarding action to intervene in the Defence Vote debate.

Both the Deputy Minister and I wish to dissociate ourselves from it

"It does not, however, imply that by this the South African Defence Force is prevented either from administratively eliminating problems and reasons for legitimate criticism or from making the necessary normal preparations for the debate on the Defence Vote

"The policy which I have followed since 1966 remains unchanged, ie, to keep the SA Defence Force outside the constitutional party political arena, yet positively involving the Opposition as far as possible, through briefings, visits, etc, to enable them to fulfil their functions and role as Opposition.

"In connection with the document in question I have found it necessary to order a formal inquiry as to the source, the compilation and the contents of the document and relevant matters. The inquiry will be held under the chairmanship of the former Chief of the SA Defence Force, Admiral H H Biermann.

"On receipt of the report I will decide what further steps may be taken," the statement said.

The statement was also read in the Senate by Mr Coetsee. — Sapa

The document's origin, compilation and contents would be investigated by a formal inquiry under the chairmanship of the former chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H H Biermann, the Deputy Minister announced.

Mr Coetsee, who made the announcement in Mr Botha's absence, said the Prime Minister would decide what further steps would be taken once he had received the report of the inquiry.

The document was the subject of a report in the Sunday Times at the weekend. It urged members of the Defence Force to "nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget debate".

Mr Botha, in his statement, read out by Mr Coetsee, said he had had opportunity to study the document.

"I have had the opportunity to peruse the document which the South African Defence Force has allegedly distributed for internal use with a view to

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : N/A

STU13-9

MISCELLANEOUS ARTS

SURNAME

VAN DER MERWE

FIRST NAMES

BARBARA LOUISE

29 02 80

PAGE 1

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SYMBOL

152327Y

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MATHEMATICS I M102

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DESCRIPTION

COURSE

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
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Steyn probe knew of Defence Force document

STAR
25/3/80
(254)
(327)

The controversial Defence Force document aimed at nullifying opposition attacks on the defence budget was known to the Steyn Commission investigating defence reporting before the document was published in the Press

openly that they had to make propaganda for the Defence Force

DEBATE

From Cape Town The Star's political correspondent reports that in a snap debate in the Assembly later today the PFP opposition is expected to demand action against SADF officers who dabble in party politics.

The 90 minute debate results from the disclosure of the politically loaded SADF document.

It is understood that the PFP will ask for urgent remedial action, perhaps in the form of calling the officers responsible to account, and also for a select committee of Parliament to investigate the matter.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who will speak in the debate has already appointed a formal inquiry under former defence force chief, Admiral H H Biermann.

But the Opposition, through defence spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz, believes that the controversial document has affected the rights and privileges of Parliament and that Parliament itself should probe the matter rather than an outsider.

In a statement read on the Prime Minister's behalf in both Houses of Parliament yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Defence Mr Kobie Coetsee, said he and Mr Botha dissociated themselves from the document.

Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the commission, confirmed this today. He said the commission did not have a copy of the document and said he could not disclose how it had heard about it.

Judge Steyn said the commission at first had no intention of including the matter in its report as it was outside the mandate of the commission.

But, as the matter had become controversial it would be included in the commission's report which would be completed later this week.

SABC-TV

Any person or organisation could ask the SABC to further its aims, the director-general of the SABC, Dr Ian Schutte said last night.

Dr Schutte said this in a TV news broadcast in reply to The Star's report yesterday that the SABC had set up a campaign to boost the Defence Force on television.

Since the introduction of television the SABC had always tried to inform the public about various aspects of life in South Africa including the economy, health, fuel saving and the work of the SADF with the accent on national service, Dr Schutte said.

The SABC had many orientation meetings with various organisations including the Defence Force. He could not remember if top officials of SABC-TV met General Phillip Potgieter and members of the General Staff in 1978.

Dr Schutte did not deny The Star's report that TV producers had been told

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
152337J	JENNIFER SOLANGE	JENNIFER	115101	FRENCH I	F (45)	1
14210	B.A./PERFORMERS DIP (SPEECH & DRAMA)					1
152337J	JENNIFER SOLANGE	JENNIFER	115101	FRENCH I	F (45)	1

UUCT

Schwarz tells of pressure

C.T. 25/3/80 (254)

MR HARRY SCHWARZ, the opposition defence spokesman, last night revealed how he was "pressured" into giving an urgent interview to the Defence Force magazine Paratus last month

The interview has now been exposed as part of a SADF plan to manipulate the media during the Defence Budget vote

Mr Schwarz said yesterday that on February 12, the day the Defence Force plan was circulated, he was approached by a senior army officer who asked for an urgent article on national service

"He gave the reason that it was wanted to combat endeavours to undermine the concept of national service"

The officer also insisted that it be given right away "I was pressured into doing it right away," Mr Schwarz said

"The editor of Paratus came to interview me immediately, but I preferred to dictate my statement and send it to him in writing

"My secretary was then repeatedly telephoned to make sure it would be ready in time"

Mr Schwarz said it now turned out that he had been used as part of an operation to stultify the opposition

"It all turns out to be part of a psychological action plan to persuade the defence spokesmen to assist in nullifying the opposition attack on the prime minister," he said "This means that there was a plan to use my contribution, made in good faith to Paratus magazine, against me," he added

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UJET

STU13-9	EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
14149 B.A./R-90	YEAR : 4
STUD NO	FIRST NAMES
102531	ROSEMARY KATHERINE
	COURSE
	102101
	* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS
	1

	DEAN

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

The Cape Times

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1980

Politics in the army 254

THE prime minister has moved swiftly to resolve the threatening crisis of confidence in the SADF. He is to be congratulated on recognizing its gravity. His choice of Admiral Biermann to head the investigation is a good one and will command general assent. There are a number of nagging questions which must be answered if the damage done to the SADF is to be repaired and confidence in its leadership restored. Today's debate in Parliament will help to clarify the principles which are in jeopardy.

In the first place, how could it happen that this document, couched in such brazenly partisan terms, could have been drawn up at all — and circulated (on February 12) at top level without immediate repudiation? We assume that the document was not repudiated and remained in force with its programme of political manipulation in full swing until yesterday — when Mr Botha and his deputy minister dissociated themselves from it. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that an unhealthy atmosphere of partisanship has grown up in some high quarters of the SADF — and a reckless disregard for parliamentary traditions. There seems to have been a blurring of the critical distinction between the state and the party in power, a blurring which is totalitarian in its implications. It seems to have been forgotten in some military circles; but the army is as much the servant of the opposition as of the government in power.

This atmosphere of indifference to traditional standards has not grown up overnight. The Cape Times has more than once in recent years had occasion to register its strong objection to the public utterances of senior officers — which overstepped the mark and ventured into politics. Part of the trouble is the loose thinking about a "total strategy" in military quarters. Can there be such a thing in a Western, free-enterprise society? The other weakness perhaps

is that the responsible minister has been burdened with a much wider range of responsibility since becoming prime minister. Mr Botha, a brilliantly successful minister of defence, achieved this reputation by insisting that military appointments be made on grounds of merit and irrespective of politics. Mr Botha transformed the morale and efficiency of the SADF by banishing politics. What has gone wrong? Since he became prime minister, we conclude, Mr Botha has not been able to give close attention to the defence portfolio. There are precedents. But it is questionable whether in modern conditions the portfolios of defence and prime minister should be held by one man.

The inquiry under Admiral Biermann will no doubt be thorough and far-reaching. Mr Botha, in taking action on the basis of the findings, should not hesitate to take drastic action. South Africa depends for its safety on a citizen army, rather than a standing force of professionals. Members of such an army are private citizens drawn from all sections of the population. Their morale and motivation is a critical factor. Young men from opposition homes are prepared to give their lives to protect their country. They are most certainly not prepared to join the army to defend the Nationalists' political flank — to engage in psychological campaigns of manipulation of the media in favour of the Nationalist government. So it is not only a constitutional question of generals meddling in politics that is bad enough, in all conscience. From the practical point of view of morale, it is reckless in the extreme for a senior military officer — an executive in a citizen army — to display such blatant partisanship, let alone that this partisanship should appear to be condoned by the Chief of the SADF. Let the opposition not hesitate to bring these truths home to Mr Botha, the responsible minister, in today's debate.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13013-9	BACHELOR OF ARIS	YEAR : 1				
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	MARGARET JANE	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)		3
1502960	GARRISCH	RAE DEVORA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)		1
158290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBILLE	145102	ENGLISH INTENSIVE		1
			905101	CHEMISTRY IA CH 102		1
						157568V
						160942M
						1502960

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Commission

knew of SADF paper

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The controversial Defence Force document aimed at 'nullifying' Opposition attacks of the Defence Budget, was known to the Steyn Commission investigating defence reporting before the document was published in the Press.

Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the commission, confirmed today that the commission knew about the document before it was published at the weekend.

He said the commission did not have a copy of the document and said he could not disclose how it had heard about the document.

Mr Justice Steyn said that the commission at

first had no intention of including the matter in his report as it was outside the mandate of the commission.

However, since the matter had become controversial it would be included in the commission's report which will be completed later this week.

The report will be printed and will be handed to the State President on April 14.

A break-in at the Pretoria offices of the Sunday Times and the Rand Daily Mail which both published news of the document, occurred on Saturday night.

This coincided with the timing of the Sunday Times publication of the document.

There is no evidence to link the break-in with the document, but staff have noted that both newspapers which knew of the document, were the victims of the theft.

CAMERA

Camera equipment worth about R2 300 was stolen in the burglary which was discovered about 9 am on Sunday and reported to the police.

The burglars apparently searched the office of Mr Martin Welz, who wrote the Sunday Times article on the defence document.

It is not known whether his office was locked nor whether anything is missing.

The burglars then took a chair and forced a window to get into the Rand Daily Mail offices across the passage.

DESK DRAWERS

There they forced open desk drawers and removed a camera and equipment belonging to a Rand Daily Mail staff member.

The thieves also removed a typewriter and another staff member's jacket, but left these outside the offices.

The Divisional Criminal Investigating Officer of the Northern Transvaal Police, Brigadier H A du Plessis, said police were investigating the matter, but that no arrests had been made.

Brigadier du Plessis declined to comment on the progress made with police investigations.

ARGUS
25/3/80
254
327

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
085913J	ABRAHAMS	NASLEY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2	085913J
152249N	ACKERMAN	KATHRYN JANE	115101	FRENCH I	F	152249N
154506U	ACKERMAN	BARRY JOHN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP	154506U
157349G	ADAMS	ZULEIGA	911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F	157349G
155374K	ALLIE	FUAD	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	UP	155374K
153885R	ARGAS	MARIA JOAO GARDIGA	115101	FRENCH I	F	153885R
162594H	ARCHER	CLIVE ANTHONY	115101	FRENCH I	F	162594H

110101	HISTORY I	UP	(51)	1	155052K
117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	3	(52)	1	138311N
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	161780Y
106104	ECONOMICS I B	UP	(53)	1	157700N
110101	HISTORY I	UP	(44)	1	155399N
117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	ABS		1	155399N
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	(42)	1	162250J
911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F	(50)	1	162250J
911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3	(50)	1	162250J
910103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE)	UP	(50)	1	150215V

UJET

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

NEWS that the South African Defence Force had big plans of using the media, especially this newspaper, for their own ends, comes as no surprise at all. All types of people have tried to manipulate us for their own ends but without success.

We as a newspaper have clearly defined objectives, namely, to keep people informed and tell them exactly what is happening in the world around them.

For some time now, the top brass of the Defence Force, has spoken strongly about the need to "win the hearts and the minds" of the people, ranks as top priority. Unfortunately, to win the hearts and minds of people takes more than manipulating newspapers. It takes the removal of the objections in national policy that alienate people from the Government.

It takes the removal of race discrimination and it takes the whole concept of participation in Government. At the moment, the majority of our people hate the political system and they see the Defence Force as an extension of that system and a tool that props it up.

So that when the generals of the Defence Force come together and do a little of their own homework, they should realise that they can never succeed to project a favourable image of the army as long as apartheid exists. They should spell it out to their political leadership that their task is made impossible by the policies they are pursuing.

Change, as opposed to manipulation, is the answer.

13/3/80

(Handwritten initials)

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

STUD NO	SUR NAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
100060L	HOLL	HENRY CALLETON	116317	DRAMA III	ASG
13130	PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA	YEAR : 3			13130

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

Vertical lines and markings on the right side of the page, including a ruler-like scale at the bottom with numbers 14 to 35.

Debate, inquiry into Army plan

RDM 25/3/80.

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha has dissociated himself from the Defence Force plan to "nullify" the Opposition attack during the Budget Debate on the Defence Vote — but the row on the issue will continue in Parliament this afternoon.

Following a request by the official Opposition, the normal parliamentary agenda will be suspended at 5pm today to hold an urgent 90-minute debate on the document that caused a countrywide outcry after its disclosure by the Sunday Times.

Meanwhile, the officer who drew up the campaign plan, Major-General Phil Pretorius, has been moved to another job and his identity is being kept secret.

It is understood the division was dismantled 30 weeks ago on a decision made some time earlier.

In a statement to Parliament yesterday, the Prime Minister promised a formal inquiry into "the source, the compilation and the contents of the document and relevant matters".

The document, headed "Psychological Action Plan — Defence Budget Debate", gives details of an SADF plan to manipulate the news media by arranging favourable Press and television reports on several Defence matters.

This was part of the plan to deruse Opposition criticism during the Budget debate.

Mr Botha told Parliament the inquiry would be conducted by the former Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H H Biermann.

Debate,
inquiry
into
Army
scheme

... The policy which I have followed since 1966 remains unchanged, that is to keep the SA Defence Force outside the constitutional party political arena yet possibly involving the Opposition as far as possible through briefings, visits etc, to enable them to fulfil their function and role as Opposition.

In connection with the document in question I have found it necessary to read a formal enquiry as to the source, the compilation and the content of the document and relevant matters. The statement and the inquiry will be published and will deal with what further steps may be taken.

Mr Botha said he welcomed the Prime Minister's disavowal of the document. He said this did not solve the problem.

An inquiry by a former Chief of the Defence Force, but the presence of the Opposition and without any other notable the result was not a failure.

The Opposition led by its cabinet Select Committee to Parliament to investigate the matter because the rights of Parliament, the Opposition and the public were being infringed. It might be a law presented into parliament on report to the Defence Force.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY		YEAR		FIRST NAMES	
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NICHOLAS
WYNGAARD

yan

254

MAJ-GEN PRETORIUS signed the document.

But the Opposition reject an internal inquiry as inadequate, and will call today for a Select Committee of Parliament to investigate what it sees as an attempt by the Defence Force to interfere in the parliamentary process.

The major question that will be raised today is the primacy of the SADF in the political process.

- The apparent attempt by the SADF to manipulate the news media in a propaganda campaign with political motives.
- Pinpointing those responsible for drawing up the plan and those who subsequently knew about it.

Mr Harry Schwarz, the Opposition spokesman on Defence, noted that the document came from the office of the Chief of the SADF, General Magnus Malan, and was signed on his behalf.

It was distributed to the chiefs of the Army and the Air Force.

Who decided on this plan, and who later knew about it? These are vital questions, Mr Schwarz said.

The Prime Minister's statement, read on his behalf by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said they both dissociated themselves from the document.

But it said this did not imply that the Defence Force was prevented either from administratively eliminating problems and

... psychological action... that part of the SADF... to... for... to... at... in... to...

... on February... to... for... at... to...

... on the... to... to... to... to...

... immediately... it... said...

... said if... had been... to... I think...

... means that... a plan to... in... to... against me.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Ray, asked last night whether Gen Malan and the chiefs of the Army and the Air Force knew about the controversial document.

Did they in fact know about the document or was it withheld from them? he asked. If they did know, why was action not taken immediately?

Mr Ray, however, said he had no objection to the fact that he was interviewed by Paratus on his views on conscientious objection to national service.

He said conscientious objection often undermined military morale and he would gladly be interviewed on the subject in the future, whether or not it was part of a deliberate Defence Force campaign.

Mr Eben Wiley, the South African Party's Defence spokesman, whose views on the subject were also published in Paratus, was unavailable for comment last night.

Meanwhile an official SADF spokesman declined comment yesterday on General Pretorius's future but it is understood he has been transferred to another command post in the SADF, report the Rand Daily Mail, Pretoria Bureau.

He was Director-General of the Civic Action Division, which controlled the SADF's psychological planning and the Directorate of Public Relations and was responsible for the provision of agricultural and educational advice and assistance to the homelands and in the border areas.

Not his line of thought

CT, 26/3/80

Ministers must answer

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Having one of the oldest railway stations in South Africa is apparently not reason enough for considering the building of a new one

Certainly not in the case of Port Elizabeth, as the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, made clear in reply to a question by the MP for Walmer, Mr Theo Aronson (SAP)

Mr Aronson asked the minister when the railway station in Port Elizabeth had been taken into service

The answer September, 1875 Was a new station to be built in Port Elizabeth?

The minister No.

Would the minister investigate the feasibility of having such a railway station built?

The minister Not at this stage Sapa

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Public Service Commission has stated emphatically that Cabinet ministers are responsible for "everything" that goes on in their departments.

This stand contradicts views expressed by some members of the Cabinet that officials in their departments were responsible for errors in administration

In its annual report tabled yesterday, the Public Service Commission said that "public service administration — that is to say the administration of the whole — cannot, however, be carried out in such a way that individual ministers and heads of departments are prevented from discharging their responsibilities

"These responsibilities are considerable

"In terms of the Constitution, ministers are appointed to

administer the government departments and are accountable to Parliament for everything (which the commission underlined) their departments do or neglect to do"

It added that heads of departments were made responsible for the efficient management and administration of their departments and were financially accountable for the funds voted for their departments by Parliament

In recent years, a number of ministers have blamed officials in their departments for problems that have arisen

When various officials, including the secretary, Dr Eschel Rhodie, were retired from the Department of Information, the then minister, Dr Connie Mulder, refused to resign on the grounds that he was not responsible for their actions

Dr Mulder was, however, lat-

er forced to resign by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, soon after he took office

More recently, the then deputy minister of Bantu Education, Dr Andries Treurnicht, blamed officials in his department for not keeping him informed about the true situation before the 1976 riots and rejected Opposition demands that he resign as a result of the department's handling of the Afrikaans language issue

In the current Defence Department row, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, and the Deputy Minister of Defence and of National Security, Mr Kobie Coetsee, have dissociated themselves from the controversial document allegedly drawn up by General Phil Pretorius

But they have not accepted responsibility as the Public Service Commission statement implies they should do

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
152327X	VAN DER MERSE	BARBARA LOUISE	BAITIC	
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1				
----- DEAN				

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65



A 'military-style' op with taxpayer's money

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, — The Defence Force had launched a "military-style, no-holds-barred" operation against the Opposition, using taxpayers' money, Mr Harry Schwarz, the Official Opposition's chief spokesman on defence matters, said.

"In this operation the Opposition has been identified as the enemy and the aim is for the Prime Minister to come out on top in the debate on the Defence vote in the Budget." There was no question of

"wrong" or "unfortunate" wording in the document, as some government spokesman had said. The document itself, headed 'Psychological Action Plan Defence Debate Budget', with the stated aim "to nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget debate", proved this.

The wording of the document even showed that those who composed it knew what they were doing was wrong. The document was signed by a senior officer and purported to come from the office of the chief of the SADF himself.

"This is not a casual circular, it came about as a result of calculation. It talks of 'monitoring Opposition tactics as they develop' and finding 'vulnerabilities'."

The document stated all actions taken had to be "well considered and circumspect".

Effective

One thing was clear from the document: "I think the Prime Minister should be concerned. The effectiveness of the Opposition is demonstrated by the fact that people have to think up an operation like this in order to deal with the Opposition to assist the Prime Minister."

The document also showed that top military personnel confused their duty to the people and the state with an allegiance to a particular political party.

"Senior military men are clearly prepared to play a political role where there may be attacks on a leading government personality."

On the face of it the document did not only emanate from the office of the Chief of the Defence Force, but it stated that copies had been circulated to the Chief of the Army and the Chief of the Air Force.

In the six weeks since the date of the document, nobody had stated they had seen it or that they had reported its existence to the Prime Minister.

"The military appears to be acting in utter disregard of the fact that Opposition supporters serve in the Defence Forces."

Faults

If it were known there were faults in the Defence Force and that

the Opposition would point them out, the steps to be taken were the removal of the faults, not an effort to manipulate the media to nullify Opposition criticism.

The Opposition could be demolished in the debate if the faults such as the advantages enjoyed by whites in the SADF over their Indian, coloured and black counterparts were removed.

The Opposition had no objection to the Defence Force projecting its image, as the morale of the men and their families had to be kept high and the force had to be seen to be capable of defending the nation. But this did not necessitate manipulation of the media, whose co-operation should be gained in an open and frank manner.

"What needs to be established beyond all question is that the Defence Force serves the country, not a political party."

"If it were accepted that National Party policy is being defended, people would have very serious problems and we would enter a great crisis."

Those who argued that serving in the forces was serving the country and not the National Party were being let down by actions such as stated in the document.

Turned around

The Opposition wanted a parliamentary inquiry into the document because parliamentary rights were being affected, and the rights of Opposition supporters were being affected.

It was remarkable that when a document encouraging gross action against the Opposition came to light, government speakers in the debate turned the issue around and alleged the Opposition was attacking the Defence Force.

"We have not heard one word from the Chief of the Defence Force as to his involvement, nor one word of regret or apology, and there is no indication whether this action has stopped."

"The Defence Force has nothing to do with party politics, but now that such involvement has been exposed there must be a full parliamentary inquiry so that Parliament can be safeguarded." — Sapa

Wiley concerned security arrangements

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — It was deeply concerning that an internal Defence Force document should have found its way into the hands of the Sunday Times, the leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, said.

It was not the first time that a confidential document had been passed to the Press.

"One is left with the strong impression that something is seriously wrong with the security arrange-

ments of some government departments."

"The person who gave the document to the press should have gone straight to the Minister of Defence and Prime Minister, and only if he had not then received satisfaction would he perhaps have been justified in going to the press."

Mr Wiley said the Prime Minister, as Minister of Defence, had gone to great lengths to try to find a reasonable accommodation with the

"I hope the inquiry will be broadened to enable it to inquire into these very alarming aspects which seriously question defence security and the bona fides of the Sunday Times."

Remembering other leaks and the way in which they had been handled by newspapers like the Sunday Times to the detriment of the country, the Prime Minister should not try to accommodate them by giving them classified and background information.

"They seek not the downfall of the government, they seek the downfall of the Republic as we know it, and they do not operate in isolation."

"Others who seek our downfall and revolutionary change are their willing collaborators if not their instigators, and the onslaught on our country is total and no rules apply."

It was quite wrong for Parliament at this stage to be asked to appoint a select committee. If there had to be any select committee it should be appointed after the inquiry had been completed and if the Minister of Defence saw fit to table the report in Parliament.

"The morale of our serving men and the confidence of the public in the Defence Force must be placed beyond all doubt and publication will, I believe, achieve this objective." — Sapa

been done to take politics out of the Defence Force.

"In this respect, the Opposition has done its share."

The pride of the Defence Force had been restored.

It made it all the more tragic now, however, that political suspicions which existed in the past should be given credibility through the careless use of phraseology.

"I totally condemn any attempt to interfere in the rights and privileges of Parliament as the institution and voice of the people."

Mr Raw said the source of the document, its compilation and the extent to which it was distributed must be determined.

Members should not get themselves in a state of "hysteria" and later find that it was not the leadership of the Defence Force who made attacks on Parliament.

It should also be established whether previous documents of that kind had been distributed. A clear undertaking should be given that that was not the case. — Sapa

A snap debate was called in the Assembly yesterday by the Opposition on a document allegedly circulated in the Defence Force to encourage counter-measures to Opposition argument on the Defence vote

Board, but no 'witch-hunt'

CT. 26/3/80
(254)

SADF's political neutrality

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Official Opposition was trying to detract from the South African Defence Force's image of political impartiality, Mr Z P le Roux (NP Pretoria West) said

The fundamental issue at stake was whether the Defence Force should be dragged into the political arena or kept out of it

The Prime Minister had dissociated himself from the document which had depoliticized the question and made a select committee of Parliament superfluous

The former Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H H Biermann, was the most suitable man to investigate a matter concerning the internal affairs of the Defence Force

It was also the quickest way of getting to the bottom of it and was in the interests of clean administration

On its own, the document was unacceptable. But if the clumsily worded sections could be removed or amended, it became acceptable

Raw calls for responsibility

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The New Republic Party's chief spokesman on defence, Mr Vause Raw, called for a "responsible attitude" to be adopted until the full circumstances surrounding the document were available.

The NRP leader said "The facts must be placed before Parliament"

He did not believe Parliament could be both prosecutor and judge, "but I believe we must be responsible in our atti-

about ments

press in the reporting of defence and security matters

"This being so, it is shocking that the newspaper concerned should also not have gone to the Prime Minister for an explanation before printing something that undoubtedly disturbs the morale of the serving men and arouses public suspicion"

He also wanted to know when the document was given to the press, and if it was given weeks ago, why it was deliberately held back until the eve of the Budget

Speaking in a snap debate on the issue, called by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert, Mr Botha said the board would be under the presidency of Admiral Hugo Biermann

Other senior officers would also serve on the board

He said a select committee, as called for by Dr Slabbert, was unnecessary since a parliamentary committee could not take disciplinary steps against Defence Force officers who, it was alleged, were involved in the matter

The inquiry would take place in terms of the Defence Act

Mr Botha said he did not wish to elaborate on what he had said on Monday about the document, other than that there were three paragraphs in it which, in his view, could not be approved

After attacking the attitudes

tude to it

"I want to make it clear that I do not agree with anything in that document"

Mr Raw said he agreed with Dr Slabbert that Parliament had a duty to keep the democratic system alive

He could think of nothing more harmful to the morale and image of the Defence Force than this "stupid, clumsy and idiotic" document that implied that the Defence Force was an arm of the government

This had done much harm to the country

"What is more important, it has undermined the credibility of everything the Defence Force has done up to now"

It should be stated clearly that the Defence Force was not an arm of the National Party government administration

He agreed that under the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, everything possible had

adopted by Dr Slabbert and Mr Harry Schwarz (PFPP Yeoville), Mr Botha said "I am not going to allow a witch-hunt to take place in the Defence Force in South Africa. A witch-hunt is taking place here against senior Defence Force officers — men who fight against our enemies and communism"

He would not allow cheap politics to be used against officers of the force

In an earlier remark, Mr Botha said Dr Slabbert had the

habit of storming into a debate and of lending his ears to others

"I want to warn him. They are going to break you just like your predecessor"

While thanking the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, and the leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, he could not identify (vereenselwig) himself with the earlier "tirades" of Dr Slabbert and Mr Schwarz, to harm the South African Defence Force — Sapa

Paper's plan to back 'dodgers'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The editor of The Sunday Times, Mr Tertius Myburgh, published a Defence Force document in order to encourage draft dodging, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said

"It is scandalous," he commented in his reply to Opposition demands for a parliamentary select committee to investigate the origin of the document

"An error of judgment by two officers, and they are not senior officers, is being blown up beyond all proportion and our enemies are laughing at it," Mr Botha said

The document, published by the Sunday Times at the weekend, was allegedly aimed at Defence Force personnel nullifying Opposition attacks on the Prime Minister during the pending debate on the Defence vote

"The Sunday Times had this document in its possession for several days," Mr Botha said. They had been asked by a senior officer, who could not be accused of being a hired hand of the government, not to publish it

The document was not secret, it was confidential. But the newspaper had taken legal advice and had refused to adhere to his request

Moreover, while well knowing where to contact him as Minister of Defence, the newspaper had not had the decency to approach him for comment

"But let me tell you that when the editor of this Sunday Times, Mr Myburgh, comes to your office, butter does not melt in his mouth

"But he published this report with one aim in mind, to support draft dodging (dienspligweering)"

Mr Botha added that he had called off an invitation to editors to be the guests of Armscor and to be party to a confidential briefing. He had arranged the visit to the armaments industry, but had now called it off

When 14 years ago he became Minister of Defence, he had gone out of his way to keep the Defence Force above politics

He had regularly briefed the Opposition and newspaper editors on confidential matters and had personally developed the system of accredited military correspondents with privileges and special training courses which had no equivalent in the rest of the world

He had also taken black leaders into his confidence and they had visited the arms factories and been party to classified information

"What right then has the Leader of the Opposition to launch this trade that the SADF is involved in politics?" Mr Botha asked — Sapa

It was published to encourage draft dodging, says the PM

KPM 126/3/80

(254)

THE ASSEMBLY — The Editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Tertius Myburgh, published a Defence Force document in order to encourage draft dodging, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in the Assembly yesterday

"It is scandalous," he commented in his reply to opposition demands for a Parliamentary select committee to investigate the origin of the document

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He had regularly briefed the opposition and newspaper editors on confidential matters and had personally developed the system of accredited military correspondents with privileges and special training courses which had no equivalent in the rest of the world

He had also taken black leaders into his confidence

What right then has the Leader of the Opposition to launch this trade that the SADF is involved in politics, Mr Botha asked -- Sapa

Raw urges responsible attitude

THE ASSEMBLY. — The New Republic Party's chief spokesman on Defence, Mr Vause Raw, yesterday called for a "responsible attitude" to be adopted until the full circumstances surrounding the document, allegedly circulated by the Defence Force to nullify attacks on the Prime Minister, were available

"The facts must be placed before Parliament. I believe we must be responsible in our attitude

"I want to make it clear that I do not agree with anything in that document"

Mr Raw said he agreed with Dr Slabbert that Parliament had a duty to keep the democratic system alive

He could think of nothing more harmful to the morale and image of the Defence Force than this "stupid, clumsy and idiotic" document that implied that the Defence Force was an arm of the Government

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FILE NUMBER	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
110117		PRACTICE I AFRICAANS LOUWERS	
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**Press will visit
walkout camp**

By CHRIS MARAIS

A GROUP of South African journalists will visit Upington Army base today, four months after disciplinary action was taken against key personnel at the camp.

The action followed a mass walkout of 111 servicemen after friction between the leader group and the troops of A Company.

At the time, the base was closed to the Press.

A board of inquiry suggested in November that plans for new, modern housing facilities, sports grounds and recreation programmes be stepped up at the Upington base.

Lack of these amenities was found to be one of the main causes for the Awol.

* POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks, Benjamin Pogrand, John Ryan, Lin Menge, newsbills by Peter Bunkell, headlines and sub editing by Paul Holroyd, cartoons by Bob Connolly, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

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STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	REGISTRATION (ACADEMIC)
13030	BACHELOR OF ARTS					
133100Z	VILJOEN	ADELE	116317	DRAMA III	2- (63)	13030
113116C	KAMWENHUNG	MOIRA MARIA	908307	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)UP	(51)	4
096146R	WENGPOL E	CAROL TESSA	110301	HISTORY III	F (45)	5
096560G	WILLIS-SAITH	GRANT	908205	GEOGRAPHY IIB (HALF COURSE)ABS	ABS	4
103278J	HYNGAARD	GAIL ESTELLE	110301	HISTORY III	F (43)	4
114463K	ZOELLER	CHRISTOPHER HANS	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS	5
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 29						
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REGISTRATION (ACADEMIC)						

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 2

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PW blast in bitter debate on SADF

254

~~257~~

RDM 26/3/80

By HELEN ZILLE, Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE special Debate on the Defence Force's alleged strategy to interfere with the parliamentary process turned into the most bitter debate this session yesterday when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, unleashed his wrath on the Press and the official Opposition.

Mr Botha came within a hairsbreadth of being ejected from the House during an explosive outburst in which he accused the Opposition of being "cowardly".

The Speaker, Mr J J Loots, ordered Mr Botha to withdraw the remark, and after remonstrating, he did so.

Mr Botha rejected the Opposition's call for a Select Committee to investigate the SADF's covert plan to "nullify" the opposition attack on the Government during the Budget Debate on the Defence Vote

Describing the document outlining the plan as "a minor error by certain officers", Mr Botha hit out at the Sunday Times for publishing the document and accused the editor of the newspaper, Mr Tertius Myburgh, of encouraging "draft-dodging"

He said "This debate should never have taken place, and the Sunday Times, which is serving the country's enemies, should never have been allowed to publish the document"

In reply, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik Van Zyl Slabbert, said he hoped he would never sink to the level on which the Prime Minister had debated the issue

Dr Slabbert repeated his call for a parliamentary Select Committee to investigate the Defence Force's strategy to counter the opposition during the debate on the Defence Vote

The Opposition could not accept a purely departmental inquiry, because it was not an independent inquiry — it did not have to report to Parliament

The Defence Force plan showed a "deplorable ignorance and contempt" for the working of the parliamentary system. The Defence Force was the servant of all political parties, and had no role to play in politics, Dr Slabbert said

Winnie signs petition

Political Reporter

MRS NOMZAMO Winnie Mandela yesterday joined about 15 000 other people when she signed a petition for the release of her husband, Mr Nelson Mandela, and other political prisoners

Mrs Mandela, who is banished to Brandfort in the Free State, signed the petition at the office of her attorney in Johannesburg.

Breakfast Qup

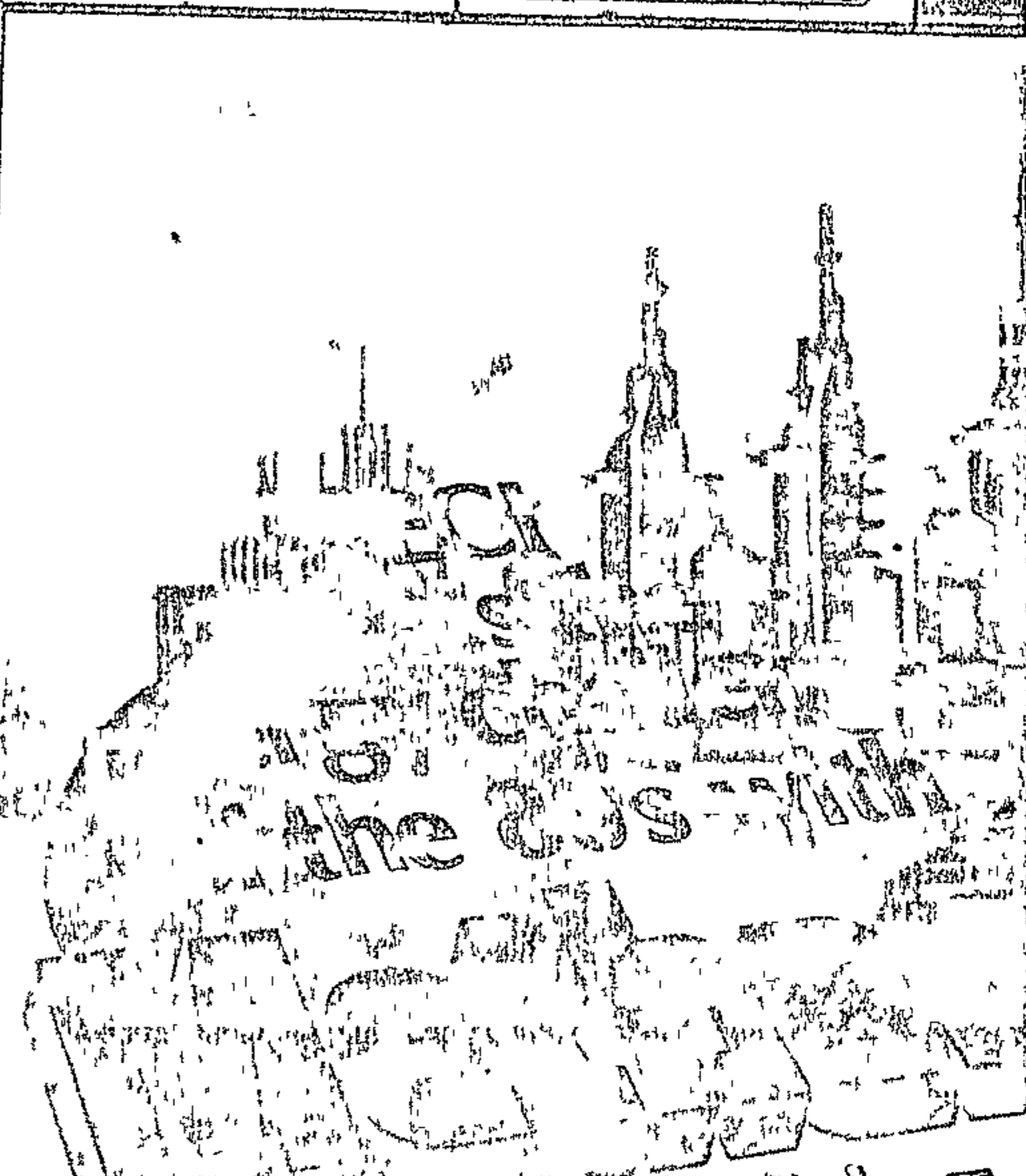


"You're going to nullify who?"

is busy knitting the first garments
aby now."

Picture DANIE COETZER
© Rand Daily Mail

catch foiled
suicide
rat poison
pills as I
my mouth
she was unfit to have the
baby
Kobie was taken to the
Universitas Hospital in
Bloemfontein. She was pre-



RDM

26/3/80

254

"If the image is created that the Defence Force is simply the National Party in uniform, this country will split from top to bottom," Dr Slabbert said

Legitimate opponents of the Government were being treated as enemies of the State, Dr Slabbert charged

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, and the leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, did not support Dr Slabbert's call for a Select Committee

They said they would await the outcome of the departmental investigation.

Mr Harry Schwarz, chief Opposition spokesman on Defence, asked why there had been no statement on the matter from the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan

The Prime Minister said that to the best of his knowledge and that of General Malan no other such documents existed General Malan had first heard of the document last week

© During the debate, the Prime Minister announced the appointment of the Defence Force board of inquiry into the document The former Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral Hugo Biermann, will preside

© See Pages 2, 4

Defence Force Board of Inquiry

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On 26/3/80

THE ASSEMBLY — The Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, yesterday announced the appointment of a Defence Force Board of Inquiry into the distribution of a document circulated by the Defence Force to take steps to nullify attacks on him.

Speaking in a snap debate on the issue, called by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, Mr. Botha said the board would be under the presidency of Admiral H. H. Biermann.

Other senior officers would also serve on the board.

He said a select committee, as called for by Dr. Slabbert, was unnecessary since a Parliamentary committee could not take disciplinary steps against Defence Force officers whom it was alleged, were involved in the matter.

The inquiry would take place in terms of the Defence Act.

Mr. Botha said he did not wish to elaborate on what he had said yesterday about the document, other than that there were three paragraphs in it which, in his view, could not be approved.

After attacking the attitudes adopted by Dr. Slabbert and Mr. Harry Schwarz (FFP, Yeville), Mr. Botha said:

"I am not going to allow a witch-hunt to take place in the Defence Force in South Africa. A witch-hunt is taking place here against senior Defence Force officers — men who fight against our enemies and communism."

He would not allow cheap politics to be used against officers of the Force.

In an earlier remark, Mr. Botha said Dr. Slabbert had the habit of storming into a debate and of lending his ears to others.

"I want to warn him. They are going to break you just like your predecessor." — Sapa

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STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
135656C	EAATJES	EDUARD STEPHANUS	116120	DRAMA I	F	135656C
154249M	COPIOV	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	116120	DRAMA I	F	154249M
156762L	KRUSKAL	MEGAN	116120	DRAMA I	UP	156762U
162343K	MILITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	116120	DRAMA I	UP	162343K
154826P	SAMUELS	ANDRE CURTID	116120	DRAMA I	F	154826P
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS						5
----- DEAN ----- REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC) -----						

61 59 57 55 53 51 49 47 45 43 41 39 37 35 33 31 29 27 25 23 21 19 17 15 13 11 9 7 5 3 1 08

Inquiry won't see SADF's

secret plan

Staff Reporter

MR JUSTICE M T Steyn does not intend recalling Major-General Phillip Pretorius to give evidence before the Commission of Inquiry into Press reporting on Defence and Police matters

Nor will he call for the top-secret Psychological Action Plan that Gen Pretorius designed to help the Government "nullify" Opposition arguments in the forthcoming Defence Budget debate in Parliament

Speaking from Pretoria, Judge Steyn said he had been aware of the existence of the Pretorius Plan while he was collecting evidence in public hearings throughout the country, but had not been given a copy

"No, no copy was handed in to the commission, and I do not have a copy"

Asked if he would call for the report now that its existence was public knowledge, Judge Steyn replied

"From what I have read about the plan, it does not fall within the terms of reference of my commission"

The commission had closed its public hearings and he regarded the evidence-gathering aspect of the commission's work complete

"However, I will, of course, take note of the report"

Asked what he meant by "take note" of the report, he replied "I have heard about it, so I cannot ignore it"

Press inquiry: what the General wanted

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

MAJOR-GENERAL Phillip Pretorius, the Defence Force's Director-General Civic Action, was the leader of the SADF team which gave evidence before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into Press Reporting of Defence Force and Police Matters

Part of his evidence was given in camera because "certain evidence would endanger national security" if it were heard in public, he told the commission on January 14

Among Gen Pretorius' recommendations to the commission were

- That in the "climate of threat against South Africa the commission should investigate the implications of a total

ban on reporting of Defence matters. If such a ban were imposed, a new agreement between the Minister of Defence and the Newspaper Press Union should form the basis for determining what information would be released to the Press.

- That the NPU should become a statutory body. The implication of this is that any publication which was not a member of the NPU (such as the HNP organ, Die Afrikaaner) would be totally prohibited from publishing anything about the SADF.

- That the maximum penalties for infringement of the Defence Act should be raised so as to change the present fine of R1 000 to R5 000 and the term of imprisonment from five to eight years.

- That the onus of proof in prosecutions under the crucial Section 118 of the Act should be shifted from the SADF to the accused publication and

- It should be made possible for an edition of a publication, including a newspaper, to be banned

CHRIS MARAIS reports that when a spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria was asked whether the Directorate of Public Relations in the SADF lay under the mantle of Civic Action and what had happened to the complaints office formerly headed by Brigadier Cius Smith, he replied

At this stage we cannot comment on the internal workings of the SADF

Qoboza hits SADF plan

Staff Reporter

THE EDITOR of Post newspaper, Mr Percy Qoboza, is "very very angry" that Defence Force generals could think black newspapermen so naive that they could be used to further the aims of the SADF

In an interview yesterday, Mr Qoboza said the details of the top-secret Pretorius Plan — the Psychological Action Plan aimed at nullifying the Opposition attack in the Defence Budget debate and at silencing criticism of the armed forces — had made him "hopping mad"

He was particularly angered by the plan's priority target of

countering poor recruiting of blacks, coloureds and Asians for the infantry

Target One reads, in part "A Press visit to 21 Battalion is to be arranged. If possible Post is to be involved"

Mr Qoboza said "That reference to using black newspapers, in particular, makes me angry. It makes me angry to think that anybody could think us so naive that they could use us to further their aims"

Last year he was invited, on two occasions, to visit 21 Battalion (the black battalion) in the Operational Area. He turned down both invitations

A bit before that they tried to get Aggrey Klaaste (Post's News Editor) to visit 21 Battalion, but he could not go

"Then a few weeks ago they invited a reporter to visit the battalion. He went, and we published an account of his visit in late February," he said

However, he would not allow any of his staff to write propaganda stories showing the SADF in a good light. Any story published in Post was rated on its news value, he said

"In future, they will have to give me a very, very good excuse to publish stories about the armed forces," he said

SYMBOL	13110
F	1356540
F	154249M
UP	156762U
UP (50)	162343X
UP	154425P

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

POST

3-9
PERIODIC ENCLIPLOYA
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

'What's up with Defence Force?'

(254) (327)

RDM 26/3/80

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The fundamental right in Parliament was to oppose and the central task of the Defence Force was to defend that right of opposition, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert said in the House yesterday.

Dr Slabbert said that if the Defence Force was monitoring opposition tactics and manipulating the mass media to nullify attacks on the Prime Minister, "then the legitimately elected Opposition in this Parliament is being treated like an enemy of the State."

He was introducing a snap debate under the adjournment rule to call for a select committee of Parliament to investigate a document allegedly circulated by the Defence Force to take steps to nullify attacks on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in the coming Budget debate on the Defence Vote.

The document, Dr Slabbert said, contained statements which had direct implications on the working of, and respect for the Parliamentary system. The Opposition would be failing in its duty if it had not asked for the debate.

It was good that the Prime Minister and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, had dissociated themselves from the document. The document said it was undesirable that certain matters be exploited by the opposition to the detriment of the Government, that opposition tactics in coming weeks be watched and that sensitive matters touched on should be drawn to the attention of heads of personnel.

"These statements reflect a contempt for the workings of the Parliamentary system and this must be viewed as a matter of urgent public importance," Dr Slabbert said.

The Prime Minister had appointed a one-man commission to report to him and that was good "But not good enough."



Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert
... a most disturbing incident

he said. "This is not only an internal departmental matter at issue. It involves the relationship between the Defence Force and Parliament."

"Every member has an interest in what is reported. The Prime Minister had a justifiably proud record as a successful Minister of Defence who had kept politics out of the Defence Force, as well as in matters of promotion."

"The Prime Minister has kept politics out of the Defence Force, but the Defence Force allegedly does not want to keep out of politics," Dr Slabbert said.

It in fact sought to promote the interests of one party, the Government, against the Opposition.

"This is the most dangerous and divisive development imaginable. If an image is created that the Defence Force is simply the National Party in uniform, this country will split from top to bottom. Not only between white and white, but between black and white as well."

This danger in itself was enough justification for a Parliamentary select committee.

When, as is alleged, the opposition's tactics are watched by the Defence Force and the mass media is manipulated in order to nullify opposition attacks on the Government and the Prime Minister, then the rightfully elected opposition in

this Parliament is being treated as an enemy of the State.

"This will create a totally untenable situation. The Defence Force is the servant of all parties in this Assembly, that is its constitutional position."

"If there is the slightest possibility that the Defence Force does not understand or disregards this, then it is the duty of this House to investigate," Dr Slabbert said.

It was a duty of the House towards the taxpayer as well. The Prime Minister had repeatedly pointed out that a total national strategy was required to ward off the total onslaught against the country.

"If the possibility exists that there are responsible people in the Defence Force who see their role in this total strategy to nullify opposition criticism against the Prime Minister then it changes to a totalitarian strategy."

"A fundamental Parliamentary right, at least for whites is opposition in this House. A central task of the Defence Force is to defend that right of opposition against violent change to ensure peaceful constitutional change in our country."

"When there is the slightest hint of a possibility that the Defence Force not only fails to protect the right of opposition, but knowingly ignores it, then this House must investigate the possibility of such an attitude

and eradicate it. "The question arises. To what extent does the Defence Force grant a Parliamentary opposition a right to exist? What will be the extent of tolerance for the advancement and success of such an Opposition?"

"These questions cannot be left unanswered by this House because its integrity is affected most deeply."

The Opposition in no way questioned the integrity of the former Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H H Biermann, who had been appointed to head the inquiry.

"We accept his bona fides. However, such a one-man inquiry is inadequate because it has the nature of a purely departmental inquiry. It is not an independent inquiry. Admiral Biermann is a former head of the department he has to investigate."

"It also does not have to report to Parliament. The report simply goes to the Prime Minister who exercises his discretion."

The fact that both the Prime Minister and his Deputy Minister of Defence had been ignorant of the document's existence and dissociated themselves from it raised the question whether more ministerial attention should not be devoted to that department.

"The time appears to be ripe to make this portfolio the responsibility of one Cabinet Minister."

The Prime Minister had committed himself to clean administration since taking office.

"It is the responsibility of Parliament to assist him in this by means of a select committee to investigate what is undoubtedly one of the most disturbing and potentially disruptive incidents concerning the Defence Force in decades," Dr Slabbert said. — Sapa

STU13-9	13110	RE-FOR	SAS	DIPLOMA	STU 10	SURVAYE	13555-0	154219	CO P107	15470211	1623456	21.12	1540262	TOTY
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'SA connection' bank in financial trouble

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The bank which played the key negotiating role in a South African investment in arms developer, Space Research Corporation, is in grave financial trouble

Shares in First Pennsylvania Corporation have slumped from over R13 to R4 and rumours are sweeping Wall Street that only a rescue operation by the Federal Reserve system will save it from collapse

The Philadelphia-based bank is the oldest and biggest in Pennsylvania, with assets of more than R7-million

Several of its officials have

been subpoenaed to testify before a Federal Grand Jury, investigating charges that Space Research violated the arms embargo by selling South Africa long-range shells worth R40-million, and a gun system to go with them

Recently it was disclosed that First Penn helped arrange the purchase of 20% of Space Research by Space Capital International, identified as a front for South African cash

Mr John Bunting, First Penn's chairman and chief executive at the time, resigned his posts late last year and sold his many thousands of personal shares just before the decline

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 2

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 2

15026

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
15026	H.A./LL.H.						
133011C	SCHWEITZER	ANTONY GIDEON	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(61)	133011C
134965J	SVITH	ROBERT TRAVERS	105104	LATIN I	F	(41)	134965B
135195B	SMUTS	PETER W-F-S-I-F-P	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	IUP	(54)	135195B
100311J	SWYLAN	GRAHAM THEODORE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	IUP	(51)	100311J
132288K	SOMMERBERG	GRAHAM JOHN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	UP	(66)	132288K
138545T	STRAUSS	JENNIFER SUSANNE	105104	LATIN I	UP	(62)	138545T
133262A	TEE	RICHARD JOHN	105104	LATIN I	F	(47)	133262A
139650U	THUMAS	HELEN CAREA	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		139650U
101563V	WILLERS	JOHAN MARITZ	105104	LATIN I	F	(40)	101563V

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 28

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UOCT

It's a military-style move, says Schwarz

THE ASSEMBLY — The Defence Force had launched a "military-style, no-holds-barred" operation against the opposition, using taxpayers' money, Mr Harry Schwarz, the official Opposition's chief spokesman on Defence matters said in the House yesterday.

"In this operation the opposition has been identified as the enemy and the aim is for the Prime Minister to come out on top in the debate on the Defence Vote in the Budget," he said in the special debate on a document issued by the Defence Force.

There was no question of "wrong" or "unfortunate" wording in the document, as

ment personality".
On the face of it the document did not only emanate from the office of the Chief of the Defence Force, but it stated that copies had been circulated to the Chief of the Army and the Chief of the Air Force.

fact that people have to think up an operation like this in order to deal with the opposition to assist the Prime Minister.

The document also showed that top military personnel confessed their duty to the people and the state with an allegiance to a particular political party.

"Senior military men are clearly prepared to play a political role where there may be attacks on a leading Government."

It came about as a result of calculation. It talks of 'monitoring opposition tactics as they develop' and of finding 'vulnerabilities'.

The document stated all actions taken had to be "well considered and circumspect".

One thing was clear from the document "I think the Prime Minister should be concerned. The effectiveness of the opposition is demonstrated by the

some Government spokesman had said. The document itself headed 'Psychological Action Plan Defence Budget Debate with the stated aim 'to nullify the opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget debate," proved this.

The document was signed by a senior officer and purported to come from the office of the chief of the SADF himself. "This is not a casual circula-

In the six weeks since the date on the document, nobody had stated they had seen it or that they had reported its existence to the Prime Minister.

"The military appears to be acting in utter disregard of the fact that opposition supporters serve in the Defence Force."

"What needs to be established beyond all question is that the Defence Force serves the country, not a political party," he said.



Dr CONNIE MULDER
... it was not my fault



Mr P W Botha
... not accepted blame



Dr ANDRIES TREURNICHT
... blamed his department

RESULTS IN FIVE
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TUDENTS

The Cape Times

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1980

259

A little mistake?

THE CRISP issue in the defence controversy debated urgently in Parliament yesterday evening is this: There exists *prima facie* evidence that at least some senior quarters in the SADF see that institution as the National Party in uniform. That strikes at the basis of the South African system. Now there are assurances from the prime minister and others that this was simply an error by some less-senior officer or other. But the document was issued on the highest authority, from the office of the chief of the SADF, and was lying around for six weeks before anyone became sensitive about it — and only that happened when the Sunday Times had the courage to publish it.

The basic case still requires answer, and will remain at the door of Mr P W Botha until it is answered. In his bellicose and intemperate showing in the debate, he failed to convince anyone that opposition charges are groundless. Though conceding that he disagreed with three statements in the document, he spent most of his time hurling abuse, questioning motives, attacking the press and unsuccessfully trying to present the controversy as a witch-hunt against

the SADF. It is most regrettable that Mr Botha is not prepared to have a parliamentary inquiry as requested — for it is Parliament's rights which are at stake. So the more limited Biermann inquiry will sit, and it is essential that full details, including evidence, should be disclosed to the public.

The authorities must now effectively demonstrate that they are prepared to root out this type of thinking in the SADF. And a rider must be added: Co-operation works two ways. Mr Botha has chronicled all the steps taken while he has been minister of defence to inform and guide the opposition and the press. But this is not done to please the opposition and the press. It is done because the government knows it relies on non-Nationalist South Africa to defend and die for this country. *And that co-operation must be earned, and won.* The defence document struck at the very basis of this co-operation, indicating that powerful people in the SADF are prepared to try to manipulate and exploit a willing opposition and press to serve the interests of the National Party. That is no basis for co-operation, and the sooner the government gets that message, the better.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13010	BACHELOR OF ARTS	YEAR : 1				3
STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	
160942M	FOLLETT	MARGARET JANE	107101	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	(51)	160942M
157568V	FRIEDLANDER	RAE DEVORA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	157568V
1502960	GAKISGH	SONYA IRENE	115102	FINANCIAL INTENSIVE	F	1502960
15A290E	GARNETT	DIANNE SYBELLE	905101 911101	CHEMISTRY IA CH-102 MATHEMATICS I M102	ABS	15A290E
15A026V	GEFFIN	BENITA	109102	HEAVEN INTENSIVE	F	15A026V

UP	(55)	1	154362K
UP	(55)	1	153981W
3NX	(55)	1	155173R
UP	(55)	1	159186D
UP	(60)	1	158211U
ABS	(50)	7	153855J
UP	(50)	1	162285X
3NX	(49)	1	161662V
UP	(50)	1	162109F
3NX	(65)	1	155641A
ABS	(50)	1	115954M
UP	(50)	1	159604H
UP	(48)	1	161491J
F	(37)	1	152126E
ABS	(57)	1	155720L
ABS	(59)	1	152009J
ABS	(56)	1	155148P

UJGT

WITHOUT mincing words, it can be said that the "political" Defence Force document, which came to light, is proof of a gross error of judgment. It is well that Mr P W Botha in his capacity as Prime Minister and as Minister of Defence, as well as the Deputy Minister of Defence, have dissociated themselves entirely and so soon from it and ordered an investigation.

While it is accepted that each department has the right to prepare itself against criticism from whoever, certain passages in the document are not only formulated in a clumsy and ill-considered way — the tendency of parts is completely inexcusable.

To the Opposition and its English-language mouthpieces it must have come like manna from the sky, and it must be accepted that they will not be able to withstand the temptation to make propaganda about it to their hearts content. Yet we would like to express the hope that in this matter there will not be such reckless conduct that it will harm the healthy spirit and the sound group relations in the Defence Force. What has been built up through the years must not be allowed to be damaged by a single unfortunate incident.

The leakage of the document shows that certain people in the

from the Burger

CT 26/3/80 (254)
An incident

Defence Force are ready to reveal this kind of evidence. But then it also proves how isolated this case is. Something of this nature has not come to light in many years.

The truth is that Mr Botha, since he took over the department in 1966, has striven, just like his predecessor, Mr J J Fouché, to keep politics out of the Defence Force and get the full cooperation of every group in all sorts of ways. In this they succeeded visibly.

We notice that the English-language afternoon newspaper, in Cape Town expresses a sorrowful hope that the events will not shock as it ought to. In our opinion the chief reason for this is that most people realize that they have to do here with an exceptional incident that is totally in contrast with what happens in the Defence Force in practice.

In practice the Defence Force has risen above politics. That is where we hope it will be allowed to stay.

PARLIAMSHIP	INATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	URSEL	CHARLES PETER	MBER OF STUDENTS
	YEAR : 1			118101	118101	2

Some soldiers may get less pay

Defence Reporter

THE PAY of part-time servicemen who also receive their full salaries while in uniform might be reduced in future, according to the annual report of the Public Service Commission.

If this happens it means the end of a welcome unofficial bonus for many servicemen, most of them civil servants or local government employees, who have been enjoying the best of both financial worlds.

Most employers make up the difference between the military and civilian salaries of employees called up for service. The public service, and some private employers, however, pay workers their full civilian salaries, regardless of what they receive from the Defence Force.

Pay rises

Thanks to pay rises for non-regular and part-time servicemen in recent years, this involves substantial amounts in some cases.

An unmarried national serviceman now receives 75 percent of the minimum salary notch paid to his Permanent Force equivalent, while married national servicemen and trained Commando and Citizen Force members receive the full minimum. All are also entitled to a camp allowance of several rands a day while in the operational area.

EXAMINATION RE
STU13-9
MISCELLANEOUS ARTS
STUD NO SURNAME
152327Y VAN DER MERWE
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUD

DEAN

UCT

CT

Slabbert

Botha in

angry row

Political Correspondent

THE ROW over the apparent involvement of the South African Defence Force in party politics provoked one of the most heated exchanges in parliament this year between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert.

PM ordered to withdraw remark

YESTERDAY'S special debate in parliament on the South African Defence Force and politics led to exchanges between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and the Speaker, Mr J J Loots when Mr Loots said that Mr Botha was going too far and requested him to withdraw a remark.

Mr Botha who had said that he was not cowardly like the opposition, said he did not think this was going too far. He then said it was difficult to withdraw the remark but would do so because this was in accordance with the rules of the House.

When the Speaker said that

the prime minister, like any other member had to withdraw the remark unconditionally, Mr Botha did so.

Mr Botha who in previous debates has asked the Speaker to put a stop to opposition remarks while he was speaking, also protested that he was being given little protection from a barrage of opposition interjections. Mr Loots said he had called for order when interjections had been made.

While Mr Botha was being asked to withdraw the remark an opposition member called, 'throw him out' in a reference to opposition speakers who have been ordered out of the Assembly this session.

Yesterday's special debate ended with Mr Botha accusing Dr Slabbert of being despicable, of delivering a tirade, of dragging the Defence Force into politics and of charging in like a young rhino bull when he did not know the facts.

It is scandalous and he should be ashamed of his irresponsibility. Mr Botha said.

Dr Slabbert, in turn, said with controlled anger that the tone to which Mr Botha had lowered the debate was reprehensible and that he hoped he would never deal with Mr Botha on the level on which Mr Botha had treated him.

During Dr Slabbert's reply to the debate Mr Botha said "Now we understand each other."

He turned down Dr Slabbert's request for a parliamentary select committee investigation into a Defence Force document aimed at nullifying the opposition attack during next month's debate on the defence budget.

Mr Botha said that the inquiry under the former chief of the Defence Force, Admiral Hugo Biermann, was a board of inquiry on which other officers would serve.

Mr Botha did not reply to opposition requests for the board's report to be tabled in parliament, but launched an attack on the Progressive Federal Party for 'exaggerating' the matter and on the Sunday Times for publishing a classified document.

He disclosed that the board's terms of reference would include establishing how the document had reached unauthorized persons.

He accused the Sunday Times of not having the decency to approach him for comment of scandalous behaviour in failing to protect the Defence Force and of serving the country's enemies.

This document was published for one purpose only — to encourage refusal to do national service, he said.

Mr Botha dissociated himself in particular from three paragraphs in the document, which he called "an error of judgment by one or two officers — and they are not senior officers."

The Prime Minister
Mr P W Botha

1	STUD NO	13010
2	SURNAME	RACHELOR OF ARTS
3	EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS	
4	YEAR	1
5	AS AT	29 02 80
6	PAGE	2
7	STU13-9	
8	13010	
9		
10		

48	156415R
50	162710Z
52	161480X
54	155963T
56	152866J
58	157359T
60	159744K
62	
64	
66	

CT 26/3/80

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The paragraphs contradicted Defence Force instructions and were a matter for a Defence Force inquiry

Parliament had no powers to judge Defence Force officers or take disciplinary steps against them, he said. He would not allow a witch-hunt against senior officers entrusted with defending the country against communism.

Dr Slabbert said in reply that the opposition had every right to call for a parliamentary investigation, as the document concerned the workings of parliament, not the internal problems of the Defence Force.

"I never suggested there should not be internal disciplinary steps in the Defence Force but it is our right as members who are involved, and the prime minister has not given one good reason why there should not be a select committee."

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, supported Dr Slabbert's views on the workings of parliament and on keeping the Defence Force out of politics, but not the call for a select committee.

Although the document was 'stupid, clumsy and idiotic' and could harm Defence Force morale and motivation, parliament should await Admiral Biermann's report before deciding if its rights had been infringed and whether action was warranted.

The leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wilby, also said that a decision should depend on the Defence Force inquiry, but criticized the Sunday Times for publishing the document.

254 ~~257~~

JCT

SADF action on Opposition likened to 'army operation'

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The action against the Opposition as outlined in a Defence Force document was mounted like a military operation, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville) said yesterday.

Speaking in the special snap debate on the document, he said it was a military-style operation in which the Opposition had been identified as the enemy.

This was a political exercise embarked upon by the Defence Force with taxpayers' money, Mr Schwarz said.

The "enemy" was to be monitored and the object to be protected was the

Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The aim of the operation was to ensure that the Prime Minister would "come out on top" in the Budget debate on the Defence Vote.

SIGNIFICANT

Mr Schwarz said that significant aspects of the document included:

- That it came from the office of the Chief of the Defence Force.

- That it was a psychological action plan for "creating the right climate" and not a plan to correct faults or to collect information.

- The plan provided for the monitoring of Opposition tactics.

- It was not a casual circular but came about as a result of calculated investigation and decisions. It stated among other things that "the most vulnerable targets have been identified and appropriate actions decided upon."

CONFUSION.

Mr Schwarz said that the document demonstrated the effectiveness of the Opposition, because no one would mount an operation of this nature with the manpower and money involved to deal with an ineffective Opposition.

It demonstrated also a confusion in the minds of top military men between their duty to the State and its people and their allegiance to the political Government in control.

Mr Schwarz said that so far not a word had been heard from the Chief of the Defence Force as to his involvement in the affair.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
14210 B.A./PERFORMERS DIP (SPEECH & DRAMA) YEAR : 1

PAGE 1

AS AT 29 02 80

FIRST NAMES

SURNAME

DESCRIPTION

SYMBOL

14210

152337J MAGEOLA
1523660 POGROUND

DUMILE

116120

DRAMA I

ARS

152337J

JENNIFER SOLANGE

115101

FRENCH I

F (45)

1523660

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

DEAN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
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STUD NO	SUR NAME	FIRST NAMES
154230R	ARR	HANS-EMIL
157795R	BARRETT	MICHAEL CONRAN
153562Q	HUCHIASKY	GLENN FRUIC
156581X	COHEN	PETER DAVID
155002F	COOPER	INGRA
157855G	DE KOCK	RODNEY JAMES
154395A	GAREYER	NADINE
155623Y	FISHER	MICHAEL ALEX
150100G	GIRWALA	DEEPEKA
158714F	GORJUN	STEPHEN MIT
158503L	HARRCASTLE	JUSTIN ERAN
058176W	HARPIES	ROGER EZKA
115449N	HENRICKS	ROBIN ARING
159727R	KAME-BERIAN	DIANA LOUIS
162529H	KEAY	EDWARD WALLE
161080M	LEWIN	MERVYN BERN
157638A	MAMATEY	NAZEEM
155155X	MCQUEEN	STEPHEN
1565647	MEIRING	WAYNE BRADLE
153752X	MORRIS	WAYNE MILES
158337E	NIEHAN	ILSE
154745B	POTTS	MOHAMED FAIQ
156056B	RUSIN	JONATHAN GRAY
154272M	SHALALA	EDWARD BADOR
154933F	SWITCHER	LAUREN RENEER

COURSE DESCRIPTION

THE ASSEMBLY — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday he would not allow a "witch hunt" in the defence force. He rejected an Opposition call for a parliamentary select committee to investigate a military plan against the Opposition in Parliament.

In a tense debate, Mr Botha clashed angrily with the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, who insisted that the defence force was a servant of Parliament and of all parties in the Assembly, including the Opposition.

NO ANSWERS

The clash occurred during a 1 1/2-hour snap debate called by Dr Slabbert to discuss "a matter of public importance" and alleged defence force document setting out an action plan "to nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget debate".

In his reply to points raised in the debate, Mr Botha announced the appointment of a defence force board of inquiry into the source and distribution of the document.

Rejecting the official Opposition's call, Mr Botha said it was not a parliamentary matter "but a disciplinary matter within the military context."

During the debate Mr Botha failed to reply to key questions put by Dr Slabbert, and the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr W Vause Raw.

Unanswered questions from Dr Slabbert included:

- What right of existence is the defence force prepared to grant an opposition in Parliament?

- What progress and advancement by a parliamentary opposition will be tolerated by the defence force?

Unanswered questions from Mr Raw included:

- Have there been any other documents like the one under discussion that were previously distributed by the defence force?

- Were the chiefs of the defence force and senior officers at any time aware of the document under discussion, and if so, why did they not take immediate action?

Mr Botha accused the official opposition of seeking a "witch hunt" against defence force officers who were fighting against

South Africa's enemies and against the "communist onslaught."

He also denounced the Sunday Times, which had disclosed extracts from the alleged document, as "a nasty newspaper serving the enemies of South Africa."

In the final stages of his address, Mr Botha was called to order by the Speaker, Mr J J Loots, who asked him to withdraw the word "cowardly" which Mr Botha has used against the Opposition.

"BELITTLING"

Mr Botha said there were certain paragraphs in the document which could not be approved, but he associated himself wholeheartedly with the rest of the document.

The chief of the defence force had issued instructions for better recruitment of non-whites, that close attention be paid to the timely payment of soldiers, that the positive aspect of defence force training should be stressed, and that the defence force should employ everything in its power to combat subversion of national training.

"I associate myself with that," Mr Botha said.

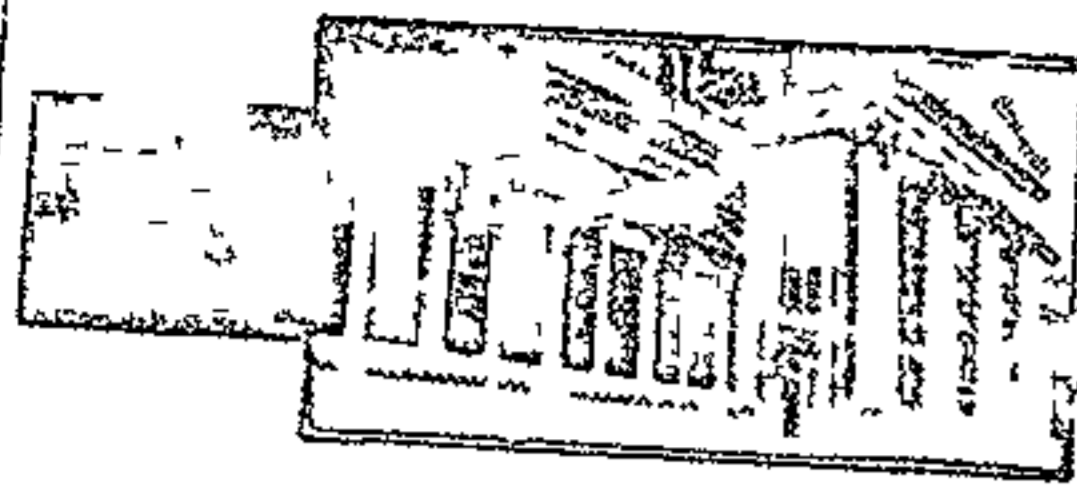
He said he could not associate himself with Opposition attacks aimed at "belittling" the defence force.

Rejecting the Opposition's request for a parliamentary select committee to investigate the affair, Mr Botha said Parliament did not have the right to take disciplinary action against officers of the defence force.

Dr Slabbert, in his reply to the debate, said he had not for one moment asked for disciplinary measures by a select committee.

PW: I will not allow 'witch hunt' in army

(254) 28/3/80



Parliament

Opposition 'seen as the enemy' - Schwarz

Parliamentary Staff

THE action against the Opposition as outlined in a Defence Force document was mounted like a military operation, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville) told the Assembly yesterday. Speaking in the special snap debate on the document, he said it was a military-style operation in which the Opposition had been identified as the enemy. This was a political exercise

embarked upon by the Defence Force with taxpayers' money, Mr Schwarz said.

The 'enemy' was to be monitored and the object to be protected was the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The aim of the operation was to ensure that the Prime Minister would 'come out on top' in the Budget debate on the Defence vote.

Mr Schwarz said significant

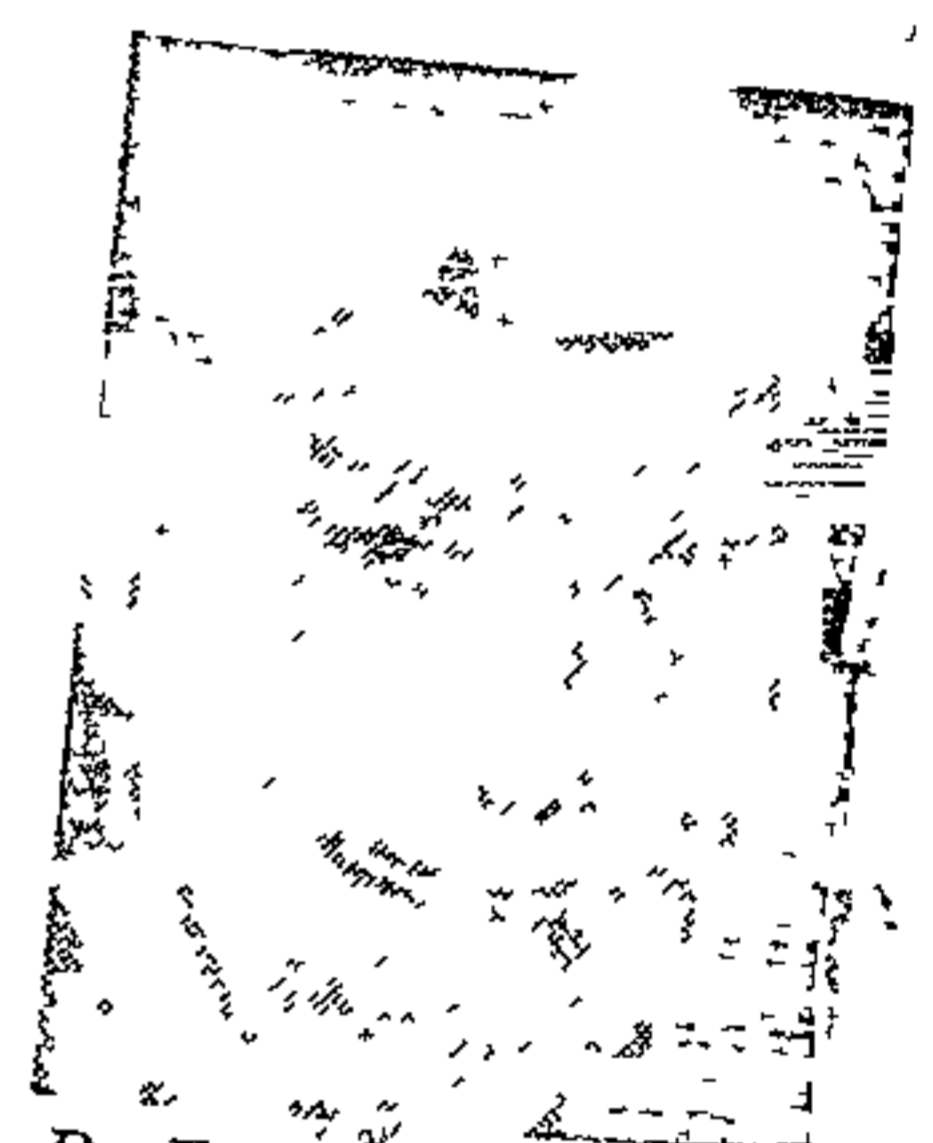
aspects of the document included

- ⊙ That it came from the office of the Chief of the Defence Force,
- ⊙ That it was a psychological action plan for 'creating the right climate' and not a plan to correct faults or to collect information,
- ⊙ The plan provided for the monitoring of opposition tactics, and
- ⊙ It was not a casual circular,

but came about as a result of calculated investigation and decisions. It stated among other things that 'the most vulnerable targets have been identified and appropriate actions decided upon'. Mr Schwarz said the document demonstrated the effectiveness of the Opposition, because no one would mount an operation of this nature with the manpower and money involved to deal with an ineffective opposition.

It's a witch hunt - Botha

Slabbert slams plan by military



Dr F van Zyl Slabbert

Warning on a NP in uniform

Parliamentary Staff

IF the South African Defence Force actively sought to promote the interest of one political party, this would be the most dangerous and divisive development imaginable, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert told Parliament yesterday.

If the image is created that the Defence Force is the National Party in uniform this country will split from top to bottom,' he said

Dr Slabbert was speaking during a 90-minute snap debate in the Assembly yesterday called to discuss the matter of national importance.

Dr Slabbert called for the appointment of a parliamentary select committee to investigate a proposed psychological action plan by the Defence Force to nullify the opposition's attack during the budget debate.

He said that the right to oppose was a fundamental parliamentary right and it was the duty of the Defence Force, which was a servant of Parliament and

therefore the opposition too, to defend and protect that right.

He said the involvement of the Defence Force in the party political arena blurred the basic distinction between legitimate opposition on the one hand and undermining activities and subversion on the other hand.

When as is alleged, the Defence Force is monitoring opposition tactics and the mass media are being manipulated to nullify attacks on the Government and the Prime Minister then the legitimately elected opposition in this Parliament is being treated like enemies of the State,' Dr Slabbert said

'This would result in a totally untenable situation. The Defence Force is the servant of all parties in the Assembly.'

While he welcomed the appointment of a one man commission to report to the Prime Minister, this was not good enough.

'This is not only an internal departmental matter at issue. It involves the relationship between the Defence Force and Parliament,' Dr Slabbert said.

PRIME MINISTER, Mr P W Botha, told the Assembly yesterday he would not allow a 'witch hunt' in the Defence Force. He rejected an Opposition call for a parliamentary select committee to investigate a military operation against the Opposition in Parliament.

In a tense debate, Mr Botha clashed angrily with the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, who said that the Defence Force was a servant of Parliament and of all parties in the Assembly, including the Opposition. A clash occurred during a 1 1/2-hour snap debate by Dr Slabbert to discuss 'a matter of public importance' - an alleged Defence Force document setting out an action plan 'to nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget debate'.

In his reply to points raised in the debate, the Prime Minister announced the appointment of a Defence Force inquiry into the source and distribution of the document.

Regarding the official Opposition's call, Mr Botha said it was not a parliamentary matter but 'a disciplinary matter within the military context'.

At the end of the debate, Mr Botha said he would reply to the questions put by Dr Slabbert and the leader

Select committee 'superfluous'

THE official Opposition was trying to detract from the South African Defence Force's image of political impartiality, Mr Z P le Roux, (NP, Pretoria West) said in the Assembly yesterday.

The fundamental issue at stake was whether the Defence Force should be dragged into the political arena or kept out of it, Mr le Roux said.

The Prime Minister had dissociated himself from the document, which had depoliticised the question and made a select committee of Parliament superfluous.

The former Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H H Biermann, was the most suitable man to investigate a matter concerning the internal affairs of the Defence Force.—Sapa.

ARCUS

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of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw.

Unanswered questions from Dr Slabbert included

① What right of existence is the Defence Force prepared to grant an Opposition in Parliament?

② What progress and advancement by a parliamentary Opposition will be tolerated by the Defence Force?

Unanswered questions from Mr Raw included.

① Have there been any other documents like the one under discussion that were previously distributed by the Defence Force?

② Were the chiefs of the Defence Force and senior officers at any time aware of the document under discussion, and if so, why did they not take immediate action?

Mr Botha accused the official Opposition of seeking a 'witch hunt' against Defence Force officers who were fighting against South Africa's enemies and against the 'Communist onslaught'

The Prime Minister also denounced the Johannesburg Sunday Times, which had disclosed extracts from the alleged document, as 'a nasty newspaper serving the enemies of South Africa'

In the final stages of his address, Mr Botha was called to order by the Speaker, Mr J J Loots,



Mr Vause Raw

who asked him to withdraw the word 'cowardly' which Mr Botha has used against the Opposition.

Mr Botha said there were certain paragraphs in the document which could not be approved, but he associated himself wholeheartedly with the rest of the document

The Chief of the Defence Force has issued instructions for better recruitment of blacks that close attention be paid to the timeous payment of soldiers, that the positive aspect of Defence Force training should be stressed, and that the Defence Force should employ everything in its power to combat subversion of national training.

'I associate myself with that,' Mr Botha said

He said he could not associate himself with Opposition attacks aimed at 'belittling' the Defence Force.

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3/27

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Opposition apparently seen as state's enemies — Slabbert

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The fundamental right in Parliament as to oppose and the central task of the Defence Force was to defend that right of opposition, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said here yesterday.

Dr Slabbert said that the Defence Force was monitoring Opposition tactics, manipulating the mass media to nullify attacks in the Prime Minister, then the legitimately elected Opposition in this Parliament is being treated like enemies of the state.

He was introducing a snap debate under the adjournment rule to call for a select committee of Parliament to investigate a document allegedly circulated by the Defence Force to take steps to nullify attacks on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in the coming Budget debate or the Defence vote.

The document Dr Slabbert said, contained statements which had direct implications of the working and respect for the parliamentary system.

The Opposition would be failing in its duty if it had not asked for the debate.

It was good that the Prime Minister and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee had disassociated themselves from the document.

The document said it was undesirable that certain matters be

exploited by the Opposition to the detriment of the government, that Opposition tactics in coming weeks be watched and that sensitive matters touched on should be drawn to the attention of heads of personnel.

These statements reflect a contempt for the workings of the parliamentary system and this must be viewed as a matter of urgent public importance, Dr Slabbert said.

The Prime Minister had appointed a one-man commission to report to him and that was good. But not good enough.

This is not only an internal departmental matter at issue. It involves the relationship between the Defence Force and Parliament.

Every member has an interest in what is reported.

The Prime Minister had a justifiably proud record as a successful Minister of Defence who had kept politics out of the Defence Force as well as in the system of promotion.

The Prime Minister has kept politics out of the Defence Force, but the Defence Force allegedly does not want to keep out of politics, Dr Slabbert said.

It in fact sought to promote the interests of one party the government, against the Opposition.

This is the most dangerous and divisive development in the

able. If an image is created that the Defence Force is simply the National Party in uniform this country will split from top to bottom. Not only between white and white, but between black and white as well.

This danger in itself was enough justification for a parliamentary select committee.

When as is alleged, the Opposition's tactics are watched by the Defence Force and the mass media is manipulated in order to nullify Opposition attacks on the government and the Prime Minister, then the rightfully elected Opposition in this Parliament is being treated as an enemy of the state.

This will create a totally untenable situation. The Defence Force is the servant of all parties in this Assembly, that is its constitutional position.

If there is the slightest possibility that the Defence Force does not understand or disregard this, then it is the duty of this House to investigate, Dr Slabbert said.

It was a duty of the House towards the taxpayer as well.

The Prime Minister had repeatedly pointed out that a total national strategy was required to ward off the total onslaught against the country.

If the possibility exists that there are responsible people in the

Defence Force who see their role in this total strategy to nullify Opposition criticism against the Prime Minister, then it changes to a totalitarian strategy.

A fundamental parliamentary right, at least for whites, is to defend that right of opposition against violent change to ensure opposition in this House. A central task of the Defence Force is to defend that right of opposition against violent change to ensure peaceful constitutional change in our country.

When there is the slightest hint of a possibility that the Defence Force not only fails to protect that right (of opposition) but knowingly ignores it, then this House must investigate the possibility of such an attitude and eradicate it.

The question arises: To what extent does the Defence Force grant a parliamentary opposition a right to exist? What will be the extent of tolerance for the advancement and success of such an opposition?

These questions cannot be left unanswered by this House because its integrity is affected most deeply.

The Opposition in no way questioned the integrity of the former Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H H Biermann, who had been appointed to head the inquiry.

We accept his bone fides. However, such a one-man inquiry is inadequate because it has the nature of a purely departmental

inquiry. It is not an independent inquiry, Admiral Biermann is a former head of the department he has to investigate.

It also does not have to report to Parliament. The report simply goes to the Prime Minister who exercises his discretion.

We must keep the Defence Force above suspicion. We cannot allow it to become a divisive issue in the problems facing our society. It must be a source and symbol of unity and division.

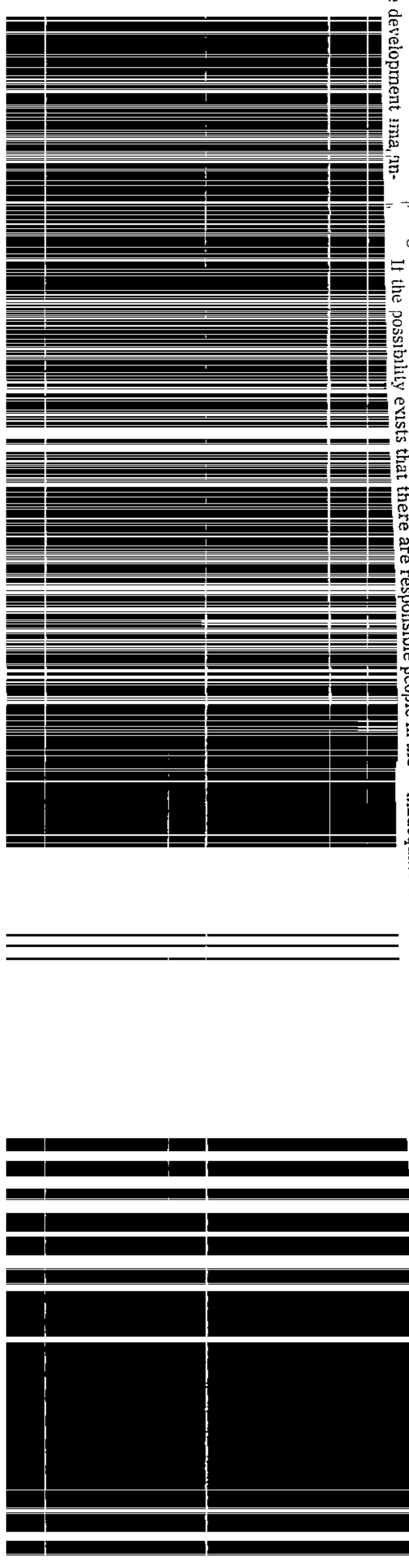
The fact that both the Prime Minister and his Deputy Minister of Defence had been ignorant of the document's existence and dissociated themselves from it raised the question whether the ministerial attention should not be devoted to that department.

The time appears to be ripe to make this portfolio the responsibility of one Cabinet minister.

The Prime Minister had committed himself to clean administration since taking office.

It is the responsibility of Parliament to assist him in this means of a select committee to investigate what is undoubtedly one of the most disturbing and potentially disruptive incidents concerning the Defence Force in decades, Dr Slabbert said.

Sapa



Anyone can 'call on ^{ARGUS} SABC to ^{26/3/80} help aims' ²⁶⁹ ²⁵⁴

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Any person or body can call on the SABC to further its aims, the director-general of SABC, Dr Jan Schutte, said here. ³²⁷

Dr Schutte said this on television news in response to allegations that the SABC collaborated with the Defence Force to bolster the public image of the military.

He confirmed that SABC-TV was preparing five more documentaries about life in the Defence Force.

Since the introduction of television the SABC had always tried to inform the public about various aspects of life in South Africa, including the economy, health, fuel saving and the working of the SADF with the accent on national service.

ORIENTATION

Dr Schutte said the SABC had many orientation meetings with various organisations including the Defence Force.

He could not remember if top officials of SABC-TV had a meeting with General Phillip Pretorius and members of the General Staff in 1978, but said SABC would have

neglected its duty to the public if it has not had a meeting with the SADF since 1978.

Dr Schutte did not deny an allegation in The Star on Monday that producers at SABC-TV had been told openly that they had to make 'propaganda' for the Defence Force.

FILMS SCREENED

Films in English on the Defence Force that have been screened by SABC-TV are:

In Their Hand, 1976 (on the Navy), A War of Waiting, 1976, Those Who Serve, 1977 (Four programme series).

Documentary films that are being prepared are Life on the Border, The Infantryman, The New Navy, and Their Frontier The Sea.

Afrikaans films that have been screened are Brug 14, 1976, Opdrag, 1977 (series of 10 programmes), Geskiedenis van die SA Lugmag, 1979, Vuis vir Vrede, 1979, as well as various magazine programmes on aspects of military life.

ST 200	ST 201	ST 202	ST 203	ST 204	ST 205	ST 206	ST 207	ST 208	ST 209	ST 210	ST 211	ST 212	ST 213	ST 214	ST 215	ST 216	ST 217	ST 218	ST 219	ST 220
NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME
111002	110955	113701	113702	113703	113704	113705	113706	113707	113708	113709	113710	113711	113712	113713	113714	113715	113716	113717	113718	113719
DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE	DR J. S. SCHUTTE
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48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68

POST

Newspaper 'supports draft dodging'

ARGUS
26/3/80

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THE editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Tertius Myburgh, published a Defence Force document in order to encourage draft dodging, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in the Assembly yesterday.

'It is scandalous,' he commented in his reply to Opposition demands for a parliamentary select committee to investigate the origin of the document.

'An error of judgment by two officers, and they are not senior officers, is being blown up beyond all proportion, and our enemies are laughing at it,' Mr Botha said.

The document, published by the Sunday Times at the weekend, was allegedly aimed at Defence Force personnel nullifying Opposition attacks on the Prime Minister during the pending debate on the Defence Vote.

LEGAL ADVICE

'The Sunday Times had this document in its possession for several days,' Mr Botha said. They had been asked by a senior officer, who could not be accused of being a hired hand of the Government, not to publish it.

The document was not secret, it was confidential. But the newspaper had taken legal advice and had refused to adhere to his request.

Moreover, while well knowing where to contact him as Minister of Defence, the newspaper had not had the decency to approach him for comment.

'But let me tell you that when the editor of this Sunday Times, Mr Myburgh, comes to your office, butter does not melt in his mouth.'

Quotes

Parliamentary Staff

'IF the image is created that the Defence Force is simply the National Party in uniform, this country will split from top to bottom.' — Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the Leader of the Opposition.

'WHY is the Leader of the Opposition making such a fuss about a minor error?' — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

'WE must be careful not to get ourselves into a state of hysteria only to find that it was, not the Defence Force leadership that was responsible for this.' — Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party.

'THERE are newspapers in South Africa which do not seek the downfall of the Government — they seek the downfall of the Republic as we know it' — Mr John Wiley, leader of the South African Party.

'But he published this report with one aim in mind, to support draft dodging.'

Mr Botha added that he had called off an invitation to editors to be the guests of Armscor and to be party to a confidential briefing. He had arranged the visit to the armaments industry, but had now called it off. — Sapa

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
154230R	ARD	HANS-EMIL	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	154230R
157795R	HARRETT	MICHAEL CONRAN	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	157795R
153562D	BUCHINSKY	GLENN JACOB	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	153562D
156581X	COHEN	PETER DAVID	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	156581X
15512E	COOPER	INDRA	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS	155002F
157655G	DE KOCK	RODNEY JAMES	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	157655G
154305L	DE VRIES	NAADINE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	154395W
155823Y	FISHER	MICHAEL ALEX	102101	AFRIKAANS	F	155823Y
1501866	GIBHALA	DEBEKA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	1501969
158314F	GORDON	STEPHEN MICHAEL	105104	LATIN I	F	158314F
158503L	HARDCASTLE	JUSTIN FRANK	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	158503L
058176W	HARRIES	ROBER EKZA PAUL	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2-	038176W
15449M	HELDRECKS	ROBIN ARTHUR JUSTIN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS	15449M
159727R	KANE-BERIAN	DIANA LOUISE STUART	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	ABS	159727R

154230R	14
157795R	16
153562D	18
156581X	20
155002F	22
157655G	24
154395W	26
155823Y	28
1501969	30
158314F	32
158503L	34
038176W	36
15449M	38
159727R	40
162529M	42
161080M	44
157658W	46
155155X	48
156503Z	50
153752X	52
158357F	54
154745U	56
156056D	58
154272M	60
154933E	62
154933E	64
154933E	66

Document

AKAS 26/3/80 (254)

idiotic - Raw

THE New Republic Party's chief spokesman on defence, Mr Vause Raw, yesterday called for a 'responsible attitude' to be adopted until the full circumstances surrounding a document, allegedly circulated by the Defence Force to take steps to nullify attacks on the Prime Minister, were available.

Speaking in a snap debate called by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, asking for a select committee to investigate the matter, the NRP leader said 'The facts must be placed before Parliament.'

DUTY

He did not believe Parliament could be both prosecutor and judge, but he believed we must be responsible in our attitude to it.

'I want to make it clear that I do not agree with anything in that document.'

Mr Raw said he agreed with Dr Slabbert that Parliament had a duty to

keep the democratic system alive.

He could think of nothing more harmful to the morale and image of the Defence Force than this 'stupid, clumsy and idiotic' document that implied that the Defence Force was an arm of the National Party.

'What is more important, it has undermined the credibility of everything the Defence Force has done up to now.'

'TRAGIC'

He agreed that under the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, everything possible had been done to take politics out of the Defence Force.

It made it all the more tragic now, however, that political suspicions which existed in the past should be given credibility through the careless use of phraseology.

'I totally condemn any attempt to interfere in the rights and privileges of Parliament as the institution and voice of the people.' - Sapa

NO	STUDENT NAME	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	29 02 80	PAGE	1	15026
14	DAVID ASHLEY	LAW I	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS			1	116983F	
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DUCT

'Something wrong with security'

AKG 26/3/80 (254)

IT WAS deeply concerning that an internal Defence Force document should have found its way into the hands of the Sunday Times, the Leader of the South African Party, Mr. John Wiley, said in the Assembly yesterday.

He said it was not the first time that a confidential document had been passed to the Press.

'One is left with a strong impression that something is seriously wrong with the security arrangements of some government departments.

The person who gave the document to the Press should have gone straight to the Minister of Defence and Prime Minister and, only if he had not then received satisfaction, would he perhaps have been justified in going to the Press.

Mr. Wiley said the Prime Minister, as Minister of Defence, had gone to great lengths to try to find a reasonable accommodation with the Press in the reporting of Defence and security matters.

This being so, it is shocking that the newspaper concerned should also not have gone to the Prime Minister for an explanation before printing something that undoubtedly disturbs the morale of the serving men and arouses public suspicion. — Sapa.

UJCT

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
101834P	HACK	BRYAN-CECILE	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	ABS
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MAKH	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2-
114338E	JACOBS	DENISE ELLEN	604201	ROMAN PUBLIC LAW I	1
1030696	LEWIN	DIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IS	(53)
100344V	LOVE	BRIAN ANTHONY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(56)
094440C	MAVRO	HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(50)
102253V	PHILLIPS	MICHAEL DAVID	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(50)

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 3

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

15036

06 08 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66

'Soldiers' may lose 'bonus'
 WDH 2.7/3/80
 unofficial

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The pay of part-time servicemen who also receive their full salaries while in uniform might be reduced in future according to the annual report of the Public Service Commission

If this happens, it will mean the end of a welcome unofficial bonus for many servicemen, most of them civil servants or local government employees, who have been enjoying the best of both financial worlds

Most employers make up the difference between the military and civilian salaries of employees called up for service

The public service and some private employers, however, pay workers their full civilian salaries, regardless of what they receive from the Defence Force

An unmarried national serviceman now receives 75% of the minimum salary notch paid to the Permanent Force equivalent, while married national servicemen and trained commando and Citizen Force members receive the full minimum

All are also entitled to a camp allowance of several rands a day while in the operational area

The Public Service Commission is to examine the cases of servicemen who also receive full civilian salaries "with a view to possibly remunerating such members at a reduced rate"

UJET

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	PAGE
17000	BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS)	YEAR : N/A				29 02 80	1
101795X	PERAIEP	SHEILA JOSEPHINE HONARU	105703	LATIN HONOURS	24	(70)	4
1207760	KUBIN	VIVIENNE	109701	HERRE HONOURS	3		4
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS						2	
DEAN							
*REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)							
BRADFORD, H J							
ECONOMIC HIST. HONS 180%							

254

Defence will spend R2074m plus...

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The South African Defence Force will have R2 074-million to spend during the 1980 tax year — and authorisation to run up expenditure totalling another R272-million if necessary

Senator Horwood provided R1 890-million in his budget yesterday and released figures showing that the additional money would come from surpluses last year.

The Special Defence Account, which finances arms purchases will soak up by far the biggest slice of the cake, taking a R1 161-million share.

Personnel in the Defence Force will this year cost taxpayers R443-million, compared to R301-million last year

The Armaments Corporation will get R44-million of the R155-million allocated for professional and special services.

One of the few reductions in spending will be in air defence where spending will drop from R62-million last year to R42-million. The Special Defence Account allocation for this branch of the force is cut back by R24-million. Landward defences, including defence of land territories by combined ground and air forces, will cost R1 032-million

South Africa's maritime defence will cost R111-million, with R88-million allocated to the Special Defence Account

The general basic training of South African troops will cost R25-million, R4-million less than last year, while advanced training will jump from R31-million to R34-million

Spending on foreign courses for personnel has also been increased from R360 600 last year to R812 400 this year.

Senator Horwood warned South Africa's enemies to note that the Government was in deadly earnest in pursuing its declared policy of ensuring the safety of the State and all its people

"Circumstances and threats change constantly and we must ensure that our preparedness stays razor-sharp"

He said the Bonus Bond scheme had put him in a position to borrow R200-million from these sources.

He allocated R561-million towards logistic support, which includes running bases, air transport, ammunition depots, test facilities and specialised reserves

The various arms of the services will contribute the following share towards the Special Defence Account

- Command and control R59-million (up R1,5-million),
- Landward defences R804-million (up R86-million),
- Air defence R24-million (down R20-million),
- Maritime defence R88-million (up R3-million);
- General training R14-million (down R200 000),
- Logistic support R160-million (up R13-million),
- Personnel support R6-million (up R2,9-million),
- General support R2,3-million (up R350 000),

Sen Horwood said the R2 074-million available for defence spending would include a R160-million share of last year's Exchequer surplus of R296-million

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
135656C	KALLES	EDUARD STEPHANUS	116120	DRAMA I	C	3
154249M	COMPION	MATTHYS CHRISTOFFEL	116120	DRAMA I	F	1
156762U	KRUSKAL	MEGAN	116120	DRAMA I	UP	(50)
162343K	MILITZ	NICOLA ANDREA	116120	DRAMA I	UP	(50)
154826P	SAMUELS	ANDRE CURPIOO	116120	DRAMA I	F	3
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS						5
----- DEAN -----						

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

13110

Surprise at mild Defence Budget

By CHRIS MARAIS

MILITARY strategists were surprised at the "comparatively mild" Defence Budget announced by Senator Horwood yesterday, naming the arms embargo and the new government of Zimbabwe as the prime reasons for not jacking up military spending any higher.

Dr. Mike Hough, director of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, told the Rand Daily Mail the arms embargo prevented South Africa from buying "expensive hardware" which would be reflected clearly in the Budget.

Another effect of the embargo has been that South Africa has had to build an infrastructure for producing her own arms, he said. "During the past years much Defence spending has gone towards establishing this and now it's just a matter of maintaining production — which costs much less."

A third point is that South Africa does not need a great amount of expensive conventional weaponry. Our war is still non-conventional, based on counter-insurgency where you would not need, for instance, that many tanks or airplanes costing millions."

Professor Jack Spence, visiting Jan Smuts Professor (a temporary honorary appointment) at the University of the Witwatersrand's Institute of International Relations, said it seemed the SA Government was reassured by Mr. Robert Mugabe's stance.

He supported Dr. Hough's views on the embargo and counter-insurgency warfare and said:

"It also may be that Prime Minister Botha did not want to signal an aggressive garrison-state posture to Zimbabwe."

JOBT

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
15026	H.A./LL.B.					15026
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS						
YEAR : 2						
133011C	SCHWEITZER	ANTONY GIDEON	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2- (61)	1
1349653	SMITH	ROBERT TRAVERS	105104	LATIN I	F (41)	3
1351958	SMUTS	PETER WENSIER	605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(54)	1
100311J	SWYMAN	GRAHAM THEODURE	605202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(51)	1
132288R	SONNENBERG	GRAHAM JOHN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	(66)	1
138545T	STRAUSS	JENNIFER SUSANNE	105104	LATIN I	UP (62)	1
133262A	FEE	RICHARD JOHN	105104	LATIN I	F (47)	3
139650U	THOMAS	HELEEN CAREN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS	7
101565V	WILLERS	JOHAN MARITZ	105104	LATIN I	F (40)	1
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 28						
DEAN						
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)						

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Gen Malan to blame - Mulder

Political Staff

It was General Magnus Malan, Chief of the South African Defence Force, as administrative head of the SADF, and not the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, who should accept full responsibility for the defence scandal, Dr Connie Mulder, leader of the National Conservative Party, said today.

Dr Mulder, who resigned from the Cabinet as Minister responsible for the information scandal, was reacting to the ongoing row over the Defence Force's military-style plan to nullify the opposition attack in the forthcoming Budget debate on the Defence Vote.

Speaking from his home in Randfontein, Dr Mulder said that it had been his contention all along that it was the administrative head of a Government department, and not the Minister in charge, who should take full responsibility for what went on in his department.

UNAWARE

The Prime Minister or his Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, could not be blamed for being unaware of the controversial Defence Force document.

Dr Mulder said that no Minister, however capable, could be expected to be aware of everything that went on in his department.

This applies even to a Prime Minister who has committed himself to clean administration, Dr Mulder said.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
154230W	ARR	HANS-EMIL	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP (59)	154230R
157795R	HARRETT	MICHAEL CONRAN	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (59)	157795R
153562Q	BUCHEWSKY	GLENNA FRUIC	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP (50)	153562Q
156581X	COHEN	PETER DAVID	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (57)	156581X
155002F	COOPER	INDRA	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS (56)	155002F
157855G	DE KOCK	RODNEY JAMES	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP (56)	157855G
154395W	DEYER	NAJIME	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (59)	154395W
155823Y	FISHER	MICHAEL ALEX	102101	AFRIKAANS	F (56)	155823Y
1501906	GIBWALA	DEBEKA	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (56)	1501906
159314F	GROKUM	STEPHEN MICHAEL	105104	LATIN I	F (31)	159314F
158503L	HADCASTLE	JUSTIN FRANK	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP (50)	158503L
038176W	HARRIES	ROGER EZKA PAUL	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2- (64)	038176W
115449G	HEMLOCK	ROBIN ARIANR JUSTIN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS (55)	115449G
159727P	KANE-BERMAN	DIANA LOUISE STUART	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (55)	159727P
162529M	KEAY	EDWARD WALLACE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F (47)	162529M
161080M	LEVIN	MERVYN BERNARD CHARLES	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS (51)	161080M
157638W	MAHALEY	MAZEEL	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP (51)	157638W
155155X	MCQUEEN	STEPHEN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS (50)	155155X
156583Z	MEIKING	MAXNE BRADLEY	102101	AFRIKAANS	F (50)	156583Z
153752X	MORRIS	NAYNE MILES LUTHER	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP (49)	153752X
15833ZE	NIEHAN	LESE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	F (34)	15833ZE
154745B	POTTS	MOHAMED FAIQ	105104	LATIN I	F (50)	154745B
156056B	RUSIA	JOHANNAH CHANT	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP (50)	156056B
154272M	SHALALA	EDWARD BAADOR PETER	105104	LATIN I	UP (50)	154272M

UJCT

Institute defends SA's Defence Budget

By CHRIS MARAIS

SOUTH Africa has the highest Defence budget in Africa, but a military strategist has warned that many other African countries receive arms aid not reflected by their spending

Dr Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, told the Rand Daily Mail last night that while South Africa had to pay for all her armaments, many Third World countries received arms on a long-lease basis or in a direct arms aid system with Soviet suppliers

"Take Ethiopia as an example," he said.

"The Russians have supplied them with MIG 21 fighter planes on a long-lease basis, instead of selling to them or making direct donations

"South Africa has a different set of priorities as regards arms spending. Not one of the northern countries faces the type of threat we do, nor can many of them allocate such a high percentage of their Gross National Product to defence."

Discussing the latest SA Defence Budget announcements, Dr Hough said it seemed that a certain amount of elasticity had been built into the budget to cater for unforeseen needs

"There is a certain financial leeway in the Defence Budget that could be used to replace expensive armaments which might suddenly be destroyed, for example," Dr Hough said

The Institute supplied the following statistics, based on African defence budgets for 1979

South Africa	R2 074-million*
Egypt	R1 750-million
Nigeria	R1 400 million
Morocco	R738 million
Algeria	R487-million
Ethiopia	R320 million
Libya	R361-million
Philippines	R322-million
Sudan	R100-million
Zaire	R132-million
Ghana	R125-million
Ivory Coast	R115 million
Tanzania	R112-million
Mozambique	R94-million
Angola	R79-million
Kenya	R74-million
Congo	R30 million
Somalia	R25-million

Figure for 1980-81

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks, Benjamin Pogrand, Chris Day, Liza Munge, newsbills by Peter Bunkell, headlines and sub editing by Mike Stent, cartoons by Bob Coombes, all of 171 Main Street Johannesburg

DEAN

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 7

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 3
AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 1
15036

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
101834P	HACK	RYAN GREGG	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	ABS
115474D	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2-
114338E	JACOBS	DENISE ELLEN	603202	ROMAN LAW I	1
103069G	LEWIN	DIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IS	(53)
100344V	LOVE	BRIAN ANTHONY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(56)
004440C	MAYO	HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(50)
102255V	ELLIAS	MICHAEL DAVID	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(50)

TV men say 'No' to orders to make propaganda films

From Page 1

© The 'drop everything' memo to TV producer Kevin Harris

he associated with the venture Mr Rogers walked out of the meeting

Mr Briscoe's stand seemed to be in direct contrast with the view expressed on TV this week by the Director-General of the SABC, Dr Jan Schutte, said no pressure had been brought to bear on the corporation to make documentaries favourable to the SADF

Questioned by interviewee, Sakkie Burger on whether the SADF action plan to manipulate the Press and TV in order to nullify Opposition attacks on the SADF during the debate on the defence budget, Dr Schutte said angrily "We don't like using that word". He denied the SABC had been party to any SADF propaganda exercise

Mr Harris was sent a note by Mr Briscoe a few days after the meeting confirming that 'Challenge' was to be scrapped and ordering him to proceed with the SADF documentary

In the light of recent top-level meetings with the Defence Force, it has become necessary to alter our plans for 'Challenge', Mr Briscoe said

Mr Harris replied by saying he would prefer to be excluded from working on the SADF film. It is specifically not within my field of interest, he said

Mr Harris said that at the second meeting, Mr Briscoe said the department would have to consider the production of several programmes on subjects such as the Defence of South Africa, and restoring confidence and building up the will of the people

Later, Mr Briscoe was compelled to hire a private company, Raymond Hancock Films, to make the SADF documentary

In 1975 Mr Briscoe was involved in another follow the Government line controversy. In a guideline to producers, he said programmes should follow Government policy, SABC policy and departmental policy

The SABC later described the directive as "badly phrased" and Mr Briscoe agreed

He is known to hold strong views about projecting South Africa positively, and to believe that the SABC should produce documentaries on the country's Government institutions

He has often told his producers that great documentary moviemakers such as Frank Capra made their names as a

then it would simply have to be regarded as such, and he would live with the consequences

Mr Briscoe's blow up with his producers occurred in April 1978, at which time SABC top brass were already having briefings with SADF officers to boost the army on the box

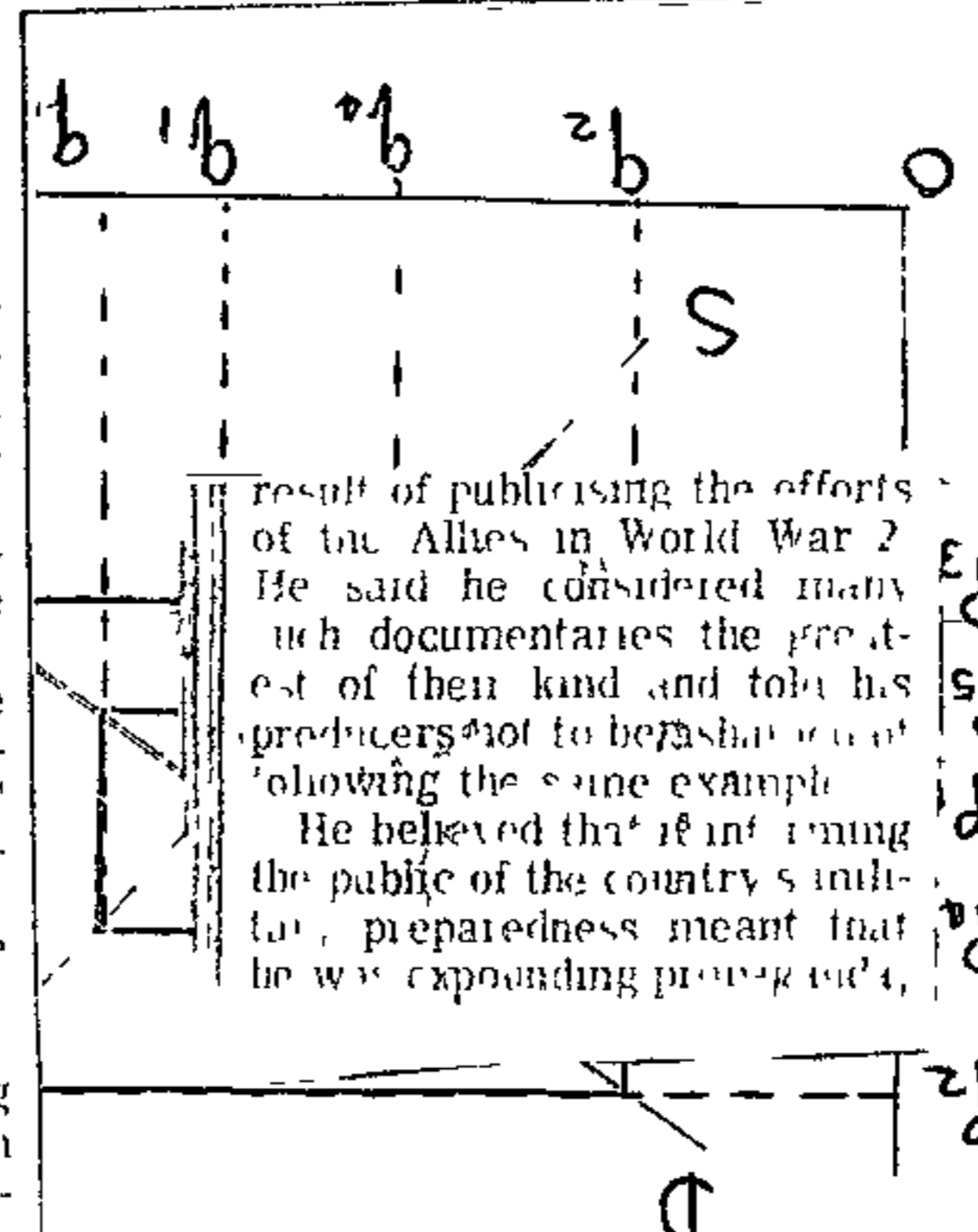
One meeting in the SADF's briefing bunker in Pretoria was attended by the Director of Television Services, Mr Pieter de Bruin, the head of English language TV programmes, Mr Robin Knowlton, Mr Briscoe, the head of Afrikaans language TV programmes, Mr Henne Human

Early this year SABC producers were again instructed to make a series glamorising the SADF to coincide with an announcement by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, next month

The SADF document outlining plans to nullify the Opposition attack on the Defence Force during the parliamentary debate on the defence budget specifically requested that the SABC be approached with a 'requestment' to build up the image of the competent and confident soldier

In the past two years SABC has made at least eight documentaries on the different divisions of the armed forces

Expressscope looks into how the Defence Force tried to influence politicians: Pages 8 and 9



result of publicising the efforts of the Allies in World War 2. He said he considered many such documentaries the greatest of their kind and told his producers not to be ashamed of following the same example. He believed that informing the public of the country's military preparedness meant that he was expanding production

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Question 6

(1) PRICE

Twisted the angle in 1944 — now, a colourist's old soldier

ENIGMA OF WAR VETERANS' GAP

By NORMAN WEST

A COLOURED man of Athlone, Cape Town, Mr George Naude, fought in the second World War in a white regiment, but he receives a 'coloured' war veteran's pension of R39

There is about 50 per cent less than his white comrades who receive R107 a month

While Mr Naude was serving in the quarter-master service corps (QSC) in which only white volunteers were enlisted his elder brother Desmond was serving in the Indian Malay Corps

Not uncommon

Mr Lionel Murray, former United Party MP for Green Point and Cape Town branch president of the South African Legion who has been involved with the Legion since 1946, said it was not uncommon that volunteers fought in white army units, but were subsequently classified

Mr George Naude as a handsome lad of 19 when he joined the army and was posted as a to a 'white' regiment in 1944

GOLDEN PENSION

coloured following the Pension Registration Act of 1959

When these ex-soldiers then applied for a veteran pension they had to produce that identity documents and if classified coloured, are paid almost 50 percent less than the whites they had fought with side by side

The Legion has made representations and sent delegations to all Ministers of Finance since this disparity became evident to fight for parity in war pensions, irrespective of race or regiment. So far, we have had no success," said Mr Murray

"My own view is that all ex-servicemen should be paid absolutely the same war-veteran pensions no matter what army unit they had served in, or what racial group they belonged to," he said

Early pension

Mr Naude, 51, who has gone on early pension for health reasons is the father of nine children, of whom four are married

He told me this week he was 19 in 1944 when he went to the Castle in Cape Town to volunteer for military service

He was following in the footsteps of his elder brother, Desmond who although also far-complexioned, landed up in the Indian-Malay Corps

"I had no birth certificate on that day, and was told the next day my father the next day to work for my age. My father went there with me and, I think

because of his appearance it was accepted that I was white

I was posted to the Quarter Master Service Corps which was a white regiment

In those days of course race hardly mattered and I was looking for work to serving my country as well as the adventure of being a soldier

RAS less

Now, of course race does matter to such an extent that, although I was prepared to give my life for my country, I am receiving R18 less than my comrades with whom I fought," said Mr Naude

Mr Naude received his first training in the Potchefstroom training camp for white footsies. His brother was in the

non-white camp next door

When the war ended Mr Naude's regiment was for Germany as part of the Sixth SA Airborne Division also white

Inside the Indian-Malay Corps and the Cape (coloured) Corps, who were engaged in non-combatant services Mr Naude says that he was always heavily armed with a 302 rifle and hand-grenades

Back in South Africa after the war he was issued with discharge papers stamped West-Indo-European Military Camp April 1946

Impression

I was always under the impression that I

would receive a war-veteran pension commensurate with the duties I had performed and equal to that of my comrades

Since I fought as white and my discharge papers indicated as much I went to the white branch of the SA Legion to apply for a pension

"They helped me with the documentation and referred me to the regional office of the Department of Coloured Affairs in Wynberg, Cape Town because my birth certificate indicated I was classified coloured

I now receive a pension of about 50 percent less than a white war veteran gets," said Mr Naude

A recent picture of Mr George Naude, now classified 'coloured' and only entitled to about half of the 'white' war-veteran pension

Sunday Times 20/3/80

Defence.
CAPE TIMES 5/13/80
SABC
2534 227
briefing
287
claimed

Staff Reporter

THE head of the documentary section of SABC-TV, Mr Don Briscoe, after a briefing by Defence Force generals in Pretoria in April, 1978, ordered an immediate axing of current documentary productions and told producers to start work on a propaganda film for the SADF.

According to a report in yesterday's Sunday Express the seven producers objected and challenged Mr Briscoe to say whether he regarded the proposed documentary as propaganda.

Let's not be afraid of the term propaganda — and let's not be ashamed of it' he reportedly told them.

TV producer-interviewer Pat Rogers walked out on the meeting. Within days he was moved to low-key TV variety shows. He later resigned.

Approached for comment yesterday, he said I really would prefer not to comment.

A private film company had to be engaged to produce a pro-SADF documentary after the refusal of the SABC producers to associate themselves with the film, according to the report.

The director-general of programmes, Dr Jan Schutte, said on TV last week that no pressure had been brought to bear on the corporation to make documentaries favourable to the SADF.

Mr Briscoe could not be contacted yesterday.

The Warrior slams Post newspaper

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

SINCE the bannings of the various black organisations and The World newspaper, relative calm has returned to Soweto, the South African Defence Force publication, The Warrior, said

In its February edition, the publication attacked Bishop Tutu and POST newspapers. It also accused the ANC military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe, which the publication says was "responsible for several brutal murders".

According to a telex

message we received from them, they said POST Transvaal and SUNDAY POST had referred to The Warrior in a derogatory manner

The Warrior states, "We must look out for the religious leader cloaked in his sacred shrouds, but leading our people not towards the love of Christ but to death and violence."

"A newspaper will propagate boycotts when the

children do use violence and some get killed, these newspapers are overjoyed because now they do have a good story, they can write about the poor children who were killed"

The Warrior says that Amnesty International faked a photo of the late Mr Joseph Mdluli who died in prison in Durban while detained under Section Six

It says the photograph

of the injuries on the body taken by the undertaker and sent to London was an established farce. However, they omit the fact that Mrs Mdluli was awarded R15 000 by the Minister of Police

It adds that many newspapers derived a lot of sadistic pleasure from the Silverton incident "Some even insinuated that the siege was a warning to the Government of certain people's frustrations." The Warrior said

© See SUNDAY POST Script, Page 10

The happiest man on April fool's day

who has been involved in his case since mid-1979. Then he said wonderingly, "After all these months ... it's incredible"

Sergeant X, who is in his late 20s, had been working for a government department for almost 10 years when he was called up in November, 1978. The next month he was crushed under a lorry in the operational area and permanently paralysed from the waist down.

For Sergeant X — incapable of working at his former job and suffering constant pain — it meant the start of uncertainty, anxiety and gradually evaporating hope as his case worked its way through the official

Sergeant X (his name has been withheld for personal reasons) has been told officially that from today his monthly pension will go up from R104 to over R722, and that he is eligible for an immediate gratuity of more than R15 000.

When he was given the news he could not believe his good fortune till he had telephoned Commandant J. J. Crouse, of the South African Legion,

Mr Oldfield was notified that Sergeant X was still in the service of his department and no decision about his discharge had been taken. Until then he would receive his full salary.

However, if he was discharged with effect from September 1, 1979, as a result of injuries suffered in the course of military service, and if the disability was 100 per cent, he would be entitled to a gratuity of R15 452, and a monthly pension of R374,41.

"Then on June 14, Sergeant X called me, saying he was to be discharged by his employer," Commandant Crouse said. "I told him of the letter Mr Oldfield had received and heard nothing more from him."

Late in February Commandant Crouse was astounded to hear that Sergeant X had not yet

received the gratuity and pension promised him. Since being retired at the end of October last year he had been living on a monthly pension of R104,34 and a service gratuity which had been spent on living expenses.

Sergeant X wrote to Commandant Crouse on March 3, outlining his difficulties. Worried and bitter, he pointed out that the accident which had plagued him had not been due to negligence on his part. He said he felt he deserved better treatment.

"I called Mr Oldfield at once and sent him a copy of the letter," Commandant Crouse said. "He immediately contacted the

Departments of Labour and of Social Welfare and Pensions."

The first fruits of Mr Oldfield's efforts came in the middle of March in the form of a letter to Sergeant X from the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, saying he had been awarded a 100 per cent disability pension of R300 a month, plus R40 attendance allowance.

This was followed soon after by a letter to Mr Oldfield from the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions, stating that Sergeant X was to receive an immediate gratuity of R15 424,72, consisting of R12 343,22 in terms of the General Pensions Act, 1979, workmen's compen-

sation arrears between November 1, 1979, and March 31, 1980, and R2 390,50 for arrears in pension in terms of the General Pensions Act, up to March 31, 1980.

From today he is to receive a total monthly pension of R722,44 a month, consisting of R340 from workmen's compensation, R278,10 in terms of the General Pensions Act, and R104,34 from the Government Service Fund (his departmental pension).

Sergeant X had only one comment to make about his long wait for help. "If this has happened to me, it must be happening to some other blokes too," — DDC

In die lig van die gestelde doelstellings van boerderybestuurs- en susterwerkverband te sien (Stuhler, 1971)

In biese trekke kan die huidige struktuur van boerderybestuursopleiding aan die hand van Figuur 1 daar gestel word. Die opvallende eienskap van die struktuur is die onsamehangende van die veerskillende modules. Die basiese wetenskaplike word as nagenoeg waterdigte afsonderlike en onafhanklike entiteite beskou. Die toegepaste ekonomiese, plant- en dierewetenskaplike hang grotendeels in die lug sonder 'n vaste anker in die fondament. Verder staan die toegepaste dissiplines soos eensame toeristiek in die ruimte. Dit is te betwyfel of die studente graag in so 'n wankele ruïne wil tuisgaan.

Figuur 1 Huidige kursusstruktuur in Boerderybestuur

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Die implikasies van die feit dat die leerstyl van die meerderheid van studente (en dit geld ook waarskynlik vir boerderybestuursstudente aan ander universiteite in Suid Afrika) veerskillig op konkrete ervaring berus, is dat didaktiese metodes soos gevallestudies, scenarios en die bestuurspel meer aandag behoort te geniet. Die instelling van een of ander vorm van interenskap behoort die opleiding in boerderybestuur meer doeltreffend te maak. Deur gebruik te maak van hierdie metodes word die passiewe konsipiese van kennis vervang met 'n skeppende leerproses, veral as dit so beplan word om die student te help om die boerderybestuursituasie in 'n susterwerkverband te sien (Stuhler, 1971)

Landbou heers asook die leerstyl wat gewoonlik by landboustudente gevind word, sal veral vir sekere breek beginsels met betrekking tot kursussamstelling bespreek word. Eerstens sal die kursusstruktuur in boerderybestuur, uitentans aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch bestaan, uiteengesit word, en daarna sal 'n verbeterde struktuur voorgestel word op grond van die norm wat vroeër gestel is.

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CAPE TIMES 1/4/80 (254)

Three-day fast by military objectors

Staff Reporter

CONSCIENTIOUS objectors Peter Moll and Richard Steele are planning to fast for three days from Thursday to protest against their solitary confinement in the Pretoria detention barracks.

At the same time, a vigil will be held in two Cape Town churches.

Individuals concerned about their solitary confinement have released the following statement:

"As fellow Christians and other concerned people we protest against the action of the SA Defence Force in yet again putting Peter Moll and Richard Steele into solitary confinement. Peter is now in solitary confinement for the fourth time, and Richard for the second.

"The cells confining such prisoners have a floor space about the size of a large double bed. They are provided with a mattress, a water bottle and a chamber pot. Besides this they are allowed only a Bible. They are given only two half-hour periods of exercise outside their cells a day.

"The SADF has sentenced both men to detention for refusing to do military service. Their refusal was based strictly on grounds of Christian conscience.

"Why then are the authorities repeatedly sentencing them to solitary confinement? The charge is that they refuse to wear the regulation army uniform which the SADF requires ordinary military prisoners (but not some other conscientious objectors like the Jehovah's Witnesses) to wear.

"They have refused to wear this because could identify them completely as part of the SADF, and they were sentenced to detention in the first place precisely because they refused to be so identified.

"To wear these uniforms would thus compromise the basic principle for which they are suffering. The SADF, however, insists that they have no right to be conscientious

objectors and is trying to insist that they are members of the army as much as any soldier is.

The basic problem is that the law as it stands does not recognize the right of anyone to refuse military service on conscientious grounds. Ultimately what is needed is a change in the law to allow such conscientious objectors to do alternative non-military forms of national service as in other, civilized countries.

Until the Minister of Defence consents to such change, we earnestly appeal to him and the military authorities to stop the folly of such repeated punishment in solitary for the same "offence".

Peter and Richard have asked us to pray for those in command at the detention barracks. They will be fasting for three days, from April 3 to 6, to protest against their confinement. The fast will end in the celebration of Easter Sunday. By then Peter will have ended his present statutory maximum period of 14 days in solitary and Richard will have a few days left.

Some of us are planning to fast with them. We are also planning a vigil in Cape Town over the period of the fast. This will be held in St George's Cathedral in town and in the the Congregational Church, Belmont Road, Rondebosch.

We call on all others who are concerned to share in this vigil by spending time, no matter how short, in one of these churches over that period.

The vigil will at the two venues be held from 6pm tomorrow till 6pm on Saturday.

A spokesman for the defence Force last night said they did not want to comment on the private activities of soldiers in detention.

The 70 signatories to the statement include Professor A Paul Hare, Dr I P Toms, Dr Margaret Nash, Dr Mary Ellis, the Rev E Ashcroft, the Rev David Cook, the Rev Roy T Barker, the Rev Louis Bank, the Rev D S Bax, the Rev David Profit, the Rev J Dixon, the Rev C J Gregorowski, the Rev N S Mayall, the Rev B J Woods, and the Rev M Rowe.

254
~~2327~~

1/4/80

Vigil for two fasting objectors

A VIGIL will be held in two Cape Town churches from Wednesday to Saturday in support of a three-day Easter fast by two students imprisoned for refusing to do military service.

Peter Moll and Richard Steele, who say they are objecting because of their Christian principles, have been sentenced to several periods of solitary confinement while in detention because of their stand against anything mi-

litary, including their refusal to wear the military punishment overall

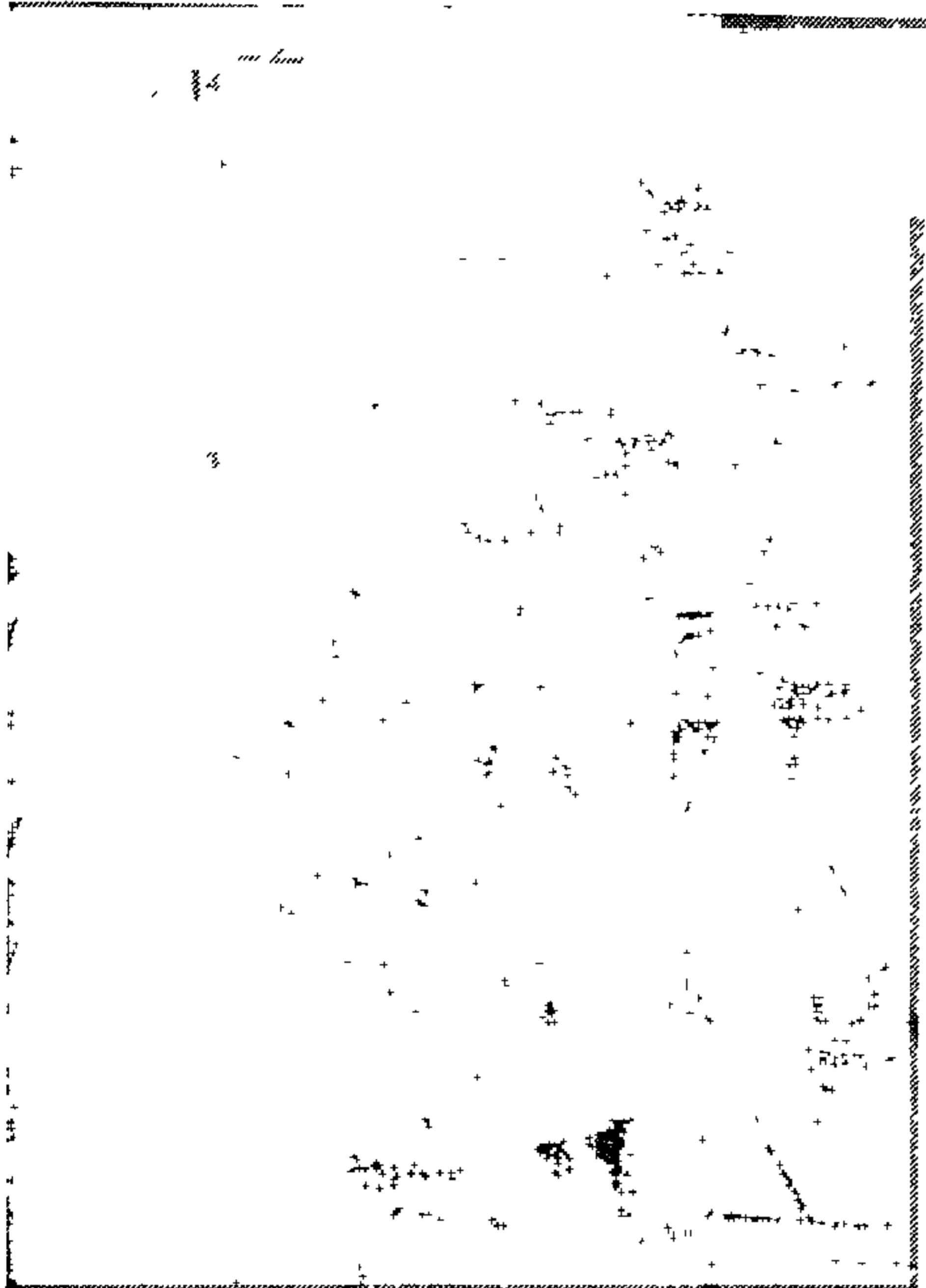
From April 3 to April 5 they will take no food to bring their situation to the attention of the authorities

The Cape Town vigil

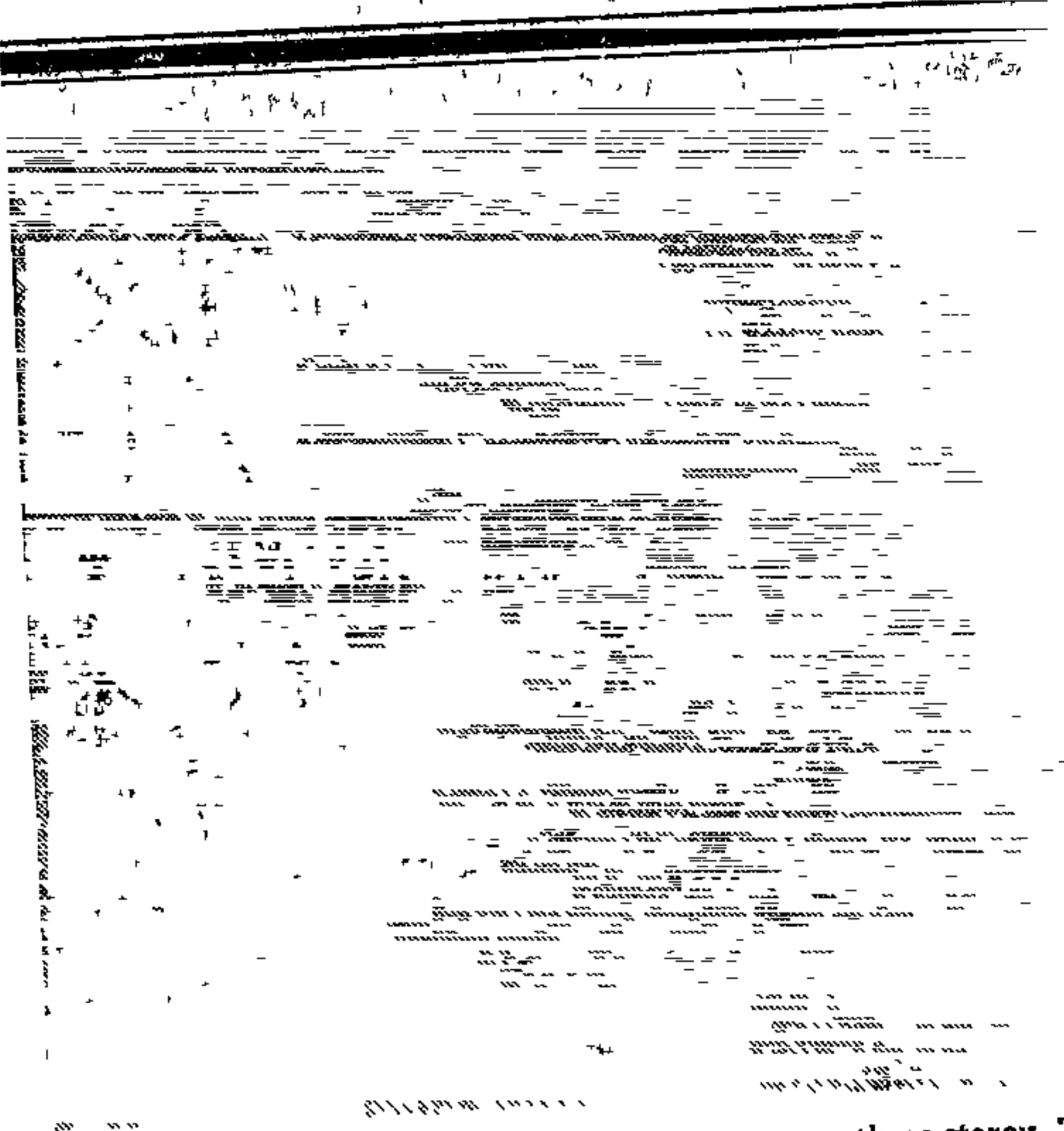
will be held from 6 pm on Wednesday until 6 pm on Saturday at the Crypt Chapel in St George's Cathedral and the Rondebosch Congregational Church in Belmont Road, Rondebosch

Mr Steele's parents, Mr

John and Mrs Dorothy Steele of Kempton Park, said their son had written that he and Mr Moll 'did not enjoy being in conflict with the authorities, nor do we believe the situation is enjoyed by the authorities'



Soon these troops will not have to eat their food under this hot structure, but will be able to sit in the cool luxury of a mess hall.



Newsman on tour through the impressive new three-storey mess centre.

where accommodation has been restricted to tents since the unit's inception in 1974.

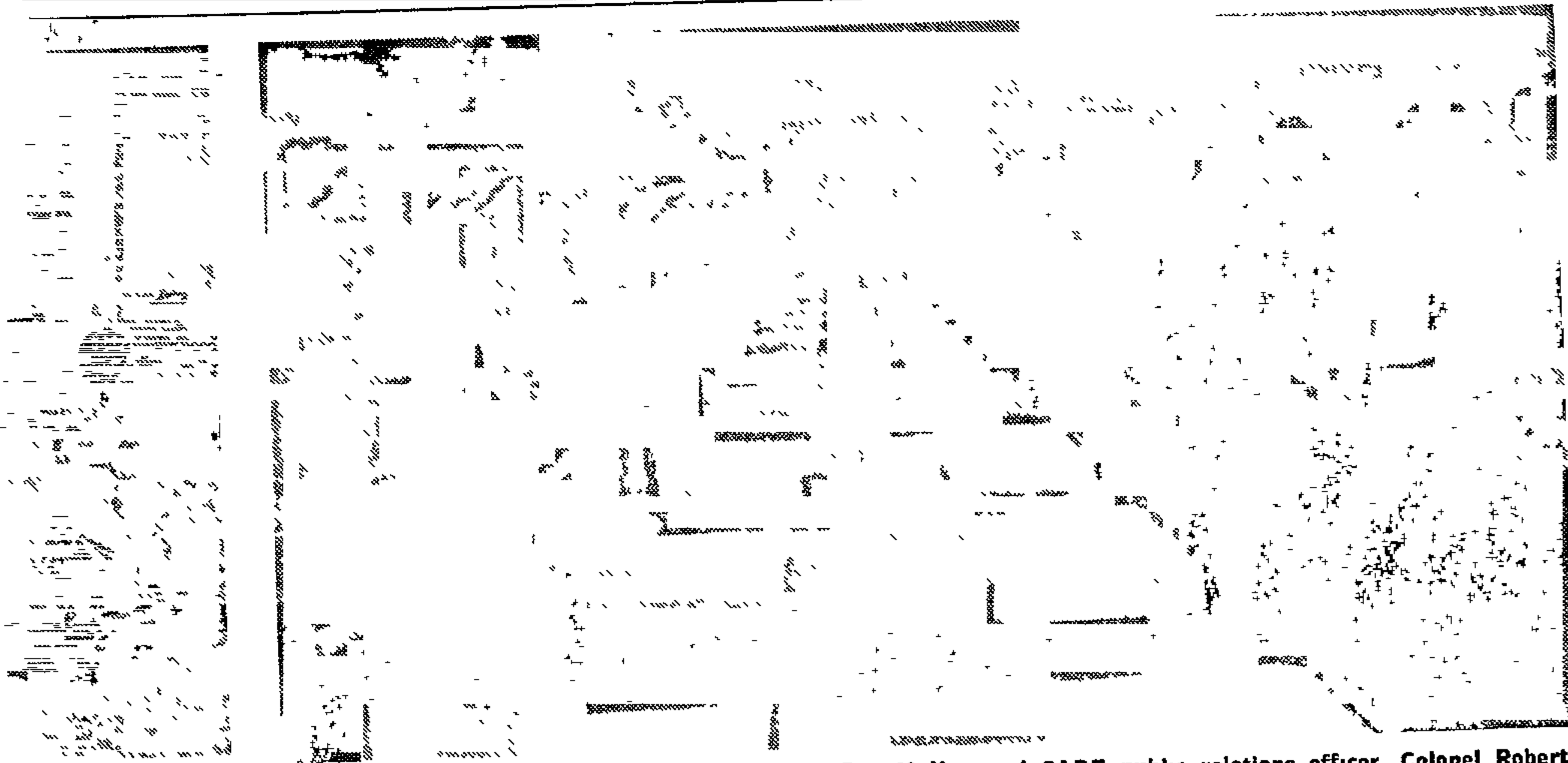
A sports complex — the lack of which was specified during a commission of inquiry last year — will include two rugby fields, a soccer and a hockey field, two cricket pitches and facilities for numerous lesser played sports.

At the beginning of February a large number of troops moved from their tents — which were either boiling hot, cold, wet, but mostly dusty — into brick single storey bungalows, fully equipped with modern bathroom facilities.

men. The Southern Cross Fund has donated two ice-makers and 21 cold water dispensers to the unit through their Upington branch, which is chaired by Dominee F C Mathee

Mr Mathee, who is also the camp chaplain, said the dispensers and ice machines were essential in Upington where temperatures rose to 40 degrees C. The fund also donated four fibreglass swimming pools in 1978.

Already helping to obviate the bleak surroundings of the arid land is a newly laid "green strip" near the entrance to the camp where the troops can entertain visitors under sunshades



low complex and

The Officer Commanding 8 SAI, Commandant Piet Muller, and SADF public relations officer, Colonel Robert Blake, lead the march through the sparkling single-storey bungalows which were recently completed.

The good or service is used

Reasons (1) If there ^{is} more than one commodity and they have not related more then if one discriminates a person will go to the fur at the cheapest price
 (2) The commodity is resalable because discriminates against A, B will sell the good to A.

Things are looking up at Upington

254
Star 1/4/60

By Arnold Kirkby,
Pretoria Bureau

Vast improvements are under way at the infantry camp in Upington — where 111 troops went absent without leave last October — to make it the most modern in South Africa.

A group of reporters were flown from Pretoria to see the developments at the camp which borders on the Kalahari Desert. Some of the newest ideas in accommodation for soldiers in the Defence Force and a spacious

Commandant Piet Muller, who took over as Officer Commanding 8th South African Infantry Battalion at the beginning of the year, took the group of newsmen on a tour of a three-storey bungalow complex which is due for completion in December. Construction was started on the complex in January last year and the bungalows will be furnished with tiled bathrooms as well as a washing and ironing room. Also included will be a mess able to seat more than 1 000 men at one sitting, as well as a separate officers dining hall all of which will be served by a enormous kitchen.

(254)

Conscientious objectors plan to fast

Star 1/4/80

Two students imprisoned for refusing to do military service are to fast over Easter, because the army does not recognise them as conscientious objectors. Peter Moll and Richard Steele, who claim to be objecting to military service because of their Christian principles, have been sentenced to periods of solitary confinement.

On April 3, 4 and 5 they are to stop taking any form of food to bring their situation to the attention of the authorities.

Mr Steele's parents have circulated a letter appealing for support for the fast.

They say that they believe the fast will show the authorities the two

are sincere in their desire to be recognised officially as "COs".

"As far as the military are concerned, the Defence Force regulations state that COs can only emanate from 'peace churches,'" Mr Steele said.

"As Richard and Peter are Baptists and as this church denomination is not recognised as a 'peace church,' they cannot officially be categorised as COs."

The Rev Robert Robertson, of the Commission on Violence and Non-violence, Justice and Reconciliation Division of the South African Council of Churches is undertaking a wider circulation of the Steele's letter.

254
**Greeks aid
servicemen**
Star 1/4/80

The Federation of Hellenic Communities raised R12,000 at a weekend banquet for the South African Defence Force Fund.

The banquet, which was held in Johannesburg, was attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha; the head of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, and many dignitaries from the Greek community.

The money will be used for returning ex-servicemen and their families and was handed to General Neil Webster, Director General Resources, by the president of the federation, Mr P. A. Paizes.

Tutu backs protest move

JOHANNESBURG — Bishop Desmond Tutu, general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), has joined in the protest movement against the treatment of conscientious objectors in the Pretoria detention barracks

Over Easter, individual church ministers and congregation members of four major denominations will fast and hold vigils to coincide with a three-day period of fasting by two students jailed for refusing to do military service because of their Christian beliefs

The students, Mr Peter Moll and Mr Richard Steele, will take this action because the army does not recognise them as conscientious objectors and because they allegedly have to undergo repeated spells of solitary confinement

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force yesterday refused to comment

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on prisons, also condemned the practice of imposing sentences of solitary confinement on conscientious objectors, describing it as "cruel and unnatural"

Bishop Tutu yesterday said he fully supported the planned action of protest.

"They have all the right to be recognised as conscientious objectors. This should be the case in any Christian and democratic country, which South Africa claims to be," he said

On April 3, 4 and 5 Mr Moll and Mr Steele are to stop taking any form of food to bring their situation to the attention of the authorities — DDC

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Plessis	1973
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Cape Times 3/4/80

Vigil begins for fasting objectors

Staff Reporter

A 72-HOUR Christian vigil in solidarity with conscientious objectors Peter Moll and Richard Steele began in a Cape Town church at 6 pm last night

The vigil held last night in the Congregational Church, Belmont Road Rondebosch will also be held at the St George's Cathedral, Wale Street, from 6 am tomorrow

The move is in sympathy with a three-day fast — which begins today — by the two conscientious objectors, at present in solitary confinement in Pretoria detention barracks

Both men have been sentenced to solitary confinement before, during this period of detention imposed for refusing to do military service. The issue which has placed them there again is their refusal to wear the regulation army uniform worn by ordinary military prisoners

A statement by 70 Christian sympathizers which was published in the Cape Times on Tuesday said that Jehovah's Witness objectors were not required to wear the regulation uniform

"They feel they would be identifying themselves with the South African Defence Force against their will if they wore the uniform" said the Rev Douglas Bax, a minister at the Rondebosch Congregational Church

The vigil at the two venues will end at 6pm on Saturday April 5.

Slipway ^{4/4/80} ^{CAPE TIMES} closed for 'security' ²⁵⁴

By ROGER WILLIAMS ³²⁷
Chief Reporter

A RULING by the South African Navy about the use of the Cole Point slipway at Simonstown, which has the effect of excluding the general public from this facility, has been taken largely for security reasons.

This has become clear in a statement by a senior spokesman of the SAN, in reaction to the dismay expressed by Cape small-boat anglers who have used the slipway for more than 20 years and who feel they should at least have been offered an alternative facility.

From Tuesday this week use of the slipway has by SAN directive been limited to members of the False Bay Yacht Club — who are the lessees — and of the SA Marlin and Tuna Club.

The naval spokesman said yesterday

"Simonstown is after all a naval port, and movement of all small craft in the area is subject to naval control, for security reasons.

The False Bay Yacht Club is the lessee of the Cole Point launching ramp, and one of the terms of the lease is that the use of the ramp is to be restricted to bona fide members of the club, and of the SA Marlin and Tuna Club.

Nothing prevents members of the public from becoming members of these clubs.

Mr Hymie Steyn, president of the SA Ski Boat and Light Tackle Game Fishing Association, said earlier this week that

the SAN directive was a major setback to all dinghy fishermen and ski-boaters. Small-boat anglers who had fished off the Bullnose at Simonstown for years had now lost the only safe launching place on the Western side of False Bay.

• The Cole Point slipway was built by the Simonstown Town Council, which relinquished control of it to the SA Navy in 1972.

Exclusion of the general public from use of this launching ramp has highlighted the urgent need for small-boat facilities on the Peninsula coastline, and boat owners are hoping more than ever that the investigations that have been ordered into potential harbours and launching places will be accelerated.

The Minister of Sport and Recreation, Mr Punt Janson, when he announced last month the decision to go ahead as soon as possible with the Granger Bay small-boat harbour scheme, adjoining Table Bay docks, added that it had also been decided that the provision of further facilities in other parts of the Peninsula, such as at Hout Bay and Simonstown, should be investigated.

Threat affects us all, says Malan ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ Star 5/4/80

No one in South Africa could pretend to be unaware of the potential threat to the country's territorial integrity, to the fabric of its socio-economic and constitutional institutions and to the enjoyment of peace and order, Defence Chief, General Magnus Malan, said today

In a speech read on his behalf at the opening of the annual national convention of the Moths by Lieutenant-General Jack Dutton, Chief of Staff Operations, General Malan said this threat affected the workaday lives of every one in South Africa
"We are presently at the

receiving end of a war of attrition in which, for the time being at any rate, the enemy is avoiding conventional military confrontation
"This does not mean we are engaged in some kind of phoney war. All it means is that the enemy is using every device in the

book to subvert and undermine the whole fabric of the South African State," he said
The Defence Force did not suffer from any complexes about its ability to cope with whatever may come its way in the area of military onslaughts
"All we must guard

against is being lulled into a false sense of security and relaxing our vigilance," he added
South Africans were well able to cope with the situation, but it was up to every citizen to convince his neighbour of this and get his assistance



MR KOBIE COETSEE

Critics of military service 'disturb'

PORTCHEFSTROOM — It was disturbing that certain politicians had indirectly joined in the attack on compulsory military service, says the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee

Unveiling a memorial at 3 SAI Battalion at Portchefstroom, he said black and white members of the Defence Force were engaged in a struggle for justice on the northern border of SWA/Namibia among other places

While they were protecting the country the attack on military service was being advanced with so-called hunger strikes because the Defence Force had acted against conscientious objectors

DECORATED

"These so-called conscientious objectors have refused to perform further military service because they do not want to be associated with, as it is sometimes put, an unjust society on religious grounds

"It is disturbing that certain politicians in South Africa have now indirectly joined, perhaps unwittingly, the attack on compulsory military service and I can only trust that their eyes will be opened in the national interest and that they will realise what this campaign is really about," Mr Coetsee said, according to Sapa.

The first memorial erected by a South African battalion to commemorate the service of its members on operational duties, it bears the names of four dead and three soldiers decorated for bravery

INTO ANGOLA

The unveiling helped celebrate the 18th birthday of the battalion and was preceded by a parents' day and passout parade of national servicemen who have completed their basic training

The battalion was the first to deploy in the operational area and also the first to cross into Angola

Three members were killed in action on August 17 1979 and a fourth died in a skirmish with terrorists on December 2.

They were Corporal J P Maritz, Lance Corporal F Nienaber, Rifleman J B R Jordaan and Lieutenant J J du Toit

Soldier faces murder charge

Tribune Reporter

A MEMBER of the Defence Force will face a murder charge at a general court martial in Pretoria on Tuesday in a case unprecedented in peacetime.

If Sergeant P. J. Scholtz of the Permanent Force is convicted, he could face death before a firing squad but would have the automatic right of appeal before a review board.

The trial will be held in camera for reasons of state security, says a statement from defence headquarters, but the verdict will be made public.

Two other unidentified members of the Defence

Force could face similar charges.

Mr. Justice D. A. Melamed of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court will preside.

The general court martial is the highest military court with powers to impose the death penalty. A death sentence which has to be a two-thirds majority vote by the trial president and the officers who act as assessors, goes automatically to a review board.

If the sentence of the court martial is upheld, it has to be confirmed by the State President before the death penalty can be carried out.

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Louis Ahrens who conceived
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rt 2 5 Evening Lectures

8.15 pm

8.15 pm

to illustrate the various issues
ar War, the conflict in Northern
ituations will be screened during
by discussions led by invited

speakers The course will close with a panel discussion dealing with the possibility of setting up programmes relating to "education for peace."

5. PHUN WITH PHYSICS 3 Evening Lecture-demonstrations 28 January - 1 February 8.15 pm

In these five lecture-demonstrations Dr Fairall and Professor Juritz will seek to show that Physics can be as entertaining as it is educational. The title indicates "that the going will not be heavy"

The main themes to be covered are Mechanics, Light, Electricity, Heat and Sound. Intending first year physics students are encouraged to attend this preview, as well as those teachers who do not have ready access to laboratories for demonstration purposes.

Both lecturers are on the staff at U.C.T.

6. FROM PLATO TO 1984 - UTOPIAS 10 Late Afternoon Lectures 28 January - 8 February 5.30 pm

Professor M.T.W. Arnheim, Professor and Head of the Department of Classics, University of the Witwatersrand, will present this course of ten lectures.

"Whatever is, is good" was the slogan of a contented thinker in a contented age. But thinkers have more often tended to be disenchanted with the age in which they live. To escape the presumed evils of their own day they have journeyed into a dream world of their own creation, an ideal society - or a utopia.

The course will concentrate on a number of very different utopias, some of them more like nightmares than benign dreams! There is the totalitarian dictatorship of Plato's *Republic*, St Augustine's *City of God*, as well as Thomas More's *Utopia* - the book which first popularised the word, which actually derives from a Greek root meaning "No-Place".

WHAT DID HE DO? AND WHO IS THE MAN WHO DIED?

Defence Force murder trial 'a matter of State security'

254
6/4/80
Sunday Express

By KITT KATZIN

A DEFENCE Force sergeant is to stand trial on a charge of murder — yet the identity of the person he is alleged to have killed will not be disclosed.

Neither will the evidence for or against the man be made public. To protect the security of the State, the State President has ordered the trial to be heard in camera.

Except for the verdict, no details of the trial will be released.

The evidence and the name of the dead person will remain a closely-guarded secret for all time — even if the accused is found guilty.

The accused, Sergeant P J Scholtz, will be tried by a general court martial — the highest military court. The trial will open on Tuesday in Pretoria.

And two other members of the SADF may also face murder charges after Sgt Scholtz's trial.

The special military court, convened by the State President, will be headed by a Transvaal Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice D A Melamet, who will be the president.

It is most probably the first time that a civilian legal authority has been placed in charge of a court martial in South Africa in which the accused has faced a murder charge.

The State President invoked the Military Disciplinary Code to keep the proceedings secret.

In a statement issued yesterday, the SADF said that though it was important

Sunday Express Reporter

A GENERAL court martial — the highest legal court in the Defence Force — is empowered to hand down a sentence of execution by firing squad.

The court has the jurisdiction to try any person subject to the Military Disciplinary Code (MDC) who has committed any offence within the borders of South Africa, except treason, rape, culpable homicide and murder, which are normally handled by civil courts.

But where any of these offences, such as murder, are committed outside South Africa, a general court martial — not a civil court — is authorised under the MDC to try the accused.

Military courts apply a similar procedure to civil courts.

The president of a general court martial must at all times ensure that the trial "is conducted in accordance with the MDC and in a manner befitting a court of justice".

In a trial conducted by a general court martial, the accused:

- Has the right to object to the presence of any of the members before whom he appears. If the objection is upheld, they will be replaced by other qualified officers
- Is not required to answer any questions or produce any documents which he would not be compelled to do in similar circumstances in a court trial
- Has the right to appeal against judgment and sentence to a council of review. His appeal is automatically submitted.

A sentence of death recorded by a general court martial must be endorsed by the review council and by the State President.

The president of a general

Accused could face execution by firing squad

court martial must ensure that the accused does not suffer any disadvantages because of his position or because of his incapacity to examine or cross-examine witnesses or to make his own defence clear.

The accused is entitled to be represented by private counsel or by a Defence Force legal officer.

The finding of a general court martial in capital offences is determined by a minimum two-thirds majority of its members.

The review council may also quash the findings of the court, set aside the sentence, or substitute an alternative finding.

The council can also correct any patent error in the findings or sentence of the court "with the consequences not being more unfavourable to the offender".

The review council is convened by the Minister of Defence and consists of a Supreme Court judge, or a magistrate who has held office for not less than 10 consecutive years, or a retired magistrate, one Permanent Force officer, and an SADF officer who has had active service.

Anyone found guilty on a charge of murder and sentenced to death is kept in military custody until he is executed by firing squad.

1984 - UTOPIA

8 February

Arnheim, Professor of the Witwatersrand

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done", it was not in the interests of the country to divulge more information about the trial than the verdict.

"Meanwhile," said the statement, "consideration is also being given to the possibility of bringing two similar cases before a general court martial."

- It is not known whether Sgt Scholtz has been detained or will be kept in custody during his trial.

It is also not known if he is married, to which regiment he belonged, where he was stationed, or where and when and in what circumstances he is alleged to have committed the murder.

In terms of the Military Disciplinary Code, a general court martial trying a person for a capital offence or culpable homicide should consist of not more than five SADF officers and the president. All members must be appointed by the State President.

The military members must have held commissioned rank for not less than three years.

Afternoon Lectures

5.30 pm

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Soldier ⁽²⁵⁹⁾
faces firing
squad
if guilty

Pretoria Bureau

A Defence Force sergeant will face a murder charge in Pretoria tomorrow at what is believed to be South Africa's first court martial for murder since 1910. If found guilty, he could end up before a firing squad.

Sergeant R J Scholtz, no age or address given, will appear before Mr Justice D A Melamet of the Transvaal Supreme Court serving as president of the court martial.

The State President has ordered that the court martial be held in camera for reasons of State security.

According to statements from Defence Headquarters in Pretoria, the verdict will be made public after the trial.

IN COUNTRY

The military disciplinary code states that no one who is subject to the code can be court-martialled for murder, rape, culpable homicide or treason if the offence was committed within the borders of the country. These offences, if committed inside South Africa, are heard by civilian courts.

The MDC also lays down no other sentence for murder than death by shooting, once all avenues for appeal and clemency have been exhausted.

The Defence Force is considering bringing two similar cases before the same court martial.

Sergeant may face firing squad

25A
Argus 7/9/80

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A general court martial of a Defence Force sergeant charged with murder starts in Pretoria tomorrow and if found guilty he may face a firing squad.

Sergeant P J Scholtz, no age or address given, will appear before Mr Justice D A Melamet of the Transvaal Supreme Court serving as president of the court martial.

The State President has ordered that the court martial be held in camera for reasons of State security.

According to the statements from Defence Headquarters in Pretoria, the verdict would be made public after the completion of the trial.

OUTSIDE

The Military Disciplinary Code (MDC) states that no one who is subject to the MDC can be court martialled for murder, rape, culpable homicide or treason if the offence was committed within the borders of the country. These offences, if committed inside South Africa, are heard by civilian courts.

The MDC also lays down no other sentence for murder than death by shooting, the firing squad, once all avenues for appeal and clemency have been exhausted.

The Defence Force is considering bringing two similar cases before the same court martial.

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(254)

Not a 'phoney' war - Malan

Argus Correspondents

PRETORIA — No one in South Africa could pretend to be unaware of the potential threat to the country, the chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan said on Saturday.

In a speech read on his behalf at the opening of the annual national convention of the Moths by Lieutenant-General Jack Dutton, Chief of Staff Operations, General Malan said the threat affected the lives of every one in South Africa.

We are presently at the receiving end of a war of attrition in which, for the time being at any rate, the enemy is avoiding conventional military confrontation.

This does not mean we are engaged in some kind of "phoney" war. All it means is that the enemy is using every device in the book to subvert and undermine the whole fabric of South Africa," he said.

ABILITY

The Defence Force did not suffer from any complex about its ability to cope with military onslaughts.

All we must guard against is being lulled into a false sense of security and relaxing our vigilance," he said.

South Africans were able to cope with the situation, but it was up to every citizen to convince his neighbour of this and get his assistance.

Citizens are in the firing line psychologically, if not physically and a growing responsibility rests on their shoulders.

Question 14 (9)

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SADEF silent STAR 8/4/80 over venue (254) of murder court martial

Military Correspondent

The South African Defence Force today refused to reveal the venue of the general court martial at which a Permanent Force sergeant is to appear on a charge of murder.

Defence spokesmen were tight-lipped about the details of the general court martial — the highest legal process in the Defence Force — of Sergeant P J Scholtz, who appears today before Mr Justice Melamet of the Transvaal Supreme Court acting as president of the general court martial.

The State President has ordered that the general court martial be held in camera, but the verdict will be made public after the trial.

No other details have been released.

According to the Military Disciplinary Code (MDC), Sgt. Scholtz will be entitled to the services of a fully qualified Defence legal officer, or he can appoint civilian counsel to conduct his defence.

In a statement at the weekend, it was announced that the general court martial would be held in camera for reasons of State security, which probably explains the tight security net thrown around the trial.

APPEAL

According to the MDC, the president of a general court martial must ensure that the accused does not suffer any disadvantages because of his position, or because of his incapacity to examine or cross-examine witnesses, or to make his own defence clear.

He also has the right of appeal against the sentence to a council of review.

Appeal is automatically submitted.

A sentence of death recorded by the general court martial must be endorsed by the review council and the State Pre-

● The Defence Force is considering the possibility of bringing two similar cases before general court martial.

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UCT												

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The Cape Times

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1980

CT 6/4/80

Cloak of secrecy

254
~~35~~

THE SADF announcement that a secret court martial is to begin today of a defence force sergeant on a charge of murder is not acceptable. Not even the name of the alleged murder victim has been made public in the official announcement, although the name of the accused is stated. Unless an adequate explanation is provided of this extraordinary proceeding, there will be a grave danger, nay certainty, of rumour-mongering and the spread of concern about conditions in the army. In the circumstances, the grounds for secrecy which are put forward — "reasons of state security" — will do nothing to allay concern. On the contrary. Under the cloak of "state security", the worst miscarriages of justice and the nastiest abuses of governmental power take place throughout the world, not only in the Republic. The Information scandal is only the most recent and notorious example.

Unfortunately, but hardly surprisingly, the public is inclined to assume the worst when a clamp of secrecy is imposed. A worrying aspect of this case is the non-disclosure of the name of the victim, coupled with the information that two similar cases may be tried in the same way. Two similar cases! Why does the SADF announcement not tell us now the name of the murder victim or victims and the nature of

the "similar cases"? Many people will assume that this is another case of alleged maltreatment of a national serviceman, resulting in death. This, surely, cannot be so. A case of that sort would have nothing to do with "state security" and would surely be tried in public, like the others. Or are considerations of inter-group relations at issue? If so, there is all the more reason for disclosure.

But why a court martial? Murder is a common law offence. It is not only an offence against the military disciplinary code. Anyone on such a grave charge is entitled to be tried in the ordinary courts of the land. It would then be for the presiding judge to rule on the merits of an application for a hearing in camera. The application may be well founded. Is there any good reason why such a procedure should not be followed? No judge would turn down such an application, if the security of the state was genuinely at issue. And public anxiety would be allayed. The decision would be the judge's and not that of some military bureaucrat. The military bureaucracy is by no means infallible, as recent events have demonstrated.

Enough has been said to indicate that the present proceeding is untenable in the national interest. The onus is on the SADF to provide a satisfactory explanation.

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3.4 Die organisasiestruktuur
3.4.1 Die komitee

Draft resister granted asylum

254 CT 10/4/80

Own Correspondent

LONDON — A young South African 'war resister', who left South Africa last June to avoid military service, has been granted 'refugee' status and permission to remain permanently in the United Kingdom.

He is Mr Hugh Lugg, from East London, who applied for asylum when he landed at Heathrow Airport and was threatened with deportation.

Mr Hugh Lugg, a former student of the Johannesburg School of Art, left South Africa in an attempt to obtain refugee status overseas.

His father, head of the art school at the East London Technical College, Mr Jack

Lugg, said he felt that his son should have stayed to do his duty.

'But he is an individual and has chosen to do this. As for his acceptance by the British Government, I think he is very lucky.'

This granting of asylum differs from the cases of nearly all other draft dodgers. When they have been allowed to stay in the UK they usually have been given only annually-renewable residence and work permits.

In fact the Conservative government, while tightening up on immigration as a whole, have slightly relaxed the terms of refugee status.

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nige onsoepele wyse te vertolk dat voornemende ondernemers
afgeskrik word. Dat dit fataal is t.o.v. ontwikkeling
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2.6.2 Plaaslike owerhede

van die klein ondernemer, en met hom die informele sektor,
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stansies gehanteer word, sal hulle moontlik n aansienlike
bydrae tot werkgelleentheidskepping kan maak. Maar daar-
voor sal die veresties van sekere fabrieke swetgewing waar-
skynlik verander moet word.

Suid-Afrikaanse sake-instellings minstens ooreenstemmende belangstelling sal openbaar in uitbreiding van werkgelente-hede met gepaardgaande verbetering en vergroting van rende-derende finansiële beleggingsvoortuistigte in die Wes-Kaap.

Hierby moet ook in ag geneem word dat die spesifieke eenhede vir potensiaalondersoek van besondere projekte of aspekte, asmede die gespesialiseerde kundiges wat op sodanige eenhede geding het, op voortsettingsbasiss kan funksioneer as konsultante vir verdere ondersoek en/of implementering van 'n pro-

jek deur 'n voornemende ondernemer, waardeur laasgenoemde meetbaar op tyd en koste sal bespaar t.o.v. basiese voorondersoek van sodanige projek.

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dersoek regverdig; hierdie onderwerpe is voorbeelde

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lopige verslag opgeneem word nie - ledere voorstel wat

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(b) Die basiese kernbedrywse

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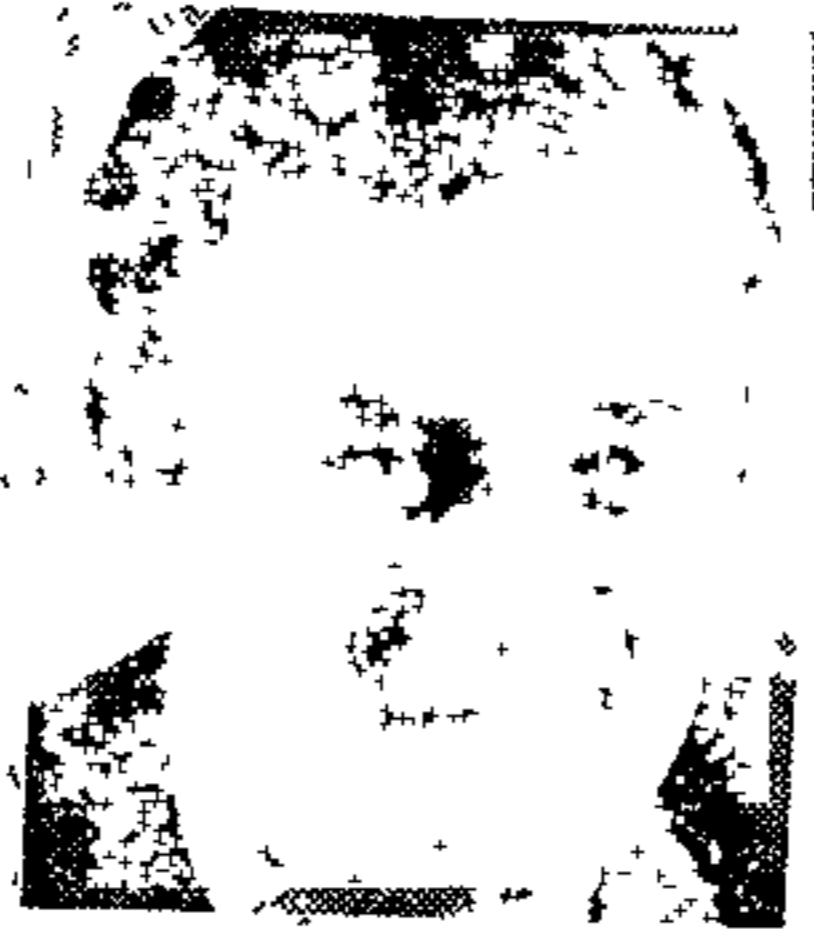
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word.

Court martial
 et 10.4/30
 continues
 Own Correspondent
 JOHANNESBURG — The court martial of a Permanent Force sergeant on a charge of murder is continuing in Pretoria, an SADF spokesman said yesterday.
 Sergeant P J Scholtz appeared for the first time on Tuesday before a general court martial. Mr Justice D A Melamet, of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court, is acting as president. The trial is being held in camera and the location of the hearing is being kept a secret.

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Brian Bamford

Public's

right

to know

254
10/1/88
A.R.S.

THE forthcoming trial by court martial of a member of the SADF for murder (alleged to have been committed outside the Republic) already has a disturbing aspect. It is to be held *in camera*. And this directly raises the whole question of the public's right to know.

What does this concept mean? Simply, that a nation — or, at the very least, Parliament, as its representative — should at all times be fully aware of all actions undertaken by the executive. The concept is an essential strand of democracy itself. In fact, it is hardly thinkable that people can exercise their choice, of approving or criticising Government policies, without knowing all the circumstances. This is apart from the simple fact that the executive operates on public money.

Obviously, there are limitations. Nobody would expect a government to proclaim in advance its motives or intentions in negotiating a delicate international treaty, or to publicise details of military spending. (Although it should be remembered that in several Western countries, and particularly in the US, even in these areas governments have been forced to make concessions in the direction of public disclosure.)

In this field of the right to know, Mr P W Botha's track record is deplorable, and the imminent murder trial is only the most recent in a series of non-disclosures. The classic, and worst, example was the invasion of Angola. South Africa is today still — officially — totally unaware of the reasons, object, implementation and cost of that operation — an operation incidentally that was unlawful, not in the international sense, but as having been beyond the authority of the SADF in terms of

the powers granted it by Parliament in the Defence Act.

Mr Botha, as Minister of Defence, was tackled on this secrecy in the Senate in 1975. He half acknowledged a public right to know, but he then hedged it about with so many qualifications that his interpretation of it became meaningless. He believed, and clearly still does, that the public's right to know is no more than a licence to receive what the Government deems fit.

This attitude runs through the other episodes which in other Western countries would

Parliamentary and public scrutiny led to a sordid carousel based on the philosophy of 'If you can't persuade them, buy them'.

Second, governments and government bodies which deny the right to know are tempted to branch out. If Information can do the Opposition in the eye by funding The Citizen, why should the Defence Force not (secretly) nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister in the Budget debate?

Third, secrecy lends itself to outrageous rumour-mongering. What did we hear, on the grapevine, of Rhodie — and Salem — on the run? What are we not now hearing of the court martial-to-be?

Finally, secrecy makes a laughing stock of a country. Those of us who wished to know of the Angolan invasion or Salem's oil could do so by reading overseas newspapers. (Or were they to be banned?). Likewise, presumably, we shall have to follow the coming murder trial in London's Times.

Will our government never learn? The country can be saved, not by keeping it ignorant, but by making it united, — and for that we must all know what is going on around us.

By BRIAN
BAMFORD,
MP, SC.

long since have caused the government to fall if it had not come completely clean. Can South Africa be confident that it knows the full facts of the Information scandal, or of the interception of mail and the tapping of telephones, or of the Salem oil saga? Put differently, having regard to Mr Botha's treatment of Mr Justice Anton Mostert (as he then was) and of Mrs Helen Suzman, and of South Africa's Press, can it be said that his government goes out of its way to keep the country informed?

There are at least three dangers inherent in any sustained coverup of executive action. First, secrecy is an ideal seed-box for corruption. One only has to read Mr Les de Villiers's recent book on the Information scandal to see how the removal of

THOUGHT FOR
THE DAY
By Pilgrim

'Abide with us'
— Luke 24:29

It is up to us to invite
Jesus into our lives

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Rhodesian officers 'for South Africa'

By TENDAI DUMBUTSHENA
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY — A number of white officers in the Rhodesian security forces will resign soon after independence to take up posts elsewhere — particularly in South Africa.

An army spokesman said a number of white officers who in the past had been offered lucrative posts outside the country.

He added that most would probably go to South Africa where they felt battle hardened Rhodesians were needed to face an anticipated guerrilla warfare waged by the African National Council.

Those resigning are in addition to a number of foreign nationals, some mercenaries, who were fighting for the Rhodesian forces.

A high proportion will come from the Rhodesian Light Infantry, the Grey Scouts and the army's elite unit, the controversial Selous Scouts.

The possible effects of the

resignations have yet to be fully assessed, but it is noted that the cessation of hostilities will reduce their impact.

The incoming government has, however, great difficulty in finding suitable officer material among Africans.

The situation in the air force is slightly different. Squadron Leader Sykes, the air force spokesman, said there were surprisingly few resignations by white officers and members.

On Africanisation of the air force, Mr Sykes said that on the operational and technical side rapid African advancement was not possible.

He said that Africans who had applied in the past to be among other things, pilots, could not make the grade.

In the air force regiment the equivalent of the army's guard force, the recruitment of Africans was going on very well, he said.

It is certain that in the lower echelons of the air force Africans, within the immediate future, will outnumber whites.

The gradual acquisition by Africans of requisite skills will, according to Mr Sykes, pave the way for their appointment to high posts.

Secrecy still shrouds the integration of Zipra and Zanla force into the security forces, being carried out under the auspices of the Commander of Combined Operations, Lieutenant-General Peter Walls.

A spokesman for combined operations said the secrecy was requested by all parties involved and that a statement would be issued when the integration programme had reached an advanced stage.

The 23 000 strong auxiliary force recruited under the banner of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC, is in the process of being disbanded.

Members of the auxiliary force, are, like their Zanla and Zipra counterparts, being given a choice of either pursuing a civilian or a military career.

Those who choose the former get two months pay to give them time to find employment.

Selous Scouts 'for SA Army'

STAR
11/4/80
254

The Star's Africa
News Service

Large numbers of troops from one of Rhodesia's crack fighting units, the Selous Scouts, will shortly be transferred to the South African Defence Force as a "complete military unit" Radio Mozambique claimed last night.

Radio Mozambique, quoting the Soviet news agency Tass and the French agency AFP, said the unit would be used in operations inside South Africa and SWA/Namibia.

The radio added that the South African Government was now giving its plan "the final touches".

A South African Defence Force spokesman, reacting to the broadcast, said today: "There is no question of the SADF taking over units from other countries.

"Anyone who wants to join can do so provided he complies with national policy and the policy of the Defence Force. He must also meet all the stringent standards set by the SADF."

THREAT

Sources in Rhodesia say it is indeed highly likely that many members of the Selous Scouts, and even the other elite unit, the Special Air Service, will seek to join the SADF.

Prime Minister designate of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, has said in the past that the Selous Scouts would have to be disbanded by the new regime.

However since winning the February elections, Mr Mugabe has kept a lower profile on the issue.

It is understood that his defence commander, Lieutenant General Peter Walls, has urged him not to disband the Selous Scouts as they might be needed for special operations in future.

Eighty percent of the Selous Scouts are black, while the SAS, a specialised paratroop unit, is all white.

It is not known whether any of the black Scouts want to move south.

The former Selous Scout commander, Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, who now lives in Johannesburg, said today he knew nothing of the reported moving of the Scouts to South Africa. "I am right out of it now anyway" he added.

ARMY SPY FROM PRETORIA HQ

QUOTE
 My ouma saw her kids die in concentration camps in Bethel. My roots are deep in South African soil.

Army top brass involved in draft leak, says Don Morton
Sunday Tribune 13/4/80

254

THE founder of a draft resisters' group here claimed this week a high-ranking official in Pretoria military headquarters "lifted" a computer mailing list for publishers of a magazine that urges young South Africans to resist their call-ups.

The list was taken overseas by a courier and given to the South African Military Refugees' Aid Fund (Samrat), which handed it to the publishers of the magazine Omkeer.

According to Don Morton, founder of Samrat, Mr Morton also claimed that his organisation was being leaked top-level information from the South African Defence Force.

The 39-year-old former Methodist of Pretoria said the information was being given voluntarily by dis-satisfied national servicemen and Defence Force officers.

Mr Morton's claims come after the Sunday Tribune reported that army and police investigators had launched an investigation into possible leaks of servicemen's addresses from the army computer in Pretoria.

But this week a Defence Force spokesman laughed off the bulk of Mr Morton's claims: "We never comment on such nonsensical propaganda."

A senior Defence Force officer in charge of national service call-ups earlier told the Sunday Tribune that nobody outside the Defence Force would have access to the lists of call-up-age South Africans.

Mr Morton said Samrat had been given the computer home-mailing list of national servicemen in the Transvaal.

"After we checked it for accuracy we passed it on to the publishers of Omkeer," he said.

His organisation did not publish Omkeer. "We do research, give them sources and information and act as a forwarding address," he said.

Four issues of Omkeer have been mailed to servicemen's homes in South Africa.

Samrat described the fourth as a "security police imitation of the real Omkeer — full of provocation and lies and intended to discredit draft resisters."

Mr Morton said Samrat had only addresses for servicemen whose homes were in the Transvaal, but the latest "bogus" issue had been received at addresses in the Cape and Durban as far as he could establish.

Mr Morton, who left South Africa for America in 1971, said that Samrat had been forced to move its premises after the

"bogus" issue was published "for our safety".

Mr Morton comes from a family who fought and died for South Africa in the Boer War.

He says "My roots are deep in South African soil." And his dream is to return to run a home in the Drakensburg for children orphaned by the "liberation struggle".

"My oupa was taken prisoner by the British in the Boer War. He was taken to Ceylon and died before he could ever get home.

"My ouma saw her kids die in concentration camps at Bethel."

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Watchdog

MARNOC 28/9/1

STAR 14/4/80

Press role

254 243 327
'must stay'

CAPE TOWN — The "watchdog" function of the Press in protecting the "man in the street" against possible malpractice, neglect and dishonesty, should be retained, the Steyn Commission suggested in its reports on security matters tabled in Parliament today.

This retention was particularly necessary as regards the administrative and non-operational role of South Africa's security forces.

The extensive report, which proposed several legal reforms and contained suggestions which would facilitate the building of a better "trust" relationship between the bureaucracy and the Press, was tabled after several

● Page 2: Full reports.

months of evidence to the commission under the chairmanship of the former Administrator of South West Africa, Mr Justice M T Steyn.

The commission appointed to inquire into reporting on matters affecting the SADF and South African Police urged clear definition of the interests of newspaper, radio and television on the one hand and the SADF and SAP on the other.

Mr Justice Steyn said in his report that on principle matters affecting national security should not be published.

Control of the sensitive release of information should be maintained through closer co-operation with the media rather than by the imposition of restrictive legislation. Rumour-mongering became rife if authorities reacted over sensitively to criticism and disclosures in the Press.

Mr Justice Steyn was in favour of disclosing malpractices, insofar as they did not include exposure of operational methods, equipment or actions which could compromise the security forces.

It was of utmost importance that the image and respect of the security forces be firmly established and elaborated on in the community.

This would be aided by not gagging the Press in their attempts to expose malpractices. It would

To Page 3, Col 1

Watchdog

Press role

243 254 327
'must stay'

▶▶ From page 1

lead to a healthier relationship between security forces and the community it was designed to serve.

Restrictions on the release of information should be minimal only to safeguard national security.

Mr Justice Steyn added that the point of departure of any division of interests in a conflict situation was the attainment through co-operation between authorities and the media of a high level of free reporting which did not affect national security.

On the side of the authorities secrecy should be at a minimum. This was necessary to achieve an effective defence against any threat to the country and for effective retention of the security interest of the country and its people.

The commission recommended the streamlining of Defence/SAP and Press liaison to ensure a smooth-flowing relationship.

The recommendations include:

● The amendment of the Official Secrets Act of 1956 to restrict its sphere of application.

● An improvement in the internal communication and communication with newspapers of the Newspaper Press Union.

● An expansion of editorial representation on the SADF/NPU liaison committee.

● The refinement of the system of accredited military correspondents.

● That the liaison com-

mittee investigates issuing of media identity documents on a more selective basis.

● The introduction of operational information headquarters during crises like the Silverton bank siege.

The commission also recommended that the SADF and SAP

● Improve their internal communications and,

● Expand their communication with media both in the information and discussion spheres.

The commission further recommends in its report the media improves journalistic professionalism and appoints only senior personnel to deal with "delicate" SADF and SAP matters.

A system of registration of foreign correspondents operative in South Africa should also be instituted, the commission recommends.

The commission also calls for a clearly formulated communication policy and plan for South Africa which would be an additional aspect of the national strategy.

Legislative recommendations include the amendment of

● The Police Act of 1958 to prohibit disclosure of methods of combatting terrorism;

● The armaments Development and Manufacturing Act to safeguard the safety and effectiveness and operational ability affecting the State's security interest.

● Section 118 of the Defence Act, of 1957, enabling the Press to fulfill its "watchdog" role without compromising the SADF.

14/11/80 H. 2/15.

As much SADF, SAP information 'as possible'

AS a general rule the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force should make as much information as possible available to the media and not 'as little as possible', the commission reported today.

The commission found that the media, the SADF and the SAP were in favour of healthy relations, and a basis of respect and trust.

Evidence was led that the agreement between the Minister of Defence and the Newspaper Press Union was functioning smoothly in respect of relations between the NPU and the liaison committees, but not as effectively between the NPU and its members.

AGREEMENT

The SADF said in evidence that it preferred to operate within the bounds of the agreement, an attitude which showed that it was prepared to communicate.

In the present situation it appeared desirable that the agreement should be retained and improved, to be used within the framework of strict legislation. The agreement should be given legal impetus.

Suggestions that the NPU should be made a statutory body could not be supported by the commission.

SADF

As far as the liaison committee of the Defence Force and the NPU was concerned the mechanism was working well and should be expanded to the advantage of both parties.

There was, however, a serious lack of internal communication between NPU members and the union and individual media should get their house in order in this respect.

TYPE 1

'Clear short circuits in the flow of information between newspaper chiefs and the journalists as producers must be eliminated.'

COMMUNICATION

'The union will have to give attention to its internal lines of communication, and every individual newspaper will have to do the same.'

'Consideration can be given to increasing the editorial representation of the union in the liaison committee. Matters discussed here are usually of an editorial nature and not management affairs.'

As far as the police and the NPU were concerned, the report said the recently formed SAP liaison committee should not replace the traditional healthy communication

between the journalist, the policeman or station commander on routine matters. This relationship, based on trust, should be allowed to continue.

The present system of accredited military correspondents, which had been tested throughout the world, was necessary in the present situation, but should be refined somewhat.

'A particular responsibility rests with the media in this respect as far as both the SADF and the SAP are concerned.'

'It can justly be expected of them to make journalism a professional occupation. This means that capable, qualified, well-grounded people should be appointed to key positions.'

The responsibility for defence and police mat-

ters is regarded as a key position.

'Reporting on especially military matters can no longer in the present conflict situation be regarded as simply just a "beat".'

The report called for continuity of reporters in military and police matters and the elevation of the status of such reporters to at least that of political correspondents so that there could be in-depth reporting with insight.

'Relations on both sides are being adversely affected by inexperienced and even incapable journalists who are covering security matters.'

COMPETENCE

'It is essential that the system of accredited correspondents be maintained, but built into this concept must be journalists with experience and competence.'

The newly-formed SAP liaison committee was to review the Press identity card system with the possibility of issuing such cards on a more selective basis only. The need to review the system had been accentuated by the Silverton Bank siege in Pretoria.

The SAP said that one of the serious problems encountered at the Silverton siege was the uncontrolled actions of journalists. — Sapa.

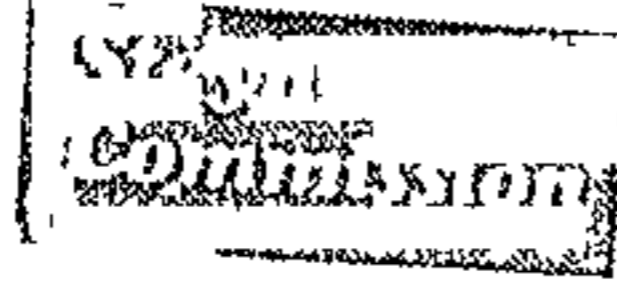
Official Secrets

Act review suggestions

243 25 25 14/4/80

THE Steyn commission of inquiry into the reporting of security matters affecting the Defence Force and the police, has suggested a review of the Official Secrets Act to limit its application.

In its report, tabled today, the commission said that as far as the Act was concerned it should be borne in mind that the



Government's management processes had become so sophisticated that it was affecting citizens' affairs to an increasing extent because the dangers to the State had

changed in character and had become more complex.

The commission also recommended that

① The Newspaper Press Union improve its internal communication and communication with individual editorial departments,

② NPU/SADF The NPU enlarge its representation on the liaison committee,

③ Refine its system of accreditation of correspondents

④ NPU/SAP The liaison committee consider the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis.

⑤ The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points (like Silverton)

⑥ SADF/SAP The SADF and SAP give attention to the improvement of internal liaison and methods to touch up communications with the media through, inter alia, improved professionalism and effective and timely liaison in the main centre, Pretoria

⑦ Meaningful information and discussion sessions between the media, the SADF and the SAP be expanded,

⑧ The media give urgent attention to raising the standard of professionalism in journalism as an occupation,

⑨ Only senior journalists be appointed to handle delicate SADF and SAP matters,

⑩ A system of registration be instituted for foreign journalists working in the Republic, and

⑪ A clear communication policy and plan be formulated for the Republic and accepted as an additional aspect of the national strategy. — Sapa

Press 'favourable' to SADF

14/4/80
Hogers

257
214

ANALYSIS' had shown that in general South African newspapers reflected favourably on the South African Defence Force and the SA Police Force, the Steyn Commission said.

It had also become clear, however, that negative reporting was increasing with regard to ideological conscientious objection which pointed to an escalated assault on the national service system.

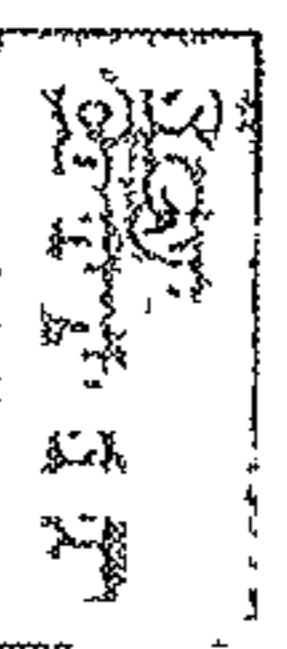
From the investigation it emerged that of the

total media (27 newspapers) 20 percent had reacted positively, 72 percent were neutral and eight percent were negative regarding the Defence Force.

This meant that of the 59 644 phrases tested, 11 589 were positive, 43 212 neutral and 4 838 negatively inclined.

The high incidence of neutral reporting indicated strong objective and factual reporting pointing to strong credibility.

The 20 percent positive reporting showed a strong



tendency to present the Defence Force in a favourable light.

The analysis also showed that the eight percent negative reporting was mainly concerned with negative incidents such as heat exhaustion, problems with pay and the delivery of post and the deliberate discrediting of the Defence Force.

It had become clear

from the analysis that the liaison problem between the media and the Defence Force could not be resolved by more legislation but by clearer definition of regulations.

The ideal would be strong minimal legislation on a continued basis with emergency powers in times of crisis and effective voluntary liaison.

With effective voluntary liaison it was understood that in cases where doubt existed the matter had to be weighed against a complexity of interests.

The Defence Force and the South African Police also had to maintain open channels to the State Security Council where the complexity of security interests could be cleared. It was recommended that more attention had to be given to briefing sessions in order to put incidents and their developments in their just perspective. At such sessions semantics could also be dealt with as for example the meaning and preference regarding words such as terrorist, freedom fighter and guerrilla — Sapa

'Govt needs information policy'

STAR 14/4/80 (254)

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
COMMISSIONER OF INFORMATION
MENDED A COMMITTEE
FOR AN INFORMATION
POLICY AS PART OF
GOVERNMENT STRATEGY.
SUCH A PLAN WOULD
PROVIDE THE GOVERNMENT
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ON INFORMATION
POLICY AND WOULD
BE THE GOVERNMENT'S
GUIDING PRINCIPLE
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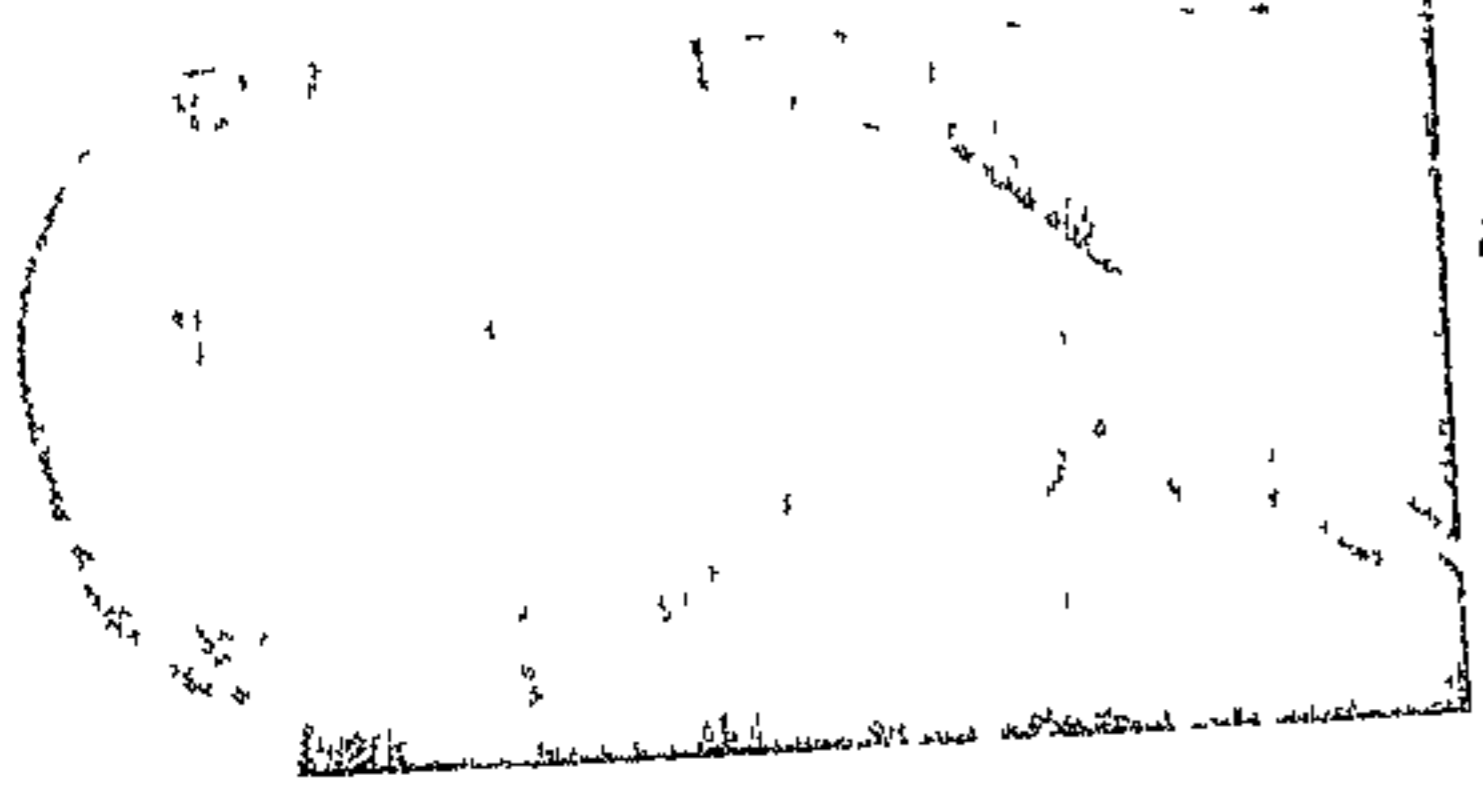
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6 LAWS CONTROL

SUPPRESS

attitudes

STAR
11/4/80

(203)
(24) (377)

THE ASSEMBLY — Attitudes cannot be suppressed by law and the bureaucracy should depend on cooperation with the Press to control sensitive information rather than restrictive legislation. The State Commission is

The bureaucracy should not be over-sensitive when requests for the Press not to publish are ignored. The Commission said

Though the committee recommended additional legislation which would introduce extensive restrictions within the framework of existing legislation it said it was of the opinion that the security forces should in voluntary cooperation with the Press follow the six media laws of the Press

Legislation cannot suppress attitudes

The committee, in the interests of the State, said the Press should be in a friendly union rather than an adversarial one in the State

The document means that the Press should be subordinate to the State if necessary requires more



inspiration in respect of reputation

In the present conflict situation in which South Africa is a world leader, the State interests could claim precedence over the civil rights of the population

We do not, however, support the idea of restrictive legislation. Such restrictions could be interpreted as the national security central and the information

The committee said that the State should have adequate legal protection and that the public should be informed of the information and that the State should not determine the total State security

The committee had committed itself to an

open administration and decided that it was a matter of covering up of corruption. Officials must accept the need, pursue it and give effect to it

A bureaucrat is entitled to make a trade-off between the State's interests and the interests of the State and not of the political party in power

The SADF was an asset of the entire nation and it was essential that its members should not draw the defence force into a party political issue or could subvert the SADF in the party political struggle

Equally, the Press should not attack the SADF as an institution because individual members had failed

The Press should not report on the State's internal affairs and should not report on the State's internal affairs

At the same time, the Press should not report on the State's internal affairs and should not report on the State's internal affairs

SA in multi-dimensional 'conflict situation'

STIR 14/4/80
(275) 254 (327)

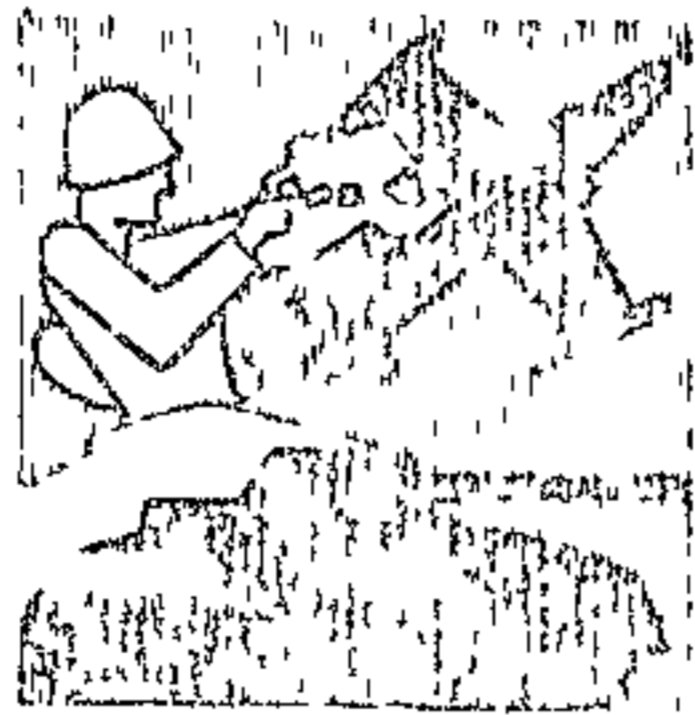
THE ASSEMBLY — South Africa is involved in a multi-dimensional conflict situation spurred on by Russian expansionism and a nuclear stalemate situation between the superpowers, says the report of the Slevin Commission tabled here today.

The onslaught on southern Africa should be viewed against the Soviet Union's objective of world conquest resulting in a conflict of interests between the USSR and the Western bloc, the report said.

Present tendencies pointed to increased frequency of action for Russia outside its traditional sphere of influence.

The contributing factors were Russia's long-term strategic aims and the treaties which had developed since the United States of America as a power factor.

Southern Africa had no



come the subject of strategic planning by the USSR, the United States and the Third World.

Their common objective was the replacement of the present constitutional dispensation with one which would be more amenable to their respective ideologies.

The methods employed included the use of economic sanctions, political pressure, military intervention and ideological warfare.

The communist strategy was to bring about polarisation between white and blacks.

The main instruments chosen for the task were the South African Communist Party and the African National Congress.

Externally the Soviet plan was based on a two-pronged attack against South Africa.

It strove to isolate the country from the international community and to provide moral and material support to the ANC as a so-called national liberation movement.

Inside South Africa agitators singled out problem situations affecting blacks and mounted campaigns of demonstration and passive violence.

The United States employed a wide variety of methods to pressure the South African Government to implement reforms which would result in a black majority government.

Externally the USA sought to discourage

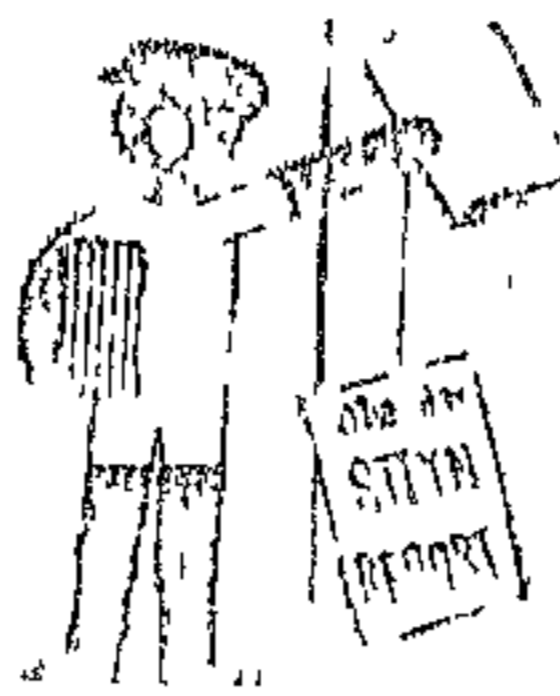
trade, sport, cultural and military links by other countries with South Africa.

The Carter Administration's ideological cry of 'human rights' served as an international platform to express moral indignation.

The aim is apparently not so much the expression of moral disapproval but the expected profit of support by the Third World.

The USA's plan of action inside South Africa relied on direct involvement by official and private US institutions.

Psychologically, Washington aimed at promoting its political concepts for the Republic through a network of media and organisations such as the Voice of America, the Africa-American Institute (allegedly a CIA and State Department front organisation) and the American Committee for Equality in Sport.



Topic: Terrorism

replies: 1. 20/11
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heavily (25/11)
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Black nationalism was often underplayed in South African politics, the African Communist Party and

The ... an essential factor which will have to be taken into account

It could be expected that the ... of national ... from ... source ... political ... an acceptable political situation was ...

The coming to power of previously underground organization in the ... Mozambique and Angola ... created an atmosphere in South Africa which strengthened the activities of underground and revolutionary elements

... of the ... to ... the ... that ... the ... of ...

In the South African situation the media had a ... responsibility ... that ... the ... of ... promote ...

The golden thread to survival

SADF 14/4/80

(254) 327

THE ASSEMBLY — The golden thread which would ensure curvical and ultimate victory was good relations between the authorities, the news media and the people of the Republic. Mr Justice Sison says in his report.

The golden thread must be woven with zealous hands and competent speed for the sake of us all, the report says. While it was essential

that the media should not compromise the principle of press freedom, it was equally essential that the authorities should not be more restrictive and secretive.

The government should furnish much information available to the media especially in a situation of conflict. A nation is essential.

The population had a duty to inform itself of events and developments

through the media in order to make citizenship more meaningful.

In a democracy the state process is supported and strengthened by the participation of a properly informed and therefore knowledgeable public.

The report says that a more analysis showed that the media reflected a predominantly favourable image and attitude towards the SADF and the SAP — Sapa.

Findings of Steyn inquiry likely today

243
254
327
RDM
14/4/80

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE report of the Steyn Commission into Press reporting on defence and police matters is expected to be tabled in Parliament today, when the House reconvenes after a two-week Easter recess.

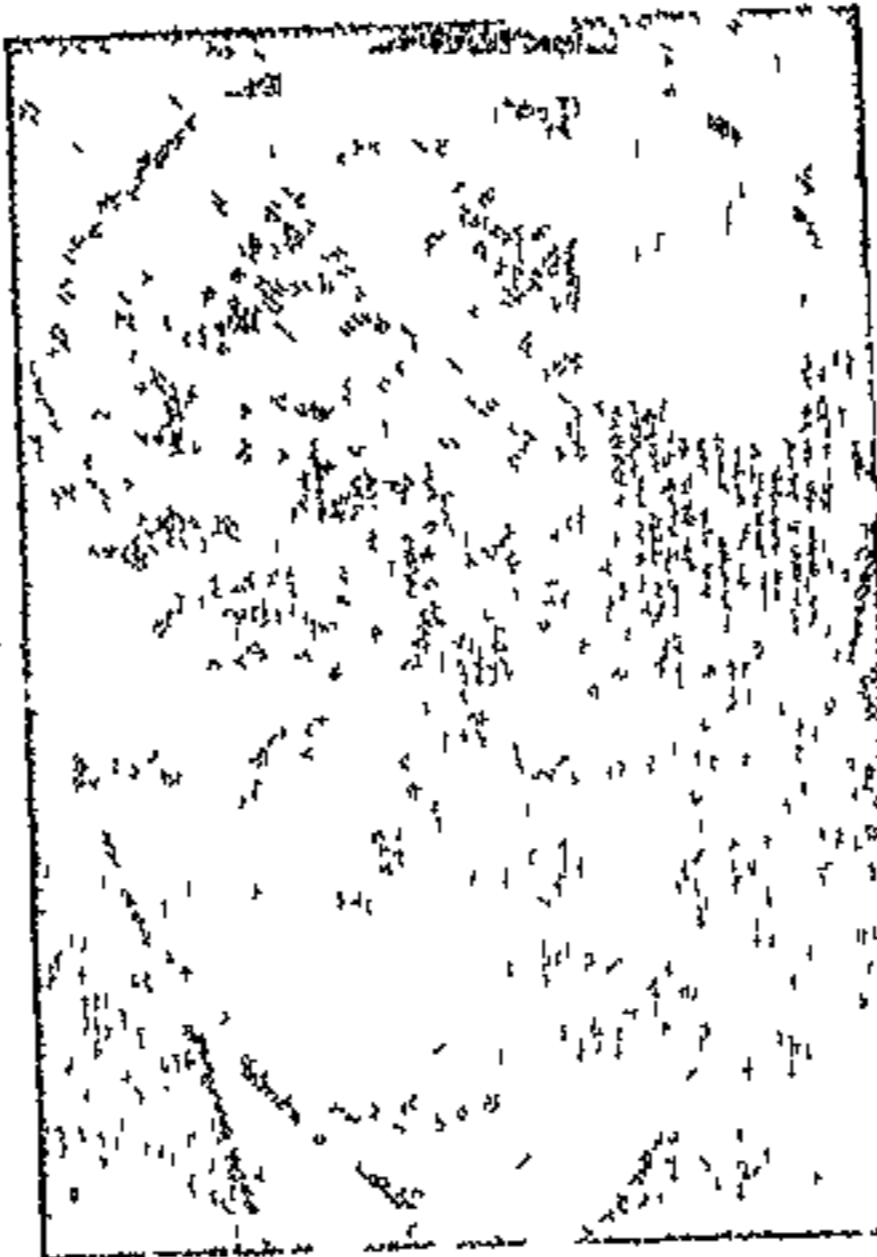
The commission, chaired by Mr Justice M T Steyn, former Administrator-General of South West Africa, is likely to recommend changes in Acts restricting Press reporting on police and defence matters.

While representatives of the departments involved have called for tighter restrictions, Press spokesmen have called for a relaxation of the laws controlling newspaper reporting in these fields.

The findings of the commission are certain to be discussed during the Budget debate, which begins today and during which MPs can raise any political issue.

This year's debate has aroused intense interest following disclosures that the Defence Force had drawn up a plan to nullify the Opposition's attack on the Government.

The Opposition is likely to question the Government on the matter and call for assurances that the Army is not encroach-



MR JUSTICE STEYN
... report expected

ing in the political arena.

Another contentious issue that will be raised is the constitutional deadlock that has arisen, not only between the Government and the Opposition, but between the Left and Right wings of the National Party.

The Schlebusch Commission's report on the constitution is expected soon — and is likely to be an attempt at finding a balance between Opposition demands and Rightwing reaction.

After failing to drive Dr Andries Treurnicht out of the par-

ty on the mixed sport issue earlier in the session, the Government will be bound to consider his reactionary views and those of his strong Transvaal power base, on the constitutional issue.

It is unlikely, therefore, that any fundamental changes will come about — unless the Prime Minister is willing to risk a serious split in the party.

Legislation arising from the recommendations of the Schlebusch Commission will have to be pushed through this session, particularly as far as they affect the Senate. This body is likely to cease to exist at the end of the year, when its extended term of office expires.

The Information ghost will appear again when the full transcript of the evidence before the Erasmus Commission is released, following the excision of that evidence which is deemed, by the parliamentary select committee, to jeopardise national security.

It is widely believed that the former Prime Minister and State President, Mr John Vorster, will respond to the Erasmus evidence in a bid to clear his name.

The second report of the Wiehahn Commission into labour matters is also expected soon.

C.T. 14/7/80
Chaplains slip ~~253~~
in on border (254)

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH - The English churches are slipping in ministering to the boys on the border

Inquiries among English churchmen and the Defence Force show that the number of English chaplains is only a small fraction of their Afrikaans counterparts

While the discrepancy is partly because many English ministers come to their vocations when they have already done national service, it was clear that moral questions also play a part

Donning uniform to go to the operational area was questioned in some denominations with large black membership

Bishop Roy Cowdry, of St Cuthbert's Anglican Church in Port Elizabeth, refers to the degree of neglect of the men on the border as "shameful"

When this was put to Port Elizabeth churchmen of different denominations, most agreed

The Anglican Bishop of Port Elizabeth, the Right Rev Bruce Evans, said "There is a general shortage of English church ministers, but it is disturbing that the men are not getting that ministry on the borders"

The Rev Louis van Blommestein, of the Hill Presbyterian Church, Port Elizabeth "There are far too few English chaplains to minister to national servicemen That is where the lack is felt and where ministering is vital"

Father Derek Hill, chaplain to Prince Alfred's Guard, said that during his border stint last August there seemed to be few English ministers on tour

A recently returned serviceman said that in his three months on the border he had not seen an English chaplain

Father Ron Rayner, of the Anglican Mission to Seamen, said that during a month of border duty recently he found that many men at a predominantly English camp were bitter

"The Anglicans felt the church had forgotten them It shocked me Anglican ministers are just waking up to the fact that they're needed on the border," he said

Chaplain General of the Defence Force, Major-General J A Van Zyl, said that of the more than 1 000 chaplains from the various churches, there were more dominees because of the composition of the forces

"English speakers form about 20 percent of the men at the border We can make use of a lot more English chaplains but I don't agree that there are not enough at the border They move about all the time It's a vast area and it's possible that men away on patrol may miss out"



MR JUSTICE STEYN . . . "attitudes could not be suppressed by laws".

Watchdog role of press must be retained

THE ASSEMBLY — The "watchdog" role of the press regarding the administrative and non-operational role of the security forces had to be retained, the Steyn Commission said in its report tabled here yesterday.

The commission was appointed to inquire into reporting of security matters affecting the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force.

Mr Justice Steyn, chairman of the commission, said the interests of the SADF and the SAP, on the one hand, and the media on the other, had to be delimited in such a way that only matters adversely affecting the preparedness and the survival of the state should not be publishable.

The report said attitudes could not be suppressed by laws and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the press in order to control sensitive security information rather than restrictive legislation.

Respect for the security forces had to be established and promoted among the general public otherwise their ability to carry out their functions would be seriously affected.

Information exposing administrative malpractices, neglect and dishonesty without the publication of operational methods, equipment or actions of the security forces, had to be permitted to facilitate effectiveness and promote a sound relationship between the community and security forces.

Government secrecy had to be meaningful and restricted to the minimum

necessary to safeguard the security interests of the state and the community.

Over-sensitivity to criticism and the publication of information of interest to the public tended to create circumstances in which rumours thrived and panic created through uncertainty.

Meaningful distribution of information and dialogue with the media

Editorial opinion page one

would create a worthy partnership between the government and the public. This would be so important in the years ahead that it would have to be pursued with all effort by the government, the public and the media.

The commission made several important recommendations, one of which suggests a review of the Official Secrets Act in order to limit its field of application.

It also recommended legislation aimed at monitoring all propaganda and information activities undertaken on behalf of foreign principals.

Other recommendations included:

- The Newspaper Press Union should improve its internal communication and its communication with individual newspapers.

- The NPU's representation on the liaison committee with the SADF should be enlarged and the system of accreditation of correspondents should be more refined.

- The NPU/SAP liaison committee should consider the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis.

- The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points, as at the Silverton bank siege, for example.

- The SADF and SAP should give attention to improving its communication with the media and improved information and discussion sessions between the media, the SADF and the SAP should be expanded.

- The media, on its part, should give urgent attention to raising the standard of professionalism and only senior journalists should be appointed to handle delicate SADF and SAP matters.

- A system of registration should be instituted for foreign journalists working in the Republic.

- A clear communication policy and plan should be formulated for the Republic and accepted as an additional aspect of the national strategy.

Recommendations in respect of legislation include:

- Amending of the Police Act, 1958, so as to prohibit unlawful disclosure of information regarding the combating of terrorism.

- The Armaments Development and Manufacturing Act should be amended to safeguard the safety and effectiveness and operational ability as far as it affected the security interests of the state.

- That section 118 of the Defence Act, 1957, should be amended in order to enable the press to fulfil its "watchdog" role without compromising the safety of the Defence Force.

The commission also recommended that provision be made for the identification of a responsible officer authorised to issue information to the press during joint SADF/SAP and Railway Police anti-terrorist operations.

On the question of press freedom, the report says it is essential that the media should not overemphasise this privilege but it is equally essential the authorities should not be over-sensitive and secretive about matters they consider to be of national interest but which, in fact, have nothing to do with national security.

"The dissemination of as much information as possible to the media, especially in an escalating conflict situation, is essential for an informed and watchful citizenry."

"Claims to press freedom are often exaggerated. Freedom of the press does not mean the press has fewer or more rights than the individual. Self-interest on the part of the media cannot be hidden or propagated under the cloak of press freedom."

"Self-interest also cannot be elevated above the national interest. Such a situation could endanger the future existence of the community."

The report said there was no doubt the state had the right to protect itself and press freedom was not an unassailable holy cow.

"Own interests which are often propagated by newspaper proprietors under the cloak of press freedom and which are set above national interests could threaten the community and the continued existence of a truly free press." — SAPA

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vindicated

Report calls it honest, fearless, well-informed

CAPE TOWN — The Steyn Commission report tabled in Parliament yesterday vindicated the South African press for its reporting on military and police matters.

Mixed reaction from Schwarz

CAPE TOWN — There was mixed reaction yesterday from the chief opposition defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, to the Steyn Commission report.

Mr Schwarz welcomed some aspects of the report, but said the commission appeared to have exceeded its terms of reference in others.

Mr Schwarz and the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on the media, Mr David Dalling, MP, said the existing Section 118

While he supported the concept that the defence force should not become involved in party politics, the commission appeared to give no evidence to suggest press vilification of the defence force when it said the press was not entitled to vilify the force as an institution because one or more of its members had blundered.

"When senior officers act in a particular manner on behalf of the defence force, the Chief of the

Steyn report, page 3

went too far, and that the proposed law was "still too wide".

The proposed eight years' imprisonment or R15 000 fine for breaches of the Defence Act was "somewhat heavy" and the laws governing defence reporting never defined what "objectivity" was, they said. For this reason, they wanted to wait for the details of the proposed changes in the laws.

They welcomed the commission's attitude to the relationship between the media and the defence force.

Mr Schwarz said, however, the commission appeared to have gone beyond its terms of reference in suggesting amending legislation and steps to monitor the "propaganda activities" of foreign organisations.

He was cautious about the recommendation that the government was entitled to influence attitudes to further the interests of the state. History showed that state interests and government interests tended to become blurred.

Defence Force must take responsibility and the Minister of Defence must take political responsibility.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party and defence spokesman, said the report revealed a welcome understanding of the delicate balance between security requirements and the right of a democratic country to be informed by its media.

"It expects responsibility and rejects licence in reporting and also rejects bureaucratic cover-up, in administrative and disciplinary action not connected with the security of the state.

"The test will be whether and how the government translates a far-sighted and balanced report into regulations and administrative procedure" — SAPA

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Defence Act section which forbids incitement of any person to refuse to do military service,

• Tightens the release of information about the activities of the Armaments Corporation, and

• Restates the necessity for politically impartial behaviour by the South African Defence Force"

— DDC

The press — portions of which have suffered repeated accusations of partiality and lack of patriotism — was vindicated in resounding terms by the commission which also pointed out that in democratic states there was a need for certain matters connected with defence to be protected from publication.

But, the report adds. "A free, fearless, alert and well-informed but honest and basically loyal press is an extremely valuable social property. Without it, a democracy wilts. With it, a democracy can come to full bloom."

"The South African press, which generally fulfils those requirements, must be treated accordingly."

Among other things the report, which covers major and minor aspects of military and police reporting

• Condemns the Defence Act's Draconian Section 118, which deals with the release or suppression of information on military matters, as "too widely and vaguely formulated," saying it creates "an atmosphere of uncertainty."

• Suggests that the Minister of Defence be empowered to declare certain areas of defence information free from the necessity of clearance — an important switch in emphasis from present legislation,

• Calls for the speedy registration of all South African-based foreign journalists, news organisations and other bodies such as United States journalists, news organisations and other bodies such as the United States Information Service so that their activities can be "monitored" to prevent the dissemination of propaganda,

• Suggests a rewording — but not a change in intent — of the

CTA 15/4/80 (254)

Mixed feelings about report

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

THE Steyn Commission report on the reporting of police and defence matters brought a mixed reaction yesterday from the chief Opposition defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz

Welcoming the commission's attitude to the relationship between the media and the Defence Force, he said "The broad principle recommended regarding the right of the press to publish and the public to know, subject only to objectively determined problems of State security, is acceptable to us and is in accordance with our evidence to the commission"

However, the commission appeared to have gone beyond its terms of reference in suggesting amending legislation and steps to monitor the "propaganda activities" of foreign organizations. Both the existing section of the Act and the proposed amending section were too wide

State, Government interests 'tended to blur'

On the recommendation that the Government was entitled to influence attitudes in furtherance of the interests of the State, he said history showed that State and Government interests tended to become blurred

"When senior officers act in a particular manner on behalf of the Defence Force, the Chief of the Defence Force must take responsibility and the Minister of Defence must take political responsibility," he said

• The New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, said yesterday the Steyn Commission report revealed "a welcome understanding of the delicate balance between security requirements and the right of a democratic country to be informed by its media. It expected responsibility and rejected licence in reporting"

The test would be whether and how the government translates a far-sighted and balanced report into regulations and administrative procedure

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Steyn report vindicates SA press

cf. 15/4/80

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Defence Reporter

THE South African press — portions of which have suffered repeated accusations of partiality and lack of patriotism — has been vindicated in resounding terms by the Steyn Commission on reporting of military and police matters, the report of which was tabled yesterday in Parliament.

While pointing out that in democratic states there exists a need for certain matters connected with defence to be protected from publication, the report adds:

A free, fearless, alert and well-informed but honest and basically loyal press is an extremely valuable social property. Without it a democracy wilts, with it, a democracy can come to full bloom.

The South African press, which generally fulfils those requirements, must be treated accordingly.

The 217-page report's 19 recommendations cover not only major and minor aspects of military and police reporting in South Africa but also topics such as the activities of many foreign organizations now operating freely inside the Republic.

Among other things the report:

- Condemns the Defence Act's Section 118 which deals with the release or suppression of information on military matters, as too widely and vaguely formulated.

- Suggests that the Minister of Defence be empowered to declare certain areas of defence information free from the necessity of clearance — an important switch in emphasis from present legislation.

- Tightens the release of information about the activities of the Armaments Corporation and

- Restates the necessity for "politically impartial behaviour" by the South African Defence Force.

• Full reports, pages 4 and 5

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Risk Allocation by
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in some countries (Mexico, for example) some
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ting the lender take the land—circumventing the
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ferred to those most optimistic or willing to be-
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Report suggests heavy penalties

Defence Reporter

CT. 15/4/80

HEAVY penalties for contravening various military and police laws by publishing unauthorized information are recommended by the Steyn Commission report.

The commission has drawn up three sections for inclusion in various existing laws, in each of which the recommended maximum penalty is laid down as a fine of R15 000 or eight years' imprisonment or both.

The proposed penalties do not increase or diminish existing punishments. In two cases — the Police Act and the Armaments Development and Production Act — the proposed inclusions are wholly new.

In the third, the Defence Act, the commission's substitute section is designed to replace the present Section 118, which does not specify the penalties for contravention.

If written into the statute book, the penalties recommended by the commission would apply to

• A person found guilty in terms of Section 118 of the Defence Act (Act 44 of 1957) of publishing in any way information about the composition, movement or operations of the SADF unless authorized by the Minister of Defence or a person authorized by him

• A sub-section the commission drew up for possible inclusion in Section 27 of the Police Act of 1958, which also deals with the disclosure of information by unauthorized persons — in this case information about counter-insurgency operations by the South African Police or a joint force drawn from the SAP, SADF and Railways Police

• A sub-section the commission drew up for possible inclusion in the Armaments Act, forbidding the publishing in any way of information about the composition, production, arms procurement or any other activity of the Armaments Corporation, its affiliated companies, its contractors or sub-contractors, unless the information has been cleared by the Minister of Defence or someone authorized by him

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causes alter the catch: good weather, few

schoools of fish in the area that day, etc, are

causes no man can control. Secondly, members

working as a team can shirk and affect the out-

come, with nothing others bear some of the con-

sequences. Since performance is not perfectly

predictable or controllable, it is difficult to know

whether it is a team member's negligence or

everyone's bad luck that altered the outcome

from what was expected. To allow for, or to con-

trol, those forces, institutional and organizational

arrangements have been developed. In the re-

mainder of this chapter we shall consider re-

sponses to the unpredictability caused by sheer

luck or nature. We examine the way shirking or

opportunism by team members or agents is coun-

tered and brought under control in a later chapter

on the business firm, one of whose main func-

tions as an institution is to permit team produc-

tion while controlling shirking and opportunism.

(1) In Scene One of our boat scenario, the

Call for improved i

THE Steyn Commission's comprehensive overall recommendations (printed in bold type under general section headings) are as follows

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS UNION IN GENERAL

● The NPU should improve its internal communication as well as communication within individual editorial organizations

The commission noted there appeared to be a "clear deficiency caused by 'faulty internal communication among NPU members. Where there was clearly a short-circuit in the flow of information between newspaper proprietors and the journalists who actually produced the news, this would have to be eliminated

THE NPU'S LIAISON WITH THE SADF

● The NPU should consider allowing a greater editorial "loading" in its representation on the NPU-SADF liaison committee

The commission felt a greater editorial representation was desirable because the issues discussed by the NPU-SADF liaison committee were first and foremost editorial and not management matters. The commission would leave to the liaison committee the question — raised by several military correspondents who gave evidence — of whether accredited military correspondents should be allowed to attend the committee's sessions as observers

● The present system of accredited correspondents should be refined

The commission felt the handling of military and police matters were regarded as key positions, and this means that capable, qualified, well-grounded people must be appointed to key positions. In the present conflict situation, reporting on military matters in particular can no longer be regarded as just another beat

Continuity of reporters is important here, but also a raising of the status of these reporters at least to the status of political correspondents so that there can be proper insight and reporting in depth

THE NPU AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

● The NPU-SAP liaison committee must consider the issuing of press identity cards on a more selective basis

The commission noted that the Silverton affair — which had numerous lessons for the SAP as well as the media from which advantageously improved arrangements could be made — emphasized the necessity for a revision of the press-SAP liaison system

● The NPU-SAP liaison committee must arrange "operational media liaison centres" at "crisis points" like Silverton

The commission felt that one of the most serious bottle-necks at the Silverton siege had been the uncontrolled behaviour of journalists

It noted that information about 'sensitive police methods at Silverton' were not snatched from the air but came chiefly from police sources, such a happening had been "dramatic and laden with emotion, and it is natural that reporting should reflect this, from the police there had been 'justified objections against uncontrolled reporting at Silverton and from the press that there had not been enough understanding of its work, and also that the SABC had received privileged treatment

All these objections, the commis-

sion noted, "can be handled by means of a system of selective identity cards and the establishment of media liaison centres

The commission noted that the SAP had testified that efforts were already being made to establish such centres

THE SADF AND SAP

● Both the SADF and SAP should give attention to improving their internal liaison as well as liaison with the media, inter alia through greater professionalism as well as more effective and timeous liaison in main centres outside Pretoria

The commission said that professionalism did not apply simply to the straightforward supplying of information about everyday events but also to the swift and speedy answering of queries. Both the SADF and SAP were largely dependent on the media for creation of their image, and this work cannot be done by people who do not have the insight into the work or experience in dealing with hardened or inexperienced journalists

● "Meaningful" briefings and discussions between the media and the SADF and SAP should be expanded

The commission noted that it was at such sessions that among other things semantics can be dealt with for instance the meaning and priorities with regard to words such as 'terrorist', 'guerilla' and 'freedom fighter'. This briefing must not be one way traffic only and the media must brief other concerns about their nature and method of functioning

THE MEDIA

● The media must give "urgent attention" to "better professionalizing of journalism as a calling, and in any case only senior journalists should be appointed to handle SADF and SAP matters"

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

● A system of registration for foreign journalists working in the Republic should be established

● Legislation should be introduced which would enable the government to monitor all propaganda and information activities which are being carried out on behalf of a foreign principal

The commission noted that the purpose of legislation to control foreign propaganda which was being disseminated inside South Africa would be to force public notification of all propaganda and information activities taking place internally on behalf of or in the name of foreign governments, foreign institutes or foundations, foreign political parties and foreign principals, the purpose (of such legislation) being to inform the (SA) government as well as the people about the sources, origins and identity of such persons acting locally on behalf of their overseas principals as well as the nature and aims of their propaganda and information activities. Such legislation should also cover the activities of foreign journalists

The commission suggested that at intervals, say every six months, periodic reports should be demanded on all activities in which "agents" had been involved such as speeches to groups, clubs, schools and politicians and delivered to the Department of Justice together with a copy of each speech and each issued statement, as well as propaganda and information material which had been disseminated inside the country. The Department of Justice could then use this material to determine if the laws of the land had been contravened in any way

The commission felt "all persons, organizations, institutions or intelligence sources of any nature which are not entitled to diplomatic privilege in the narrow sense, as laid down in the Diplomatic Privilege Act, 1951 (should) be compelled to register themselves. Such requirements would include a comprehensive financial statement, as well as (information) about how the money had been spent in the Republic and its origin. Provision should also be made for the cancellation of their registration at the discretion of the Minister concerned"

The commission "foresaw that the definition of a foreign principal would include 'anyone who agrees to act on behalf of such principal, whether he is a lawyer, representative, servant agent, publicity agent, liaison officer and so forth, including those gathering information for a foreign principal or disseminating it on behalf of that principal. A foreign principal would include individuals, institutes, foundations, foreign governments, foreign political parties and so forth, correspondents of foreign news media *et cetera*'"

Such a system should be provided 'as speedily as possible', the commission felt, because "it is wishful thinking that foreign governments and agencies are friends which do no damage to the Republic by their internal activities

'Information services of whatever nature which do not enjoy diplomatic privilege should only be allowed to operate from registered premises approved by the government'

To illustrate "the internal dissemination of foreign propaganda and information" the commission quoted a report by the American journalist Larry Heinzerling which appeared in the Kenyan newspaper "Daily Nation" in November 1976, stating that a United States Information Service reading-room in Soweto was part of an activist programme to stress American disapproval of apartheid and the US commitment to a multi-racial society in the world's most race-conscious nation"

The commission also quoted an American embassy policy statement of October 1977 (that the US policy was "one which looks to clear movement away from apartheid and the repressive laws that

undergird that system and towards a progressive transformation of South African society") and a statement by the US ambassador, Mr William Edmondson on November 1979, in which he said the US object is to do what we can to contribute to peaceful change

The commission said it saw no valid reason why local journalists should be at a practical disadvantage when compared with foreign journalists, and pointed out that even the USA tries to protect itself against propaganda activities by way of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, 1938

Any news service or newspaper registered in terms of South African law would be 'freed of such regulation

● A clearly formulated communication policy and plan for South Africa should be accepted as an additional aspect of the national strategy

The commission noted that in the present threatening situation, "which could lead to an escalating conflict situation, it appears to be more than urgent that a clear direction and aims be set and included in a national communications policy"

● The fields of interest concerned in the inquiry should be delimited in such a way that "only the unauthorized publication and reporting of information and/or facts are proscribed which objectively speaking actually prejudice the defensibility and survival capability of the state, the fighting capacity of its security forces and the security, functioning ability and efficiency of its armaments industry"

The commission noted that when the various interests were balanced the best possible arrangement must thus be reached to involve the news media and the whole South African population to the greatest practical and possible degree, meaningfully and effectively, in the internal development action and prevention of attempts (to stop the internal development process)

The report said one of the most powerful devices for reconciling the three pillars of South Africa's development and survival strategy — military might, law and the support of the broad population — was 'the public media, especially the press

'A free, fearless, alert and well-informed but honest and basically loyal press is an extremely valuable

SADF mus

Defence Reporter

IN its report tabled in the Assembly yesterday, the Steyn Commission described the South African Defence Force as "a national asset", and as such it should not become involved in party politics

This was its comment — emphasized at places by underlined words — on the SADF document issued recently by the then Director Civic Action SADF, Major-General Phil Pretorius, which was published by the Sunday Times and then attacked for trying to protect the government instead of the state

The report said that while the commission could not investigate what was "apparently a case of irregular behaviour in the SADF's ranks", it felt it should make some comments on the matter.

It had been "repeatedly emphasized", long before the Sunday Times report had appeared, that the SADF was "a national asset in the true and broad sense of that concept, and that as such it should not become involved in party politics

"The news media, all politicians and members of the SADF must therefore ensure, insofar as it is within their ability, that this does not happen, and should also not behave or

Press-SADF liaison

social property. Without it, a democracy wilts, with it a democracy can come to full bloom.

"The South African press, which generally fulfils those requirements, must be treated accordingly. This does not mean that the authorities must adopt an attitude of helplessness towards the press,

complex"

THE DEFENCE ACT, 1957

● Section 104 (5) should be amended by the inclusion of a sub-section to extend the jurisdiction of the Military Discipline Code

The commission felt it would be advisable that Section 104(5), which lays down that the MDC applies to

the national groups and the Defence Force"

● Section 118 (which deals with the publication or suppression of news about the SADF) should be replaced

The commission noted that practically speaking, Section 118 strikes at everyone — the proprietor, printer, publisher or editor. The primary purpose would seem to be to deny intelligence to intelligence-gathering organizations by withholding confirmation of information they had gathered about defence matters. Publication in the local press is usually accepted as confirmation.

The commission suggested considerable amendments to Section 118 — mindful of the importance of open administration in a democratic state, the associated right of the population to be informed, the fact that Section 118 is, generally speaking, vaguely formulated and unnecessarily duplicates portions of the Official Secrets Act of 1956, the atmosphere of uncertainty it creates and the fact that in democratic states there also exists a need for certain matters connected with defence to be protected from publication.

The whole of Section 118 is too widely and vaguely formulated and (the suggested substitute) attempts to bring about greater clarity and accuracy while simultaneously retaining and protecting that basic information which merits secrecy.

One obvious change in the terms of the suggested substitute Section 118 suggested by the commission is a sub-section which would empower the Minister of Defence or his authorized representatives to identify certain categories of military affairs about which information can be released or published without reference to him — at present almost all military matters are subject to clearance.

The commission criticized the present Section 118's sub-sections (1)(a) and (1)(b) — which forbid, except after clearance, the publication of any information, ranging from items about SADF activities and strengths to 'any statement, comment or rumour calculated directly or indirectly to convey such information. It noted

The breadth of impact (of these sub-sections) must be reduced and clarified, particularly to enable the press to carry out its 'watchdog

role without compromising the security of the Defence Force during operations'

Provision had also to be made for the identification and empowering of the officer responsible for releasing information during joint operations by the SADF, SAP and Railways and Harbours Police. This recommendation also applied to the SAP and SARP.

The commission also noted that some of the provisions of the Official Secrets Act, 1956, were duplicated in the present Section 118 and should be scrapped.

Another change in the suggested substitute is a sub-section laying down a maximum penalty of R15 000 or eight years imprisonment, or both, for contraventions under the Defence Act.

● Section 121(c) should be replaced by a clearer one which "corrects the tautological language usage and imprecise outline description"

The present Section 121(c) titled Prohibition of certain acts in connection with liability to render service stipulates a maximum fine of R5 000 a maximum sentence of six years in jail or both for any person who uses any language or does any act or thing with intent to recommend to encourage, aid incite instigate, suggest to or otherwise cause any other person or any category of persons or persons in general to refuse or fail to render any service which such other person or a person of such category or persons in general is or are liable or may become liable in terms of this Act.

The commission's suggested substitute reads defines an offender as any person who commits any deed or incites instigates, encourages, aids or proposes, or attempts to move any person or category of persons to refuse or neglect to perform any service which the persons concerned are compelled by law or can be compelled to perform.

THE ARMAMENTS DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION ACT, 1968

● The Act should be amended "in order that its security, effectiveness and functioning capability, insofar as connected with the security of the state, may be protected"

The commission noted that the Armaments Corporation enjoyed only "an extremely limited form of

Steyn Commission Report

or try to turn it into a propaganda mouthpiece of the government. There must be an attitude of robust mutual appreciation for each other. In this way the two-way feedback will be beneficial to both, and promote the public interest.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT, 1956

● This Act should be amended to limit its field of application — although it should be borne in mind that the management processes of governments had become more sophisticated and in increasing measure affected the lives of citizens, because "the dangers to the state have undergone a change in nature and have become more

all members of the Permanent Force Citizen Force Commando Force the Reserve, the auxiliary services while on war service and persons imprisoned or detained in terms of the MDC, should also have a fifth sub-section including any person who had served in the SADF, as regards any contravention as laid down in the MDC, which was committed during any period of duty.

The commission noted that since criticism of the Defence Force will remain a primary aim of the revolutionary onslaught we recommend that provision be made to render culpable (any) publications which cause hostility between any of the national groups or sections of

to avoid party politics

themselves in a fashion that will create the impression that (the SADF) is, in fact, so involved.

"As regards the parliamentary debate on the defence budget it is expected of the SADF as a national institution to properly inform Parliament (in which is included the entire Opposition) and keep it up to date on Defence Force matters.

"In this regard the commission refers to the declaration by the Minister of Defence and Deputy Minister of Defence, in which they dissociate themselves from the circular concerned.

"The necessity of politically impartial behaviour by the SADF applies particularly to the days and years that lie ahead, when national survival, and not party-political gain or quarrels, will be the all-important consideration, and the greatest possible measure of true national unity will be needed."

The commission called on "all those responsible for the maintenance of national security and the attendant good government" to bear this in mind and "shape their behaviour accordingly."

The commission warned it must always be borne in mind that "the purpose of legislation is not, and never must be, to cover up departmental inefficiency or irregularities.

"Irregular behaviour by members of the security forces should obviously be speedily and effectively corrected, and reproofs by

the news media in this connection should, where real security considerations do not stand in the way, be permissible.

"But where such behaviour appear to be only errors of judgment and not the fruit of malice, media reporting — and the authorities' reaction to such reporting — should be tempered accordingly.

"Unnecessarily strong reaction by one or the other, or both, simply damages relations and should therefore be avoided, particularly in these fateful days. These remarks apply also to politicians in general."

Even when irregular behaviour in one part of the public sector, the commission said, whether it was the result of malice or an error of judgment, "the press must guard against the launching of an unjustified campaign (aimed at the) general criticism of other state departments and governmental institutions.

"Thus wilfulness on the part of the media cannot be tolerated, and must be taken in hand and muted by means of statutory coercion. Such wilfulness, seen in the light of national security, testifies not only to an incorrect view of national matters and their solution, but is also very dangerous because it can damage or even destroy mutual good relations in the ranks of nations.

"Only irresponsible authorities would tolerate such behaviour"

protection' under one section of the Defence Act of 1957, which empowered the Minister to restrict access to premises occupied by Armscor, the only other protection being found in Section 1 of the Official Secret Act of 1956. The report added:

"There can be no doubt that, in the light of the United Nations's arms boycott against the Republic, this country is extremely vulnerable as regards international pressure in respect of its programme of arms procurement and export. In the interests of state security this obviously sensitive area urgently requires protection against possible revelations about its activities.

The commission suggested a section be included in the Act which would make it an offence punishable by a maximum fine of R15 000 or a maximum sentence of eight years for any person to publish in any way any information about the composition, production, arms procurement or any other activity of Armscor, its affiliated companies, its contractors or sub-contractors unless the information had been cleared for publication by the Minister or someone authorized by him.

The report added the commission 'accepts without reservation that, when the state attempts to protect its general security interests, it should ensure that, in cases of pending litigation, no-one suffers financial loss. We also accept that where the security interests of the state are not at stake, permission to prosecute or settle differences will be freely given'.

THE POLICE ACT, 1958

● The Act should be amended to prevent the "unauthorized revelation of information in connection with the combatting of terrorism"

The commission noted it could not be denied that the present Section 27B of the Police Act had 'an inhibiting effect on the publication of information in respect of police activities in the broad sense, and therefore in the narrower sense also on publication of information connected with the security interests of the police.

(Section 27B stipulates a maximum fine of R10 000 or a maximum term of five years in jail, or both, which can be inflicted on any person who "publishes any untrue matter in relation to any action by the Force or any part of the Force, or any member of the Force in relation to the performance of his functions as such a member, without having reasonable grounds (the onus of proof of which shall rest on such person) for believing that that statement is true".)

It had to be borne in mind that the standards of accuracy in press reporting was relative and not absolute. It seemed Section 27B tried to prevent malicious or negligent reporting, neither of which was in the public interest, the security requirements of the state demanded, in fact, that the state and the press work together in a fruitful fashion, rather than against one another in a spirit of sterile hostility. This did not mean, however, 'that the press must be submissive towards the state. It only requires greater circumspection in respect of reporting.

The commission said the Silverton affair should not be used as a standard by which to demand additional protection. The police procedures there had been highly sophisticated and in the commission's opinion a tremendous improvement over that which appears in the Cillie report.

'Silverton mainly revealed a shameful weakness in the *modus operandi* of both the press and the police as regards media/police relations. Both the police and the press were carried away, the latter most capably assisted by ill-considered announcements by certain members

of the police, among others, by certain consultants, and by the failure of members of both sides to create an efficient media liaison centre on or near the scene.

'By the very nature of things it is imperative that strategy, tactics and techniques for the combatting of terrorism be handled with great circumspection by the press. The police as well as the press should give serious consideration to identifying the permissible and the not permissible'.

The commission had been asked to consider and recommend legislation to restrict what the police regard as excessive publicity. The problem is, what is 'excessive publicity'? We believe the police and the NPU should, against the background of the proposed legislation, agree on the sort of facts which should not be published because it might be of use to a terrorist or his organization.

Another factor was the overlapping of police and SADF functions, since both organizations had as their task to preserve law and order and combat terrorism.

The commission foresaw joint police-SADF operations because of the likelihood of an escalation in the "onslaught on the state" in the future, and proposed that a Section 27C be included in the Police Act.

This would prohibit the publication unless authorized, of any information which would be of use to any person or organization participating in terroristic activities, whether directly or indirectly, relating to the composition, deployment or movements of the portion of the SAP engaged in counter-insurgency operations (or) any terrorist or terrorist group involved in such operations.

The section would also forbid the unauthorized disclosure of 'any information, whether direct or indirect, in connection with any joint operations with the South African Defence Force or the South African Railways Police.

THE RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1957

● For the benefit of the Railways Police, the Act should be amended to include similar provisions as those envisaged for the Police Act.

Soda in milk bottle

PRETORIA — Caustic soda has been found in a bottle of milk in Hercules here.

A police spokesman confirmed yesterday an attempted murder docket had been opened and police were investigating after caustic soda was found in a bottle of milk Mrs Susanna Deetlefs, 64, was going to use to make custard.

On March 29 she took the milk out of her fridge, but decided not to use it because it had a strange smell.

She reported the incident to the police on April 2 and the milk was sent to the forensic laboratories for analysis.

Tests revealed the milk contained caustic soda.

Mrs Deetlefs used to keep caustic soda in her house for domestic purposes.

The day after the milk incident she had her domestic servant after reported arguments — Sapa

Prime object is interest of the State

NM 15/4/80

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THE State had the right to protect itself, and Press freedom was not an unassailable holy cow, the commission said.

The report said it was essential to differentiate between State interests and political interests, especially with regard to organisations wielding the power of the State, such as the police and the Defence Force

'Both the organisations are above party political activities, and in dealing with the media their primary objective is the interest of the State

'Under the circumstances it is natural for the authorities to seek to improve its communication with the people

'In the South African situation, an informed citizen could, in an emergency or an escalation of the conflict, situation in

southern Africa, be a prepared citizen easily motivated to action

'A partnership should exist between the media and the authorities so that they can co-operate in the interests of survival in South Africa'

In this regard a plan of action was necessary to deal with the provision of information in a proper and planned manner to the media. This would not affect Press freedom, but would rather be the realisation of it

'Press freedom is in any event not an absolute phenomenon, and a possible definition of it is that freedom of the Press is a facet of individual and personal freedom. It is

therefore not a special privilege of newspapers

'South Africa is one of the few countries which boasts a free Press — one that is free from State control

'There is no doubt that the State has the right to protect itself. Press freedom is not an unassailable holy cow'

The commission said the media should be utilised to prepare the public for any eventuality which might arise in the southern African context

'Own interests which are often propagated by newspaper proprietors under the cloak of Press freedom and which are set above national interests could threaten the community and the continued existence of a truly free Press,' the report said —
(Sapa)

The Steyn Commission Report

Watchdog role

of Press 'has

to be retained'

THE 'watchdog' role of the Press regarding the administrative and non-operational role of the security forces had to be retained, the commission said.

The commission was appointed to inquire into reporting of security matters affecting the South African Defence Force and the South African Police

Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the commission, said the interests of the SADF and the SAP, on the one hand, and the media on the other, had to be delimited in such a way that only matters adversely affecting the preparedness and the survival of the State should not be publishable

Attitudes

The report said attitudes could not be suppressed by laws, and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the Press in order to control sensitive security information rather than restrictive legislation

Respect for the security forces had to be established and promoted among the public otherwise their ability to carry out their functions would be seriously affected

Information exposing administrative malpractices, neglect and dishonesty without the publication of operational methods, equipment or actions of the security

lic and the media.

The commission made several important recommendations, one of which suggests a review of the Official Secrets Act in order to limit its field of application

It also recommended legislation aimed at monitoring all propaganda and information activities undertaken on behalf of foreign principals.

Other recommendations included

- The Newspaper Press Union should improve its internal communication and its communication with individual newspapers,

- The NPU's representation on the liaison committee with the SADF should be enlarged and the system of accreditation of correspondents should be more refined,

- The NPU/SAP liaison committee should consider the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis,

- The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points, as at the Silverton bank siege, for example,

- The media, on the other hand, should give consideration to raising the standard of professionalism, and only senior journalists should be an-

interests of the State,

- That Section 118 of the Defence Act, 1957, should be amended in order to enable the Press to fulfil its 'watchdog' role without compromising the safety of the Defence Force

Operations

The commission also recommended that provision be made for the identification of a responsible officer authorised to issue information to the Press during joint SADF/SAP and Railway Police anti-terrorist operations

On the question of Press freedom, the report says it is essential that the media should not over-emphasise this privilege but that it is equally essential that the authorities should not be over-sensitive and secretive about matters they consider to be of national interest but which, in fact, have nothing to do with national security.

Conflict

The dissemination of as much information as possible to the media, especially in an escalating conflict situation, is essential for an informed and watchful citizenry

Claims to Press freedom are often exagger-

The Natal Mercury

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forces, had to be permitted to facilitate effectiveness and promote a sound relationship between the community and security forces

Rumours

Government secrecy had to be meaningful and restricted to the minimum necessary to safeguard the security interests of the State and the community

Over-sensitivity to criticism and the publication of information of interest to the public tended to create circumstances in which rumours thrived and panic was created through uncertainty

Meaningful distribution of information and dialogue with the media would create a worthy partnership between the Government and the public. This would be so important in the years ahead that it would have to be pursued with all effort by the Government, the pub-

pointed to handle delicate SADF and SAP matters,

○ A system of registration should be instituted for foreign journalists working in the Republic,

○ A clear communication policy and plan should be formulated for the Republic and accepted as an additional aspect of the national strategy

Legislation

Recommendations in respect of legislation include

○ Amending of the Police Act, 1958 so as to prohibit unlawful disclosure of information regarding the combating of terrorism.

○ The Armaments Development and Manufacturing Act should be amended to safeguard safety effectiveness and operational ability as far as it affected the security

ated Freedom of the Press does not mean that the Press has fewer or more rights than the individual. Self-interest on the part of the media cannot be hidden or propagated under the cloak of Press freedom

Holy cow

'Self-interest also cannot be elevated above the national interest. Such a situation could endanger the future existence of the community'

The report said there was no doubt that the State had the right to protect itself and that Press freedom was not an unsailable holy cow

'Own interests which are often propagated by newspaper proprietors under the cloak of Press freedom and which are set above national interests could threaten the community and the continued existence of a truly free Press' — (Sapa)

Laws 'not the only remedy'

NM 15/4/80

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ATTITUDES could not be suppressed by laws, and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the Press in order to control sensitive security information, rather than on restrictive legislation.

This is the view of the commission.

'The bureaucracy should not become over-sensitive when requests to the Press not to publish are ignored,' the commission said.

Though the commission recommended additional legislation which would introduce 'extensive restrictions' within the framework of existing legislation, it said it was of the opinion that the security forces should, in voluntary co-operation with the Press, follow the 'via media' (way of the Press). 'Legislation cannot suppress attitudes

'The security interests of the State in reality demand that the State and the Press should act in fruitful unison rather than oppose each other in sterile hostility.'

'This does not mean that the Press should be subordinate to the State. It merely requires more circumspection in respect of reporting.'

In the present conflict situation in which South Africa found itself, the State's interests could claim precedence over the civil rights of the population

'We do not, however, support the idea of restricting civil rights. Such restrictions could be counter-productive, as the result may follow that the nation is denied essential and relevant information.'

The commission had therefore tried to adjust existing legislation in its

recommendations in order to achieve both objectives as effectively as possible.

Those were to ensure that the State had adequate legal protection and to ensure that the public obtained additional information and retained access to information which was not detrimental to the State's security.

The bureaucracy could liaise with the Press and if their arguments were successful, agreement would be reached on publication. Should the material in question be published, it could then be ascribed to bad communication within the Newspaper Union. Rather than malice on the part of the Press.

'It is essential that a healthy balance be maintained between voluntary co-operation, which is preferable to both parties, and the enforcing of the law.'

Summarising its findings, the report said that the maintenance of security regarding certain basic security interests of the State was essential to ensure the State's proper functioning.

The Government had committed itself to an open administration as far as this was in keeping with the normal rules of confidentiality and the security and order of the State. It had also declared that it was against the covering up of corruption or incompetence. 'Officials must accept this lead, pursue it and give effect to it.'

Press freedom was dependent on accuracy but this did not include the right to harm or prejudice national security interests.

'The Republic is the target of propaganda and onslaughts from several sources. It is the commis-

sion's view and its finding that such onslaughts cannot be effectively neutralised by legislation alone.

'Legislation can never be seen as a remedy for all political ills.'

The Government needed a clear information and communication policy as an integral part of its national strategy in order to promote the strategy and neutralise the propaganda onslaught.

'Attitudes are not influenced by words alone, but by deeds.'

'A government is entitled to influence attitudes on behalf of the State (but) such entitlement must be practised in the interests of the State and not of the political party in power.'

There was an urgent need to monitor the propaganda and information activities of persons acting

on behalf of foreign principals within the Republic as well as funds sent into the country to promote such activities.

The security forces should strive towards optimal efficiency and skill in order to promote their reliability and credibility in the eyes of the public.

The SADF was an asset of the entire nation and it was essential that its members should not draw the Defence Force into any party political issue as it could submerge the SADF in the party-political whirlpool.

Equally, the Press should not attack the SADF as an institution because individual members had faulted.

State departments should take an objective general overview of all legislation affecting the protection of State security and not only those

laws affecting their own departments.

Moral persuasion or voluntary co-operation between the Press and security forces by way of liaison or otherwise could be fruitful and successful only when backed by appropriate and effective legislation.

'The Press plays an important role in its watchdog status. It brings about improvement and increases efficiency.'

'As the State is there to the benefit of the nation, the bureaucracy must not be over-sensitive to critical media coverage.'

The commission recommended that the Official Secrets Act, the Defence Act, the Police Act, the Arms and Ammunition Manufacturing and Developing Act, and the Control and Management of Railways and Harbours Consolidation Act be amended — (Sapa)

Review of Secrets Act

NM 15/4/80 245/251 254

ONE of the commission's recommendations suggests a review of the Official Secrets Act, 1956, in order to limit its field of application

The commission says it should be borne in mind however, that the Government's management processes have become so sophisticated that it is affecting the affairs of citizens to an increasing extent because the dangers to the State have undergone a change in character and have become more complex. The commission also recommends that

- The Newspaper Press Union improve its internal communication and communication with individual editorial departments
- NPU SADF The NPU enlarge its representation on the liaison committee,
- Refines its system of accreditation of correspondents
- NPU/SAP That the liaison committee considers the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis,
- The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points (like Silverton)
- SADF/SAP That
- The SADF as well as the SAP gives attention to the improvement of internal liaison and methods to touch up communications with the media through inter alia, improved professionalism and effective and timely liaison in the main centre Pretoria — (Sapa)

STEYN COMMISSION STEYN COMMISSION STEYN COMMISSION STEYN COMMISSION STEYN COMMISSION

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The "watchdog" role of the Press regarding the administrative and non-operational role of the security forces had to be retained, the Steyn Commission said in its report tabled here yesterday.

The commission was appointed to inquire into reporting of security matters affecting the South African Defence Force and the South African Police force.

Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the commission, said the interests of the SADF and the SAP, on the one hand, and the media on the other, had to be delimited in such a way that only matters adversely affecting the preparedness and the survival of the State should not be publishable.

The report said attitudes could not be suppressed by laws and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the Press in order to control sensitive security information rather than restrictive legislation.

Respect for the secur-

ity forces had to be established and promoted among the general public otherwise their ability to carry out their functions would be seriously affected.

Information exposing administrative malpractices, neglect and dishonesty without the publication of operational methods, equipment or actions of the security forces, had to be permitted to facilitate effectiveness and promote a sound relationship between the community and security forces.

Government secrecy had to be meaningful and restricted to the minimum necessary to safeguard the security interests of the state and the community.

Over-sensitivity to criticism and the publication of information of interest to the public tended to create circumstances in which rumours thrived and panic created through uncertainty.

Meaningful distribution

of information and dialogue with the media would create a worthy partnership between the Government and the public. This would be so important in the years ahead that it would have to be pursued with all effort by the Government, the public and the media.

The commission made several important recommendations, one of which suggests a review of the Official Secrets Act in order to limit its field of application.

It also recommended legislation aimed at monitoring all propaganda and information activities undertaken on behalf of foreign principals. Other recommendations include:

● The Newspaper Press Union should improve its internal communication and its communication with individual newspapers.

● The NPU's representation on the Liaison Com-

mittee with the SADF should be enlarged and the system of accreditation of correspondents should be more refined.

● The NPU/SAP Liaison Committee should consider the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis.

● The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points, as at the Silverton Bank Siege, for example.

● The SADF and SAP should give attention to improving its communication with the media and improved information and discussion sessions between the media, the SADF and the SAP should be expanded.

● The media, on its part, should give urgent attention to raising the standard of professionalism and only senior journalists should be appointed to handle delicate SADF and SAP matters.

Retention of Watchdog Role

says it is essential that the media should not overemphasise this privilege but that it is equally essential that the authorities should not be over-sensitive and secretive about matters they consider to be of national interest but which, in fact, have nothing to do with national security.

● "The dissemination of as much information as possible to the media, especially in an escalating conflict situation, is essential for an informed and watchful citizenry."

● "Claims to Press freedom are often exaggerated. Freedom of the Press does not mean that the Press has fewer or more rights than the individual. Self-interest on the part of the media cannot be hidden or propagated under the cloak of Press freedom."

● "Self-interest also cannot be elevated above the national interest. Such a situation could endanger the future existence of the community."

The report said there was no doubt that the State had the right to protect itself and that Press freedom was not an unassailable holy cow.

"Own interests which are often propagated by newspaper proprietors under the cloak of Press freedom and which are set above national interests could threaten the community and the continued existence of a truly free Press" — Sapa.

● A system of registration should be instituted for foreign journalists working in the Republic.

● A clear communication policy and plan should be formulated for the Republic and accepted as an additional aspect of the national strategy.

Recommendations in respect of legislation include:

● Amending of the Police Act, 1958, so as to prohibit unlawful disclosure of information regarding the combating of terrorism.

● The Armaments Development and Manufacturing Act should be amended to safeguard the safety and effectiveness and operational ability as far as it affected the security interests of the State.

● That Section 118 of the Defence Act, 1957, should be amended in order to enable the Press to fulfil its "watchdog" role without compromising the safety of the Defence Force.

The Commission also recommended that provision be made for the identification of a responsible officer authorised to issue information to the Press during joint SADF/SAP and Railway Police anti-terrorist operations.

On the question of Press freedom, the report

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TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1980

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PRESS AND SECURITY

THE REPORT of Mr Justice M T Steyn's commission of inquiry into the reporting of security matters affecting the Defence Force and the Police contains a good deal of common sense from the Press point of view, though there are some recommendations on which opinion must be reserved pending fuller information or a disclosure of Government intentions.

It comes as no surprise that the commission finds that in general South African newspapers reflect favourably on the Defence Force and the Police, with a high incidence of objective and factual reporting contributing strongly to credibility.

The report, which shows a clear understanding of the essential rôle of a free Press in a democratic society, recommends greater freedom for the news media to report on defence matters and urges that the authorities should depend on co-operation with the Press to control sensitive security information rather than relying on restrictive legislation.

Government secrecy 'had to be meaningful and restricted to the minimum necessary to safeguard the security interests of the State and the community,' says the commission. It upholds the 'watchdog' rôle of the Press, warns against over-sensitivity about the exposure of administrative shortcomings and malpractices, and strongly commends 'an attitude of robust mutual respect' between the Press and the authorities.

There can be no quarrel with these broad sentiments, on which the report lays much emphasis, or with the underlying dictum that the safety of the State is the supreme good. Indeed the

report specifically notes that it is 'essential to differentiate between State interests and political interests' especially where such powerful arms of State as the Police and the Defence Force are concerned.

One can only hope that the commission's imprimatur will confer respectability on principles of journalism that are still regarded with deep suspicion in many recesses of the Civil Service, and even at Cabinet level.

Attention will have to be given to some of the commission's criticisms of the Press, including a tendency to regard Press freedom as a 'holy cow', allegedly poor communication within the Newspaper Press Union, and a plea for the raising of professional standards in journalism.

More needs to be known, too, about a recommendation of additional legislation which would introduce 'extensive restrictions' within the framework of existing legislation. The iron fist in the velvet glove, perhaps?

It also appears that the commission has interpreted its brief very broadly, within the context of a world view that accords closely with the Prime Minister's 'total strategy' for the defence of an embattled South Africa. There is bound to be controversy over passages such as those referring to black nationalism, the aims and involvement of the Great Powers and the Third World in Africa, and the report's blunt submissions on the rôle of the United States in South Africa.

The commission is to be congratulated on the speed with which it has produced its report — surely a hare in a long and leisurely field of tortoises.

Analysis

'shows objective reporting'

NM 15/4/80

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ANALYSIS had shown that in general South African newspapers reflected favourably on the South African Defence Force and the South African Police, the Steyn Commission said.

Forces should provide the information

AS A general rule the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force should make as much information as possible available to the media and not as little as possible, the commission said.

The commission found that the media, the SADF and the SAP were in favour of healthy relations and a basis of respect and trust.

Evidence was led that the agreement between the Minister of Defence and the Newspaper Press Union was functioning smoothly in respect of relations between the NPU and the liaison committees, but not as effectively between the NPU and its members.

The SADF said in evidence that it preferred to operate within the bounds of the agreement, an attitude which showed that it was prepared to communicate.

As far as the police and the NPU were concerned, the report said the recently-formed SAP Liaison Committee should not replace the traditional healthy communication between the journalist, the policeman or station commander on routine matters. This relationship, based on trust, should be allowed to continue. — (Sapa)

emergency powers in times of crisis and effective voluntary liaison.

With effective voluntary liaison, it was understood that in cases where doubt existed the matter had to be weighed against a complexity of interests.

The Defence Force and the South African Police also had to maintain open channels to the State Security Council where the complexity of security interests could be cleared.

Briefing

It was recommended that more attention had to be given to briefing sessions in order to put incidents and their developments in their just perspective. At such sessions semantics could also be dealt with, as for example the meaning and preference regarding words such as terrorist, freedom fighter and guerrilla. — (Sapa)

It had also become clear however, that negative reporting was increasing with regard to ideological conscientious objection, which pointed to an escalated assault on the national service system.

From the investigation it emerged that of the total media (27 newspapers) 20 percent had reacted positively, 72 percent were neutral and eight percent were negative regarding the Defence Force.

Phrases

This meant that of the 59 644 phrases tested, 11 589 were positive, 43 212 neutral and 4 838 negatively inclined towards the Defence Force.

The high incidence of neutral reporting indicated strong objective and factual reporting, pointing to strong credibility.

The 20 percent positive reporting showed a strong tendency to present the Defence Force in a favourable light.

Incidents

The analysis also showed that the 8 percent negative reporting was mainly concerned with negative incidents such as heat exhaustion, problems with pay and the delivery of post and the deliberate discrediting of the Defence Force.

It had become clear from the analysis that the liaison problem between the media and the Defence Force could not be resolved by more legislation but by clearer definition of regulations.

Ideal

The ideal would be strong minimal legislation on a continued basis with

Argus

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A Press vindicated

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THE tone of the Steyn Commission report on media relations with Defence and Police should find favour with most newspapers. It vindicates in fact the standpoint of the South African Press, so often maligned by politicians and officials

Newspapers appreciate the need for secrecy in certain defence and police matters, they have objected strongly, however, to the censorship of news which has nothing to do with the country's security but might reflect on official competence in some area or other, and of which the public has a right to know

This, thankfully, corresponds to the view of the Steyn Commission. It says 'A free, fearless, alert and well-informed but honest and basically loyal Press is an extremely valuable social property. Without it a democracy wilts, with it a democracy can come to full bloom. The South African Press, which generally

fulfils those requirements, must be treated accordingly'

These are words we hope some people in authority will take to heart. As also the commission's comment on the infamous Defence document that required officers to nullify Parliamentary Opposition criticism of the Prime Minister

On this the commission says '... it is expected of the SADF as a national institution ... to properly inform Parliament (in which is included the entire Opposition) and keep it up to date on Defence matters'. A short lesson for certain army officers in the principles and practice of parliamentary democracy.

Not all the Steyn recommendations favour the Press and their implications will have to be studied. We look forward, however, to the commission's general approach being reflected in a more sensible official attitude to the Press and its 'watchdog' role.

Favourable reaction

THE ASSEMBLY -- Analysis had shown that in general South African newspapers reflected favourably on the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force, the Steyn Commission said

It had also become clear, however, that negative reporting was increasing with regard to ideological conscientious objection which pointed to an escalated assault on the National Service system

From the investigation it emerged that of the total media (27 newspapers) 20 per cent had reacted positively, 72 per cent were neutral and eight per cent were negative regarding the Defence Force.

The high incidence of neutral reporting indicated strong objective and factual reporting pointing to strong credibility.

The 20 per cent positive reporting showed a strong tendency to present the Defence Force in a favourable light

The analysis also showed that the eight per cent negative reporting was mainly concerned with negative incidents such as heat exhaustion, problems with pay and the delivery of post and the deliberate discrediting of the Defence Force -- SAPA

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate) He charges a fee of 2 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 8 out of which each pays 2 fish and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14 fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however the government sees fit. It would appear that the only difference between this and the private-property control system is in who gets the 14 fish gain. The private owners, seeking personal profits, also achieved the maximum social output.

to see, if our government agent takes the easier and doesn't charge the right fee, what will be lost? The loss is imposed on the public as a whole. But who in the public or government has an incentive as strong as a private owner to seek opportunism or shirking of prescribed duties? In contrast to the private owner, a political authority suffers less loss of potential personal wealth in being less attentive to nonownable gains. And if there is uncertainty about the potential catch on board, he would permit extra people on board if that made him more popular and enhanced his hold on political office. Or to make his personal life easier, the authority might allow too few on board because that permits shorter working hours for him (like closing on holidays and earlier in the afternoons) and not operating the boat as fully as would maximize profits. Soon we shall see how incentives and uncertainty about future potential production are critical influences on methods for coordinating and controlling joint production activity.

But when has a government agency been supposed to maximize profits? It is usually, or at-

ways, told to "maximize public welfare and benefit" (The city is a nonprofit corporation for hospital services, or the post office) How is "maximum public welfare" interpreted? In our example, maximize the number on board? Or maximize the catch on the boat? Or the social total? Maximizing the catch on board would, as we have seen, result in marginal products on board that are less than on shore, thereby reducing the social total--a social waste.

The ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit and welfare" is widely and widespread, because its ambiguity permits the authorities wide latitude of interpretation and hence of measuring performance. It is commonly mandated for government authorities who control access to the television and radio electromagnetic spectrum, air space for airplanes, postal service, highways, national and state parks and beaches, airports, harbors, etc. etc., it is even applied to federal forests, offshore oil, and federal land zoning commissions that control the use of land (such as how congested it can be) are similarly instructed to maximize public usefulness. But hardly any government authority is instructed to maximize profits. or bus company. All are instructed to "serve the public," or "break even"--with consequences that are now more explainable

imperfect predictability
of performance
Risk Bearing

For two reasons the actual productivity of any group cannot be predicted perfectly. First, natural

USE OF ASSEMBLY
The "watchdog" role of the press regarding the administrative and non-operational role of the Security Forces had to be retained, the Steyn Commission said in its report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The commission was appointed to inquire into reporting of security matters affecting the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force.

Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the commission, said the interests of the SADF and the SAP, on the one hand, and the media on the other, had to be delimited in such a way that only matters adversely affecting the preparedness and the survival of the State should not be publishable.

The report said attitudes could not be suppressed by laws and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the Press in order to control sensitive security information rather than restrictive legislation.

Respect for the Security Forces had to be established and promoted among the general public otherwise their ability to carry out their functions

Press watchdogs are necessary

would be seriously affected.

Administrative malpractices, neglect and dishonesty without the publication of operational methods, equipment or actions of the Security Forces, had to be permitted to facilitate effectiveness and promote a sound relationship between the community and Security Forces.

Government secrecy had to be meaningful and restricted to the minimum necessary to safeguard the security interests of the State and the community.

Over-sensitivity to criticism and the publication of information of interest to the public tended to create circumstances in which rumours thrived and panic created through uncertainty.

Meaningful distribution of in-

formation and dialogue with the media would create a working partnership between the Government and the public.

This would be so important in the years ahead that it would have to be pursued with all effort by the Government, the public and the media.

The commission made several important recommendations, one of which suggests a review of the Official Secrets Act in order to limit its field of application.

It also recommended legislation aimed at monitoring all propaganda and information activities undertaken on behalf of foreign principals.

Other recommendations included:

- The NPU's representation on the liaison committee with the SADF should be enlarged and the system of accreditation of correspondents should be more refined.
- The NPU/SAP liaison committee should consider the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis.
- The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points, as at the Silverton bank siege, for example.
- The SADF and SAP should give attention to improving its communication with the media and improved information and discussion sessions between the media the SADF and the SAP should be expanded.
- The media, on its part,

- should give urgent attention to raising the standard of professionalism and only senior journalists should be appointed to handle delicate SADF and SAP matters.
- A system of registration should be instituted for foreign journalists working in the Republic.
- A clear communication policy and plan should be formulated for the Republic and accepted as an additional aspect of the national strategy.
- Recommendations in respect of legislation include:
 - Amending of the Police Act, 1958, so as to prohibit unlawful disclosure of information regarding the combating of terrorism.
 - The Armaments Development and Manufacturing Act should be amended to safe-

- guard the safety and effectiveness and operational ability as far as it affected the security interests of the State.
- That Section 118 of the Defence Act, 1957, should be amended in order to enable the Press to fulfil its "watchdog" role without compromising the safety of the Defence Force.
- The commission also recommended that provision be made for the identification of a responsible officer authorised to issue information to the Press during joint SADF/SAP and Railway Police anti-terrorist operations.

On the question of Press freedom, the report says it is essential that the media should not over-emphasise this privilege but that it is equally essential that the authorities should not be over-sensitive and se-

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have about matters they consider to be of national interest but which, in fact, have nothing to do with national security.

"The dissemination of as much information as possible to the media, especially in an escalating conflict situation, is essential for an informed and watchful citizenry."

"Claims to Press freedom are often exaggerated. Freedom of the Press does not mean that the Press has fewer or more rights than the individual. Self-interest on the part of the media cannot be hidden or propagated under the cloak of Press freedom."

"Self-interest also cannot be elevated above the national interest. Such a situation could endanger the future existence of the community."

The report said there was no doubt that the State had the right to protect itself and that Press freedom was not an unassailable holy cow.

"Own interests which are often propagated by newspaper proprietors under the cloak of Press freedom and which are set above national interests could threaten the community and the continued existence of a truly free Press," the report said — Sapa



They're a 'precious asset' A clear Govt policy needed

Where one fault lies

THE ASSEMBLY — The commission proposed greater freedom for the news media to report on defence matters. Only unauthorised exposure and reports on information and acts should be forbidden where they could have an adverse effect on the preparedness and survival of the State, the fighting ability of its defence force and the working ability and effectiveness of its arms manufacturing industry, the report said.

In normal circumstances the authority of the State stemmed from two elements, namely, the laws and the means to implement them. But for South Africa in its present circumstances this "justman" concept was not enough.

A third, and probably most important, element which had to be added to maintain stability in the social and political order in South Africa was that the media was one of the most powerful instruments to promote the latter. A free, unfraid and informed but honest and basically loyal Press was a precious community asset.

This did not mean that the Government had to adopt an attitude of helplessness towards the Press or had to try to shape it into a propaganda medium.

It was necessary to involve the media to enlighten the South African population to the greatest possible extent in such a way that national security was maintained and promoted. To achieve this it was necessary to renovate and expand the existing liaison machinery between the Government and the media. The internal liaison mechanism of the South African Newspaper Press Union also needed urgent attention.

An attitude of robust mutual respect between the Press and authority was essential. This would facilitate the beneficial interaction between the two and promote public interest.

This would provide the compass course for South and Southern African nations towards a worthwhile future — Sapa

Evidence was led that the agreement between the Minister of Defence and the Newspaper Press Union was functioning smoothly in respect of relations between the NPU and the liaison committees, but not as effectively between the NPU and its members.

Public Servants Of 59 644 phrases

THE ASSEMBLY — State departments should take an objective general overview of all legislation affecting the protection of State security and not only those laws affecting their own departments, the Steyn Commission report said.

The high incidence of neutral reporting, inflated strong objective and factual reporting pointing to strong credibility.

The Republic is the target of propaganda onslaughts from various quarters.

The SADF said in evidence it preferred to operate within the bounds of the agreement, an attitude which showed that it was prepared to communicate in the present situation it appeared desirable that the agreement should be retained and improved, to be used within the framework of strict legislation. The agreement should be given legal impetus.

Formal persuasion or voluntary cooperation between the Press and security forces by way of liaison or otherwise could be fruitful and successful only when backed by appropriate and effective legislation.

The Defence Force and the South African Police also had to maintain open channels to the State Security Council where the complexity of security interests could be cleared.

It is the commission's considered opinion and its finding that such onslaughts cannot be effectively neutralised through legislation alone.

The SADF said in evidence it preferred to operate within the bounds of the agreement, an attitude which showed that it was prepared to communicate in the present situation it appeared desirable that the agreement should be retained and improved, to be used within the framework of strict legislation. The agreement should be given legal impetus.

The Press plays an important role in its watchdog status. It brings about improvement in the State.

It had become clear from the analysis that the liaison problem between the media and the Defence Force could not be resolved by more legislation but by clearer definition of regulations.

According to the report there is an urgent need for the identification of the propaganda and information tactics of persons operating in the Republic on behalf of foreign principals, as well as the monitoring of foreign funds aimed at promoting such activities — Sapa

flow of information between newspaper chiefs and the journalists as producers must be eliminated.

The Steyn Commission found the media, the SADF and the SAP were in favour of healthy relations and a basis of respect and trust.

From the investigation it emerged that of the total media (27 newspapers) 20% had reacted positively, 72% were neutral and 8% were negative regarding the Defence Force.

Legislation can never be regarded as a remedy for all political ills.

The report called for a better relationship between the NPU and its members and individual media correspondents so that they could get their house in order in this respect.



Survival and the golden thread

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10/11 15/4/80

THE ASSEMBLY. — The golden thread which would ensure survival and ultimate victory was good relations between the authorities, the news media and the various peoples of the Republic, Mr Justice M T Steyn says in the report of his commission

"This golden thread must be woven with zealous hands and competent speed for the sake of us all," the report says

While it was essential that the media should not over-emphasise the privilege of Press freedom, it was equally essential that the authorities should not be over sensitive and secretive regarding matters they considered to be of national interest but which in fact had nothing to do with national security.

"The dissemination of as much information as possible to the media, especially in an escalating conflict situation, is essential for an informed and a watchful (behoedsame) citizenry.

"Claims to Press freedom are often exaggerated 'Freedom of the Press' does not mean that the Press has fewer or more rights than the individual. Self-interest on the part of the media cannot be hidden or propagated under the cloak of Press freedom

"Self-interest also cannot be elevated above the national in-

terest — such a situation could endanger the future existence of the community"

Exceptional circumspection could, however, be demanded by the State from the community and the newspapers in their handling of a situation like Silverton.

"The media should especially guard against participating in the propagation (wittingly or unwittingly) or the distribution of illegal or unfair objectives"

The population had a duty to inform itself of events and developments through the media in order to make citizenship more meaningful

The report says that a basic scientific analysis showed that the media reflected a predominantly favourable image and attitude towards the SADF and the SAP

"Discreditation and meanness (gemeenheid) do occur, particularly in newspapers whose readership is mainly aimed at the Black population, once again a sign of the inherent aggressiveness of a heterogeneous society"

Institutions which are above party politics, like the SADF, should not allow party political matters or preferences to stand in the way of professional, open-hearted and impartial handling of news events, the report says — Sapa

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — The Steyn Commission yesterday accused the "liberal" Press and most of the private sector of "mainly chasing profits instead of also being concerned with the future of the country."

The indictment formed part of the 217-page report into Press coverage of defence and police matters.

The commission also criticised black orientated newspapers such as Omkeer and Post for "mischievous and damaging communication", and accused the foreign Press of reports "generally based on selected radical sources" which seldom reflected the true situation in South Africa.

While existing legislation was sufficient to deal with the local Press, the commission recommends additional legislation "to monitor the propaganda and information activities of persons operating on behalf of foreign principals in the Republic as well as the inflow of funds from abroad aimed at promoting such activities.

"Such legislation would affect all foreign journalists in South Africa as well as other organisations bringing out publications and distributing information."

The commission singled out the Rand Daily Mail for criticism, because the newspaper strongly condemned the Defence Force plan to nullify the

A need to 'monitor' Foreign Pressmen

Opposition attack in Parliament but published no critical editorial comment on a speech by Bishop Desmond Tutu at a Sharpeville commemoration meeting in Soweto.

Describing the Defence Force plan as "at most a bureaucratic transgression", the commission says the report on the Soweto rally had much wider repercussions.

The report quoted from a speech made by Bishop Tutu at the rally and added "Why is there almost excessive accentuation of an alleged SADF parity political action but no editorial concern at the potentially extremely dangerous emotional

incitement clearly illuminated in the Soweto report?"

"Those words uttered at Soweto are not only potentially extremely dangerous but also completely unnecessary in the light of the peaceful development process that is rapidly gathering momentum in South Africa.

"Here is an undoubted example of reporting that can rouse people, especially the less sophisticated, to revolutionary unrest and opposition to the State as an institution.

"No word of caution against this is to be found in the Rand Daily Mail."

The commission said this ex-

ample indicated the need for "heart-searching" in the ranks of the media regarding their independence, freedom and responsibility.

Turning to the private sector, the commission said it had a "grave responsibility" towards the State to ensure optimum efficiency in the public sector. Due to its business associations abroad the private sector could advise the Government in this respect.

Although there were few notable exceptions, in general "the private sector has been amiss in this respect, mainly chasing profits instead of also being concerned with the future

of the country" the commission adds.

This was an area in which the "liberal" Press had been destructive rather than constructive, the commission said. There were many other areas.

"Where is the big informative Press debate on the benefits, if any, of the rationalisation and reduction of the size of the public service?" the commission asked.

"Or again, for that matter, where is the constructive (rather than subjectively opinionated) and informative debate on the realities, alternatives for an approach of the government-to-be in Zimbabwe? "The liberal Press must ask itself. "Can the Government rely on our advice? Are our motives honourable?" the reports adds

SA troops accused of poaching in Botswana

STAR 15/4/80

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The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Botswana Defence Force troops and aircraft have started patrolling the Chobe Game Reserve against suspected poaching by South African troops, a government spokesman said today

The spokesman said today that "on the balance of probabilities" South African troops were believed responsible for killing two elephants on the Chobe River last month

The carcasses were found by game guards on March 22. It was alleged that the heads and tusks had been removed with a chain saw and flown out of Botswana by helicopter

Villagers told Botswana police that they saw helicopters in the area a day or two before the carcasses were found

The spokesman said the only helicopters near the area were those used by the South African Defence Force in the adjacent Caprivi Strip

He said an official complaint about the killing of the elephants had been made by Botswana's Ministry of External Affairs to the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria

UNAWARE

The spokesman said the complaint was the latest of several made to the South African Government about alleged violations of Botswana airspace and territory by armed South African troops and helicopters

An SADF spokesman said today defence authorities were unaware of the alleged incident but would investigate immediately

He said the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria had no record of a complaint being received

Some Press law changes may be made soon

STAR
18/1/80

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By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — At least some of the changes in the laws on reporting of Defence and Police news recommended by the Steyn Commission may be introduced to Parliament this session

It is too early for the Government's intentions about the report's recommendations to be determined because the report is still being studied

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said today it would not take long for the Government to establish its position

He did not think the matter would require a white paper. An internal report on the Government's views about the proposed changes to the laws would be prepared for the Cabinet and the necessary decisions would then be taken

QUICK MOVE

Mr Coetsee would not comment on the merits of the report but it is believed the Government is likely to place a high premium on improving relations between the press and the authorities on reporting security matters

This being so it is thought likely the Government will move fairly quickly to amend the laws at least partially along the lines suggested by the Steyn Commission

Opposition MPs have welcomed the Commission's acceptance of the watchdog role of the Press, but have reservations about some of its recommendations

Mr Harry Schwarz welcomed the Commission's statement that the Defence Force should be a national asset and should not become involved in party politics

But he said the commission did not recommend adequate measures to deal with publications falling outside the authority of the Newspaper Press Union

RDM 15/4/80

Commission spells out Press role

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY — Far-reaching recommendations to enable the Government to bring its media policy in line with its "total national strategy" are contained in the Steyn Commission report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The 217-page report into Press coverage of police and defence matters, recommends a relaxation of the Official Secrets Act, clearer definition of sections of the Defence Act, and the tightening of the Police Act.

In one of its most sweeping recommendations, the commission calls for the registration of all foreign journalists working in South Africa and urges additional legislation to monitor "information activities" of people working for overseas-based organisations.

Such legislation would affect all information activities of foreign governments, institutes and foundations. It would also curb information campaigns conducted from abroad by banned organisations such as the African National Congress, which take a line directly opposed to the Government's national strategy.

The report of the six-man commission proposes mas-

sive penalties of up to R15 000 or eight years jail for contravention of sections of the Defence Act and the Armaments Development and Manufacturing Act.

It also urges a penalty of up to R10 000 or five years jail for contravention of a section of the Police Act.

At the same time, however, the commission said the watchdog role of the Press

The report 254
Pages 10, 11

in protecting the man in the street against possible malpractice, neglect and dishonesty should be retained.

The main recommendations and statements of the commission are:

- The Government should be empowered to prevent reporting, which when objectively viewed, is detrimental to the security of the State. The Government has the prerogative to decide what could harm State security but such power should be exercised to benefit the interest of the State and not the interests of the political party in power.

- The Official Secrets Act should be revised to restrict its ambit. At present its provisions are enormously wide and could prevent pub-

□ To Page 2

P. T. O.

Schoolgirls become very feminine soldiers

STAR 16/4/80

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Military Correspondent
They were schoolgirls when they arrived in Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria, four months ago. Today the red-beretted, brown-uniformed girls are women, confident, assured in their abilities and their femininity.

They look like soldiers, act like soldiers and walk like soldiers, but bring a distinctly feminine sway to the drills of the parade ground.

They are the second group of young South African women to volunteer to do one year of National service at the South African Medical Services Training Command.

The scheme was launched last year with a first intake of 43 volunteers. This year 40 girls survived the strict selection process. All are under 22, have never been married

and are matriculants. The training is split into four phases. The first basic training with the normal drill and physical training.

Phase two includes musketry, fieldcraft, map-reading and self defence.

Phase three goes a little deeper with administration and supply reckoning, driving and maintenance and veterinary science.

Phase four sees them posted to a medical unit in the Defence Force where they apply what they learned at the training command.

After one year they leave the Defence Force, but have to do eight camps of 30 days each in the following nine years.

The camp obligation apparently prevents a lot of youngsters from volunteering for service, but there are certain circum-

stances which could release them from this obligation. Motherhood would be a strong argument.

The senior officer (training) at the command, Major Alida le Roux, a diminutive fire-cracker of a woman, says she would like to see the strength of the volunteers swell to as many as 400 a year, 250 in the January intake and 150 in July.

It all sounds terribly military and even looks terribly military but, according to the women there and the instructors — all women — the emphasis is very much on the woman and not on the military.

Lectures on beauty care and the social graces are a feature of the basic training programme. This year the women heard a series of lectures on interior decorating

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A relatively stable business will have less risk in providing such assurance. A firm that makes a larger variety of products with higher probability of offsetting fluctuations in the demand for its various products can give more employment security by transferring employees from one product line to another.

Governments and some nonprofit enterprises which respectively derive incomes from taxes or investments rather than from customer sales give greater security of employment for lower wages. Initially government jobs with greater security paid less, as in the post office. But recent legislation requiring pay equal to that of private firms will create an excessive demand for those jobs if that equality of pay is not offset by disadvantages in other features of the more secure job.

Other resources employed by the firm, even the initial capital, are hired on a similar variety of terms, though usually with more explicit contracts. Firms hire (that is, borrow) capital funds for investments in plant and equipment. The stated interest rate on longer-term loans is constant over a long period and the firm continues to employ the funds even during recessions when

less of the firm's fortunes. They agree to more assured employment at an assured (but slightly lower than otherwise) return. The employer then bears more of the risks of the future transient fluctuations in the net value of the products, net of the relatively constant, assured costs of those inputs. The employer maintains the wages and employment by using fluctuation-smoothing buffer inventories of goods and borrowed funds. When demand for products of the firm fall temporarily (the owner hopes), he retains those employees — at various, probably less-useful tasks. And during transiently high demand, the employees with these arrangements have tacitly agreed on their part not to leave the firm for transiently higher wages that might be available elsewhere.

There is an understanding that despite the usual transient shocks, misfortunes, and events, each would stay with the other, with the employer bearing the risks of those fluctuations and assuring a relatively steady income to these "tenured," higher-security employees over the longer interval. During short recessions, the firm would not so quickly lay off those employees and would maintain their wages. Other unemployed people

SADF to probe poaching claims

Staff Reporter 16/4/80

THE South African Defence Force is investigating claims by the Botswana Government that SADF troops have been poaching in Chobe Game Reserve.

A Botswana Government spokesman said yesterday that South African troops were believed to be responsible for the slaughter of two elephants last month.

The elephants were apparently de-tusked, their heads cut off with a chainsaw and flown out of Botswana by helicopter.

The spokesman said the only helicopters in the area were those used by the SADF.

"This is the first word we have heard about the matter," an SADF spokesman said yesterday.

"We are totally unaware of the allegations. Up till now, the Department of Foreign Affairs has apparently not received any complaints from the Botswana Government."

"We will investigate the matter immediately."

Botswana Government sources claimed, however, that the complaint had been telephoned in to a South African official.

51) Alternatively, it is also possible to treat the rate of return $r = Y/E$ as a random variable with given distribution. That implies a more specific hypothesis, however, since it assumes linear homogeneity of Y with respect to E .

A report with two faces

ROM 16/4/80

THE STEYN Commission's report on Press coverage of defence and police matter is a curious mixture of good and bad, of enlightened judgment and unsubstantiated tendentiousness. Thus it ranges from a refreshingly mature appreciation of the need to keep the public informed in a time of crisis, to a simplistic interpretation of international affairs and the frankly absurd assertion that some newspapers oppose Government policy out of a profit motive.

The welcome features of the report are that it accepts that the watchdog role of the Press is essential; that it is important to keep the public as fully informed as possible, especially in an escalating conflict situation, that it is wrong for the authorities to take the view, as they often do, that they should make as little information available as possible; that only information which genuinely affects the basic security of the State should be kept secret; and that the authorities are sometimes over-sensitive to Press reporting so that they withhold information which in fact has nothing to do with national security.

Most important of all, the report endorses the principle that restrictive legislation should be kept to a minimum, and that the authorities should rather depend on co-operation with the Press to control sensitive security information.

To this end the commission makes several important recommendations, particularly that the sweeping Official Secrets Act be narrowed; that Section 118 of the Defence Act should likewise be made less wide-ranging to enable the Press to fulfil its "watchdog" role; and that information centres should be set up at crisis points such as Silverton so that the Press can be properly informed of what is happening.

All this is excellent, and if implemented would go a long way to ensuring a freer flow of information in this country so that our people could be better informed during the bewildering and often frightening period of change that we are all going through in Southern Africa. The self-inflicted myopia of Rhodesians, and the nasty surprise they got when reality eventually burst upon them, should be a stark warning to us not to allow the same to happen here.

But having done this, the commission then unfortunately also makes some other suggestions which could have a completely

contrary effect; which could in fact lead to official management of the news and negate the Press's "watchdog" role.

It calls for a partnership between the authorities and the media, and for the Government to formulate a communications policy as part of its "total national strategy". It then gives what looks like a definition of this national strategy by saying the country has embarked on a development process aimed at "a generally acceptable political and economic structure wherein all the peoples of South Africa may enjoy peaceful, dignified and mutually supportive co-existence".

Whether Government policy is in fact carrying South Africa towards such a goal is highly debatable. Millions of South Africans would hotly dispute it. Yet it is easy to see how these passages in the report could be seized upon to justify action to bring the Press into line with the Government's strategy for developing a particular "political and economic structure."

As for a partnership with the Government, we say no. Liaison, and a mutual acceptance of each other's functions, yes. But partnership with government never has and never should be the role of the Press. The very essence of its role stems from its independence. The moment it is perceived as a partner of the authorities, it will lose public credibility as a watchdog and as an independent evaluator of the news. It will be seen, rightly, as an adjunct of the official propaganda machine.

Other criticisms flow from this. The commission's call for a "more refined" system of accreditation of defence correspondents, a "more selective" system of issuing police Press identity cards, and a register of foreign correspondents, all have one thing in common: they can lead to a system whereby reporters who displease the authorities, who find out too much, who are too critical, or who are simply resistant to publishing propaganda, can be put out of action by having their accreditation withdrawn or by being struck off the register. Which is another transparent way of managing the news.

Forgive us if we sound sceptical, but from long and bitter experience of the Government's attitude towards the Press, we have deep suspicions about which side of this ambivalent report the Government is likely to implement and which it will ignore.

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SA bush experts red-faced in Nairobi

By James Clarke

Botswana's allegations of an ivory poaching raid by South African helicopters will seriously embarrass South African delegates at next week's UN conservation conference in Nairobi.

A Botswana government spokesman has said helicopters were used, and the only helicopters he knew of were SADF aircraft based in Caprivi. He has complained to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs about the incident.

Kenya has admitted three South African delegates to the international Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) conference which begins Thursday next.

SADF CASE

One of the delegates, Mr Clive Walker of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, told me "I have had talks with the Defence Force which asked me to put its case."

"The Botswana incident is, of course, based on circumstantial evidence, but coming as it did after the string of Press allegations last year — so far unanswered — it is very embarrassing."

Mr Walker, in view of the Chobe incident, talked again with the Army yesterday. He said nothing was mentioned about the inquiry into poaching by individuals in the Army which began last December. The SADF said in December the findings would be made public.

BLISTERING

CARE has now been told that Dr Iain Douglas-Hamilton of the IUCN's elephant research unit is to deliver a blistering paper alleging that South African Government officials and SADF officers have been involved in a "flourishing and illegal ivory trade" involving Angolan ivory.

A spokesman for the Transvaal province's nature conservation division which issues nearly all the permits for ivory being imported to South Africa told me that the department was working on a new procedure for monitoring raw ivory being handled at Jan Smuts Airport.

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causes alter the catch: good weather,
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causes no man can control. Secondly, mel
working as a team can shirk and affect th
come, often letting others bear some of the
sequences. Since performance is not per
predictable or controllable, it is difficult to
whether it is a team member's negligent
everyone's bad luck that altered the out
from what was expected. To allow for, or to
trol, those forces, institutional and organiza
arrangements have been developed. In th
mainder of this chapter we shall consider
sponses to the unpredictability caused by s
luck or nature. We examine the way shirkin
opportunism by team members or agents is c
tered and brought under control in a later ch
on the business firm, one of whose main t
tions as an institution is to permit team pro
tion while controlling shirking and oportur
(1) In Scene One of our boat scenario,
three mutual sharing and controlling fisher
bore the risks of fluctuations in the am
caught.
(2) In Scene Two, with private-ownership ri
and control, if the crew rented the boat for a
of 14 fish (25 for each of the five people
board) they bore the day's consequences
catching less (or the benefits of more) than
pected. Alternatively, the boat owner could
(assign to each of) the five people a wage
four fish. The boat owner is then an emplo
paying employees, and he bears the risk of
size of the total catch. With uncertainty of fu
performance, the allocation of risks depends
whether the boat owner rents his boat to his

Report: quarter SA army black

254
17/4/80
80

CAPE TOWN — One-quarter of South Africa's professional soldiers are black or Coloured, according to annual figures recently published in London by the respected International Institute for Strategic Studies

According to the publication, the Military Balance 1979/80, which is not yet available here, the South African Army's Permanent Force (PF) element consists of 6 000 white and 2 500 black and Coloured soldiers.

This is the first time the Military Balance has broken down SADF strength by race. The SADF has never confirm-

ed or denied the institute's figures

The series — which has long been used as source material by military observers, since no official SADF strengths have been released for some years — breaks South Africa's "total mobilisable force" of 404 500 as follows

The 63 000-man full-time armed forces consist of

- Army 8 500 (7 500 regulars and 40 000 conscript national servicemen)
- Navy 4 750 (3 500 regular, 1 250 conscripts)
- Air Force 10 000 (6 000 regular, 4 000 conscripts)

These are backed up by the following citizen force reservists

- Army 100 000
- Navy 10 000
- Air Force 25 000

Under paramilitary forces the publication lists

- 90 000 commandos
- 35 000 South African Police (19 500 whites, 16 000 other races).
- 20 000 police reservists

According to other figures quoted in the publication a totally mobilised South Africa — something last seen during World War II — would have a strength equal to one-third the total mobilisable strength of the 35 black sub-Saharan states

South Africa's seven immediate neighbours could muster a combined defence force and paramilitary strength of 256 820 as against South Africa's 404 500

Only two sub-Saharan countries are in the same league — Ethiopia, with a 221 600-man defence force and 169 000 para-military troops, and Nigeria, with a 173 000-man defence force. Together, these countries could muster 563 600 soldiers and paramilitary troops

Commenting on these figures last night, an SADF spokesman said in Pretoria "The figures quoted are not necessarily an accurate reflection of the country's military strength" — DDC-SAPA

For two reasons the actual productivity of any

Risk Bearing
of Performance:
Imperfect Predictability

ways, told to "maximize public welfare and benefit the social total—a social waste. The ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit and welfare" is sturdy and widespread, because its ambiguity permits the authorities wide latitude of interpretation and hence of measuring performance. It is commonly mandated for government authorities who control access to the television and radio electromagnetic spectrum, air space and radio electromagnetic spectrum, air space for airplanes, postal service, highways, national and state parks and beaches, airports, harbors, schools; it is even applied to federal forests, offshore oil, and federal land. Zoning commissions that control the use of land (such as how congested it can be) are similarly instructed to maximize public usefulness. But hardly any government authority is instructed to maximize profits: not the post office, or the water, electricity, gas, or bus company. All are instructed to "serve the public," or "break even"—with consequences that are now more explainable.

may been sup-
ting and con-
are critical in-
nd uncertainty
e profits Soon
not operating
ng on holidays
permits shorter
ity might allow
ce. Or to make
pre popular and
permit extra peo-
about the poten-
to nonownable
entail personal
ner, a political
of prescribed
ate owner to
government has

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate). He charges a fee of 2.8 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 6.8 out of which each pays 2.8 and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however the government sees fit. It would appear that the only difference between this and the private-property control system is in who gets the 14-fish gain. The private owners, seeking personal profits, also achieved the maximum social output. However, if our government agent takes life easier and doesn't charge the right fee, what will he lose? The loss is imposed on the public as a whole. But who in the government has an in-

Blacks form quarter of regular army says IISS

3-TAR 17/4/80

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CAPE TOWN — More than a quarter of South Africa's professional soldiers are black, according to annual figures recently published in London by the respected International Institute for Strategic Studies.

According to the IISS publication, "The Military Balance 1979/80," which is not yet available in South Africa, the South African Army Permanent Force consists of 6,000 white and 2,500 black soldiers.

This is the first time the Military Balance has detailed SADF strength by race. The SADF has never confirmed or denied the IISS figures.

The series — which has long been used as source material by military observers, since no official SADF strengths have been released for some years — breaks South Africa's "total mobilisable force" of 404,500 as follows:

The 63,000-man fulltime armed forces consist of:

- Army: 48,500 (8,500 regulars and 40,000 conscripted national servicemen)

- Navy: 4,750 (3,500 regular, 1,250 conscripts)

- Air Force: 10,000 (6,000 regular, 4,000 conscripts)

These are backed up by the following Citizen Force reservists:

- Army: 100,000

- Navy: 10,000

- Air Force: 25,000.

Under "paramilitary forces" the publication lists:

- 90,000 commandos

- 35,000 Police (19,500 whites, 16,000 other races).

- 20,000 police reservists.

NEIGHBOURS

South Africa commands large forces compared with other African countries, which, with few exceptions, do not have conscription and rely on small armed forces.

According to other figures quoted in the publication, a totally mobilised South Africa would

so willingly work for contract violators. normal conditions, because employees would not run costs of getting employees during future employees. Otherwise, he would increase his long-term employment with his "tenured," senior employees for the firm's product. He honors his demand for those jobs during transient decreases in seeking those jobs during transient decreases in at wages higher than those asked by other people to observe many employees retaining workers to displace his "tenured" employees. We therefore would not hire them, even at lower wages, jobs during that transient recession. But the employment, of course, like to get those maintained maintain their wages. Other unemployed people so quickly lay off those employees and would terminate. During short recessions, the firm would not higher-security employees over the longer in- ing a relatively steady income to these "tenured" have a strength equal to a third of the total mobilisable strength of the 35 black-sub-Saharan states.

South Africa's seven immediate neighbours — Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi and Rhodesia — could muster a combined defence force and paramilitary strength of 256,820, against the Republic's 404,500.

Only two sub-Saharan countries are in the same league — Ethiopia, with a 221,600-man defence force and 169,000 paramilitary troops, and Nigeria with a 173,000-man defence force.

● Commenting on these figures last night, an SADF spokesman said in Pretoria: "The figures quoted are not necessarily an accurate reflection of the Republic's military strength." — Sapa

(less security) for an em- employer, probably because to make risk sharing ar- k-bearing, insuring arrange- ed in the firm is available

tm reduces output in tran- off ("laid-off" or "unem- growing rates. These short- in business conditions than interest rates that are more

ually bank loans, of a few is lower. The firm also uses even during recessions when and the firm continues in longer-term loans is con- plant and equipment. The

its, borrow) capital funds with more explicit con- ed on a similar variety of employed by the firm, even the e more secure job.

not offset by disadvantages demand for those jobs if al to that of private firms office. But recent legisla- obs with greater security employment for lower wages.

from customer sales give ve incomes from taxes or come nonprofit enterprises

employees from one prod- five more employment se- us in the demand for its cts with higher probability ance. A firm that makes a

business will have less risk

RDM 17/4/80

Steyn report gets nod from expert

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By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Steyn Commission's report on Press reporting of Defence Force and Police security matters has, "on balance", been welcomed by South Africa's top authority on laws affecting newspapers, Mr Kelsey Stuart

"This is a balanced report by balanced men and, on balance, I like it," said Mr Stuart, author of the book "The Newspaperman's Guide to the Law"

"In the one scale pan it recognises the important role played and to be played by the Press in modern-day South Africa. In the opposing pan it places the interests of the state as opposed to the political party constituting the Government

of the day"

He said the report deserved careful study. Its language was capable of yielding different interpretations. "One must guard against reading into it anything which would upset the delicate balance struck by the authors, who acknowledge that perhaps there are no total truths either way"

Mr Stuart, who gave evidence before the commission, said it was hoped that in reading the suggestions in the later sections of the report, sight would not be lost of the earlier sections

The later sections contain a summary and recommendations and the earlier sections of the 217-page report deal with the nature and composition of

the South African State and community, the present "conflict situation", the nature and role of the country's news media, the delimitation and reconciliation of interests involved, and the effectiveness of relevant legislation

Mr Stuart said recommendations regarding amendments to the Official Secrets Act and the Defence Act were sound and "one discerns in these the recognition of the true function of the Press"

"The idea of an improved relationship between Government and Press is good, provided that the Press retains its right and duty to act as a totally independent critic of government"

The great importance of this

was seen recently, in the context of the former Department of Information and in the "alarming SADF document" which purported to involve the armed services in party politics, he said

Mr Stuart said he was much in favour of editors assigning their more experienced journalists to reporting defence and security matters, and he supported the commission's recommendations on that aspect

"I hope the Government will respond by accepting those chosen for the task and maintaining their accreditation even if they write reports it does not always find pleasing"

It was important that the Government should trust the judgment of South African editors

a. Issuing and maintaining deposit contracts requires a real re-
 variety of services, the provision of which constitutes a major
 element of the contract agreement between the bank and the depo-
 sitor (with the nature of these services being different for
 different types of deposit contracts). This aspect of banking,
 which has been emphasized, e.g., by Pesek (1970) and Saving
 (1977), will be taken up in more detail in section 5. At this
 place, we may simply introduce a cost function $C(D)$ as an expli-
 cit representation of this element.²⁴⁾

The critical level of Y becomes then

$$Y \equiv D(1+i) + C(D) - A \quad (13')$$

and the optimality condition is

$$p - 1 + C_D = S^M \quad (16')$$

with

$$S^M = - \int_{-\infty}^Y a(1+i+C_D)g(Y)dY \quad (15')$$

Furthermore, the costs of holding reserves and adjusting to re-
 serve deficiencies should, according to our previous discussion,
 be viewed as dependent on D . Since these costs have been dealt
 with in detail in section 1, we will, for simplicity, disregard
 them in the present context. They would, if taken into account,
 represent an increasing D .

b. We have so far seen that the depositor's decision is dependent on the existence of the bank. The bank's decision is dependent on the existence of the depositor. We have so far seen that the depositor's decision is dependent on the existence of the bank. The bank's decision is dependent on the existence of the depositor.

South African
Continental
 Staff Report
 This court martial of Permanent Force Sergeant P Scholtz continues today
 Sgt Scholtz faces murder charges before a general court martial with a member of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court, Mr Justice D Melamet, as president
 The court martial is being held in camera in Pretoria

of increasing D . The cost rate paid by the bank to the depositor is determined by the bank to the depositor. The cost rate paid by the bank to the depositor is determined by the bank to the depositor.

'Quarter of SA's troops are black'

ADM 18/4/80

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A quarter of South Africa's professional soldiers are black or coloured, according to figures published in London by the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

Its publication, "The Military Balance 1979/80", says that the South African Army's Permanent Force consists of 6 000 white and 2 500 black and coloured soldiers.

This is the first time that "The Military Balance" has broken down SADF strength by race. The SADF has never confirmed nor denied the IIS figures.

The publication — which has long been used as a source by military observers because no official SADF strengths have been released for years — breaks down South Africa's "total mobilisable force" of 404 500 as follows:

The 63 000-man full-time armed forces consist of:
○ Army 49 500 (8 500 regulars and 40 000 conscripted national servicemen,
○ Navy 4 750 (3 500 regular, 1 250 conscripts,
○ Air Force 10 000 (6 000 regular, 4 000 conscripts)

These numbers are backed up by the Citizen Force reservists

- Army 100 000,
- Navy 10 000
- Air Force 25 000

Under "paramilitary forces", the publication lists:
○ 80 000 commandos,
○ 85 000 South African Police (10 500 white, 10 000 other races),
○ 20 000 police reservists

The publication commits a common error by listing the commando force as being paramilitary in nature, presumably because commandos are deployed and equipped primarily for a counter-insurgency role, and the Citizen Force mainly for conventional warfare, though they receive the same training.

The publication says South Africa commands large forces by the standards of other African countries, which, with few exceptions, generally do not have conscription and rely instead on small armed forces composed mainly or totally of regulars.

According to other figures quoted, a totally mobilised South Africa would have a strength equal to a third of the total mobilisable strength of the 35 black sub-Saharan states whose armed forces number 815 820, and paramilitary forces 416 870.

Mozambique, Angola, Tanza-

nia, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi and Rhodesia could muster a combined defence force and paramilitary strength of 258 820, against South Africa's 404 500.

Only two sub-Saharan countries are in some league with South Africa, with a 221 600-man defence force and 169 000 paramilitary troops, and Nigeria, with a 177 000-man defence force. Together, these countries could muster 563 000 soldiers and paramilitary troops.

Doubts exist about the fighting ability of some auxiliary troops, such as those of Tanzania.

By contrast, South Africa's forces are generally well-equipped and well-trained. It might be argued that South Africa has a greater striking power than all of sub-Saharan Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Nigeria and Somalia.

However, about seven-eighths of its armed forces are reservists and a total, or even substantial partial mobilisation of the Army — which would cause large scale disruption of the economy — could be considered only as a last-resort measure.

Total mobilisation of the Air Force and Navy would be simpler, as these forces are much smaller than the Army.

Reasons.

An argument which is often advanced in support of this assumption is that a bank does have no choice other than simply accepting all the deposits offered to it by the public at the ruling deposit rates. Thus volume and structure of deposits are viewed as being totally demand-determined and, from the point of view of the bank, exogenous. This view is not convincing for two reasons.

STAR 1714/80 (254)

Serviceman is missing

A Krugersdorp woman, who has not heard from her son since March 22, learned this week that he has been missing from the Heidelberg Military Gymnasium since April 3.

Mrs F O Brennan of Monument said today that military officials learned of the disappearance of her son, Private Sean Brennan (18), only after she started making inquiries on Monday.

"They established that he was last seen when he reported sick on April 3. No one knows where he is or can explain his disappearance. It was thought at first that he was at the military hospital at

Voortrekkerhoogte, but staff there said he had not been admitted."

Mrs Brennan last saw her son on March 22 when he visited her on a weekend pass.

"I gave him my bakkie when he returned to Heidelberg because he was going to come home over the Easter weekend. When he did not arrive I thought his pass had been cancelled. When he did not turn up for his next pass I became worried and made inquiries."

"I was told first that he was in the camp and that he would be asked to contact me. Two days later I was told he was

missing."

Sean was admitted to the military hospital in February when he was treated for epilepsy.

When The Star telephoned the gymnasium today no officer was available for comment.

Colonel Marcus Nortjé of the Defence Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria, could not be contacted at home today.

⊙ The parents of a 24-year-old national serviceman who were told five days ago that their son, Lieutenant Kenneth Hodgson, was missing from his Pretoria military base, learnt yesterday that he had been dead for 27 days.

i w a T ki ser. Clot st 5

welfare rather than some owner's personal profit. The boat is declared public property for public. Scene Three of our saga opens with the public

Public, Communal Property

of fish. to get the largest catch—or maybe the best kind ter than anyone else how to use the boat so as the potential catch, or who thought he knew bet- only by a person who was more optimistic about that if the boat were for sale it would be bought the ocean deep. You can probably conjecture catch from shore, regardless of the fortunes on guaranteed four fish, which they could always ployees, on the other hand, they are always stuck with an unexpectedly bad future. As em- ments, the renters who use the boat avoid being account. By making short-term rental arrange- will adjust his offer price to take all that into selling off his ownership, because the new buyer escape projected future change—not even by the value of his boat. The boat owner cannot fected changes in catch, as profits or losses in owner will suffer or enjoy the entire future pro- one day's error in estimated catch. But the boat the rent is set per day, the fishermen lose only be adjusted to match the expected net catch. If rent set the following day for use of the boat will "day"? To see, look again at the rental case: The men at least four fish. Why do we emphasize the day on which he has guaranteed the fisher- fishermen, he (the employer) bears the risk for at least four fish. If the boat owner hires the enough) fish to pay for the day's rent and have ing enough (or the boon of catching more than

boat, duces a major difference. If fishermen rent the Uncertainty about the prospective catch intro- about performance. methods, renting and hiring—assuming certainly tant point is the identity between the two payment make a difference. For the moment, the impor- mistaken estimates of the catch, and that does But someone must bear the consequences of there is certainty about the output performance. same income in either case? No difference, if the total daily sales—leaving the clerks with the (and inventory-usa costs) to the owners out of Macy's, building and facilities and paying rent hiring clerks as employees or the clerks renting is there, then, no difference between Macy's boat owner hiring fishermen as employees! ample between fishermen renting the boat or the ing him 14 fish. There is no difference in this ex- paid four fish, a total wages bill of 20 fish, leav- a total catch of 34 fish with five people, each is he keeps the total catch, minus those wages. Of smidgen of fish each to fish on his boat while in the latter case, he must pay them four plus a we could say the boat owner hires the fishermen. only. Instead of saying fishermen rent the boat, the same situation could be described differ-

Employees or fishermen?

detail later.

is used, that is, how many are allowed on board, and (b) he is allowed to charge a price for access to the boat, and (c) keep the receipts. A private-property scenario permits those conditions. Private ownership of firms is dominant in most non-socialist countries and will be examined in more

PUBLIC SECTOR - DEFENCE

20 April 1980

— 31 MAY 1980

↓

P.W. may
pull more
homemade
weaponry
out of bag

By NEIL HOOPER
Military Correspondent

THE Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, is likely to hit the wiaps off new South African-developed sophisticated military weaponry when he delivers his Defence Budget speech next Monday.

This will be in keeping with previous budget speeches. Last year he announced that South Africa had built and commissioned its first missile-carrying strike craft, and also developed its own 155 mm long-range field gun.

The necessity for local arms manufacture —

Army newspaper plugs apartheid

28
254
327

THE policy of separate development is the only policy that ensures self-determination for the country's different race groups, the Army has told hundreds of its Black soldiers.

The claim was made in the February issue of The Warrior, an official Black-interest Army publication which is also widely available outside the Defence Force.

Only a few weeks ago, the Press disclosed secret attempts by the Defence Force to manipulate the news media to nullify Opposition attacks on the Prime Minister.

Documents leaked to the Sunday Times at that time spoke of the difficulties in recruiting Blacks to the Defence Force, and of the need to glamorise the lives of Black servicemen.

This week the leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said he found The Warrior report disturbing, and warned of the "extreme danger of the division between legitimate dissent and subversion becoming blurred".

IT'S THE ONLY POLICY, BLACK SOLDIERS TOLD

Sunday Express Reporters

Similar one-sided reporting was "also frequented (sic) by Post."

Many newspapers derived "sadistic pleasure" from the (Silverton siege) incident.

In an obvious reference to Post, The Warrior said "If a certain paper is as objective as it claims to be why spurn Curtis Nkondo for his "no-negotiating policy" while Bishop Tutu is promoted.

Did Bishop Tutu not ask for sanctions against the RSA? The overreaction of the paper concerned on a (SABC) news commentary, shows how dubious the reporting becomes when it

ing the proceedings of a recent court case."

According to Sunday Express files, ex-Minister of Justice Mr J T Kruger was quoted in 1976 as saying the Mdluli pictures, distributed by the International Defence and Aid Fund in London was "a clear fraud".

Mr Kruger later denied he had made the statement.

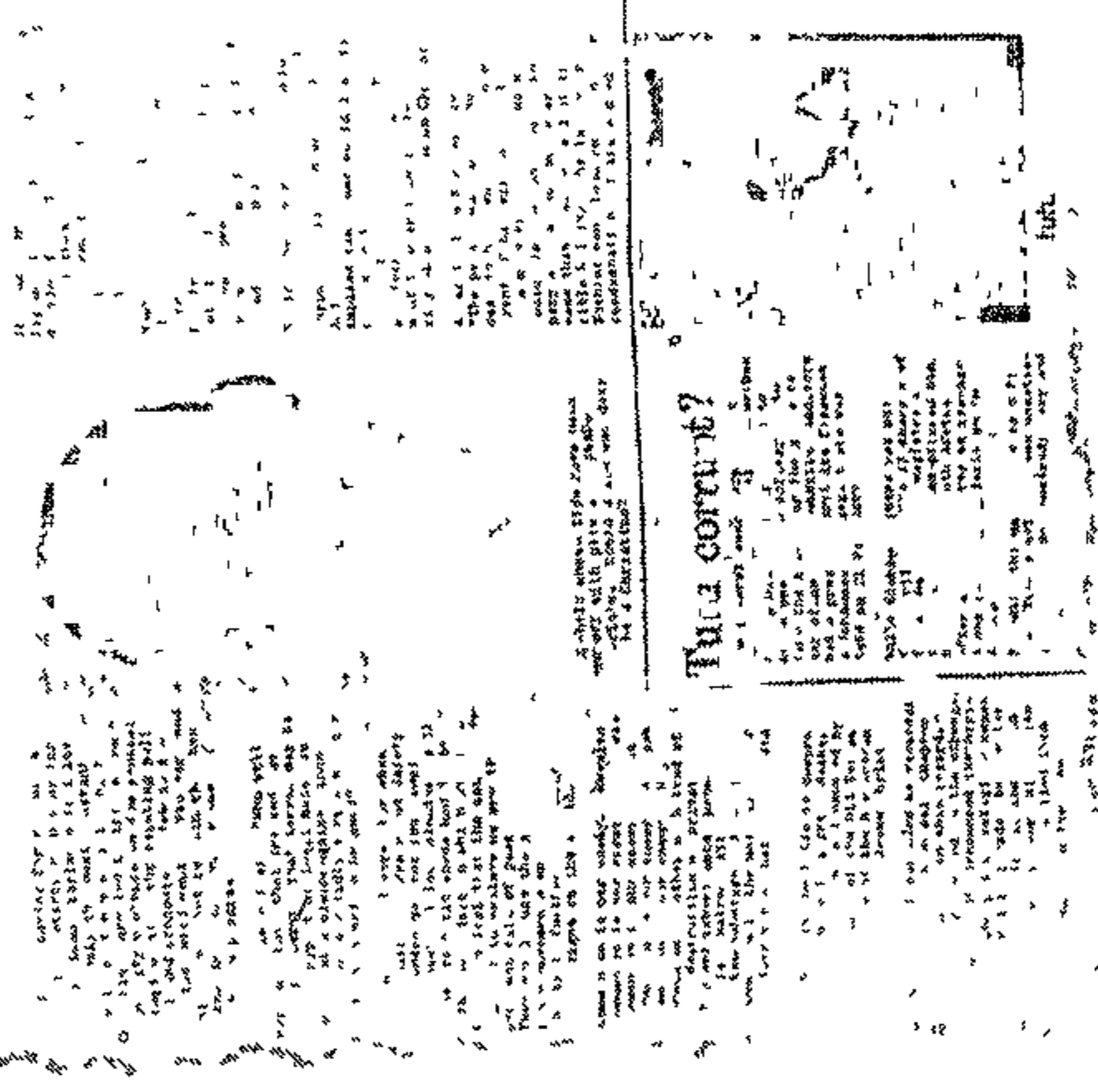
"What I did say," he told the Sunday Express in May, 1976, "was that they (the pictures) had been taken after the post mortem and not before. This is a significant point."

Four Security Policemen were later unsuccessfully prosecuted for Mr Mdluli's death.

The Defence Force did not reply to a query about why, if the publication was "strictly internal", it contained a list of new subscribers — all Black — outside the Defence Force

The Warrior

ANC CONSPIRACY REVEALED...



Front page of The Warrior's February edition "Tutu corrupt?" makes the front page

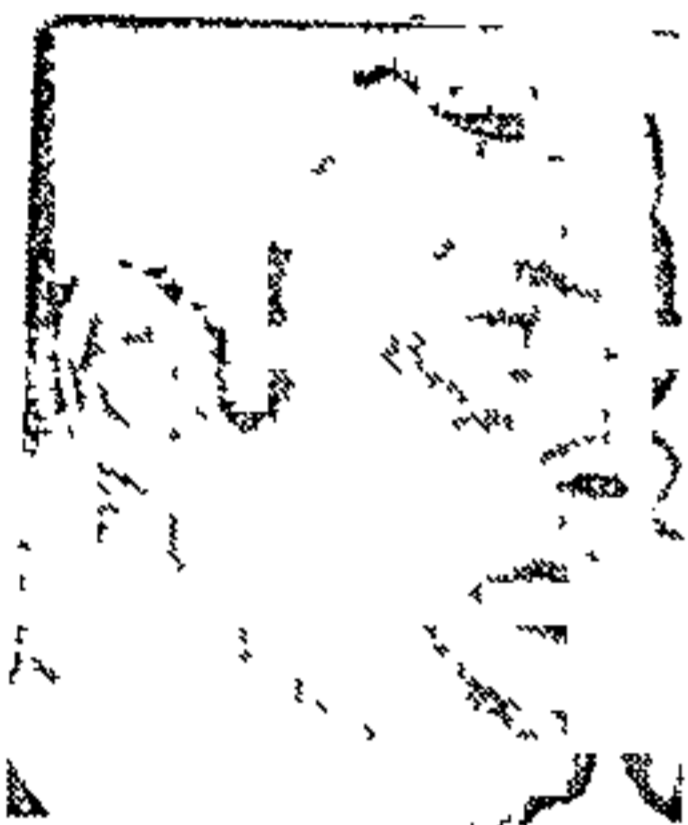
publication printed by One Military Printing Unit, carries a note on the back page stating that opinions in the publication do not necessarily represent the policy of the Army

The editor's name is not mentioned anywhere, and Defence Force spokesmen refuse to name him

The February issue strongly attacked opponents of Government policy, particularly Post — the biggest newspaper for Blacks in the country — and Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches

The Warrior told readers

● South Africa was not prepared to compromise on the basic premises and objectives of its policies, which in the peculiar circumstances of South Africa were the only ones that would ensure self-determination for all the peoples of the

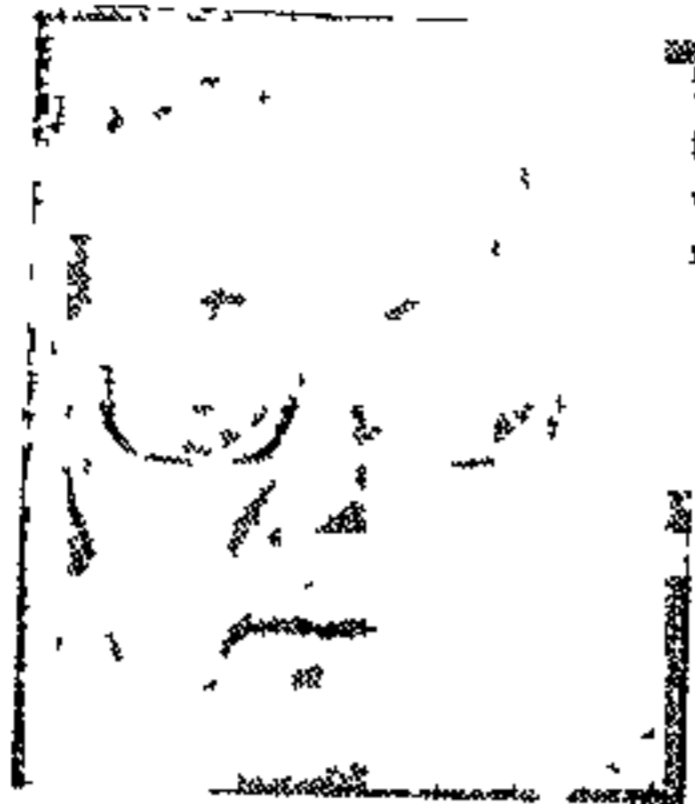


● Van Zyl Slabbert
"report disturbing"

country Observers saw this as direct reference to the policy of separate development

● The World Council of Churches was paying for terrorism and certain churches in South Africa promoted the programmes of the WCC

● Amnesty International faked a photograph of the corpse of Joseph Mdluli, who died in Security Police detention in 1976, and used selective reporting and omission of important facts in its coverage of South African affairs



● Jimmy Kruger
pictures taken later

does not reflect the views of the majority "

An equally obvious reference to Bishop Tutu says "A church minister will ask countries to boycott RSA coal Will he pay the Black people who lose their jobs when the RSA closes or cuts down on coal production? Will he feed their children?"

A front-page report on the trial of another Black bishop is headed "Tutu corrupt?" alongside a large picture of Bishop Tutu

Another article on Christianity in the magazine warns readers to be on the look-out for "the religious leader in his sacred shrouds leading our people not towards the love of Christ but to death and violence"

A third story refers to some religious leaders of the Western world as "sheep in wolves' clothing"

Colonel Kobus Bosman, head of the SADF public relations department, said 2 000 copies of The Warrior were printed and that it was intended for internal circulation "We can't help it if it gets outside We are not responsible for this — what would the aim be? Sometimes outside hands get inside"

The publication was intended to inform military personnel

Questions put to Colonel Bosman about support by The Warrior for National Party policies and the alleged faking of Mdluli's photograph by Amnesty In-

Sunday Express

20/4/80

Tutu says: It's sick — calls in lawyers

BISHOP Desmond Tutu said The Warrior was "sick" and that he had sent the publication to his lawyer

"It is a sad reflection on our country that the authorities should descend to such depths to defend their awful policies," he said

"If something is good, you can't use evil methods to defend it The magazine shows that the system in South Africa is so awful that it has to be defended by such methods It is sad that there has been no outcry against this kind of thing"

The Warrior was in the same league as the Christian League of South Africa

Mr Harry Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on military matters, said he had no objection to Army criticisms of enemies of South Africa, but a publication that supported party political positions instead of those of the whole country would harm the Defence Force

"Maintaining morale and identifying the enemy are functions of the Defence Force, but it needs party political opponents of the Government to defend the country — not National Party ideology," he said

"The publication states that what it contains is not necessarily the opinion of the Army But if it publishes the views of one side in a party political difference, it must give the other side an opportunity to state its position"

Post Editor Percy Qoboza was on leave this week and unavailable for comment

CT, 2/14/80

351 327 254

Russia: 'The strongest power of all'

Defence Reporter

THE growing European fear of a nuclear war is based not on hysteria but on the belated realization that Russia has built itself into the strongest military power in the world in spite of year-long talks about detente and disarmament.

Western experts have now abandoned the long-held views that the Russian military expansion which began in 1955, was essentially the sort of build-up to be expected from an internationally-acknowledged super-power responding to the challenges of the nuclear age.

In his recent book 'The Soviet Threat to Europe and Africa', the Cape Town strategic-affairs writer Douglas McClure notes that "the latest British statement on defence estimates declared that there could be no doubt that the Soviet Union enjoys a military capability which is intended to be used".

Mr McClure, a University of Cape Town lecturer who has studied under leading overseas

strategic thinkers and who predicted last year's invasion of Afghanistan, says in his book that "the nature and scale of the Soviet military build-up appears quite alarming".

He says Russian military spending peaked at 10 to 11 percent of the gross national product in the 1950s -- and then continued to climb to the "astounding level of 14 percent, "and still shows not the slightest inclination of dropping".

He adds "Nato analysts (of the 1980s) did not seriously believe the USSR was committed to a policy which would ultimately outstrip the Western powers and Nato in particular, and consequently they predicted that the escalation would reach a level of slight superiority and then begin to taper off".

"In 1973-74 this level was, in fact, attained. Not only did the USSR continue beyond it, but the Kremlin allocated even more resources in terms of manpower, money and hardware to the military effort".

According to figures published in his book,

Russia
● Manufactures 1 800 fixed-wing and 700 helicopters a year

● Manufactures an average of 2 600 tanks a year, virtually all of them fully protected against nuclear, chemical and biological warfare

● Is now "better prepared to engage in chemical warfare than any other nation enjoying formidable offensive and protective capabilities. While the USSR ostensibly adheres to a total ban on the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons it is reliably reported that between 70 000 and 100 000 Soviet technicians are engaged in the full-time research and production of chemical warfare agents and toxins such as Sarin, Soman and VX, which attack the human nervous system".

● Has an "intercontinental ballistic missile armory containing 1 600 rockets capable of knocking out targets as far away as the United States. It has also built up a large mobile force

of SS-20 intermediate range ballistic missiles on tracked launchers, which do not come under the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (Salt) because they are IRBMs and not ICBMs

● Has evolved an intensive nuclear civil defence plan involving decentralization of new industry, bomb-shelters, mass evacuation of civilians and stockpiling of food, all based on a civil defence philosophy of "the inevitability of war with capitalism".

● Has embarked on a space satellite communications network for its own forces, designed "to effectively jam Western monitoring systems and communications surveillance devices, in the Nato forces particularly

"In addition, the USSR has launched a space test vehicle designed to intercept and destroy Nato and United States satellites in space. From all the evidence available, it appears that the USSR intends to dominate the near-earth space region before the year 1990, unless there is a dramatic change of direction".

re the uses of resources are more likely to be (upward or downward) capitalized value of future events

location by
acts within a Firm: Wage
employment Security

o-called owners of the firm borrow or hire resources as well as use their own. They buy land; they lease it; they hire (rent) labor. In contract the risk-bearing depends on different attitudes toward risks, beliefs about the effects of success, and the ability to usefully and to monitor performance of the resources.

example, some employees make longer-term contracts (formal or tacit) at agreed wages. resources (and people are resources) face changing demands for their services. Transient, locally predictable fluctuations in demand create either (1) instant changes in wage of employment is not changed, or (2) instant changes in employment if the wage rate is not reduced. Neither alternative is necessarily as desirable as (3) a steadier job at a lower, but assured, wage. In the first two arrangements employed inputs bear more of the risks of fluctuating incomes over the future, like stocks, they bear the risks of the market value of their own resources. The third arrangement, however, indicates that some employees act more like moneylenders who are offered a fixed interest rate (though lower than the average on riskier common stocks) regard-

No decision on schoolboys helping police with duties

21/4/80

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Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — There are no official Government moves afoot to form an auxiliary police reserve of schoolboy volunteers, the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, said today.

The idea of allowing boys to assist the police in tasks that were not dangerous had however been loosely discussed inside the Department of Police and with the Department of National Education, but there was no firm intention to carry out such a plan.

Some schoolboys had already assisted the police in locating and destroying cultivated dagga in mountainous areas which they had enjoyed as an adventure and which gave them the feeling of helping to enforce the laws of the land.

Mr. Le Grange denied a Sunday newspaper report that the first "junior reservists" above the age of 16 were to be organised from July 1. "No decision has been taken by the Government," he said.

The Minister added that in mooted the idea, the view was expressed that the work would not expose the boys to danger, they would have no powers of arrest, and no weapons training.

"They would help as individuals on a casual basis, under the supervision of experienced officers."

When officers had taken schoolboys with them on a dagga search in rural areas it had given the police an opportunity of creating an interest in police work among the boys.

REACTION

Meanwhile the proposals have met with mixed reaction from opposition parties.

Mr Ray Swart, MP, Progressive Federal Party police spokesman, found the idea "appalling" and was totally opposed to schoolboys being used in any capacity, while Mr Brian Page New Republic Party police spokesman felt that if children were kept out of contact with

criminals he would support the moves.

Mr Swart said "A boy at school has enough to think of and should be committed to his studies and other school activities without being involved in police activities, which often include the most sordid part of life."

"Whatever the nature of the duties envisaged by the authorities they would be bound to include some contact with the public, and it would be totally invidious for a teenage volunteer to be given any authority over adults — white or black."

The Minister refused to comment today on a call from former Security Chief General Hendrik van den Bergh that the Government should consider releasing Nelson Mandela.

The Minister advised General van den Bergh to mind his own business.

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Former police captain faces robbery charges

21/4/80
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DURBAN — A former police captain, Andries Charles Stander, who is facing 28 charges ranging from armed robbery to attempted murder, was known to Lieutenant-Colonel Basie Smit, head of the South African Police Narcotics Bureau for four years, before his arrest, it was heard in the Supreme Court here today.

In giving evidence before Mr Justice Page and two assessors, Colonel Smit said that Stander was on the brink of being transferred to Evander Police Station from Boksburg when he (Colonel Smit) received certain information.

SEARCHED

He then went to Jan Smuts Airport, where he searched a white Toyota car and found various items including a false beard, moustache, two wigs, a balaclava mask

and a pair of false number plates.

A watch was then kept on the car and the items were not disturbed.

The court then heard that Colonel Smit spotted the accused at Jan Smuts Airport on January 2. Earlier, a black constable had also seen Stander remove certain items from the car.

On January 3 Colonel Smit told the court he heard that Barclays Bank in Durban North had been robbed of R4 900 by a white man.

SPOTTED

Colonel Smit then assumed a watch on all incoming flights from Durban at Jan Smuts. Later that afternoon on January 3 Colonel Smit and other police officers spotted Stander returning from Durban, wearing dark glasses and carrying a case and a denim bag.

(Proceeding)

A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to the same order as that used for the data above, showing which job you (as a director) prefer, with short notes explaining your guiding principles and any calculations. Both jobs would last 12 months; no other jobs are being done or are likely to be offered.

Required:

- (b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.
- (d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,600 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the Hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.
- (f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.

STAR
2/14/80

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Mother 'horrified' by army attitude

West Rand Bureau

The distressed mother of a missing national serviceman who suffers from epilepsy fears the army might be hiding "something traumatic" from her.

Mrs Fay Brennan, of Krugersdorp, travelled to the Heidelberg Gymnasium early today to try to clear up the mystery surrounding the disappearance of her son Sean (18).

Sean has been missing for 18 days, but Mrs Brennan only learned of his disappearance after making inquiries last week.

"There are too many loose ends and I am not happy with the way the army is handling this," she said. "I am horrified by their attitude."

Sean was last seen by his mother on a weekend pass on March 22. He borrowed Mrs Brennan's bak-kie to return to camp and said he would be home again for the Easter weekend.

The mystery deepened yesterday when Sean's best friend, Grant Walker, told Mrs Brennan the bak-kie was still in the camp parking lot and was filled with Sean's belongings.

Mrs Brennan fears her son may have suffered an epileptic fit some distance from the camp.

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rate. Normally he will be repaid

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of the world. It reflects voluntary,
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nt larger fluctuation in returns to

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moment—but at other times earnings are larger
employed inputs more than they are worth at that
firm will increase as the firm continues to pay
the employer. During recessions, losses of the
come than do those whose income is insured by
vices to the firm suffer greater fluctuations of in-
Those who are self-insuring providers of ser-
lower.

hence the likelihood of such contracts will be
ity is less than for "proven" employers, and
employer's ability to judge their future productiv-
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ket, still searching out career features, are less
demands. Younger people just entering the mar-
sently higher wages during transiently high
staying with the firm without insisting on tran-
since they have shown a greater probability of
firm longer will have more job security (seniority).

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firm and whose replacement would involve ne-
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to have job stability. Employees who have a
security, and maintenance staffs—are more like

—for example, administrative, nonproductive
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Employees who are more steadily valuable
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periods at lower wages than they could have
ploys repay by continuing to work during bo-
high) wages during recessions, while the
retains them at the prestated (but otherwise
of short-term "loans" to his employees when
sets. The employer in effect becomes a final
the security of one's house or other salable
of one's labor, as contracted to borrowing age
ploys to borrow single handed against the value

254 5
 SAAF plane
 shot down?
 BERLIN — The Marxist
 regime in Angola has
 claimed it has shot down a
 South African fighter-bomb-
 er in the southern province
 of Cunene, the official East
 German news agency,
 ADN, reported yesterday.
 In Pietoria, a Defence
 Force spokesman described
 the report as a "flight of
 fantasy" — Sapa-AP

In the limit as $N \rightarrow \infty$, the variance of N remains positive and finite.

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{N}{2}$$

suffering losses is: hold for $r \geq 0$, the variance of σ^2 of the proportion of N exposures
 between all pairs of risks equal some common r (which can only
 In our special case above, assuming that the correlations be-
 dual risks are on average uncorrelated [Markowitz 1959, p. 111].
 this error will not tend toward zero unless the separate indivi-
 away the "social-risk" problem tends to diminish. Nevertheless,
 tending losses falls -- so that the error committed by assuming
 ance pool grows, the variance of the proportion of members suf-
 constant over states. As the number of members N in the insur-
 assumption that the social totals of income are approximately
 it is usual to call upon the Law of Large Numbers to justify the
 In the standard insurance discussions in the literature,
 "fully insure."
 in consequence, the individual will (as we have seen) never
 $p/(1-p)$ that any particular individual will suffer a loss. And,
 That is, the premium/indemnity ratio must exceed the "odds"
 the price of conventional insurance must be higher than "fair."
 social-loss states) are particularly valuable, it follows that
 claims to income in state i (more generally, to income in high-
 of "incomplete-markets" situation. Since, as we have seen,
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 of the social total of losses imposed upon the aggregate of

Stander spent R53 000 - evidence

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — "When I asked the accused what had happened to the money which I could find no accounting for, he replied it had been wasted (dis gemors),", Lieutenant-Colonel Basie Smit said under cross-examination in the Supreme Court here today.

Colonel Smit, the head of the S.A.P. Narcotics Bureau in Pretoria, is testifying in the case against a former police captain, Andre Charles Stander (34), who is alleged to have stolen R97 500 from banks and building societies in the Transvaal and the Free State.

He had testified earlier that Mr Stander had allegedly spent about R53 000 on various items like biltong, a swimming

pool, alterations to his house, a motor car and a holiday in Mauritius.

Under cross-examination by counsel for the defence, Mr John Els, Colonel Smit said he was trying to discover what had happened to the rest of the money which Mr Stander, according to his information, must have stolen.

Zeiss binoculars and an expensive set of golf clubs found at Mr Stander's home, he took to be paid for with part of his stolen money, Colonel Smit said.

"The accused told me he never banked any money immediately after he had done a job, but always a few days later, and that all his bank transactions were always in cash," Colonel Smit said.

(Proceedings)

no member of the public can... One thing that can be said is that under gov-... will bear which risks cannot be predicted.

men or rents fishermen by paying them respect-... (3) Under the communal system (Scene Three... (4) Under the government authority (Scene... Four of our scenarios, payments could, in princ-... be arranged exactly as with private-property... rights Crewmen could rent the boat and bear the... authority could hire the crew for an assured wage... with risk borne by everyone via their government... according to the political system, taxes, and gov-... erment expenditures. In general, without a good... theory of what government agents really do, who... will bear which risks cannot be predicted.

causes after the catch: good weather, few... schools of fish in the area that day, etc., are... causes no man can control. Secondly, members... working as a team can shirk and affect the out-... come, often letting others bear some of the con-... sequences. Since performance is not perfectly... predictable or controllable, it is difficult to know... whether it is a team member's negligence or... everyone's bad luck that altered the outcome... from what was expected. To allow for, or to con-... trol, those forces, institutional and organizational... arrangements have been developed in the re-... mainder of this chapter we shall consider re-... sponses to the unpredictability caused by sheer... luck or nature. We examine the way shirking or... opportunism by team members or agents is coun-... tered and brought under control in a later chapter... on the business firm, one of whose main func-... tions as an institution is to permit team produc-... tion while controlling shirking and opportu-

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5 TAK 22/480 254

Police wives hit at pay increases

By André van der Merwe
Wives of policemen in Johannesburg today criticised the new police salary scales and called on the Government to review the increases or face an exodus of policemen.

Policemen yesterday learned that the salary increases announced by the Minister of Finance, Sanator Horwood, in his Budget speech meant an average increase of 12.5 percent in their monthly salaries. The increase was expected to be an average of 15 percent.

A policeman's wife said today that her husband's salary did not compare with that of a typist who had just started working. "A policeman has, to

serve for nearly 20 years before he can earn as much as a typist.

"We are told of all the benefits a policeman has. That is true — but benefits don't put money in your pocket and it is money that buys food," she said.

The mother of a young constable said that her son's salary was "terrible and degrading."

"How can anyone be expected to do the kind of work policemen do for that amount of money? It is a disgrace."

The wives of other policemen interviewed today said they earned more than their husbands and that many policemen would resign if better sa-

laries were not offered soon.

"Why must our husbands work shifts and face danger if they can earn more money in the private sector?" one wife asked.

None of the women interviewed would give her name for fear of reprisals against their husbands.

PROMISE

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said he could not comment on the new salary scales.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. le Grange, was in a Cabinet meeting and was not available for comment.

A senior police officer who has just returned from border duty said Mr. le Grange promised policemen during a recent visit to the operational area that their salaries would be reviewed and that he would do his best to satisfy their needs.

The officer said Mr. le Grange expressed concern over the salaries of non-commissioned officers and constables and said he would look into the matter.

A spokesman for Mr. le Grange's office in Cape Town confirmed a recent border visit by the Minister but said he could not confirm speeches made during the visit. There is an approximate

salary scale with new salaries in brackets, for the various police ranks. The Police Directorate of Public Relations would not comment on the correctness of the figures given.

Constable	R2 100
R6 000	(R2 415 — R6 420)
Sergeant	R3 540 — R6 600
(R3 975 — R7 410), w/offs	
ficer	R4 530 — R8 220
(R5 070 — R9 300), Lieut-	
enant	R6 000 — R9 060
R6 750 — R10 200), cap-	
tain	R7 200 — R10 320
(R8 070 — R11 550), maj-	
or	R8 640 — R11 580
(R9 750 — R12 900),	
it/colonel	R10 320 —
R13 800	R11 550
R15 540), colonel	R12 600
— R16 800 (R14 880	—
R18 840).	

Defence Reporter

THE Military Academy at Saldanha Bay, the Defence Force's premier academic institution, envisages converting the present university courses on offer into more specialised areas of study dealing specifically with the five governing disciplines of the SADF.

The officer Commanding, Brigadier F S Mulder, told defence reporters who visited Saldanha Bay yesterday that at present the institution, with the University of Stellenbosch, offered B Mil degrees in the humanities, physical sciences and commercial sciences.

It was planned to alter the courses so that suc-

Specialist Courses for SADF

cessful students would be able to obtain B Mil degrees in personnel, operations, logistics, finance and intelligence management.

ANNIVERSARY

This would avail the SADF of officers specifically trained for jobs.

The academy, which offers three-year univer-

sity courses, celebrates its 30th anniversary this year.

It draws its students from the cream of officers of all races in the SADF.

The requirements are that the applicant is a full-time officer in the SADF, has a matriculation exemption and is able to meet the requirements of the selection board.

AD 23/4/80 254

Soldier guilty of culpable homicide

PRETORIA — The SA Defence Force announced yesterday that Sgt P. J. Scholtz, who appeared before a general court martial on a charge of murder, had been found guilty of culpable homicide.

He was sentenced to two years in detention and was relieved of rank. The court martial consisted of Mr. Justice D. A. Melamed, of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court as president, and two senior SADF officers with legal qualifications.

In passing sentence, Mr Justice Melamed said the

court martial was satisfied that Sgt Scholtz was guilty of gross negligence.

The court found in his favour, however, that he was 27-years-old, had eight years military service, a clean record, both in the military and civilian life and that he had rendered excellent military service.

The court further took into account that he was married, had two children and that he had lived a productive and irreplaceable life.

With culpable homicide a court martial should not over-emphasise the seriousness of the

result, but must nevertheless take it into account. The court martial must also bear in mind the interests of the community and in particular, the importance of maintaining a proper standard of military discipline in the SA Defence Force," the judge said.

"With all these facts taken into consideration, the court martial is of the opinion that a heavy sentence should be imposed. In view, however, of your personal circumstances and the fact that the crime was committed in the context of military

service, the court martial is of the opinion that the sentence should be of a military nature. Therefore, imprisonment is not considered a suitable sentence."

As the court martial was convened by the State President, the verdict and sentence are, in terms of the SADF military disciplinary code, subject to confirmation by the State President. The accused is entitled to make representations about the verdict and the sentence to the State President as well as to the SADF Review Board.

Sgt Scholtz will be kept in military custody pending the confirmation of the verdict and sentence.

A senior public prosecutor of the Attorney-General's Division, aided by a military legal adviser led the defence prosecution, while the defence was conducted by two civilian legal representatives of Sgt Scholtz's own choice.

A defence force spokesman said that no further details on the case, or the circumstances leading up to it, would be released. — SAPA

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Sergeant ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

is guilty

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SERGEANT P J Scholtz,
a Permanent Force mem-
ber was faced a general
court martial in Pretoria
on a charge of murder,
was convicted yesterday
of culpable homicide

And now the SA Defence
Force is considering
bringing two more cases
of a similar nature before
courts martial

© See Page 8

Sergeant is found guilty

(254)

DDM 23/4/80

By CHRIS MARAIS

SERGEANT P J Scholtz, a Permanent Force member who faced a general court martial in Pretoria on a charge of murder, was convicted yesterday of culpable homicide.

And now the SA Defence Force is considering bringing two more cases of a similar nature before court martial. Scholtz, 27, was sentenced to two years in detention and reduction to the ranks.

The court martial consisted of Mr Justice D A Melamet, of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court, as President, and two senior SADF officers with legal qualifications.

Passing sentence, Judge Melamet said the court martial was satisfied Sgt Scholtz was guilty of gross negligence.

The court found in his favour, however, that he was 27 years of age, had eight years' military service, a clean record both in military and civilian life and that he had rendered excellent military service.

The court also took into account that he was married, had two children and that he had lived a "productive and irreproachable" life up to now. Judge Melamet said:

"With culpable homicide a court martial should not over-emphasise the seriousness of the result, but must nevertheless take it into account."

"The court martial must also bear in mind the interests of the community and in part the

importance of maintaining a proper standard of military discipline in the SADF.

"When imposing a sentence, the court martial should take into account all the facts and considerations set out above and weigh them against each other."

"With all these facts taken into consideration, the court martial is of the opinion that a heavy sentence should be imposed. In view, however, of your (Scholtz) personal circumstance and the fact that the crime was committed in the context of military service, the court martial is of the opinion that the sentence should be of a military nature."

"Therefore, imprisonment is not considered a suitable sentence."

As the court martial was convened by the State President, the verdict and sentence are, in terms of the SADF Military Disciplinary Code, subject to confirmation by the State President.

Scholtz is entitled to make representations about the verdict and the sentence to the State President, as well as to the Review Board.

He will be kept in military custody pending confirmation of the verdict and sentence.

No further details of the case were revealed by the Defence Force spokesman.

A senior public prosecutor of the Attorney-General's Division, aided by a military legal advisor, led the prosecution. The defence was conducted by two civilian legal representatives of Scholtz's own choice.

Sergeant is ⁽²⁵⁹⁾ found guilty

DM 23/4/80

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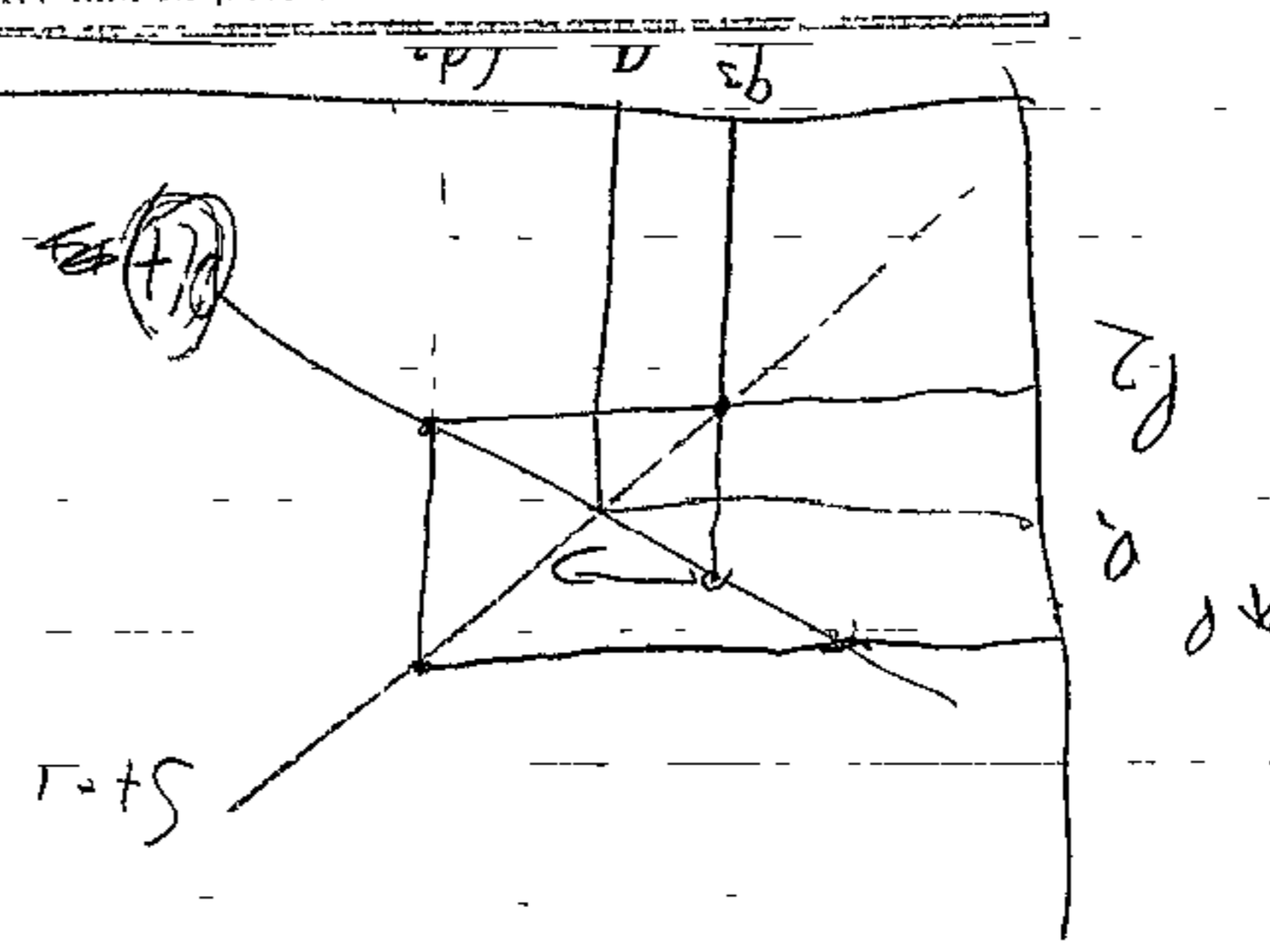
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He will be kept in military custody pending confirmation of the verdict and sentence.

No further details of the case were revealed by the Defence Force spokesman.

A senior public prosecutor of the Attorney General's Division indicated by a military legal officer that the prosecution of the defence was conducted by two military legal representatives of the SADF.

1 year 6 months
but homicide
13



Hunting charge: SANDF major pleads not guilty

The Star's Africa News Service

OPUWA — The officer commanding the Defence Force in the Kaokoland, Major Jurie Lombard, today pleaded not guilty in the Opuwa Magistrate's Court to illegally hunting a honess and a zebra — both protected game.

Also facing the charges, arising from an incident in July 1977, is Mr Lodewikus Botha Lombard, a former security police commander at Opuwa.

Mr Lombard, now a shift foreman at a uranium mine, also pleaded not guilty.

Both men admitted shooting the honess and the zebra without legal permits issued by the Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development. The basis of their defence, contained in written statements handed to court, is that they were repeatedly requested by the local population to shoot the honess because it had been attacking their cattle. Major Lombard said in his statement that Kaokol-

pleads not guilty

STAR 23/4/80

254

and's local population regarded the Defence Force, and to a large degree himself, as their protectors.

Both men said lions were sometimes shot in the Kaokoland at the request of the local population.

SWAPO

Swapo's influence was effectively countered as a result of stability caused by the co-operation of the Defence Force and the police with the local population, they said.

Sergeant Roelof Abraham Beyers, a security policeman now stationed at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg, said he was told to accompany Major Lombard and Mr Lombard to the west of Kaokoland in July 1977.

He told the court they were accompanied by black policemen and some national servicemen, inclu-

ding Mr Rudi Van Rooyen, Major Lombard's driver at the time. The party was in three vehicles — one belonging to the police and the other two belonging to the Defence Force.

Sergeant Beyers said he was not told the purpose of the trip.

The group first made camp on the banks of the Kunene River.

Major Lombard and Mr Lombard told him to accompany them. They were carrying private hunting rifles and looked for tracks at the river.

TENT

At Sanitatis on the way back to Opuwa the next day the party pitched tent at a fountain. Sergeant Beyers said he accompanied Major Lombard and Mr Lombard on a drive. They sighted a herd of zebra

"Both men cocked their weapons and put them to their shoulders. There was only one shot — a fatal one," said the witness.

Halfway back to the camp, Mr Lombard who was driving stopped.

"Major Lombard said something like, 'You shoot the male while I shoot at the honess'."

Sergeant Beyers said both men fired and three lions, which he saw for the first time, ran off. They followed one honess in the vehicle and when she stopped Major Lombard fired at her again.

The witness said he was not sure if the honess was hit, but it seemed she had run off at a slower pace when they followed.

At a point further on, the honess charged the vehicles and Sergeant Beyers and a black policeman opened fire on her with their automatic

rifles, killing the honess. Major Lombard and Mr Lombard were in the cab of the vehicle at the time.

SKINNED

"Back at the camp the animals were skinned and the skins were salted on the instructions of Major Lombard," Sergeant Beyers said.

The carcasses were buried at the camp site. Some of the black policemen took pieces of the zebra meat for themselves and were told by Major Lombard not to show it around at Opuwa.

"I could not see why the carcasses were to be buried except to hide them," said Sergeant Beyers.

Major Lombard said later that things which happened in the camp stayed in the camp between themselves.

(Proceedings)
Mr D J Lange of Okavango was on the bench. Mr W F the Viljoen of Groblersdal, in Transvaal appeared for both Major Lombard and Mr Lombard. Mr Joe Hienstra of the Attorney-General's office represented the State.

Argus 24/4/80

R400 000 for SADF dependants

Defence Reporter

THE South African Defence Force Fund expects to grant about R400 000 to dependants of Permanent and Citizen Force members, commandos and national servicemen to assist in their welfare while their breadwinners are on active duty in 1980.

The liaison officer between the SADF and the Southern Cross Fund — the fund-raising arm of the Defence Force Fund — Colonel Robert Blake, said in Cape Town yesterday, that this figure could rise to above the R½-million mark by next year.

The Southern Cross Fund has made available R702 000 to the Defence Force Fund from its fund-raising efforts. It also gives money to dependants of policemen on active duty.

This year it is expected the fund will provide R400 000 in welfare grants to dependants of SADF members. The remaining R302 000 will be used to provide gifts and comforts for men on station in the operational area.

GIFTS

However, Colonel Blake said, that with the increasing demand for welfare grants, gifts and comforts would have to be cut back.

This curtailment would mean there would be fewer dart boards, fishing rods, finger snooker boards and other games and pastimes.

Colonel Blake added that the welfare work carried out by the fund was two-fold. It gave financial relief to dependants of active servicemen who were close to the 'breadline'. A second part of its welfare function was providing aid to servicemen who had been injured while members of the SADF.

EXAMPLES

He mentioned two case histories.

A serviceman, who supported his widowed mother, broke his neck and was subsequently paralysed. His mother had to seek employment. The fund contributed R250 a month to the cost of the nurse attending the man.

A Permanent Force major partially lost his sight in a grenade explosion. To aid him the fund

paid out R3 000 for special reading apparatus.

Colonel Blake said that in the Western Cape, monthly welfare payments were often as high as R10 000.

Illegal hunting: major is fined

The Star's Africa
News Service

OPUWA — The officer commanding the Defence Force in the Kaokoland, Major Jurie Lombaard, was today fined R600 (or 12 months) for illegally hunting protected game.

The former security police chief at Opuwa, Mr Lodewikus Lombard (33), received the same fine for the same offences committed in the Sanitatis area of western Kaokoland in July 1977.

But the magistrate, Mr D. J. De Lange of Ikakara, suspended parts of the sentences conditionally for three years, bringing the effective fines to R200 (or four months) each.

Mr de Lange found both men hunted a lioness and a plains zebra without the necessary legal permits from the Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development.

The magistrate said in passing sentence that the offence was "reasonably unique" because both men were in the Kaokoland to serve the local population and because the local people regarded lions as "terrorists".

BAIT

He found that Major Lombaard and Mr Lombard, now a shift foreman at a uranium mine, killed the plains zebra to use its carcass as bait for the lioness.

The two accused claimed in their defence they had shot the lioness after repeated requests from local population to do so. The lioness had been attacking cattle, they said.

Mr de Lange found the two men shot the lioness "unnecessarily".

Mr. W. P. B. Viljoen of Groblersdal in the Transvaal appeared for both men. Mr Joe Hiemstra of the Attorney-General's office in Windhoek represented the State.

Defence to act on politics ^{STAR} memo ^{24/4/80} ²⁵⁴

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—"Administrative" but not "disciplinary" steps are to be taken against members of the Defence Force involved in the drawing up and distribution of a document which involved the military in party political matters.

A statement by the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, tabled in the Assembly today gave no details of what the steps are to be.

The statement gave the findings of an inquiry under the chairmanship of the former Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H H Bierman.

STORM

The Defence Force document, which caused a storm in Parliament last month, instructed various military departments to make preparations to "nullify" an expected Opposition attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget Debate.

Today's statement dealt with the main findings of the Biermann inquiry.

It found there had been no deliberate or intentional action by anyone in the drawing-up, authorisation, handling or distribution of the confidential document.

The evidence indicated, however, that there had been serious faults of judgment by some people. As a result no disciplinary steps were being taken against anyone.

CONFIDENTIAL

The inquiry could not find out how newspapers which had published parts of the confidential document had obtained it, and experts were investigating this aspect further.

The head of the Defence Force had decided that administrative action should be taken against those involved.

The statement said the document originated from a telex memo from the head of the Defence Force.

The aim of the telex memo was to plan certain "climate creating actions" with regard to the radio, television and newspapers and with a view to the coming Defence Vote in the Budget Debate and to draw up a proper plan of action, and to give effect to this before the debate.

The person who signed the document had at no

stage submitted it to the head of the Defence Force who saw it for the first time when a report on it was published in a Sunday newspaper on March 23.

Biermann finds no wilful negligence

CT 25/4/80 (254)

Political Staff

THE Opposition is not satisfied with the outcome of the inquiry into the controversial document which suggested that there was interference in politics by the South African Defence Force.

Both the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, and the chief opposition defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday they did not regard the matter as "closed" and that they would take it further in the Defence debate.

A defence board inquiry, under the former chief of the Defence Force, Admiral H H Biermann, found no wilful negligence on anybody's part in the drawing up, authorization, handling or distribution of the document.

However, a report of the main findings tabled in Parliament said yesterday that there had been "serious errors of judgment" by some people.

While no disciplinary steps were to be taken, the chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, had directed "administrative action against those involved".

The abridged report of the board's investigations found that there were "obvious differences" between the document and the original telex memorandum from General Malan, on which it was based.

The report presented to Parliament yesterday said General Malan had not seen the final product until parts of it had appeared in the press.

It said that the aim of the original telex

memorandum had been to create a "climate" before the Defence debate and that an unnamed officer had incorrectly interpreted it as having party political objectives.

One of the problems had arisen from "a too stiff interpretation of the memo".

However, Mr Schwarz said yesterday it was "crucial" that the telex memo should be released to the public so that everyone could judge for themselves what the situation was.

He believed that the board's full report and not just the main points of its findings should have been tabled.

Dr Slabbert said the Opposition would deal with the matter during the Defence debate.

"We were never completely satisfied with a departmental inquiry and believed that it should have been handled by a parliamentary select committee, because we regard this as a political matter," Mr Schwarz said.

"I don't know why it was necessary to have to 'create a climate' before the Budget debate. As far as I am concerned, a satisfactory climate for the Defence Force is a 12-month a year job. Some explanation will have to be given about what was meant by this," Mr Schwarz said.

He revealed too that the official Opposition had asked to give evidence before the board as soon as possible, but had been told that its hearings had already been completed.

● No 'wilfulness' in memo, page 6

No 'wilfulness' in SADF memo

CT 25/4/80 (254)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Defence Force Board of Inquiry into the distribution of a document detailing a mission "to nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget debate" has found "certain obvious differences" between the document and a memorandum by the Chief of the Defence Force, from which the document originated.

The Department of Defence yesterday tabled in Parliament a statement setting out the most important findings of the board, appointed after publication of parts of the document and a special debate in the House of Assembly.

The statement said the board found no wilfulness or negligence by anyone concerned in drawing up, authorizing, handling or distributing the document, but that it found the evidence showed "serious errors of judgment" by some people.

The board had recommended that no disciplinary steps be taken against any person, but the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, had instituted administrative measures against those involved.

Adm Biermann

The board, consisting of senior officers of the SADF and presided over by a former Chief of the Defence Force, Admiral Hugo Biermann, was appointed by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who is also Minister of Defence, after the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, called for a parliamentary select committee to investigate the matter.

The document, dated February 12 and headed "Psychological Action Plan, Defence Budget Debate", was signed by the SADF's Director-General — Civic Action, Major-General Phil Pretorius, on behalf of General Malan.

The document, HSOPS/504/1/1, of which parts were published in the Sunday Times of March 23, had its origin in a telex-memo from the Chief of the SADF, the

in Parliament



Defence Department's statement on the board's findings said.

"The aim of the telex-memo was to plan and take certain climate-creating actions with regard to radio, television and newspapers with an eye to the coming Defence Budget debate and to set up a proper plan of action for its execution before the debate.

"The person who signed document HSOPS/504/1/1 at no time before signing it laid it before the Chief of the SADF and the Chief of the SADF saw the document for the first time after a report was published in the Sunday Times on March 23.

"The person who signed the document, which was drawn up by one of his subordinates, was authorized to sign on behalf of the Chief of the SADF, in line with the management philosophy of the SADF Chief of decentralized management in which officers at different levels accept responsibility for the drawing up, correctness and signing of documents arising from the delegated tasks they undertake on behalf of the Chief of the SADF.

There are certain obvious differences between document HSOPS/504/1/1 and the telex-memo.

"There is a substantial deviation or difference in the instruction contained in the two documents, which came about as a result of the different interpretations which can reasonably be placed on them.

"While certain paragraphs of

document HSOPS/504/1/1 can reasonably be interpreted as encroachment on the party-political terrain, the same cannot be said of the telex-memo.

"The nature and content of these deviations or differences are found in the unreasonably and unfortunately narrow interpretation placed upon the telex-memo by the compiler of document HSOPS/504/1/1.

"The reason for the deviation or difference between the instruction in the document and the telex-memo is that the compiler of the document interpreted the telex-memo as a document with party-political objectives aimed at 'taking the wind out of the Opposition's sails' while it was not at all susceptible to such an interpretation."

The statement said the board found there was no wilfulness or negligence by anyone involved in the compilation, authorization, handling or distribution of the document, but that the evidence showed "serious errors of judgment" by some people.

Newspapers

The board had recommended that no disciplinary steps be taken against any person.

The board had been unable to determine how the Sunday Times and Rand Daily Mail newspapers had gained possession of the document or parts thereof, and that aspect was being further investigated by experts, the statement said — Sapa

Defence inquiry

(254) Argus 25/4/80

THE report of the Defence Force Board of Inquiry into the Pretorius document affair is unsatisfactory, and the Opposition have every right to raise the matter again during the Budget debate.

The function of the Chief of the Defence Force is to ensure that the military is at a high state of preparedness for the defence of the country. If the Defence Force's image is part of that preparedness, then defence chiefs are entitled to take steps to promote it.

But the Pretorius paper appeared to be a window-dressing scheme aimed at influencing opinion during a debate in Parliament and this constitutes a dangerous form of interference in the political affairs of the country. The board found the docu-

ment to be an error of judgment but it was based on a memo from the chief of the SADF requiring 'climate-creating' actions with an eye to the coming Budget debate. This latter, in itself a puzzling instruction, was interpreted as an order to 'nullify' Opposition criticism.

There are evidently Defence Force officers who need to reflect on the words of the Steyn Commission into defence reporting which noted that Parliament included the Opposition as well as the Government.

The Opposition rightly wanted more than a departmental inquiry into the affair. Certainly the public have a right to know what 'administrative measures' were taken against those involved.

Officers convicted of illegal hunting

RDM 25/2/80

~~254~~

254

WINDHOEK — The Officer Commanding the Defence Force in Kaokoland, north-western South West Africa, Major Jurie Lombaard, and the former Security Police chief in the territory, Mr Lodewikus Lombard, were convicted in the Opuwa Magistrate's Court yesterday of illegal hunting.

They were each fined R600 or 12 months' jail, of which R400 or eight months was conditionally suspended for three years in each case.

Evidence was that they had shot a lioness and a strictly protected plains zebra.

In affidavits before the court, the two men admitted they shot the animals.

Evidence was that they had shot the zebra to use as bait for a lioness which had been marauding among the livestock of tribesmen in Kaokoland.

They said they killed the lioness when she charged them after being wounded.

The magistrate, Mr D B de Lange, said although the pair

had acted in the interests of local tribesmen, they had contravened the law in hunting protected game without a permit.

The offences took place near Sanitatus in Western Kaokoland during July 1977.

Maj Lombaard stated in his affidavit that the local inhabitants were still "primitive" and were usually only armed with bows and arrows and pangas.

They depended heavily on the security forces for protection and often requested them to kill wild animals.

By shooting the lioness Maj Lombaard said, he had helped avoid unrest or discord in the area.

As a result of security forces action in the area, Kaokoland enjoyed a great deal of order and stability and Swapo's influence in the area had been effectively countered in this way, he said.

The two accused, who denied having had any prior knowledge

of the proclamation which made the killings unlawful, said they had reported the incident at the time, and had handed the carcasses to the then Bantu Affairs Commissioner of Kaokoland, Mr Ben van Zyl.

The only State witness, Sergeant Rudolf Beyers, a security policeman who was present when the animals were shot, said he was not aware the accused had been requested to do so.

He said Maj Lombaard had warned the hunting party to "keep quiet" about the trip.

Mr De Lange found that, despite a few minor discrepancies, Sgt Beyers' evidence corroborated the accused men's statements.

He accepted their explanation about duties towards local tribesmen, but felt in this particular case they had "gone too far".

They had also failed to ascertain which specific lion had been harassing the tribesmen and had indiscriminately

opened fire on a whole pride of lions, Mr De Lange added.

The Court also rejected the men's submissions that they had been unaware of the relevant proclamation and its contents at the time of the shooting.

They had committed a serious offence, Mr De Lange said.

He found them guilty as charged and added that for the purposes of sentence, the court had taken into consideration that they had found themselves in an "extremely difficult position".

The court also accepted evidence in mitigation of sentence given by the senior headman of Kaokoland, Chief Kefas Mezema, that lions were regarded by locals as troublesome.

Mr De Lange also took into consideration that the case had "hung over the accused's heads" for more than three years, and that it had been given wide publicity during that time — Sapa.

Army reports on foray into politics

327 (254)

ROOM 25/4/88

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Defence Force Board of Inquiry into the distribution of a document detailing a mission "to nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget Debate" has released its findings

It reported "certain obvious differences" between the document and a memorandum by the Chief of the Defence Force from which the document originated

The Department of Defence yesterday tabled in Parliament a statement setting out the most important findings

It said the board had found no wilfulness or negligence by anyone concerned in drawing up, authorising, handling or distributing the document, but that it found the evidence

showed serious errors of judgment by some people

The board recommended that no disciplinary steps be taken, but the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, had instituted administrative measures against those involved

The board — consisting of senior SADF officers and presided over by a former SADF Chief, Admiral Hugo Biermann — was appointed by the Prime Minister after the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, called for a Parliamentary Select Committee to investigate the matter

The document, dated February 12 and headed "Psychological Action Plan — Defence Budget Debate", was signed by the SADF Director-General

(Civic Action), Major-General Phil Pretorius, on behalf of General Malan

The document, HSOPS/504/1/1, of which parts were published in the Sunday Times of March 23, had its origin in a telex-memo from the Chief of the SADF," the statement on the board's findings said

"The aim of the telex-memo was to plan and take certain climate-creating actions with regard to radio, television and newspapers with an eye to the coming Defence Budget Debate and to set up a proper plan of action for its execution before the debate

"The person who signed document HSOPS/504/1/1 at no time before signing it laid it before the Chief of the SADF and the Chief of the SADF saw the document for the first time after a report was published in the Sunday Times on March 23

"The person who signed the document, which was drawn up by one of his subordinates, was authorised to sign on behalf of the chief of the SADF, in line with the management philosophy of the SADF Chief of Decentralised Management in which officers at different levels accept responsibility for the drawing up, correctness and signing of documents arising from the delegated tasks they

undertake on behalf of the Chief of the SADF

"There are certain obvious differences between document HSOPS/504/1/1 and the telex-memo

"There is a substantial deviation or difference in the instruction contained in the two documents, which came about as a result of the different interpretations which can reasonably be placed on them

"While certain paragraphs of document HSOPS/504/1/1 can reasonably be interpreted as encroachment on the party-political terrain, the same cannot be said of the telex-memo

"The reason for the deviation or difference between the instruction in the document and the telex-memo is that the compiler of the document interpreted the telex-memo as a document with party-political objectives aimed at 'taking the wind out of the Opposition's sails' while it was not at all susceptible to such an interpretation"

● The Board was unable to determine how the Sunday Times and the Rand Daily Mail gained possession of the document, and that aspect was being further investigated by experts, the statement said.

"The Chief of the SADF has, however, decided that administrative measures be taken against those involved" —

SADF 'hearts and minds' work goes on

Defence Reporter

The Defence Force's Civic Action programme — formerly controlled by Major-General Philip Pretorius — has not ceased its "hearts and minds" work. Its functions have simply been passed on to other departments of the SADF.

This emerged yesterday from a reply by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, to questions tabled by Mr Harry Schwarz in the Assembly.

Mr Botha confirmed that the former Directorate of Civic Action had been abolished on March 3, because its functions "were more compatible to those of other sections to which it has been transferred".

"The Civic Action organization has, however, remained unchanged at the level of the arms of service."

General Pretorius, formerly the Director-General Civic Action, is now serving on the Chief of the SADF's staff at Defence Headquarters, I was told yesterday.

The directorate was embroiled in the "politics in defence" row last month after a document produced under General Pretorius's signature was published in the Sunday press.

A board of inquiry under Admiral H H Biermann, a former Chief of the SADF, found there had been no wilful negligence on anyone's part, although some serious errors of judgment had been committed.

The text of Mr Schwarz's question, and the Prime Minister's reply to it is as follows.

Mr Schwarz asked:

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force at any time had a civic action section, if so, (a) when was it established, (b) what were its functions and (c) how many persons were employed in it.

(2) Whether this section is still functioning, if not (a) when was it abolished and (b) on what reasons?

Mr Botha replied as follows:

(1) Yes

(a) Although the sub-section Civic Action of the Staff Division Operation was established in January, 1978, an organization came into being in the SA Army in 1974 to conduct civic action projects in South West Africa. In time the activities of this organization expanded to such an extent that it became necessary to divide the policy making and co-ordinating functions from the executive functions. The sub-section Civic Action was thus established with policy and co-ordinating aspects as its primary function. The executive functions remained with the Arms of the Service, mainly the SA Army.

(b) The planning and co-ordination of

(1) programmes for the improvement of the conditions of life and advancement of other peoples, by means of guidance, education, training, eg in agriculture, provision of medical services and protection. A striking example of the results achieved by the activities of

the Civic Action organization is the uplifting of the Bushman in South West Africa.

(ii) motivation projects, including research, training and production of material for such projects,

(iii) public relations,

(iv) the planning, establishment and maintenance of military museums.

(c) The personnel strength of the sub-section Civic Action averaged 184 persons. The personnel involved in the executive functions within the Arms of the Service varied according to the requirements submitted to the SA Defence Force and the availability of manpower, mainly national servicemen, who can be released for this work.

(2) No

(a) On March 3, 1980

(b) Because the functions are more compatible with those of other sections to which it has been transferred. The Civic Action organization has, however, remained unchanged at the level of the Arms of the Service.

There's nothing new about South Africa's black army

By John Rolt,

Military Correspondent
Since 1700 coloured, Indian and black soldiers have played a valuable role in South Africa's armed forces.

In 1700, when the Cape of Good Hope was still a small settlement ruled by the Dutch East India Company, coloureds were subject to the same military duties as Europeans.

Although these facts are not new to the informed military observer, they are interesting in the light of the wave of criticism that racial discrimination still determines prospects in the Defence Force.

It is perhaps difficult for the foreign political observer to reconcile the domestic situation in

South Africa with the fact of white and black soldiers fighting side by side in operations against terrorists

A paper written by Major C J Nothing and published by the South Africa Foundation, hopes to give people a wider perspective and a better understanding of the complex nature of current issues and contribute towards dissipating the belief that until quite recently the Defence Force was always an exclusive organisation reserved for white citizens.

According to Major Nothing's study, it was a foreign war that caused the establishment of the first Pandour Regiment in 1781. It was a force under white officers that fought against the British before the occupation of the Cape in 1795

Between the years 1795

to 1803 the British employed coloured soldiers and became known as the Cape Corps after the second British occupation in 1806.

During the first period of British rule coloured soldiers were paid sixpence a week and were entitled to the same rations and drinks as British soldiers

During the South Africa War (1899 to 1902) coloureds were used by both sides as drivers, servants and scouts.

At the declaration of war in 1914, military service was extended to include blacks and Indians

During the war requests were received from the coloured community for the establishment of a separate coloured infantry battalion

Members of the

Coloured Infantry Battalion, established in September 1915, were paid on the same scales of pay as the British infantry, while white soldiers were paid on Union of South Africa rates.

During the period between the two World Wars units for blacks, Indians and coloureds were non-existent. In 1929 they served in separate units under white leadership in non-combatant roles.

The Indian battalion, established in 1942, formed part of the non-European army service and were subject to the same conditions of service as coloureds.

In the Indian and coloured battalions posts were set up to and including the rank of Warrant Officer Class I could theoretically be held by blacks, coloureds and Indians.

During the war about 80 000 blacks were recruited into the native military corps (NMC) for non-combatant duties. The rates of pay and allowances for blacks, Indians and coloureds were lower than for whites.

For example in 1940 a black Warrant Officer was paid 25 cents (2/6) a day while the lowest paid white soldiers earned 35 cents (3/6).

After disbandment in 1945, auxiliary services were re-established in 1950

The involvement of South Africa's entire population in the national defence structure after World War 2 could be said to have been initiated in 1963 with the establishment of the South African Coloured Corps.

At first the prospects

for coloured personnel were limited but the restrictions were lifted in 1973 enabling them to become commissioned officers. In 1978 coloured infantry soldiers were trained as paratroopers for the first time.

Seven members were commissioned in 1975 and at present four hold the rank of major. There are 17 coloured officers serving in the Defence Force at the moment.

The navy started recruiting coloured seamen in 1963 and today comprise about 17 percent of the navy. There are seven coloured officers in the navy at present.

In 1975 the Indian Corps Training Battalion was established in Durban Indian candidates were accepted for the Navy's candidate officers course in 1977 and in

1978 the first Indian midshipman qualified for appointment to commissioned rank.

In November 1973, Defence Chief General Magnus Malan — then army chief — authorised the establishment of the Army Bantu Training Centre

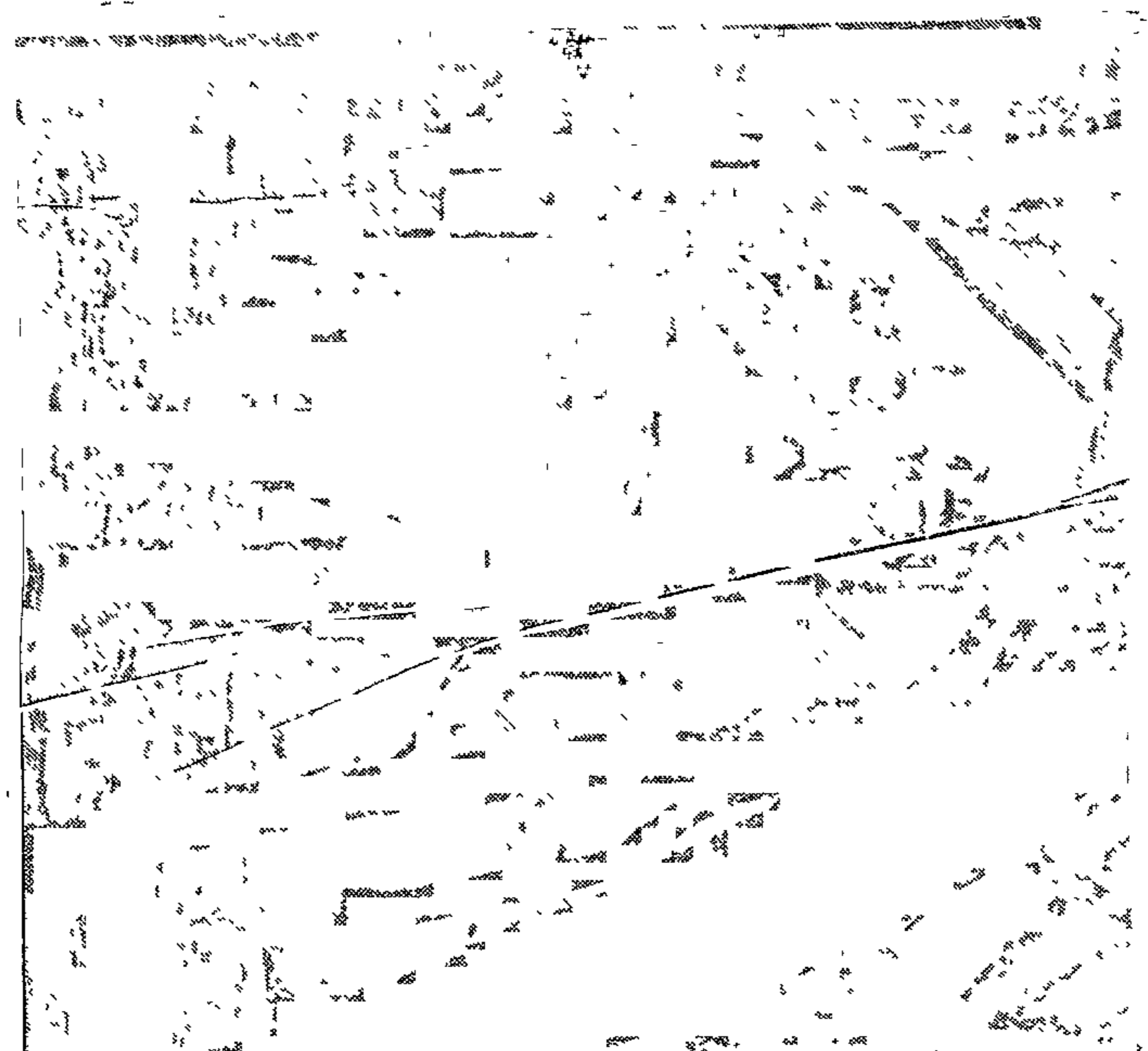
This outfit was moved to Lenz, south of Johannesburg, and named 21 battalion because its establishment coincided with the infantry corps' 21st birthday.

Unlike the Army and Air Force, facilities to train blacks in the Navy are not yet available. But there are about 80 members of the auxiliary service serving in Simons-town.

The opportunities for blacks, coloureds and Indians in the Defence Force are growing day by day.

57AK
26/4/80

2544



Police restraint earns praise

STAR
26/4/80
(254)
(50)
(52)
(257)

Although police have kept a low profile during the boycott of coloured schools they are prepared to act if necessary.

A spokesman for the SAP public relations department said yesterday that so far there had been no reason for the police to take action against protesters but they would react according to the situation.

But, he said, police would not force a confrontation with protesters.

He declined to say whether there had been a change in police policy since the 1976 Soweto riots.

Mr Jack Rabie, a community leader in Reiger

Park, Boksburg, said he wanted to thank the police in his area for their restraint when the children took to the streets and for setting an example which should have been followed in other areas.

The use of force against the protesters would have aggravated the situation.

"The children are unaware of security legislation as are many other people," said Mr Rabie.

In Cape Town the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said after an interview with the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange: "It is apparent to me that, compared to 1976, there is a completely different approach to the problem of riot and crowd control."

"I am pleased that extensive use is being made of riot control gear which reduces the possibility of injury to both sides."

"It would, however, be a fatal mistake to look at the whole problem as a 'police versus pupils' situation. The Government dare not sit back, blame everything on agitators and wait for the police to solve the problem."

For ambush comrades, a different battle

256
26/4/80
267

The Star's Africa News Service
 WINDHOEK—Major Jurie Lombaard, Officer Commanding the Defence Force in the Kaokoland, became acquainted with Sergeant Wilhelms Viljoen under guerrilla fire during a Swapo ambush last December.

He joined the commandos about two years ago and was sent to Opuwa on November 30. Five days later he received a report that there had been a contact at Okahosho, about 31 km north of Opuwa, Sergeant Viljoen said in an interview.

Said Major Lombaard: "The two of us and a driver visited the scene immediately. We went ahead of the reinforcement to where the two margins obtained by the owner, is equals the marginal product on board, the marginal product to owners of the boat up the offers to transfer petition for the right to fish shore catch for the right to fish. The total payment to the owner when the number of fishermen catches with a net sacrifice would be two, but the catch would be four, but the marginal catch on shore. If six had been on board, the community catch of all the gain going to the competitive bidding to get total is 4014 fish (Remont) ple fishing, either from

ments to get there as quickly as possible. "We got out of the truck at the scene to examine the body of a Swapo guerrilla killed in the contact. About 34 guerrillas suddenly opened fire from the lasted between five and 10 size of the group. The fire withdrew after seeing the administration truck. We on board. So the boat over rangements, five at most board. Under the present the community catch of all the gain going to the competitive bidding to get total is 4014 fish (Remont) ple fishing, either from

minutes — they had AK-47s — but they fled when they heard the reinforcements coming. Sergeant Viljoen represented Major Lombaard (34) and Mr Lodwikus Botha Lombard (33), former security police commander at Opuwa, at the trial.

This week the two men fought a different kind of battle in the Magistrate's Court at Opuwa — for Major Lombaard's acquittal on two charges of illegally hunting protected game. Sergeant Viljoen, a Groblersdal lawyer and commando member, appeared in court in his military uniform this week to defend Major Lombaard. He is currently doing another spell of duty in northern

earned on shore. As long as excess of the four he could offer to pay the boat that excess of the margin shore catch for the right to fish petition for the right to fish up the offers to transfer equal to owners of the boat on board, the marginal product equals the marginal product obtained by the owner, is to where the two margins The total payment to the owner when the number of fishermen catches with a net sacrifice would be two, but the catch would be four, but the marginal catch on shore. If six had been on board, the community catch of all the gain going to the competitive bidding to get total is 4014 fish (Remont) ple fishing, either from

Both men were fined R600 (or 12 months) parts of which were suspended conditionally for three years. The effective fines came to R200 (or four months) each for having shot a lioness and a zebra in the Samitatis area of western Kaokoland in July 1977.

attempt to collect a fee from those fishing on board. In effect, the fishing crew must rent space on his boat. Suppose each still gets an equal share of whatever is caught on board. How many will the boat owner allow on board and what price will he charge? (For simplicity, assume the owner stays on shore and catches four fish from shore while the boat users are at sea.) He will allow four (or five) people on board and he will charge each a fee of almost 3.5 fish which each person will pay from his equal average of 7.5 fish obtained from the day's catch. That will leave each person with just a smidgeon over four fish. The total payment to the boatowner of almost 3.5 fish times 4 people equals almost 14 fish—almost the entire social gain. A fifth person (still assuming the owner stays on shore) could be admitted, but that would not be more profitable for the boat owner. If their total catch is divided equally among all five fishermen, each would get 6.8 fish, which is only 2.8 more than the four each could catch on the shore. So they would each offer at most 2.8 fish for the right to be on board. With five people that again gives the owner exactly 14 fish. If you examine the table, you will see the fifth person has a marginal product of four fish, exactly what he could catch on shore. So there is no social increase by adding him, nor any loss. The rental value of the boat is still 14 fish per day. That is exactly the maximum gain in fish that can be caught through use of the boat. Essentially, all of it is paid to the boat owner. But, of course, he is part of society. Review again Figure 9-1, which shows gains in output on board as more crew men are added. The constant marginal-product line four fish indicates what each one could

24/4/80

Fighting

...They will be trained to fly aircraft from Dakotas to Mi- rages, which can reach twice the speed of sound," Brig Roux said.

He said candidates of all races would also be considered for navigational courses.

Successful candidates would receive a basic regimental or- ganisation course at the Flying School Dumontar, near Springs Their initial flying training would start with 120 hours in Harvard.

"They would then graduate to 130 hours of training on im- pias at the Langebaan Flying Training School near Saldanha Bay.

Candidates for the navigation course would be trained at Vs- terplaat Navigation School. They would have to meet with the same strict requirements as trainee pilots.

At Langebaan, about 25 black and coloured men are perman- tly employed in the auxiliary service as firemen, manning some of the most modern fire- fighting equipment. These ma- chines are adapted for fighting fires caused by aircraft crash- es.

They work alongside whites and are treated equally and wear identical uniforms to their white counterparts.

At Ysterplaat base about 25 coloured permanent force members are employed full- time. With the exception of one corporal, they all hold the rank of lance-corporal.

They serve with 402 Mainte- nance Unit as learner chefs, firemen, storemen, spray-paint- er apprentices, bricklayers and clerks.

Thumbs

up for

black jet

pilots

1300
254
3 Times
27/4/1

By NORMAN WEST

BLACK pilots may soon be streaking through the skies breaking both sound and colour barriers in Mirages and other modern aircraft of the South African Air Force.

This was confirmed in Pretoria by Brigadier A P "Tony" Roux, Officer Commanding, Training Command, SAAF.

He said the Air Force would be prepared to consider applications from people of all races who aspire to become jet pilots.

"By people of all races, I mean all South Africans, be they classified white, coloured, Indian or African," Brig Roux said.

The requirements are strict and the final screening rigid, but for those who make the grade on merit, "the sky is the limit", said Brig Roux, former Officer Commanding, Langebaan Flying Training School in the Cape.

For the first intake this year, 518 white applications had been received of whom only 62 were chosen for the two-year course.

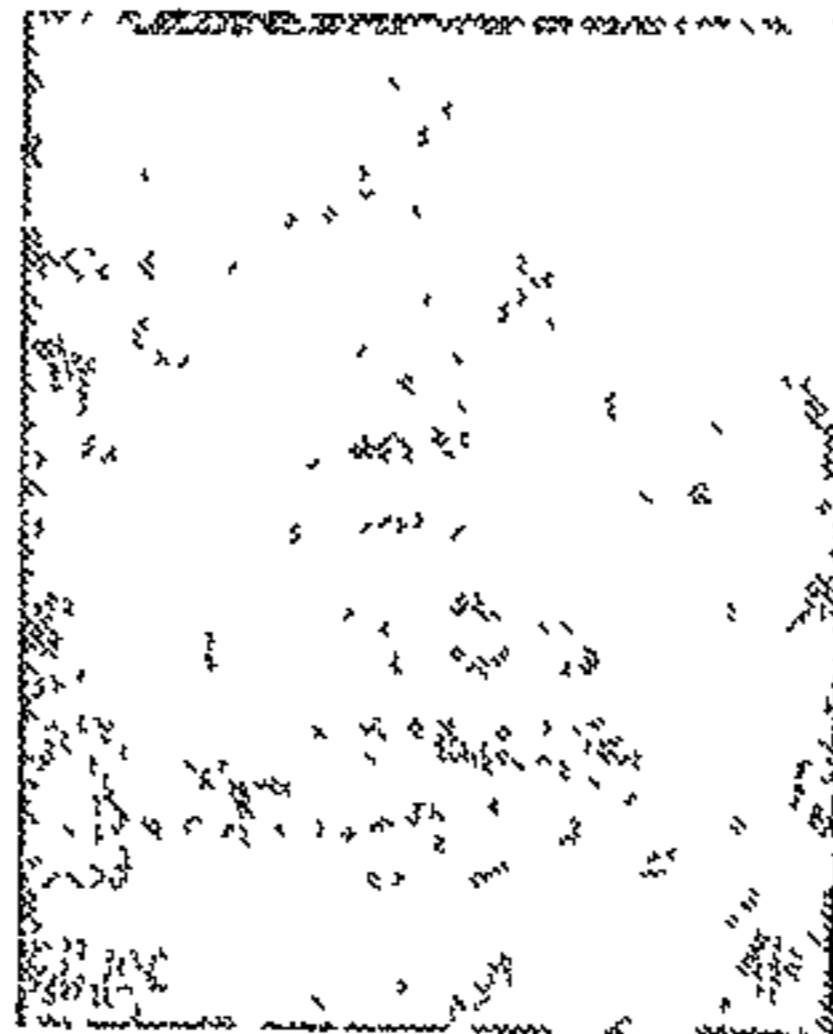
Careful

"This is an indication of how strict the selection is and how careful we are that we don't make the wrong choices," said Brig Roux.

The selection panel will sit again in the middle of August and at least 20 applicants of other races will, for the first time in the history of the SAAF, be considered as probable candidates, Brig Roux disclosed.

Basic requirements are a matriculation pass with mathematics, age 17-25, unmarried and a willingness to sign an undertaking to serve the Air Force for at least 10 years.

"Lads who make the grade and meet the requirements of the selection panel, will receive the same training and be treated absolutely equally in all respects.



Brig 'Tony' Roux...
merit will tell

"Courses for the training of Air Force pilots and navigators are now open to all South African citizens -- anybody who is a South African citizen.

"Understandably, merit will be the only criterion and selection on merit is very strict indeed.

"It must be borne in mind that we can take no chances. It costs at least R150 000 to train a single pilot. Bear in mind also that an Impala MK 1 Jet Trainer costs close to R2-million and a Mirage no less than R6-million," said Brig Roux.

Brig Roux disclosed that he had already received 20 applications from candidates who are not white and that some of them may make SAAF history by being selected as trainee-pilots in August.

The Air Force has also started opening avenues for other ethnic groups at its Flying Training School near Langebaan and at Ysterplaat Airforce Base near Cape Town.

Selous Scouts takeover rumour scotched

254

SUN TRIB
27/4/80

Tribune Reporter

THE South African Defence Force has scotched rumours that they are to take over the crack Rhodesian bush fighting unit, the Selous Scouts following their disbandment by the Zimbabwean premier, Mr Robert Mugabe.

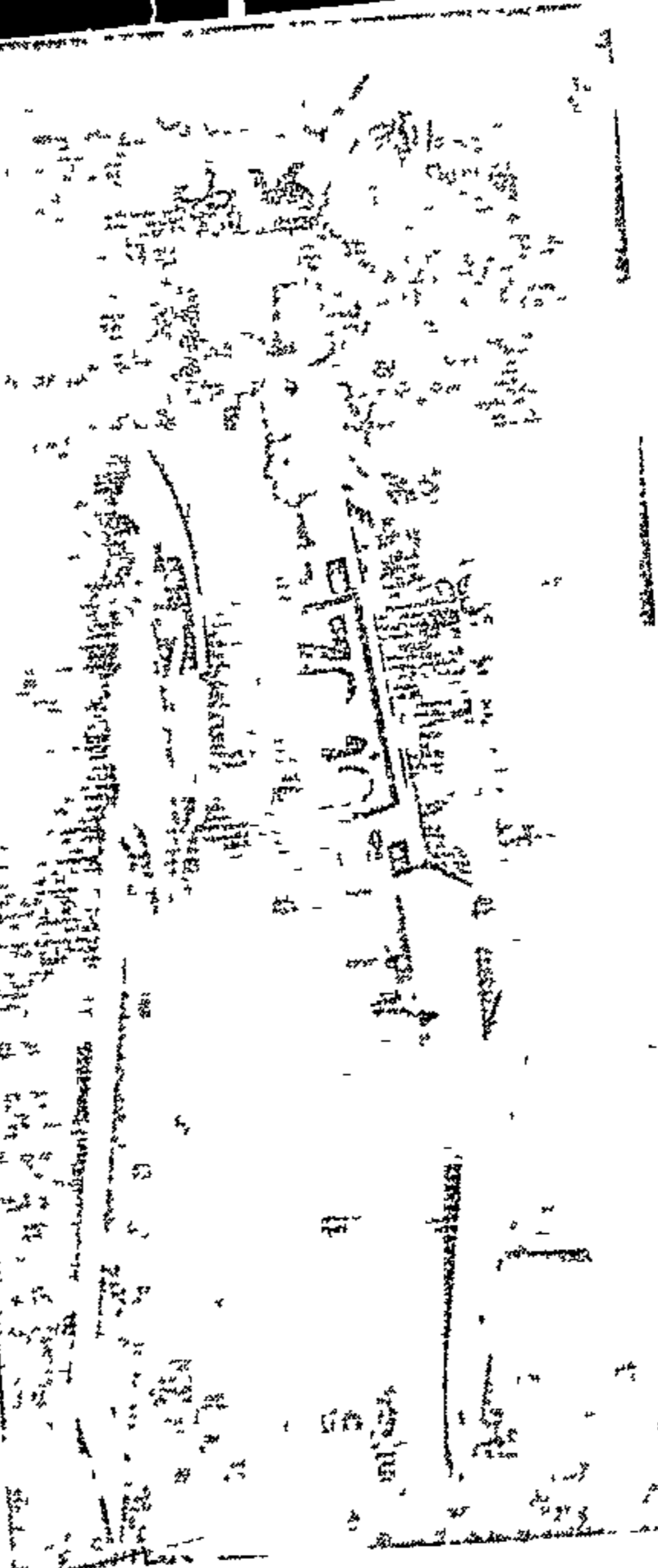
The tough tracker unit was disbanded earlier this week amid rumours that the South African authorities would take them in "lock, stock and barrel".

However, a Defence Force spokesman said that it was "certainly not" their policy to take in entire units of armies of other countries.

"A member of the Selous Scouts is free to apply to join the SADF through the normal channels," he said.

The Defence Force attitude is that although the Selous Scouts may be excellent bush fighters, this was not necessarily a prerequisite as an entrance to the SADF.

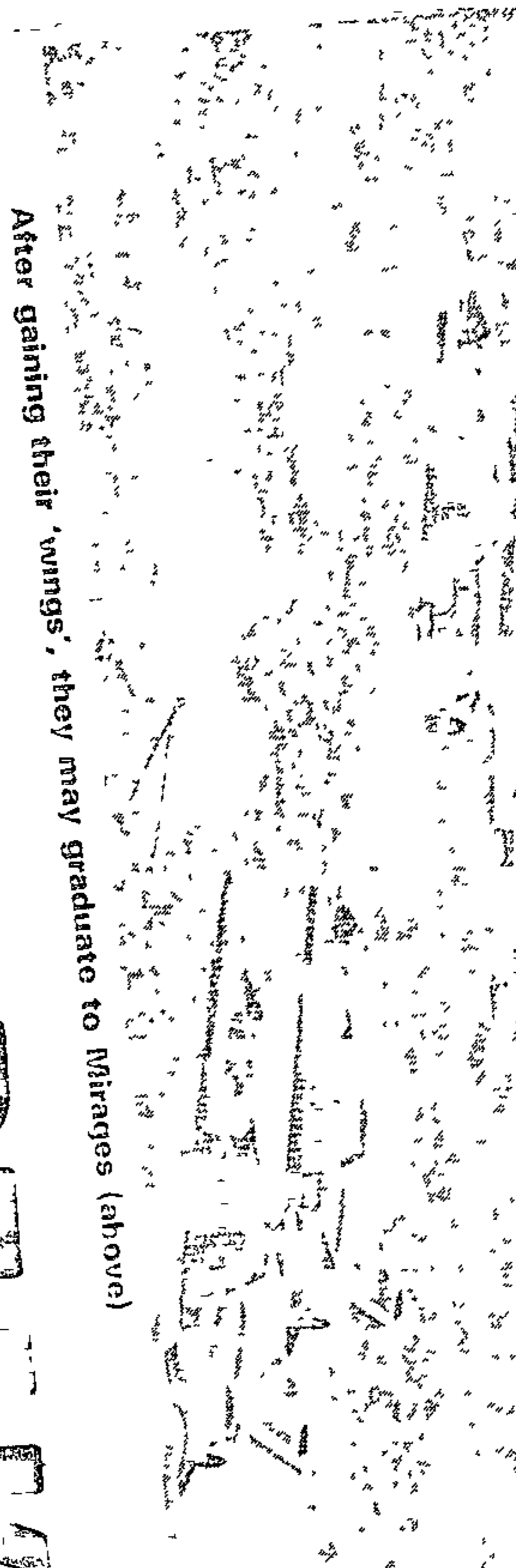
HOW DOES IT GO? FROM THE AIR



Trainee pilots fly 120 hours in Harriers like the one above



After a year, trainee pilots switch to Impalas for a further 130 hours



After gaining their wings, they may graduate to Mirages (above)

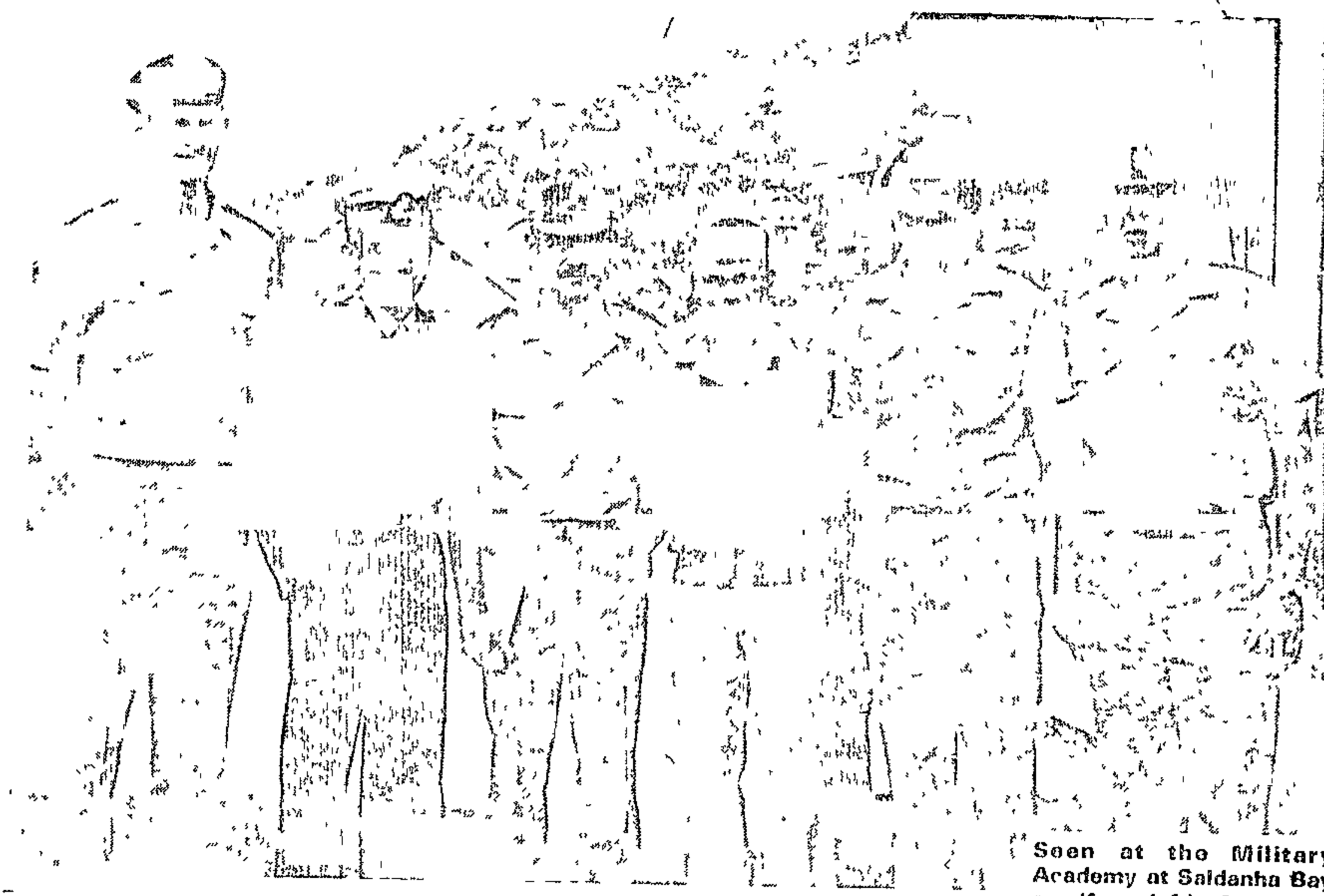
PUPIL PILOTS GOULD SOON BREAK

(254)

27/4/80

FOR THE AIR

Page 2) S/Time 27/4/80



Seen at the Military Academy at Saldanha Bay are (from left) Capt B M Coetzer, SRC chairman at the academy; Sub-Lieut Y S Moodley, Brig F S 'Shylock' Mulder, Officer Commanding Military Academy, Lieut J J Coetzee, Capt H L S Hudson, Lieut D D R Jansen, and, Commander J F J Kirsten, senior lecturer in political science

ALL THE BARRIERS

BLACK pilots may soon be streaking through the skies, breaking the sound (and the colour) barrier in Mirages and other modern aircraft of the South African Air Force, if they are selected — purely on merit and ability — to be trained as airforce pilots this year.

By NORMAN WEST

Brigadier Tony Roux, Commanding Officer, Training Centre, South African Air Force, told me from his Pretoria office that the airforce would be prepared to consider applications from people of ALL races, who aspired to become jet pilots.

By people of all races, I mean all South Africans, be they classified white, coloured, Indian or African, he said.

62 chosen

The requirements are strict and the final screening rigid, but for those who make the grade on merit the sky is the limit, said Brig Roux, former Officer Commanding Langenhorn Flying Training School in the Cape.

For the first intake this year 518 (white) applications had been received, of whom only 62 were chosen by the selection panel for the two-year course.

This is an indication of how strict the selection is and how careful we are that we don't make the wrong choices, said Brig Roux.

The selection panel will sit again in the middle of August, and at least 20 applicants from other races will be considered as probable candidates for the first time in the history of the SAAF, said Brig Roux.

Basic requirements are a matriculation pass with mathematics over 17 (but not older than 25), unmarried and with a willingness to sign an

undertaking to serve the air force for at least 10 years.

Lads who make the grade and meet the requirements of the selection panel, will receive the same training and be treated absolutely equally in all respects.

They will be trained to fly aircraft, from Dikotas to Mirages. The Mirages can reach speeds faster than sound, said Brig Roux.

Navigation

The Mirage III RZ takes off and lands at a speed of 333.5 km/h (180 knots). The speed of sound is 1 222.9 km/h (660 knots) at sea level.

Brig Roux said candidates of all races would also be considered for navigational courses.

Successful candidates will receive a basic regimental orientation course at the flying school Durnottar near Springs. Their actual initial flying



Brig A P 'Tony' Roux, Commanding Officer, Training Command, SA Air Force, Pretoria, who says all South African citizens can become pilots

(15/17) (17/18) S. Turner 18/1/1971 21/4/18

Page 4 s/r time 24/4/88

training will start with 120 hours in Harvards. They will, then, graduate to 130 hours of training on Impalas at the Langebaan Flying Training School near Saldanha Bay.

Candidates for the navigation course will be trained at Ysterplaat Navigation School. They will have to meet with the same strict requirements as trainee pilots.

Brig Roux said, Courses for the training of air force pilots and navigators are now open to all South African citizens - anybody who is a South African citizen.

Merit only

Understandably merit will be the only criterion and selection on merit is very strict indeed.

It must be borne in mind that we can take no chances. It costs at least R140 000 to train a single pilot. Bear in mind also that an Impala Mk I jet trainer costs close to R2 million and a Mirage no less than R6 million, he said.

Brig Roux disclosed that he had already received 20 applications from candidates, who are not white, and that some of them could make South African Air Force history by being selected as trainee-pilots in August.

The airforce has also stated opening avenues for other ethnic groups at its Flying Training School near Langebaan and at Ysterplaat Air Force base, near Cape Town.

At Langebaan, about 25 Af-

rican and coloured men are permanently employed in the auxiliary service as firemen, manning some of the most-modern fire-fighting equipment. These fire-fighting machines, are adapted for fighting fires caused by aircraft disasters.

Equality

They do their job alongside whites and are treated equally and wear identical uniforms to their white counterparts.

At Ysterplaat base about 25 coloured Permanent Force members are employed full-time.

With the exception of one corporal, they all hold the rank of lance-corporal.

Here, they serve with 402 Airforce Maintenance Unit as learner chefs, firemen, storemen, spray-painter apprentices, bricklayers and clerks, I was told this week.

At the Military Academy at Saldanha, which is attached to the University of Stellenbosch and which is the only academy of its kind in South Africa, two coloured and one Indian Permanent Force officers are doing B Mil degrees.

They are Lieut J J Coetzee, of Zoonvoorbly a farm near Keimoes, and Lieut D D R Jansen, of the Strand. Both are second-year students.

The third officer is Sub-Lieut Y S Yegan Moodley, of Havenside, near Chatsworth, Durban, who is doing his first year.

Mr Coetzee and Mr Jansen are Permanent Force officers from One Cape Corps Service Battalion, while Mr Moodley is from the SA Navy.

The Officer Commanding the Military Academy at Saldanha Bay, Brig F S Mulder, told me there were also two women officers from the Defence Force taking the course.

The original military academy was established on April 1 1950 when the SADF accepted candidate officers for enrolment at the University of Pretoria.

Brig Mulder said however, it was only in 1961 that the faculty of Military Science at the University of Stellenbosch first came into being.

This meant that the entire course for the B Mil degree could be presented at the military academy at Saldanha, due to the appointment of suitably-qualified lecturers both at the academy and the University of Stellenbosch. All subjects have been adapted to military requirements.

Control

Admission requirements are the same as at any university and selection of students are very strictly controlled, he emphasised.

Whereas a matriculation exemption is, also normally a prerequisite for admission officers older than 23 may be granted provisional exemption.

However, selection of students is done strictly on merit, with race and sex playing no part in the final acceptance.

Brig Mulder said the academy's main task was officer training on an academic level.

All prospective students must already be Permanent Force officers, who have completed at least two years leadership training.

The three-year B Mil degree can be obtained in either Humanities, Physical Sciences or Commercial Sciences.

The degree course is divided into six semesters. During periods of recess the student is sent to various units for training or border duty.

During their three-year study course officers do not lose their seniority and receive full salaries.

The academy can be regarded as a 'satellite campus' of Stellenbosch, which must

also approve all appointments of lecturers in conjunction with the South African Defence Force.

The academy caters for officers from the SADF, the Air Force and the Navy.

The degree is awarded by the University of Stellenbosch.

Those interested in becoming pilots can write to Brig A P Roux, Private Bag X 350, Pretoria 0001.

Ex-police captain guilty of armed robbery

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Ex-police captain Andre Charles Stander (34), was today found guilty in the Supreme Court in Durban, on eight counts of armed robbery with aggravating circumstances and seven other counts, by Mr Justice Page.

Justice Page found Stander guilty of stealing

STAR
1/5/80
254

R44 639 in nine different robberies on the Witwatersrand and in Durban during the period July 1977 to January this year

He also found him guilty of one count of attempted robbery, one count of stealing an identification book, two charges of fraud and uttering and three alternative charges of theft

Stander pleaded guilty on all the charges earlier this morning. He had originally pleaded not guilty on all 28 counts.

Stander as found not guilty on 13 counts, including attempted murder, armed robbery and illegal possession of firearms.

Under cross-examination by counsel for the defence, Mr Johan Els, Mr

robbery

Stander's friend and business partner, Mr Corrie van Deventer, described Mr Stander as a pleasant person.

The court was adjourned until Monday.

Mr Gideon Scheltema and Mr Anton Ackermann appeared for the State. Mr Johan Els, assisted by Mr Ben Bredenkamp, appeared for the defence.

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Force threat by
STAR 1/5/80
police to pupils

More than 3 000 pupils at a rally in Eldorado Park were today warned by police to disperse within 30 minutes or be forced to do so.

Truckloads of police were sent to the rally, where pupils were singing 'freedom' songs.

Senior police officers spoke to principals of the three schools involved — Kiptown and two Eldorado Park high schools — and the principals then asked the pupils to break up the rally.

Pupils went home about 15 minutes later.

Other coloured schools in Bosmont and Coronationville were largely empty today as pupils continued their boycott.

The boycotts have spread from coloured and Indian schools to a black school in KwaMashu, Durban, and today helmeted riot police with teargas and shields contained about 1 500 pupils at Mzudele ubu Secondary School.

In Grahamstown, 850 black pupils of the Nyal-

aza High School are boycotting classes.

Thousands of primary school children in the Cape Peninsula stayed away from classes today in a token one day protest against the educational system.

Police questioned and photographed members of the 'Committee of 61' — which has been spearheading the Western Cape boycott — after bursting into a meeting in Crauwford yesterday.

At least 10 policemen with dogs entered the hall and questioned pupils.

Springfield Convent in Wynberg has become the first white school to publicly express solidarity with the boycotting students.

In three black schools in Attendgeville and Saulsville, Pretoria, today, classes were disrupted by pupils who threw stones on to classroom roofs and chased children from classes.

Teachers said they had later sent the children home for safety reasons.

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Charges laid against police

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By Mike Overmeyer
people today laid
assault charges against po-
licemen who, they say,
baton charged them inside
their homes while arrest-
ing 860 students at West-
bury High School earlier
this week

The Women for Peace
movement helped all four
women and a young man
draw up statements before
they went to the police
station at Newlands.

Mrs Sybil Brown (49),
claimed she had seen the
police beat her crippled
daughter

Another woman, Mrs
Lorraine Donson, was
beaten on the back by
riot police who pursued
three fleeing students
through her flat, she al-
leges:

A 20-year-old youth,
Brian Smith, was in his
home, he says, when po-
lice attacked him from
behind with batons and
then kicked him

Mrs Caroline Manuel
and Mrs Margaret George
claim they were knocked
over by policemen who
crashed through the doors
in their home

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CT 1/5/80 (254)

The war that soldiers can't win

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Soldiers would not win the long-term war facing South Africa, Mr Harry Schwarz, chief opposition spokesman on defence, said yesterday.

Opening the Defence debate, he said "This war will be won — or lost — by the politicians"

It was important to consider the nature of the struggle

"This war is a war not only of gun against gun — the issue is people

"The soldiers can win battles, they can hold situations, but they cannot win the long-term war

"Over a five- or 10-year period, soldiers can win but for our grandchildren the politicians hold the key

"The war is not a war for territorial aspirations, it's a war for a change of control of a country"

"It is not a war where we can get the enemy to surrender, it is a war where victory can only be achieved if all the people in the Republic embrace the same cause and have the same interests and accept the concept of peaceful co-existence"

The Defence Force needed not only men, but a contented population with a stake in the country and contentment brought about by the enjoyment of personal liberties and eco-

nomie well-being and a realization that opportunity was available to all on an equal basis

Earlier, Mr Schwarz said that since 1974 the general strategic military situation of the Republic had changed dramatically

Arms caches

There had been the collapse of the Portuguese as an African power, the events in Angola, the escalation of Swapo activity, the international arms boycott — all of which had changed the defence situation

"To this must be added more recent events, namely both the change in Zimbabwe and an escalation in the discovery of arms caches and probably of terrorist infiltration," said Mr Schwarz

The changing situation required adaptation as the borders which now had to be defended extended from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean

He pleaded for a stronger Air Force with particular emphasis on helicopter units and a larger Permanent Force

DD 15780 (254)

Raw praises SA arms industry

THE ASSEMBLY — Fear of losing its oil supplies was having a paralysing effect on the West and while the Warsaw Pact countries were strengthening their military position, Nato forces were being outstripped, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said here yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on the Defence vote, he said it was time that perhaps the new government in Britain and a possible change of government in America would result in a "rethink on South Africa's position

in the global defence against communism".

"The whole Southern African position should also be reviewed and in this context it becomes more vital than ever that South Africa maintains its stability, or else the entire sub-continent could be endangered by the Marxist onslaught.

"What I would like to see in view of the new world situation is a reconsideration of the arms embargo against South Africa.

"As far as the arms boycott is concerned, I

must here pay tribute to our own arms industry in the replacing of those things which have not been available to us

"It is a record to be proud of."

Mr Raw spoke in favour of the establishment of a permanent force spearhead strike force

"It is becoming increasingly necessary to have a highly trained brigade force as a spearhead to South Africa's defence. This should be our first line of defence and national servicemen our second."

Referring to the Bierman Report on the Defence Force document circulated in February to "nullify the opposition's attack on the Prime Minister in the defence vote," Mr Raw said he accepted the report without reservation.

"I accept, having seen the report, that the order was misinterpreted and that the procedure taken was not seen or done on the orders of the chief of the Defence Force."

"I am also satisfied that no further action is necessary." — SAPA.



**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK**

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

	Internal	External
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All answer books must be numbered

254 1204 1/5/80
Schwarz: Soldiers won't win our war

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Soldiers could not in the long-term win the war South Africa was fighting, the chief Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday. "Soldiers can win battles, they can hold situations, but this war will be won or lost by the politicians," he said in the debate on the Budget allocation for the Department of Defence. "This war is a war not only of gun against gun, but a war of idea against idea, of hope and aspirations. The issue is people. Over a five or 10-year period soldiers can win, but for our grandchildren politicians hold the key. The war is not one of territorial aspirations, but for a change of control of a country. It is not a war where we can get the enemy to surrender. It is a war where victory can only be achieved if all the people in the Republic embrace the same cause and have the same interests and accept the concept of peaceful co-existence." Mr Schwarz said it was sad that in the debate on the Prime Minister's Vote none of the

"long-term battle issues" had been any more positively solved as the political debate would decide the country's future. South Africa's defence required more than men and equipment. It needed a population with a stake in defending the country through contentment brought about by the enjoyment of civil liberties, economic well-being and equal opportunities. "It also needs a unity of purpose of the people with basic common ideals — however much there may be party political differences." The Government, however, had a tendency to identify itself with the State. "Only its policies are right and there are no alternatives of merit." "This is not so. There are very real differences between the Government and the State and the Prime Minister should tell us he accepts that." Mr Schwarz quoted from a Defence Force publication, "Warrior", in which it was stated that South Africa's poli-

was the only one which could ensure self-determination for the country's people. "What is really meant is not the Republic, but the National Party Government. "But what about the man who fights for South Africa who believes in confederation, the policy of the NRP, or in federation, the policy of the PFP? Surely he plays as great a part in defending South Africa as any other man?" The real fault, however, lay with Government spokesmen who sought to cast doubts on the loyalty of the Opposition, who wanted to protect the country as much as anyone else. "If this goes on you will not harm us, you will harm South Africa." He was "particularly saddened" by a Defence Force document detailing a mission to nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget debate. The PFP had consistently endeavoured to keep party politics out of defence matters. "We have taken the view that when young men are called to serve in the Defence Force, they defend South Africa, they defend the State, they do not fight for the Government or its policies. "We believe in negotiation from strength and in resisting violence while changes are made which will transform our society into the form where violence will be resisted by all its people. "This party has supported national service on this basis and encouraged recruitment to the Permanent Force." On those grounds the Defence Force document was

"unbelievable" and the Government's decision to refuse the PFP's call for an inquiry unwise. The findings of an internal board of inquiry convened by the Chief of the Defence Force had not been published nor had its evidence been seen. Only a Defence Ministry statement referring to the board's "most important findings" had been released. Mr Schwarz asked why the telex by the Chief of the Defence Force — from which the document originated — had not been published to back the board's finding that it differed from the final document. "Why is it necessary to create a climate for this debate? What sort of climate was to be created?" he asked. "We regret we find the present situation quite unacceptable. We regret that this situation has occurred and the blame lies clearly with the Government." The PFP would like to end the problems and ensure that politics was kept out of defence, Mr Schwarz said, offering to meet the Government to evolve a method of ensuring the Defence Force remained an instrument to defend the State and that no-one acted to prejudice that function. Recent events in Africa and the international arms boycott had changed South Africa's defence situation. She now needed to defend borders that stretched from the Indian to the Atlantic Oceans. Two aspects in particular required greater emphasis — a stronger air force and augmentation of the Permanent Force — Sapa

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin.

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

254 DM
1/5/80
**'Know
your
enemy'**

THE ASSEMBLY. — It was essential for South Africans to know the Opposition's attitude towards the Defence Force. Mr Adriaan Vlok (NP Verwoerdburg) said yesterday

Speaking on the Defence Vote, he said it was widely known that the National Party had a positive attitude

It was clear that the NRP was critical but positive.

But the same could not be said about the PFP

Mr Harry Schwarz had shown a lack of restraint. He had referred to members of the Defence Force in an unflattering way and had made deplorable insinuations about high-ranking officers

Mr Vlok said South Africa needed everybody in the country to defend it and for that reason the NP resented the attitude displayed by Mr Schwarz and his party.

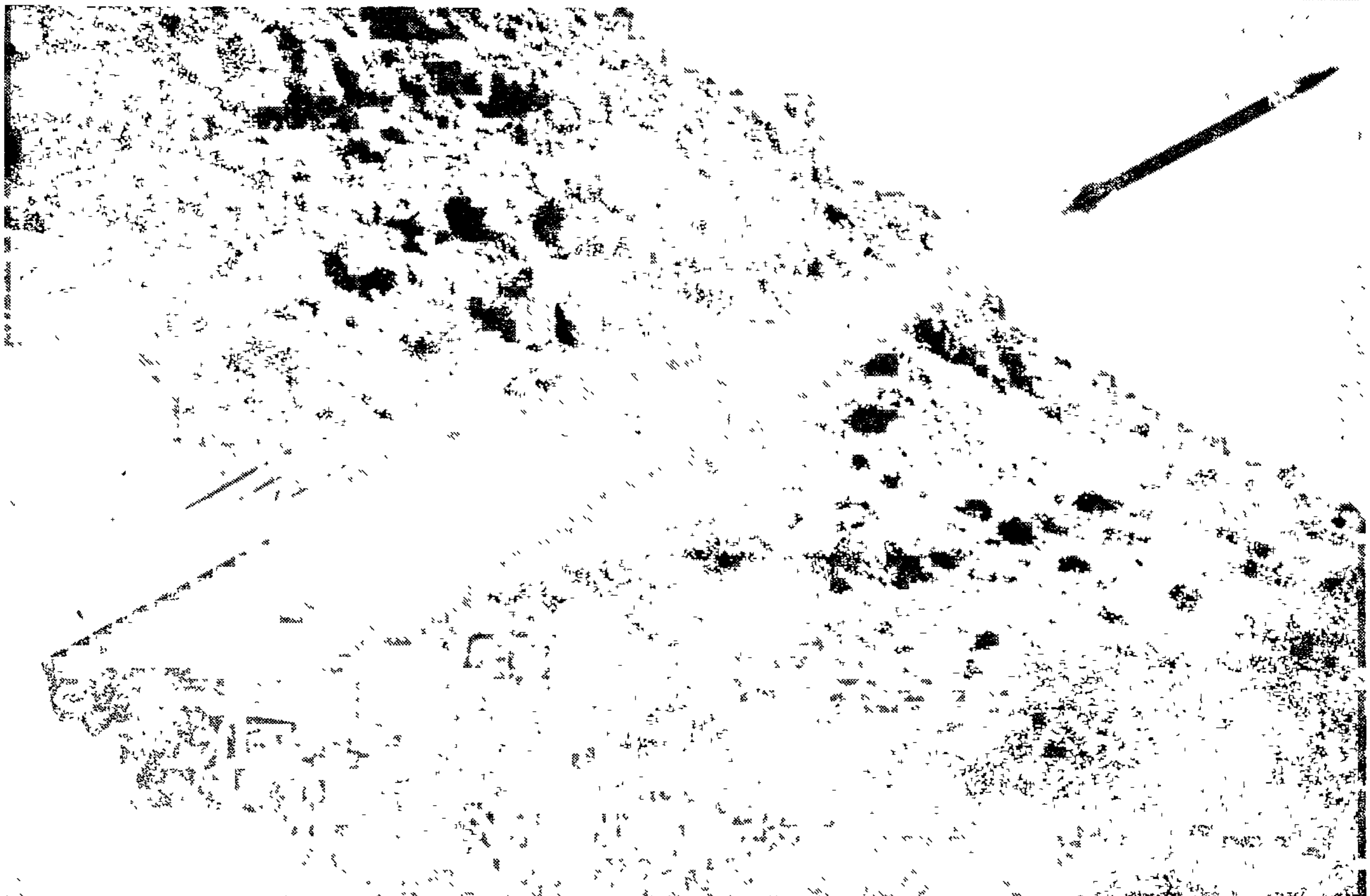
Mr J C Van den berg (NP Ladybrand) called on the Government to make it compulsory for young men who have completed their military obligations to join commando units.

Sapa

'Create climate' (254)

THE Defence Force had to create the right climate to combat the Marxist attack against the country and unfounded attacks on it were setbacks to the creation of that climate, Mr Z P Le Roux (NP Pretoria West) said yesterday. Speaking during Defence Vote, he said the Defence Force had to fight a psychological war against the Marxists; and in present times the esteem, operational efficiency and the will to fight had to be retained. (DM 1/5/80)

This is the local answer to the Stalin Organ



The 127 mm artillery rocket in action. The new weapons system was announced in Parliament yesterday by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha.

New naval missile carrier being tested

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The navy is testing a revolutionary design of twin-hulled craft which when eventually scaled up, would be capable of carrying missiles and helicopters.

A 10,8 metre prototype version which is undergoing trials, is already capable of accommodating fairly powerful weapons.

The vessel, the Shirley T, was locally designed by Mr Bob van Niekerk and built by a Cape Town company.

Because of a unique tunnel design, the boat is a stable working platform capable of operating in seas far beyond the bounds of designs of similar size.

A 50-metre version of the prototype would be able to fulfil the same task as an 80-metre monohulled vessel. She is also designed for manoeuvrability and easy mobilisation.

The Shirley-T is the third, and largest of three scaled models so far manufactured. These models have been developed in the search for an economic hull form for coastal operations.

STAR 2/5/80

Botha

SA has new rocket system

Military Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — South Africa has a new, locally designed and manufactured addition to her artillery family, the 127 mm artillery rocket system.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, told military correspondents in Cape Town yesterday that the new rocket system was accurate, efficient and could be used offensively or defensively.

"I was proud when I first saw the weapon in action. Proud because it is a 100 percent South African technology achievement," he said.

Military correspondents attended a demonstration of the as yet unnamed rocket system about two months ago and were unanimous in their praise.

Although no details of the system have been released for security reasons, at the demonstration it appeared that in range, accuracy and fire power the rocket system far outclassed its Soviet-made counterpart the so-called Stalin organ or "Red-Eye".

According to a statement released to military correspondents in Cape Town, it became evident recent-

ly that the Defence Force's artillery strike and deterrent potential should be adapted to meet the threat against South Africa.

Encounters with the Russian "Red-Eye" rocket system during the Angolan campaign resulted in South Africa's decision to develop its own artillery rocket system.

"At the request of the Defence Force, Armscor, in close co-operation with its subsidiaries and the private sector, developed and produced a 127 mm artillery rocket system in a short time," the statement read.

Mr P W Botha . . . I was proud when I saw the weapon in action.

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sign pacts
with her
neighbours

5-11-80
254

ND 520 20

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— South Africa should offer to sign non-aggression pacts with all its neighbours, the chief Opposition spokesman on Defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, said today.

The pacts should guarantee territorial integrity and contain undertakings that the parties would not permit their countries to be used for bases from which attacks could be launched on each other, Mr Schwarz said in the debate on the Budget allocations for the Defence Ministry.

"This is the occasion on which we should say where we stand on the issue."

"We believe South Africa has, and should have, no aggressive intentions towards any state in southern Africa or elsewhere."

"South Africa neither needs nor wants the territory or resources which are beyond its borders."

"South Africa neither has nor should have bases which could be used for attacks on neighbouring countries," he said. — Sapa

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Top business leaders who'll help the PM

STAR
2/5/80
254

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Prime Minister Mr Botha, told the Assembly yesterday that he wanted to unite the private sector and business leaders behind the Defence Force.

Replying to the Budget debate on the Defence Vote, he said he believed he had succeeded in this

Mr Botha announced that the Defence Advisory Board had been reconstituted to include prominent business leaders

New appointments to the board were Mr J G van der Horst (chairman SA Mutual Life Assurance Society), Dr F J du Plessis (chairman Trust Bank), Dr J A Hurter (chairman Volkskas), Dr F Cronje (chairman, Nedbank), Dr W J de Villiers (chairman, General Mining), Mr J Wilkens (president SAAU), Mr G Relly (deputy chairman Anglo American), Mr I McKenzie (chairman, Standard Bank), Mr B E Hersov (chairman Anglo-Transvaal), Mr C Saunders (chairman Tongaat Group), Mr A M Rosholt (chairman, Barlow Rand), Mr R Lurie (president, JSE) and Mr R J Goss (managing director, SA Breweries)

The Prime Minister said the board's members included top business leaders who could advise him on Defence matters

He wanted to involve industrial leaders to advise him on such matters as the armaments industry

and modern business methods, so as to increase the efficiency of the force

Party-political considerations were not considered in the appointments

Mr Botha said he was firmly committed to keeping the Defence Force out of the political arena and to fostering links between the Defence Force and all the political parties

Parliamentarians of all parties had been afforded the opportunity to visit the Operational Area and to view Defence Force bases and installations

They had mixed freely with Defence Force personnel

In this way, a bond of unity was being established between all the political parties in the Assembly and the Defence Force

Mr Botha said objectives for which the Defence Force was fighting included the maintenance of freedom of religion, an independent judiciary, a free Press, a free economy and a place for South Africa among the free nations of the world.

But the Defence Force was also being undermined

The African National Congress and Swapo formed the spearheads for this subversion and their leaders were supplying propaganda against South Africa's security services and the police

They also had collaborators overseas and in South Africa, who were discussed in the Steyn Commission's report.

IS IN SHONA.

LIMA TEXTS,
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AN ANALYTICAL GRAMMAR OF SHONA.

LONDON, LONGMANS, XV, 443P.

COLE AS 17/1958 123-7 : A FORMAL TEXTBOOK OF GRAMMAR, I
Y AND MORPHOLOGY ARE ANALYSED AND DESCRIBED.

GRAMMAR

A 496.3412-5 FOR

FORTUNE, G,

1956

A ROZI TEXT WITH TRANSLATION AND NOTES.

NADA 33 : 67-91.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES 85-91,

SHONA, ROZVI

TEXT

5-117
2/15/80
2511
New SA
missile system

THE ASSEMBLY —
South Africa had developed its own artillery missile system to counter the Russian system, the Prime Minister announced here yesterday

He said the system, which had been developed with the assistance of Armscor, had a 100 per cent local content and was in full production

Mr Botha also announced that the navy would do service in the operational area — Sapa

Defence reporting: warning repeated

STAR 2/5/80 (254)

XHOSA,
LINGUISTIC STUDIES
PRINTERS,

HAMBURGER BEIT

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Government would legislate during the present session of Parliament to give effect to certain recommendations of the Steyn Commission into the reporting of security matters, the Prime Minister said yesterday.

Replying to the Budget debate on the Defence Vote, Mr Botha said the legislation would deal with defence matters. Administrative steps concerning certain recommendations were already being taken by the Defence Force.

The government was also looking at the recommendations affecting the Police Act.

Mr Botha said the success of these steps would also depend on the extent to which the Press was prepared to implement the recommendations of the Steyn Commission.

He had written to the Newspaper Press Union to

find out what it was going to do about the recommendations. He was still awaiting a reply, but he hoped yesterday's reaction by newspapers was not an indication of what could be expected.

In his speech yesterday the Prime Minister repeated his warning to South African media to refrain from giving undue prominence to news about revolutionary activities.

He accused the media of having presented a distorted version of his speech on Wednesday when he spoke about the Press and SATV.

He had based his remarks partly on paragraph 74 of the Steyn Commission report that said "a heavy responsibility rests on the media to ensure they do not promote terror and revolution by the methods of coverage and prominence they afford such occurrences".

Mr Botha said he had called on the editors-in-

chief of newspapers to lay down a policy for their newspapers that would not encourage terrorism and he had said he would include SATV. Further, if the newspapers did not want to do this, the State would have to see to it that it was done.

Mr Botha asked "Can we allow the media to play the game of our enemies without our doing anything about it? Must we sit with folded hands while everything is demolished around us?"

There were people working for some of the media who used "calculated reporting" to undermine the Defence Force. The Steyn Commission's report had dealt with that aspect.

Even religion was being used "under the cloak of pious justice" to undermine the Defence Force.

Mr Botha said every public representative should ask himself where he stood in this struggle.

XHOSA AND MPONDIMSE

RAPHY, EDITED BY G.H

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'Military strength necessary to give us time'

STAR
2/5/80
254

THE ASSEMBLY — By extending South Africa's military power and eliminating the root causes of conflict, the time scale of the onslaught against South Africa could be altered drastically, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday

Speaking on his vote as Minister of Defence, he said internal and external tendencies indicated that the onslaught against the country was intensifying

The time factor was important for both the solving of internal problems and the regularising of relations within Southern Africa.

The new state of Zimbabwe would be brought under pressure to act against South Africa and only the future would show whether or not Zimbabwe succumbed to or withstood that pressure

He warned the West that if South Africa was brought to a fall, the West would, irrespective of its conjectures regarding subsequent arrangements for obtaining minerals, pay a heavier price from which it would not recover

"They can ridicule the strategic nature of our

minerals but they will surely pay the price if South Africa goes under."

South Africa was an exposed political target exploited in the East-West power struggle. Bordering countries such as Angola and Zimbabwe were involved in an arms build-up which could be converted overnight to a credible Russian force

"I do not believe, nor do other authorities on the subject believe, that Russia will involve itself directly in Africa. But it will help to create circumstances where it will be invited in, and the Soviets will then intervene by proxy as they have done elsewhere with Cubans," said Mr Botha.

The Government and the Opposition disagreed about the way in which internal threats to the country should be met. The Opposition believed in meeting the threat by creating an open society in a unitary state, while the Government believed such an answer would lead to chaos as it was unacceptable to minority groups — Sapa

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MR SCHWARZ

Schwarz is accused of 'getting' at General Malan

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Prime Minister, Mr Botha yesterday accused Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeville) of trying to "get at" the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan

Mr Botha made the accusation during a heated clash in the Assembly yesterday over the controversial SADF psychological action plan to nullify the Opposition attack during the Defence Vote

Replying to the Defence Vote Mr Botha said he was not prepared to publish the full findings of the Biermann board of inquiry's report into the leaked SADF document because it would give unfair publicity to three respected senior officers

Earlier in the debate Mr Schwarz, the official Opposition's chief defence

spokesman, repeatedly called for the Biermann report to be made public

Mr Botha said he was not prepared to publish the names of the officers who had given evidence because he accepted responsibility to protect them

"And I will protect them," he said

After reading the report he had decided not to publish it in full.

But he had decided to allow the three leaders of the opposition parties to read the report in confidence and an offer had also been made to Mr Schwarz to see it, but he had declined to look at it

Mr Botha said the main findings of the report which had been published were a faithful summary of the Bierman report and three of the officers who had given evidence had

signed it and certified it as correct

Mr Schwarz then asked Mr Botha what there was in the report apart from the names of the officers which would jeopardise national security.

Mr Botha said the names of the officers appeared throughout the report and he would not allow a reflection to be cast on respected SADF officers

Mr Schwarz repeated the question and also asked why the telex which had been sent by the Chief of the Defence Force could not be made public

Mr Botha then became angry and, pointing at Mr Schwarz, said "I accuse him of trying to get at the Chief of the Defence force"

Mr Schwarz I reject that with contempt

STAR 2/5/80 254

RECOMMENDATIONS.

IN DEN BANTUSPRA

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Report secret to protect officers

CT 2/5/80 (254)

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The evidence before the Biermann board of inquiry into the controversial Defence Force document was being kept secret to protect the integrity of officers named in the report, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

The document, drawn up by Defence Force officers, discussed an intention to nullify the opposition attack on the government during the Defence vote debate. It caused a heated row between Mr Botha, Nationalist MPs and members of the Official Opposition.

Mr Botha made a blistering attack on the Progressive Federal Party's military spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, accusing him of trying to do "a hatchet job" on the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan.

Mr Botha made the accusation after Mr Schwarz asked if there were any other aspects, besides the wish to protect the integrity of officers, that could endanger state security.

"If I released the whole report it would be a reflection on the integrity of three officers," Mr Botha said.

He had decided to withhold the evidence and the full report and table instead an abbreviated report after reading the evidence.

But he had invited the lead-

ers of the three opposition parties to read the evidence.

Mr W Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, and Mr John Wiley, leader of the South African Party, had accepted but Dr F van Zyl Slabbert was unable to because of the timing of the offer.

"But the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, also invited Mr Schwarz, as military spokesman, and he refused," said Mr Botha.

Mr Botha said the abbreviated report was a faithful version of the original document, signed by the officers named in it as verification of its accuracy.

Gossips

"Was I to allow the names of the officers named in the report, and who were guilty of no crime, who were not thieves and had not contravened the Defence Act, to be slung around all over the world, doing nobody any good but inquisitive gossips?" asked Mr Botha.



He said the original telex, from General Malan, and on which the document was later based after officers misinterpreted its meaning, was also available for the inspection of the party leaders. He hoped and believed that Dr Slabbert would later take the opportunity to read the full report.

The debate erupted into a row when opposition members pressed Mr Botha for further reasons for keeping the unabbreviated report secret. Mr Botha said Mr Schwarz had "other motives" for his attack during the debate on Wednesday night.

After repeated interjections Mr Botha, referring to Mr Schwarz, said: "He is not big enough to behave decently."

Mr Schwarz retorted: "Who is making a fool of himself?"

Mr Botha said he would not change his decision and consid-

Steyn legislation in this session

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Legislation would be introduced this session to give effect to certain recommendations contained in the report of the Steyn Commission of inquiry into the reporting of security matters regarding the South African Defence Force and the South African Police, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said.

Mr Botha made the statement while replying to points raised by speakers during debate on his vote.

"The government considers the report valuable and I think we should all express our appreciation for the thorough and thorough work done by the commission."

handled the report. As far as the Defence Act was concerned, the government would introduce legislation, based on the commission's recommendations, as early as this session, especially as far as section 118 was concerned.

But the success of these steps will also depend on the attitude of the press."

Mr Botha said he had written to the Newspaper Press Union to find out what action it was going to take as far as the commission's recommendations affecting its members were concerned.

So far he had had no reply.

CT 2/5/80 (254)

All-party muscle to strengthen the forces

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The Prime Minister announced the names of new appointees to the Defence Advisory Board

They are: Mr J G van der Horst of Cape Town, Dr F J du Plessis of Cape Town, Dr J A Hurter of Pretoria, Dr F Cronje of Johannesburg, Dr W J de Villiers of Marshalltown, Mr J Wilkens of Pretoria, Mr G Relly of Johannesburg, Mr R J Goss of Johannesburg, Mr I McKenzie of Johannesburg, Mr B E Hersov of Marshalltown, Mr C Saunders of Maidstone, Mr A M Rosholt of Sandton and Mr R Lurie of Marshalltown

Mr Botha said he wanted to involve industrial leaders to advise him on affairs affecting the Defence Force, such as the armaments industry and modern business methods, to increase the efficiency of the force

Party-political affiliations were not considered in the appointments.

"I want to unite the private sector behind the Defence Force"

Mr Botha said he was firmly committed to keep the Defence Force out of the political arena and to foster links between the force and all political parties.

Parliamentarians of all political shades had been afforded the opportunity to visit Defence Force bases and to visit installations. They had mixed freely with Defence Force personnel to the extent "where I have sometimes had reservations that security might be affected"

Mr Botha said he had striven for the past 14 years to raise the Defence Force above party political differences.

"I think I have succeeded"

— Sapa

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

No 916

2 May 1980

**APPOINTMENT OF A DIRECTOR OF THE
ARMAMENTS CORPORATION OF SOUTH
AFRICA LIMITED**

The State President has been pleased in terms of subsections (2) and (4) of section 5 of the Armaments Development and Production Act, 1968 (Act 57 of 1968), as amended, to re-appoint Philip Frederick Theron as a director of the Armaments Corporation of South Africa, Limited for a further period of three years Mr Theron's present term of office expires on 31 March 1980.

G. G. 6968

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERDEDIGING

No. 916

254

2 Mei 1980

**AANSTELLING VAN 'N DIREKTEUR VAN DIE
KRYGSTUIGKORPORASIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
BEPERK**

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens sub-artikels (2) en (4) van artikel 5 van die Wet op Krygstuigontwikkeling en -vervaardiging, 1968 (Wet 57 van 1968), soos gewysig, Philip Frederick Theron as 'n direkteur van die Krygstuigkorporasie van Suid-Afrika Beperk vir 'n verdere tydperk van drie jaar aan te stel. Mnr Theron se huidige ampstermyn verstryk op 31 Maart 1980.

SA rocket better than Reds'

ARGUS
2/5/80
254

SOUTH AFRICA has a new, South African designed and made addition to her artillery family, the 127 mm rocket system.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, announced the new system in Parliament during the debate on the defence budget yesterday.

According to a statement released to military correspondents in Cape Town today, encounters with the Russian 'red-eye' rocket system during the Angolan campaign resulted in South Africa's decision to develop its own artillery rocket system.

FIELD GUN

At the request of the Defence Force, Armscor, in close co-operation with its subsidiaries and the private sector, developed and produced a 127 mm artillery rocket system in a short time.

The new rocket artillery system is supplementary to the Defence Force's artillery capability and does not replace the field gun.

The statement also said the team effort between the Defence Force, Armscor and its subsidiaries and the private sector was another example of South Africa's growing armaments industry.

The Prime Minister said that the new rocket system was accurate, efficient and could be used offensively or defensively.

DEMONSTRATION

'I was proud when I first saw the weapon in action. Proud because it is a 100 percent South African achievement,' he said.

Military correspondents attended a demonstration of the as yet unnamed rocket system about two months ago and were unanimous in their praise.

Although no details of the system have been released for security reasons, at the demonstration it appeared that in range, accuracy and firepower, the rocket system far outclassed its Soviet-made counterpart.

Navy is testing unique vessel

Defence Reporter

THE South African Navy is testing a revolutionary, twin-hulled craft which when scaled up could carry missiles and helicopters.

Undergoing trials is a 10.8-metre prototype which would itself be capable of accommodating fairly powerful weaponry.

The vessel, the Shirley-T, was locally designed by Mr Bob van Niekerk and built by a Cape Town company.

WIDE RANGE

Because of a unique tunnel design, she is a stable working platform, capable of operating far beyond the bounds of boats of similar size.

A 50-metre version would fulfil the tasks of an 80-metre mono-hulled vessel.

She was also designed for manoeuvrability and easy mobilisation.

The Shirley-T is the largest of three scaled models.

They were made to measure calibration factors. The aim is to find an economic hull form for South African coastal operations.

When the dust settled after the awesome display at the Army Battle School, Lohotla, there was no doubt in anyone's mind that to be on the receiving end of the rocket system would be an unpleasant experience.

Security—Botha asks Press for support

ARGUS 2/5/80

327

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THE Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, yesterday appealed to journalists for support and co-operation when reporting on security matters.

Addressing defence reporters at a conference at the end of the Defence vote, Mr Botha, said the Government attached great importance to the Steyn Commission (on matters affecting national security) and hope it could rely on journalists to operate in carrying out the commission's main recommendations.

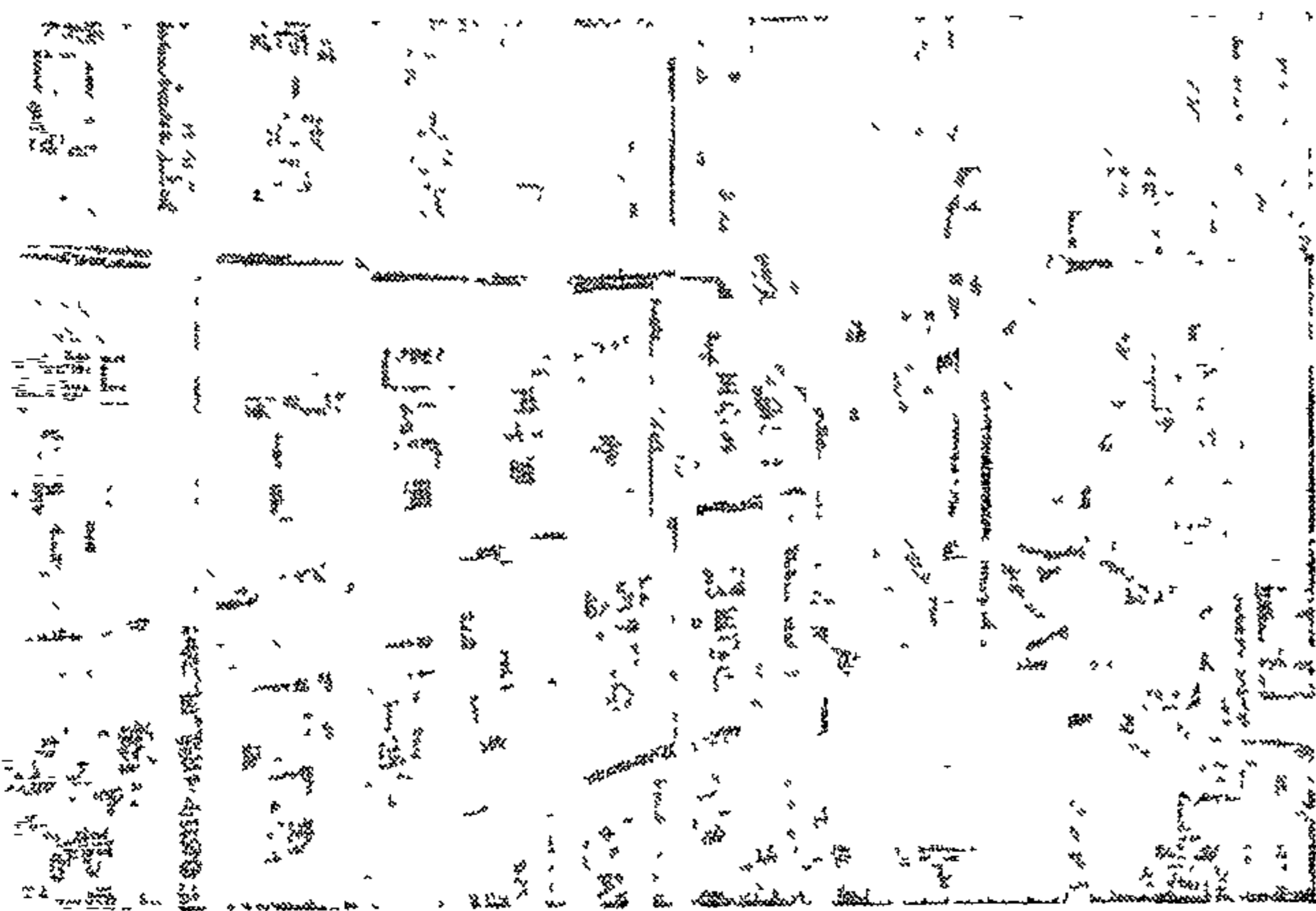
The report, he said, was very balanced and affected Armacor, the SADF and journalists. A spirit of goodwill existed and he hoped that in these serious times which were not only affecting South Africa, journalists could be relied on for support and co-operation.

Mr Botha said serious attention was being given to all the recommendations of the Steyn Commission of the first conference, the first photograph of South Africa's new artillery rocket system was released.

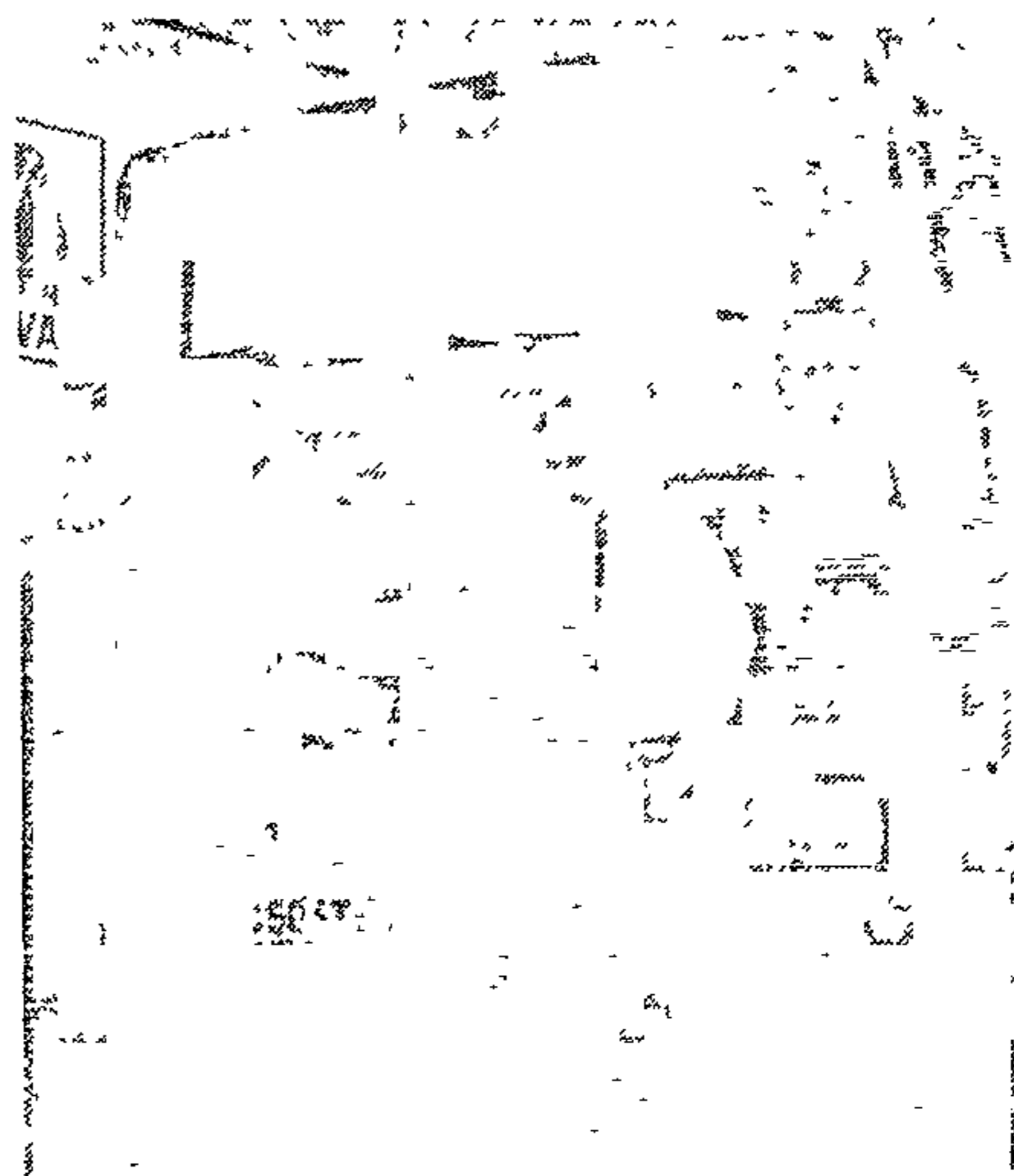
An Ag Press statement said South Africa had decided to develop the system after encountering the Soviet manufactured Stalin-Or-gan (Red Eye system).

Mr Botha was asked whether the system would be available for export.

Any weapon of which we have an excess is available for export to appropriate countries but who provided countries who buy from us remain a secret.



Five litre cans of Action oil ready to be distributed from the company's refinery at Rosslyn, Pretoria.



Using recycled Action Oil in an Elliot-Afrovan vehicle.

Used oil will help Defence Force fund

JOHANNESBURG — A national hypermarket chain has started a campaign to help the Government in its bid to save and recycle as much of South Africa's used lubricating oil as possible

The campaign will also provide the Defence Force with an unusual fund-raising method

The campaign will involve two distinct phases

1. Setting up facilities to collect used oil at hypermarkets in Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban. For the first time the public will be paid to dump their used oil at these collection points. The payment will be 3c a litre

2. One cent on every litre sold of a new brand of oil, Action Oil, to be reprocessed from the used oil, will be donated to the South African Army Fund, in that way giving the public the opportunity to provide a continuous source of income to the fund

Mr I. Ferreria, marketing director of the hypermarket chain and co-founder of the concept, said "Of the hundreds of millions of litres of lubricating oil sold in South Africa every year, only 12 per cent is currently being recycled. There is no reason why we should not emulate Germany, which recycles about 40 per cent of its used oil

"With our new Action Oil concept, we are trying to tap South Africa's own oil well and save the country millions of rands in foreign currency"

He said that even allowing for the donation to the Army Fund, his chain would be marketing the new oil at a considerably lower price than many oils sold in South Africa

One of the major removal organisations in South Africa, Elliot Afrovan in Pretoria, is successfully using the "new" Action Oil

Mr Tom Ansley, managing director of Elliot-Afrovan, says the performance of the oil since using it in his R0,5 million fleet of heavy vehicles has been completely satisfactory

Mr Ansley, whose company is involved in household removals throughout South Africa said the fact the SABS had approved the new oil and that he would be making a contribution to the Army Fund had prompted his decision to use it in his fleet of vehicles

Another company using Action Oil is Brits Crushers. Most of their operations are at Thabazimbi where the temperature can rise to over 50C and plunge to below zero

The company decided to use Action Oil exclusively a few months ago and expect to use about 60 000 litres at their Thabazimbi stone quarry during the first year of use

A company spokesman said the oil had given excellent results in compressors, loaders,

dumpers, drill rigs and machinery and no hydraulic problems had been encountered.

Action Oil had to undertake lubrication surveys to establish the requirements of Brits Crushers and the company is now using different grades of oil during winter and summer. A special kind of hydraulic oil was developed by Action for the quarry's front-end loaders.

The chairman of the Army Fund and Inspector-General of the Army, Gen R F Holtzhausen, said he welcomed the move to assist the army and the vast majority of South Africans who had relatives in the army

"We have already acquired a large tract of land on the Buffelspoort Dam in the Magaliesberg range where we will build a rest and rehabilitation centre for our soldiers and their families," he said. "The funds derived from the long-term sales of Action Oil will be totally earmarked for this project"

The Army Fund was established in 1956 to help the State provide services and facilities to all Army members, irrespective of rank or place of service — DDC

Oil will be recycled in Pretoria

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Dennis van Genderingen, chief executive of Action Oil, is confident his company has the capacity to handle the manufacturing of base oils and top quality lubricants from the thousands of litres of used oil expected to be collected at hypermarkets throughout South Africa

He said his Rosslyn-based refinery had years of experience and technology in producing lubricants from used oil. "We can handle any volume that might come. The plant — one of the most modern refineries of its kind in the world — is ready to work 24 hours a day all week if necessary," he said.

He added that although Action Oil was only now being launched in five-litre containers, for some months it had already been successfully marketed in 210-litre and 20-litre format. "The five-litre containers are now bringing the SABS-approved product to the do-it-yourself motorist."

Action also has a full range of industrial and automotive lubricants already on the market. Mr Van Genderingen said South Africans were showing strong support for quality lubricants made

from used oil as it was of strategic importance to South Africa's balance of payments

In the past it was common practice for this oil to be discarded or burned off, but due to the present shortage of crude it had been proved that once this raw material had been processed through the refinery it could be considered as good if not better than imported virgin stock

He said that although additives might wear out, only a small fraction of oil broke down or was burned in the engine. "The reason for an oil change is caused through its having accumulated contaminants such as fuel, carbon, metal, varnish and corrosive combustion products containing sulphur

"After treatment, the additives and various other contaminants are separated from the base stock. This is then vacuum distilled to remove any traces of diesel, petrol or kerosene fuel and the result is base oils of exceptional high quality to which specified additive packs are added to formulate various kinds of quality lubricants," he said — DDC

Now SA calls tune with new missile

(D) Political Staff
2/5/80

THE ASSEMBLY — South Africa has developed its own equivalent of Russia's "Stalin Organ" multiple missile system used by Cuban forces in Angola.

This was announced by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, during the Defence Debate yesterday.

South African forces captured one of the Russian type — also dubbed the "Red Eye" — in Angola in 1976, and there was speculation at the time that it would be used in the development of a local version.

Mr Botha said yesterday the new system was developed entirely by South African scientists, technicians and military personnel, with the assistance of Armscor.

"It has been fully tested and has 100% local content," he added.

Mr Botha gave no details of how or where the new system would be used or what it would mean to the SADF strike capacity.

PW names ⁽²⁵⁴⁾captains ^(215/50) of industry as army advisers

USE OF ASSEMBLY — Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday announced the names of members of the private sector who had been appointed to the Defence Advisory Board.

They are Dr F J du Plessis of Cape Town, Dr J A Hurter of Pretoria, Dr W J de Villiers of Johannesburg, Mr J J van der Merwe of Johannesburg, Mr R J Ross of Johannesburg, Mr J Mckenzie of Johannesburg, Mr B E Hersov of Marshalltown, Mr C Saunders of Maudstone, Mr A M Rosholt of Sandton, Mr R Larne of Marshalltown and Mr R Botha, speaking in the Defence Vote, said he wanted to involve industrial leaders to advise him on defence matters — such as the armaments industry and modern business methods — to increase the efficiency of the SADF.

Party political affiliations were not considered in the appointments, he said.

“I want to unite the private sector behind the Defence Force.”

Mr Botha said legislation would be introduced this session to give effect to certain recommendations of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Commission of Security matters reporting of security matters.

“The Government considers the report valuable, and I think we should all express our appreciation for the thorough and quick way the commission handled the report,” he said.

As far as the Defence Act was concerned, the Government would introduce legislation — based on the commission’s recommendations — as early as this session, especially as far as Section 118 was concerned.

Administrative steps had already been taken by the Defence Force in this regard, and the Government was also looking at how the recommendations affected the Police Act.

“But,” he said, “the success of these steps will also depend on the attitude of the Press.”

Mr Botha said he had written to the Newspaper Press Union to find out what action it was going to take as far as the commission’s recommendations affecting its members were concerned. So far he had had no reply.

The Prime Minister also accused the media of presenting distorted reports about the re-sponsibility of the Press and the SABC.

The Steyn Commission had found that revolutionary powers were misusing democratic institutions, such as a free Press, to overthrow democracy.

The media should not promote the causes of revolution by giving undue prominence in news coverage of terrorism, the commission had recommended.

“I called on the editors-in-chief of newspapers to co-operate and to lay down policy for their newspapers which would not promote terrorism,” the Prime Minister said.

“I specifically included the television service in my speech of yesterday, because there had been criticism in the past that SABC-TV was left out when the media came under fire.”

As a member of the SABC’s board, Mr Botha said, he would see to it that the same discipline asked of the Press would be applied to SABC-TV.

“And what is wrong with that?”

“But if the newspapers refuse to co-operate, they leave the State with no choice.”

No Government in South Africa, having seen what happened in other countries, could stand by with folded arms and watch the media playing in the hands of South Africa’s enemies and not lift a finger.

There were people who, under the cover of news reporting, deliberately and systematically sought to undermine the State.

He said he was firmly committed to keep the Defence Force out of the political arena and to foster links between the Defence Force and all political parties.

Parliamentarians of all political shades had been afforded the opportunity to visit Defence Force bases and to view installations. They had mixed freely with Defence Force personnel to the extent “while I have sometimes had reservations that security might be affected.”

Mr Botha said he had striven for the past 14 years to raise the Defence Force above party political differences.

“I think I have succeeded.”

Replying to debate, the Prime Minister said that to publish the full findings of the report of the Biermann Board of Inquiry would unnecessarily bring the names of three respected officers of the Defence Force to the attention of the media.

The board was appointed to investigate the Defence Force document calling for steps to be taken to nullify the Oppos- tion’s attack on the Prime Minister during the Defence Vote.

Mr Botha said “I decided after reading the report that I would not publish or release it in full. The report mentions witnesses who are respected officers who in fact committed no crime.”

“One of them compiled a document which was an error of judgement.”

“The other three mentioned are respected officers. The question was whether I should protect their names from being published.”

“What I did was to invite the three leaders of the Opposition to come and read the report in confidence.”

Mr Raw (NRP) and Mr Wiley (SAP) did, but the Leader of the official Opposition was not available that day. I am sure, though that he will still avail himself of my offer.”

“The main findings of the report are an accurate summary of the Biermann report. In fact, it has been signed by the three officers concerned and certified as correct.”

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, had issued an invitation to Mr Har- ris Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) — the PFP’s official spokes-

man on defence — to view the report in confidence, but he had not taken up the offer.

“The only thing which has not been made public is the names of the three officers concerned. I am not prepared to have their names slung about. The original telex was also seen by the two party leaders who took up my offer.” Mr- Botha said.

Mr Schwarz then asked the Prime Minister what, apart from the names, was in the report which would jeopardise the security of the country if it was made public.

The Prime Minister said Mr Schwarz was trying to cast a reflection on the integrity of the investigating officer — Sapa



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SA's new rocket system for export

CT 3/5/80

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA'S new multiple artillery rocket system would be for sale to a strictly exclusive foreign clientele — countries of which the government approved, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told newsmen yesterday.

"Any weapon of which we have a surplus is available for export to certain approved countries

"And you would be surprised at the countries," Mr Botha added with some satisfaction.

Development of the 127 mm-calibre rocket was sparked by the South African intervention in Angola in 1975 and 1976, when South African forces serving there encountered the 122 mm "Stalin Organ" Russian artillery rocket system.

In its BM-21 configuration (multiple tubes mounted on the back of a heavy lorry) and manned by Cuban gunners, the

obsolete Russian rocket — soon renamed "Redeye" by the South African troops — was used on numerous occasions.

While neither as accurate nor as lethal in its effect as artillery, the rocket outranged South African guns and proved effective in sowing panic among Angolan troops on both sides, who had never experienced artillery fire before.

So far the SADF has released few details about the lorry-mounted rocket. It does not even have a type-name as yet, and its range, capacity, rate of fire and type of carrier are all secret.

'Fairly far'

According to Mr Botha, the rocket can shoot "fairly far", and it would be reasonable to speculate that it can match the 20 km extreme range of the "Redeye," which led to its development.

However, while obviously an artillery weapon, it is not designed to take over the role of South Africa's field and medium guns — the latest of which, the 155 mm G5, was also developed as a result of Angolan experiences.

In fact it was stated categorically this week that it is "supplementary to the SADF's artillery capability and does not replace the gun".

Ready for operation

All that is known about its intended use is that "this system, with its massive strike and deterrent capability, is at present ready for operational employment".

Among other things, the system might be used as light, extremely mobile artillery in a counter-insurgency or semi-conventional role.

At a press conference this week Mr Botha was cagey when asked about how the system would be put to use. He said it would "depend on circumstances. As you know it can shoot fairly far, so there are various roles in which it can be employed".

Defence: Vital role for business

CT
2/5/80
254

By GORDON KLING and WILLEM STEENKAMP

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr P W Botha, indicated yesterday that the private sector was being given vast new influence in the administration of South Africa, in one of the first practical consequences to arise from the historic summit conference between the government and big business in Johannesburg last November.

At a press conference yesterday on the new Defence Advisory Council, which now includes some of the nation's most powerful industrialists and financiers, Mr Botha said that political and racial criteria had been ignored because the new appointments were too important to allow representation on grounds other than business experience.

The Opposition spokesman on Defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, said last night that he believed the council could make "a highly substantial contribution" and that those appointed to it were all top people in the Republic.

"The question is, however, whether the Advisory Council should not have a more South African character, with top black, coloured and Indian businessmen serving on it, in order to show that defence is a national matter and that thinking on defence should be on a national basis," said Mr Schwarz.

Businessmen yesterday saw the move as a significant advance towards reducing the government's involvement in the economy, through using the abilities of the private sector in the development of former state preserves.

Mr Basil Hersov, managing director of the huge business conglomerate Anglo Transvaal Investment Company, last night described the appointments as "certainly a very forward move, and a good idea."

"The real need is to get a contribution and input from the private sector, and I have no

● Dr Fred du Plessis, managing director of Sanlam and the chairman of Trust Bank

● Dr Wim de Villiers, chairman of General Mining

● Mr Ian Mackenzie, chairman of Standard Bank

● Dr Frans Cronje, chairman of Nedsual, Nedbank and

SA Breweries

The duties of the new Defence Advisory Council, which Mr Botha described yesterday as "not child's play", have yet to be outlined, but the body is expected to be used as a sounding board for the government when it con-

templates defence measures affecting the economy

The business community yesterday saw the move as a shift towards the United States' system of co-opting top people in the private sector to major government posts

● Pictures, page 2

doubt we can contribute in a broad sense. We haven't really sat down to it yet, but I understand it as part of the prime minister's endeavour to involve the private sector and to get their advice and guidance on serious matters."

Other members appointed to the council, which represents one of the most powerful concentrations of business strength in the country, are:

● Mr Richard Lurie, president of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and a director of companies

● Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of the Hulett Corporation and the Tongaat Sugar group

● Mr Jacob (Jaap) Wilkens, president of the SA Agricultural Union

● Mr Gavin Relly, deputy chairman of the Anglo American Corporation

● Mr Dick Goss, managing director of South African Breweries

● Dr Johan Hurter, chairman of Volkskas

● Mr Mike Rosholt, chairman and chief executive of Barlow Rand

● Dr Jan van der Horst, chairman of the SA Mutual Life Assurance Society

Join the Navy and see the border

(250)
RDM 3/5/80

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — You've heard of the legendary Horse Marines — now meet the Border Sailor, courtesy of the South African Navy

Infantry company-sized detachments of sailors trained to defend harbours will soon be deployed in the operational area to gain practical experience in internal security techniques

The Army and Air Force have been deployed on the border since 1974 but only the occasional matlot has been seen there

Now all that has changed with Mr P W Botha's announcement in the Assembly yesterday that sailors are going to be pounding the ground and eating dust right along with the 'brown

jobs' The sailors who will be primarily affected are the so-called 'marines', who are not sea-going soldiers but naval ratings trained in harbour defence and similar duties

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, explained yesterday that harbour security operations were obviously a

counter-insurgency role and where can you get better experience in the counter-insurgency role for harbour defence than in the operational area'

Historically speaking the deployment of sailors in a land war is nothing new. The Royal Navy has a long tradition of raids and pitched battles fought by naval landing parties

EX-SAAF ^{1/1/76}

protest (254)

over (800)

insurance

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

ABOUT 650 Air Force pensioners will hold a protest meeting in Pretoria within the next few weeks against the summary cancellation last year of the group insurance scheme which has left them without any insurance cover.

The plight of the pensioners following the cancellation of the Sanlam-funded scheme by the SA Air Force Fund and Sanlam after the introduction of a new compulsory group insurance for all serving Defence Force personnel was first disclosed by the Sunday Times last December.

After the Sunday Times disclosure Sanlam donated a R100 000 'golden handshake' to the SAAF Fund the money to be placed in a special Trust fund until 1999 and the interest used for the relief of widows and dependents of the disadvantaged pensioners.

The grant was accepted at a special meeting of the fund on March 5 but the pensioners who have not yet been informed of it by the trustees are enraged by the offer and have called it a 'drop in the bucket'.

The dispute became the subject of debate in Parliament during the Defence Budget vote debate this week when PFP defence spokesmen Mr Harry Schwartz and Mr Philip Myburgh asked for relief for the pensioners many of whom had been paying into the fund since its establishment in 1958.

Letter

The pensioners were informed of the summary cancellation of the scheme in a letter by the former Chief of the Air Force Lieutenant General Rogers.

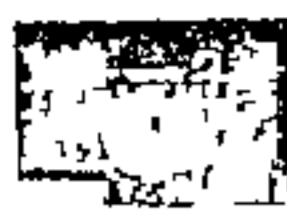
They were unable to join the new scheme which was for serving personnel and their only alternative was to take out ordinary insurance at premiums calculated on their present age.

They have thus lost the premiums they have paid in for 20 years and their wives have been left without any security.

Opposition appeals for help were based on the responsibility of the Defence Force to grant them relief.

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UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

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SA denies it holds Angola raid 'refugees'

RDM 5/5/80

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WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday denied Swapo allegations that South Africa was illegally holding SWA refugees captured during a raid into Angola

But Dr Viljoen said security forces in the territory were holding Swapo guerrillas captured in military operations

He was speaking in Windhoek after being asked to comment on a statement by Swapo in London last week in which it said it had approached the International Red Cross and other international humanitarian organisations to investigate allegations that "South Africa had illegally detained 200 Namibian refugees during a raid into Angola"

The Swapo statement listed the names of 127 alleged refugees whom, it said, were being held at Mariental in southern SWA under "concentration camp conditions"

The statement claimed that during his recent visit to Britain Dr Viljoen had "admitted that South Africa was holding the refugees"

Dr Viljoen said the only refu-

gees in the territory he knew of were a large number of Angolans, who crossed from Angola and Zambia into SWA

These refugees were fleeing hunger, harassment by Swapo and the civil war raging between the Angolan Government forces and the Unita guerrilla movement in Angola

"These refugees are welcome in SWA and have settled among the local population," Dr Viljoen said "This has been a continuous process in the past four years

"Security forces keep in detention a number of (formerly) armed terrorists who have been captured during operations

"Such captives are unlikely to be released while Sapper Johann van der Mescht of the South African Defence Force is still being held in Angolan prisons"

A few years ago, Sapper Van der Mescht was captured by Swapo in northern SWA and taken across the Angolan border

Dr Viljoen said the latest Swapo statement was "merely propaganda, aimed at covering up its embarrassment about the

growing pressure on Swapo and the Frontline States, such as Zambia, Angola and Tanzania, to release Swapo dissidents from imprisonment"

It was generally known, he said, that a large number of disillusioned and dissident Swapo members and leaders had been imprisoned without trial by these states

"Some of these imprisoned Swapo members are known to have been returned to Swapo to be dealt with and it is not known whether they are still alive," Dr Viljoen said

He appealed to the Frontline States to release Swapo detainees to enable them to return to SWA to participate in the political process towards internationally-recognised independence, if they wished to do so

Observers in Windhoek said the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, had asked Dr Viljoen during his British trip about SWA "refugees" in detention

In reply to a question in the House of Lords later, Lord Carrington had said he had obtained "full and satisfactory" answers from Dr Viljoen — Sapa

NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

WARNING

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

French report reveals SA's missile strength

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The South African Defence Force has an armoury of 52 m missiles which, when equipped with nuclear warheads, could wipe out cities as far away as Brazzaville (Congo) and Yaounde in the Cameroons, according to a Press report today

In a report quoting the French magazine Jeune

Afrique the morning paper Beeld says South Africa received the missiles from the United States

This was done through arms merchants approved by the American Central Intelligence Agency

The giant missiles have a range of 3 500 km and could thus also reach cities such as Kinshasa in

Zaire, Luanda (Angola) and Salisbury

South Africa, according to the report, also possesses "the world's best, most accurate and most destructive" cannon, the G5, which can fire a 155 mm shell a distance of 30 km with "unequaled accuracy"

A survey is reported to have shown that 300 000 of the G5 shells, manufactured by the Space Research Corporation, were now in South Africa's possession

Most of the arms were delivered by sea via Durban but, according to the quotation from Jeune Afrique, South African Airways flight 210 from New York was also used to import ultra-modern radar apparatus for the artillery

A Defence Force spokesman said there would be no comment on the report

Army officers face murder charge

STAR 5/5/80

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Military Correspondent
Two South African Army officers are appearing at a general court martial in Pretoria today facing charges of murder

They are Captain J J Sadie and Lieutenant F R Strydom. No ages, addresses or any other details on the men have been released.

Mr Justice D A Mclamet of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court is

presiding. He is being assisted by two senior officers with legal qualifications.

The court martial is being held in camera for security reasons, a statement issued by Defence Headquarters said.

The Defence Force is also considering bringing another alleged murder case before the court martial. No details have been released as yet.

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Eastern Cape set to start makgotlas

2/10 2/11 254
LDM 5/5/80

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The township "people's courts", or "makgotlas" — already well entrenched in Soweto — are set to be introduced in the Eastern Cape.

Community councils in Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and Uitenhage have accepted a proposal by the Department of Co-operation and Development to establish the controversial system in the local townships.

However a legal expert, an anthropologist and a Port Elizabeth community leader have expressed strong reservations about the scheme.

Port Elizabeth's community council chairman Mr Norris Singani said his council had agreed in principle to set up the courts, but had asked the department for further details of the powers they would have

In Grahamstown the deputy chairman of the community council Mr J Jamela, said his council had adopted a similar position.

Mr Jamela said the purpose of the courts would be to "maintain peace" in the townships.

Nominations for officials would be drawn from "volunteers".

"We have not done any screening so far but there will have to be elderly people whose background we know," he said.

The Rand Daily Mail Political Staff reports from Cape Town that provision is made in the Community Council Act for the Minister of Community Development to appoint people to exercise judicial powers equivalent to those of a tribal chief or headman.

But the Deputy Minister, Dr G de V. Morrison said this

week the people's courts envisaged did not have the same powers as traditional makgotlas.

The crimes for which the new courts may try people include common law offences and contraventions of African tribal law and custom.

Major crimes such as murder, treason, rape, serious assault and sedition are excluded from their jurisdiction.

The courts may try cases of common assault, malicious damage to property and theft and other minor offences, and may also preside over certain civil actions.

The courts may impose fines and may pass sentences of corporal punishment on unmarried men under 30 years old.

Prof A J Kerr of Rhodes University's law department said people would be concerned about the powers of the courts

whether accused could be represented and about rights of appeal.

A Rhodes anthropologist serving on the Institute for Social and Economic Research said the courts were a "dirty scheme" which could only create many problems.

The anthropologist who did not wish to be identified, said the "makgotla" scheme was designed to relieve pressure on magistrates' courts and would give more power to the community councils.

In Port Elizabeth the Rev. G B Molefe, a former senior member of the now-defunct advisory board said "These courts can never work out here. This is an urban not a rural area. People here know only of the magistrates' court and I am sure this will be rejected in the strongest possible terms by residents," he said.

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SA has 'most powerful cannon in the world'

STAR 6/5/80
254

Own Correspondent
PARIS — South Africa's armed forces now have the world's most powerful artillery piece — a gun which has double the destructive power of other existing artillery, according to a special report published in London.
The heavy cannon, known in South Africa as the G5, is said to be Pretoria's version of the American Army's GC45, which is now being tested in the United States.
It can hurl 155 mm shells 30 km — about 1.5 times as far as comparable weapons — and its accuracy over that range is unequalled, says a special

three-page survey in the Paris-based Jeune Afrique magazine.
The survey says that after getting round the US ban on sales to South Africa and sales abroad — partly by passing off sales as being to Israel, and partly by passing the shells off as "semi-finished" — sophisticated artillery equipment was flown to South Africa from John Kennedy Airport, New York.
The survey also claims that a South African Airways jet carried top secret equipment for monitoring the performance of artillery shells.

ROCKETS

According to the survey, in the two years up to 1978 South Africa received more than 300 000 155 mm shells produced by Space Research Corporation for the G5 cannon.
These, together with missile launchers capable of propelling armed rockets over 2 500 km, have given the South Africans a firepower close to that of the United States, says the survey.

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Blacks, Indians join SADF AD 6/1/80

THE ASSEMBLY — The Defence Force had accepted 228 blacks and 153 Indians this year, the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said in a written reply yesterday to a ques-

tion by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville).
The applicants were selected from 458 blacks and 300 Indians who had volunteered since January. — SAPA

BRIEFS

SADF deaths

259
6/5/80
LAST year 155 members of the Defence Force died as a result of accidents, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday in a written reply to a question by Mr P A Myburgh (PF P Wynberg). Mr Botha said 74 had died from other causes while 123 were seriously injured, excluding enemy action, during the year.

Black recruits

25Q

CDM 6/5/80
THE Defence Force had accepted 228 blacks and 153 Indians this year, Mr Botha said in a written reply to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) The applicants were selected from 458 blacks and 300 Indians who had volunteered since January

R2,25-m for police anti-riot quarters

STAR 7/5/80

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Government is to spend R2,5-million on new accommodation in Soweto for the anti-riot Squad and Security Police

This is disclosed in a memorandum provided by the Minister of Public Works, Dr Treurnicht

Of this amount R160 000 is budgeted for this year

Other services affecting the Johannesburg area include

⑤ Five primary schools and one high school for Lenasia costing more than R5,6-million of which R1,7-million will be spent this year.

⑤ A primary school for coloured children in Edenpark, Alberton, cost-

ing R650 000, of which R140 000 will be spent this year.

⑤ A primary school for coloured children in Eldorado Park, Johannesburg, costing R680 000, of which R80 000 will be spent this year.

⑤ Additional accommodation, including a school hall for Riverlea Senior Secondary School, Johannesburg, costing R460 000, of which R90 000 will be spent this year

The memorandum also shows that R2-million is to be spent on security measures and fire protection at South African diplomatic chanceries and residences overseas, of which R1,6-million will be spent this year

UCT

MOVE SPACES TO PRINT-LINE.

Army chiefs 'hinted at take over'

By John D'Oliveira, The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — In reaction to the Soweto violence of 1976, members of the South African Defence Force general staff sent a memorandum to Mr P W Botha, then Minister of Defence, "implying that some form of military takeover might be necessary to bring about socio-political changes."

This claim was made yesterday by Dr John Seiler, publisher of a fortnightly newsletter on political and economic trends in South Africa, author of a forthcoming book on southern Africa since the Portuguese coup and a former professor of political science at Rhodes University

Dr Seiler was giving evidence before the House Africa Sub-committee which is engaged in a series of hearings on South Africa — hearings which could provide the basis for legislative action to restrict or control United States economic involvement in South Africa

Yesterday the sub-committee examined reform in South Africa in an effort to decide whether it was real or cosmetic

In addition to Dr Seiler, the committee heard evidence from Dr Robert Price, professor of political science and international relations at the University of California, Berkeley, and Dr Jeffrey Butler, professor of economics and political science at Wesleyan University, the author of a number of

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articles and books on South Africa and brother of South African poet-academic Guy Butler

"INERT"

Dr Seiler referred in his evidence to the fact that the last two years of the Vorster Government were "extraordinarily inert and incoherent — even by the standards of a Prime Minister who had exercised minimal control over the activities of his Cabinet colleagues

"In reaction, after Soweto, members of the South African Defence Force general staff sent a memorandum to Mr P W Botha (then Defence Minister) implying that some form of military takeover, might be necessary to bring about the socio-political changes which they felt demanded immediate Government attention"

Dr Seiler said that such responses as the Vorster Government made to the threat came fitfully, reflecting the lack of co-ordination from ministry to ministry

Questioned after giving evidence, Dr Seiler told me that he had obtained the information on the memorandum during a visit to South Africa last year "I spoke to at least three different people who referred to the memorandum in private conversation I am satisfied that the information is factually correct"

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SA navy enters the First League

STAR 7/5/80 254

By John Rolt

Military Correspondent

The South African Navy's missile carrying strike craft have shown their teeth, leaving a very nasty bite on the retired destroyer, SAS Jan van Riebeeck.

On March 25 this year the navy launched an exercise about 60 sea miles south of Cape Point to test new weapons systems.

The retired destroyer, Jan van Riebeeck, was massively damaged by a single missile fired from the strike craft SAS Jim

Fouche. The craft was cruising below the horizon and did not have the destroyer visible.

The missile struck the ship amidships in the number one boiler room blasting a huge hole from the deck to the waterline.

Military correspondents were shown a film in Pretoria yesterday taken from a helicopter flying above the destroyer.

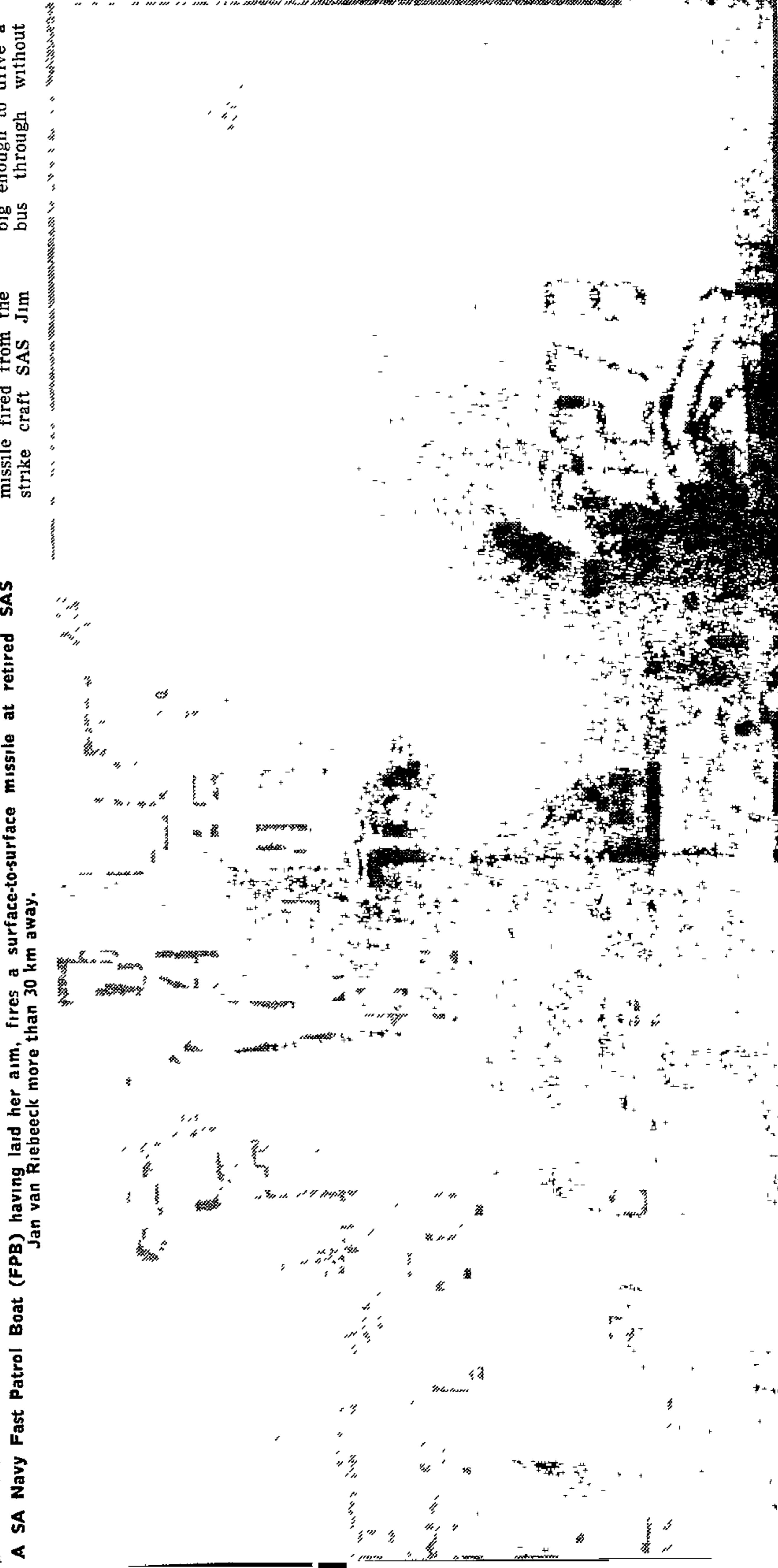
The hole blown in the destroyer seemed big enough to drive a bus through without

any trouble at all.

The SAS Jan van Riebeeck was finally sunk by gunfire from other ships in the area.

A navy spokesman said yesterday the ship had been made a water-tight as possible and all combustible material had been removed, so that the ship would remain afloat long enough for the damage to be studied.

A SA Navy Fast Patrol Boat (FPB) having laid her aim, fires a surface-to-surface missile at retired SAS Jan van Riebeeck more than 30 km away.



The single-shot missile is spot on the target leaving a gaping mid-ship hole at the waterline.

HELPLESS

He also said that an operational warship filled with fuel, ammunition and other inflammables and consequently heavier and deeper in the water would have been damaged that ship would have been rendered helpless.

It would either have sunk or been so damaged that only with calm seas could it have reached harbour.

Navy chief, Rear Admiral Ronnie Edwards said "A new era in the navy was reached the moment the surface to surface missile struck the target. It extended the strike capability of the navy from conventional gun fire range to the more optimistic ranges of modern naval warfare."

One strike craft carries the same firepower as a World War 2 light cruiser.

No details of the missiles were released yesterday, neither was the range during the

Roelofse hits at 'starvation' farm wages

By ARNOLD GEYER

HAMMANSKRAAL. — White farmers were paying black farm labourers "starvation wages" — in some cases R12 a month or less, Mr Eugene Roelofse, ombudsman for the South African Council of Churches, said yesterday.

And, he added, assaults on farm labourers over the last 12 months were characterised by "violence and cruelty which has to be seen to be believed".

These claims emerged from the annual report of the SACC's ombudsman office submitted to the SACC's national conference in Hammanskraal.

In one survey conducted in the maize-growing areas of the Western Transvaal, 13 out of 23 adult labourers interviewed were getting R12 a month or less.

"In one case the wage was R4 per month plus a bag of maize. Only six had cash wages ranging from R25 to R50".

In the wine-growing areas of

the Western Cape the average wage was R13 a week — plus "lots of free wine".

"It is no wonder that South Africa is able to export food and wine at rock-bottom prices", Mr Roelofse said.

Quoting numerous examples of assaults by wine farmers on their workers, he said "I have seen the brutes, left-overs from years gone by, whose violence and cruelty have to be seen to be believed".

The South African commercial scene abounded with unfair trading practices, he said, whereby "the few create wealth for themselves by creating poverty for the many".

Mr Roelofse said in a country where matters of colour were considered to be of the utmost gravity and priority, there had been such emphasis on racial legislation that legislation protecting consumers had been relegated to last place.

In South Africa, the interests of the farmer and the trader were paramount.

Producers of maize, wheat, beef and other basic commodities received guaranteed minimum prices based on regular increases to compensate for "their avarice and inflation".

"While the consumer pays more and more for less and less, the wages of black farm labourers remain static".

The report singled out for criticism the practice of credit sales and the implications of our General Sales Tax.

The legal entanglements arising from a simple sale on "easy terms" were so complicated that official advice that "the consumer should be educated" was completely unrealistic, it said.

"The need is for adequate legislation based on turnover, given the Government a vested interest in inflation. "The bigger the increase in prices, the bigger the tax collections".

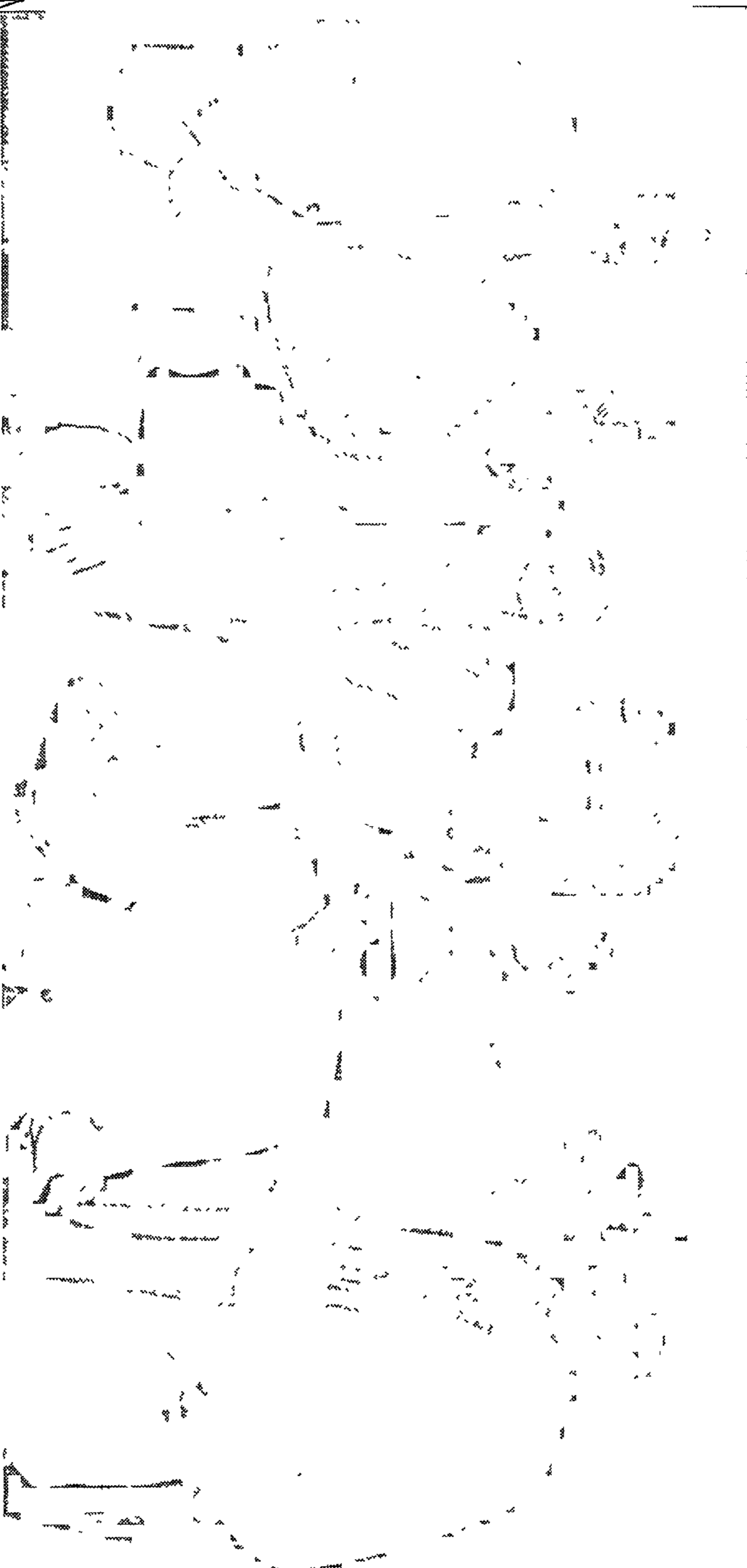
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"The need is for adequate legislation based on turnover, given the Government a vested interest in inflation. "The bigger the increase in prices, the bigger the tax collections".



A big kiss for each member of the band that's how Wits Rag Queen, Ashley Edwards, welcomed rock group Exile when they jetted into Jan Smuts airport yesterday. Looking cool and ready for sunny South Africa are, from left, Marlon Hargis and Buzz Cornielson (both on keyboards), Steve Goetzman (drums), Ashley, Mark Gray (kneeling), Les Taylor, J B Pennington (lead guitarist and band leader) and Sonny Lemaire (bass).

Picture DANIE COETZER

7/5/80

Similar tours will be held in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban/Maritzburg and Bloemfontein. About 250 vehicles have been entered for these five events.

The 120 Johannesburg starters, including seven Veteran vehicles built before the end of the First World War, will leave from Eastgate at 10am. While the Veterans take a shorter route, the bulk of the field will follow a route to Irene that avoids the motorways.

to the old main road where the Johannesburg starters left it, turn right towards Pretoria and then left in Eldoraigne to the Monavoni traffic circle, Knop-

smashing a plate-glass window

Mr Maycock's service station at Surfers' Paradise in Queensland. Mr Maycock said he was sure he could find the burglar a

Call for talks

Botha's on school holidays will be a school holidays with no

By SAM MASEKO
Pretoria Bureau
THE Prime Minister's proposed 60-member President's Council would not materialise without black participation, a Pretoria businessman and former member of the Indian Council, Mr A B Ebrahim, said yesterday.

Mr Ebrahim was commenting on reports that Mr P W Botha intended scrapping the Senate and replacing it with the President's Council which will include Indians, whites, Chinese but not blacks, to formulate the future constitution of the Republic.

"I cannot see it working without black people taking part in it. Only spineless people will accept the appointment."

"We regard ourselves as blacks because we are all oppressed. The only difference is that there are different degrees of oppression," he said.

Mr Alex Kekana, a former Mamelodi mayor and businessman, said there was no sense in Mr Botha including all groups except blacks in the proposed council.

It is a disgrace for the

PORT ELIZABETH — An urgent appeal for consultation between the Government, the tourism industry and other concerned parties on the length of school holidays was made at the tourism congress of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

Mr F Bester, a member of the Kimberley Sakekamer of the AHI, told the congress that lack of consultation was forcing large numbers of holidaymakers from all the provinces to spend increasingly shorter periods at resorts.

Statistics presented by Mr Bester showed that whereas in 1976 school holidays in all the four provinces spanned 40 days over the Easter period, the span had been re-

duced to 19 days by this year. The effect was to increase accommodation tariffs because hoteliers were largely dependent on the holiday season for their income. The shorter the holiday period, the smaller the income, he added.

"One of the biggest problems facing us today is inflation and now we find, in a country with a democratic system, that officials without consulting interested parties are instrumental in increasing the rate of inflation."

Mr Bester said spreading the school holidays would bring relief to a large number of bodies and organisations such as the Railways, hotel industry, traffic departments, holiday flats and laundries.

Mr J A Landman pleaded for the development of inland holiday resorts as a boost to the regional economic infrastructure.

Mr D J Jordaan, another AHI member, called on all the chambers of the institute to take an immediate and active roll in developing the tourist trade without waiting for the Government to act.

He advocated that individual chambers appoint their own tourism committees and each region draw up a comprehensive blue-print for developing the tourist industry. Yesterday's tourism sectional congress is the first of a series of congresses being held as part of the AHI's annual congress — Sapa.

Anti-SA Bill

NEW YORK — Connecticut's treasurer will be required to sell state investments in companies supporting South African racial separation and Iranian policy if the governor, Mrs Ella Grasso, does not veto a Bill approved this week by Connecticut's state senate.

The treasurer, Mr Henry Parker, said the South African Bill involved about R20 400 000 worth of stocks and bonds in 13 companies that have not signed the "Sullivan Principles".

No tax for wives

Lessing — The present tax system lacks justice for married women and discourages matrimony, the National Congress of the South African Business and Professional Women (BPW), said in Port Elizabeth yesterday. "In these days of rapid and escalating inflation in South Africa, married women are not working for that extra holiday overseas or luxuries, but in order to supplement the family income and educate their children," said Mrs Margaret Lessing, doyen fighter for women's rights. This fact should be borne in mind by the Government, which is constantly refusing to grant income tax concessions for married women, she said. Yesterday, the congress unanimously adopted a resolution that the Government institute a system of separate taxation for all individuals, regardless of status, recognise that married women were individual taxpayers, and that married couples be granted, individually, all the abatements and deductions they were entitled to claim. Mrs Lessing said economists constantly advised that...

Tutu urges rejection of 'total strategy'

By ARNOLD GEYER
HAMMANSKRAAL — The Government's policy of total strategy — as outlined in the 12-point plan of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha — had to be resisted by South Africans "with all the fibre of their being", the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said yesterday. He was given a standing ovation by the delegates to the SACC's national conference in Hammanskraal after a strongly worded speech in which he said Mr Botha's plan was nothing but "slightly-disguised apartheid perpetuating white minority rule". South Africa was going through a serious crisis and its survival was at stake. Pupils and students taking part in the school boycott were demonstrating against the total apartheid system, he said. Government reaction to this crisis was deplorable and inept. The police and Government officials were dealing with children whose parents had no political power and should therefore be very seriously warned. "You are playing with fire. You are building up a legacy of bitterness and hatred that you will regret one day." He warned Mr Botha that threats against the Press would not make any crisis disappear and he praised newspaper editors who "refused to kowtow or be browbeaten". "Many South Africans still refuse to learn from 1976 that there is a new breed of young people who are quite unafraid and determined that the country will be freed — whatever the cost to them." And, Bishop Tutu added, they refused to learn the lesson of Zimbabwe that they had to negotiate while there was still time. "We are going to have a black Prime Minister within five to 10 years," he added. Returning to the Government concept of total strategy, Bishop Tutu said it was asking everyone to protect "exploitative capitalism" and to "assist in our own oppression and exploitation".

Scandal could ruin govt

LAGOS — A government commission set up in Lagos to investigate a scandal which could bring down the newly established civilian government in Nigeria has run into a wall of silence. The Crude Oil Sales Tribunal of Inquiry, headed by a high court judge, was ordered after auditors discovered that an amount of almost R3 600 000 was missing for a time from the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. The figure of almost R3 600 million seems wildly inflated and is probably a reflection of the chaotic accounting procedures of the petroleum corporation. This alone should be enough to ensure a thorough shake-up of the organisation. Sunday was the final day for organisations or individuals to submit evidence to the tribunal and despite all allegations and the thousands of words which the mystery has provoked, only two submissions have been received. Mr Vincent Warmate, secretary to the tribunal, described the poor response as a matter for deep regret. It might portray Nigeria as a country whose people did not attach seriousness to their national problems, he said. In fact, everyone in Nigeria is taking the matter very seriously indeed. Pres

Heart team put 'inoperable' man back on the highwire

was causing the blood clots. "Mr Bauer's case is a very interesting one," said Professor Kinsley. "The Bauer's had been performing at the Rand Show — I think they are quite famous — and Mr Bauer was in charge of the act, controlling ropes and apparatus. "In fact, he had his family's safety in his hands. It is a miracle that he did not die from a bloodclot travelling from his heart to any part of his body. If this had happened, not only is it likely that he would have died, but it might have endangered the lives of his family," said Prof Kinsley. Due to the successful operation, Mr Bauer will be able to continue his South African tour with his family and as soon as regular surface of the tumour. Doctors realised that the irregular surface of the tumour prevent gangrene, but doctors did not diagnose the tumour. Mr Bauer had four more episodes of blood clotting. He was out of breath due to a shortage of blood reaching his lungs from a leaking valve eroded by the tumour. However, overseas doctors, for some reason, had not established that the clots were coming directly from the heart. Last week, when his left arm went numb, he went to the J G Strijdom and underwent an emergency operation. The team was led by Professor Robyn Kinsley of the Cardiac Surgery Unit of the University of Witwatersrand based at the hospital. Mr Bauer, leader of the Bauer aerial troupe which thrilled thousands of spectators at the Rand Show, had a tumour removed from the cavity of his heart and a heart valve replaced last Thursday. His collapse two years ago resulted from a blot clot which had travelled to his brain. Soon after, in Switzerland, he had a clot removed from his leg to

Appeal against murder sentence

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Bloemfontein Appeal Court yesterday heard the appeal of Antonio Texeira against his conviction and death sentence for the murder of Mr Mokete Isak Sebilane. Mr Mokete died as a result of a bullet wound in the chest at Heidelberg, Transvaal, on July 7, 1979. In the Transvaal Supreme Court on November 11, 1977, a reasonable doubt should have existed as to whether Texeira was entitled to act in the circumstances as he did in self defence. Mr Mokete Isak Sebilane was a single witness, Sarah Nhlapo. A reasonable doubt should have existed as to whether Texeira had the intention to kill in view of the quality of the evidence of the single witness, Sarah Nhlapo. Mr I Mahomed SC, for Texeira, submitted that the State had failed to prove that Texeira had the intention to kill in view of the quality of the evidence of the single witness, Sarah Nhlapo. A reasonable doubt should have existed as to whether Texeira was entitled to act in the circumstances as he did in self defence. In the Transvaal Supreme Court on November 11, 1977, a reasonable doubt should have existed as to whether Texeira was entitled to act in the circumstances as he did in self defence.

Soweto hall is gutted

By CAMUEL D. ... THE Uncle Tom Hall in Orkney West, Soweto, now the present offices of the Soweto Council, was gutted by fire on Monday night. Three men burst into the hall at about 8pm and tied up the Mr Vincent Warmate, secretary to the tribunal, described the poor response as a matter for deep regret. It might portray Nigeria as a country whose people did not attach seriousness to their national problems, he said. In fact, everyone in Nigeria is taking the matter very seriously indeed. Pres

No police facts on four detainees

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA Political Reporter THE POLICE Directorate of Public Relations yesterday cited provisions of the security laws in declining to give information about the position of four black consciousness leaders detained two weeks ago. The four — including Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended president of the Azanian Peoples Organisation — were detained on April 23 under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, which provides for renewable detention of up to 14 days

Veteran cars to commemorate AA's 50 years

By LEICESTER SYMONS Motor Editor FIFTY years of service to motorists by the Automobile Association of South Africa will be commemorated on Saturday by six events for old vehicles in different parts of the country. In the Transvaal 143 old cars, motorcycles and commercial vehicles, all built at least 25 years ago, will take part in the AA Golden Jubilee Tour. They will start from Johannesburg and Pretoria, meet for lunch at Irene and finish at the Vintage and Veteran Club in

Burglar left note of apology

SYDNEY — An Australian service station owner is looking for the burglar who robbed him — to offer him a job. Mr Brian Maycock of Adelaide has appealed to the burglar to telephone him because he was touched by a letter left at the scene of the crime. It said "I am no thief, but am broke. So sorry". Police said the letter had obviously been written by a "young person".

Navy blasts into the missile era

ROOM 7/5/80.

254

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

THE South African Navy has acquired a missile capability which every naval force will have to take into account, it was announced in Pretoria yesterday.

Details of an elaborate exercise, conducted in the South Atlantic last March to prove the new weapons system, were announced at a Press conference at Defence Headquarters.

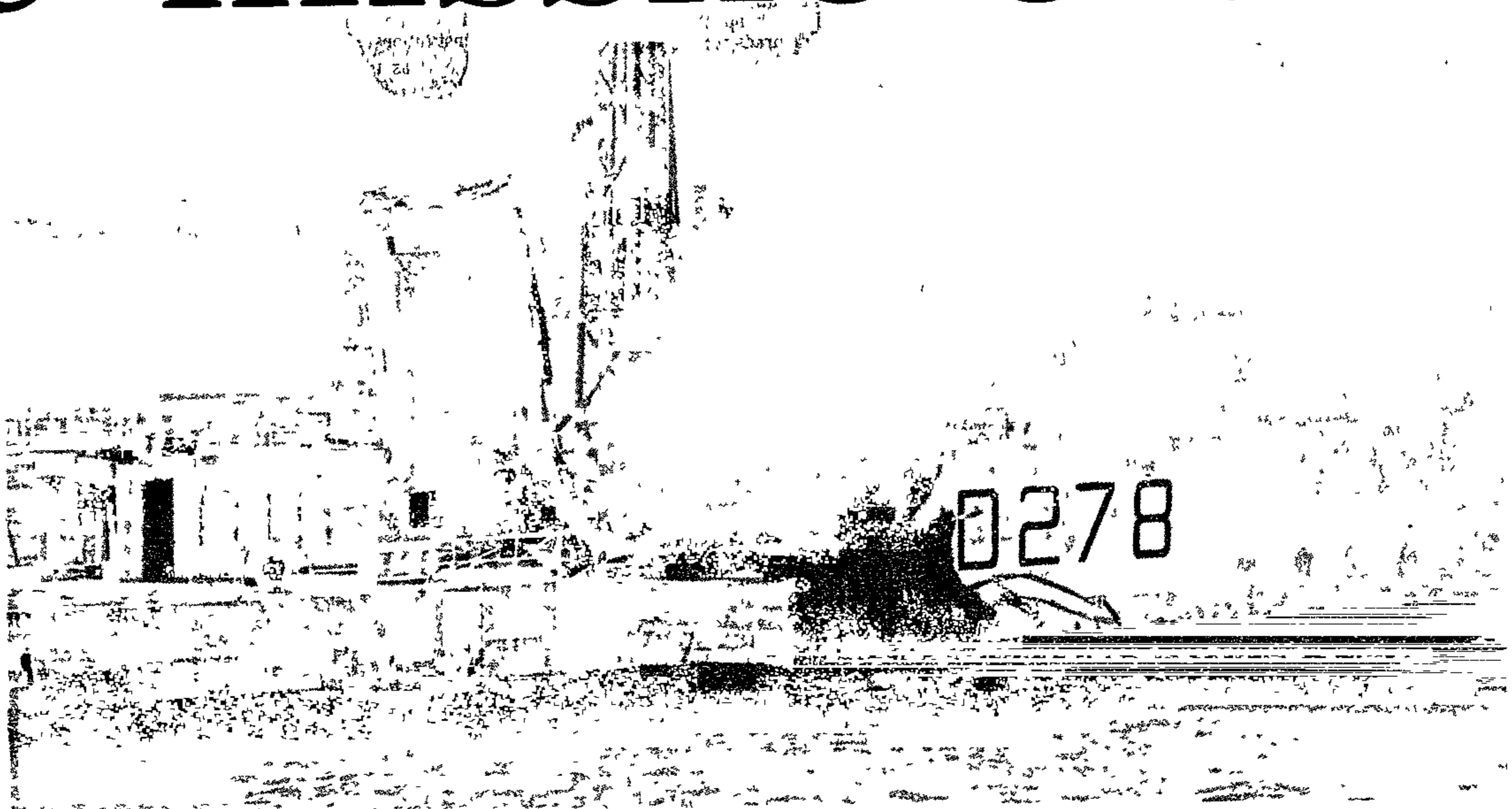
The missile's performance and capability are still classified Top Secret, but the exercise has confirmed the single-shot kill capability which has become a feature of modern naval operations — and one which the South African Navy possesses.

Presidents were shown short film of the firing of a single missile from one of the Navy's new strike craft, the SAS Jim Fouche, and the damage it inflicted on the hull of the retired destroyer SAS Jan van Riebeeck.

Yesterday's announcement came less than a week after the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, revealed a two-pronged military breakthrough for South Africa in the development of a revolutionary warship and a home-grown 122mm artillery rocket system similar to the Russian "Stalin Organ".

The Navy, said Mr Botha, was testing a unique design of twin-hulled craft which would be capable of carrying missiles and helicopters.

Commenting on the Navy's new surface-to-surface missile, the Chief of the South African Navy, Vice-Admiral R A Edwards, said "The new era in the South African Navy arrived



A gaping hole in the side of the retired destroyer Jan van Riebeeck, large enough to drive a double-decker bus through, was the result of the South African Navy's first operational firing of its new missile in an exercise in the South Atlantic. The Jan van Riebeeck was massively damaged by a single missile fired from the strike craft SAS Jim Fouche.

Picture DON MARSHALL

at the moment the missile struck the target."

It extended the capability of the Navy from conventional gunfire range to the most optimistic ranges of modern naval defence, he said.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr H J Coetzee, praised the Navy for a demonstration of firepower, accuracy and mobility in the exercise.

Commodore G Syndercombe, Director of Naval Operations, said yesterday "The acquisition of the FPBs (Fast Patrol Boats) by the South African Navy means that we have entered

an era where we can project a credible deterrent which every major naval force will in future have to take into account."

The acquisition of missiles has put the navy — once the poor sister in South Africa's defence

the strongest navy in sub-Saharan Africa.

The official, Mr Franklin Kramer, Principal Deputy Secretary of Defence for International Security Affairs, was testifying at the start of a comprehensive Congressional review

Navy had limited itself to a coastal defence role.

There was further evidence this week — although unconfirmed by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria — of South Africa's increasing military power.

In a special survey, the

against any African capital as far as Yaounde (Cameroon), Kinshasha (Zaire), and Luanda (Angola).

It said that in 20 years South Africa had built up one of the 10 best armies in the world, thanks to Western complicity.

South Africa's armed forces also have the world's most powerful artillery piece — a gun which has double the destructive power of other existing artillery, according to the magazine report.

It can hurl 155mm shells 30km — about 1.5 times as far as any comparable weapons.

Graphic, other picture and report — Page 3

machine — back into the frontline.

Only last week, a top United States Defence official said the South African Navy was comparatively the weakest of the country's forces, though it was still

of US policy towards South Africa.

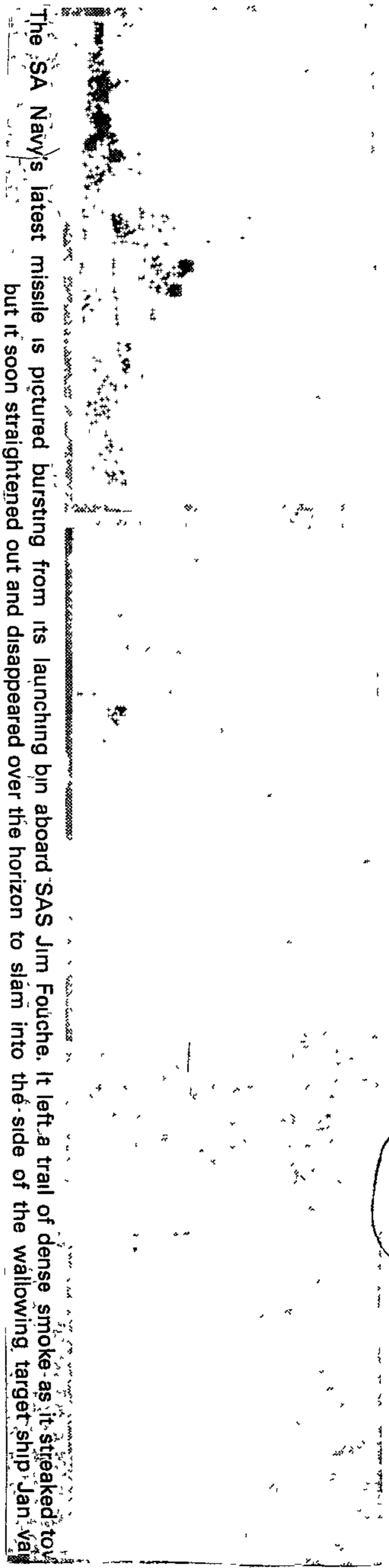
He said South Africa did not have much of a capability to defend sea lanes of communication around the Cape, and that in recent years the South African

French weekly news magazine, "Jeune Afrique", reported that South Africa possesses rocket missiles with a range of 3 500km.

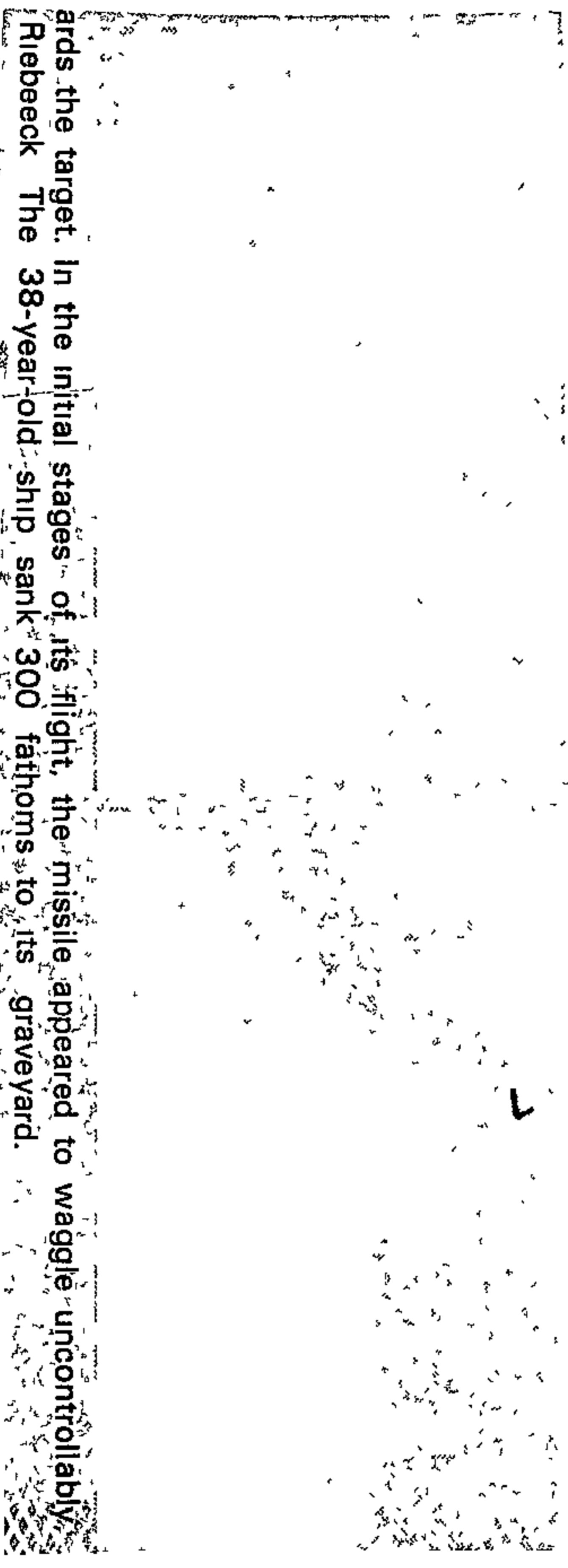
The magazine noted that the missiles are capable of delivering nuclear warheads

P. R. DM 7/5/88

2514



The SA Navy's latest missile is pictured bursting from its launching bin aboard SAS Jim Fouche. It left a trail of dense smoke as it streaked toward the horizon but it soon straightened out and disappeared over the horizon to slam into the side of the wallowing target ship Jan Va.



ards the target. In the initial stages of its flight, the missile appeared to wobble uncontrollably. The 38-year-old ship sank 300 fathoms to its graveyard.

8/05/80 Argus

Objector Moll in (254) solitary for sixth time

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Mr Peter Moll, 23, serving a 12-month sentence for refusing to do military service, has been put in solitary confinement for not wearing DB uniform for the sixth time since his conviction in December.

A two-week sentence to solitary confinement is imposed each time Moll contravenes the detention barracks regulation of wearing the punishment outfit.

He has been convicted three times for failing to report for duty

military service, was recently moved from the Pretoria barracks to Bloemfontein.

At Easter the two men fasted to draw attention to the fact that officials did not recognise them as conscientious objectors because they were members of the Baptist Church rather than the peace churches.

Military regulations state only members of denominations recognised under this category, for instance Jehovah's Witnesses, can be objectors.

REVIEWED CASE

At the end of last month his case was reviewed in camera at Voortrekkerhoogte military base by two army legal men and a magistrate, who failed to upset the sentence, according to the Rev Robert Robertson, convenor of the South African Council of Churches commission on violence and non-violence. Richard Steele, serving an 18-month sentence with Moll for refusing to do

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Two members of 4 Reconnaissance Commando training in their three-man dinghy

PDM 8/5/80

Elite commandos are men of steel

By CHRIS MARAIS (254)

AT a special training site on the west coast near Cape Town, a crack seaborne commando unit is honing its behind-the-lines attack training down to a fine art

Last week, the SADF took the wraps off 4 Reconnaissance Commando and introduced them to a group of military correspondents

Although they were tight-lipped about specific operations — their burly commander admitted his group had seen action but wouldn't give details — 4 Recce seemed in keeping with the best traditions of special forces organisations throughout the world They looked tightly

knot and versatile

Trained in the use of most SADF weaponry and a variety of foreign arms, the seaborne commandos have to operate equally well on land

They undergo courses in undersea diving, small craft handling, parachuting and all those skills needed by a commando on a clandestine mission

The commando divers are equipped with dry-wet suit combination outfits and air bottles that allow them to stay underwater for hours They also use DPVs (divers' propulsion vehicles) to move swiftly and silently through the water up to their targets

The commandos also use aquascooters, slightly larger petrol-motored vehicles with more manoeuvrability

The boat group uses three- and seven-man dinghies for seaborne operations as well as other light craft, some of which can be armed

Physical training for this elite group of soldiers is probably in line with the best any country in the world has to offer, and selection is merciless

The end product — an all-round man of steel who can make instant decisions, follow through with complex operations and keep his silence after the dust has cleared

NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers The use of a ball point pen is acceptable Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e g graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

WARNING

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

147
9/5/80
(254)
327

Soldier in solitary confinement

Mr Peter Moll (23), serving a 12-month sentence for refusing to do military service, has been put in solitary confinement for not wearing DB uniform for the sixth time since his conviction in December

A two-week sentence to solitary confinement is imposed each time Mr Moll contravenes the detention barrack regulations of wearing the punishment outfit

He has been convicted three times for failing to report for duty on the basis of what he says are his Christian principles

His case was reviewed in camera at Voortrekkerhoogte military base before two army legal men and a magistrate at the end of April, but this failed, according to the Reverend Robert Robertson convener of the South African Council of Churches' commission on violence and non violence

Mr Richard Steele, serving an 18 month sentence with Mr Moll, for the same reason, was recently moved from the Pretoria barracks to Bloemfontein

FILE

PAGE OF POSITION-LINE.

STAR
Soldiers *9/5/80*
servicing *234*
with SAP *217*

Own Correspondent

A police spokesman confirmed today that a number of national servicemen had undergone training at the Police College in Pretoria this year

Police trainees at the Police College had their passing-out parade today

Together with the national servicemen, they will now be posted to police stations around the country. They will all do normal police duties

The national servicemen will do duty with the police for two years — the same period as their national service — and will also be liable for eight camps

Earlier reports said about 400 national servicemen had undergone police training at the Police College this year

A police spokesman refused to comment on how many national servicemen had been trained as policemen, but it is believed they numbered about 150

The use of national servicemen in the police force is believed to have become necessary because of large-scale resignations

LEA

STAR
Soldier *9/5/80*
(254)
in solitary
confinement

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11/5/80

SUN

254

254

up in SA

MEMBERS of Zimbabwe's controversial and much-feared former crack army units — the Selous Scouts and the Special Air Services — are joining the South African Defence Force in large numbers.

This was established by the Sunday Times this week after it became known that many of the tough war veterans had quietly slipped out of Zimbabwe for South Africa and other countries, including Australia and New Zealand

Among those coming to South Africa are said to be Selous Scout commander, Colonel Pat Armstrong, and many Scouts and SAS men who won medals for bravery in Zimbabwe's seven-year war against the terrorist forces of Patriotic Front leaders Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo

It is understood that the specially trained foreign soldiers are likely to be used in the role they know best — as members of South Africa's tracking and counter-insurgency units fighting Swapo terrorists on the Angolan border

But there is no question of either the Selous Scouts or the SAS troops being recruited to fight as an integral unit under the command of Colonel Armstrong or any other top Rhodesian officer

Dangerous

Military observers point out that it would be dangerous for any army to recruit and use foreign soldiers as a unit and that it was not the policy of the SADF to give foreign officers immediate field command

The Selous Scouts founded in 1972, are credited with the highest kill-rate in the war which claimed 22 000 lives and left 50 000 maimed

They earned a worldwide reputation of being among the finest fighting men in any army

To white Rhodesians they were super-heroes but to terrorists infiltrating from Mo-

CRACK TROOPS

HEADING SOUTH

FOR MORE ACTION

By EUGENE HUGO

Zimbabwe and Zambia they were former Prime Minister Ian Smith's "dirty tricks" department

Terrorist leaders went so far as to claim that they were responsible for some of the atrocities blamed on Zipra and Zanla forces

The Selous Scouts were disbanded last month

All but 300 of the 1 800-strong unit were black and many of the African troops have rejoined their parent regiment, the Rhodesian African Rifles which is being integrated with terrorist forces

About half of the 350 SAS unit, which took part in most of the highly successful Rhodesian raids into Mozambique and Zambia, are said to be interested in taking up one-year contracts (with optional extensions) in the SADF including the commander Lieutenant-Colonel Garth Barrett

A Defence Force spokesman said yesterday that it was not policy to recruit any foreign

units into service for South Africa

He said the SADF recruited its members according to its existing policy and on an individual basis

Every application would be considered on its own merits and recruits would have to comply with the standards required by the SADF regarding citizenship, age and physical fitness

"It is, of course anybody's prerogative to apply and should applicants meet our standards they will be accepted" he said

A number of former Rhodesian soldiers have come to South Africa for employment in private enterprise — particularly the security business — including former Selous Scout Commander Colonel Ron Reid-Daly

New unit

Others have left the country to find employment in Australia and New Zealand

But a former SAS commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Robinson, is remaining in the new Zimbabwe army to form a para-commando unit known as the 4th Holding Unit from other SAS and Selous Scout men who are staying

Mr Mugabe is understood to have told army commander, General Peter Walls, that he is anxious to have a para-commando force in the new army

The future of the all-white Rhodesian Light Infantry, which operated as a "fire-force" taking the brunt of combat within Rhodesia, is still under discussion with the new administration

Scouts join

11/5/80

WILSON

A die in
group

accident

THE Defence Force has confirmed that four national servicemen - Lance Corporal Arthur L... 21, Rifleman William... 20, Puffer... and Rifleman... 18, and Rifleman... died as a result of a helicopter accident in the operational area.

An SADF spokesman said Cpl Naudé, Rfn Landman and Rfn Engelbrecht died instantly. Rfn Paul died on Tuesday.

Cpl Naudé was the son of Dr and Mrs D W Naudé of Mafeking, 101, Rijn Avenue, Bonteheug.

Rfn Landman was the son of Mr and Mrs W J Landman of Teengs Street, Negerhof, Klaraap.

Rfn Engelbrecht was the son of Mr and Mrs C P Engelbrecht of Plot 47, Kappaf, Hartmannsdal, and Rfn Paul, the son of Mr and Mrs J T Paul of Victoria Avenue, Vincent, B...

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This is obviously the case, therefore the production of this good can continue.

Consumer surplus = cbe
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254 377
Fund for
former
soldiers
CPM 14/5/80

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Many former National Servicemen and members of the Citizen and Commando Forces are unaware that there is a special fund to aid them

The South African Legion has an institution called the Post-War Fund, which was established to help discharged National Servicemen and part-time soldiers as well as the dependants of men who died on active service

The Post-War Fund provides "financial aid to a serviceman disabled while on service until his pension comes through" and also aids "widows or dependants — to tide them over until they are awarded a military pension"

Applications for emergency relief are also considered in cases of death caused by misadventure or natural causes, injuries resulting from an accident or any other cause occurring after discharge from the armed forces

Inquiries from qualified people can be made through local branches of the South African Legion

PEUGEOT FACTORY

Defence Force moves in

2/5/60

Fm

~~257~~ 257
~~257~~

The comings and goings of helicopter-borne army brass has been the talk of Natal'spruit for months. Now the secret's out - the Defence Force has bought the old Peugeot Citroen factory in Alberton for R4m.

An army spokesman confirms the deal and tells the *Fm* that the huge layout will be used primarily as storage space. There will be plenty of it.

The developed portion of the site alone contains some 70 000m² of covered floor space in five industrial buildings. That approaches the size of the trading area of Eastgate and, spacewise, is believed to be the biggest deal of its kind concluded in SA.

Total site area is equally impressive - 50 ha of non-contiguous land situated in both Alberton and Germiston. Defence says there is plenty of room for its needs with storage as its main goal. It has been interested in the property for at least 18 months and took an option six months ago.

The Peugeot Citroen operation moved out about a year ago when the group tied up with Sigma. Since then the buildings have been systematically stripped of the trappings of motor manufacture and are now "clean" and awaiting the arrival of the Defence Force.

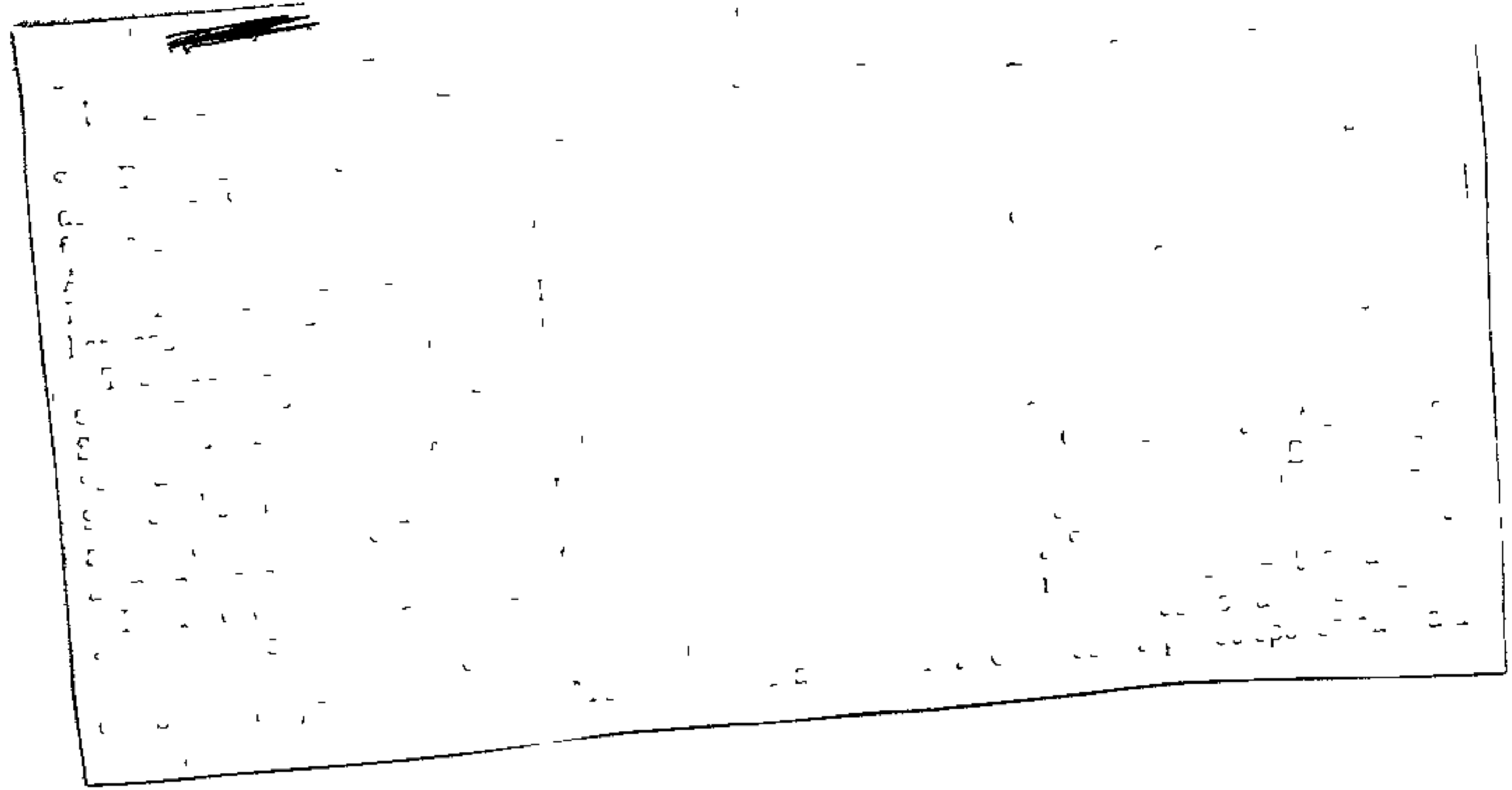
The plum deal has been clinched by John Penny (of John Penny Pty) who has held sole agency since 1978. Penny says he played a hunch a couple of years back by deciding to have an in-depth look at what was happening in the motor industry.

'The rationalisation going on at the time convinced me that things were on the move,' he says. 'It certainly paid off.'

The deal is believed to have been struck a little below original valuation, but Penny points out that it's a custom-built property with very few potential takers.

In the event, Peugeot/Citroen have probably done well to get out of it with R4m. The alternative was to sit with unproductive premises and substantial holding costs without enhancing the prospects of a better deal.

For its part, Defence has obviously struck a hard bargain and still obtained precisely what it was looking for.



A roar for the war

S-AsA 16/5/63

SUNDAY POST Reporter
THE Southern Cross Fund has been using the name of the touring British Lions rugby team to raise money for members of the South African army and police serving on the border.

The organisation is selling souvenir T-shirts of the series between the Lions and the Springboks with the proceeds going to "boys on the border".

The Southern Cross is an organisation which raises money for members of the South African Defence Force and the South African Police.

The national president of the Southern Cross, Mrs Elizabeth Albrecht, said their suppliers had not permission from the Rugby Board to print the T-shirts.

"They are selling very well at the moment and bringing in quite a lot of money for the Southern Cross," she said.

However, the chairman of the Rugby Board, Mr Danie Craven, and the board's secretary, Mr Alex Kellermann, denied any knowledge of the request.

Permission to use the name of the Lions was not sought, according to the suppliers of the T-shirts.

"We are not using the

LIONS T-SHIRTS BOOST SOLDIERS' AID FUND

crest of any of the teams. We are only using their names because those are not registered and we do not have to get permission," the spokesman said.

He added: "We saw no political connection at all. We are in business and we are not looking at it from any political point of view."

Mr Syd Miller, Lions manager, said it was the first time he had heard of the T-shirts and was not in a position to comment until he saw one of the shirts.

He added they had not been approached by any person for permission to use the Lions' motive.

Meanwhile, a pamphlet issued by the Western Province Council for Sport calling for a boycott of the Lions tour has been banned. A special Government Gazette dealing the pamphlet undesir-



The Lions' tour T-shirt.

able was published yesterday.

And, Lions manager Syd Miller has spoken out strongly on his belief that it was the right decision to bring the Lions to South Africa.

"South Africa has made changes and after all if people have worked hard

to achieve something there should be recognition for those efforts," he said.

"We know that it's not all right yet. It will take some time but it's beginning to happen."

Mr Miller said the changes since he came here in 1961 "are to me quite radical".

En dit glo ek: die die witman as volwaardige 'n swart verswelging is e verdeling gesken en aa Afrikaners ken nie meer ~~Swidxxxixkxkxkx~~ kleur b

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Verscening in Suid wat hierdie verscening Afrika ~~xxx~~ wag.... di of vrede.

Meneer Bctha, wat

SA ready for war, apartheid conference is told
S. Post
18/5/80
254

SOUTH AFRICA was portrayed as a war-ready country with an increasingly powerful "mini Pentagon" in the keynote speech at the London University's conference yesterday, on whether changes in apartheid were real or merely cosmetic

Colin Bundy of the Oxford University external studies department opened the programme by describing the changes more as a forced series of adjustments and shifts in emphasis and procedure

- These were the result of
- The crisis of national security in South Africa since the victory of the liberation movements in the former Portuguese colonies
 - The heightened internal conflict in the Republic starting with the 1973 strikes, and
 - The deepening economic crisis aggravated by the flight of capital from the country and the lack of foreign investor confidence

Scwetc, is nog bereid om en. Die groot wit vrees vir deur die wit/swart politiek. Twee jong geslag wit Suid-Wat hulle betref is ~~axkxkx~~ n faktor nie.

ister op hierdie kritieke iesers sou onderskat. Die apartheid n doodloopstraat itiewe leierskap.

tellenboes, deur kultuur- Ons moet luister na die kyk en verstaan wat in en besef dat ons nu apartheid en 'n oorlog wat uitstrek na ons swart broers permanente en onbedreigde t ons het.

atlik. Daar is n meerderheid maak. Die mense van Suid-kan nou kies tussen oorlog

einde.

Control

Before the conference split into workshop groups, Mr Bundy asked whether the National Party members who had accepted that the hatches could not be battered down indefinitely could now control the valves they had opened

The participants will also examine whether the 'struggle' in South Africa will move from the race front to becoming more of a class conflict — SUNDAY POST Correspondent

18/11/80
18/11/80
SUN
254

Former car plant bought by SADF

Sunday Times Reporter

SOUTH Africa's Defence Force has bought the huge former Peugeot/Citroen plant in Alberton for R4 million and will use it primarily for storage.

A SADF spokesman dismissed speculation that the purchase represented the start of a large new defence complex on the Reef.

The army was always in need of storage space and this was the main reason for the purchase, he said.

It is possible, although no official confirmation could be obtained, that the site will also become a minor regional centre for some East Rand units.

Own stores

Each unit generally maintains its own stores.

But guard problems are reduced if several of them use the same base.

The factory has been empty since the Peugeot/Citroen operation moved to the Sigma plant about a year ago.

The developed portion of the site alone has five industrial buildings with 70 000 sq m of covered floor space.

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RESUME,P

New move started to free POW in Angola

STAR 2/15/80 254

Staff Reporters
The Government is to make a fresh bid to gain the release of Sapper Johan van der Mescht, the South African soldier who has been held as a prisoner of war in Angola for more than two years.
This emerges from a letter written by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to Sapper van der Mescht's father.

in law, Mr W J Ford of Boksburg
In the letter Mr Botha says the young soldier's wife should expect a visit from him soon.
Mr Botha released this letter and a statement following complaints by the soldier's father that not enough was being done to secure his release.
Mr Botha said he could understand Sapper van

der Mescht's parents were anxious about their son. But he was not prepared to enter into a public debate with Mr van der Mescht.
The best interests of Sapper van der Mescht would not be served by an open discussion of the matter, but it was still a priority for the Government to have the soldier

freed as soon as possible.
Mrs Cheryl van der Mescht said from her Boksburg home today that she could not comment on Mr Botha's statement as she had recently received a letter from him.
"The letter was confidential, but I can say Mr Botha said I could expect a visit from him in connection with my husband," she said.

Mr Koos van der Mescht, Johan's father, said he would "jump for joy" at any constructive action to gain the release of his son.
"I pray every day and might for the return of my boy and nothing would please me more than direct government assistance in getting him back."

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Govt is
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working
22/5/88.
for POW,
says Pik

CAPE TOWN — South Africa had recently launched a new initiative to secure the release from Angola of Sapper Johan van der Mescht, who has been held a prisoner-of-war since 1978, according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Botha has made known the contents of a letter he wrote on May 6 to the young POW's father in law, Mr W J Ford who died last week. Mr Ford had been dealing with the Government on behalf of the Van der Mescht family.

Mr Botha released the letter following Press reports that Sapper van der Mescht's father, Mr J J van der Mescht, alleged the Government was not doing enough to secure his son's release and had treated the family shamefully.

In the letter to Mr Ford Mr Botha gave the assurance that the Government was still doing everything possible to get Sapper Van der Mescht released.

In a separate statement, Mr Botha referred to 'unfortunate statements' by Mr Van der Mescht. He said that as a parent he could sympathise with the anguish the family must be suffering but he did not intend entering into public debate.

Mr Van der Mescht should be aware of the Government's continuous efforts to secure the POW's safe return to his family and the fact that Mr Botha's door had always been open to the family — Sapa

Two SADF officers found guilty of murder

254
224
S MAR 24/5/80

Two members of the SA Defence Force, Captain J Sadie (26) and Lieutenant F R Strydom (23), who appeared on charges of murder before a general court martial, had been found guilty on four charges of murder with extenuating circumstances, Defence Headquarters announced in Pretoria yesterday.

The court martial — consisting of Mr Justice D A Melamet of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court as president and two senior SADF officers with legal qualifications, sentenced Captain Sadie to five years' imprisonment and Lieutenant Strydom to three years' imprisonment. Both were also sentenced to being cashiered.

In delivering his verdict, Mr Justice Melamet said that under the military disciplinary code one sentence could be imposed "This in any case would be the correct procedure in this instance as the death of four people occurred during one incident," he said.

Extenuating circumstances found by the court martial included: ● The area in which the crime was committed, was an area where an unconventional war had been in progress. Owing to the nature of this type of warfare, the soldiers lived under continuous tension. Each patrol ran the risk of being surprised at any moment by the enemy.

● Apart from that it was very difficult to identify the enemy; often they did not wear a uniform or carry weapons and blended in with the local population. Children and women of the local population often helped the terrorists.

● The terrorists succeeded with the help of the local population and the bushy and vast terrain to avoid the soldiers. This led to frustration and a feeling of irritation towards the local population, who were looked upon with suspicion.

The verdict and the sentence will have to be confirmed by the State President before being sent to the Review Board, which has the power to squash the verdict and the sentence or confirm them. — Sapa.

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Two (254)
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officers

guilty of
murder

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The court martial found the following extenuating circumstances:

- The area in which the crime was committed was an area where an unconventional war had been in progress. Due to the nature of this type of warfare, the soldiers lived under continuous tension. Each patrol ran the risk of being surprised at any moment by the enemy.
- Apart from that it was very difficult to identify the enemy. Often they did not wear a uniform or carry weapons and blended in with the local population. Children and women of the local population were often the helpers of the terrorists.
- The terrorists succeeded with the help of the local population and the bushy and vast terrain to avoid the soldiers. This led to frustration and a feeling of irritation towards the local population who were looked upon with suspicion.
- The soldiers were trained on the one hand to be aggressive towards the enemy and to win the goodwill of the local population. It was sometimes difficult for young officers to maintain a healthy balance between these two conflicting interests in the exercising of their discretion.

The court martial took into consideration that Capt Sadie was 26 years old and Lt Strydom 23, and that they had had impeccable careers in the SADF up to the incident.

Their seniors also spoke with the highest regard of them.

Lt Strydom, the court martial found, had acted in the execution of a command from Capt Sadie. The court martial also took into consideration that both were Permanent Force officers and that certain sentences would destroy their careers.

Mr Justice Melamet said "Murder is one of the most serious offences that can be committed."

"There are restrictions of behaviour which cannot be exceeded by an officer even in the most serious war conditions."

"Even with the circumstances as set out above taken into consideration, action of officers who take the law into their own hands can never be justified."

As the court martial had been convened by the State President, the verdict and the sentence will have to be confirmed by him before being sent to the review board.

The review board, the "appeal court" of the Defence Force, has the power to quash the verdict and sentence or confirm it.

The two officers will be kept in military confinement pending confirmation or quashing of their sentence — Sapa

Steyn report under fire

By PAT SIDLEY

SOUTH African journalists have opposed the Steyn Commission's recommendations on the reporting of police and Defence matters

A motion, proposed at the congress of the Southern African Society of Journalists' in Sandton yesterday and asking for clarification on the society's feelings on the commission, was scrapped in order to draft a resolution likely to condemn the report and its findings

Feeling at the congress, attended by journalists from most English-language newspapers in the country, was unanimous that the commission's recommendations ran contrary to journalist's commitment to

"independent journalism and the free flow of information" in a democracy

Fears were expressed that the commission, while paying lip service to Press freedom, was in fact "forcing the Press into the total national strategy"

In other motions supporting Press freedom the congress
⊙ Deplored repeated warnings and threats from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and other Cabinet Ministers against newspapers which continued to expose irregularities in the civil service.

⊙ Expressed alarm at threat by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, to restrict Press reporting of urban terrorism and called on the Government to withdraw the Police Second Amendment Bill in full,

⊙ Deplored the "increasing trend towards secrecy" in the Government and the potential this trend had for increasing the possibility for power abuse and corruption.

⊙ Asked for the repeal of all Press "muzzling" provisions, especially those contained in the Police Amendment Act, the Inquest Amendment Act, the Petroleum Products Act, the National Supplies Procurement Act, the Advocate-General Act, the Prisons Act, the Internal Security Act, the Defence Act and Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, and

⊙ Noted the "absurdity" whereby information on the Salern oil scandal was available to the rest of the world but withheld from South Africa

25/5/80 SUN TIM

Zulu impi goes on

ZULU warriors are on the march again

The measured thumping of their feet is being heard once more in northern Natal this time clad in big shiny army boots

But the war cry is the same — 'Bayete'

The formation of new all-black regional units was an-

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the warpath

Sunday Times Reporter

announced yesterday by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Mr P. W. Botha

It is one of several new measures to protect South Africa's borders

Mr Botha said black soldiers were already being trained at

Amsterdam in the Eastern Transvaal (111 Battalion consisting of Swazis) Madimbo in the Northern Transvaal (112 Battalion Vendas) Inapala near Phalaborwa in the Eastern Transvaal (113 Battalion Shangaans) and Jozini in Northern Natal (121 Battalion Zulus)

Mr Botha said planning was under way for the formation of additional units in other places in the Transvaal the Free State and the Cape

The formation of these black units would make a significant contribution to combating unemployment in the areas they were in he said

The protection of our borders is the duty of everyone living within the borders of the Republic and the strong points and bases which have been approved can only contribute to the better protection of our national borders against insurgents he said

For the Zulus creation of the black units is a chance to recapture some of their tribes' military glory

Roared

This week the Deputy Minister of Defence Mr Kobie Coetsee visited the training base of the Zulu squad

The soldiers put on an impressive display of parade ground drill

They roared the age old 'Bayete' salute and proudly slapped the magazines of their rifles

The new battalion is housed in a complex of buildings above Jozini Dam

Most of the instructors are white but this will change once the soldiers earn rank

During strenuous close-order drill, a corporal said

"Don't be fooled by the sweat. These blokes are fit they'll drill until I'm worn out"

257 05/80

These Zulu warriors may carry R1 rifles but

RIFLEMEN

IT was like the Zulu wars all over again — only this time the imps were armed with R1 rifles and kitted out in South African Defence Force uniforms.

With precision and expertise that would have done Chaka proud the Zulu elite of the SADF paraded into the public eye this week after 15 months of intense training in the hot and rugged northern KwaZulu area around Tzumi.

According to former Officer Commanding the unit Colonel Louis Heap — now senior staff officer, Operations for Natal Command—these Zulu soldiers have the potential to develop a standard that will compare favourably with the best the Army has to offer.

"These chaps are promising, and their bushcraft is a natural

By DARYL BALFOUR
Pictures: JOHN WOODROOF

ability. They're becoming an asset to the Defence Force," Col Heap enthused.

Col Heap said the thanks for turning out such good military men should go right back to Chaka, the great Zulu king who instilled a tremendous sense of discipline in the Zulus.

"That made them one of the best fighting forces ever. They were disciplined and well motivated," he said.

The Zulu unit, 121 Battalion, was formed in January last year when recruiting began at Jozini. About 100 men were recruited and sent to 21 Battalion at Lenz for a 10-week orientation course.

These men returned to Jozini on April 23 last year and have undergone intensive training since then.

In June last year a second batch of recruits started training with the third recruitment held in January this year.

At present the unit strength stands at about 300, including two Zulu instructors.

Col Heap said the Defence Force tried to get Zulu linguist instructors wherever possible — "but we can't get enough of them".

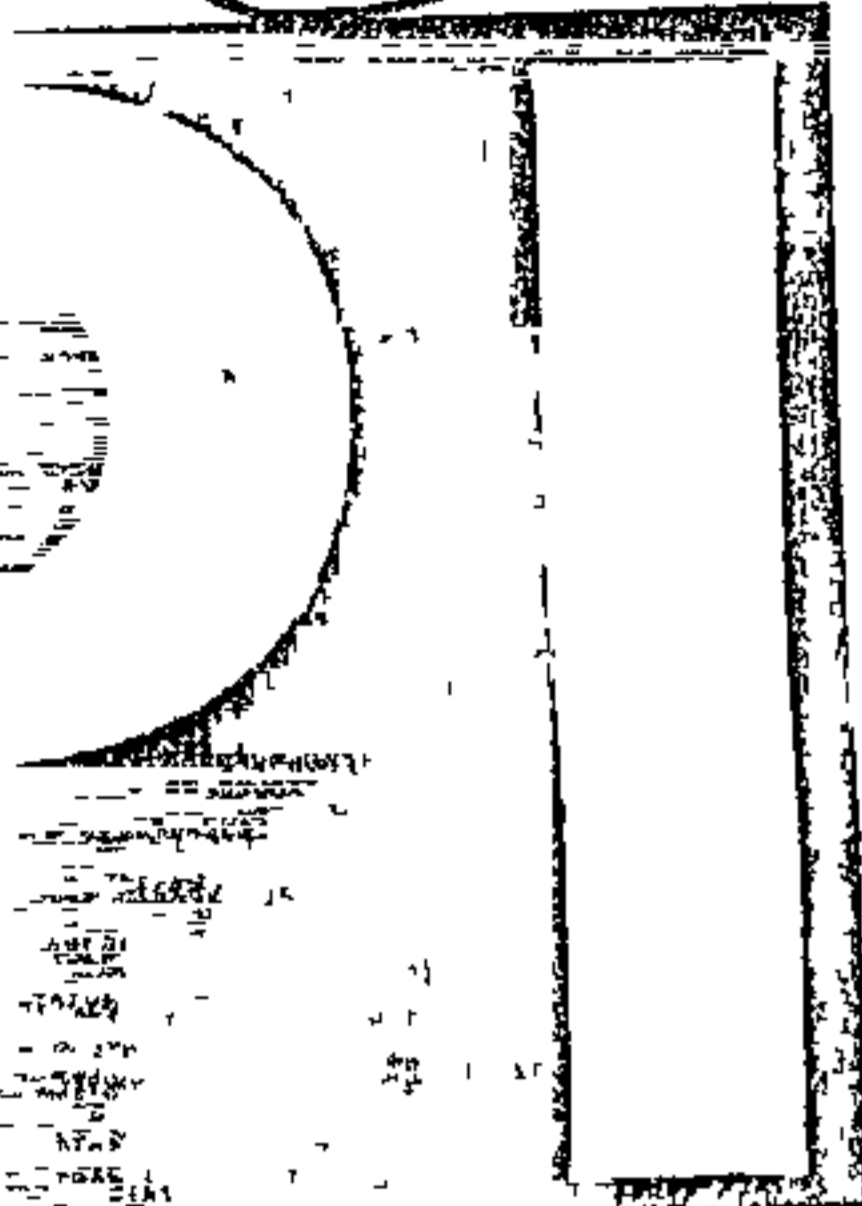
"I take my hat off to some of the young white officers we have working here. Some of them operate under tremendous strain not always understood."

The Zulu soldiers can disappear into the bush like shadows.

Riflemen Myeni, Myeni, Myeni. One of the problems encountered.

SUN TRIB
 they're as tough as their fighting ancestors

254



derstanding the Zulu culture," he said

He said the instructors were having to learn the multitude of cultural differences between black and white soldiers

Col Heap said the unit would be sent to South West Africa for border duty to gain operational experience

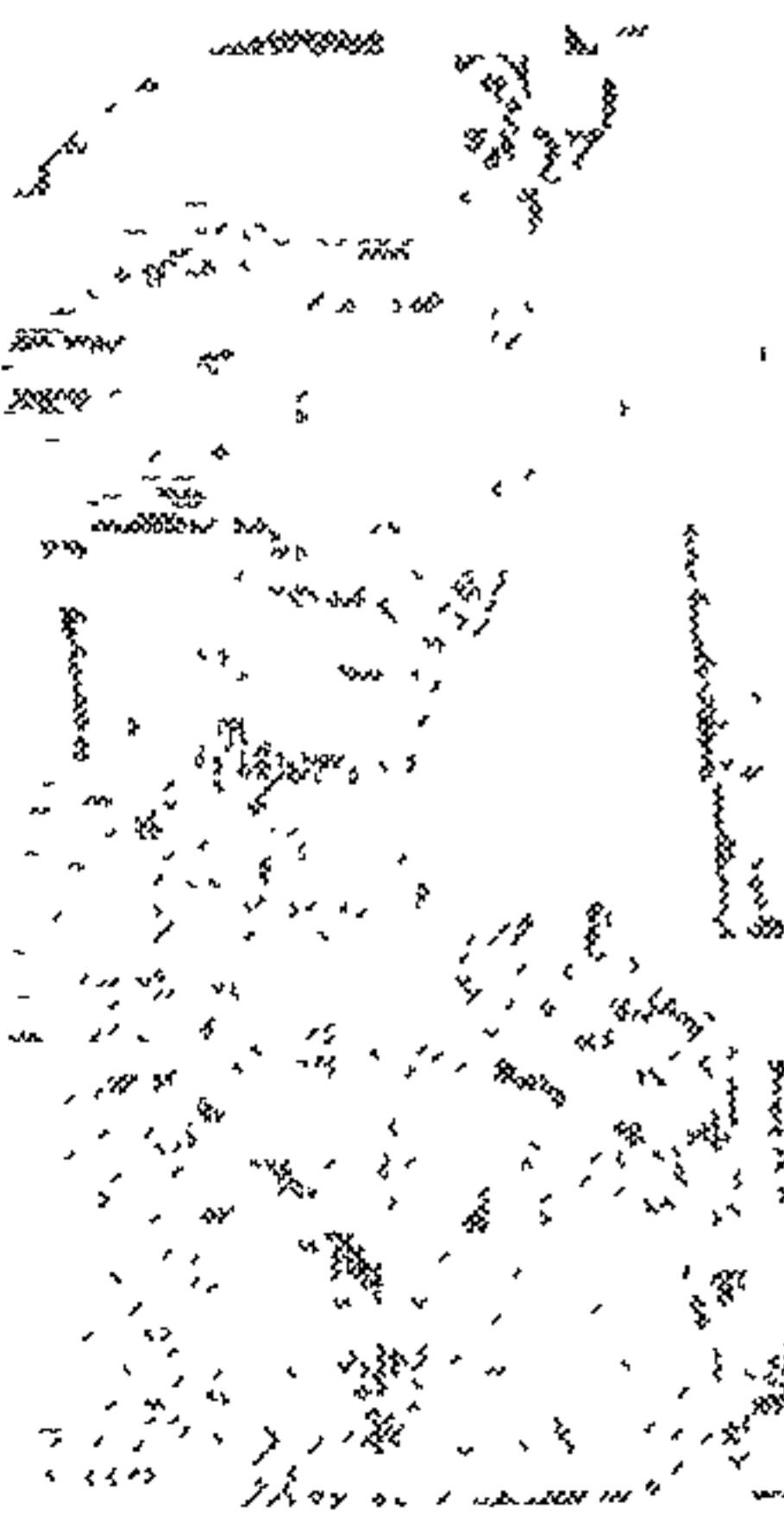
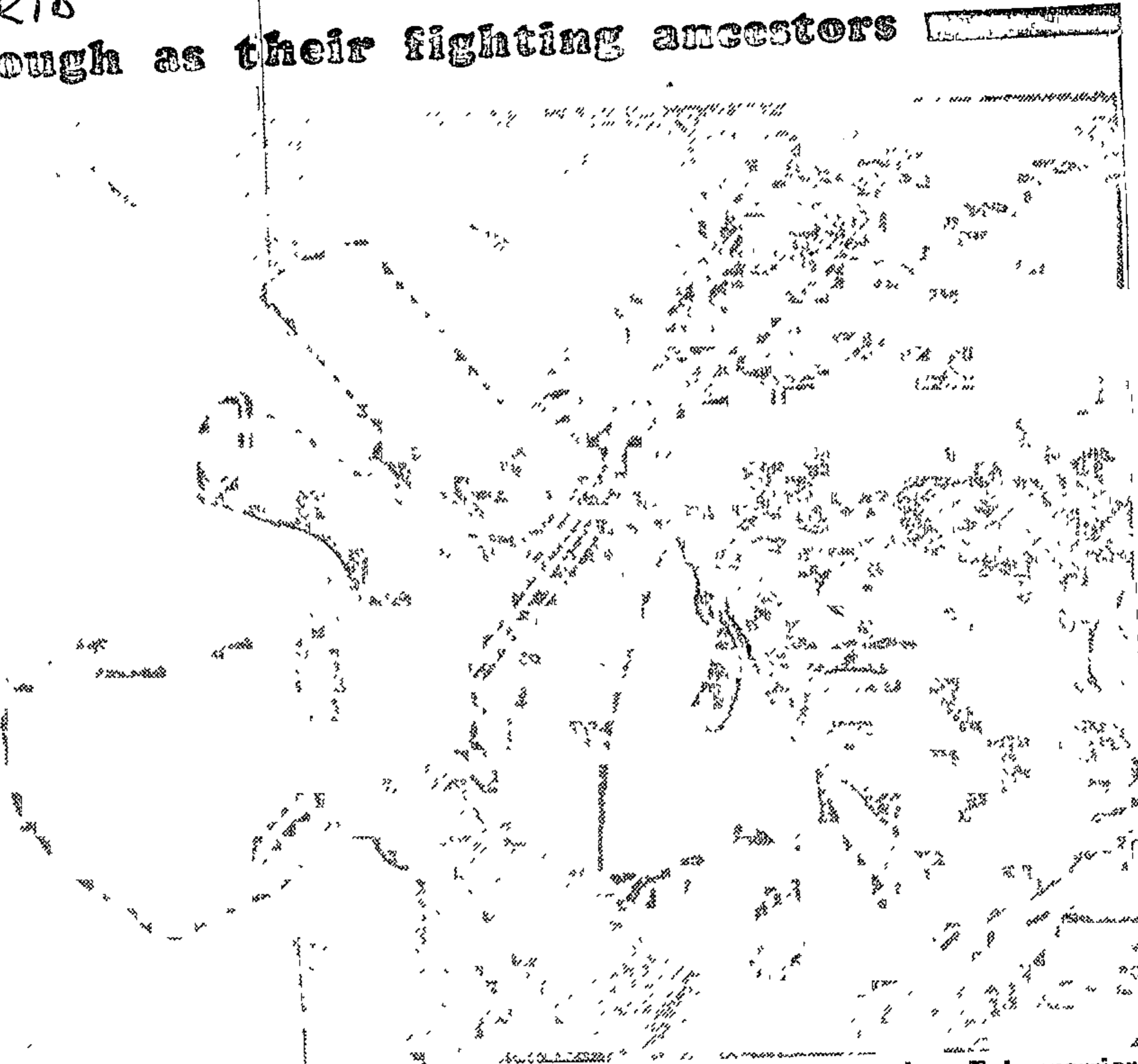
And the men themselves How do they feel about being in the army?

"We like it here The army is very good," said one

"It is a good career and we get a lot of respect from our families," said another

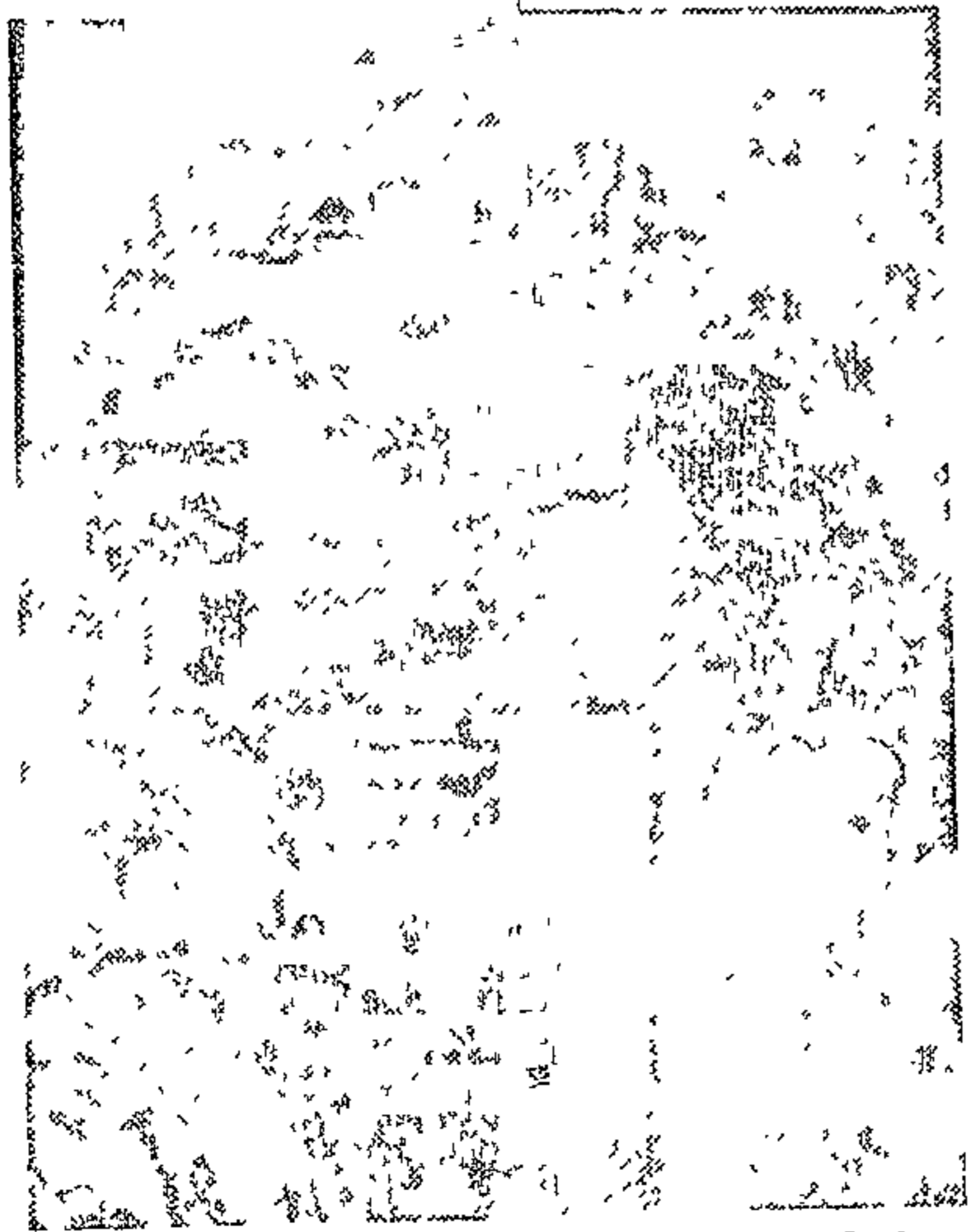
"The money is good — but we would like more of course," said a third

"And the food is too good. I never had so much food at home If I did not run and march so much I would get very fat," said another



...ered on the parade

A helmet and rifle have replaced the shield and assegai in the modern Zulu warrior.



Sweating in the midday sun, Rfn Bekathembe Ngcobo adjusts his camouflaged helmet.



121 Battalion colours — with the stealthy leopard as their emblem

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Botha's Zulu troops in training

Tribune Reporter

A MASTER plan to combat terrorism — involving the formation of black units in strategic areas — was disclosed by Prime Minister P. W. Botha yesterday.

Mr Botha, who is also Minister of Defence, said black soldiers had already started training in Natal and the Transvaal and there were plans to form similar units in the Cape and the Free State.

He also announced the formation of area and battalion headquarters to handle counter-insurgency and the creation of strong-points in strategic places throughout the Republic.

For security reasons, he said, it was not advisable to divulge more information about the strong-points and the new bases.

The use of blacks in combat roles in the Defence Force has been urged for some time by military observers, who have seen and experienced the effective-

ness of blacks in what was formerly Rhodesia, where about 80 percent of the army and security forces was black.

Mr Botha said the formation of such units would not only provide blacks with the opportunity of making an even greater contribution to their country's defence but also help ease unemployment.

"The protection of our borders is the duty of everyone living in South Africa and the strong-points and bases can only contribute to better protection of our national borders against insurgents," he said.

Black troops were being trained at Jozini in Northern Natal (121 Battalion comprising Zulu), Amsterdam in the Eastern Transvaal (111 Battalion, Swazis), Matimbó in the Northern Transvaal (112 Battalion, Vendas) and Impala in the Eastern Transvaal (113 Battalion, Shangaans).

See "Impi" — Page 12

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SUAGES
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LONDON — South African troops in helicopter gunships, armoured vehicles and with artillery support had killed more than 200 Angolans in a raid from across the South West African border on Wednesday, Angola Radio claimed yesterday.

The radio, monitored by the BBC, quoted an Angolan Defence Ministry statement which said the attack was the second by South African forces this month.

Asked to comment on the report, an SADF spokesman said in Pretoria: 'We have no comment to make as it is such obvious propagand.'

The Angolan statement said that in the first raid, on May 12, South African helicopter-borne troops occupied a commune for some hours in Cunene province about 25km from the SWA border killing 60 Angolan civilians and wounding a further 19.

A larger force, consisting of 14 helicopters, 11 armoured cars and artillery, made an attack on May 21 into Cuando Cubango province about 60km from the SWA border, it said.

The statement said Angolan troops engaged the enemy but were forced to retreat with over 200 dead and an unknown number of wounded. The casualties were both military and civilian — Sapa-Reuter.

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Bayete! The feared impi are back

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26/5/80

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — For the first time in generations the measured thumping of Zulu warriors' feet is being heard in Northern Natal

But now the feet are shod in big, brown, South African Army boots and the Zulus are carrying R1 service rifles made in the Transvaal

After generations of quiescence and relegation to humiliating non-combatant status, the descendants of the terrifying men who earned for King Chaka the name of "the Black Napoleon" are serving as soldiers of the South African Army

They are part of one of the Defence Force's newest units — 121 Battalion — which has its base high above the awesome expanse of Jozini Dam in Northern Natal

Last week soldiers of 121 Battalion marched and counter-marched, stripped and assembled their weapons and showed off their newly acquired skills to visiting VIPs, including the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee

As a grand finale a colour party marched on to the parade-ground with a banner bearing the skin of an enormous leopard, the regimental symbol

Others were away in the field, patrolling the northernmost reaches of the province's border with Mozambique and putting to use the skills they had been taught by their officers and non-commissioned officers

The existence of 121 Battalion and its soldiers, most of them locally recruited, was announced on Saturday — for the first time — by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha

He revealed that black soldiers were being trained at various bases in the Transvaal and Natal. Other training bases are being planned for the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and the Cape

Mr Botha's announcement emphasises the increasing participation of blacks in South Africa's fighting forces

Less than 20 years ago the South African Defence Force, racially speaking, was a pristine, pure white, the only exception being a coloured auxiliary labour service and some black guard units whose members were armed with knobkieries and assegars

The emergence of 121 Battalion and the other units is a natural sequel to the founding a few years ago of an inter-ethnic unit based at Lenz in the Transvaal, detachments of which had seen border service

The new battalion is housed in a complex of buildings above Jozini Dam, which was a labour compound of the Department of Water Affairs when the dam was being constructed

The small, cool rooms of the former labour compound have been whitewashed and there is a large kitchen to cater for the traditionally awesome Zulu appetite

Due to lack of accommodation the battalion has had to turn away would be recruits

At the moment most of the instructors are white although this will change as 121 Battalion soldiers start earning rank

The battalion's commander says that some time honoured passages in the SADF book have had to be amended to fit in with the customs of his soldiers

Their idea of a general salute, for example, does not end with presenting arms. They like to utter a roar of "bayete" and repeatedly slap the magazines of their rifles — just as their ancestors did to terrify enemies of the king by rattling their assegars on their ox-hide shields

By Alan Dunn,

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — As the slogan says: "Going fast won't miss the blast." But then again, travelling slowly does not help much either.

This describes the diabolical danger civilians and security forces face in the operational area of SWA/Namibia every time they get into their vehicles

The situation for motorists there is risky at all times: a recent announcement revealed there were more landmine detonations in the first quarter of this year than in any three-month period over the last two years

Making things tougher yet for people was the broadening late last year of landmine warfare to include the tarred surface of Ovambo's main road the lifeline to about 40 percent of SWA/Namibia's population

REMINDERS

Five patches of fresh tar on the Oshivelo-Oshakati road are now reminders of several victims killed and maimed when their vehicles triggered off the fury of 6.5 kg of TNT

The first mine planted on this stretch of road last November killed the

driver of a heavy truck and injured two passengers. Since then, there have been four blasts on this route, leaving five dead and five injured

In efforts to counter this unseen enemy, possibly the ugliest form of terror warfare, all pot-holes in the road have been filled and security forces are running a daily convoy between Oshivelo and Oshakati.

The surface is "swept" by teams of Sappers from the Engineer Corps before the convoys start at about 7 am each day. These measures minimise landmine risks

Official figures are not available for security reasons, but the number of landmine explosions reported is understood to be only a fraction of those planted by insurgents and successfully lifted by security forces

It is known that half of the landmines planted on the tarred road have been lifted by security forces

Sappers engaged in mine-detecting take regular breaks from their duties because of the obvious pressure in dealing with these devices which sometimes include booby-traps

FLEXIBLE

"Mines are very flexible things," said one senior security force officer, a specialist in explosives "There are all kinds of combinations one can think up in planting

Sappers tackle the unseen enemy

Terror, landmines bringing death and injury to SWA/Namibia

mines There is no end to the scope in this game

"They plant them on roads which carry heavy security force traffic. Sometimes they place

them indiscriminately on roads in areas of Ovambo where they don't have as much co-operation as they would like from the local population" he said

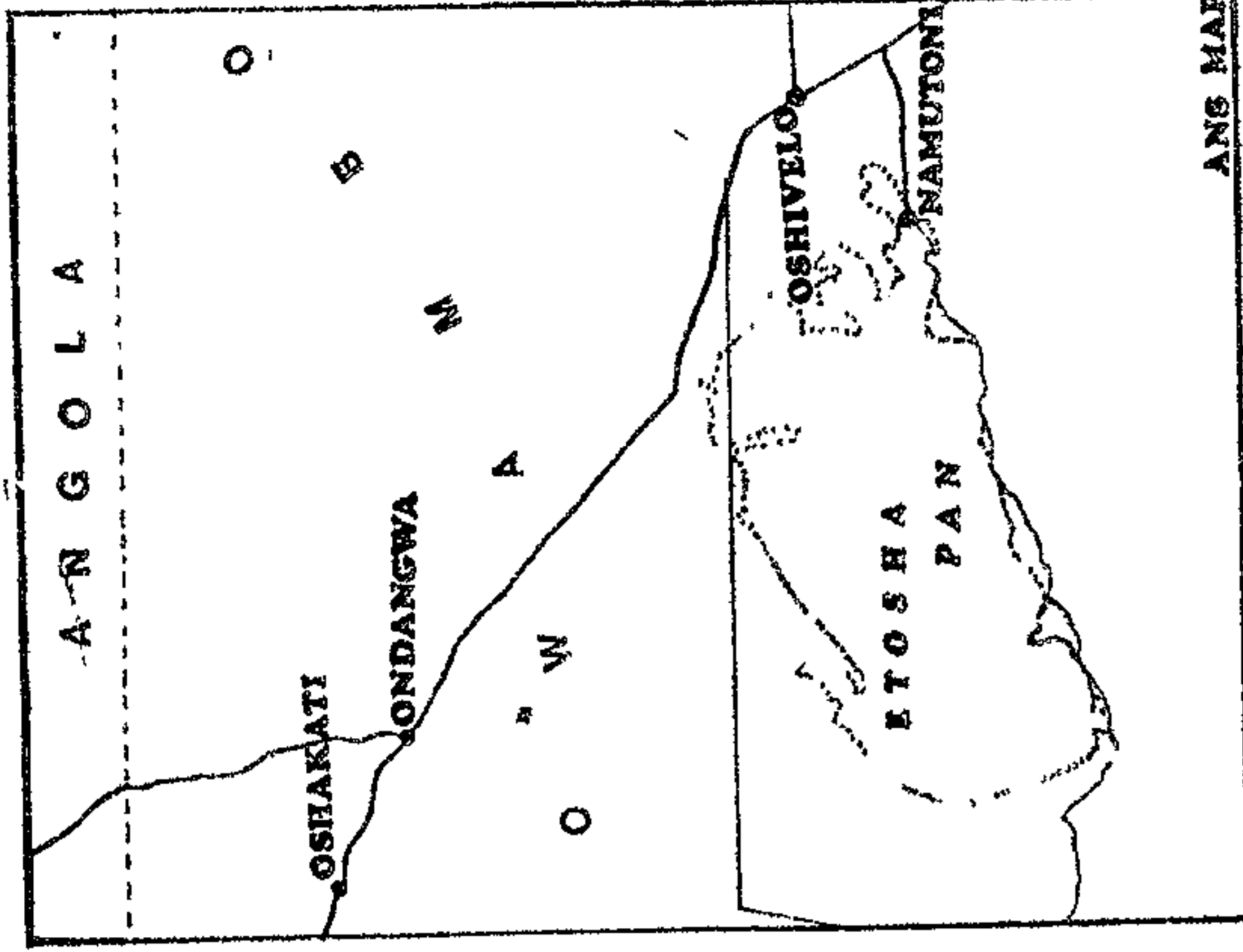
Clues found at these scenes of blasts on the main road indicate Swapo lays the mines at night by chipping out slabs of tar with hammers and chisels and burying the devices under the surface They then replace the slabs and camouflage them. Security force officers estimate the whole operation takes two or three men about 45 min-

utes

"This talk of using dustbins lids to extract discs of tar is not correct because of the chipstone just below the layer of tar... An experienced eye can spot a landmine on tar from about 20 m," said an officer.

REINFORCED

"People who have been blown up on the Oshakati-Ondangwa stretch so far were at fault because they moved before the dawn sweep was completed," he said "Some of the victims were plain irresponsible



Landmine alley: The map shows a stretch of tarred road between Oshivelo and Oshakati where many landmines have recently been detonated or found.

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vehicles are said to be among the best in the world

To beat these measures, insurgents sometimes try to boost their mines by placing 200 or 400 g blocks of TNT under the buried landmine. Security forces have lifted one mine where as much as 1 800 g of extra explosive was used to boost the blast.

Despite this, security force losses have not increased — it is the unfortunate civilians who suffer.

"On the tarred surface they use the TMA-3 known as the Cheesemine which contains 6.5 kg of explosive and needs anything from 180 kg to 32 kg of pressure to detonate it," the officer said.

Also used is the Soviet TM-57 which carries 7 kg of explosive and is capable of immobilising a tank. So far, this one has done the most damage to vehicles

TEMPTING

It seems, though, that security forces are staying a step ahead of landmine warfare. Several years ago, for instance, mine-detecting teams in the operational area used prod-ers to sweep roads step-by-step.

They covered only 3 km an hour. Now they are covering up to 8 km an hour on the gravel road of Ovambo with the aid of modern mine detectors

About 30 percent of the mines are detected visually, while many are found after tips from the local population prompted some cases by a tempting reward of R1 000 for each vehicle mine found

This year has also seen a start to landmine warfare in the Kaokoveld where five people have been killed and several injured in two blasts on the dirt roads there

(259) (107) (49) 43 IDN 27/5/80

Regional, not ethnic units, says SADF

By PATRICK LAURENCE
and CHRIS MARAIS

THE four newly-formed black battalions were "regional units" and not ethnic units, a spokesman for the Defence Force said yesterday.

But he conceded that recruits in each unit were drawn predominantly from members of a single ethnic group because they were located in regions where that ethnic group was numerically dominant.

Thus 121 Battalion, with its headquarters at Jozini in Northern Natal was predominantly Zulu because it operated in an area of Zulu ascendancy.

It has been referred to in the Press as the Zulu Battalion.

The three remaining new black battalions operated from bases situated in the areas where the Swazi, Shangaan and Venda were the dominant ethnic group. They therefore consisted largely of recruits from these ethnic groups.

But, the spokesman said, there was no policy of specifically restricting recruits to one ethnic group in any of these battalions.

A Xhosa or Basotho who happened to live in the recruiting area of say Battalion 121 and who wished to be trained as a soldier in Battalion 121 would be free to do so, he added.

The four new battalions have their training headquarters near South Africa's borders with Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe and to 'black homelands' within South Africa situated near these borders.

In the statement announcing the existence of these new battalions, the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Mr P W Botha, spoke of the need of everyone living within South Africa's borders to contribute to defence of the

country.

In a speech in the Senate in March last year, the Deputy Minister of Defence and National, H J Coetsee, anticipated a rise of insurgent activities in rural areas.

"We shall find their depredations increasing in our border areas. Their aim is to influence people and to try to win their hearts, their minds and their consciences, whether by intimidation whether by a display of force or by kidnappings.

"We must therefore expect that this will spread in the rural areas. The black people of these regions will also become a target."

Mr Coetsee then referred to the 'critical situation' of unoccupied farms and the exodus of whites from border rural areas.

He added: "The black people also have to look after themselves. They have to help us to spread a geographic presence and to maintain it. In this connection we are developing a concept of regional companies for black soldiers in the South African Defence Force. (They) also fulfil the role of a military presence, the showing of the flag, in a specific region."

The four new black battalions are all concentrated in the north-east corner of South Africa, although the north west corner is also denuded of white farmers and exposed to infiltration by insurgents operating from Botswana.

The absence of black battalions in the north-western regions may be explained by the presence in that region of the South African-trained Bophuthatswana Defence Force, which has already assisted in the interception of insurgents.

It may, however, also mean that the Defence Force rates infiltration into the south-east as a greater long term danger.

Anti call-up pamphlets: to table questions

STAIR

29/5/80

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Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Two similar versions of a pamphlet called Omkeer, encouraging avoidance of army call-up, are being circulated in South Africa

Allegations have been made that the more radical version has been distributed by the South African Government

Both versions were posted in the United States, one from Kansas City and the other from Washington DC

The pamphlet posted from Kansas City contains a letter saying that the other version — which is far more radical — was a "rewrite of Omkeer by the South African Government"

The main difference between the pamphlets is that the one purports to come from a marxist communist inspired movement while the other purports to come from a group of South African war resisters

Concern has already been expressed about the more radical of the two, which has been mailed on wide scale to the new intake of national servicemen.

The Government has already said that it is investigating how the names and addresses of the national servicemen became available

Mr Ray Swart MP (PFP, Musgrave), who

today condemned both pamphlets, has expressed concern about the matter and has tabled questions in Parliament about it

"It is strange that there should be two almost identical pamphlets, with the more radical version being mailed to national servicemen.

"In the case of the less radical, but basically equally scurrilous version, it appears to have been only posted to general addresses on a much smaller scale, and not to national servicemen directly"

ADDITIONS

The pamphlets look almost identical with a front cover of the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, holding a rifle, but there have been additions to articles in the more radical version

Also, the less radical version has a green cover. The other has been printed on cheaper, white paper

Another significant difference is on the computer print-out, addresses stuck to the envelopes

The less radical version was mailed in envelopes with the full address printed

The other has a print-out in blue ink with Republic of South Africa obviously added on another type of printer in black ink

A Defence Force spokesman declined to comment.

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'Past crimes' led to Defence Bill

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30/5/81

THE ASSEMBLY — The Defence Amendment Bill is aimed at removing an anomaly whereby the jurisdiction to try a person for murder might be terminated through a lapse of time, says the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee

Introducing the Second Reading Debate on the Bill this week, Mr Coetsee said doubt had arisen during a recent court martial on the question whether the term "court of law" in Section 103 of the Defence Act also included a military court

The amendment was aimed at removing any doubt that

might exist

Section 58 of the first schedule of the Military Discipline Code (MDC) stipulated that capital and civil offences could be brought to trial at any time after commission of the offence, while Section 59 restricted jurisdiction to try the offender to three months after he ceased to be subject to the MDC

"Certain serious offences have allegedly been committed by members of the SADF who were released from service more than three months ago and who may now consequently not be tried," Mr Coetsee said

"A suitable amendment of

Sections 58 and 59 of the MDC will therefore have to be with retrospective effect to at least December 1, 1979

"To accomplish this it is necessary to amend Section 104 (2) of the Defence Act in order to give the State President the authority to amend the MDC with retrospective effect," he said

Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said his party would make a decision on whether to support the Committee Stage of the Bill after the Deputy Minister had expressed his views on the limitation of retrospective legislation

It was also in the interest of the country to have public trials of SADF members who transgressed unless there were important strategic reasons why this should not be done

Mr Rex le Roux (NP Pretoria West) agreed that trials had to be held in public

But, he said, cross-examination could reveal evidence of strategic importance

The Bill simply sought to bring military legal process into line with the abnormal military situation at the border

The Bill was read a second time with Opposition support — Sapa

South Africa's Biggest Display of Military Power

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Timing of parades is questioned by some

The SADF is today giving its biggest public display of military muscle since South Africa became a republic — and already it is drawing fire for doing so while the country is in a state of unrest.

Shortly before 9 am today a 58-vehicle flying column made up of armoured cars, patrol fighting vehicles and mine carriers converged on the formation area in Voortrekkerhoogte on route to Skurweberg on the western side of Pretoria before leaving at 10 am to tour the city.

And in Johannesburg a massive mobile column of about 70 vehicles moved from its staging area at about 9.30 am.

Similar activity is planned in more than 10 other centres in South Africa, accompanied by massive air force flyovers using fighter aircraft, helicopters and light aircraft.

In Pretoria the flying column was expected to reach the shadow of Paul Kruger on Church Square at about 2.30 pm where the Mayor of Pretoria, Mr Fanie van Rensburg, was to take the



South Africa's military clout went on show today with convoys moving through the Golden Highway and on to Vereeniging from Doornkop Military Base near Johannesburg.

salute as an Air Force contingent of about 68 aircraft boomed overhead. Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, East London, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Pieterburg and a few Reef towns will also see a mobile column.

today. Defence Chief General Magnus Malan said in a statement yesterday that the parades were the major part of the Defence Force's contribution to the annual Republic Day festivities, culminating in a wreath-laying ceremony.

Observers near the staging areas said early today that the flying columns were "the most impressive things" they had ever seen. A professor of law at

the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Johan van der Vyver said today even if the bona fides of the Defence Force were above board the timing of such "show of force" was most unfortunate.

Whatever the main objective of the military mobile formations I think that it is most unfortunate to have such a show of force while there is unrest throughout the country. Professor van der Vyver said.

23 SA soldiers ^{STAR} 30/5/80 die in a month 14 in 'contacts' ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A total of 23 members of the security forces have died in northern SWA/Namibia this month, SWA Command announced yesterday

The second-in-command of SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said nine of the security force losses since May 4 were due to accidental causes

"Fourteen members of the security forces were killed in contacts and operations, but the other deaths were non-operational although they occurred in the operational area," he said

He said the circulation of rumours about the situation on the border with Angola was one of the "evils" security forces were trying to counter

Turning to operational-area incidents in the past week, Brigadier Bosman said another 15 insurgents had been killed by the South West African and South African defence

forces. This brings the Swapo deaths this month to 158

He noted three contacts in the past week

① On Saturday security force members in a landmine-proof vehicle pursued a group of insurgents, killing four

② Six insurgents were shot dead on Sunday when security forces attacked a kraal near the border in which they were hiding

③ Five were killed on Tuesday when a group of insurgents walked into an ambush

Commenting on the deaths of 81 Swapo members after five security force men were killed in an ambush last week, Brigadier Bosman said this action could not be linked with claims from Angola that 200 Angolans had been killed in an across-the-border raid by South African forces

He said Unita, the guerilla movement in Angola, had taken responsibility for this

Exports the next step for Armscor

THE SENATE — South Africa had reached a high degree of self-sufficiency in arms production and exports were the next step, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kohie Coetsee, said here yesterday.

He was introducing the debate on the Second Reading of the Armaments Development and Production Amendment Bill, which is designed to give the Minister of Defence the power to control the export and marketing of certain types of armaments through a permit system.

Provision is also made to protect the armaments industry from unauthorised disclosure of information on its activities. Contravention of this provision carries a maximum fine of R15 000 and/or eight years jail.

"In view of the Republic's unique position in the world, it

has become more necessary for us than for any other country, to ensure that our national strategy is not adversely affected by unco-ordinated armaments exports.

"A thoughtless marketing programme can not only sink a comprehensive marketing programme but could also damage South Africa's political ties.

"It is therefore considered essential that the control of armaments exports be centralised through a single body.

"Armscor is obviously the best qualified to do this, but will do so in close consultation with the State Departments concerned, as well as industries.

"In practice it will mean that the Minister of Defence, by publishing a notice in the Government Gazette or directing it at a specific person, will

place the export and marketing of certain types of armaments under his control.

"Within this framework, Armscor, in close collaboration with the SADF, will decide on which armaments, components and related materials can be exported without affecting the preparedness of the Defence Force."

Mr Coetsee pointed out that because of the United Nations arms embargo, South Africa was particularly vulnerable to international pressure regarding its programme for the procurement and marketing of armaments.

"The present conflict situation, of which subversion, sabotage and terror constitute important facets, has caused the armaments industry to be the main target in the struggle insofar as its personnel, plants

and means of transportation are concerned.

"In the interests of State security as well as the safety of its personnel and assets, this conspicuously sensitive area requires urgent protection against possible disclosure of its activities."

Although the reporting on and the furnishing of information regarding the armaments industry were to a degree controlled by overlapping provisions of the Official Secrets Act, it was felt that more specific provisions should be embodied in the Armaments Production and Development Act as recommended by the recent report of the Steyn Commission.

The commission had drawn attention to the danger of the unpremeditated disclosure of Armscor's activities in court

cases or other legal proceedings and recommended that a system be designed to protect Armscor's interests, as well as the rights of its contractors and sub-contractors.

"The difficult reconciliation between the security interests of the armaments industry and the rights of persons wishing to institute legal proceedings to enforce rights arising from armaments transactions, is effected by placing a prohibition on the disclosure of security information, but at the same time providing for the disclosure thereof with the consent of the Minister of Defence or someone authorised by him."

The Bill was introduced in the Senate, where the chief Opposition spokesman on defence Senator Charles Henderson (NRP) supported the measure on behalf of his party — Sapa

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LEAD

24 The Cape Times, Friday, May 30, 1980

Move towards arms exporting

THE SENATE — South Africa had already reached a high degree of self-sufficiency in arms production and exports would in future form an essential and growing component of the armaments industry, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday.

He was introducing debate on the second reading of the Armaments Development and Production Amendment Bill. The measure is designed to give the minister of Defence the power to control the export and marketing of certain types of armaments through a permit system.

Provision is also made to protect the armaments industry from unauthorized disclosure of information concerning its activities. Contraventions of this provision carry a maximum fine of R15 000 and/or eight years imprisonment.

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The bill was taken through all its stages and will now go to the Assembly for debate — Sapa

3 SADF wings
parade today

CAPE TIMES 30/5/80

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Staff Reporter

THE three wings of the South African Defence Force will stage a parade through Cape Town and the neighbouring suburbs today

The parade, organized to tie in with Republic Day, will commemorate South African soldiers who have died on the border

Consisting of 3 000 mechanized troops in 180 vehicles, the parade will be supported by 31 aircraft. The column of mechanized troops will pass through Kuil's River, Bellville, Parow, Goodwood and end in Cape Town. The parade begins at 11.45 am and is scheduled to end at 3 pm, but Brigadier S J van der Spuy, OC Western Province Command, said timings might lag to some extent because of "the large group of mechanized troops" involved

There will be a flypast at Parow and at Cape Town as the troops pass

Traffic will be controlled by the military police in conjunction with the local traffic force

Troops in the parade will be from the anti-aircraft school and three Cape Town-based gws. Mechanized transport will consist of personnel carriers mainly lorries, and gun-tractors drawing anti-aircraft and field guns

Commodore J C Ferris of the South African Navy said that of the 3 000 troops, 1 180 will be navy personnel forming two battalions and transported in 83 vehicles. The naval troops will be drawn from training units, SAS Unitie (Cape Town) and SAS Ysselstein (Simonstown)

Count me out of Zulu unit, says chief

Mercury Reporter

N. MERCURY 31/5/80

254 (127)

ULUNDI—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi said yesterday that he did not want to be identified in any way with the establishment of 121 Zulu Battalion at Jozini in northern KwaZulu

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly, he said Brig Charles Lloyd, Officer Commanding Natal Command, had wanted the KwaZulu Government to assist the Department of Defence in recruiting Zulus for the battalion

'We said as a Cabinet that we could not "touch it with a barge pole"

'I said that no black politician could go to the Zulu

people and say they had to join an army to defend an apartheid society

"They wanted to enter the schools to recruit young people at the end of last year. We refused," the chief said

Chief Buthelezi said that when 121 Bn was established, he had said he would resent any 'sabre-rattling' from Jozini because it would give President Samora Machel of Mozambique the impression that he (Chief Buthelezi) was indulging in such activity.

'I have been invited in the past to attend the Military Tattoo

'I cannot attend it because the impression will be created that I am on the side of the Army.'