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Prof replies to US
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criticism of survey

FÌ~.i. i Mercury Reporter _ \. \&/â\200\224
POLITICIANS usually respond to surveys they did'not
like by trying to discredit the methodology. N

This point was made yesterday by Prof Lawrence
Schlemmer, head of the Centre for Applied Social
Sciences at the University of Natal.

He was responding to criticism by American politi-
cians and researchers of his findings that a majority of
black South African workers were opposed to United
States companies withdrawing their investment,

Replying to criticism by a spokesman for Congress-
man Howard Berman that the poll included only un-
skilled workers, Prof Schlemmer said the survey had
included unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and higher
technical workers as well as some service workers.

The same spokesman objected to the fact that the
U S State Department had helped to fund Prof Schlem-
mer's project. - A

The analyst said in reply that planning for the survey
had started in 1879 and the study would have been
completed even if the State Department had not pro-
vided some of the money concerned. -

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Cape Times, Thursday, September 27, 1984 3

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other races

From
JOHN
BATTERSBY

LONDON. â\200\224 If President P W Botha was serious about working with coloured people and Indians he would have to consider allowing their representatives to sit on the State Security Council (SSC), an American political scientist and expert on Southern Africa has warned.

The warning is contained in a study by Dr John Seiler, visiting professor at the John F Kennedy Special Warfare Centre in Carolina.

In an address to the International Political Science Association in West Berlin last week, Dr Seiler refuted earlier findings that South Africaâ\200\231s state security system had militarized the government.

Conceding the central role of the state security council in government, Dr Seiler that the SSC remained a part of civil government.

â\200\234Most of its participants must answer either directly to political constituencies or indirectly via their obligations to various government departments,â\200\235 he said.

â\200\234These constraints, taken together with SADF loyalty to civilian government, make militarization of governance in South Africa unlike-

ly,â\200\235 Dr Seiler said.

Warning

Dealing with the effect of the new constitution on the SSC, Dr Seiler said it was inevitable that it would strengthen President Bothaâ\200\231s hand in his new post and weaken that of policy and ideological critics in the cabinet, the legislatures and in individual departments.

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Pres Botha

be privy to SSC decisions or recommendations â\200\224 raising again the question of whether Afrikaner ministers were prepared to trust them.

â\200\234If President Botha decides to keep sensitive submissions from a multiracial cabinet, the Afrikaner-dominated SSC would become even more an exclusive inner cabinet than it has been under the now-ended parliamentary system.

â\200\234If Botha is serious about working with coloured and Indians, he must consider adding officials from these two groups to the SSC secretariat.â\200\235

The study was co-authored by Professor Deon Geldenhuys, of the Rand Afrikaans University, and Professor Ken Grundy, a political scientist from the United States. .

Raid

In the paper, Dr Seiler

said that the military did not always get its way in government and cited the case of the retaliatory raid following last year's Pretoria bomb blast. ...
He said that following

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the blast the SSC had decided in favour of an immediate retaliatory raid following a request from the South African Police and against the advice of the SADF which argued for a delay to allow the gathering of better intelligence on ANC targets in Maputo.

He said another factor which limited the potential of the military to dominate was the deeply rooted Afrikaner aversion to a large standing army based on the fear that it might operate without regard to civilian government.

He said that the rationalization of security policy would continue but any liberalization was unlikely.

Dr Seiler said that in interviews conducted with government and military officials during 1983 he had noted a slight increase in the realism of official perceptions and the emergence of a new pragmatism.

â\200\234Soviet interest, capabilities and priorities in Southern Africa are acknowledged as far lower than previously argued and military intelligence has sharply downgraded

its calculation of East German numbers and

impact in Angola from an .

earlier appraisal which exaggerated both,â\200\235 he said.

Dr Seiler warned, however, that if President Botha decided to withhold sensitive submissions from a multiracial cabinet and effectively shut his newly found coloured and Indian partners out of the national security system, the SSC would become even more exclusive than it was in the former parliamentary system.

He said there were vital questions to be answered regarding the SSC and the new constitution.

â\200\234Will coloured and

- Indian legislators select-

ed by Botha for his new cabinet be also brought into the SSC, either through holding one of the portfolios, which by statute convey membership, or as co-opted members? .

â\200\234Can Botha and his Afrikaner colleagues assure themselves that such individuals can be trusted with the highly-secret and sensitive information that flows within the SSC system?

â\200\234Given the centrality of the SSC, how could Hendrickse and other coloured and Indian

politicians who took part in the ethnic legislative elections at considerable risk to their political legitimacy, acquiesce in a decision to exclude them?

Dr Seiler said that like even as cabinet members, coloured and Indian politicians would

UMTATA â\200\224 Al University of Transkei (Unitra) â\200\230students were yesterday expelled by the Minister of Education, Mr H H Bubu.

The government decision was taken because of the studentsâ\200\231 â\200\234intransigent attitudeâ\200\235 towards the authoritiesâ\200\231 efforts to persuade them to return to classes, Mr Bubu said in a statement released in Umtata,

The expulsion affected all full-time students, who would have to apply for

â\200\230 re-admittance next year.

= : ' Mr Bubu said he hoped the action would end the unrest, which has disrupted classes on the campus since early this year.

Part-time students, Mr Bubu said, would be able to continue classes on the campus.

Laying the blame of the campus disturbances on the various lecturers, who have now been de-â\200\230ported by the authorities, Mr Bubu said assistance was given by certain â\200\234ringleadersâ\200\235 among the students,

RÃ@gretted :

~ He described the studentsâ\200\231 action as â\200\234extremely incorrigibleâ\200\235 and said it was deeply regretted by his government. Mr Bubu would not comment on the 248 men students. detained during campus unrest a month AGO. i S The case of the students was ' yesterday again postponed, to October 23. All of them have been released on R50 bail-

|_each. â\200\224 Sapa:-

The Star Thursday September 27 1984 -

The President must

cut his bonds -

It is not difficult to see why, '

as executive President, Mr

P W Botha is keen to keep his -

position as leader of the National Party. He is, after all, the ruling party's effective leader. Tomorrow he starts off his seventh year in that partic-

ular office. Yet in an ideal society, which Mr Botha con-

stantly reminds us we do not

inhabit, it would be better to

have a broader-based President owing allegiance to all his subjects, instead of one pandering only to Nationalists.

What is more difficult to un-

derstand and even more difficult to condone is his hanging on to the position of Cape lead-

er of the National Party. Because of the provisions. 'of the

new constitution, Mr Botha has

had to jettison his parliamentary

constituency of George. And wily old political fox that

he is, he knows a politician - he is no longer restricted by

the narrow parameters of old

must retain a constituency to

stay in power. It is a pity he

sees the need to retain his Cape constituency instead of

accepting the broader power-

base of the National Party as a whole. - %

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He is the very man \who is
pleading for consensus in poli-
tics and for a move away from

- strict party political lines.

Why then does he insist on
guarding the Cape? Is he
afraid of Mr Chris Heunis, his
natural successor to the Cape
leadership? Or does he feel his

-Cape Nationalists need to be
spoonfed the new deal, for they
-have already shown a reluc-
tance to accept blacks as citi-
zens equal to those designated
- coloured in the Western Cape.

Only a 40-minute address to
the Cape congress by Mr
Botha managed to get the in-
sufferable coloured labour
preference policy scrapped
without open dissent.

We believe Mr Botha is
doing himself, his new deal
and his country no good by
continuing to cling to the Cape
leadership. It is time to show

party loyalty; to show he is

prepared to make the Presi-
~ dency a thing which will build

bridges instead of retaining

~walls between sections of the
- community.