

SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIER



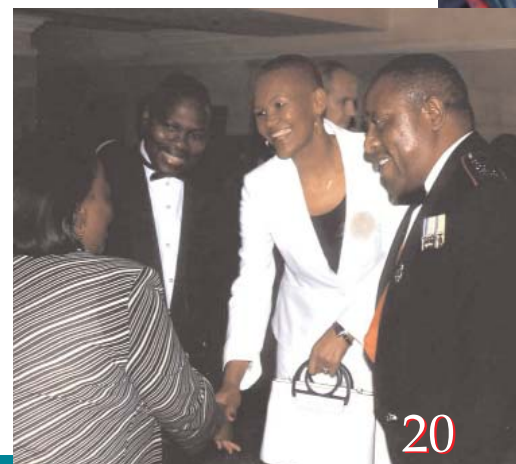
**We bid farewell
to the General**



SA SOLDIER

The official monthly magazine of the SA Department of Defence

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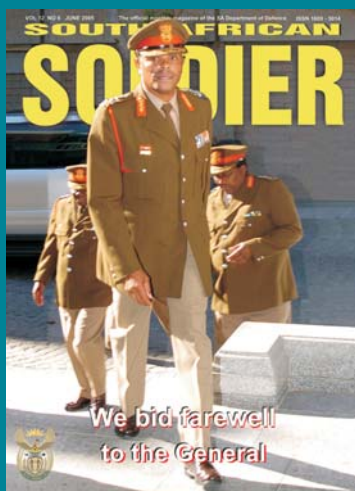
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FRONT COVER: We bid farewell to a determined leader with a clear vision. Please read more about General Sipiwe Nyanda, the outgoing Chief of the SANDF, on pages 14 and 15. (Photo: F Sgt David Nomtshongwana)

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visit our website at: www.mil.za/magazines/sasoldier

From the Editor's desk

We are already halfway through the year, and what better time to reflect on what SA SOLDIER has accomplished and where it is heading for the remainder of 2005.

Good news - according to the latest survey conducted in August/September 2004 by the Centre for Effect Analysis of the Defence Inspectorate, among the members of the Department of Defence the readership of our magazine has increased from 71,1 percent in 2003 to 78,6 percent in 2004. Another finding is that the percentage of respondents who read every issue/most issues of SA SOLDIER has increased from 47,9 percent in 2003 to 70,6 percent in 2004. The number of respondents who rarely/never read our magazine declined from 21,2 percent in 2003 to 11,1 percent in 2004.

As we mentioned in the last few editions of SA SOLDIER we shall gradually improve our magazine for you, our readers. This will range from the look and feel of our magazine to the use of all our official languages.

The coming August edition will again be a special edition on our women in defence. Thank you once again for all your contributions to last year's women's edition. We hope you will contribute as heartily as you did last year to this year's August edition. Please keep in mind that your contributions must reach SA SOLDIER by no later than 20 June 2005.

In this edition please read more about our Minister of Defence who is in the process of signing defence co-operation agreements around Africa.

We at SA SOLDIER bid farewell to our outgoing Chief of the SANDF, General Siphwe Nyanda. He has successfully positioned the National Defence Force to face the challenges of the future. We thank you for your support and salute you.

Enjoy reading our mid-year issue!

Nelda Pienaar
Editor 

Ho tswa ho Moqolotsi

Ese e le mahareng a selemo jwale, mme ke nako e ntle ya ho ikgopotsa ka tseo SA Soldier e se fihlletseng, le hore e lebile kae nakong ena e setseng ya selemo sa 2005.

Ditaba tse molemo - Ho ya ka phuputso e entsweng ka Phato/Lwetse ke Centre for Effect Analysis, Defence Inspectorate, le maloko a Lefapha la Tshireletso, babadi ba makasini ya rona ba eketsehile ho tloha ho peresente tse 71,1 ka 2003 ho ya ho peresente tse 78,6 ka 2004. Sephetso se seng ebile hore peresente tsa ba arabileng ba balang kgatiso e nngwe le e nngwe kapa tse ngata tsa SA Soldier, di eketsehile ho tloha peresenteng tse 47,9 ka 2003 ho ya ho 70,6 ka 2004. Palo ya ba arabileng ba tshohaneng ba badile kapa bao ho hang ba sa baleng makasini, e theohile ho tswa ho peresente tse 21,2 ka 2003 ho ya ho peresente tse 11,1 ka 2004.

Jwale kaha re se re ile ra le bolella dikgatisong tse mmalwa tse fetileng tsa SA Soldier, re tla dula re tswelletse ho ntlafatsa makasini ya rona bitsong la lona babadi ba rona. Hona ho tla kenyelletsa boleng le ho shebahala ha makasini ya rona ho ya ho tshebediso ya maleme a semmuso.

Kgatiso e latelang ya Phato, e tla ba hape kgatiso e ikgethileng mabapi le ba rona basadi kahara tshireletso. Re le leboha hape mabapi le dinehelo tsa lona ho kgatiso ya selemo se fetileng mabapi le basadi. Re tshepa hore le tla tshehetsa ka yona tsela eo kgatiso ya Phato ya selemo sena. Hopolang hle hore tshehetsa ya lona e loketse ho finyella ho SA Soldier pele ho 20 Phupjane 2005.

Kgatisong ena, balang haholo ka Letona la la rona la Tshireletso, le saenang ditumellano tsa tshebedisano-mmoho ho phatlalla le Afrika.

Rona kwano SA Soldier re re tsela tshweu ho Hloho ya SANDF, General Siphwe Nyanda. O bopile Lebotho la Tshireletso la Naha ka bokgabane, ho ikemela diphephetso tsa kamoso. Re lebohela tshehetsa ya lona, mme re le rolela kgaebana.

Balang kgatiso ya rona ya mahareng a selemo hamonate!

Nelda Pienaar
Moqolotsi 

Deputy Minister in the Great Lakes region

In the previous edition of SA SOLDIER we covered the recent visit of the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Mluleki George, to the Great Lakes region. In this edition the Editor of SA SOLDIER interviews Mr George about the trip.

Ed: This was your first visit as Deputy Minister of Defence to our operations in the Great Lakes region. What was the purpose of your visit?

DM: This trip was a fact-finding mission and an extension of my ongoing visits to bases and operations inside and outside the country. The aim was to familiarise myself with the reality of the conditions and investigate certain issues relating to SANDF troops, procedures and our performance as a Department. My main objective at the outset was to praise the commanders and troops for their good work and assure them of the support of the Minister and Government as a whole. In general, I also wanted to ascertain what the Ministry could do about any priority, especially as it related to the logistics and morale of the troops. All of this has immense political implications for South Africa and her reputation, as well as the concept of peacekeeping in Africa. I also had a very strong message about our intolerance of any form of indiscipline by our troops.

Ed: The SANDF does not have troops in Rwanda. Why was it important to go there?

DM: The South African Ambassador to Rwanda describes Rwanda as the "epicentre of the Great Lakes" region. Rwanda has a history that speaks volumes about the volatility of the region and the consequences of failure of diplomacy and multilateralism. Rwanda has recovered and now has a huge influence in the region. It was a logical place to get the necessary political insight for the rest of the visit.

Ed: In the previous edition of SA SOLDIER you mentioned what a profound effect the Rwanda genocide sites and museums had on you. What aspect of Rwanda's recent history do you find most instructive for any country involved in peacekeeping?

DM: My indirect experience of the events of 1994 convinced me more than ever before that we (South Africa) are doing the right thing by focussing on peacekeeping. It is now critically important that through the UN, AU and other participating countries in peacekeeping and diplomacy in the region we all succeed in exorcising the ghosts of the past to give the region a chance for lasting peace and stability.

Ed: The second leg of your trip was to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). What was your impression of our operations there?

DM: I visited the UN Headquarters (MONUC) in Kinshasa for a military and political briefing on the situation in the DRC. The MONUC officials were full of praise for our troops, but also concerned that their investigations of the relatively isolated incidents of alleged indiscipline by our troops might compromise our solid reputation. My visit to bases in Kinshasa, Goma and Kindu revealed a generally high morale with a clear sense of mission and accomplishment. This in spite of the general feeling that South Africans were being targeted and victimised through allegations.

Ed: Is there any truth to the media allegations of sexual misconduct and human rights abuses by our troops in the DRC?

DM: This issue has not really progressed beyond a "media allegation". I informed MONUC that we were most uncomfortable that there seemed to be an endless stream of well-publicised UN investigations implicating countries such as South Africa, whereas to date the DOD has yet to receive an official UN report on any of these allegations. On the other hand, apart from professionalism, I found our troops were very committed to their cause and supportive of the local people in the operational areas. I was quite surprised to see that they had even started, and were supporting, orphanages and schools in the local communities. Many of our troops use their personal allowances to pay school fees for children in the DRC.

Ed: What are the current political issues in the DRC?

DM: The volatile situation in the

eastern DRC where fighting between peacekeeping troops and militia has taken place is one major concern. The main, and related issue, however, is how the UN peacekeeping contributing countries and the diplomatic drive ensure the necessary conditions to hold a peaceful democratic election this year. The key to this, however, will be the success of the integration of the DRC armed forces.

Ed: Your final stop was Burundi. Is there any difference from the DRC?

DM: Like Rwanda, Burundi also has a brutal legacy of genocide and, like the DRC, is on the verge of elections. In my opinion though, Burundi has far fewer obstacles to confront. In Burundi we are focussing a lot on supporting and securing the demobilisation centres for former combatants, supporting internal security (eg patrolling the lake) and supporting the efforts to prepare for the forthcoming elections.


Ed: What is the impression of our troops in Burundi?

DM: Extremely favourable. At a briefing at the UN (ONUB) Force Headquarters in Bujumbura, for example, the other force commanders described SANDF troops as "professional soldiers who never shirk a challenge and always emerge successful". Many people in Burundi, from the political to the grassroots level, attribute the current relative peace and stability to a significant extent to the presence of SANDF troops and the diplomatic intervention of the South African Government.

Ed: What were the main concerns of our troops in the DRC and Burundi?


DM: I cannot speak for all the troops, but two themes were very dominant: clarity about allowances and the need to be able to communicate with their families more often.

Ed: How would you summarise your visit?


DM: Very enlightening. We in South Africa should all be very proud and supportive of our men and women in the operational area. 

Winning letter


In the blood

In 1998 I joined the SA Army and realised that my dream to become a soldier had come true. But when our Basic Training commenced we were told that we joining the Part-time Force, the so-called Commando. Most of the intake's morale dropped because everyone thought we were joining the Full-time Force. When we finished our Basic Training some of our intake never returned for operations or courses. They went to look for better jobs, but some others and I stayed behind because soldiering was in our blood. We continue to serve our community. We recaptured stolen cattle and vehicles and protected our community with dignity and honour. Some of our intake who left, got better jobs and bought houses, cars and even got married and tried to convince us to leave the commando, but we said no because it was in our blood. Today I am counting more than eight years and I am still serving proudly. I believe that God will answer my prayers and that I will have all what I want, no matter what. I am still in the commando and soldiering is still in my blood - Rfn K. Maxamba, Butterworth. 

Email from the DRC


I thank you so much for all the effort you put into promoting women in SA SOLDIER. I ask all South African women to contribute to the freedom of all women in Africa - Pacheli Ndunda, email from the DRC. 

R200-00 prize for the best letter

SA SOLDIER welcomes letters to the Editor. Short letters are more likely to be published, and all letters may be edited for reasons of style, accuracy or space limitations. Letters should preferably be typewritten and double-spaced. All letters must include the writer's full name, address and home telephone number. The volume of letters we receive makes individual acknowledgement impossible. **Please send your letters to: The Editor, SA SOLDIER Letters, Private Bag X158, Pretoria, 0001. Letters may also be faxed to (012) 355-6399 or sent via email to sasoldier@mil.za.** We would like to hear your comments or ideas, particularly about matters affecting members of the Department of Defence. Regrettably, anonymous letters cannot be answered officially or published - Editor. 

Greetings from prison

I greet you all in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. At heart I am still a member of the SANDF, although I am at present in the Rooigrond Prison. All members of the SANDF: keep up the good work, and help to keep me updated about what is happening within the DOD. I want to tell you that you do good work for me. I love this organisation very much and I am

ready to come back and serve my country again. Prison will never change my discipline or my aim to serve my country. I want to ask God to bless all members who are deployed in Burundi. What makes me happy is to see my fellow soldiers who I know. May God bless you until I meet you outside. I love all the members of the DOD - L.J. Kraai, Mmabatho. 

Defence Oyama karate

The Defence Oyama karate apologises for the cancellation of its annual tournament last year. This year's tournament will be held at the Lords Grounds Military Base at Old Fort Road in Durban on 20 August 2005.

All karatekas are invited to participate in the following divisions as appli-

cable: Males: under 65kg, under 75kg and open, as well as Females: under 65kg and open.

Enquiries to be addressed to Capt A.S.B. Linda at tel no: (031) 369 1078 or cell no: 072 154 8919.

Invitations will be sent to members who are interested. 

Am I not an African?

When completing any kind of application whether one is attending a course, applying for an ID book or driver's license, you are requested to indicate whether you are an African, White, Coloured or Asian. I ask you the question: are only black people Africans?

Upon reading the article: "First African appointed as the Chief of Navy" I decided that enough was enough. I took a couple of dictionaries and started investigating the true meaning of "African".

The Pharos, Little Dictionary, by Jan Kromhout, B.Com, FCIS, M.A, D.Litt, thirteenth edition translates as follows: African - *Afrikaan* (person of Africa).

The Collins English Dictionary, the complete and unabridged version,


translates as follows: African - denoting or relating to Africa or any of its peoples, languages, nations, etc... a native, inhabitant or citizen of any of the countries of Africa. A member or descendant of any of the peoples of Africa.

The Bilingual Dictionary published by Tafelberg publishers also refers to an African as a person from Africa, meaning born in Africa.

My ID book indicates that I am a South African citizen, a "Suid-Afrikaner". Being an African has got nothing to do with the colour of your skin, but rather with where you are born. This rainbow nation of ours does not consist of Africans, Whites, Coloureds and Asians, but rather of Black, White, Coloured and Asian Africans.

A person born in America is known as an American (*Amerikaner*). A person born in Australia is an Australian (*Australiër*). A person born in Africa is an African, irrespective of his or her colour or descent.

African or "Afrikaner" refers to a person from Africa and cannot be claimed by anybody as his own.

I am a WHITE AFRICAN and proud of it - Capt G.S. Strydom, Pretoria. 

A great day

On 29 November 2004 we were told that we had to congregate in the hall at 14 SAI Bn for the Officer Commanding's communication period at 13:30. All companies were present, including the HQ company. The hall was full of people and every rank was present. Our Officer Commanding was Lt Col Topsy Kupiso. After her speech, she asked if anyone had any questions.

In her speech she pointed out that the year was ending and she accepted that there were ups and downs, but the most important thing was that positive factors outweighed negative factors and she encouraged us to keep it up. She also encouraged us to report

criminal activities and isolate criminals.


She also presented commendation certificates to members who had excelled during the year. I know how to behave as a professional soldier and as a gentleman and to be loyal at all times. I even arrested violent thugs when they broke into and stole from the kitchen in 1998 and 2000 - something that I did not expect was noticed.

But then during the Officer Commanding's communication period my name was called, which I never expected. I was forced to stand up and approach Lt Col Kupiso. I halted in front of her, saluted her, took two

paces, and was given a commendation certificate. I shook hands with Lt Col Kupiso. (Remember, I was panic-stricken and afraid.)

It was the first time I had shaken hands with such a great person, the Colonel. I recorded that date - 29 November 2004 - in my diary as one of the most important days in my life. I was glad that nobody had noticed how nervous I was on this "great day".

Maybe this thing can happen even to you one day. Keep up doing good work.

Let us try to put our bait into the river; one day we will catch a fish - Rfn S. Nqumama, 14 SAI Bn. 

I became a soldier

Now I understand why I became a soldier. At first it was a wish, but now it is no longer that: it has become a blessing and it is a must-do factor. Defending your country is no joke as I look back from where I started, not to mention training.

It was like hell and I would not dream of doing it again. What I gained there will never vanish, but I do not wish my experiences on other persons who have not undergone training. It was the greatest although the most difficult of experience that I have ever encountered in my life.

I remember the combat dress I wore, eg the "browns" (old "cammo" uniform). Pictures will remind me of it. I am proud of being a soldier, proud of maintaining peace and stability in my country. People are enjoying the environment because of my involvement in their lives. I also made a promise to myself that I would die for my country and I am also willing to go anywhere (even worldwide) just to do my job as a soldier.


The job will not be finished until I die for my country. Dying while still in the SANDF will be a job well done.

What I like most as a soldier is that once one is fit one is always fit. Missions and tasks I always enjoy. I feel discontented if I am not given a task or command, for example being tasked to do "chicken parade", which I

enjoy most. Drill parade is a healthy addiction that helps keep me a "G1K1" and free of common illnesses. There is no such thing in "civvy" street.

The SA Army Combat Battle School is a school of tolerance where one becomes a mature person. My life will not be worth much if I am chased away from the SANDF. My future lies in the SANDF.

The Code of Conduct is my daily bread and I understand it as well as I understand my "cammo" uniform. Last but not least, the SA Army taught me the four letters of the word Free: Facing the problems; Recounting the incident; Experiencing

feelings; and Establishing responsibilities. Why not you also? For the sake of your country. South Africa your home, my home till death - Cpl J.F. Mchunu, 121 SAI Bn, Mtubatuba. 

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Is deployment a moneymaking business?

I feel so embarrassed and ashamed of being an SANDF member when reports are received about the behaviour of some of the SANDF members in the countries where we as a National Defence Force are deployed as peacekeepers.

The behaviour that I am referring to is contained in reports that we read in our daily newspapers, for example ill-discipline that leads to a lack of unity and disregard for law and order among our own ranks.


We as a nation involved in peacekeeping efforts in other countries, are continuously in the spotlight and we are able to meet our obligations to

these countries, and when things like this happen it does not reflect a good image to the world. All deployment on peacekeeping efforts is voluntary, and therefore there is no excuse for bad behaviour and lack of self-control or self-discipline. All members are aware of this and therefore should consider the implications of deployment on their family, as well as on their personal environment.

My question is whether SANDF personnel going on deployment are merely doing it to obtain extra money for their pockets or are they deploying out of a sense of loyalty and dedication to seeing peace be established on

our continent? All members deploying should consider this question thoroughly before deploying.

Additionally, it is very important to ensure that members of the SANDF who are about to deploy are completely satisfied in their own hearts of their military careers in terms of courses and service contracts.

For those members of the SANDF on deployment who carry the SANDF name high I would like to say well done and keep up the good work and discipline and take care of yourself until you get back to South Africa - Sgt S. Manyisana, 2 Signal Regiment, Doornpoort. 

2 Military Hospital is like family

We just want to thank the staff of 2 Military Hospital for their service. They were more than medical professionals - they were like family.


When I got there on 8 March 2005 they were waiting for my daughter, Xena, and me.

I personally want to thank Dr Hiemstra, Dr Walleli, Dr Kotze, Sisters Warren and Nel and Capt Gates (the dietitian) and all the staff that stood by me to save my daughter's life, because that is exactly what they did.

I will not forget the day when we

left the hospital, when the staff who stood by us cried as we said our good-byes.

The Meyers family would like to say that there is no other hospital, which we know of, that has done what you did for us.

All we would like to say is that we hope and pray that 1 Military Hospital can learn from this experience. Try to be like a family because that is what 2 Military Hospital is like. Thanking you again - Edward, Charmaine, Codi and specially, Xena, Pretoria. 



Codi with his sister, Xena.

Follow the proper channels

There have been isolated cases of ill-treatment of soldiers. The SANDF is a very big organisation, which means that control is sometimes difficult. Therefore open-heartedness is welcomed concerning any problem. Soldiers with complaints (grievances) and problems should at all times follow the grievance procedures as explained to them.


The DOD has a great number of rules and regulations for complaints and problems. All members are expected to obey these regulations. Soldiers may hear from time to time that they have no rights, only privileges. This is completely wrong, because all soldiers have definite

rights, which are stipulated in the Defence Act and internal regulations. One most important right of which soldiers may avail themselves is the system of wrongs.

Written complaints must be addressed to one's supervisor or instructor who, if he is unable to settle the grievances himself, will pass them on to the next most senior person. Thus it will continue until the grievance reaches a level where it can be resolved - the highest authority in this regard being our President. According to the Defence Act the DOD/SANDF will not tolerate any leader who displays sadistic tendencies.

How the complaints and problems

are dealt with is a further indication of the attitude of the SANDF in this respect. Most leaders realise the importance of our soldiers and are willing to resolve their grievances. However, there are those leaders who do not resolve the grievances of their soldiers. It is against such people that soldiers must be protected and against whom steps will be taken in terms of the Defence Act.

All soldiers: do not delay - start today. You have a key role to play and have a right to first-hand information about what awaits you, your duties, responsibilities and the opportunities open to you - Rfn T.L. Molekudi, Potchefstroom. 



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African Defence Systems Advert

**(Repeat May 05 advert)
page 47 - now page 5**


Signing of AirBus deal

By Lebohlang Letaoana
 Photo: F Sgt David
 Nomtshongwana

Our Minister of Defence, Mr Mosiuoa Lekota, signed a deal with the European aircraft manufacturer, AirBus Military, to purchase eight military transport aircraft.

The deal was signed at the Union Buildings in Pretoria on 28 April 2005.

Mr Lekota said he was very excited that the deal had reached this stage.

It was important for South Africa to make this acquisition. "We are looking forward to a very long and fruitful relationship on this project," said Minister Lekota. 



Mr Mosiuoa Lekota, our Minister of Defence, holding a scale model of an A400M aircraft, while Mr Erik Buschmann, the Chief Financial Officer AirBus Military, looks on.

South Africa and Germany exchange ideas

By Lt Col A-L. Human,
 SO1 Europe (DFR)
 Photo: F Sgt Amelda Strydom

The ninth annual Republic of South Africa-Federal Republic of Germany Defence Committee Meeting was held on 19 April 2005 in Pretoria. The meeting was opened by the South African Co-Chairperson, Maj Gen O.A. Schür, who made reference to the significance of the ninth successive Defence Committee Meeting between South Africa and Germany.


The German Co-Chairperson, Brig Gen K. Müllner, reciprocated by stating that the meeting was proof of the developing bilateral defence relationship between South Africa and Germany as part of the overall Binational Commission. He went on to say that despite the geographical location of the two countries bilateral co-operation was very close and allowed for the exchange of ideas and information.

Both parties stated that substantial progress had been made since the previous Defence Committee meeting in Berlin, and specifically highlighted progress with the Corvette and Submarine Programmes. During the meeting various aspects of mutual

importance were presented and discussed, and the proposed Republic of South Africa-Federal Republic of Germany Annual Co-operation Plan for 2005 was accepted.

In closing, Maj Gen Schür mentioned that important lessons could be learnt from the European Security Architecture, especially in the area of interoperability and mobility. Maj Gen Schür thanked the German delegation for the proposals made during the meeting and stated that the opportuni-

ties offered to the RSA DOD by the German MOD would be investigated and exploited as far as possible.

Brig Gen Müllner expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the dialogue and stated that the SADC Regional Security and the African Union Security Architecture are important aspects to discuss. Brig Gen Müllner concluded by calling for the expansion of military-to-military co-operation and the exploiting of new opportunities that might arise. 



Brig Gen K. Müllner, the German Co-Chairperson (right), making his closing remarks during the Defence Committee meeting, while Maj Gen O.A Schür, the South African Co-Chairperson, listens attentively.

Air Force assists the Sudan

By Maryke Lynn,
Journalist for AD ASTRA

Altogether 21 years of continuous civil war were brought to an end by the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement between the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) and the Sudanese Government on 9 January 2005.


The South African Government is contributing to the post-conflict reconstruction programmes of the southern Sudan by sharing its experience of transition from apartheid to democracy, as well as the experience of the ANC's transition from a liberation movement to a ruling party in government. South Africa's foreign policy in this regard is driven by the desire to see peace, stability and unity prevail in the Sudan. To this end, Cmdr Abdal Aziz Adam Al Hillu and his delegation of SPLM/A military leadership visited the SA Air Force over the period 2 to 5 April 2005. In their efforts to create a united Sudan the various role players face challenges that resemble in many ways the hurdles that had



Lt Gen Carlo Gagiano, the Chief of the SA Air Force (left), presenting a gift to Cmdr Abdal Aziz Adam Al Hillu of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army.

and still have to be overcome by the SANDF during its own transformation process. After the presentation it became evident that the SPLM/A will require significant assistance to establish an air wing, should the need arise. The Chief of the SA Air Force expressed his willingness and desire to assist the SPLM/A in all possible

ways in its endeavours to bring together the widely disparate forces into a united, effective defence force.

As part of their visit to the SA Air Force, Cmdr Al Hillu and his delegation also visited the Central Flying School at Langebaanweg, where they were briefed on the training of pilots in the SA Air Force. 

For peace and stability

By Maryke Lynn,
Journalist for AD ASTRA


Maj Gen Michael C. Gould, Commander of the 3rd Air Force of the United States Forces (USAF) stationed in the United Kingdom and his delegation recently arrived in South Africa for a high-level working visit. His visit extended from 29 March to 1 April 2005.

As Commander, Maj Gen Gould is responsible for all USAF activities in Africa south of the Sahara. For instance, in 2000 the 3rd Air Force's humanitarian relief operation in Mozambique saved many lives. They also distributed critical supplies to regions affected by the floods as part of a Joint Task Force Atlas Response. During the visit, aircraft system acquisitions, which include the Gripen, Hawk and possible A400M, assistance with



Flags being presented while the national anthem of the USA is played - Maj Gen Michael C. Gould, Commander of the 3rd Air Force of the United States Forces stationed in the United Kingdom, salutes while Lt Gen Carlo Gagiano, the Chief of the SA Air Force, stands to attention.

sustaining SA Air Force C130 operations, future assistance to the SA Air Force by the 3rd Air Force and the exploitation of mutual training opportunities, were discussed in detail. The ideals of the African Renaissance - peace and stability - can only be

accomplished through close co-operation between states and organisations, such as the SA Air Force and the 3rd Air Force. In view of the above the aim of this visit was to foster defence relations and build rapport between the 3rd Air Force and the SA Air Force. 

Dining with the Royal Air Force

By Maryke Lynn,
Journalist for AD ASTRA

The 42nd annual dinner of the Royal Air Force Officers' Club was held at the Inanda Country Club in Johannesburg on 1 April 2005. This formal dinner is held every year on the Friday nearest to 1 April to commemorate the founding of the Royal Air Force in 1918. Officers, affiliated members and guests of the Royal Air Force Officers' Club once again took part in the traditional proceedings of this event by toasting the Queen of England, the Republic of South Africa, official guests, the Royal Air Force and the SA Air Force.

The Royal Air Force Officers' Club was founded in 1964 with the aim of providing a means for the renewal and perpetuation of Royal Air Force friendships and associations.

At first membership consisted of serving or former commissioned officers of all Royal Air Force or Royal Naval Air Services and officers in other air forces (including the SA Air Force) who, while commissioned, had served on official attachment to the




Fltr: Mr Douglas McClure, Lt Gen Carlo Gagiano (the Chief of the SA Air Force), Cdr Peter Lankester (the Deputy Defence Adviser to the British High Commission) and Mr David MacKinnon-Little (the President of the Royal Air Force Officers' Club).

Royal Air Force. In recent years the Club has established a new category of affiliated members for persons who, by background and standing, are able to further the aims and objectives of the Club and its membership.

The Chief of the SA Air Force, Lt Gen Carlo Gagiano, the Deputy Defence Adviser to the British High Commission, Cdr Peter Lankester, and

the President of the Naval Officers' Association of South Africa, Lt Cdr Buddy Attwell, were among the many distinguished and highly decorated guests who attended the function.

The 122 members, associate members, affiliated members and honorary members also meet for lunch on the first Friday of every month to continue their long-standing traditions. 

Air Forces of the UK and SA reinforce ties

Article by Maryke Lynn,
Journalist AD ASTRA

Air Vice Marshall (AVM) H. Gavin MacKay, Head of the Defence Export Service Organisation and Senior Military Advisor to the government of the United Kingdom, and his delegation visited the SA Air Force from 11 to 15 April 2005.

The aim of his visit was to have discussions with the DOD on matters concerning the various aircraft systems acquisitions of the SA Air Force, including the Hawk (fighter trainer), A400M (transport aircraft) and the Lynx (helicopter).

Discussions with the SA Air Force focused on training issues and the possibility of establishing a British pilot-exchange programme between the Royal Air Force Valley and 85 Combat Flying School.

This is to form part of the co-operation agreements between the United Kingdom and South Africa.


During these discussions the importance of co-operation in systems management, as well as the continued airworthiness of the aircraft and the exchange of air safety data, were emphasised.

Other matters on the agenda included the logistical management of

Hawk fighter trainers and the possibility of an exchange programme for technical instructors.

AVM MacKay and his delegation visited Makhado Air Force Base, Overberg Air Force Base (Test Flight and Development Centre), Ysterplaat Air Force Base and Central Flying School Langebaanweg.

They took part in discussions to establish how the various bases could be used optimally to promote co-operation between the Air Forces of the UK and SA.

The delegation also paid a visit to the Hawk production line at Denel Aviation. 

Ushering in the 'Defence Update 2005'

By CPO Dennis Ndaba

The White Paper on Defence was approved by Parliament in 1996, followed by the Defence Review in 1998. According to Chief Director Defence Policy, Mr Nick Sendall, a number of strategic changes necessitated the update of these two important documents.

In the first place, the Department of Defence (DOD) was engaged far more heavily in peace support missions. Secondly, the security architecture of the continent has changed. The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has fallen away and the African Union (AU) has been formed with a robust peace and security agenda.

"Strategically, for us, we must support the Peace and Security Council of the AU in Conflict Resolution and the promotion of peace and stability. The Defence Review has a force design that is visionary, but at the moment our Defence Budget does not allow us to pursue the desired force design. There was a need to revisit the Defence Review to find a better position and still have the flexibility to deal with all the missions of the DOD," added Mr Sendall.

During a meeting held in March in Parys, a number of resolutions were adopted by the Secretary for Defence and the Chief of the SANDF, which gave the official mandate for a comprehensive rewrite of the White Paper on Defence and the Defence Review. However, in August 2004 the DOD appeared before the Portfolio Committee on Defence where the matter was discussed. The Portfolio Committee decided to ameliorate the situation and made two very profound decisions.

"Firstly, the Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Defence, Prof



**Mr Nick Sendall,
Chief Director Defence Policy.**

Kader Asmal, took the position that the existing White Paper on Defence and the Defence Review are national documents and should not be rewritten as they form part of our history and they are robust policy documents. We must provide a strategic paper which updates the specific areas that need an update, but the White Paper on Defence and the Defence Review will stand. When briefed on this matter, the Minister of Defence was in agreement with this approach. We are busy producing a strategic document called the 'Defence Update 2005,' declared Mr Sendall.


The focus of the Update will be on the following:

- It looks at major changes to the security environment and their implications for Defence.
- To address the DOD role in the security architecture of the region and continent, namely the SADC and AU.
- Confirming the role, function and mission of Defence.
- Force design and defence capabilities commensurate with the role function and mission of Defence.

A number of strategic changes necessitated the update.

- To determine what financial, human, capital, information and facility resources are required to sustain Defence.
- To develop the governance model by which the Executive and the Legislature are assured of appropriate civil control.

"Parliament held public hearings to ask civil society what it wants to see on this update. Essentially the civil society wants to see a number of things reviewed, such as the primary versus secondary role of the SANDF. It has also given a very clear indication that it wishes that a high priority be given to peace support operations and that a clear policy on the Reserve Force be formulated. We submitted Report 1 to the Minister in February. Then in June the PDSC will debate the chapter on Defence Capabilities, followed by the chapter on Defence Resources in July," concluded Mr Sendall.

The Minister of Defence, Mr Mosiuoa Lekota, will be engaged on the content, and the reports will be reworked appropriately until he is satisfied and approves the document. The document will be tabled for discussion with the Executive and the Portfolio Committee on Defence in Parliament. 

Farewell to a determined military leader with a clear vision

By Maj Gen Mohato Dan Mofokeng,
Chief Defence Corporate
Communication

When General Siphwe "Ghebuza" Nyanda took over command of the SANDF in June 1998, it was by popular demand. General Nyanda, then only forty-eight years old, had extensive military and political experience after years of operating as a liberation fighter and a military leader in the Umkhonto We Sizwe.

General Siphwe Nyanda retires on 31 May 2005 having made an impressive contribution towards transformation within the SANDF. On his appointment in June 1998 as the new Chief, he addressed the question of expectations and fears in the Defence Force. As the first African to assume command of the SANDF he came into office at a very difficult time. Transforming the young National Defence Force was a very difficult process and cuts to the defence budget posed serious challenges. In fact, the force design reflected in the Defence Review was unaffordable given the budget allocation provided for the medium expenditure framework. There was still uncertainty about long-term commitments to addressing the block obsolescence and long-term requirements.

He had no illusions when he took over the reins. The reality of black expectations and frustration, white fears, ingrained mistrust, residual racism and faltering discipline were areas of serious concern which needed urgent attention. The SANDF was in desperate need of a determined leader with a clear vision, a leader that could

be trusted and who could bring certainty to the troops on the ground.

Briefed to complete the integration process of the SADF, TBVC armies and the Liberation Armies he expressed his dream that the Defence Force of the future would reflect the demographics of our society. All South Africans should be welcome in it and be able to rise to the highest positions of responsibility. He reiterated, however, that those who were disloyal, those who held racist attitudes, those who abused authority and the ill-disciplined were not welcome in the new Defence Force.

In his inaugural statement in May 1998, it was clear that General Nyanda was nobody's puppet. He was a loyal, dynamic leader who immediately took responsibility for the SANDF just as it was. From the start, General Nyanda made it clear that the National Defence Force, as one of the power bases of the State, would be instrumental in carrying out Government policies.

He set three main themes to guide him in his vision of the new SANDF:

- The SANDF will be a positive force contributing to the promotion of the African Renaissance through its nurturing of peace and stability, and by supporting civil authority and regional defence co-operation. In this regard, the SANDF is today playing a meaningful role in the Great Lakes region. The role of our men and women was commended by the President during his State of the Nation Address, when he referred to them as "midwives of peace".
- Resource constraints must be seen as a challenge and not an obstacle. The Defence Force must improve its service delivery despite limited

As the first African to assume command of the SANDF he came into office at a very difficult time.

resources. General Nyanda always argued that there had been a commitment to acquiring new equipment. In recent years, both the SA Navy and SA Air Force have received equipment. As he retires, the new landward capabilities are still to be acquired, especially through the advent of continental peacekeeping.

- The SANDF will become a learning organisation practising continuous improvement in partnership with the nation. In his own view, the time has come for the SANDF to benchmark against the best.

Nyanda immediately demanded loyalty of all his staff and sent out a clear warning to those who practised racism or favouritism, abused authority, or who were corrupted, wasteful or incompetent. For him, a strict disciplinarian, there was no excuse for any acts which might embarrass or tarnish the image of the Defence Force under



General Sipiwe Nyanda, the outgoing Chief of the SANDF.

his command. The SANDF at that stage had not yet established its own unique military culture. The integration of Statutory and Non-statutory Forces left the members uncertain about their identity and their future. Realising the utmost importance of unity, Nyanda emphasised that all different traditions and cultures should blend into a new defence culture which would underpin the Government's policy of equal opportunities.

His vision was to transform the SANDF into a stronger, more united and respectable Defence Force worthy of its prominent role in pursuit of the African Renaissance.

When he came into office, Nyanda insisted that all South Africans were welcome and would have the opportunity to rise to the highest positions of responsibility, irrespective of race, religion, gender or belief. Although he

was determined to accelerate equal opportunity and affirmative action programmes, his long-term perspective was one of rigorous pursuance of a policy of appointment strictly on merit.

In his younger days he was exposed to leadership positions even as he began his military career in 1974 when he was a Recruiting Officer and later Trainee Unit Commander for the African National Congress. His fighting skills took him further and saw him become Commissar of the then Transvaal Urban Operations in 1979.

From 1979 to 1983 he was Commander of the Urban Machinery, a position which led to his appointment as Chief of Staff of the then Eastern Transvaal Command. This position he held up until 1986. As the struggle for liberation intensified, he

served as Chairman of the Political Military Committee from 1986 to 1988. He was the appointed Deputy Head of the Political Military Underground Leadership inside South Africa.

This position he held until 14 July 1990 when some bad news arrived: "VERY URGENT. It appears that "Vula" may be facing serious and major casualties." In the next three days contact with General Nyanda was lost. He had earlier reported that certain members had been missing for weeks.

General Nyanda was part of Operation "Vula", with its sophisticated underground communications network. He was arrested in July and released on 8 November 1990, with several of his colleagues, on bail of nearly R300,000. At the time of their release negotiations were under way with the previous government.

In July 1991 General Nyanda was elected to the National Executive Committee of the ANC, and thus elevated to higher decision making positions. The following year he rose to the position of Chief of Staff of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the armed wing of the ANC.

He was a respected, down-to-earth person who was trusted by his people to lead them into a new, but uncertain era of defence in this country. From January to June 1994, Nyanda co-chaired the Joint Military Co-ordinating Committee of the Transitional Executive Council and later that year became the first black Chief of Defence Force Staff of the newly established SANDF.

Sipiwe Nyanda silenced many prophets of doom by making the transition from a liberation fighter to lead a conventional force with the greatest of ease. He was not intimidated by the then existing defence command structures and acted as a catalyst during the integration of the Statutory and Non-statutory Forces. Nyanda, a freedom fighter himself, understood the disadvantage of soldiers returning from exile. He encouraged them to work extremely hard and to concentrate on the bridging training to better their positions to ensure promotion in the new Defence Force.

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To many of his comrades and colleagues, Nyanda became a symbol of the success of the integrated forces by successfully completing the highest military qualification of the SANDF, the then SA Senior Command and Staff Course and the Joint Staff Course, within two years. After a brief period as the General Officer Commanding Gauteng, Nyanda was appointed Deputy Chief of the SANDF in May 1997 before finally taking over from the then Chief of the SANDF, Gen Georg Meiring, in 1998.

During his seven years in office, Nyanda was forced to make some painful decisions, but as a charismatic leader he took a hands-on approach. When South Africa finalised the acquisition of the Strategic Defence Packages he was delighted. The strategic re-equipping process brought new hope and ensured that the SANDF remained a modern, well-equipped, technologically advanced defence force capable of adequately fulfilling its constitutional obligations.

Nyanda acknowledged that transformation required not only structural changes, but also a new ethos in line with the fundamental principles of our democracy. He made every effort to reduce cross-cultural tension by enhancing two-way communication and speeding up formal and informal Leadership and Cultural Diversity Training courses. Under his command, the SANDF underwent a radical, visible change and much was done to create a new image and culture. The introduction of new rank insignia was seen as a major milestone in the symbolic measurement of the transformation process.

New flags, depicting a new SANDF emblem and a range of new decorations and medals were again concrete evidence of the unique identity and growing military culture reflecting unity, shared values and traditions.

During his time as the Chief, the SANDF faced many challenges and successes. General Nyanda stuck to his vision of creating a professional force capable of fulfilling its obligations. He wanted to instil a new sense of patriotism, which incorporated

service to the country, loyalty and the highest standard of discipline. Nyanda introduced Codes of Conduct which had to be signed by all SANDF members, which were to serve as guides in laying a foundation for discipline and morale.

As the Chief of the SANDF, General Nyanda was always open to advice and contributions from his command cadre. He sternly believed in leading by example and kept a firm hand on his commanders to instil what he believed was right. Nyanda addressed the sensitive issues of representivity at all levels, career development, grievance channels and labour relations with the greatest confidence. In fact, for the first time in the history of the Defence Force, new regulations permitted trade unions in the SANDF within clearly defined parameters.

It was no secret that the human resources component of the SANDF was a high priority for General Nyanda. Constantly aware that the health status of members directly impacted on SANDF combat-readiness levels, Nyanda called on the Services to unite in the fight against HIV/AIDS. He supported the Masibambisane Beyond Awareness Campaign and signed a pledge in April 2002 to ensure that anyone infected or affected by the disease would no longer be discriminated against. Later, when Project Phidisa was launched, the General also put his full weight behind it.

Looking back to the time I worked with General Nyanda, I can understand why he was respected by friend and foe. As a person and a leader Sipiwe Nyanda never settled for second best. He insisted on the highest standards of training and demanded that the Services select the best candidates available to work the new weapon systems.


Part of his vision was to ensure a rejuvenated workforce, optimally represented and focused on excellent service delivery. General Nyanda therefore introduced the Department of Defence Human Resources Strategy 2010. This strategy addresses the high-level HR management concept to align the HR composition of the DOD

to execute the DOD's mission effectively and efficiently. Given a limited budget, having to meet operational requirements, and increasing external deployment expectations, Nyanda realised that the DOD needed a new service system which could promote affordability and flexibility in force levels. By introducing the Military Skills Development Programme Nyanda ensured a regular and sufficient inflow of young, fit and healthy members into his force.

In line with Government's foreign policy, General Nyanda has focused on building and strengthening regional military ties. Under his command, the SANDF has successfully developed into a professional force that is instrumental in supporting the Government's peace initiatives in the region and on the continent. Today, the SANDF is much in demand for peacekeeping operations, with its personnel deployed under the auspices of the United Nations and the African Union in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Liberia and the Sudan.

Since the day Sipiwe Nyanda stepped into office, he has firmly steered the SANDF in a positive direction and effectively stamped his authority. He has done an outstanding job under extremely difficult circumstances and today he is respected and trusted by all population groups serving under his command.

Now, after seven years of leading the National Defence Force, the question arises, was Nyanda successful? Did he really achieve what he intended and did he realise his vision for the military of South Africa? The answer is yes, Nyanda did a sterling job. Although the transformation process is not complete, Nyanda has accomplished what often takes a lifetime.

Now, at fifty-five years of age, one can understand why this brilliant, dynamic leader needs a new challenge. He has successfully positioned the Defence Force to face the challenges of the future; he has created an internationally recognised National Defence Force - the pride of our nation. General Nyanda, on behalf of the South African National Defence Force, I thank you and I salute you. 

Minister signs Defence Agreements with Mali and Tunisia

By Mr Vuyo Zambodla,
Head of Communication

In May this year the Minister of Defence, Mr Mosiuoa Lekota, signed a Defence and Technical Co-operation Agreement and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), on behalf of the South African Government, with his counterparts in Mali and Tunisia respectively.

The Defence Agreement and MOU emanated from Presidential state visits to Mali and Tunisia in 2001 and 2004. President Thabo Mbeki committed the South African Government to co-operation and collaboration with the two countries on various issues, including

closer military co-operation.

Defence and Technical Co-operation Agreement

The signing of the Defence and Technical Co-operation Agreement between Minister Lekota and the Malian Minister of Defence and War Veterans' Affairs, Minister Mamadou Clazie Cissouma, took place in the capital city of Bamako in May.

The terms of the Agreement included: training, logistical support, technical assistance, exchange of military observers, exchanges of visits, acquisition of equipment and joint military exercises.

After the signing Minister
(Continued on page 18)

"Peacekeeping is not a job for soldiers, but only a soldier can do that" - Dag Hammarskold, former UN Secretary General.



Our Minister of Defence, Minister Mosiuoa Lekota (right), and the Tunisian Minister of National Defence, Minister Hedi Mhenni, inspecting the Guard of Honour.

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Cissouma expressed his appreciation as follows: "After my visit to South Africa in 2004 during a Joint Commission of our two countries Minister Lekota assured me that this agreement would be concluded this year so that the friendly and co-operative relationship between our two countries at the political level will now be reflected in military co-operation".

"We are also closely watching and are very pleased with the role South Africa is playing in Africa with regard to peace and stability, especially with our neighbour, Côte d'Ivoire."

Minister Lekota responded as follows: "Through this agreement we have identified one of the countries [Mali] working in the critical peace-keeping arena in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) region, whose experience in the field will be of immense benefit to helping us with our peacekeeping role in SADC and the rest of Africa."

The visit of Minister Lekota's delegation included a courtesy call on both the Prime Minister of Mali, His Excellency Ousmane Maiga, and the President of Mali, His Excellency, Alpha Oumar Konare.

Both the President and the Prime Minister expressed their appreciation at the conclusion of the Agreement and the role of South Africa in the resolution of the Côte d'Ivoire conflict situation.

Côte d'Ivoire borders Mali and therefore the situation there directly impacts on the economic and security situation in the country. Mali is dependent on Côte d'Ivoire for all its maritime imports and exports.

The Peacekeeping School of Mali

"Peacekeeping is not a job for soldiers, but only a soldier can do that" - Dag Hammarskold, former UN Secretary General.

The Peacekeeping School of Mali based in Koulikoro is the only institution of its kind in French-speaking Africa dedicated to training for peace support operations (PSO) in the ECOWAS region. Training is bilingual and open to all officers in African



Minister Mosiuoa Lekota, our Minister of Defence, pays a courtesy call to the President of Mali, His Excellency Alpha Oumar Konare.



Minister Mosiuoa Lekota, our Minister of Defence, being welcomed by the Chief of the Tunisian Air Force, while Minister Hedi Mhenni looks on.

countries. The school provides hands-on training for African officers and develops their capacity for common action within the framework of peacekeeping operations in Africa. This includes training in international law,

humanitarian law, procedures and technical knowledge within a multinational framework.

The courses include the full spectrum of PSO involving peace building, humanitarian operations, conflict



Minister Mosiuoa Lekota, our Minister of Defence (left) and the Prime Minister of Mali, His Excellency Ousmane Maiga, after signing the MOU.



Minister Mosiuoa Lekota, our Minister of Defence, being interviewed by the media of Mali in Bamako.

prevention, peacekeeping and peace enforcement. There are currently participants from 40 countries: 21 French-speaking, 16 English-speaking and 3 Portuguese-speaking.

In 2006 the school will be relocated to the capital, Bamako, where the concept will be modernised, infrastructure and facilities upgraded, and the curriculum modularised to prepare for an increased and broader intake of

African officers. The objective is that the school should be a "melting pot" for promoting African defence integration, and that Bamako should be the future operational preparation centre for West African countries.

Minister Lekota expressed his appreciation of the concepts and plans as follows: "I am determined that our (SANDF) senior officers will come to Mali in the near future to drink from

this well of experience".

MOU on Military Co-operation

The signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) of Military Co-operation between Minister Lekota and the Tunisian Minister of National Defence, Minister Hedi Mhenni, took place in the Tunisian capital city of Tunis in May.


The terms of the MOU cover training, observer status at tactical military exercises, exchanges of military intelligence, co-operation in military medical services, promotion of visits and exchanges, and exchange of knowledge and training in peace support operations (PSO).

Minister Lekota praised Minister Mhenni for the progress Tunisia has made, both in its approach and success in peacekeeping and in its approach to training and force preparation in general.

"The Tunisian National Defence Force is not only well prepared and experienced in terms of peacekeeping, but also clearly very progressive in its approach to training of young soldiers who can easily convert their skills for post-conflict resolution and generic civilian use purposes."

Like Mali the Tunisians have significant experience in peacekeeping in Africa. In addition Minister Lekota, following his tour of training and logistics facilities, was impressed with the focus of the Tunisians on the general military training of youth for a multi-purpose role embracing both military and civilian expertise similar to the South African Department of Defence Military Skills Development programme.

The Tunisian National Defence Force has a very well developed logistical support infrastructure for operations, including support facilities designed specifically for PSO.

At the time of going to press Minister Lekota was in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) with a delegation of SADC Ministers of Defence to review progress with regard to the integration of the defence forces of the DRC ahead of elections in that country later this year. 

Tapping the night away

By Sgt T.M.A. van Neel, Sr OPCl Clerk (J OP HQ)
Photo: Johan Scheepers

The Secretary for Defence, Mr January Masilela, hosted an elegant gala evening at the Sheraton Hotel in Pretoria on 22 April 2005. The aim of this function was to promote and enhance a positive image of the Department of Defence (DOD) and to improve mutual understanding with its external stakeholders. Those invited were members of the Portfolio Committee on Defence, Plenary Defence Staff Council (PDSC) members and various business people.

Mr Chuky Kgosane, a comedian, broke the ice with his jokes and kept the guests in stitches.

"This is an opportune moment for me and my wife, in my capacity as Secretary for Defence and Head of the Department to share our achievements, milestones and challenges," commented Mr Masilela. He further stated that he took comfort in knowing that the Department and its publics shared a mutual expectation of the continued success of the principles of Defence in a Democracy.

Mr Masilela said that the establishment of the DOD with a civilian Head and Secretariat had consolidated the accountability of the military to an elected and duly appointed civilian authority. "My Department is also vigilant about ensuring that we do not in any way compromise the capability and preparedness of the SANDF to deliver on its constitutional mandate to defend South Africa, and on the foreign policy requirements of peace-keeping and humanitarian assistance throughout the continent of Africa," he

added. He also mentioned that given the ever-increasing presence of the soldiers on the continent the Department is urgently reviewing the current deployment of eleven Military Attachés in Africa so that it is aligned with the International Relations Peace and Security (IRPS) Cluster priority for South Africa, to be represented in African countries before 2007.

Mr Masilela said the Department



Mr January Masilela, the Secretary for Defence, and his wife, Mrs Mavis Masilela.

was developing new contracting mechanisms that would help improve support for those companies that are positioned to meet the material needs of the SANDF. He assured his guests that the DOD offered young people a full range of skills opportunities, which would be useful both in the military field and in civilian life.


The Secretary for Defence stressed that during the third quarter of this year the DOD will highlight its role in the promotion of peace and friendship. This is also in line with the fact that this year marks the 50th anniversary of the Freedom Charter adopted by the Congress of the People in Kliptown on

26 June 1955. The vision of the Charter for a future South Africa stated: "There shall be Peace and Friendship".

Mr Masilela therefore, also used this opportunity on behalf of the Secretariat and the DOD to recognise the role and contributions of the outgoing Chief of the SANDF, Gen Siphwe Nyanda, and congratulated the incoming Chief of the SANDF, Lt Gen Godfrey Ngwenya, on his appointment as the successor to Gen Nyanda. He pledged his support and co-operation and that of the Department to the new Chief and underlined this by stating: "I look forward to work with you in your capacity as Chief of the SANDF".

Mr Masilela also presented a certificate of appreciation to Ms Zodwa Khoza, the Brand Manager of Orlando Pirates, and Mr Bernard Leshozi, the Assistant Coach, on behalf of Orlando Pirates. This recognition was given because Orlando Pirates Masters played against senior officers of the SANDF as part of the Ten Years of Democracy celebrations. The guests were kept on their feet and tapping the night away with the jazz legend, Mr Khaya Mahlangu, and the National Ceremonial Guard Entertainment Band, while networking among each other.

* The IsiZulu translation of this article is available on page 21 of this edition of SA SOLDIER.

To obtain a translation of this article or any article published in SA SOLDIER in any one of our official languages, please make use of the professional services rendered by Directorate Language Services of the DOD. For assistance contact Col Daan Vorster, Director Language Services, at tel no: (012) 392 3176 - Ed. 

Kudanswe ubusuku bonke

Ibhalwe ngu Sgt T. M.A. Van Neel,
Umabhalane (J OP HQ)
Isithombe: uMnu. Johan Scheepers

UNobhala Jikelele wezokuVikela, uMnu. January Masilela, wenze umcimbi ophambili wakusihlwa eHotela iSheraton ePitoli ngomhlaka 22 kuNhlabana onyakeni ka 2005. Inhloso yalomicimbi

bekuwukuphakamisa nokukhulisa isithombe soMnyango wezokuVikela (DOD) kanye nokukhuphula ukuzwana kwabasebenzisana nabo bangaphandle. Kwabaminye bekungamalunga eKomiti labezokuvikela elibizwa ngokuthi iPortfolio Committee on Defence, amalungu oMkhandlu wabezokuVikela obizwa ngokuthi iPlenary Defence Staff Council (PDSC) kanye nosomabhizinisi abehlukahlu-kene.

UMnu. Chunky Kgosane, usomahlanya, uvule ngamahlanya abagcine behleka baze baphathwa izisu.

"Leli ithuba elihle kimi kanye noNkosikazi wami, ngokwekhundla sami njengoNobhala Jikelele kanye neNhloko yoMnyango ukuthi nginizekele ngempumelelo, indima esihanjiwe kanye nezinsalelo," kuphawula uMnu. Masilela. Uqhubeke wathi kuyamkhulula kakhulu ukwazi ukuthi uMnyango kanye nomphakathi wawo ulindele okufanayo maqondana nokuqhubeka kwempumelelo yemigomo yezokuVikela eMbusweni wentando yeningi.

UMnu. Masilela uthe ukumiswa kweNhloko kanye noNobhala Jikelele ongesilo ilunga loMbutho sekuqinise isibopho soMbutho kokhethiwe kanye noqokelwe ukuba isishayamthetho esingesilo ilunga loMbutho. UMnyango wami uzoqinisekisa ukuthi asilehlisi ikhono nokuzimisela koMnyango wezokuVikela ukusebenza ngokwesigunyazo somthethosisekelo

sokuvikela iNingizimu Afrika, kanye nezidingo zomthetho wezangaphandle zokugcina ukuthula kanye nesihawu sokusiza izwekazi laseAfrika," egcwalisa. Uphinde wabalula ukuthi ukwenyuka okuhlale kukhona kwamasosha ku Lelizwekazi uMnyango ubhekisisa ukuthunyelwa kwamasosha ayishumi nanye ayosebenzela ngaphandle eAfrika, ukuze lihambisane nbudlelwano bokugcina ukuthula nokuphep-



Umunuzane Solly Simelane, umphathi jikelele we Tshwane Wheels kanye noDokotela Snuki Zikalala, umphathi jikelele wezindaba ezisematheni kwa SABC bethokozela umcimbi.

ha kwaMazwe ngaMazwe (IRPS) okubalulekile kwiNingizimu Afrika, ezomikezwa emazweni aseAfrika ngaphambi konyaka ka 2007.

UMnu. Masilela uthe uMnyango wenze isivumelwano esizosiza eku-thuthukiseni ukuxhaswa kwalezizinkampani ezimiselwe ukuhlangabezana nezidingo zoMnyango wezokuVikela waseNingizimu Afrika. Uthem-bise izihambeli ukuthi uMnyango wezokuVikela unikeza intsha amathuba okuthola amathuba ahlukahlukene, azosiza ezindaweni zombutho kanye nakulabo abangesiwo amalunga ombutho.

UNobhala Jikelele woMnyango wezokuVikela ugqizelele ukuthi phakathi kwekota yesithathu yalonyaka uMnyango wezokuVikela uzobonakalisa umsebenzi obhekene nawo eku-


thuthukiseni ukuthula nokuzwana. Lokhu kuhambisana nokuthi kulonyaka kugujwa unyaka wamashumi amahlanu weFreedom Charter eyenziwa kaKhongolose wabantu eKliptown ngomhlaka 26 kuNtulikazi onyakeni ka 1955. Inhloso yaleCharter ngekusasa leNingizimu Afrika ithi: Kuyoba nokuThula nokuzwana".

UMnu. Masilela ubesesebenzisa leli-thuba ekhulumela iSecretariat kanye

noMnyango wezokuVikela waseNingizimu Afrika ebonakalisa umsebenzi negalelo loMphathi oMkhulu ophumayo uJenene Sipiwe Nyanda, ehalalisela nongenayo uMphathi oMkhulu woMnyango wezokuVikela waseNingizimu Afrika, uJenene Godfrey Ngwenya, ekuqokweni kwakhe njengozolandela uJenene Nyanda. Uthem-bise ukubambisana nokusebenzisana koMnyango kuMphathi oMkhulu ekugqamisa ngokuthi: "Ngiphokophelele ekusebenzeni nawe esikhundleni sokuba uMphathi oMkhulu woMnyango wezokuVikela waseNingizimu Afrika."

UMnu. Masilela unikeze nesitifiketi sezincomo kuNksz. Zodwa Khoza, oyimenenja yoPhawu lwe Orlando Pirates, kanye noMnu. Bernard Lushozi, onguMsizi woMqeqeshi, etha-thela i Orlando Pirates. Lokhu kwenziwe ngoba abadlali abadala beOrlando Pirates bedlale nama-Ofisa amakhulu boMnyango wezokuVikela waseNingizimu Afrika njengengxenyeyokugujwa kweminyaka eyishumi yoMbuso wentando yeningi.

Izihambeli zichithe ubusuku bonke zithokoziswa umculi wejazz, uMnu. Khaya Mahlangu, kanye neqembu iNational Ceremonial Guard Entertainment, ngesikhathi bexoxisana nabanye.

* The English version of this article is available on page 20 of this edition of SA SOLDIER. 

SA cannot be faulted in choice of arms acquisition strategy

By Helmoed Römer Heitman
as published in *Sunday Argus*

An American friend attending a high-altitude/low-opening parachute course was mildly discomfited to find the following stencilled above the jump door of the C141 Starlifter: "Take Note: Your parachute was supplied by the lowest bidder".

His experience should be borne in mind when considering South Africa's controversial "strategic packages" of arms. The SA public has focused on alleged corruption in the purchase of one sub-system of the packages - the combat management system of the patrol corvettes.

That has unfortunately clouded a very successful acquisition overall. So successful some other countries have sent teams to be briefed on how it was managed.

There are two critical considerations that govern major arms acquisitions: the government's overall strategic objectives and the military/technical system selection. This is not simply about buying "the best" or "the cheapest" equipment. Major arms acquisitions have much greater long-term implications than almost any other government acquisition.

This is reflected in the White Paper on Defence, which requires that all "all acquisition activities are executed within national objectives, policies and constraints".

The White Paper on the Defence-related Industries goes further in Paragraph 9:

"Issues to be considered when acquiring high-value defence capital

equipment include:

- 9.1 Establishing defence, trade and international relations that may endure for periods ranging between 30 and 50 years to provide the necessary maintenance, logistic support and future upgrades of the capital equipment to be purchased for the SANDF.
- 9.2 Balancing the national technology vision and national technology requirement with the potential transfer of key technologies and capabilities that may occur as a result of such capital-acquisition programmes.
- 9.3 Positioning the capital-acquisition programme within the national economic and industrial policies and strategies of government, and specifically the implications of the capital acquisition for developing or reinforcing strategic trading partnerships.
- 9.4 Engaging in financial programmes that do not place undue constraints on scarce national and financial resources.

The 'strategic package' process has delivered the goods.

- 9.5 Adequately meeting the military-technical requirements of the SANDF in terms of the equipment so that the SANDF may fulfil its constitutional obligations, yet in a manner that does not compromise other national priorities and considerations.
- 9.6 Evaluating the implications of the capital-acquisition programme in terms of potential benefits to the South African economy, and the implications from a national budgetary perspective relating to the fiscus.



Patrol corvette.



Agusta A-109 operational helicopter.

- 9.7 Assessing the arms control and non-proliferation implications, with the objective of being a responsible purchaser of defence equipment.
- 9.8 Counter-trade issues affecting both defence and non-defence economic benefits for local industries and to serve strategic national industrial objectives".

The late Mr Joe Modise, the then Minister of Defence, stressed this aspect. The military, he said, had been instructed to draw up a short list of systems for each requirement, setting out in order of preference systems that would meet its needs.

The cabinet undertook that the equipment selection would be made only from the "short list" for each requirement, regardless of what else might be offered. "We did not promise to buy the particular system they preferred, but we did promise that we would only buy from the 'short list', that we not buy something else just because the offset were good". That is as much as any military can expect of its government, and more than some enjoy.

Mr Modise also discussed the strategic priorities against which the proposals by the short-listed suppliers would be evaluated. Those were:

- Developing strategic alliances with the major European trading partners.
- Developing alliances with international defence industrial groups for the South African defence industry, with an eye to gaining international market access.
- Drawing industrial investment

into South Africa and leveraging support for exports of South African manufactured goods.

- Cost. The final selection of suppliers matches almost exactly the first two of those priorities, with Germany and the United Kingdom winning the major orders, and on the strength of their offers, and the third. The outcome was only "out of synch" in two respects. One was the selection of the Swedish Gripen to meet the light fighter requirement, and the other was the failure of France to win any of the major system contracts, despite being a major trading partner.

The selection of the Gripen was, however, almost inevitable when weighed against the broad set of factors to be considered:

- The Gripen was offered, de facto, via BAE Systems and the United Kingdom which was then the second most important trading partner after Germany.
- The Gripen was the only type that really met the long-term requirement. The Mirage 2000 was not entirely suited, and the AT2000 was a "paper aircraft". Heavier twin-engine fighters had been ruled out on cost grounds. The French industry would probably have been awarded the tank contract if that had gone ahead.

Turning to the actual systems selected, there are four key questions to ask if one wants to consider whether the selections were, given the strategic priorities, good ones:

- Does the equipment meet the requirement?

- Does the supplier have a track record of producing effective equipment?
- Is the equipment being supplied at typical market price or better?
- Is the supplying country likely to interfere with logistic support?

For each of the systems the answer is "yes" to the first three and "no" to the last - with a small niggle of doubt regarding the Swedish government's attitude as and when South Africa accepts that it must take a more active role in African security issues.

Analysis of the systems shows that they are well suited to the requirements that will arise from the SANDF's overall mission over the next 20 to 30 years. They may not always be "the best", but they will do the job, and "the best" would simply not have been affordable.

The groups from which the aircraft and ships are being acquired all have long track records of developing and manufacturing good equipment. The Germany shipbuilders are the most successful frigate and submarine builders in the world; BAE Systems has been very successful with its Hawk family of trainers and other systems; Agusta is one of the largest helicopter manufactures in the world, and allied with two of the others; and SAAB has a good track record of innovative and effective fighters.

South Africa is paying roughly market price for the submarines, Hawks and A-109s, perhaps a bit less than market for the Gripens, and well below market for the patrol corvettes.

The "bottom line" is that the selection of the systems matches perfectly the overall strategic objectives outlined by Mr Modise during the early stages of the process.

The overall conclusion, then, is that the "strategic package" process has delivered the goods: its outcome matched the government's strategic objectives, the equipment will meet the requirements of the SANDF, and the prices obtained were all market or better. - Independent Foreign Service.

* *The writer is a defence analyst and correspondent for Jane's Defence Weekly.*

Old Mutual Ad

(New Material)
Page 24, 25

Old Mutual Ad

(New Material)
Page 24, 25

SANDF outshone at Freedom Day festivities

South Africa belongs to all her people united in diversity.

By CPO Dennis Ndaba
Photos: F Sgt David Nomtshongwana



Our Commander-in-Chief, President Thabo Mbeki, cares about the welfare of his people.

Not even the rain could dampen the spirit of the multitudes of people that converged at the Absa Stadium in Durban to celebrate Freedom Day on 27 April 2005. When we won our freedom we based our Constitution on the vision contained in the Freedom Charter, including the correct assertion of the basic and fundamental characteristic of our society: South Africa belongs to all her people united in diversity!

More than 180 members of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) participated in the parade as part of the official celebrations. The SANDF has, during the First Decade of Freedom and Democracy, supported the people of the country in various ways, such as search-and-rescue operations, sea rescue missions and during natural disasters. As the ultimate custodian of the country's security the SANDF will continue this work despite its heavy involvement in external peacekeeping missions in support of Government diplomatic initiatives to eradicate conflicts in the region and continent. All this ensures lasting

peace, security, stability and economic development.

The stadium was erupted in a frenzy of jubilation and ululation and Vuvuzelas came in handy when the National Ceremonial Guard led by the SA Army Band Durban entered and received a standing ovation. The men and women on parade oozed professionalism and proved that the SANDF was truly and proudly a national asset. The members of the SANDF were vindicated when their Commander in Chief, President Thabo Mbeki, paid tribute to their sterling devotion to duty in Liberia, the Ivory Coast, the Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi and Eritrea, so that Africa can celebrate peace and freedom.

President Mbeki declared that during this Second Decade of Freedom and Democracy we should ask ourselves what we have done as

individuals and communities to translate into reality the vision that South Africa belongs to all her people. We should ask ourselves whether through our actions we have contributed to the transformation of our country, or whether we have blocked its advance away from our apartheid past. We should ask ourselves whether we have worked towards the goal of a country whose citizens are equal, or whether we have sought to entrench the inequalities of the past.

"Indeed we are happy that there are many in our society who have worked hard to ensure that South Africans march forward towards a unified nation - a nation that shares the same values and the same aspirations, driven by the same vision of a transformed society that is united, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic, enjoying a shared prosperity. We are blessed that there are many who are

striving for the collective objective of all South Africans - that all our people should and must enjoy a better life - and through practical actions are daily pushing back the frontiers of poverty," added President Mbeki.

The colourful military ceremony included a fly-past - two Oryx helicopters executed a salute flight with National Flags, and various other aircraft were part of the fly-past for the celebrations. Gracing this auspicious occasion with their presence were ministers, parliamentarians, the Premier of KwaZulu-Natal, Mr Sibusiso Ndebele, the Executive Mayor of eThekweni, Counsellor Obed Mlaba, the senior leadership of the SANDF, members of the Diplomatic Corps, representatives from civil society, other distinguished guests and the South African masses.

After the official function, the party began in earnest with a line-up that boasted the likes of Rebecca Malope, Mandoza, and Thandiswa Mazwai, to name but a few. Like true guardians of the freedom enjoyed by




Do you think this one will do the job? The members of the SA Army Artillery Core prepare for the 21-gun salute.

the people of South Africa, members of the SANDF celebrated their eleventh birthday of defence in democracy with a people's contract to build a better South Africa and a better world.

** The IsiXhosa translation of this article is available on page 28 of this edition of*

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Gospel sensation, Rebecca Malope, brought the house to a frenzy of jubilation and celebration, even our men and women in uniform proved that they could also get down.

UMkhosi wezoKhuselo woMzantsi Afrika, wakhazimula kakhulu ngoSuku lokubhiyozela iNkululeko (Freedom Day)

Ngu CPO Dennis Ndaba

Nditsho nemvula ayikwazanga ukudambisa uvuyo lwenginginya yabantu eyayise stedyam esibizwa ngokuthiwa yi-ABSA eThekwini, kwisikhumbuzo soSuku lweNkululeko. Ngelilixa sasiphumelela ukufumana inkululeko, iMithetho yolawulo sayiseka kumbono okwi-Freedom Charter, kwaquka nditsho nokubanga amagunya ngendlela echanekileyo ekusisiseko esiluphawu soluntu lwe-thu esithi: UMzantsi Afrika ungowabantu bayo bemaneyene bezintlobo ngeentlobo.

Amalungu oMkhosi wezoKhuselo waseMzantsi Afrika(SANDF) angaphezulu kwekhulu elinamashumi asibhozo(180) athathe inxaxheba kuluhlu olusesikweni lokubhiyozela inkululeko. I-SANDF ithile kule minyaka yokuqala elishumi yeNkululeko neDemokrasi, yaxhasa abantu belilizwe kwizinto ezininzi, njengenkqubo yamajoni yokufuna okulahlekileyo nokuhlangula, ubuthunywa bokuhlangula elwandle, nangexesha lentlekelele zemvelo. Njengondoqo kukhuselo lwelizwe, I-SANDF izakuqhubeka nokwenza loo msebenzi, nangona isaqhubeka nokuxhasa amanye amazwe, kubuthunywa bokugcina uxolo, nokuxhasa uRhulumente kwinyathelo lokuqala lokutshabalalisa imbambano kwimimandla yelizwekazi lase Afrika. Konke oku kuqinisekisa uxolo lwanaphakade, ukhuseleko, uzinzo, nokukhula kooqoqosho.

Kuvakele intswahla estedyam saseThekwini ebangelwa kukukikizela ne-Vuvuzela okwenziwa ngabantu ababevuyiswa kukungena kwamajoni aKhusela iiNkonzo eziSesikweni zeSizwe(National Ceremonial

Guard), ikhokhelwa yi bhendi yase Thekwini ebizwa ngokuthiwa yi-SA Army Band Durban, ekusukume nditsho nothathatha ukubonisa intlonipho kubo. Amadoda nabafazi abebekuluhlu babonisa ubugcisa obubungqina bokuba i-SANDF ngokwenene ngenene yi-asethi yesizwe. Amalungu e-SANDF angqinelwa yiKhomanda elawulayo, uMongameli uThabo Mbeki ngelishesha enika imbeko, ngenzondelelo engenachaphaza kumsebenzi wabo eLiberia, Ivory Coast, Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo(DRC), eBurundi nase Eritrea, ukuze iAfrika yonke ibhiyozele inkululeko noxolo.

UMongameli uMbeki ubhengeze ukuba ngelixesha leminyaka elishumi yesibini yeNkululeko neDemokrasi, kufanele ukuba umntu ngamnye ngamnye, nebandla lonke bazibuze ukuba benze ntonina ukuguqula umbono ube yinyani othi; uMzantsi Afrika ungowabantu bayo. Kufuneka ukuba sizibuze ukuba sinikele ngantoni kwinguquko yelizwe lethu, okanye sivingca ukuqhubekela phambili kwayo siyibuyisela emva ngamaxesha amadala ocalucalulo. Kufuneka sizibuze ukuba ingaba sisebenzela ilizwe elinjongo zalo kukuba libe nabemmi abalinganayo okanye sifuna ukuzinzisa ukungalingani kwabantu kwakudala na.


"Eneneni siyavuya ukwazi ukuba uninzi lwabantu lusebenze nzima ukuqinisekisa ukuba abantu boMzantsi Afrika baqhubekela phambili ukuba babesizwe esimanyeneyo-esinolwelo nezinto zexabiso ezifanayo, esinombono omnye wabemi abaguqukileyo, esingacalucaluli ngokwebala, isini kunye nedemokrasi. Sisi-kelelelekele ke ngoko ngokuba baninzi abantu bazama ukubambana

ngenjongo enye yabemmi boMzantsi Afrika- yokuba bonke abantu babe nobomi obungcono- ukuze ngezenzo zabo zemihla ngemihla bajule kwelokuli-bala indlala", wongezelele kanjalo uMongameli Mbeki.

Inqwelo moya kunye namahe-likoputa amabini abizwa ngokuthiwa yi-Oryx zadlula zibhabha zijinga amaflegi esizwe, ekongezeleleka kumboniso omibalabala kumbhiyozo we-Nkonzo eSesikweni yoMkhosi. Ababekhona kuloo mbhiyozo ngabaphathiswa, amalungu ephalamente, iNkulumbuso yaKwaZulu Natal, uMnu Sibusiso Ndebele, uSodolophu oLawulayo, umcebisi u Obed Mlaba, abaphathi abakhulu be-SANDF, amalungu e-Diplomatic Corps, abameli boluntu, ezinye izidweshu kunye nabantu boMzantsi Afrika ababeze ngobuninzi babo.

Emva kwethoko elisemthethweni, kwaqhubeka ngamandla elinye itheko apho kwakucula ooRebecca Malope, Mandoza, noThandiswa Mazwai ukubala abambalwa. Njengabelusi bangokwenyani benkululeko evuyelwa ngabantu baseMzantsi Afrika, amalungu e-SANDF nawo abhiyozela unyaka weshumi nanye womkhosi wedemokrasi ngesibophelelo sokwakha uMzantsi Afrika kunye nelizwe elingcono.

** The English version of this article is available on pages 26 and 27 of this edition of SA SOLDIER.*

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Defence arena in the limelight

By Natasha Valenti,
Marketing Manager, African
Defence Logistics Summit

Instability, conflict and uncertainty remain with us, globally and regionally. Africa is not immune to the power plays and strategic shifts in the world. Defence planning must always take the current threat into account. Planners are expected to design a force as small and as cost-effective as possible, but it must be able to expand rapidly when required, provide continuous deterrence and be useful in as many ways as possible.

The African Defence Logistics Summit 2005 promises to unite industry leaders in the fundamental world of defence. Local and international speakers will address the latest trends

African Defence Logistics Summit. 2005

30 August - 2 September 2005
Gallagher Estate Midrand, Johannesburg, South Africa


in defence logistics, case studies, regulation, governance, business models and industry developments.

The Summit will take place over the period 30 August to 2 September 2005 at Gallagher Estate in Midrand. This is truly a must-attend event for senior management involved in Africa's defence arena and will take defence logistics to the next level.

For more information, please visit our event website at:

www.terrapinn.com/2005/defenceza

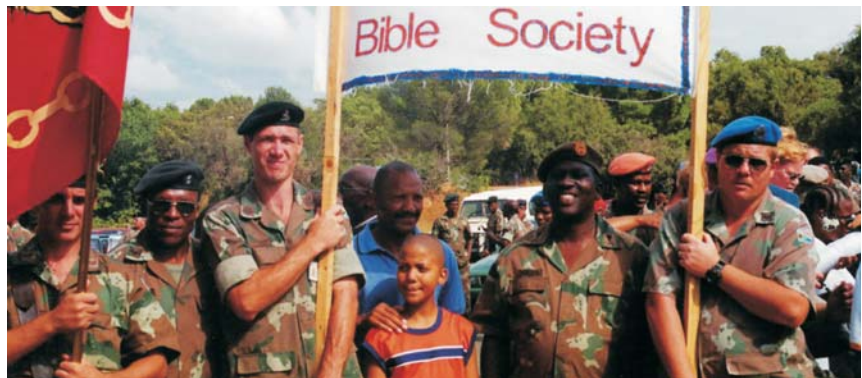
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Walk for the Bible Society

Army Support Base Bloemfontein celebrated its fifth birthday on 1 April 2005. This was a fun-filled event that started with a medal parade at which 36 members received medals and 14 members received certificates. A fun walk took place next in which the whole unit participated and this also formed part of its contribution to the Bible Society. The day ended with fun and games and social interaction between the different sections.

(Compiled by Capt H. van Wyk,
SO3 Comm ASB Bfn) 



Brig Gen M.M. Moadira, General Officer Commanding Army Support Base Bloemfontein (second from right), joined his unit in the fun walk.

Verdedigingstoneel in die kollig

Deur Natasha Valenti,
Bemarkingsbestuurder, Afrika
Verdedigingslogistieke Beraad

Onstabiliteit, konflik en onsekerheid is sowel globaal as op streeksvlak steeds met ons. Afrika is nie immuun teen die magspel en strategiese skuiwe in die wêreld nie. Verdedigingsbeplanning moet altyd die heersende konflik in berekening bring. Van beplanners word verwag om 'n mag te ontwikkel wat so klein en koste-effektief moontlik is, maar hierdie mag moet, indien nodig, in staat wees om vinnig uit te brei, deurlopend afskrikking bied en


in soveel moontlik hoedanighede bruikbaar wees.

Die Afrika Verdedigingslogistieke Beraad 2005 belooft om leiers in die industrie en verdedigingswêreld te verenig. Plaaslike en internasionale sprekers sal aandag gee aan die jongste tendense in verdedigingslogistiek, gevallestudies, regulering, regeerkunde, sakemodelle en industriële ontwikkelinge.

Die Beraad sal vanaf 30 Augustus tot 2 September 2005 by die Gallagherlandgoed in Midrand plaasvind. Hierdie is waarlik 'n geleentheid wat senior bestuurders wat by Afrika se

verdediging betrokke is, moet bywoon. Dit sal verdedigingslogistiek op 'n hoër vlak plaas. Besoek asseblief ons webwerf vir meer inligting: www.terrapinn.com/2005/defenceza

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2005 Budget

By Robert Wapenaar

The Minister of Finance, Mr Trevor Manuel, presented his annual national budget speech in the cabinet on 23 February 2005. He started his speech with a quote by President Thabo Mbeki, made in his State of the Nation Address on 11 February 2005.

"...We assert that our country, as a united nation, has never in its entire history enjoyed such a confluence of encouraging possibilities. On behalf of our Government, we commend our programme to the country, confident that its implementation will help to place us on the high road towards ensuring that we become a winning nation and that we play our role towards the renewal of Africa and the creation of a better world. Acting together, we do have the capacity to realise these objectives. And sparing neither effort nor strength, we can and shall build a South Africa that truly belongs to all who live in it, united in our diversity!"

Mr Manuel announced that the 2005 Budget priorities would include significant additional allocations for social grants, of which land restitution



**Mr Mosiuoa Lekota,
Minister of Defence.**

would be a priority and that community and social infrastructure investment would be accelerated.

The 2005 Budget provides for several other significant spending adjustments:

- R2 billion for the new comprehensive housing strategy and R1,7 billion for municipal and sanitation infrastructure.
- R6 billion to complete the land restitution programme.

R300 million more is allocated for peace support operations.

- R3 billion for transport infrastructure and services.
- R1 billion for improved buildings and equipment for further education colleges, and R776 million for the National Student Financial Aid Scheme.
- R6,9 billion to contribute to improved salaries for teachers and R4,4 billion for pay progression in the SA Police Service.
- R1,4 billion to support our African development agenda, including peacekeeping operations, institutions of the African Union and the Pan African Parliament.
- The Defence Vote resulted in further amounts of R300 million a year being allocated for peace support operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and the Sudan.

Personal income tax relief

The proposed revisions to individual income tax rates and brackets for the 2006 tax year provides relief of R6,8 billion for individuals and households. This represents compensation for the effects of inflation and real tax

**Functionable Composition of Expenditure
Estimated Principal Areas of Government Expenditure
(as % of total)**

	1990/ 1991	1999/ 2000	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2007/ 2008
Education	20.9	21.3	19.6	18.8	18.7
Welfare	6.9	11.9	16.3	16.7	16.9
Interest	14.8	19.9	12.5	12.2	11.5
Health	9.1	11.4	11.0	11.0	10.9
Police	5.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.9
Defence	13.7	5.4	5.7	5.8	4.9
Housing	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9
Comm Dev	0.9	2.0	3.2	3.3	3.4



**Mr Trevor Manuel,
Minister of Finance.**

relief in all income groups, with about 62 per cent of the total relief going to those earning below R200 000 a year. Personal income tax relief also benefits many self-employed individuals and micro-enterprises, and provides a further stimulus to small business development.

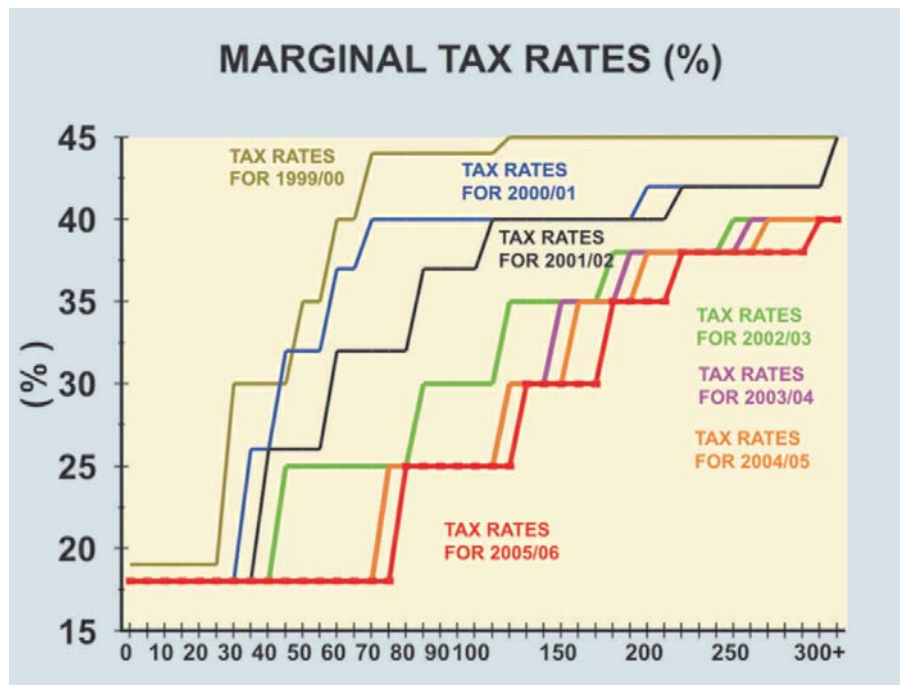
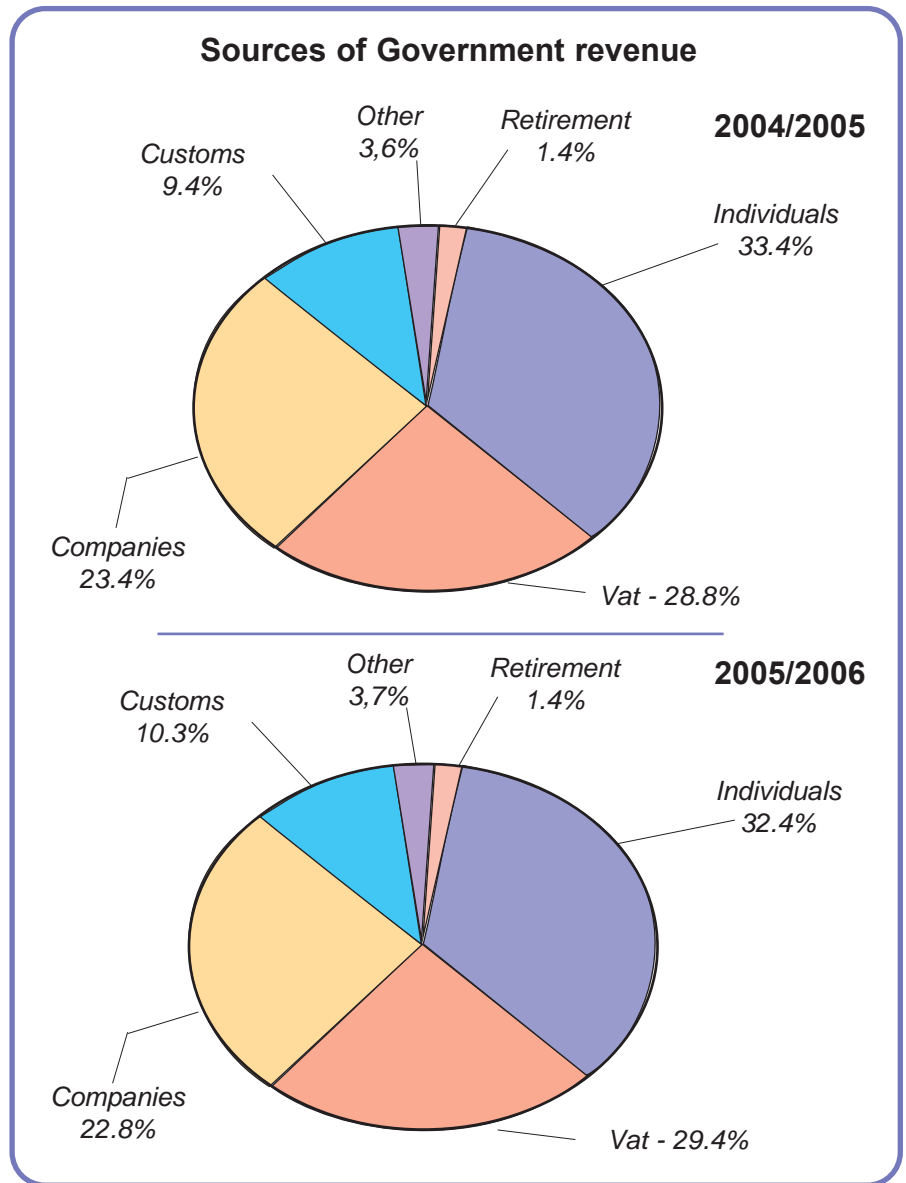
The income tax threshold, below which no tax is payable, is raised from R32 222 to R35 000. For taxpayers over the age of 65, the threshold increases from R50 000 to R60 000.

In addition, the interest income exemption for individuals is raised from R11 000 to R15 000, and for those over 65 from R16 000 to R22 000. These adjustments will cost about R310 million, and serve in part to further encourage savings.

Motor vehicle allowances

As indicated at the time of the 2004 Budget, a revised approach to the calculation of deemed business travel expenses against a motor vehicle allowance will be introduced this year. The change will lower the tax benefit associated with deemed motor vehicle use calculations, particularly where the vehicle value exceeds R360 000. From 1 March 2006, the monthly taxable value of the use of a company car is to be increased from the current 1,8 per cent to 2,5 per cent. These changes will yield an additional R1,5 billion a year, but only once assessments for 2005/06 are finalised in the course of 2006.

(Continued on page 32)



(Continued from page 31)

Company tax

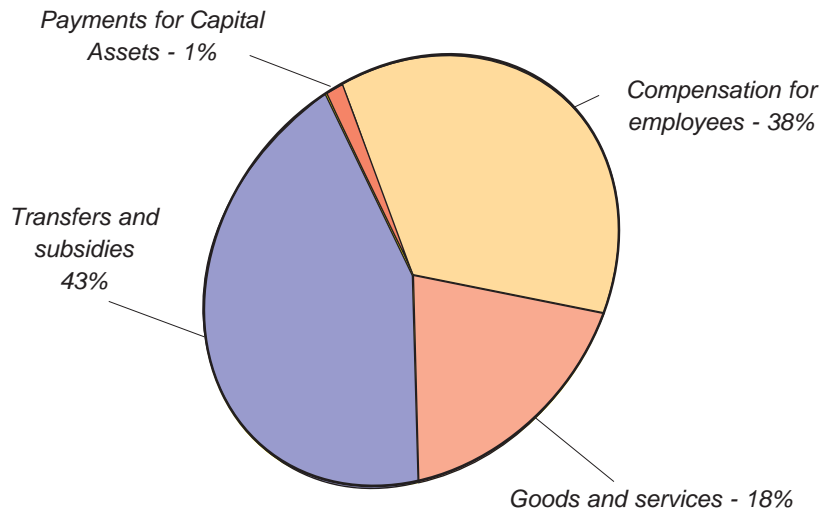
Taking into account the overall improvement in the effective rate of tax on companies achieved through base-broadening measures and more effective tax administration, the company tax rate was reduced from 30 per cent to 29 per cent for the year ahead. This resulted in a revenue loss of R2 billion.

Department of Defence Budget

On 8 April 2005 the Minister of Defence, Mr Mosiuoa Lekota, presented the Defence Budget Vote to the National Assembly. Mr Lekota highlighted the following aspects: "International Humanitarian Law and the Law of Armed Conflict have been part of our peacekeeping training for a number of years now. Peacekeepers must understand what it is they are doing, so that the people with whom they come into contact are treated with respect and dignity. This is an area in which considerable resources will have to be deployed. At present we have 1 262 peacekeepers in Burundi, and 1 400 in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Military observers and military liaison officers who have specific tasks and are part of our peacekeeping efforts are also deployed in Liberia (3), Sudan (257), and Ethiopia/Eritrea (7)."

The Department of Defence Budget for the 2005/06 financial year is R22,459,432,000.

2005 DOD Budget per economic classification



Defence Budget priorities

Defence budgetary priorities caused additional allocations of R791 million, R944 million and R1,271 billion to be made for the 2005 MTEF period. These allocations were as follows:


- R65 million for disposing of obsolete and redundant ammunition in an environmentally sensitive manner.
- R310 million towards increased investment in the maintenance and repair of facilities.
- R61 million to achieve the comprehensive acceptance and integration of the corvette and submarine platforms as part of the maritime defence capability.
- R46 million to comply with nation-

al health legislation and improved military health service delivery.

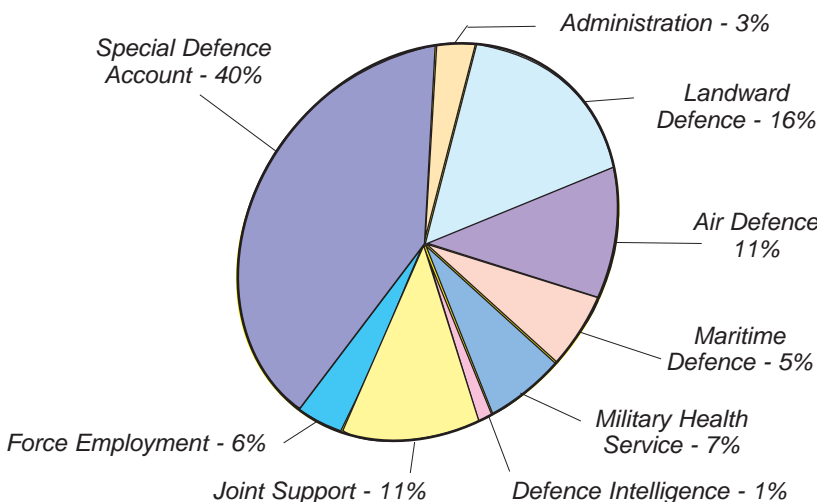
- R900 million towards peace support operations.
- R1,624 billion to adjust employment benefits.

Trends in overall expenditure are heavily influenced by the pattern of payments for the strategic armaments procurement programme. In turn, these payments are heavily affected by the exchange rate. Owing to the strengthened rand over the last two years, expenditure on the procurement programme was about R2 billion lower than expected.

Overall expenditure increased from R16 billion in 2001/02 to R19,8 billion in 2003/04, before falling slightly to R19,4 billion in 2004/05. A jump in expenditure is expected in 2005/06 to R22,5 billion, as payments for the strategic armaments procurement programme rise from R4,5 billion in 2004/05 to R6,6 billion in 2005/06. Expenditure is then expected to decline very slowly, to reach R22,2 billion in 2007/08.

In the 2005 Budget additional allocations of R361 million for 2005/06, R394 million for 2006/07 and R627 million for 2007/08 were made for the integration of defence systems, military health services, the upgrading and maintenance of facilities and ammunition disposal. These allocations include an additional R300 million in each year for peace support operations. 

2005 DOD Budget per main programme



Equestrian capability handed over to the SAPS

Compiled by Maj Merle Meyer,
Comm Officer SA Army Infantry
Formation

Photo: Superintendent Erica
Holtzhausen, *SAPS Journal*

The Chief of the SA Army, Lt Gen Solly Shoke, officially handed over the equestrian capability of 12 SAI Bn to the SAPS at a historical and colourful parade held at the Welgegund farm in Potchefstroom on 14 April 2005.

The guard of honour at the parade consisted of two platoons of 12 SAI Bn and the third platoon consisted of members of the SAPS, mostly from the North West area. The guard of horses consisted of members of the SAPS and the band was jointly made up of members of the SA Army and the SAPS.

The closure of 12 SAI Bn is part of the process to hand back the secondary tasks that the SA Army has been executing in support to the SAPS and, as Lt Gen Shoke said at the

parade: "It is inappropriate in a democratic society to utilise the armed forces in a policing role".


Lt Gen Shoke complimented and expressed his gratitude and appreciation to the soldiers of 12 SAI Bn for their outstanding performance, not only internally, but also externally in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi. He said: "Your sterling performance is appreciated and I salute you. You made us all proud, congratulations." The equestrian capability was taken over by the SAPS and the SAPS Mounted Services will be established at the farm Welgegund. The canine capability will be handed over to the SAMHS and the motorcycles and visual tracking course is in the process of being transferred to the SA Army Infantry School.

The capability was accepted by the Divisional Commissioner Wilson Makhubela on behalf of the SAPS, and he complimented the SA Army on the excellent capability that they had received and on the excellent way this

transition was planned and executed.

Personnel plan in place

The personnel of 12 SAI Bn will not be left in the dark and the equestrian trained members can indicate if they are interested in a transfer to the SAPS. A salary and rank offer will now be made to them, while members of the canine wing will have the option of joining the SAMHS, and several others have already been transferred to the SA Army Infantry School. Other members will be transferred to other units of the SA Army Infantry Formation or other units.

As the Chief of the SA Army said: "These premium soldiers who diligently served your communities with courage and pride have now been redeployed," and we know that any unit that receives a former 12 SAI Bn member is receiving an outstanding soldier who is well trained, dedicated and committed, and ready to tackle the challenge of a new work environment. 

12 SAI Bn - rest well, but we know your legacy will continue.



USA joined forces to fight HIV/AIDS

By Lebohlang Letaoana
Photo: F Sgt Amelda Strydom

The signing of the Joint Research Arrangement between the DOD South Africa and the DOD and the Department of Health and Human Services of the Government of the USA concerning collaboration on biomedical, military health and clinical research was held at 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria between our Minister of Defence, Mr Mosiuoa Lekota, and the US Ambassador, Dr J. Frazer, on 26 April 2005.

This Joint Research Arrangement will be implemented under a specific

project known as the Phidisa Research Project or Project Phidisa.

The project aims to establish a clinical research infrastructure in the SANDF in order to conduct studies on prevention and treatment of HIV and AIDS.

It is further intended to establish important biomedical and public health research capacity that can be used in future to address issues of critical importance for military force preparedness.

The goals of the research co-operation will entail the following:

- To develop and answer research questions of relevance to South Africa in order to provide evidence-based data that will inform


Joint research arrangement.

policy decisions related to HIV and AIDS treatment.

- To establish the necessary infrastructure to conduct state-of-the-art clinical research.
 - To provide antiretroviral therapy to members of the SANDF and their families within the context of clinical research on HIV and AIDS.
- Mr Lekota said such co-operation will not only be to the benefit of the

Southern African region, but also to the African continent and to the broader international community.

The Northern Sotho translation of this article is available on page 35 of this edition of SA SOLDIER.

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Mr Mosiuoa Lekota, our Minister of Defence, and Dr J. Frazer, the US Ambassador, signing the Joint Research Arrangement.

USA e ikamantše le ntwā kgahlanong le HIV/AIDS

Ka Lebohang Letaoana

Go sainwa ga peakanyo ya tirišano dinyakišišong magareng a DOD South Africa le DOD USA gammogo le Kgoro ya tša Maphelo, Ditirelo tša Batho tša Mmušo wa USA mabapi le tirišano ka ga biomedical, military health le clinical research go swerwe kuwa 1 Military Hospital go la Tshwane magareng a Tona ya rena ya tša Tšhireletšo, Mna Mosiuoa Lekota, le motseta wa US, Ngaka J. Frazer ka la 26 Aporele 2005.

Tirišano ye ya dinyakišišommogo, e tlo tšentšhwa tirišong ka fase ga projeke ye e kgethegilego ya go bitšwa Phidisa Research Project goba Project Phidisa.

Maikemišetso a projeke ye ke go hloma ditsela tše di tšeneletšego tša

dinyakišišo mo sešoleng sa naga (SANDF) tša go kgontšha tshepedišo go thibela le go alafa HIV le AIDS.


Go ikemišeditšwe gape go hloma biomedical le tšwetsopele ya dinyakišišo ka ga maphelo a setšhaba tšeo di tlogo dirišetšwa go itebanya le mabaka a bohlokwa mabapi le seemo sa mašole go lokela ntwā. Maikemišetšomagolo a tirišano dinyakišišong a tlo akaretša a a latelago:

- Go hlagiša le go araba dipotšišo tše di nago le kamano le seemo sa Afrika Borwa gore go kgone go ba le dintlha tše di bonagalago go kgontšha dikgopolo tša togamaano kalafong ya HIV le AIDS.
- Go hlagiša ditsela tše di hlokegago tša maleba tša go dira dinyakišišo tše di tšeneletšego tša kalafo.
- Go thuša maloko a SANDF le ba

malapa a bona ka kalafi ya di-ARV ka morago ga dinyakišišo tše di tšeneletšego ka ga kalafo ya HIV le AIDS.

Mna Lekota o boletše gore tirišano mmogo ye e ka se be mohola go selete sa borwa bja Afrika fela, eupša go kontinente yohle ya Aforika le lefase ka bophara.

** The English version of this article is available on page 34 of this edition of SA SOLDIER.*

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Pondering security and peace

By CPO Dennis Ndaba

Photo: F Sgt David Nomtshongwana

South Africa hoisted an Extraordinary Interstate Defence and Security Committee (ISDSC) meeting at the Kenilworth Racecourse in Cape Town over the period 7 to 8 April 2005. This meeting follows the SADC Ministers of Defence meeting held in Cape Town from 2 to 4 March 2005.

The meeting was attended by the SADC Ministers of Defence, Security, Home Affairs and Intelligence to discuss, inter alia, peace efforts in the Great Lakes region, progress with regard to the SADC Brigade, the African Union Standby Force and the Regional Early Warning System.


The planning towards the establishment of the SADC Brigade is at an advanced stage. The military component is currently in the process of finalising the financial, administrative and logical procedures, as well as a Memorandum of Understanding on the deployment. However, the Ministerial Defence Subcommittee at its meeting held in March 2005 noted



Fitr: Mr January Masilela (Secretary for Defence), Mr Ronnie Kasrils (Minister of Intelligence) and the Chairperson, Mr Mosiuoa Lekota (Minister of Defence) at the Interstate Defence and Security Committee meeting.

the need for the military and police components of the SADC Brigade to move in tandem and at the same pace. In this regard, the Ministerial Defence Subcommittee mandated the Chairperson of the ISDSC to direct the Police to integrate the CIVPOL component in the SADC Brigade Planning process, by convening the ISDSC Public Security Subcommittee to deliberate on the proposals submitted by the experts. The Committee noted that the experts of the State Security Subcommittee met in October 2004

and prepared a revised Concept of the Regional Early Warning System. This meeting was followed by the extraordinary meeting of the State Security Subcommittee held in March 2005 in Boksburg.

The Committee also noted the progress report of the State Security Subcommittee related to the establishment of the SADC Regional Early Warning System and that the Early Warning Concept should be revised to clearly indicate the linkages with national early warning centres. 

Relationship management and service delivery

By Mr Vuyo Zambodla,
Head of Communication

In this final section of the three-part series on corporate communication in the Department of Defence, the Head of Communication, Mr Vuyo Zambodla, focuses on the importance of stakeholder relationship management.

Government alignment and focus

It's that time of the financial year when our corporate communication managers and their corporate communication staff in the Department are finalising strategy and implementation plans in line with proposed budgets for the 05/06 financial year.

Key indicators for the way forward should first of all be the direction of Government as articulated in the January Cabinet Lekgotla, the President's February State of the Nation Address, the recently finalised Government Cluster Strategies - the International Relations, Peace & Security Cluster (IRPS); the Justice, Crime Prevention & Security (JCPS); and the Governance & Administration (G&A) Cluster; as these are most relevant to Defence - and the priorities of the Minister of Defence as articulated at the April Ministerial Work Session.

Secondly, the direction of the Department as captured in the FY 05/06 to FY 06/07 Strategic Business Plan indicating the priorities of Defence in general and a specific focus

on the priorities of the Ministry, Defence Secretariat and the South African National Defence Force (SANDF). The relevant corporate communication implications emanating from all of the above have been captured and summarised in the Department's FY 05/06 Corporate Communication Strategy.

At a Corporate Communication, Service and Divisional level it is then imperative that the various corporate communication strategies, while focussing on the direction given by the Chiefs of Services and Divisions, are fully aligned with the broader Departmental corporate communication strategy as developed through the Head of Communication (HOC).

In a nutshell we need to approach corporate communication as a Government Department, as a unified Department speaking to the public and stakeholders with a "single voice", and promoting the direction of the Service or Division we represent in a professional and effective way.

Whereas all of this paints a broad picture of where we should be getting our key messages and a general idea of some of the more important people with whom we should be communicating, it says little or nothing about the critical element of how we can ensure that we are "effective" in our communication.

Given that we have limitations of time and budget in any financial year how do we ensure that we are

...A focus
for corporate
communication



Mr Vuyo Zambodla,
Head of Communication.

engaging the most relevant people and that the mutual expectations of our target audiences and us are realised.

Service delivery

As a Government department it is imperative that we ascertain how we add value to the national drive for *Service Delivery* to the people of South Africa. Defence is not your classical service delivery department with a

tangible output, such as water, food, electricity and other services required by the majority of people in South Africa.

We do, however, offer a range of services to South Africans. This may be defined as the security we offer through our external operations and the occasional support to internal operations when required to do so. It may also be defined as the support we give to the people through humanitarian assistance in time of emergencies. Some of us see it also as the job and career opportunities we offer the South African public and the skilled personnel we re-inject into the economic activity of our society through our training and experience.

Eventually it is all of these things and more. The role of the corporate communications function is to strategise for our principles to engage the relevant stakeholders, through events like *Izimbizo* and unmediated communication, to give life and credence to the concept of *Batho Pele* (People First).

Key stakeholders and relationship management

Those of us responsible for corporate communication in the Department discussed the issue of effective communication at length in 2004. We came to the conclusion that the focus of corporate communication should shift strategically away from the corporate communication functionary as the leader equipped with conventional products focussed on churning out newsletters, magazines, videos, websites, press conferences and press releases with static messages.

Whereas it is critical to have professional communication products, it is, however, more important to first of all focus on redetermining who the key stakeholders of the Department are and of your Service or Division in any given financial year, and meeting their expectations.

Internal stakeholders

If, for example, the biggest threat to your credibility comes from negative publicity emanating from within your service, whether relating to transformation issues or other grievances, I would expect that your corporate communication strategy would focus to a significant extent on relationship management with internal stakeholders. Incidentally, one of the major issues emanating from the January Cabinet Lekgotla and subsequently the G&A Cluster communication strategy is that whereas Departments are getting more sophisticated in external Public Relations (PR), internal communication has been neglected.

This is definitely the corporate communications Achilles Heel of many Government Departments.

While addressing a Departmental seminar on corporate communication and stakeholders analysis last year Mr Sej Motau of the Public Relations Institute of South Africa (PRISA) emphasised that any PR/communication strategy that does not begin with its internal stakeholders' interests is more than likely to fail or be seriously compromised.

Balancing internal and external stakeholders

At the other end of the spectrum the Senior Staff Officer (SSO) Corporate Communication of the Joint Operations Division, for example, is now quite aware that a very clear and urgent priority of Government communication through the JCPS Cluster is the related issues of the "Phasing out of commandos", the "Phased withdrawal of the SANDF from routine internal operations until 2009" and the "Migration of SANDF members to the South African Police Services (SAPS)". The priority of engaging relevant stakeholders on these issues is very clear.


The stakeholders would extend

across from internal members who need sufficient information to take a decision about crossing to the SAPS, through to the rural and farm communities affected by the withdrawal of commandos, to the relevant media who can put a correct perspective on all of this to the general public.

This same SSO Corporate Communication will also have to balance this with a PR campaign aimed at profiling the new Chief of Joint Operations whose competence and real-life experiences in the Great Lakes District will make him a highly sought-after speaker at high-profile functions where he can promote the role and function of Defence among opinion formers and other stakeholders who can also influence perceptions of Defence.

He will also have to ensure that we determine who the most critical people are to understand why we have peace support operations, including the very troops we send out of the country as "Peace Ambassadors", our progress in this regard, and profile all that we are doing to support our foreign policy and the initiatives of the African Union (AU) as prescribed in the IRPS strategy.

The shift here is in the art and focus of relationship management. We must determine what our key stakeholders need to know and how to project a positive image of ourselves in order to garner their support, which we have already determined is critical to our credibility.

We cannot communicate effectively with everybody, whether on a planned or an ad hoc basis. We must have an approach that somehow determines who is most important to our organisation and sub-organisations at any given moment, depending on the strategic intent of those to whom we are accountable: our Government, our Department and the SANDF. 

The SA Army Vision 2020

By Col E.F. Drost and
Capt E. Jordaan, Project Team
SA Army Vision 2020

Military leaders tend to prepare and utilise their armies according to past experience, without taking current and future developments, opportunities and threats into consideration. This may result in serious and untenable risks and grave danger, not only to the military, but also to the nation, as being fully prepared for the wrong war equates to not being prepared at all.

A detailed analysis of current and future trends has to be made to shape not only the SA Army of the future, but also to ensure the relevancy of the SA Army over time. The SA Army's leadership therefore has as its aim the

creation of land forces in the broader land power context that will proudly serve the people of South Africa now, and especially in the foreseeable future.

The need for a future strategy

In September 2004 the Chief of the SA Army, Lt Gen Solly Shoke, identified the need to formulate an SA Army vision for the next fifteen years that would serve the purpose of guiding short-term decisions and activities towards a future goal. This has culminated in the launching of the SA Army Vision 2020 project, which started its first of five workshops on 24 January 2005.

SA Army Vision 2020 will serve as a road map to shape the future SA Army. The workshops are attended by general officers commanding (GOCs) of the SA Army type formations and chief directors of the SA Army Office. These members follow an intensive reading programme to prepare themselves for every workshop, the first of which establishes a common knowledge base and context, which is provided by academics and military experts who do presentations on relevant themes, such as the information age, future war, land power, Africa's geo-strategic setting, developments in defence-related policy and strategies, security structures, and various scenarios.

The focus of the first workshop was predominantly on the short-term governing factors (the "as is") for the SA Army, while the second workshop looked beyond that towards future trends. The third

...A new
journey for
the future.

workshop will address future scenarios. After every workshop the generals have group discussions and formulate main conclusions, which serve as input to the formulation of SA Army Vision 2020 during the last two workshops in June/July 2005.

Building blocks for SA Army Vision 2020

At the first workshop there already was consensus on relevant issues for the future. These will be the building blocks to formulate SA Army Vision 2020, but they are not cast in iron and may be reviewed.

One of the first points of discussion was land power. There is consensus on the leading role of the SA Army in defining a joint understanding of South African land power and its capabilities. It is clear that a solo approach by the SA Army will no longer suffice and that a joint approach, including all Services and Divisions, should be followed.

The focus of the SA Army in terms of planning for future theatres of operation was another important point of discussion. There is agreement that the SA Army should be optimised for operations in Africa, and more specifically sub-Saharan Africa. The vision of the SA Army therefore supports South African foreign policy, which is focussed on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the country's role and obligations as a member of the Africa Union (AU), as well as the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC).



Brig J.D. Kelly, the Director General of Future Land Warfare of the Australian Army Headquarters gives a presentation on combat readiness during the Future Warfare Workshop of SA Army Vision 2020, held on 16 February 2005.



Col Omvir Singh Dagur, the Director Man-power Planning in the Additional Directorate General of Perspective Planning at the Indian Army Headquarters, gives a presentation on combat readiness during the Future Warfare Workshop held on 17 February 2005.

This does not mean that the SA Army will not, by other means, get involved elsewhere. Although the SA Army currently deploys mainly in the Great Lakes region of Africa, its main responsibility for the future is its obligations within the SADC region as part of the SADC Brigade under SADC and AU auspices.

In the recent Defence Update debates and draft defence policy, the primary role of the military is an important issue. For the SA Army this is also an important issue. Considering the current security policy of withdrawing the SA Army from internal functions, the SA Army decided that its main future roles are to ensure peace and stability on the African continent and to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of South Africa. The SA Army will therefore refrain from getting involved in tasks that other agencies and departments are mandated for.

The dual functions of the SA Army demand a clear vision for SA Army training. The SA Army supports the argument that successful peacekeepers are ready for war and are able to control levels of coercion. The SA


Army decided that war-fighting should remain the basis of the force preparation of the SA Army and will enable the SA Army to defend itself during peace missions and perform peace enforcement under the auspices of the AU and the UN, if required.

In addition, the SA Army intends to review its one-directional approach towards cross-training or multi-skilling in its various corps, which is currently focused on infantry training. New approaches and ways to multi-skilling must be found in order to improve the utilisation of SA Army personnel for peace missions and the specialised tasks for post-conflict stability and reconstruction operations.

Effective human resource management is a determining factor for a professional army. Effective exit mechanisms are required to rejuvenate the SA Army to expand the Reserve Force and limit the over-expenditure on the personnel budget. This aspect should receive urgent attention in the near future, but should be instituted to create a "win-win" situation for all parties involved.

This will necessitate a fresh approach to the way the SA Army has done business in the past and will, for example, force the SA Army to take responsibility not only for its members' functional training and education, but also for providing essential life-skills training opportunities, such as obtaining a civilian driver's licence in order to prepare such members for a second career.

The Project Leader for SA Army Vision 2020 is Col E.F. Drost who facilitates all the workshops and, together with the project team, will also be responsible for formulating the SA Army Vision 2020 after all the role players have given their inputs.

The workshop sessions are characterised by active debate and an evident awareness of the pressing issues within the SA Army and the larger land power environment. "Thinking outside the square is encouraged and interesting ideas are conveyed. The SA Army Vision 2020 will address matters such as the SA Army's mandate, mission, roles, tasks, force structure and preparation, capabilities, leadership, the role of the Reserves, logistics, technology, human resources and financial management. This project will have significant implications for strategy formulation in the larger South African land power environment. 

Changing of aiguillettes

During a Military Attaché and Adviser Corps (MAAC) de-accreditation and accreditation ceremony held at SA Army College in Thaba Tshwane on 21 April 2005 Lt Gen Temba Matanzima, Chief of Corporate Staff, bade farewell to Col Ricardo Duarte and his wife Mrs Illidia Duarte. Col Duarte is the departing Army and Air Attaché to the Brazilian Embassy. Lt Gen Matanzima also welcomed the newly appointed Defence Adviser to the Australian Embassy, Col Greg Baker, as well as Maj Mario Julio, the newly appointed Military Attaché Assistant to the Angolan Embassy.

(Photo: F Sgt Amelda Strydom) 



Maj Mario Julio, the newly appointed Military Attaché Assistant to the Angolan Embassy.

Status of our Air Force

By Lebohang Letaoana
 Photos: F Sgt David
 Nomtshongwana

Lt Gen Carlo Gagiano, the Chief of the SA Air Force, called a press conference at the Roodewal Bomb Range outside Makhado (previously known as Louis Trichardt) on 22 April 2005 to clarify some of the reports that have recently been published in the media about the state of the SA Air Force.

Together with delegates from the SA Air Force Board they tackled the issues that are affecting the SA Air Force, such as the acquisition of jets, the phasing out of old aircraft (see C130) and pilot training.

Lt Gen Gagiano said his vision was

to have a tactical Air Force that is able and willing to deploy to any place on the continent and beyond in support of Government initiatives.

C130 aircraft

Out of nine C130s, only two are in a flying condition owing to a stop-fly order because of the wing problems that are being experienced worldwide. Four are in various stages of upgrading at Denel Aviation. It is foreseen that the status quo of having only two flying C130s could remain in force until April/May 2006.

Helicopters

The mainstay of the helicopter fleet, the Oryx, is due for an in-service upgrade after approximately fifteen years of operational service. The


in-service upgrade is designed to improve the reliability of a number of systems and thus to reduce operating costs.

Pilot training

The SA Air Force is also conducting negotiations with Zambia and Botswana in the area of training, not only of pilots, but also of technicians and airspace controllers.

Other issues, such as the rehabilitation of the runway and taxiways at Waterkloof Air Force Base were discussed. Lt Gen Gagiano said it would cost the SA Air Force R126 million to upgrade the runway, which was originally designed for fighter jets and C130 aircrafts.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Lt Gen Gagiano spoke about the Vision 2012, which was developed by the Air Force Board to map out the environment within which air power has to be created and provided, the strategic challenges and issues the Air Force will have to face if it wishes to succeed. Vision 2012 is due for an intensive review this year, and special attention will be paid to finding ways of supporting Government's initiative on the continent. 



An Oryx flying side by side with a Rooivalk helicopter, simulating an aerial induction by 120 mm mortars and firing team.



A Casa transport aircraft doing platform low extraction delivery system (PLEDS) drops.



Task force members securing danger zone after rappelling/fast roping.



Academic attacks: a target is destroyed by one of the impalas.

Flying high in Mozambique

By Lt Abbie Matloa, Media Office,
Dir Corp Staff Services, SAAF
Photo: Mr Morné Boij-Lewis

The *Aeroclub de Mozambique*, in partnership with local aviation authorities, organised the annual Maputo International Air Show on 20 March 2005. The SA Air Force was invited to participate in this event and it accepted the invitation as it presented an opportunity for closer co-operation between the SA Air Force and the Mozambican aviation authorities.

It appears that financial constraints are an issue that all air forces have to deal with, as the Mozambican Air Force participated to a very limited extent in the event owing to the limited serviceability of their aircraft. However, their display of the Cessna 150 trainer aircraft was done with great enthusiasm and pizzazz. Local privately owned microlights and light commercial aircraft also participated in the event to demonstrate the


various aircraft types. The show was well supported by the regulars on the South African air show circuit, which added diversity to a good and well-rounded programme.

The highlight of the event was the aircraft entered by the SA Air Force. These included an Oryx and Bk117 helicopter, as well as an Impala and Cheetah that operated from Hoedspruit Air Force Base. The SA Air Force helicopters were specially displayed, as some of these had played a major role in the skies over Mozambique during flood-relief operations in previous years.

The SA Air Force was well



The SA Air Force's parachute display team opened the event with an impressive free-fall and parachute display.

received and welcomed by the organisers. The SA Air Force Participation Co-ordinator, Brig Gen P. Burger, and the SA Air Force Safety Officer, Lt Col F. Hanekom, received a special welcome from the previous President, Mr J. Chisano. 

Opting for proud and dedicated soldiers

Article and photo by
Maj Merle Meyer,
SO1 Comm SA Army Inf Fmn

On 28 January 2005 WO1 S. (China) Chinanayi took over as the new SA Army Infantry Formation Sergeant Major. He took over the post from WO1 Jan Schuurman, who had served in the post since 2001. WO1 Schuurman has been transferred to the SA Army Office, Directorate Product Systems Management.

WO1 Chinanayi joined the SA Special Forces in Phalaborwa in 1980. He completed several parachute courses and served as a Special Forces instructor. In 1999 he was appointed as the RSM of 7 SAI Bn and later as the Warrant Officer Mechanised Infantry at the SA Army Infantry Formation HQ. WO1 Chinanayi is married to Priscilla and they have three children.


Brig Gen C.P. van Schalkwyk, who was the main functionary at the parade, thanked WO1 Schuurman for

the important role he had played in enhancing the training of the non-commissioned officers, the design of the Infantry Formation badge, the Infantry Corps badge and the Infantry Formation HQ letterhead. He wished him well for the future. Then he welcomed WO1 Chinanayi and requested all Infanteers to support him. He further reminded the Infanteers of an old sergeant major's quotation: "Our soldiers make us shine like gold or dirt. Soldiers are and always will be the credentials of non-commissioned officers and warrant officers" as said by Sergeant Major Stanley A. Kuso of the US Army. The South African Infanteers are expected to make their sergeant majors shine like gold.

WO1 Chinanayi indicated that his focus would be on discipline and the



WO1 China Chinanayi, the new SA Army Infantry Formation Sergeant Major.

return to basics, drill, inspections and correct training. The result will be proud and dedicated soldiers. 

Peacekeeping Instruction

By Dr Kallie de Beer, Director Distance Education, Unit Academic Development, Central University of Technology Free State, and Prof Harvey Langholtz, Director United Nations Institute for Training and Research Peacekeeping Correspondence Instruction

Executive summary - the overall educational philosophy of Technikon Distance Education is co-operative teaching. This concept could be applied in experiential training for soldiers in the SANDF to address the urgent need for peacekeeping officials for the United Nations (UN) in war-stricken regions of sub-Saharan Africa. However, existing UN programmes should be customised (Africanised) to be successful in Africa.

The nature of the project lies in the need to instruct South African soldiers through various distance education delivery modes, ie correspondence courses, dual-contact sessions and digital education within the next five years. Anticipated outcomes within the globalised world philosophy for peace on the African continent are constantly monitored by UN observers, which regularly report to the Security Council. Researchers from the Technikon Free State (TFS), Technikon South Africa (TSA) and the University of the Free State (UFS) will evaluate academic results in collaboration with the College of William & Mary in the United States by means of existing staff and infrastructures.

Financial outlines of the budget will have to cover empirical research visits abroad and to sub-Saharan African states, as well as instructional

...of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

design of resource-based education packages according to African needs over the next five years.

Proposal summary

The very low number of sub-Saharan African enrolments in the United Nations Institute for Training



Proposed sketch of the Institute for Peace and Reconciliation.

and Research's Programme of Correspondence Instruction (UNITAR POCI) for peacekeeping instruction poses a serious need for local involvement of TFS in Bloemfontein, which is centrally situated near the SANDF training base at De Brug, and its special residential facility in Kimberley near the SA Army Combat Training School at Lohatla. The scope of the project is to collaborate with UFS and TSA on the variable delivery modes of distance education via existing infrastructures in sub-Saharan Africa.

Umbrella statement

Perhaps the explanation for the absence of South Africa participation, especially in the UNITAR POCI programme, is an absence of Technikon collaboration by neutral academic accreditation. Our research at the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in Geneva in Switzerland proved that this training programme works best when it is incorporated into a nation's own national training programme, publicised within an army's official channels, and supported within the Ministry of Defence. Several nations have done this, and coordinate their efforts closely with UNITAR POCI regarding the enrolment of their learners. Some nations have also recognised course completion when considering personnel for promotion or assignment to a peacekeeping mission. These are decisions to be made by each nation, eg South Africa must decide how to Africanise the specific programmes, also with regard to the needs of the SAPS and the Intelligence Services.

Summary of the entire proposal

Since apartheid fell in South Africa in the early 1990s, the country has taken deliberate measures to serve its proper role in the international community. South Africa has yet to take any role in the international community as a peacekeeper. Retraining peacekeepers via distance instruction is an inexpensive but effective way for TFS, TSA and UFS to get involved. UNITAR POCI currently has eleven self-paced correspondence courses

available on various aspects of UN peacekeeping operations.

Methods to reach objectives

According to the UNITWIN project of UNESCO, higher-level distance teaching could, inter alia, be applied to exchange researchers and instructional designers instead of learners. This is necessary to determine the specific needs regarding the adaptation of existing study guides to manuals with the relevant illustrative material for distance learners.

Resource-based learning packages will consist of guided manuals, videotapes, audio cassettes and textbooks.

First-generation distance education modes, which consist of pure correspondence courses, will be used as is currently the case at the College of William & Mary and the TSA.

Second-generation distance education modes with dual contact sessions (limited tutorials) will be implemented in collaboration with the TFS, the SANDF and UNITAR POCI at the De Brug and Lohatla military training bases.

Short modular courses will be used to accumulate the acquired accreditation within the UNITAR POCI and SANDF structures.

Reasons for methods

Military personnel are not always confined to one base long enough for traditional residential training. Therefore the three generations of distance education modes, which have already proved themselves after thorough research outcomes of TFS, TSA and UFS for the International Organisation for Distance Education, and at UNESCO, Paris, will be converged into flexible learning and multimedia packages.

Envisaged outcomes

- Lifelong participation of soldiers and officers in peacekeeping forces.
- The establishment of a curriculum pooling knowledge and expertise.
- An attitudinal foundation for peacekeeping within sub-Saharan Africa.

Relevance to the international (African) and local communities

The following international contributions may be highlighted: Providing assistance to humanitarian agencies in the conducting of prisoner-of-war exchanges, food distribution and the provision of medical care, as well as the liaison between belligerent factions.

In South Africa itself the Directors of UNITAR POCI and the Institute for Security Studies respectively have conducted a Civilian Police Course in Johannesburg from 3 to 12 November 1998. Thirty POCI courses have been put to use to achieve problems-based outcomes, viz.

- Africanisation of UNITAR POCI.
- Academic selection criteria as determined by TFS, TSA and UFS.
- Incorporation of distance instruction within the SANDF training programme.
- Paradigm shift from offensive instruction to unbiased diplomatic training.
- Realising the envisaged mission of UNITAR POCI for peace on the sub-Saharan African continent.

Plans for achievement

To counteract foreign military imperialism in sub-Saharan Africa.

To assist the SANDF goals in force preparation training according to the following syllabus:

- Background to peace-support operations.
- The United Nations and the Charter.
- Humanitarian Law.
- The principle of peace-support operations.
- Types of peace-support operations.
- Knowledge on status of agreements and rules of engagement.

Task commitments

- Higher-level distance education exchange between TFS, TSA, UFS and The College of William & Mary for initial empirical surveys.
- Liaison with SANDF peacekeeping officers regarding how to

(Continued on page 44)

(Continued from page 43)

customise (Africanise) learning material.

- Instructional design of course material according to resource-based learning packages.
- Establishing delivery modes and marketing of TFS, UFS and TSA courses to the SANDF, the SAPS and the Intelligence Services.
- These courses can be Africanised by researchers of the SANDF, TFS, TSA and UFS for further implementation in sub-Saharan Africa.

Statement of need

Why this project is necessary. South Africa's militia was always regarded as a threat to Africa. It has to shed this imperialistic image in order to be able to function under the neutral UN flag to attain credibility in sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore soldiers need simply to be educated about basic human rights and on how to play their new role as diplomats under International Law. Consequently, academic accreditation with the TFS, TSA and UFS is necessary for unbiased identification.

Specific problems/needs that the projects propose to address. More than half of the UN peacekeeping operations before 1998 consisted only of unarmed military observers. This rule was broken in 1998, when observers in Namibia in Southern Africa

were authorised to carry side arms for self-protection. Unfortunately, certain individuals tarnished the reputation of the UN, jeopardised their mission and in some cases were needlessly injured or even killed through ignorance, incompetence or immaturity. Therefore the importance of training the different military cultures, as well as the selection criteria, language proficiency, military skills and International Law have to be addressed.

Short-term problems. Problems can be attributed to inadequate and inconsistent selection and training procedures. Potential peacekeeping soldiers still need academic bridging instruction programmes to prepare them before they can enter into real experiential training.

Key statistics to illustrate needs. While over 1 400 United Nations military observers (UNMOs) are deployed worldwide, and there are over 1 900 enrolments from 60 nations in UNITAR POCI courses, few are from South Africa, a donor UN member.

Groundwork to address needs. The following empirical research has already been conducted within the broader scope of the project:

- Research visits to the Director of UNITAR POCI at the College of William & Mary UNITAR in Geneva and subsequent statements on the progress of the project to the media in the USA and


South Africa between 1997-1998.

- Various papers at national and international conferences, cf references.
- Institutional report of TFS on collaboration with TSA, July 1998.
- Discussions with the Head of the Division, Department for Africa, Swedish International Development Co-operation, April 1999.
- Commitments for further co-operation from the Department Political Science of UFS, September 2003.


Evaluation, reporting and monitoring

Monitoring and evaluation process. The Security Council is, in general, the authority for mandating and terminating United Nations peacekeeping operations. Command of peacekeeping operations is vested in the Secretary-General, under the authority of the Security Council.

The deputy Secretary-General of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations is delegated by the Secretary-General. His task is, inter alia, to monitor the Analysis Unit's evaluation of the Africa Division.

At the local level, SANDF role players evaluate the progress within the SANDF in collaboration with TFS, TSA and UFS representatives. (*Part II will be published in the July 2005 edition of SA SOLDIER.*) 

Cheer on our boxers

The SA National Defence Force will host the 49th World Military Boxing Championships (CISM) at the Groenkloof Campus of the University of Pretoria over the period 30 June to 9 July 2005. This event will be the biggest ever boxing championship organised in this country. It will certainly be the biggest sports event ever hosted by the SA National Defence Force. Our readers are invited to come and watch the momentous event. 

Where did you say was the landslide?

By Lt Col E.H. Jacobs, SO1 Fixed Assets Manager, RFIM Durban

Over the weekend of 25 and 26 October 1999 the Durban area experienced heavy downfalls, which led to the landslides at the Bluff.

During the early months of 2000, Durban experienced more heavy downfalls, which led to ever bigger landslides, until one ended below the foundation of the single quarters building (E Block).

Another important reason for the landslide and soil erosion was the poor maintenance of the soak pit system for storm-water drainage at the Bluff Military Base. The rehabilitation project was planned to be carried out in three phases, of which Phase 1 was emergency repair following the landslide and countering the effects of the soil erosion.

Phases 2 and 3 would have been carried out over a two to three year period, but this was not completed because of a lack of funds. These phases will entail a storm-water system, which will be in the form of two vertical shafts sunk below sea level to allow the storm water to drain directly onto the seabed. These shafts will be sunk at strategic points and all the storm water in the area will be directed via piping and channels to the shafts where it will then be directly discharged into the sea.


The estimated cost of Phases 1, 2 and 3 (the rehabilitation) was set at approximately R24 million, of which R3 million was made available for immediate repair and rehabilitation (Phase 1).

Part of the repair and rehabilitation involved reinstating the natural vegetation in the area where the landslide took place. One must remember that the donga or large gully that needed to

be rehabilitated was 8 m deep and 200 m long and had been a problem for many years, and was then dangerously enlarged by the extreme floods that occurred in 1999. Thus the reinstating of the natural vegetation was a very important part of the project. Detailed, sound and thorough research had to be done to avoid the proliferation of invasive plant species.

Noted ecologists such as Roddy Ward, Debra Roberts, Richard Boon and Geoff Nichol were consulted to help find the correct interim vegetation to be planted, which would help restore the natural vegetation as quickly as possible.

To prevent further headward erosion towards E Block a combination of gabion baskets, Reno mattresses, non-woven geotextiles and vetiver grass (*Vetiveria zizanioides*) was being used. The objective is to inhibit erosion so that the natural vegetation can re-establish itself and ultimately cover all of the repair materials. The vetiver was planted in a succession of steps, or small terraces (about 309 mm high by 600 mm wide). It was constructed along the base of the gully to cover the buried storm-water drain. The purpose is to reduce the velocity of surface run-off so as to inhibit erosion and encourage the deposition of sand washed down from the sides of the gully.

The vetiver grass cultivars that were planted have been used for more than 130 years in KwaZulu-Natal for surface stabilisation. Although not indigenous to the Bluff, the grass propagates itself only by root division and is therefore not invasive. The rehabilitation work on Phase 1 started on 22 May 2000 and was completed on 19 September 2001. Phase 1 (the rehabilitation) was a huge success, as the soil and vegetation have been restored. 

Fixing soil erosion.



The landslide that occurred in October 1999.



Phase 1 (the rehabilitation) started in May 2001 and was completed in September 2001.



The finished product - Where did you say was the landslide?

In fitting style

A year ago there was not a uniform in the military stores large enough to fit Lt Col Johan Liebenberg, a 39 year old personnel officer from Suiderberg, Pretoria. Lt Col Liebenberg, who weighed in at a hefty 147,2 kg needed to lose at least 52 kg in order to improve his ill-health and to reach his ideal weight with Weigh-Less. Just over a year later Lt Col Liebenberg has not only achieved his goal, but this year he was the runner-up in the "Weigh-Less Man of the Year 2005" competition. He was one of seven finalists who competed for the title in a glittering ceremony held aboard a cruise liner. In less than a year Lt Col Liebenberg has managed to reduce his body mass from an unhealthy 147,2 kg to just over 95kg. Lt Col Liebenberg had tried every quick weight-loss gimmick on the market, but the needle on the scale just kept on climbing. The turning point came when he could no longer find a military uniform large enough to cover his girth.

"By 1997 I had developed blood pressure and gout problems," says


Lt Col Liebenberg. "I conveniently blamed these conditions on family history. I still was not ready to take responsibility for my own well-being." A promotion to a more stressful position and the loss of a loved one resulted in further weight gain. "On a seaside holiday with my family in December 2003, I was so ashamed of my size that I would sneak a swim in secluded places to avoid being seen by strangers," Lt Col Liebenberg says. "When I got home I weighed myself. I was shocked when the scale read 'error'. It could only weigh people up to 140 kg!" Lt Col Liebenberg immediately signed up with Weigh-Less. A year down the line, his life has changed for the better in every way. "When I was told I had to lose 52.2 kg to gain my goal weight,



Lt Col Johan Liebenberg (before).



Lt Col Johan Liebenberg (after).

I almost gave up right there and then," he says. "I realised, though, from my experiences in the military, that I could achieve anything I put my mind to. The more weight I lost, the more my confidence increased. I joined a fitness club and my health improved significantly. I even stopped snoring, much to my wife's relief!" **(Article and photos issued by Herdbuoys & Ramsay Communications Group (Pty) Ltd)** 

Leading by example


By Maryke Lynn,
Journalist for AD ASTRA

During the third annual Warrant Officer Achiever of the Year Award ceremony the Chief of the SA Air Force, Lt Gen Carlo Gagiano, handed over the 2004 Top Warrant Officer Achiever of the Year trophy to WO2 Emma Lekalakala. The trophy was fittingly christened, "Inkopheli Engumzekelo" - IsiXhosa for "Lead by Example". In addition to the Top Warrant Officer Achiever trophy, thirteen nominees for the Warrant Officer Achiever of the Year Award received Silver Award trophies, while five nominees received Bronze Award certificates. The ceremony was held at the Air Force Mobile Deployment Wing on 31 March 2005. This award ceremony was instituted in 2003 with the purpose of motivating warrant officers in their quest for unity and air power

excellence. In his speech, Lt Gen Gagiano emphasised the importance of and his appreciation of warrant officers in defence forces all over the world. "Your promotion of, and indeed also your participation in, the training, education and development of our human resources component is vital, and the most important task of the warrant officer is our endeavour to transform the SA Air Force into the source of air power excellence," he said. Criteria used in the adjudication of awards and the



WO2 Emma Lekalakala, 2004 Top Warrant Officer Achiever of the Year, with the winning trophy and WO1 Duppie du Preez, Warrant Officer of the SA Air Force.

evaluation of nominees included functional performance, leadership, code of conduct, discipline, neatness, military bearing and general behaviour, his or her role as warrant officer, as well as the ad hoc tasks and responsibilities of each nominee. 

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