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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2757

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS SDAR TO ATTEND OAU MEETINGS

AB21120 Paris AFP in English 1141 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, 21 Jan (AFP)--The foreign minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR), which claims sovereignty over the Western Sahara, repeated a pledge here that the state would be represented at all future meetings of the Organization of African Unity as that body's 51st member.

A row over the legality of the SDAR's membership in the OAU caused the collapse of the first attempt to hold the Pan-African body's 19th Summit Conference in Tripoli last August.

The foreign minister, Ibrahim Hakim, made his statement at a press conference at Harare Airport before leaving for Tanzania today. A similar declaration a month ago in Addis Ababa, where the OAU has its headquarters, was criticized as "ill-advised and unwise" by some African diplomats.

Mr Hakim arrived in Harare yesterday from Maseru, Lesotho, where he gave his government's condolences for the victims of the South African raid on Maseru last December which claimed the lives of more than 40 people.

In Zimbabwe Mr Hakim held talks with government leaders and left a letter for Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. In Tanzania he will also confer with government leaders and deliver a message to President Julius Nyerer from his president.

The SDAR's armed wing, the Polisario Front, has been fighting a protracted guerrilla war with neighboring Morocco to resist the annexation of Western Sahara by King Hassan's government.

The SDAR was admitted as the 51st member of the OAU in February 1981 at a ministerial ordinary meeting of the OAU in Addis Ababa after 26 OAU member states gave it diplomatic recognition.

Mr Hakim recalled that the SDAR had decided to "voluntarily" absent itself from the reconvened 19th OAU Summit in Tripoli last November, for the sake of African unity. That summit was also abortive because of disagreement among member states over representation of Chad.

Asked whether the SDAR would absent itself again from a third reconvened summit, Mr Hakim said, "We do not know when and where this summit is going to be. But we will attend all future meetings of the OAU. Our pledge not to attend was only for the second Tripoli summit and limited to that time."

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

DECISION TO EXPEL APPEALED--There has been renewed appeals to Nigeria to reconsider its decision to expel about 2 million Ghanaians said to be living in the country illegally. The heads of state of Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea have sent a message to President Shehu Shagari in which they argued that the move violates the principle of free movement and protection of people. They called for an amergency meeting of ECONWAS to discuss the Nigerian decision. Reports from Accra say that Ghana has appealed to Nigeria to give it more time to ensure an organized repatriation. Ghanaian ships are already being sent to Lagos to start taking the Ghanaians home. Diplomats say it seems that the Nigerian Government will also create jobs for Nigerians at a time of sharp recession. [Text] [AB231236 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 23 Jan 83]

CSO: 3400/637

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

CHAD-CAR COMMISSION MAY MEET--Bangui, 16 Jan (AFP)--Joseph Yodeyman, Chadian minister for planning and reconstruction, has announced that the CAR-Chadian joint commission may meet during the last 2 weeks of February in Bangui. The Chadian emissary, who was received for about 30 minutes at the "Renaissance" Palace on Saturday, delivered a message from Hissene Habre to CAR President Gen Andre Kolingba. The contents of the message were not disclosed. It is, however, believed that it might be connected with "reviving" the CAR-Chadian joint commission, which was set up by protocol agreement in 1967. "Chad and the CAR, which share common geographical and historic ties, must live hand in hand," Mr Yodeyman pointed out to AFP in Bangui. [Text] [AB161156 Paris AFP in French 1005 GMT 16 Jan 83]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA MINISTER RECEIVED--Bangui, 16 Jan (AFP)--Equatorial Guinea Minister for Planning Ela Nguema delivered a message from President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo to Gen Andre Kolingba on Saturday in Bangui. During the audience granted him by the CAR head of state, Mr Nguema Mbasogo's emissary and his host examined the proposal for setting up a CAR-Equatorial Guinea joint commission. Mr Nguema told AFP that his country is determined to "concretize cooperation between Bangui and Malabo by giving it appropriate legal framework." [Text] [AB161204 Paris AFP in French 1009 GMT 16 Jan 83]

OPPOSITION MOVEMENT THREATS--Paris, Jan 14 (AFP)--The opposition Central African Liberation Movement (MCLN), which claimed responsibility for a July 1981 cinema bombing in the Central African capital of Bangui, said today it was ready to restart "military action" against the regime of General Andre Kolingba if there were no "immediate beginning to the process of a return to normal constitutional life." Founded in December 1980, the MCLN is led from exile by Iddi Lala. Two days after the cinema bombing, which killed three people and injured 32, it was officially banned by then President David Dacko. The MCLN's bureau here said in a statement that the Kolingba government, which took over from President Dacko in August 1981, "is trying to make its stay in power permanent, disdaining the powerful democratic current of the Central African people." The MCLN can "no longer prolong its suspension of military action which its fighters have observed up till now on the instructions of the National Executive Bureau," the statement said. [Text] [AB141226 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 14 Jan 83]

CSO: 3419/414

FAMINE SAID TO EXIST IN SEVERAL PROVINCES

Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Dec 82 p 22

/Article by Isabelle Vichniac: "Famine is Rife in Several Provinces"/

/Text/ The international conference on aid to Chad which took place in Geneva in November, has not yet succeeded in bearing fruit. This is due above all to the administrative void in this country which lacks the infrastructure indispensable for the implementation of any assistance program. In addition, international organizations like the FAO (United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture) or PAM (World Food Program) are slow in going into action. Sometimes nearly 4 months elapse between the decision to supply aid and its distribution.

In order to survive in the province of Guera, now undergoing a drought, the population stave off their hunger with the leaves of the "famine tree," the soapberry. Grain was nevertheless sown in the hope, which proved vain, that the rain would eventually fall; the ants stole the seeds which the starving tried to retrieve in the anthills. Since the beginning of December, they have been eating caterpillars. They have to wait for the next harvest, which will not take place for another year. Such is some of the latest news brought back by a Red Cross doctor.

After the fears of a Sahelian type famine in June and July, during which period the UN was unable to intervene in view of the state of war throughout the country, Red Cross International made initial estimates and specialized units of the UN, like UNICEF, the FAO, and the PNUD (United Nations Development Program) intervened and UNDRO (United Nations Disaster Relief Organization) coordinated the delivery of supplies. Similarly, private organizations, such as Doctors of the World and Doctors for Regions Beyond notably, applied themselves on the spot as best they could.

When the rainy season arrived in the province of Ndjama, the aerial route became the only one operational, and an air link functioned from 1 September to 5 October. In the province of Guera, the capital, Mongo, is 300 kms east of Ndjama and was not considered a "safe" zone so it was one of the worse areas supplied.

In October however, thanks to these flights, each inhabitant received half a sack of millet, i.e., 20 kilos. The roads became usable again, but the transport of supplies is achieved at the cost of enormous difficulties due chiefly to the lack of trucks and short supplies of gasoline. For its part, Red Cross International, which has three trucks in the country, is continuing to deliver emergency aid to 24,000 of the most impoverished of the 300,000 inhabitants of the province of Guera. To this end, it set up two centers, one in Mongo and the other in Baro.

The mission head of the League of Red Cross Societies, Dr. Bruce Chauvin, who has just spent 4½ months in Chad, does not hesitate to speak of the "state of famine" of the population and estimates that 63 percent of the children registered by the Mongo distribution center are "in a serious state of malnutrition." In and around the village of Baro, this figure is even higher, and the situation continues to deteriorate with respect to sanitation as well as nutrition.

The Chadian authorities, informed of the matter, reply that there are also serious food shortages in the north of the country, particularly in the province of Kanem and in Tibesti.

9824

CSO: 34-9/373

MINISTER MAHAMAT TOURS INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 17 Dec 82 pp 5, 6

/Article: "Comrade Soumaila Mahamat in Sarh and Moundou"

/Text/ The minister delegated to the presidency and responsible for information, Soumaila Mahamat, left Ndjamena yesterday morning for a business trip to Sarh and Moundou. Comrade Soumaila was accompanied on the trip by his departmental head, the program executive for the Chadian National Broadcasting Service, and several information officers, one of which was from the Chadian Press Agency.

The minister delegated to the presidency and responsible for information will visit the informational infrastructure in the places mentioned. Comrade Soumaila will familiarize himself with the working conditions of the information officers at Radio Moundou and Radio Sarh. During the working sessions that he will have with the personnel of his department in the southern section of the country, Comrade Soumaila will draw attention to the primary role information plays in the present phase of the development of our country. He will give the necessary instructions to permit these two provincial stations to play the same formative and sensitizing role as the National Broadcasting Service. For the minister of information it will be a matter of studying practical means for strengthening the significant relations existing among the national media.

The intended objectives, which consists in promoting the development of the human mentality, to make man an agent for unity and peace, will be emphasized once again.

Established as a result of the circumstances, the different branches of the media which are operating in the provinces now make it possible to have greater impact on the people. The provincial radio stations compensate in some measure for the weakness of the national station in Ndjamena. Because of their direct links with their listeners, they undeniably have a major role to play in the emancipation of the Chadian people.

9824

CSO: 3419/373

BRIEFS

SETBACKS FOR HABRE FORCES--The forces of the transitional national government in Chad continue to inflict further heavy losses on the ranks of the forces of Hissein Habre, which began to retreat to a more restricted area within the Chad capital of Ndjamena. Within the scope of the battles which took place between the national government forces and Habre's forces on 7 January, the transitional national government forces inflicted heavy losses on Habre's forces in Lala region close to the capital, Ndjamena. Another battle took place in the (Jama) region between the forces of the national government and Habre's forces during which the latter suffered large losses. Six large vehicles carrying wounded were seen. Habre prevented the citizens from visiting the injured so that they might learn of the size of the losses which his forces are suffering at the hands of the transitional national government forces. Press despatches from Chad indicate that a powerful explosion took place in Habre's house on 12 January. The casualties have not yet been announced. Chari region witnessed battles between Habre's forces and the forces of the south resulting in 80 persons being killed from Habre's forces. In addition a powerful explosion rocked (Atwal) cinema in the capital Ndjamena, resulting in 14 dead and 7 injured. [Text] [LD241602 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 24 Jan 83]

NEW OFFICIALS APPOINTED--Ndjamena, 15 Jan (AFP)--Many high officials have been appointed to the Chadian presidency, it was learned in Ndjamena. Kerim Togoï, former adviser to President Hissein Habre, has been appointed secretary general to the presidency. Advisory posts have been replaced with directorates which are mostly staffed by former advisers or former commissioners (ministers). Also two or three special advisers to the president will be appointed. Already Ali Salim, former commissioner for economy and trade, has been appointed special adviser to the president of the republic. Ahmed Moussami remains the principal private secretary of Mr Habre. The situation is calm in Ndjamena where the people lead normal lives, contrary to news published abroad recently that fighting had resumed in the Chadian capital. [Text] [AB160834 Paris AFP in French 1533 GMT 15 Jan 83]

CHAD RATIFIES PANA CONVENTION--Ndjamena, 21 Jan (AFP)--The Chadian Government has decided to ratify the convention establishing the Pan-African News Agency [PANA]. For the Chadian authorities, this decision made at a cabinet meeting on Thursday, is aimed at enabling Chad to benefit from PANA's information structures. One of the objectives of the organization is to provide national press agencies with transmitters and a radio-teletype printers. By joining PANA, Chad intends to join the other African countries in order to "counter the imperialism of international press agencies," Chadian Information Minister Mahamat Soumaila told AFP. PANA was created in 1979 in Addis Ababa by a resolution of the heads of state of the OAU. Its headquarters is in Dakar, with regional offices in Lagos for West Africa, Kinshasa for Central Africa, Lusaka for Southern Africa, Khartoum for East Africa and Tripoli for North Africa. [Text] [AB211340 Paris AFP in French 1217 GMT 21 Jan 83]

CSO: 3419/436

ROMANIAN FINANCED TEXTILE FACTORY OPENED

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 677, 31 Dec 82 pp 3,4

[Article: "Chief of State Inaugurates Synthetic Textile Factory: Fruit of Romanian-Congolese Cooperation"]

[Text] The president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, formally opened the Synthetic Textile Factory (UTS) on Wednesday, 29 December 1982, in Kinsoundi (a suburb of Brazzaville), in the presence of members of the Political Bureau of the party, members of the Central Committee and ministers of the Government, and members of the Diplomatic Corps assigned to Brazzaville.

On this occasion the director general of the UTS and the minister of industry and fishing made speeches.

The director general, comrade Binouani, discussed the scope of his company, indicating that its principal activity will henceforth be the production and sale of synthetic textiles. The factory has four buildings: a building containing storage space, a chemical laboratory, shops for making clothing, etc; an administrative building; a building for housing Romanian technical assistance staff; and a headquarters building.

The idea for building the factory goes back to 1969. A study of the requirements led to contacting the Socialist Republic of Romania, a friendly country. This contact led to the signature of an agreement on 6 November 1971 in Brazzaville. Thereafter work on the factory began in December, 1972. It was expected that it would take 18 months to complete. However, it was not completed on time due to the financial crisis which shook the world. That is why this inauguration, as comrade Binouani said, is a reward for the efforts of the two governments. The UTS will attain its full level of output in 1983, when it will employ 312 people, the director general said.

Technical Details

The UTS, a state-owned, financially independent company, has for its principal activity, as we said previously, the production and sale of synthetic textiles manufactured from its yarns made of mixed fibers; polyester and cotton, polyester and wool, and polyester and rayon.

We should note that a long term credit (10 years) for the supply of equipment valued at 497,080,337 CFA francs and another, short term credit for 85,676,492 million CFA francs were initially signed by the two countries. It should be emphasized that the short term credit has been completely repaid, thanks to the efforts of the party and of the Congolese Government.

Therefore, the annual production of the factory could be 2,884,000 running meters of cloth, assuming three shifts of 8 hours per day and 300 working days per year. In 1982 the total number of employees was 210; it will rise to 256 in 1983 and to 312 in 1984.

Welcoming the Establishment of the UTS

The second speaker, the minister of industry and fishing, comrade Jean Itadi, emphasized that "46 months after the national salvation movement was founded on 5 February 1979 and 12 months after the adoption of the 1982-86 5-Year Plan we have the pleasure and the great honor of celebrating the opening of the UTS."

He stated that only yesterday IMPRECO [expansion unknown] (built by an international consortium and the People's Republic of the Congo) was inaugurated, that only the other day SOTEXCO [Congo Textile Company] (built in cooperation with China) was opened, and today the UTS (built in cooperation with Romania) is the object of our traditional ceremony to mark its completion.

These projects, which are the result of international cooperation, have brought on each occasion their mixture of joy and sorrow. Sorrow, because of the total overturn of the international trading structure of the textile industry, the conflicts between the developed and developing countries. These sorrows, he added, reflect the high cost of recovery of these companies which are now part of our country.

Furthermore, recalling the conference of state enterprises, the minister declared that the conference had revealed, in addition to worldwide and generalized causes, the local and specific causes which were responsible for the difficulties of the state textile industry and that we would have to overcome them.

These in general were the main themes of the meeting held in Kinsoundi. So let us place our confidence in the UTS which, in the words of the posters on the factory, has made a wager with the people in the following words: "The Objective for the UTS in 1983: 1.2 Million Running Yards of Textiles. We Will Judge by the Results."

5170

CSO: 3419/409

NATIONAL WEALTH MANAGEMENT KEY TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 24 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Source of Economic Development"]

[Text] There is no question that the key to economic development of a country is careful management and appropriate use of the national wealth and government property. However, the issue here is how and who should manage the national wealth and government property.

After the Ethiopian revolution, the question was answered by issuing a proclamation that established the Control Committee of the Working Class and Special Court. However, establishment of the Control Committee and Special Court alone was apparently not enough for the management and appropriate use of national wealth and government property.

To have a watch dog of the national wealth and to control it, two more elements were required, namely an organization and authority to interpret the proclamation and operate the organization. Inhibiting the creation of such an organization is the problem of skilled manpower shortages. However, this problem is not unique to revolutionary Ethiopia, it is a problem for all developing countries and is an obstacle to the development of these nations.

Despite the problem of skilled manpower shortages, a good job could still be done by dedicated and patriotic individuals. Therefore, the work and the responsibility of the working class Control Committee is important to building the national economy and welfare of the masses.

Unlike the past order, the government property is not owned by a few rich persons; public property is not private property. Each honest citizen must pay attention to the protection of the national wealth and government property. The Control Committee of the working class must especially endeavor to carry out its responsibility.

To interpret this public objective into practice, the Control Committee of the working class is being organized on a national and regional level, and within major production and distribution facilities. The members of the Control Committee are participating in seminars to assist them in carrying

out their responsibilities effectively now and in the future. When the need arises, the Control Committee may be expanded and increased.

The members of the Control Committee have been instructed in the history and basic ideas of control, the role of participation of the working class, the relationship between the Control Committee and different organizations, and internal rules and procedures. Although there is no doubt that the participants of the seminar have grasped the theoretical aspects of the training, each member must endeavor to apply the theory to practical situations.

The mission of the working class Control Committee is to lay the foundation for a system of protection of national wealth and government property. Its responsibilities are great. In order to meet these responsibilities, its main qualification must be honesty and loyalty. Therefore, in serving the public cause, each member has the main duty of being honest and, in carrying out such duty, set a good example. As long as each member carries out his responsibility with honesty, there is no reason why the national wealth cannot be used for economic development of the country.

The controlling system is based on the public interest and existing economic reality. The purpose of such control is to satisfy the needs of the people, remove any obstacles to economic development, and train the people in the spirit of socialist systems. These goals will, in turn, be highly appreciated by the masses. The object of building a nation for common welfare could not be achieved without the participation of the working class through the Control Committee. All the members of the Control Committee should know the importance of their mission and responsibilities and endeavor to serve the public interest with honesty so that the objective of the Control Committee will be achieved.

9948

CSO: 3403/13

GROWING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN ETHIOPIA, USSR DISCUSSED

Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 19 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Common Stand"]

[Text] After a recent visit to the USSR by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, it was stated in a joint communique that the peoples and governments of the two countries will endeavor to increase continual cooperation in the political, economic and social fields. Furthermore, the two countries will cooperate without any reservations in the maintenance of world peace. This communique is not only given high value by the people and governments of the two countries, but also highly valued by all people of the world who are struggling for international cooperation and world peace.

Since the Ethiopian revolution in 1974, the USSR and revolutionary Ethiopia have a common objective of representing peace, equality, freedom and socialism. Therefore, it is appropriate for them to cooperate with each other and promote international peace. In this respect, what the two nations have already accomplished is of great value.

Although in the past there was a good relationship between the peoples of the two countries, their friendship has become more real and their cooperation increased in the past 8 years, the period of revolutionary struggle and victory in Ethiopia. Since the object of the Ethiopian revolution was democracy, peace, equality and common welfare, all those people and nations with the same objective have supported Ethiopia from the very beginning of its revolution.

When Ethiopia was struggling with foreign invaders and internal counter-revolutionaries during its economic struggle, the USSR was one of Ethiopia's sincere friends, giving support and help. It is obvious that USSR support and help during that critical period contributed to the progress of the revolution and gave assurance of its development.

For the Ethiopian revolution to be successful, there is no doubt that Ethiopians could learn a great deal from the USSR and other socialist countries with long-term experience in building socialism. During his recent visit, the Ethiopian revolutionary leader stated that he and other Ethiopians are lucky for having had the opportunity to learn about previous revolutions, especially the Great October Revolution; he stated that he has

great faith that this experience will help in promoting the progress of Ethiopia's development. This useful exchange of experience is promoted through visits by leaders, discussions and agreement among leaders. In the past, there was a friendship and cooperation agreement between Ethiopia and the USSR, signed by the Communist Party of the USSR and COPWE of Ethiopia.

The basis of the later agreement is an identity of common objectives between the two countries, believing that their relationship will become stronger. This idea has been reflected in a joint communique.

Keeping in mind the interest of the people of the two countries, revolutionary Ethiopia and the USSR will formulate a policy regarding their relationship and cooperation. In addition to the promotion of a good relationship, the two countries will take strong positions on major international issues, such as promoting world peace, the release of international tension and the reduction of arms. The timing of the release of the joint communique is significant. It is issued at a time when international imperialists and reactionaries, led by America, have increased their activities and interventions in the affairs of other states with the object of achieving military superiority in the world. With the objective of consolidating its military position, American activities in the Red Sea, Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf and other parts of the world, including conspiracy with reactionaries and racist governments of the region, have threatened world peace.

These dangerous antipeople steps must be countered. Against this background, revolutionary Ethiopia and the USSR confirmed, in their joint communique, their countering of this dangerous situation. In addition to their assurance of increased anti-imperialist and antireactionary struggle, they appealed to all peace-loving people of the world to take similar actions. The USSR and Ethiopian position confirms their commitment to international peace.

As has been stated before, Ethiopia, in building a new society, will benefit by learning gained from the experience of other revolutions and the building of socialism in other countries. Therefore, it is appropriate for Ethiopia to increase and expand its relations with cooperation in different fields with the USSR and other socialist countries. During the recent visit to the USSR by the Ethiopian revolutionary leader, this issue was discussed and confirmed in the joint communique. The growing good relationship between the two countries and their cooperation is not only useful to the two socialist countries, but will also contribute a great deal to worldwide cooperation and maintenance of world peace.

9948

CSO: 3403/13

U.S. AIDS SOMALI THREAT TO PEACE

Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 12 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "False Accusation Does Not Cover the Truth"]

[Text] It is a well known fact to all peace-loving communities of the world that the basis of Revolutionary Ethiopia's foreign policy is the promotion of peace, good neighborliness and common welfare. However, imperialists that try to acquire military superiority worldwide and oppressor and reactionary states of the region that have submitted to imperialist pressures are attempting to undermine and disrupt Ethiopia's peace-oriented foreign policy.

Revolutionary Ethiopia is struggling against antipeace propaganda and military pressure from imperialist and reactionary forces and attempting to expose their illegal activities, while continuing to promote peace, good neighborliness and common welfare. The Ethiopian Government has made this position clear at the 37th UN General Assembly.

Although the objective of Ethiopia's policy of assuring world peace, releasing tensions worldwide, promoting social welfare and, in general, guaranteeing happiness to mankind is recognized by all peace-loving nations, there are those who fail to address themselves to these basic objectives and continue their attempts to disrupt Ethiopian efforts, depicting Ethiopia as the aggressor. The motive of this false accusation is not only to cover up the armed struggle of the Somali people with the Siad Barre regime, which has reached high levels, but also to increase imperialist influence in the region. As Ethiopia asserted at the 37th UN General Assembly, these accusations are baseless, and solely aimed at arming and encouraging Somalia to pursue its expansionist policy and to increase military installations in the territory.

As stated before, the masses of Ethiopia are concerned with utilizing available manpower and natural resources to lay a strong material, technical and cultural foundation upon which the new society will be built. Consequently, Ethiopia does not want nor has a desire to invade Somalia. It is Somalia that follows a policy of expansion and invasion, creating a threat to world peace and imposing a major obstacle to development and cooperation in the region, continuing its accusations that Ethiopia is the aggressor.

Somalia's expansionist policy has not only created problems for the countries concerned but also for the people of Somalia. Immediately after the Ethiopian revolution, the Somali Government waged war against Ethiopia (1977), believing that it would realize its expansionist policy. The war caused irreparable damage to the political, economic and social life of the Somali. This raised opposition to the government by the people, including government officials. Various freedom movements were established and began the struggle with the fascist regime of Siad Barre. The people's movement threatened the existence of Barre's regime and the American military installations currently under development in the region. The American presence provided an unlimited supply of arms and military instructors. In this fashion, America is violating international law by interfering in the internal affairs of another state. The two Somali freedom movements, the Somali Salvation Democratic Front and the Somali National Movement, have signed an agreement to create a common front, accusing America and her allies of attempting to commit a crime that is destined to fail as in Vietnam and Iran. This action attests to the readiness of the Somali to oppose Siad Barre's fascist regime and imperialist intrigue. The liberation movements are struggling to speed the overthrow of the regime and liberate the people from their current miseries. They have asserted that they have passed the stage of guerrilla warfare and have begun regular warfare, supported by all the Somali. This situation clearly points out the falseness of Washington and Mogadisho's accusations that Ethiopia is the aggressor, and places the responsibility on the two governments for the dangerous situation that has been created, threatening world peace.

The control of this dangerous policy of expansion and world military superiority of the American Government and Siad Barre's regime should not be left to countries like Ethiopia, against which this pressure is directed, but to all peace-loving people of the world and those interested in promoting human welfare.

9948

CSO: 3403/13

NEED FOR EXPLOITING WATER RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Addis Ababa ADDIS ZEMEN in Amharic 16 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Our Water Resources for Development"]

[Text] Although the country has an enormous amount of natural resources, very little has been developed. Our great rivers and streams are undeveloped and unused to their maximum capacity. They remain uncontrolled, carrying away vast amounts of fertile soil to foreign lands. This situation does not benefit the country as it should, and has, in fact, been harmful. In order to speed up the country's development, it is critical to control this situation.

Although many years have passed since efforts to develop water resources were initiated, much more needs to be done. Our water resources could be used, for example, to irrigate 2 million hectares of land, yet only about 100 hectares have actually been irrigated. Annually, these resources could be generating 56 billion kilowatts of electricity; yet only 2 percent has been realized. Although the country has ample fresh drinking water, only a small percentage of the population, including city dwellers, have access to fresh drinking water; and each year the Nile River alone carries away millions of cubic meters of fertile soil to a foreign land. Research studies indicate that much could and can be done in this critical area of economic development.

As has been stated, there is no doubt that in order to build a strong and free economy, the masses must continue their efforts to develop our water resources so that all national requirements are satisfied, including increased use of water for irrigation, electric power generation, and control of soil erosion; greater use of the Wabi-Shebelie and Tekezie rivers, construction of hydroelectric power stations at Malka-Wako and other streams, and irrigation to provide water for the Shenka Farm and the Muger Cement Factory.

Because only a small percentage of Ethiopia's population has access to fresh drinking water, the Revolutionary Government has made it a prime objective to increase the supply. Many wells have been dug and rivers used to increase the supply to city dwellers and those living in the countryside. It is planned that in the next 10 years, 35 percent of the population,

including cities with populations numbering less than 10,000, rural populations and farmer-producer cooperative associations will receive fresh drinking water.

In this struggle to develop our water resources skilled manpower is a critical element. Although some are trained at home and abroad, much more skilled manpower is still required; therefore, the Revolutionary Government is in the process of reorganizing the existing training institute and establishing new ones. The Technical Institute at Arba Minch is a good example of one of the newly established institutes. These institutes will help in developing Ethiopia's water resources for the benefit of the nation and are highly valued by the Ethiopian people.

9948

CSO: 3403/13

'AFP' INTERVIEW WITH BONGO REPORTED

Questions French Attitude to Opposition

AB161035 Paris AFP in French 1339 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Libreville, 15 Jan (AFP)—Gabonese Head of State Omar Bongo, on the eve of the official visit of Francois Mitterrand to Gabon, questions "France's attitude" toward opposition to his regime.

During an interview with AFP in Libreville on Saturday, Mr Bongo said that Gabon intends that its relations with France will always be "privileged."

The Gabonese president stated that New Year's greeting cards were sent from Paris by members of the National Recovery Movement [MORENA], a clandestine opposition group, to Gabonese civil servants in Libreville. These cards, with MORENA letterheads, were signed by one Paul Mba-Adessole, a Catholic priest who presents himself as the chairman of the movement's steering committee, and who may reside in the French capital. The following words were printed on the cards: "May the year 1983 be a year of victory for all the Gabonese people. We will win without arms and without hatred."

Mr Bongo also stated that Father Mba-Abessole in November 1982 initiated at the Paris Central Police Station a process to register an association "Gabonese Solidarity," which according to the Gabonese head of state might be MORENA's new name.

It is recalled that this movement is mainly fighting for the installation of a multiparty system in Gabon.

Mr Bongo then asked how Gabonese nationals could continue to act "with impunity" against his regime from France and if they effectively benefited from the "protection" of some of the socialist authorities.

Last November about 30 opposition members from the MORENA were given by the State Security Court in Libreville heavy sentences (up to 20 years of hard labor). Mr Bongo did not, however, exclude a possible "clemency measure" depending on "the behavior of the prisoners." "I respect human rights," he said, "and the time will come when these men will be freed."

Regarding France-Gabon cooperation, Mr Bongo said that he intends asking France to construct a nuclear station in Gabon so that uranium production could be used in the country. The reserves at the Oklo mines, located in the southeastern part of the country, are estimated at 5 million tons of minerals whose uranium content is one of the richest in the world.

"For this project," the Gabonese head of state stressed, "we want to invite France and no other country." The Gabonese leader said he will discuss this issue with Francois Mitterrand, who is expected in Libreville on Monday.

Mr Bongo added that issues of bilateral cooperation will occupy the main place in his coming talks with his French counterpart. Libreville wishes to associate with France "as much as possible" in preparing for its "postoil" phase, he said, and wants to maintain "privileged" economic relations with Paris.

In this connection, the Gabonese president expressed much satisfaction with the French financial contribution (CFA 27 billion or Fr 540 million) to the construction of the second phase of the trans-Gabonese railroad, one of the most ambitious railroad projects in Africa.

Bongo on Death Penalty

AB161051 Paris AFP in French 1236 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Libreville, 15 Jan (AFP)--Gabonese Head of State Omar Bongo, in an interview with AFP in Libreville on Saturday, said he plans to hold a debate within the organs of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG], the only party, on the death penalty in Gabon.

Mr Bongo stated that he "rather favored" the abolition of the death penalty in his country, but that this issue should be "widely" discussed by the PDG militants.

President Bongo gave assurances that the public executions of three common-law criminals in Libreville on 1 December took place on the advice of the Ministry of Justice and "without" his approval.

"Next time," Mr Bongo said, "capital executions will take place only in the presence of families of the condemned persons."

CSO: 3419/414

BRIEFS

JAWARA LEAVES DAKAR--Dakar, 14 Jan (AFP)--Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara left Dakar Thursday after participating in the first Council of Ministers meeting of the Senegambia Confederation which was presided over by Senegalese Head of State Abdou Diouf. The Confederal Assembly, which also met for the first time, on its part elected its president, Sir Alieu S. Jack of Gambia; three vice presidents, Amadou Cisse Dia, Mrs Louise Njie of Gambia and Mrs Marianne Sohay of Senegal; as well as secretaries and (?financial aides). The assembly also appointed the members of its nine committees. [Excerpts] [AB141201 Paris AFP in French 0851 GMT 14 Jan 83]

MINISTER ON INDEPENDENT POLICIES--Abidjan, Jan. 13 (NAN)--The creation of the Senegambia Federation does not impair Gambia's capacity to enter into and implement agreements with the African Development Bank (ADB), Gambia's Attorney General and Minister of Justice Alhaji Muhamadu Saho has said. Sources at the bank's headquarters in Abidjan said that Alhaji Muhamadu's clarification was necessitated by enquiries from the bank's management as to the legal position of Gambia with regard to loan agreements signed before the Senegambia Federation was formed last year. In a letter to the ADB, Alhaji Muhamadu said among other things that the confederal agreement provides for common policies in the fields of external affairs, communications, and the integration of security services and the development of an economic and monetary union. According to Alhaji Muhamadu, Gambia and Senegal would continue to be independent and sovereign and therefore in possession of all the attributes of statehood. [By Samuel Ajibola] [Text] [AB131358 Lagos NAN in English 1340 GMT 13 Jan 83]

CSO: 3419/414

GUINEA

BRIEFS

OIL REFINERY TO BE BUILT--Dakar, 21 Jan (AFP)--The government of Guinea and the Islamic Financial Institution (Dar al Maal al Islami) have signed an agreement for the construction in Conakry of an oil refinery with an annual capacity of 1 million tons, according to radio Conakry monitored in Dakar today. Work on the refinery will begin during the second quarter of this year. According to the radio, it will produce liquefied natural gas, gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel and heating oil. The total amount of investments necessary for the project was not specified by the Guinean radio. The agreement was signed in Conakry by Guinean Energy Minister N'famata Keita and Ibrahim Kamel, executive vice president of the (Dar al Maal al Islami). [Text] [AB211137 Paris AFP in French 1050 GMT 21 Jan 83]

CSO: 3419/436

JUGNAUTH ON CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] In a press conference that he gave yesterday in New Delhi, India, Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth took a firm stand against the "illegal occupation" of the Mauritian archipelago of the Chagos by Great Britain. The island of Mauritius, he said, will not cease to demand the Chagos Islands from Great Britain, which include the atoll of Diego Garcia which has been converted into a super military base: Mr. Jugnauth also stated that his government finds the argument of the United States according to which Diego Garcia is used as a base to maintain peace unacceptable.

Mr Jugnauth told the journalists that he and his government will continue to raise the issue in all international forums until the Chagos Islands are restored to Mauritius.

He stated that his government is conducting the struggle for retrocession of the Chagos on two fronts: "First of all, we are saying that there is illegal occupation of our national territory. And, we are also saying that the islands must be restored to us in order for peace to be maintained in the Indian Ocean."

In speaking of the compensation agreed to by Great Britain for the Ilois people who were forced to leave the Chagos, Mr Jugnauth stressed that in accepting this money, they were not in any way prejudicing the Mauritian claim to the archipelago.

The British press agency REUTERS, which reports Mr Jugnauth's remarks, notes that the issue of the Chagos is to be raised in March at the summit meeting of non-aligned countries in New Delhi at which the Mauritian prime minister will be present. Furthermore, India is currently trying to convene a conference of the Indian Ocean nations, probably in 1984, to promote the establishment of a peace zone in the region, especially by excluding superpower rivalry.

South Africa: "Mauritius Will Reduce Its Commercial Dependence"

Speaking of trade relations between Mauritius and South Africa, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth told the journalists in New Delhi that Mauritius will turn toward countries like India in order to gradually reduce its commercial dependence on Pretoria.

He noted that Mauritius is almost completely dependent on South Africa for its food supplies. He stressed that his party, the Mauritian Militant Movement, has pledged to cut the commercial ties between Mauritius and South Africa. "However," continued the Mauritian prime minister, "it would be totally unrealistic to think that we could cut these ties overnight." Mauritius is seeking an alternative to South Africa and India is one, he stated.

9693

CSO: 3419/376

INDIAN OCEAN COMMISSION CREATED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] An historic act took place in the southwest region of the Indian Ocean yesterday when the ministers of foreign affairs of Madagascar, the Seychelles and Mauritius formally established the "Indian Ocean Commission" within the context of a general agreement. This framework agreement will be ratified by the governments involved as soon as possible.

The presidency of this commission which provides for the material and institutional organization of the cooperation among the three countries has been entrusted to Mauritius at Madagascar's suggestion.

After having reviewed the status of relations among the three nations involved, the delegations present at this constituent meeting of the Indian Ocean Commission examined a list of specific projects which will be given priority. These projects, which involve trade and industrial cooperation, affect the fishing, air and sea transportation, telecommunications, petroleum research and polymetallic deposit sectors, and the research and scientific training sector.

In order to provide "follow-up" and implementation of the Indian Ocean Commission's decisions, permanent liaison networks which will include the ministers involved will coordinate commission-related activities.

The general agreement of cooperation, said Mr Jean Claude de l'Estrac, is "an asset to our region," and will assure the harmonious development of the countries involved.

As for Mr Christian Remi Richard and Dr Maxime Ferrari, they expressed their complete satisfaction with the agreement of cooperation.

"History Will Mention This Again and Again"

As for the possibility of the Comoros Islands and Reunion Island joining the Indian Ocean Commission, the founding members, in other words Madagascar, the Seychelles and Mauritius, will rule on any membership request. The Indian Ocean Commission hopes the cooperation will be as wideranging as possible.

It is surprising that the Indian Ocean Commission does not mention cooperation in defense matters, especially at a time when South Africa is introducing itself as a destabilizing element in this area of the world and within the context of the attempts at destabilization of the national sovereignty of one of the founding nations of the commission, in this case the Seychelles.

"We took care to state at the opening ceremony of this conference that the Indian Ocean Commission will basically concern itself with commercial and industrial cooperation and will not be a political organization. However, the commission's founding nations are concerned about the situation that you have just described."

"By strengthening the links that will be forged, we will be anxious to implement means likely to assure our security by protecting the sovereignty of each nation."

What is planned specifically on the cultural level?

"We have already prepared a list of projects. At the beginning of next year, experts from each country will meet in the Seychelles to examine this list of projects and refer it to the liaison committees."

Has a date been set for the next summit meeting of the heads of state of the three countries involved?

"The conference did not feel it necessary to impose a date on the heads of state due to their commitments, but the commission is of the opinion that the heads of state may meet as soon as possible next year."

9693

CSO: 3419/376

MAURITIUS

NEW QUALITY LOGO CREATED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 20 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The MSB [Mauritius Standards Bureau] logo, the "Mauricert Mark," will probably be issued to the first product next February. In fact, at its last meeting, the MSB board of directors gave its support to the admission of a manufacturer to the pre-licensing stage.

Nine other manufacturers have also formulated requests to use the MSB logo and their admission to the pre-licensing stage will be decided upon at the next meetings of the MSB board of directors.

In order for a manufacturer to be able to use the "Mauricert Mark," Mauritian standards for the product in question must already be established. The MSB has established standards for about 15 products and is currently working to finalize standards for about 15 others.

There are several stages to pass between the request to use the MSB logo and admission to the pre-licensing stage. Several tests are performed on the product to see whether it complies with the standards set. These tests are performed on samples at the MSB or at the mill for specific tests, or even abroad if the necessary equipment is not available in Mauritius. After the tests, the MSB officials examine the quality control system of the company involved.

If the tests show that the product does not meet MSB standards and if the officials feel that the quality control system is inadequate, the MSB advises the manufacturer and points out measures to take to rectify the shortcomings. On the other hand, if the tests are favorable and the quality control system is judged to be adequate, the plant is admitted to the pre-licensing stage.

This stage lasts for 2 months during which the MSB takes random samples to perform more tests. And, only if the product responds favorably to the tests will the logo be issued.

An enterprise which receives the logo must keep registers and perform tests on each lot of its products. It must have the necessary equipment and a staff that can benefit from MSB training.



THE
MAURICERT MARK

BRIEFS

AEROFLOT LANDINGS ON MAURITIUS--Questioned about his visit to Moscow and the possibility of Aeroflot planes landing on Mauritius, Mr Jugnauth clearly explained that Mauritius intends to pursue a "balanced foreign policy" and to remain independent of the two blocs. The government's objective is to maintain proper relations with all the powers, but without allowing them to interfere in the country's affairs. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Dec 82 p 4] 9693

HYDROELECTRIC PLANT TO OPEN--The Riviere Champagne hydroelectric plant will go into operation in March 1984. The civil engineering work, which has so far been 50 percent completed, is progressing satisfactorily and it is felt that the project will be completed in January 1984. According to the minister of energy and communications, Dr Swaley Kasenally, the project will in fact cost 514.8 million rupees, or 125.6 million more than originally estimated. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 17 Dec 82 p 1] 9693

SUGAR PRODUCTION FIGURES--According to the most recent estimates, 1982 sugar production is said to amount to 687,000 metric tons. The final figures will not be known until next Wednesday, since the harvest in Medine only ends today. Remember that at the very beginning of the harvest, the sugar industry had thought that the harvest would amount to 700,000 tons, but this estimate had to be modified due to poor weather conditions. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 Dec 82 p 4] 9693

SOVIET-MAURITIAN FILM PROJECT--The possibility of a Soviet-Mauritian film project was brought up yesterday morning with the Minister of Arts, Culture and Leisure, Mr R. Poonoosamy, by the delegation of Soviet filmmakers currently visiting here as part of a USSR film festival. It was producer-director Gleb Panphilov who made this suggestion to the minister during a courtesy visit. The Soviets propose to make the teams, as well as their technical knowledge, available to the Mauritians to film the work of a German author, using the Mauritian countryside as the background and Mauritian citizens as actors or extras. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Dec 82 p 1] 9693

MAURITIAN EMPLOYMENT IN ZIMBABWE--There are numerous employment possibilities for Mauritians in Zimbabwe, especially in the fields of telecommunications, teaching and health. A delegation from Zimbabwe, including three high level

officials, Mr Chinyoka, from the Ministry of Manpower Planning; Mr Manyonda, personnel director of the Post & Telegraph Corporation [PTC] and Mr Brown, PTC project director, made a visit to Mauritius last week to recruit about 50 technicians to work in the telecommunications field. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 20 Dec 82 p 5] 9693

SUGAR MILL NATIONALIZATIONS REJECTED--The nationalization of two sugar mills and 20,000 acres belonging to sugar plants, the effects of the export duty on industry finances, the "windfall gains" due to the 1979 and 1981 devaluations, cash flow problems, SILU [Sugar Industry Laborers Union] and UASI [Union of Artisans of the Sugar Industry] criticism of the industry, and the National Trade Union Front's comments on leasing land to management were the subjects dealt with the MSPA [Mauritius Sugar Producers' Association] during a press conference yesterday. On the burning issue of nationalization, the president of the MSPA, Mr Herve Koenig, stated in plain language: "We are against nationalization. The land is cultivated efficiently by its current owners." [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 16 Dec 82 p 1] 9693

LAND BANK APPROVED--The Cabinet of Ministers yesterday approved the establishment of a Land Bank as part of its effort aimed at better use of the Crown Lands. This Land Bank project is included in the new government's inaugural speech. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 17 Dec 82 p 6] 9693

CSO: 3419/376

IDA OFFERS CREDIT FOR WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 22 Dec 82 p 2

[Article: "Improvement of Nigerien Water Supply: \$6.5 Million Granted by the World Bank to Our Country"]

[Text] The International Development Association (IDA) announced on 16 December 1982 that a credit of 6.1 million DTS [units of account] (\$6.5 million) would be granted to our country to help in improving its water supply service. This credit is the first to be granted by the IDA to finance the improvement in the Nigerien water supply.

The bulk of the IDA credit--the institution is affiliated to the World Bank and grants credits under liberal conditions--will provide for the financing of technical assistance to the institutions concerned with water in the country: The Ministry of Hydrology and the Environment, the Niger Electric Power Company (NIGELEC), and the Office of Subsoil Water (OFEDES).

The project, which will cost a total of \$8.2 million, will also make it possible to finance feasibility studies concerning the reorganization of the various institutions in the area and to provide advice on the definition of manpower needs, the development and application of general and analytical accounting systems for OFEDES, training, and a modest program of public works and procurement of urgently-needed equipment.

The project was developed with funds coming from the World Bank for financing the preparation of projects. For this purpose the bank provides special credits, principally to the least developed countries. The United Nations Development Program will make a gift of \$1.05 million for the project.

The IDA credit is repayable over 50 years, including a period of 10 years free of repayment. It is not subject to the payment of interest, but it includes a moderate annual charge (0.5 percent) on the unexpended portion of the credit and 0.75 percent on the portion already spent.

5170
CSO: 3419/411

BRIEFS

FRENCH FINANCING AGREEMENTS SIGNED--The minister of foreign affairs and co-operation, Daouda Diallo, and Maurice Courage, French ambassador in Niger, on Monday [27 December] signed two financial agreements for a total value of Fr 13,258,000 or 662,900,000 CFA Francs. The first agreement, valued at 650,000,000 CFA Francs, is to finance village irrigation construction North of Niamey. The project covers the sub-districts of Quallam and Filingue where it is intended to drill 120 wells equipped with suction pumps in the immediate vicinity of the villages. The second agreement, valued at 12,900,000 CFA Francs, provides financial assistance to the National Association for the Training of the Blind. It will make it possible to open a shop for weaving sackcloth and a shop for tanning leather, dyeing cloth, and making chairs. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 29 Dec 82 p 3] 5170

CSO: 3419/411

COST OF PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM DETAILED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Dec 82 p 7

[Article by Joseph Ogbu]

[Text]

RECENTLY, one of our law makers observed that the presidential system was too costly for Nigeria. He therefore, suggested cutting down the size of the various political appointees.

He also felt that the number of senators from each state should be '3' instead of '5' and a good number of advisers at the Federal and state levels dropped.

Before then, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe had suggested our returning to our old parliamentary system. He must have observed that we are not ripe for the Presidential system, while the honourable law maker made his observations because of the high cost of running new system.

Perhaps there are many people in this country who actually don't know that the nation's economy is being over-stretched by our Presidential system of government.

Those who criticised the army for 'squandering' the nation's wealth may now have a different view.

Did the Army actually squander our money? I would categorically say 'NO' vis-a-vis the new system.

There were only 19 military governors who continued to be on the pay roll of the army. Even if there were no military administration, they would have continued on the same salary.

The Head of State was also on the Army pay roll. The difference now is that the nation

has to cater for the under-mentioned political appointees:-

Can anybody imagine how much it is costing the nation to select candidates for the 1983 elections? One can then appreciate what the real cost will be for the main election.

Some of the figures quoted above may not be very accurate because I have tried to use average figures in terms of salaries.

For instance, the Senators, and members of House of Representatives and state legislatures have been lumped together even-though there are salary differentials between the Senate President, his deputy and other Senators.

The same applies to the Speakers, their deputies and their other fellow members.

I also used an arbitrary figure of 30 per state in arriving at the total number of local govts in the country. We all know that some states have 50

S/No.	OFFICE	Mem.	SALARY P.A. EACH	TOTAL
1	President	1	N30,000.00	N30,000.00
2	Vice President	1	25,000.00	25,000.00
3	Governor	19	20,000.00	380,000.00
4	Deputy Governor	19	18,000.00	342,000.00
5	State House of Assembly	1332	12,000.00	15,984,000.00
6	House of Representatives	445	13,000.00	5,785,000.00
7	Senate	95	14,000.00	1,330,000.00
8	Ministers	41	15,000.00	615,000.00
9	State Commissioners	250	14,000.00	3,500,000.00
10	Federal/State Advisers	100	13,000.00	1,300,000.00
11	P L O	19	15,000.00	285,000.00
12	Local govt chairmen	600	10,000.00	6,000,000.00
13	Local govt secretaries	600	8,000.00	4,800,000.00
14	Constituency allowance (Senate/House of Representative)	540	25,000.00	13,500,000.00
15	Domestic servants (2 each above members)	2922	3,000.00	8,766,000.00
16	Incidentals/other allowances	—	—	30,000,000.00
TOTAL				91,842,000.00

or more.

One may even think that it doesn't sound wise selecting candidates for an election that comes up in year's time.

How do we imagine that defeated candidates who are governors or members of the various legislatures will put in their best between now and October 1983?

Is it not possible that these defeated persons may try to grab everything they can since they know it is their last chance? I stand to be corrected.

If we are thinking of real austerity measures, then we should talk of having only 10 ministers at the centre and 5 commissioners at the state level.

There should be no advisers to the President and governors since this is mainly the work of the ministers, com-

missioners and the very many experience permanent secretaries.

America, with all its wealth and population, has only 3 Senators from each state.

Since we are following their system, we should be able to have only 2 Senators from each state. 38 Senators will definitely prove more effective than the present market, we have.

The number of members of the House of Representatives and state legislatures should be cut to a manageable size.

If we implement these, we would be in a better position to pay our teachers regularly and give employment to our young school leavers.

Otherwise our austerity measures are merely cosmetic.

CSO: 3400/581

NPP RESOLUTIONS INCLUDE CHANGE OF NAME

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Dec 82 p 40

[Article by Tari Febabor, P.H]

[Text]

THE Nigerian People's Party (NPP), has resolved to change its name to the Progressive People's Party (PPP).

The change shall become effective as soon as FEDECO gives its consent to the new name.

This was one of the resolutions contained in the communique at the end of the party's two-day fourth national convention which ended in Port Harcourt, Rivers State on Sunday.

The communique was read by the party's national publicity secretary, Chief Edward Kobani.

Other resolutions passed were as follows:

- To amend article 43 of the party's constitution by changing the symbol of the party.

- The new party symbol shall now be "the people under the shelter of umbrella".

- Also to be changed is the party's flag colours, now to be of three vertical colours of leaf green on the left, white in the middle and red on the

right.

- On the white background shall be a yellow umbrella "protecting the people".

- To endorse and welcome the decisions of the PRP led by Dr. Michael Imoudu and the declaration by the various GNPP governors to contest on the platform of the NPP and mandate the NEC to work out the details.

- That the convention passed a vote of implicit confidence in the national chairman and re-elect him to serve another term in office.

- That elections to all national offices be put off till a future date and all national officers to remain in office till such a date.

- The convention finally resolved to place on record the tremendous contributions of Chief Melford Okilo and indeed the people and government of Rivers State to the success of the convention.

Chief Kobani did not forget to thank newsmen whose contributions he said led to the success of the convention.

IBADAN BISHOP DESCRIBES COUNTRY AS CORRUPT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Dec 82 p 9

[Text]

LOVE for money has corrupt the country, the Divisional Bishop of African Church, Ibadan, Rt. Rev. Jacob I. Ateji said in Kaduna, last Saturday.

"Nigeria is very sick and we should pray to God to cure her of her ailments", he told a large congregation at the African Church Bethel at Kabala/Costain Quarters, Kaduna.

The bishop was preaching at a special service to mark the conferment of church chieftaincy titles on three eminent members of the church.

The members are Chief Festus O. Peters who received the title of Otun Baba Ijo (first vice-president of the church); Chief Gabriel O. Shoyombo, Osi Baba Ijo (second vice-president) and Chief (Mrs) Grace A. Shoyombo, Otun Iya Ijo (first vice-lady president).

"Money is now being worshipped by many people and it is

therefore dominating their lives", the bishop observed.

He said those who were serving the country were even being asked by the people whom they were serving to bring money before they could vote for them.

He enjoined the new chiefs to realise that they were servants of their people and not masters.

He reminded the chiefs that they were being honoured because of their outstanding qualities in the service of the church.

He therefore advised them to live up to their responsibilities and be prepared to answer the call of their people "at any time" in order to serve them.

Bishop Ateji told the congregation not to introduce politics into the church adding that politics should be left to those who practice it.

He was assisted by Archdeacon M.A. Jawolusi.

CSO: 3400/581

MORE REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL, COOPERATIVE BANKS URGED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Dec 82 p 9

[Text]

MANAGING Director of United Bank for Africa Limited, Alhaji Umaru Mutallab, last Wednesday at a symposium organised by the Ministry of Water Resources, in Lagos suggested the establishment of 11 new regional agricultural and co-operative banks in the catchment areas of the River Basin Development authorities in the country to ensure the success of the Green Revolution programme.

He said that commercial banks should be invited to participate in the management of such banks.

Alhaji Umaru said that states without Agricultural Credit Co-operatives and Loans boards should establish them and adopt a multi-tier banking system to increase the availability of banking facilities to all Nigerians including farmers.

Alhaji Umaru said that agricultural credit should also be combined with a massive drive to organise small farmers into co-operatives to enable them reap the full benefits of bank assistance and integrated rural development.

He stressed the need to implement a rehabilitation programme

for cocoa, palm kernel, groundnut, cotton and rubber to save some industries the rigours of importing basic raw materials.

Earlier, the Minister of Water Resources, Dr. Dr. Emmanuel Atanu stated that the Federal Government had provided a 55 million Naira loan to the eleven River Basin Development authorities for disbursement to farmers.

Dr. Atanu explained that the fund was provided to reduce the constraints of obtaining loans by the rural farmers, adding that "it has become imperative that we must return to the land to replenish the treasury since oil, our dominant source of foreign exchange has shown signs of its inability to sustain our foreign exchange demands".

He appealed to state governments, farmers co-operatives and the Nigerian Labour Congress to help in mobilising and educating the rural farmers to co-operate with the basin authorities in order to improve their status.

CSO: 3400/581

KATSINA STEEL MILL PRODUCTION REPORTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Dec 82 p 24

[Article by Olu Adebayo]

[Text]

THE Katsina Steel Rolling Mill sold one million Naira worth of iron rods in the first two months of its operation.

The sales were made mostly to local nail manufacturers who hitherto depended on imported iron rods.

Minister for Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele who disclosed this to the New Nigerian in Lagos during the weekend said that the record sales showed that the profitability of the nation's steel industry might come earlier than envisaged.

The Katsina Rolling Mill which is one of the three established in the country, started production last September and was commissioned by President Shehu

Shagari on December 6.

According to Malam Makele, the mill has produced 50,000 tonnes of iron rods, ribbed bars and wire rods since its inception, from billets produced at the Aladja Steel Complex in Bendel State.

He said that the other two mills at Osogbo and Jos had been completed and were scheduled to be commissioned early next year.

The Katsina mill was designed to roll 210,000 tonnes of steel every year in its first phase and would increase to 720,000 tonnes at the completion of the third phase.

The minister disclosed that the problem of transporting billets from the Aladja complex site to the mills would soon be over. They are at present being transported by heavy trucks.

CSO: 3400/581

MEASURES AGREED UPON TO PREVENT RELIGIOUS UPRISINGS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Dec 82 p 28

[Article by Sulaiman Gambari]

[Text] **THE Kaduna State Commissioner of Police, Alhaji Hamza Katsina, has advised all muslim leaders in the state to keep the peace in their own interest and that of the nation.**

Addressing leaders of Izala and Darika religious sects in his office last Friday, Alhaji Hamza noted that following religious disturbances in Kaduna, certain religions had been calling members of a religious sect names to cause trouble.

This development, he said, was disheartening, pointing out that it was time to apply the break in the interest of peace.

He said it was not the duty of the police to intervene or prevent people from worshipping but maintained that if religious preachings developed into what could lead to the breach of peace and loss of lives, the police had to come in.

Alhaji Hamza gave some instances where some people numbering about 500 had planned to attack those preaching with recorded cassettes calling some people "kafir", meaning infidels and warned that the police would not fold its arms.

"We do not prevent people from religious propagation, what we do not like is an attempt by any religious organisation to involve itself in activities capable

of leading to a breach of peace, law and order", he declared.

The commissioner reminded them that the purpose of conveying the meeting was to ensure that peace and tranquillity reigned supreme in the state, pointing out that this could only be achieved if "there is tolerance".

The highlight of the various suggestions made and endorsed by the leaders of the two sects to ensure peace in the state were then listed.

It was agreed that any Koranic preacher should obtain permission from the District Police Officer (DPO) in his area. The DPO would in turn detail police and some preachers from the two sects to attend.

It was also agreed that all cassettes meant for preaching should be banned and that posters depicting any sect in bad light be prohibited.

They resolved that loudspeakers could only be used for calling the prayers or be used for preaching during the day. It must not be used after magarib prayers, that is, after 6.30 p.m.

It was agreed that periodic meetings with muslim leaders should be convened by the Commissioner of Police and that anyone coming to preach in Kaduna must obtain approval from his sect which would then contact the police for necessary arrangements.

Those who attended the meeting were Alhaji Ali Muhammadu Dan Zaria, Alhaji Zubairu Sirajo, Alhaji Sharif Mustafa Idris, Alhaji Muhammadu Aminu and Alhaji A.I. Umaru Sanda.

Others were Alhaji Ahmadu Gellesu, Alhaji Rabi'u Daura, Alhaji Umaru Hassan, Alhaji Sidi Ali Sokoto and Alhaji Tukur Isa.

BACKGROUND OF BORNO RELIGIOUS UPRISINGS GIVEN

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Dec 82 pp 1, 21

[Article by Abdullahi Idris]

[Text]

THE Borno State Police Command has revealed that confrontation between the police and religious fanatics in the state dated back to 1977.

The state police commissioner, Alhaji Tahiru Jidda, said in Maiduguri on Friday that on May 27, 1977, after Friday prayers, a group of fanatics began to abuse people who did not belong to their sect and in the ensuing clash, five policemen drafted to the scene to restore peace were seriously wounded.

On March 9, 1979, the commissioner said, a group of fanatics preaching against modernisation at Lamisula Ward in Maiduguri suddenly turned riotous during which a police inspector, Ahmed Michika, was killed on the spot and many policemen seriously injured.

He said 14 of the 100 fanatics arrested as a result of the riot were charged in court and convicted.

Alhaji Tahiru said since that incident, the police command had been vigilant on the whereabouts and the activities of the fanatics in the state. He said on several occasions, the police raided their enclaves in various parts of the state and prosecuted them.

Between January 17, 1980 and January 13, this year, the commissioner said 299 religious fanatics were arrested mostly for illegal preaching out of which 199 were sentenced to prison terms ranging from three months to five years.

He said most of the arrests were made in Maiduguri, Potiskum and Damboa adding that 265 out of the 299 arrests

made were from Maiduguri town alone.

Alhaji Tahiru then announced that 16 policemen and 116 fanatics were killed during the Bulumkuttu uprising while 27 policemen including an assistant police commissioner in charge of operations, Mr. Z. Malhelbe and nine fanatics sustained injuries.

He also announced that 466 fanatics were arrested out of which 344 were charged in court for idleness and rioting. He said

103 of those arrested were from Chad, Niger, Cameroun, Mali, Upper Volta, Sudan and Morocco.

The police commissioner said the Bulumkuttu disturbance began on October 26 when a team of detectives went to execute a search warrant at a compound occupied by the fanatics following reports that they had amassed dangerous weapons with intent to eliminate some personalities in Maiduguri.

He also said investigation had shown that the fanatics were a group of religious extremists who believed that they were fighting a religious war and that death while fighting was an automatic passport to heaven.

Alhaji Tahiru complained about exaggerated news report of the disturbance adding that such reports were not in interest of the country.

The police commissioner then urged the newly-established Islamic religious preaching advisory committee in the various local governments of the state to give adequate publicity to their establishment and various factions.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GIVES OUT FISHING EQUIPMENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Dec 82 p 9

[Article by Kola King]

[Text] CHAIRMAN of the Gongola State Green Revolution Coordinating Committee, Alhaji Ibrahim Sangari Usman, said that the Federal Government was seriously committed to the production of more food to feed the teeming population of this country.

Alhaji Ibrahim said this while handing over fishing inputs under the National Acceleration Fish Production Project (NAFPP) to Fishermen Co-operative Societies at Lau.

The equipment worth 18,759.60 Naira but provided at 50 per cent subsidy by the federal government.

The chairman said "a lot has been achieved by the federal government to ensure that fish is available to all and sundry as the cheapest source of animal protein."

He said that the provision of canoes, outboard engines, assorted kinds of fishing net would not only increase fish production but would boost the fishermen's income to meet his other social needs.

He further said that more than 39,000 Naira had been spent in the

construction of fishing infrastructures at the Lau as well as other fishing centres in the state.

On the storage of fish, he said a 404 pick-up refrigerated vehicle had been handed over to fishermen co-operative societies for the conveyance of fish from the riverine areas to the big towns in the state.

At the Jimeta Riverside in Yola, a combination of fish processing plant made up of a 10 ton ice producing machine and a 10 ton fish storage cold room is nearing completion, he said.

The federal government, he said, would provide assistance to fish farmers and those interested in agriculture, adding that fishermen were encouraged to form co-operative societies.

Alhaji Ibrahim pointed out that 35 fishermen co-operative societies had benefitted from the distribution of fishing equipment worth 109,468.20 Naira under the NAFPP.

He enjoined fishermen to take advantage of the federal government subsidy under the Green Revolution programme so that more fish would be produced and exported to serve as foreign ex-

change earner.

Speaking on behalf of the fishermen, the Village Head, Alhaji Sani Ibrahim, thanked the federal government for its kind gesture.

Alhaji Sani implored all those who had benefitted from the federal government subsidy to make the best use of the fishing equipment and increase production of fish in the area.

The Chairman of the Lau Fish Co-operative Limited, Alhaji Sani Kabawa, called on fish farmers to join hands in improving their society.

The societies which benefitted from the subsidy are — Lau Fishermen Co-operative Society, Lau Fishing Society, and Ibi Fishermen Co-operative Credit and Marketing Society Limited.

A breakdown of the equipment include four Yamaha outboard engines, 7 canoes, 428 assorted mending twines, 137 bundles of fishing nets.

Others are 7,475 plastic floats, 8 packets of fishing hooks and 17 float corks.

The rest are 190 boxes of Polyform indicators, 6 flat head sheeds and two lead rolls

INTRODUCTION OF SALES TAX URGED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Dec 82 p 23

[Text]

THE Minister of National Planning, Mrs. Ebun Oyagbola, last week in Ibadan, called for the introduction of a general sales tax as a source of alternative revenue to state governments.

In an address to a five-day National Conference on "Alternative sources of government revenue" held at the university of Ibadan, Mrs. Oyagbola noted that general sales tax had been introduced in some states on a limited scale.

She said that although sales tax was a potential source of government revenue, its administration would pose problems, and urged the conference to examine the issue.

Mrs. Oyagbola said that the federal government planned to re-classify its companies and corporations so that the commercial-oriented ones could yield

dividends to government, in addition to servicing the loans granted to them.

The special adviser to the president on budget, Chief Theophilus Akinyele, blamed the country's financial problems on the over-reliance of oil revenue, and suggested that ways of administering the existing tax measures should be explored.

The director of the National Institute of Social and Economic Research, (NISER) Prof. Vremudia Diejemaoh, urged the federal and state governments not to depend on internal and external loans to offset the declining oil revenue.

The conference, which ended last Friday was attended by delegates from the universities and research institutes in the country.

CSO: 3400/581

PASSENGERS, CUSTOMS PERSONNEL DISMAYED BY POLICE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Chris Obinagwam]

[Text]

PASSENGERS panicked yesterday as armed anti-riot policemen swooped on the arrival hall of the Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Ikeja, Lagos.

It was 12 noon and the arrival hall was bursting with activities due to the Christmas rush.

Suddenly, the anti-riot policemen took positions at strategic points at the airport and vigorously supervised the searching of passengers' baggage by customs men.

As one plane after another taxied, passengers in a happy mood trooped to the arrival hall to be welcomed by the grimaced policemen.

Their delightful mood faded

almost immediately.

Nearly all luggage which passed through the customs counter were opened and searched by customs men in the presence of the policemen.

In some cases, the policemen asked questions when they discovered strange items in any luggage.

The exercise caused a lot of delay and relations and friends who had come to welcome their dear ones waited anxiously outside.

It was the first time such an operation took place at the airport.

However, following incessant complaints of smuggling made against pilgrims undertaking the hajj two months ago, plain-clothed security men were seen at the airport helping officials of the Nigerian Airport Authorities (NAA) to search pilgrims before they boarded their planes.

But this lasted for a couple of days.

Some customs men expressed displeasure at the presence of the anti-riot policemen, describing it as a usurpation of their duty.

CSO: 3400/582

STEEL PRODUCTION, MINERAL RESOURCES DETAILED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 Dec 82 p21

[Text]

STEEL development in the country has taken ₦1,860,000,000. Steel Minister, Malam Ali Makele, disclosed to reporters in Lagos on Thursday.

In a break down, Malam Makele said ₦1 billion has been spent on the Aladja Steel Plant, ₦500 million on the Ajaokuta plant and ₦120 million each on the rolling mills at Oshogbo, Katsina and Jos.

Malam Makele said the steel industry has a labour force of more than 14,000 saying that 90 per cent of the labour force at the Oshogbo, Aladja and Jos plants were Nigerians.

He said investiga-

tions on where to site five new steel mills had not been completed.

The steel minister said apart from some quantities of iron ore imported from Brazil and

Liberia, all the other raw materials needed in the steel industries abound in the country.

He said we have good deposits of bauxite, manganese, limestone, and clay in the country.

Reacting to criticisms that the steel plants and mills were wasteful ventures Malam Makele told reporters that those fostering the criticisms did not

know what they were saying.

CSO: 3400/582

BRIEFS

FOREIGN RESERVES, ECONOMIC MEASURES--Lagos, Jan 7 (NAN)--Nigeria's foreign reserves fell from 2.576 billion naira at end of 1981 to 1.10 billion naira at the end of 1982, the finance minister, Mr Victor Masi, announced in Lagos today at a news briefing on the 1983 fiscal and economic measures. Explaining why it was necessary to restrain the growth of the nation's external commitments Mr Masi noted that the consequences of reduced government revenue on the nation's gross domestic product and the level of economic activities, that prevailed in 1982 called for urgent economic restrictions. Mr Masi said the placement of additional 152 items under import licensing restriction was to reduce the level of imports, conserve foreign exchange and protect local industries. On technical service and management fees, Mr Masi announced that existing rates would apply in 1983. He stated that the existing 20 percent limit on consultancy fees payable in foreign exchange would continue while consultancy fees in respect of pre-feasibility and feasibility studies would no longer be allowed since these could be done locally. Other measures not affected by any change are those relating to royalties/licence fees, repatriation of dividends, sales of shares and income. [Excerpts] [AB071932 Lagos NAN in English 1420 GMT 7 Jan 83]

DOCTORS' STRIKE ORDERED FINISHED--Striking doctors of the Jos University Hospital have been asked to report for duty not later than today or face disciplinary action. A communique at the end of an emergency meeting of the hospital management board in the Plateau state capital also said the striking resident doctors of the hospital are to forfeit their salaries for the duration of the industrial action. The communique adds that house officers have been requested to serve an extra period, equal to the duration of their strike or, in the alternative, forfeit their annual leave in order to offset the period before they could qualify for full registration with the Nigerian Medical Council. On the issue of the removal of the chief medical doctor in the hospital as demanded by the resident doctors, the board noted that the chief medical doctor had continued to discharge his duties satisfactorily and therefore had no cause to entertain the call for his removal. [Text] [AB100633 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Jan 83]

DEMONSTRATORS BESIEGE ASSEMBLY OPENING--As members of the National Assembly returned to work today, placard-carrying demonstrators besieged the assembly in protest against the report of the House of Representative Committee on the

creation of new states. The demonstrators came from Idah in the proposed Abiri state as well as Aba, Aniam and Bendel states. The Idah people were protesting their inclusion in (Eboyi) state. According to the spokesman, Emia Youje, majority of Idah people had opted for Abia states because they had common cultural and linguistic affinity with the people of Abia. Representatives of Abia-Aniama state, however, called on the National Assembly to reject the demand for Onitsha people to be included in the state. They contended that the River Niger should continue a natural boundary between Onitsha and Aniama. Placard-carrying demonstrators from Aba also appealed to the National Assembly to approve the request for the creation of Aba state. According to them, the request was one of the first to be submitted to the National Assembly. Also today, representatives of Bomadi and Burutu local governments of Bendel state opted to join the River state. They claimed that during the tour by the House Committee on State Creation for the purpose of verifying signatures, their people expressed the wish to join the Rivers state since they had a common heritage. [Text] [AB101612 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Jan 83]

POLICY ON SOUTH AFRICA--The federal government will continue to maintain its policy of not having postal and other links with South Africa until the racist enclave reviews its apartheid policy. This was stated by the Nigerian ambassador to Switzerland, Alhaji Yahaya Kwande, at a meeting in Geneva with the director general of the Universal Postal Union, (Mohammed Spoku). The ambassador remarked that the Pretoria regime's apartheid policy was in defiance of the UN Charter. [Text] [AB131340 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 13 Jan 83]

ECOWAS BLAMED FOR ALIENS--Kano, Jan 14 (NAN)--The minister of internal affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba, said in Kano yesterday that the influx of aliens into Nigeria had been aggravated in the past few years by the ECOWAS treaty of which the country is a signatory. In an address read on his behalf by the director of immigration, Alhaji Lawal Sambo, at the graduation ceremony of assistant superintendents of immigration, the minister said that manpower development and the provision of facilities had been given priority by the federal government to check illegal immigration. He said that a border patrol unit had been set up to check the number of foreigners entering the country and called on the graduating officers to be honest, hard-working, fair and firm in the discharge of their duties. [Excerpt] [AB141230 Lagos NAN in English 1210 GMT 14 Jan 83]

OJUKWU TO SUPPORT NPN--The ikemba of Nnewi, Chief Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu, has finally declared for the National Party of Nigeria. He told a rally in Aba, Imo State, yesterday that his action was motivated by the need to ensure the full integration of the Ibo people into the Nigerian main stream. It is also intended to promote peace and stability in the country. The rally was attended by prominent Ibo leaders from various walks of life. [Text] [AB150930 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jan 83]

OJUKWU REQUESTS ECONOMY COUNCIL--The ikemba of Nnewi, Chief Emeka Ojukwu, has recommended the establishment of a council of economic experts to reassess the economic problems in the country. Chief Ojukwu made the call

in Aba, Imo State, while addressing a rally. He said that for the council to have any credibility, it should be under the legislative arm of the government. Chief Ojukwu pointed out that the present economic recession in the country calls for sacrifice from all Nigerians irrespective of their political leanings. [Text] [AB160720 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Jan 83]

SHAGARI ON MILITARY LOYALTY--Lagos, Jan. 16 (NAN)--The commander-in-chief of the armed forces, President Shehu Shagari, yesterday in Lagos said that he had no doubt about the loyalty and support of the armed forces for the constitutional government in the country. In an address, marking the end of the one-week remembrance day celebrations, the president called on members of the armed forces to rededicate themselves to the pursuit of the goals for which their heroes and fallen colleagues laid down their lives. The president said that 1982 witnessed the delivery of new, highly sophisticated equipment to the arsenal of the armed forces. Such weapons, he said, included main battle tanks, a general purpose frigate, missile-carrying fast crafts, stretched version of the C-130 Hercules and the Alpha jet aircraft. He stated that the performance of the armed forces in their international assignments were high and expressed the nation's gratitude to them. President Shagari said further that it was a matter of pride for the nation that its military institution continued to offer training to sister African nations. He stressed that his administration would hold firmly to the policy of building a contented military force through improved infrastructure and welfare of the members of the armed forces. [Text] [AB161317 Lagos NAN in English 1200 GMT 16 Jan 83]

EKWUEME RECEIVES HUNGARY'S HOLLAI--The Nigerian vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, has expressed the hope of continuing understanding among members of the United Nations as a means of solving standing issues. Dr Ekwueme was speaking in Lagos yesterday when he received in audience the current president of the general assembly, Imre Hollai. Mr Hollai, who is also deputy foreign minister of Hungary, is in the Nigerian capital for the conference of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues. The Nigerian vice president commended the United Nations president for his task and hard work. Mr Hollai had earlier expressed appreciation for Nigeria's cordial relations with his country, adding that both countries had common goals on most issues at the United Nations. He said these were sufficient grounds to further strengthen mutual relations between the two countries. [Text] [AB220936 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jan 83]

IMMIGRANTS' SAFE CONDUCT REQUESTED--The National Council of Women's Societies of Nigeria has appealed to the federal government to ensure a safe conduct of the illegal immigrants out of the country. In a release in Lagos today, the society said that much as it support the government's quit order on the aliens, it felt it was morally wrong to molest them. It appeals to the Red Cross Society to give all possible assistance to the immigrants stranded at our borders. [Text] [AB241524 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Jan 83]

KADUNA AIRPORT TO MOVE--THE Kaduna Airport is to move to its new sites soon with the Hajj processing centre serving as an Interim Terminal building. The conversion will cost the Nigerian Airports Authority the sum of 300,000 Naira excluding the cost of power generating plant. This made known by the Nigerian Airports Authority in a statement released in Lagos recently. In it, the statement added that following the deteriorating state of runway, taxiway, apron and other physical structures of the old airport hence the move. The major works required to make the new interim measure airport operational include the modification of office blocks, external civil works at the Hajj processing centre and of the fire rescue building. Others are the provision of generators for electricity supply, water supply, intercom and transport facilities. [Victor Attai] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Dec 82 p 17]

DELTA STEEL PRODUCTION--THE Delta Steel Company in Aladja, Bendel State produced about 15,000 tonnes of iron rods and 100,000 tonnes of liquid steel since its inception a year ago. This was made known by the Minister of Steel, Malam Mamman Ali Makele during a meeting of the Board of Directors of the company in Abuja. The minister observed with satisfaction the progress made by the company in one year. He said the company now produced enough billets to meet the demand of other steel companies in the country. He said the billets produced at the company were further refined into high quality steel at the Katsina, Jos and Oshogbo steel rolling mills. Malam Mamman said that he was aware of some of the problems facing the company such as inadequate power supply and said that a power plant would soon be installed at the company. He urged the directors to continue to work dedicatedly in order to ensure steady development of the steel sector of our economy. [Mike Reis] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Dec 82 p 15]

PREPARATION FOR CENSUS--A NEW approach is being made to prepare for the next population census in the country. In an interview with the New Nigerian in Kano, the Commissioner incharge of the National Population Commission in Kano State, Alhaji Shehu Ringim, said the new approach was aimed at eliminating loopholes which could cause controversy. He said the commission was now carrying out an up-dating exercise of various demographic data such as locality lists and demarcation of enumeration areas. Alhaji Shehu pointed out that this was necessary because previous data used must have become obsolete due to the period that has elapsed. "We want to produce results which we can defend with facts," he stressed. The commissioner said the National Population Commission was working according to a programme drawn out for smooth preparations for a census but added that it was not possible to give specific time when such preparation would be completed. Meanwhile, it was understood that the commissioners are yet to be appointed to some state offices of the National Population Commission. [Abdulhamid Babatunde] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Dec 82 p 19]

BULGARIAN GIFT TO COLLEGE--BULGARIA has presented a cast mace to the Yaba College of Technology, in Lagos. In his speech at the ceremony, the Bulgarian Ambassador, to Nigeria, Mr. Alexander K. Atanassor, pledged the commitment of the government and people of his country to the improvement of qualitative education in the country. He commended the governing council of the college for the increase in the number of buildings, and students in the institutions, and expressed his satisfaction at the facilities been provided at the college.

The ambassador said that the best student in Fine Arts at the institution would be offered a scholarship tenable in Bulgaria. Receiving the mace, the rector of the college, Mr. G. M. Okufi, said that the institution would soon acquire a second Campus and hoped that the college would soon be uplifted to a university of technology. The Yaba College of Technology was established in 1934 as the then Yaba Higher College. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Dec 82 p 33]

DAM PLANNED IN PLATEAU--A MODERN dam estimated to cost about ₦25 million is soon to be constructed in the Doma Local Government area of Plateau State by the Federal Government. Disclosing this in his office, the area manager of the Lower Benue River Basin Development Authority, Mr. Mohammed Arikiya, told the visiting United States, Ambassador to Nigeria Mr. Thomas Pickering, that when completed, the dam would be extended to other parts of Benue and Plateau States for fishing and agricultural development. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Dec 82 p 22]

CSO: 3400/583

SENEGAL

DESIRE OF CASAMANCE AREA FOR INDEPENDENCE REPORTEDLY CONTINUING PROBLEM

Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "Senegal: Dakar Remains Confronted with Casamance Desire for Independence"]

[Text] Dakar--One week after the autonomist meeting of 26 December in Ziguinchor, in the course of which militant members of the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance tried to take down the Senegalese flag and raise their own flag, the Government has the situation in hand in the southern province of the country. Everyone has peacefully returned to his normal occupations, and the tourist season is in full swing. Only a stronger than usual but discreet deployment of military and police personnel reminds one that public order was disturbed for a short time.

The Government, which was informed of what was being planned, reacted with speed and efficiency. Troubles were almost immediately ended by the preventive arrest of three of the movement's leaders. Among the leaders was the priest of the small village of Kafountine, Rev Augustin Diamankoun Senghor (no relation to the former president). There was a sequence of arrests and transfer to Dakar of about 50 other persons who had been watched for several months and who will be brought before the State Security Court, charged with an attack against the territorial integrity of the state. On 29 December the government-sponsored socialist party organized a large demonstration by the people, in Ziguinchor itself, in support of national unity, at which several opposition groups, including the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) of Dr Abdoulaye Wade, were represented. In his New Year's Day speech President Diouf reaffirmed his firm determination to defend the unity and integrity of Senegal, as well as its democratic institutions, whatever the circumstances.

After having dealt with the most urgent matters, the government nonetheless began to be faced with questions in Dakar on the importance and the consequences of these developments, as well as with regard to their basic causes.

For the majority of Senegalese, the idea that some of their compatriots might consider seceding for regionalist and ethnic reasons and begin to take action in this direction is something incomprehensible, fundamentally contrary to the basic realities in a country which, since its accession to independence, has prided itself on having been a nation before it became a state.

In the national daily newspaper LE SOLEIL, of 3 December Mbaye Jacques Diop, one of the leaders of the younger generation in the government party expressed the following: "The Senegal of today and yesterday, one and indivisible, which has known how to transcend ethnic identities and religious differences, the Senegal of the mixture of different cultures, of legendary tolerance and hospitality." He added that Senegal, "now finds itself suddenly confronted with one of the evils which have characterized Africa in such a negative way: The temptation to separatism on the basis of tribal differences." For him as for the majority of Senegalese for whom he speaks, beyond the wildness of a handful of irresponsible people, such events could only have been formed by foreign enemies of Senegalese democracy, and they must therefore be repressed without any sign of weakness.

In the columns of the same issue of LE SOLEIL one of the oldest leaders of the Senegalese Socialist Party, Deputy Boubacar Obeye Diop, nevertheless expresses a much more carefully balanced opinion, although expressed in prudent terms. "We should not try to hide," he writes in particular, "the reality of the Casamance issue, which is a continuing fact of our political history. We should be very attentive to psychological disturbances which could be the vehicle for feelings of frustration, fear, or doubt, which could be exploited for unhealthy purposes, in our beautiful and promising southern province."

Located between Portuguese-speaking Guinea-Bissau and English-speaking Gambia, the Casamance area--it would be more appropriate to speak of Lower Casamance area (the region including the towns of Diouloulou, Bignona, Ziguinchor, and Oussouye) because Middle and Upper Casamance (Kolda and Velingara) are geographically and ethnically much closer to the rest of Senegal--has had a different history. After 2 1/2 centuries of Portuguese influence, which is still strongly manifested, it was only attached to the rest of Senegal by an agreement signed on 12 May 1866, by which France ceded to Portugal in return fishing rights in the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

Inhabited by people of a rather different culture from this in the rest of Senegal (Diola, Bainouk, Mandingue, Balante, Mandjack, and Mancagne) who remained animists in their religion for a long time, even when they had been formally Christianized, the Casamance area, a region of forests and rivers, is climatically close to the Guinea region of Africa.

Another World

For all these reasons the Senegalese government, both in the colonial as well as in the contemporary period, has met with some difficulty from time to time in exercising authority in Casamance. From this point of view one can find many precedents for the events of 26 December. For example, Ansitoe, a well-known manipulator of fetishes and queen of Kabrousse, during World War II opposed the requisition of property. Her deportation to Saint-Louis led to a rebellion in the region, which inspired the Senegalese film-maker, Ousmane Sembene, a son of Casamance by adoption, to make his film, "Emitai." A Senegalese masonic lodge currently uses this name. Didn't the organizers of the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance undertake to revive a body whose founders at the beginning of the 1950's, Emile Badiane and Ibou Diallo, fought to have their "lesser fatherland" taken into consideration more seriously?

During the last few decades the massive movement toward the "rich" area of Casamance by people coming from the poorer North--the Sereres tribe at first, animists or Christianized; then and particularly so the Muslim Toucouleur and Ouolof tribes, whose members are therefore more difficult to assimilate--little by little gave to these problems a potentially explosive character. Burning the forest systematically in order to plant peanuts, a crop which brings in a good return to the individual but which wears out the soil, to the detriment of growing rice, which ensures the survival of everyone; bringing with them an inevitably competitive religion, Islam, monopolizing the small businesses with their "bana-bana" stores; relying, at least de facto, on the Dakar government, which is itself kept in place in the last analysis by the benevolent neutrality of the Muslim brotherhoods of the peanut-growing basin of Central Senegal: They finally left the people native to the Casamance area with the feeling that they were being "colonized." Hence, it was inevitable that a few intellectuals, taking into account the multiple frustrations resulting from such a turn of events, would take a path of claiming independence, even if, objectively speaking, such a course had no serious chance of succeeding.

Neither is it particularly astonishing that a few Catholic priests of the Casamance area should be involved in such an ambiguous undertaking especially since the Dakar leaders, with their own internal problems, have practically never found any other support here than that offered by colorless or questionable personalities, who come from Toucouleur, Ouolof, or Lebou families, whose generation immediately preceding immigrated into the Casamance area and therefore were not really natives of the region.

Did incendiary figures from abroad set fire to this dry straw, as Mbaye Jacques Diop suggests? This is not clear. However, the idea of a "Greater Guinea" made up of Gambia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Casamance, which was originally a favorite dream of the British Colonial Office, was not simply a passing fancy. Still, over the past few months the establishment of Senegambia, which will become an irreversible act; the discreet and friendly resolution of the bloody tribal conflicts of this past summer between the Diolas of Senegal and the Balantes of Guinea-Bissau over the theft of cattle; the recent official visit of President Vieira of Guinea-Bissau to Gambia, where he is still accused of having facilitated the escape of Kukoi Samba Saniang, a leader of the rebels of the summer of 1981; and finally the "quieting down" of President Sekou Toure at Banjul--everything shows that this largely mythical project is not a real question at the moment. Therefore, one is forced to agree that the Senegalese leaders are from now on faced with a situation like that in Corsica which only they can resolve.

5170

CSO: 3419/410

SENEGAMBIA COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS FIRST SESSION

AB131020 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Senegambia Confederation met this afternoon under the chairmanship of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the confederation.

Opening the deliberations, the president of the confederation expressed the hope that this first session of the Council of Ministers of the Senegambia Confederation will mark the beginning of a new era for the Senegambian people, who desire unity, peace, and progress. President Abdou Diouf then paid homage to President Dawda Jawara, vice president of the Senegambia Confederation, whose faith and commitment enabled him to take a decisive part in the process which led to the successive establishment of the confederal institutions. President Abdou Diouf also stressed the need for the members of the confederal cabinet to show a spirit of organization, rigor and efficiency to enable them to accomplish the tasks entrusted to them.

Concerning the modalities of organizing the government work, the council decided to hold bimonthly meetings and asked the ministers to imitate the president and the vice president of the confederation by holding regular consultations on the implementation of the confederation's program. On the same topic, the council charged the secretary general of the confederation's presidency with preparing draft instructions relating to the method of presentation of issues on the agenda at the ministerial council meetings. These instructions will be prepared on the basis of the practices in force in Gambia and in Senegal.

Examining the methods of action of the confederal government, the Council of Ministers charged the confederal finance ministers with drawing up draft instructions related to the preparation of the confederal budget. These instructions will be submitted to the Council of Ministers. Pending the adoption of a confederal budget for 1983-84, the Council of Ministers decided on the creation of a special fund to finance the activities of the confederation's institutions. In this regard, it gave precise directives to the confederal ministers of finance.

The Council of Ministers also decided that henceforth 1 February will be celebrated every year in Gambia and Senegal as Senegambia Confederation Day. As such, this day will be declared this year as a public holiday in each of the two countries. By making this decision, the Council of Ministers wanted to make the Senegambian people politically aware of the birth of the confederation.

Finally, the Council of Ministers reviewed the negotiation and ratification of the protocol of application of the confederal pact. In this regard, the president of the confederation, who expressed satisfaction with the work already done, stressed the need to do everything to negotiate and sign the remaining protocols in order to initiate the process of ratification in conformity with the constitutional provisions in force in Gambia and Senegal. He, therefore, gave precise instructions to the confederal ministers in this regard.

CSO: 3419/414

CORRESPONDENT EXAMINES GOVERNMENT'S REFORM PLANS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29, 30, 31 Dec 82

[Articles by John Battersby, 3-part series]

[29 Dec 82 p 9]

[Text]

The Government's plans to bring coloureds and Indians into a junior political partnership with whites have met with strong opposition from a wide spectrum of organisations. In a three-part series, starting today, Political Correspondent JOHN BATTERSBY examines the broader response of the coloured community to the Government plans and examines their chances of success.

THE Government's constitutional proposals have so far managed to unite the extreme right and left of South African politics and are in the process of polarising the moderate centre.

By definition the proposals are rejected by the overwhelming majority of South Africans as they specifically exclude blacks — more than 70% of the population — from a say in the central decision-making process.

Mr Jaap Marais' Herstigte Nasionale Party and Mr Oliver Tambo's exiled African National Congress are equally vociferous in their rejection of the proposals.

Within the confines of white politics the proposals have served as the basis for a new alignment between left and right in Afrikanerdom and has caused confusion in traditional opposition politics.

As yet there has been no official test of the public's response to the proposals by way of a referendum or election and it seems as though the Government is not prepared to take the risk involved in having a referendum — once an option favoured by Nationalists — even among whites, coloureds and Indians.

It is true that two general elections have been won by the National Party since the original proposals were adopted by the NP in 1977.

However, the adapted 1982 version of the Government's constitutional proposals has so far only passed the gauntlet of Nationalist provincial and federal congresses.

From the left it has been rejected by the Black Alliance, headed by the KwaZulu

leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and embracing the coloured Labour Party, the Indian Reform Party and the majority party in KaNgwane.

It has also received a qualified rejection from the Progressive Federal Party and the proposals for local government have received a similar rejection from the conservative Association of Management Committees (Assomac).

Both the PFP and Assomac have indicated, however, that while they reject the proposals in principle, they are prepared to negotiate and bargain with the Government with a view to improving them.

The South African Indian Council has pointed to the negative aspects of the plan and has called on the Government to hold a referendum to test the reaction of the Indian community to the plan.

The proposals on local government have been rejected by the Cape Town City Council because of their ethnic base.

The Indian Reform Party — which does not participate in the SAIC — has rejected the constitutional plans and aligned itself fully with the Black Alliance.

The proposals have also drawn strong rejection from the major churches such as the Anglican, Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, and NG Sendingkerk synods.

They have been rejected outright by the African National Congress, the Natal Indian Congress, the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), black organisations such as Azapo, Azaso and Cosas, as well as trade unions and community organisations

that have addressed themselves to the proposals.

From the right the proposals have been rejected by the major Rightwing political parties — the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party — and Rightwing extremist groupings such as the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) and Aksie Red Blank Suid-Afrika (Arbsa).

The local Government proposals have been rejected by the conservative Transvaal Municipal Association.

On the other side the proposals have met with the support of the National Party congresses — although not before precipitating a major split in the party — and have received qualified support from organised commerce and industry, the New Republic Party, the NGK mother church, the Administrator's conference representing provincial authorities and other smaller organisations.

The one body which has not taken up a definite stand on the proposals is the coloured Labour Party whose support is considered vital in Government circles to give the new dispensation even a veneer of credibility.

(The SA Indian Council, a Government-created instrument, would have no option to go along with whatever the Government serves up as it has no independent existence outside the Government structure.)

Like all opposition parties working within the system, the Labour Party faces a dilemma in relation to the Government plans.

Unlike the PFP, which still has the white Parliament as a platform from which to operate, the Labour Party was instrumental in the destruction of the Coloured Representative Council (CRC) which served as its platform and as a result is facing all the problems of a political party operating in the political wilderness.

Total rejection of the new deal would therefore mean the further emasculation of the Labour Party's dwindling power-base, while a decision to participate would eliminate any residual credibility that the party may have in the coloured community.

The party leader, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, readily concedes that his party is totally divided on the issue of participation and has left it up to the party congress — on January 3 in Eshowe, Natal — to decide where the party is going.

In the meantime, Mr Hendrickse has been involved in a series of discussions with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and clearly favours a course of dialogue and consultation rather than political posturing.

As long as the Government can keep Mr Hendrickse and the leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, on the negotiating bandwagon it is buying time for its new plans, while the constitutional lawyers burn the midnight oil to get the draft legislation ready for the 1983 parliamentary session.

If the Government can keep the PFP and the Labour party hanging on throughout the process of bargaining on the basis of the draft legislation, it will be well-placed to convince them to participate in whatever set-up emerges from that process, even if significant sections of those parties bail out.

While there are vociferous and substantial elements in the Labour Party that would prefer to have nothing to do with the Government plans in their present form, it is thought unlikely that the annual congress in January would go beyond a rejection of the proposals in principle with a commitment to keep negotiating to improve them.

The option the party chose in the case of the CRC — to participate with a view to destroy the institution which they regarded as inadequate — has been cleverly sealed off by a Government having learnt through hard experience.

To guard against this the President's Council recommends in its second report nominal quorums of the chambers and a requirement that legislation can be passed with the approval of only two chambers to ensure that walk-outs and stay-aways will not be able to hijack the system.

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, is on record as approving in principle the need for such mechanisms.

And while there are elements in the PFP that would prefer to see the party withdraw from Parliament than go into a system where the role of opposition was totally emasculated — by excluding opposition parties from the standing committees for instance — it is unlikely that this lobby would muster a majority when the crunch came.

However, neither party is going to go along with the new set-up without some promise of being able to improve it once they are in.

At present those prospects are limited, but Mr Heunis has left himself some room to manoeuvre within a considerable area of detail that still has to be filled in.

It is within this area of detail that the Government will have to seek the co-operation of parties such as the PFP and the Labour Party.

Without their participation it is unlikely that the new deal will ever move beyond the drawing board.

[31 Dec 82 p 7]

[Text]

A coalition of civic bodies, community organisations and trade unions has emerged as a powerful political force in the coloured community. In his third and final report on the constitutional proposals, Political Correspondent JOHN BATTERSBY met with the steering committee of a group which co-ordinates the activities of 24 civic bodies on the Cape Flats.

WHILE the participation or otherwise of the Labour Party in the new constitutional set-up is of considerable importance to the Government — insofar as it will give its plans some credibility and increase its chances of workability in the short-term — it is of little consequence in determining the broader response of the coloured community and the future prospects of the plans.

The Labour Party appears to have only minimal support in the urban coloured community, although it still has some sort of political power-base in the more conservative rural areas through its participation on the Government-sanctioned management committee system.

But in the densely-populated Cape Flats — where the Government's plan will stand or fall — political mobilisation has moved to the grassroots level where an increasingly powerful coalition of democratically-structured community organisations, civic bodies and trade unions are winning respect in their fight for a better deal on bread-and-butter issues.

The Cape Areas Housing Co-ordinating Committee (Cahac) is a long name for the body that co-ordinates the activities of 24 civic bodies active in the coloured townships.

In a rents action earlier this year Cahac collected 41 000 signatures from angered residents giving some indication of its support in the community when a campaign is underway.

At a recent meeting with the chairman, national secretary and two members of the steering committee, I sought the organisation's attitudes to the Government's constitutional proposals and what role they were likely to play in attempts to implement the proposals.

The four people I met with asked that their names should not be published and that the views expressed should be regarded as representative of the organisation. So I will refer to them as the committee.

The committee was highly sceptical of the findings of Prof Lawrence Schlemmer of the University of Natal in a survey in September that 70% of the coloured community were in favour of political parties or groupings co-operating with the plans to secure a better deal, while 39% were prepared to go into the system to improve it.

"If one looks at the propaganda that was being projected around the proposals at the time of the survey the findings are perhaps understandable," the committee said.

"We don't have a television network and we don't control the media so what we can do is very limited by comparison. Pitching questions at people does not always secure an accurate reflection of what people are thinking. We don't think one needs to attach much weight to a survey like that."

They said, however, that there were not that many people in the community who had a total understanding of the Government's plans and Cahac faced an educational challenge to expose the proposals for what they were.

"At this point people in the community do not perceive the threat of the PC (President's Council) proposals in the same way the leadership does.

"The activity so far has been fairly low-key. But it will pick up in time. A lot will depend on the credibility of the community organisations and the conditions in the community at the time.

"There have been suggestions of setting-up anti-PC committees and conducting workshops on the proposals as part of an educational campaign," the committee said.

The committee said that the PC proposals had been rejected by Cahac following a community workshop in June.

The proposals were rejected on the grounds that:

- The Government was seeking to co-opt coloureds and Indians to assist in the border war.
- They would not prevent increased unemployment and guarantee work in a recession.
- They would not assist in allowing workers to join the trade unions of their choice.
- They would not restore residential areas that had been taken away from the people nor enable them to live where they chose nor make better accommodation available at prices the people could afford.
- They would not guarantee better educational facilities nor redress the injustices that had precipitated the 1980 uprisings in the schools.

"In short it was agreed that the proposals were not intended to change the conditions that govern our lives," the committee said.

"On the contrary it was decided that the proposals were designed to separate the elite from the broader mass of the people and to break the growing unity among all sections of the oppressed.

"The proposals are little more than an attempt by the ruling elite to buy time," the committee said.

The committee said that the democratic trade unions had not come out very strongly on the PC proposals, because by the nature of their membership they were involved in more immediate issues and had responded strongly to the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill which was part of the same deal.

Cahac said, however, that when it came to mobilising the community there would be liaison with not only trade unions, but all the major churches — which had rejected the proposals — as well as other community organisations.

"Cahac will seek alliances with all those who stand in opposition to the Government's constitutional proposals," the committee said.

The Cahac committee stressed, however, that resistance would have to be preceded by a thorough educational programme and it would have to be broad-based.

Another community worker not connected with Cahac said that the holding of elections on the Cape Flats would give the community a badly-needed issue to unite on.

"1981 has been a quiet year in the community and people are looking for an issue to take up.

"I think the constitutional proposals could become a major issue if the Government tries to implement them next year.

"But we will need to build up a sound basis for our rejection — possibly by insisting on a

referendum before proceeding with further action.

"If the request for a referendum is rejected — as it is sure to be — we would have a more solid base for a boycott campaign," he said.

"The potential in the community is very strong and I could foresee an even more successful result than the anti-SAIC campaign which produced about an 8% poll," he said.

The overwhelming conclusion that can be drawn from the range of people that I spoke to is that as long as racial identity, and apartheid in the form of the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and the Mixed Marriages Act, form the basis of a new constitutional dispensation, it will be rejected with contempt by the vast majority of the coloured community.

[30 Dec 82 p 7]

[Text]

TO implement its constitutional proposals the Government will have to hold elections in the coloured and Indian communities. This could create difficulties, Political Correspondent JOHN BATTERSBY suggests in this second report in his three-part series.

ALTHOUGH Government optimists have set January 1984 as the target date for implementation of the constitutional proposals and the installation of South Africa's first executive President, there are already doubts in Government circles whether this is either possible or desirable.

Some Nationalist politicians are already expressing private doubts whether the new deal will get off the ground at all, conceding that it would be counter-productive to ram the plan through against the will of most coloureds.

There is also an acute awareness in senior Government circles that to hold elections for coloureds at a time of economic recession could be disastrous.

And, as the election of the coloured and Indian chambers is a pre-requisite for electing the President it therefore seems unlikely that elections will be held next year.

The Government still has to convince the Labour Party to participate in the new dispensation.

Without it elections would be universally regarded as a total farce and the disastrously low poll in last year's elections for the South Afri-

can Indian Council is still fresh in the Government's memory.

But even the Labour Party has minimal support among urban coloureds and even with their participation the percentage poll could be pitifully low — some observers believe as little as 10% of registered voters.

In the populated areas of the Cape Peninsula political consciousness manifests itself at a grassroots level where a plethora of civic associations, trade unions, and community organisations are building up a formidable potential for political mobilisation.

In a recent survey — conducted in September — Professor Lawrence Schlemmer found that 70% of urban coloureds were in favour of advising coloured political groupings to co-operate with the Government's constitutional proposals with a view to improving them.

Prof Schlemmer, who is attached to the University of Natal's Research Institute for Applied Social Sciences, found that 20% of the 250 respondents approached would advise parties to have nothing to do with the proposals.

He found that 31% would advise that parties should try to improve the proposals before they participate, while 39% would advise them to

participate in the new dispensation with a view to improving them.

Only 2% said they would advise parties to support the proposals unconditionally and 8% said that they did not know.

Asked how they would vote, however, if the proposals were put to them in a referendum, 57% said they would vote against them, 25% would vote in favour and 19% did not know which way they would vote.

Prof Schlemmer said he regarded the sample as scientifically representative of urban coloureds in the Cape Peninsula.

He said that while 57% of respondents would reject the proposals at a referendum it was fair to assume that most of the 39% who would advise parties to participate in the new dispensation with a view to improving it would participate if elections were held for a coloured chamber of Parliament.

While Prof Schlemmer's survey is the only scientific study undertaken so far of the coloured community's response to the Government's initiative, it is regarded as highly optimistic by many leading figures and community organisers in the Cape's coloured areas.

Prof Richard van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape who is relatively sympathetic towards the proposals, said he would regard a 25% poll as optimistic based on the plan in its present form.

He said he did not think a large stay-away would be caused so much by boycott action as by a general scepticism, lack of understanding and clarity, and peoples' unfamiliarity with the process.

He conceded, however,

that the community and civic organisations would play a part in any stay-away.

"Time will tell whether the political parties will be able to crack that," Prof Van der Ross said.

He said he could see the plan getting off the ground albeit to a very shaky start.

"Progress will depend on confidence built up by the working of the committee system, the fruits of legislation, and the resolution of deadlocks," he said.

"However, I would conditionally support the Government proposals because they do offer some opportunity for people other than whites to have some input into the law-making system," he said.

"I do not believe that the NP Government could have gone much further at this stage," he said.

Prof Van der Ross said that while he did not think it was realistic to set the inclusion of blacks as a precondition for accepting the proposals, a step to include blacks would dramatically improve the acceptability of the proposals among coloureds.

However, Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said the Government's proposals were totally unacceptable because they not only entrenched apartheid at every level but also represented a sharp departure from the democratic foundations of the constitutional framework which South Africa had had up to now.

"They are the product of an undemocratic and racial institution (the President's Council) and cannot begin to provide the basis for negotiation," he said.

"The Government must prepare itself for a massive rejection from the vast majority of people.

"I predict that not a single leader of any repute will allow himself or herself to be drawn into this system. The Government will have to scrape the bottom of the barrel and will have to ram their plans down our throats," Dr Boesak said.

"The politics of refusal at this point in history is the only dignified way of dealing with this Government," he said.

Dr Boesak also predicted, however, that the new system would get off the ground because the Government would "use all the power at its disposal to make it work".

Prof Jakes Gerwel, head of the department of Afrikaans-Nederlands at the University of the Western Cape, said he could not see the Government proposals as a starting point on the road to a more democratic society.

"They remain an attempt by the ruling elite to broaden the base of minority rule which will entrench the societal conflict between black and non-black," he said.

Prof Gerwel said if it came to elections he would expect a repeat of the Coloured Representative Council elections which produced about a 15% poll.

He said while the proposals were not a significant talking point in the community at present they could become a big issue if elections were held.

"The holding of elections is not so easy to ignore and the campaign by those working against participation in an election could become acrimonious," he said.

Prof Gerwel said he believed the Labour Party would participate in the new dispensation and that it would be forced through without majority support as the CRC had been.

EXECUTIVE PRESIDENT'S POWERS EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Dec 82 p 9

[Article by John Battersby]

[Text]

The powers at the disposal of the executive president under the Government's proposed constitutional dispensation have become the focus of major controversy and intense debate. Political Correspondent JOHN BATTERSBY spoke to several experts to determine whether the new strongman could become a dictator.

IN COUNTERING claims that the proposed executive president will have dictatorial powers, the Government — and the President's Council — have argued that he will have no more power than the present Prime Minister.

This stock Government dismissal of criticism that its proposals could set the scene for a dictatorship is an effective conversation stopper insofar as it requires a considered response to shoot it down.

But it is a superficial claim which conceals a number of fallacies.

Professor Robert Schrire of the University of Cape Town's political science department said the argument was technically correct if Parliament had a unified view — if the three chambers of the tricameral parliament were in agreement.

"But the executive president will be a dictator in relation to inter-chamber conflict. Here he will have the final say through the President's Council, which will be effectively controlled by him.

"Therefore the president's power will be a derivative of the lack of consensus in

parliament.

"Given the reality that there is no consensus between coloured, white and Asians on the most fundamental questions of the society, those powers become considerable," Professor Schrire said.

He said in one sense the latest report of the President's Council spoke correctly about the "myths of parliamentary government" as it operated in South Africa.

"It is true that elements of the parliamentary system have become myths because that is the way it works in this country. But it need not.

"The powers the present Prime Minister has are not constitutionalised, but are a result of the way the system has evolved.

"But if you constitutionalise those powers they become far more significant," he said.

Professor Schrire said the president would also have dictatorial powers in relation to the choosing of the speaker of the tricameral parliament, who would play a critical role in the new set-up and who would himself be delegated dictatorial powers for the choosing of the chairmen of the various joint committees, which would form the basis of the new system.

If there was a deadlock between the two white and two "non-white" representatives who would choose these office bearers, the president — and speaker respectively — would have an additional casting vote.

"This violates the whole spirit of a system in which there is a separation of powers between the legislature and the executive.

"It will undermine and seriously limit the power of parliament to control executive power," Professor Schrire said.

The criteria for judging the degree of separation between the legislature and the executive were the extent of the freedom of the legislature to choose its own procedures and leadership structure.

With the president able to determine the dates of sessions of parliament and having a casting vote in the election of key office-bearers, both these freedoms were seriously violated, he said.

Professor Barry Dean, professor of constitutional law at the University of Cape Town, said that scrutiny of the existing constitution in search of powers vested in the current executive could not come anywhere near providing the answer.

The powers of the executive today relied heavily on legislation which had been passed over decades.

The executive had gone to Parliament asking for extensions of its power through new legislation or amended legislation each time it had found this necessary.

"But these powers are very specifically defined and controlled. In essence the executive in South Africa today has very broad powers, but powers nevertheless clearly defined in statutory origin," Professor Dean said.

Mr Nic Olivier, director of the Progressive Federal Party's research division and a former professor of black administration and law, pointed out in a study of the president's powers that the present State President had no real independent capacity or powers, but was bound to act "on the advice of the Executive Council (the Cabinet)".

In terms of the Government's constitutional guide-

lines, the offices of the present Prime Minister and State President will be rolled into one powerful executive president who will pull nearly all the strings — directly or indirectly — in the new constitutional set-up.

A highly controversial clause further defining his sweeping powers has been recommended in the second report of the President's Council released last month and on which the Government has, as yet, not adopted a formal position.

The contentious PC clause would enable the president, after consultation with the leaders of the three chambers, to "take such steps as he may deem necessary for the security of the state whenever the independence of the state is threatened or whenever the functioning of public institutions of government is interrupted".

This clause has become the main focus of attack in the stormy debate on the president's sweeping powers, but experts are divided on its implications.

Professor Schrire pointed out that it was similar to a clause in the French constitution and he did not regard it as particularly sinister.

"The question is whether the president will act in the spirit of the proposals or whether he will misuse them," he said.

However, Professor Dean said that the provision could bring about a "constitutionalised dictatorship" and hurl South Africa back to the kind of situation that existed during the turbulent years of pre-17th century England, by giving the president virtually unlimited reserve power to act without recourse to parliament.

"I seriously doubt whether the courts could overrule any step taken by the president in terms of his power to do whatever he feels necessary to preserve the security of the state," he said.

"It will move our constitution back to 15th century England.

"Under this kind of power, true enough, you will still have to go back to an authorising provision in the constitution, but the scope of this particular power is so broad

that it is almost without limitation," Professor Dean said.

Comparing the powers contained in the clause with the powers currently vested in the French president, Professor Dean cautioned that circumstances in France and South Africa could not bear comparison.

"In a country which has had a long history of democratic government you could possibly tolerate this.

"But in a country where the overwhelming majority of the population has been denied the franchise and which does not have a very good record as far as democracy goes, can you really tolerate grants of power of this kind?

"I have doubts about it," he said.

"Unless there are limitations much more clearly spelt out, the executive president will have what virtually amounts to a blank cheque," Professor Dean said.

Mr Olivier said he found the clause "disturbing" and he specifically excluded it for the purposes of his finding that the proposed president would not be a dictator in the conventional sense.

"The full implications of this provision are unclear.

"But the power given to the president, in terms of the proposal, are so wide that he could virtually do anything under the sun under the conditions stated — particularly when one bears in mind the wide interpretation given by the NP Government to the concept of the security of the state," he said.

"But the question, to my mind, is not whether the president can become a dictator under the new constitution.

"The question is simply: does the constitution clothe the president with such immunity that, during his term of office, neither the courts nor parliament, nor the cabinet, would be able to prevent him using the wide powers granted to him under the constitution in a way that runs counter to fundamental democratic rights and freedoms, or would be able to call him to account when he does abuse the powers conferred on him," Mr Olivier said.

AZAPO REJECTS DET PROBE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Nkopane Makobane]

[Text] **A LEADING black educationist and the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) yesterday expressed reservation about the Department of Education and Training (DET) announcement that it is to conduct a thorough probe into last year's matric results.**

Mr T W Kambule, a lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, and Mr Ishamael Mkhabela, Azapo's publicity secretary, both told **The SOWETAN** that they had misgivings about the announcement.

They said such statements have been made year in and year out and nothing concrete has come out of them.

Mr Kambule said his doubts were based on the fact that the investigations were left in the DET's hands entirely and often came with answers that exonerate the department.

"Any investigation conducted should include blacks who are not within the present system of education. We are tired of the unsatisfactory explanations by DET which always brings us to square one.

"I am happy that par-

ents have now realised what is happening and have taken upon themselves to shout about the matter. Previously when some of us talked, we were regarded as radicals," he said.

On the department's statement that the dramatic drop in passes was largely due to underqualified teachers and the situation was not likely to improve in the near future, Mr Kambule said the attribution was not fair.

"The department should take the blame and not the teachers because they are only the nuts in the whole big machinery of DET. It is a pity that when something goes wrong in the machinery, they should be made scapegoats. Granted there may be some underqualified teachers, but many have been in the field for long and are hard workers," he said.

Mr Kambule further said there was definitely something wrong with our kind of education which blacks have been complaining about for the last 25 years. He said to be honest, there has been no improvement in black education since 1976 — in fact, things

have become worse.

"The results should be viewed very seriously because they are harming us a great deal. At a glance, they may give an impression that our children are foolish when they are not. In my experience I have found there is no difference between black and white students," he said.

Mr Mkhabela said he was not excited about the investigation in that the authorities were "notorious" to give empty promises and ignore the demands of the people.

"We consider the present talks about the probe as yet another move to raise false hope among blacks well knowing that nothing will come out of it.

"The call by the black community has been persistently to the abolishment of the racial system of education. In our opinion, the investigation is another form of wasting money.

"We warn the department that it is indulging in an irrelevant and futile exercise and we do not need another Soweto uprising to stress the urgency of the whole matter," he said.

MINES SET FOR A NEW LABOUR POLICY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Dec 82 p 27

[Article by Tony Davis]

[Text] Mining industry employers hope to negotiate in future with union members of all races in a centralised negotiating structure.

A commitment to centralised bargaining is made in the year-end annual reports of the chairmen of Anglo American's Free State gold mines, Mr Dennis Etheredge and Mr Gerald Langton.

They note the emergence of trade unionism among black mineworkers in 1982 and the granting of access to three black unions to recruit members on mines in the Chamber of Mines group.

After a period of recruiting, relationships will be developed between managements and these unions, the reports say.

"In the mining industry we are committed to the principle of centralised bargaining on all matters that concern the industry as a whole, although the form it takes will have to be negotiated between all interested parties."

The chairmen say a primary objective on the mines remains the abolition of racial discrimination in employment practices.

A major problem in this regard is to allay the fears of white workers about their job security.

"Progress to date in such sensitive areas has been slow, mainly because of difficulty in changing established attitudes and customs of the trade unions," the reports say.

The Chamber of Mines is also expected to negotiate jointly with the new Confederation of Associations and Mining Unions which combined unions and officials' associations.

Industrial relations audits on the mines are still being conducted annually in an attempt to improve employment practices, industrial relations and living conditions.

The reports also refer to wage increases and improved hostel conditions for miners in 1982.

Anglo American has also run courses in industrial relations, primarily for white mine-workers although senior black miners have recently been introduced to the programme.

But the programme for white miners has been discontinued because of the high turnover of personnel, although Anglo hopes to continue the courses in a re-modelled form, the reports say.

CSO: 3400/575

RESCINDING OF NAVAL ORDER COMMENDED

Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

The prompt action by the Minister of Defence in ordering the withdrawal of an order issued by the Navy which prohibited members of the South African Navy discussing matters with Members of Parliament is to be commended. But the original action of issuing the order in the first place underlines an existing trend of thinking concerning the functions and responsibilities of Parliament.

Let no one be under any misapprehension; it is Parliament, via a Parliamentary majority that governs the country. Recently there has been constant reference in some defence circles to the Treasury: The Treasury will not supply funds: The Treasury has cut funds: The Treasury has instructed . . . The Treasury is not omnipotent, a resolution of Parliament is. While the functions of the Treasury is the administration of the funds of the various Departments as approved by Parliament and to ensure that they are correctly allocated and spent. To do otherwise is an offence!

In all probability the offending order was something that had been lying around for years and was circulated by some one who does not understand just how a Parliamentary democracy is supposed to work.

The Minister's instruction to withdraw the order does not mean that members of the South African Defence Force who have real or imagined grievances must 'hot foot' it off to Members of Parliament. There are correct channels for them to follow, and institutions such as the Inspector General of the SADF have a great deal of wallop that can be used to set matters right.

The Minister's action clearly substantiates the rights of the members of Parliament and is in accord with the progress that the SADF has made in recent years in keeping opinion makers and members of the legislatures informed about the SADF and the current military situation. No doubt there is still room for improvement and there is even more goodwill that can be mustered for the SADF and perhaps MPs can exert themselves even more to assist the SADF. Their constituents constantly lobby their members on behalf of their sons and themselves in connection with military service and the

SADF should also openly and unashamedly lobby them on behalf of the SADF.

In most democracies the Defence structures have powerful lobbies in their various legislative assemblies that assist them in creating the right atmosphere.

One of the most successful forms of psychological warfare is that of Black Propaganda, the practice of letting the big lie ride on the back of the small truth. The technique was developed by the British and the BBC and was adopted by the Portuguese using their Nampula radio transmitters during their African war. These were deliberate attempts to sow anxiety in people's minds. But a recent appeal by a well respected Service organisation has unintentionally produced the same results.

This well meaning gesture, stressing an appeal, over-emphasized a need that could create an opinion in the mind of the generally ill-informed public that men are suffering because of the lack of specialised equipment. In future care should be taken that the unwary are made aware that specialised knowledge is needed to avoid the pitfalls that exist in any situation that is open to psychological warfare.

CSO: 3400/575

KROONSTAD SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS DESCRIBED

Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English Dec 82 pp 17-18

[Text]

The School of Engineers consists of a number of departments which together supply the advanced training and expertise for the South African Corps of Engineers.

Based at Kroonstad the School has four district elements. The School itself which in addition to being the administrative centre holds over 50 courses a year and also houses the Permanent Force Squadron that presents all the Corps courses for all Permanent Force Sappers, both practical and promotional qualification courses. Then there are the courses held by the All Arms Squadron and attended by Citizen Force Sappers for promotion and specialized knowledge, which are also attended by other CF unit members to meet the requirements of their particular formations. The courses include Minewarfare, Explosives, Counter-surveillance and Assault Pioneer Training.**

The Young Officers Squadron is located in a magnificent old building that was built as a convent school that was taken over by the Sappers when the school closed. It is here that the selected National Servicemen (NSMs) are posted for 12 months officers training. The Squadron has two intakes per year of NSMs, January being the biggest with a smaller follow-on in July, over 80% of these two intakes are university or technikon graduates. It is this Squadron that supplies officers to the training Squadrons at Bethlehem, the other Squadrons in the Operational area and all the other formations and units in the Army that have a need for Sapper officers. Vegkop, as the old Convent has been named, is near the school and has its own classrooms but training is also undertaken in a number of other localities and the Candidate Officers have their share of field training. For many of them it is often the first time that they have practical training that involves 'hard labour' with military engineering subjects like bridging, mining and earthwork providing the opportunity for labour. Provision of water supplies and the purification of water is another major task undertaken by the Sappers. This Squadron runs on the principal that the best way to know how the job is done, is to do it!, and the COs have to tackle all the tasks themselves. During training they are the work force, and like many of the yearly sapper intakes it is a question of starting training right on ground level, many of them are city boys who do not know how to use a shovel or axe so the basic training for the graduates often starts with very basic equipment.

A few kilometers to the east of Kroonstad is Bossiespruit, it is here that the Young Instructors are trained at 4F Squadron SAEC, also at Bossiespruit is the Troop Support Training Squadron that trains operators for Bulldozers, Graders and other heavy 'C' vehicles. Bossiespruit was built by members of the School as a typical SAEC installation and over the years a great deal of practical knowledge has been gained in field construction at the Squadron.

At the Young Instructors Squadron the majority of the Non-Commissioned Officer Sappers of the Corps are trained before being posted to other training formations, working units and the operational areas. here they undergo the Basic Field Engineer training which is coupled in with Basic and Leadership training. An important aspect of their training is the use and maintenance of Hand Tools, Power Tools — pneumatic — power driver — electric, the use of cables and ropes and their lashing, anchoring and knotting. The building of field machinery and aerial Ropeways, Derricks, Shears and Gyns is undertaken by the trainees. Bridging includes the construction of Infantry Foot Bridges, Main Girder Bridges (assault) and the Bailey (or follow-up) type of bridges; coupled to these bridging exercises are the construction of Assault Rafts and floats that can take weights of over 60 tons across water. Wire and earth obstacle, weapon pits — created by manual labour, — mechanical means and explosives find their place on the programme. The COs from the Young Officer Squadron also complete a condensed version of this training schedule during their 12 month training period.

Another facet of the School of Engineers is the training given to Citizen Force Squadrons, they have their own area with both permanent and semi-permanent installations and the training that they undertake here is governed by the requirements of their formations.

***Editor: To many the term Assault Pioneer will be confusing; in modern terminology it means an Infantryman, usually a member of a special platoon falling under the Battalion HQ Company who has been specially trained in disposing of obstacles that the infantry may encounter. It is not a sub-standard digger of ditches.*

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p. 18

These trainee Sappers have just assembled an Assault Float and now the job is to take it apart. The Assault Float is able to carry a fully equipped Main Battle Tank and is generally used to cross wide stretches of water but can also be used as a bridge. With a well trained crew the float can be assembled and operating within 40 minutes.

CSO: 3400/575

LOWER INTEREST RATES SPUR MORE BORROWING

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Dec 82 p 12

[Article by Elizabeth Rouse]

[Text]

A RECORD of around R23 000-million will be raised by the public sector on the capital market in 1983 — almost R1 000-million more than in 1982.

The main reason for the spate of public-sector borrowing is expectations of lower interest rates.

Some municipalities withdrew their issues in 1982 because of high interest rates.

They can no longer delay issues, and opinion is that coupon rates will now be favourable for them.

Another reason for the increase in loan issues is that SATS and the National Housing Commission, previously funded directly from the Government, now draw their loan funds for capital expenditure from the capital market.

SATS kicks off with a loan issue of R100,1-million in early January and goes for another R100-million in early July.

The National Housing Commission, which brought the 1982 public-sector loan programme to a close with a successful R50-million issue, comes to the capital market for a R75-million loan in the second half of April and another R75-million in the second half of November.

Among the big borrowers is Post and Telecommunications, which comes to the cap-

ital market for R100-million in the first half of May and another R100-million in the first half of October.

Escom will raise R100-million in the second half of May and another R100-million in the second half of October.

The Atomic Energy Corporation launches a R73-million issue in the second half of February, and another R73-million issue is on the cards for the second half of September.

Armcor has two loan issues of R50-million each, one in the first half of June and the other in the first half of November.

Isacor wants to raise R100-million — R50-million in the first half of February and R50-million in the second half of August.

The Government is rolling over loans of R408,3-million in the first half of April, R300-million in the first half of August and R229,4-million in the second half of November.

The Land Bank will roll over two loans of R150-million each, in the first half of May and in the second half of September.

Homeland governments are seeking to raise R120-million. BophuthaTswana will borrow R56-million.

The SWA Administration is coming to the market for R40-million in the first half of August.

CRITICISM OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM VOICED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Dec 82 p 8

[Edited version of speech by Professor Es'kie Mphahlele, of the Department of African Studies, University of the Witwatersrand at the University of Cape Town, date not specified]

[Text]

LET us for a moment think of education as process rather than as subjects, disciplines, training programmes neatly packaged into curricula and syllabuses, all given endorsement and authority through exams, certificates, diplomas and so on.

Education as a process of growth, a coming into being, into awareness of self and environment, a cultural process.

I wonder at what stage, for instance, white children become aware that they, in a school that excludes blacks, inasmuch as they see blacks for the first time as domestic workers, farm labourers, delivery men and so on.

Racial mixing in a few private schools and in the so-called open universities like UCT is still too tentative, self-conscious, too loaded against the pathetically small number of blacks, to serve as a clear index to the quality of interaction that takes place.

Let us consider the deeper levels of awareness, where we begin to contemplate the brutal consequences of our segregated lives; where we should begin to explore ways of dealing with both the consequences and the roots of our malady.

For beneath the glitter and the neon lights and the oft-celebrated splendour of this country's industrial and economic prosperity for those whose colour is "right," it is a sick society: one racial segment sicker than the other, one ideological tribe the sickest of the lot.

More important and highly-placed people than I have repeatedly sounded warnings about the disastrous implications for our future inherent in institutionalised racism and violence, in the conceit of power.

I need not replay those warnings; they have been mounting in urgency and in apocalyptic stridency since the turbulent decade of the 1950s.

The question that keeps knocking at the window of my consciousness is whether education as cultural process will ultimately undermine or reinforce the barriers that have been fixed and are still being forged between whole communities.

I passionately shared the idealism of the Fifties when the African-Indian-coloured Congress movement and the white Congress of Democrats tried to appeal to reason and compassion from the platform of non-racialism.

Most of the black leadership had studied at Fort Hare and a smaller number at the English-language universities.

They had, like so many other African nationalists north of the Zambesi who were leading their movements towards freedom from colonial rule, assimilated the libertarian ideas of 19th-century England and the notion of the paramountcy of Reason... John Stuart Mill, Jeremy Bentham, William Cobbett, and so on.

As idealists, we had no doubt but that the white people of this country shared the libertarian traditions of Europe, as they themselves never ceased to remind us that they were custodians of a civilisation 2 000 years old.

So much of British literature, so much of what we were taught in mission institutions, so much of what we read in the Press, drummed it into our heads that democracy was a Christian virtue.

And because whites proclaimed their Christian faith so loudly and told us that, to be Christian was to be civilised, and vice versa, it just didn't make any sense when, instead of reason and compassion, hell was let loose when we shouted: "Freedom in our time!"

That idealism was violently shaken by the Bantu Education Act (1953), the removal of Sophiatown attended by military convoys.

But it was blown to bits by the Treason

son Trial (1965-61), by Sharpeville (1960), by the banning of the political movement. And then the tortuous road to exile. June 1976 merely confirmed the cruelty of the time.

The memory of these incidents was rudely jolted again when I read an article by Edward Norman in The Times Literary Supplement of October 28, 1982, entitled: "Is Democracy really Christian?"

Mr Norman restates the traditional teaching of the churches concerning democracy.

Such teaching associates it with "individual judgment of each citizen" ... even while democracy operates through consensus.

Mr Norman sees democracy as merely a device whereby a governing elite and its opponents bring to the masses ideas they have formulated in order for constituencies to endorse their claims to power.

He sees the contending parties all arguing within a received constitutional framework, so that what is actually at issue is each party's programme.

A democracy could easily operate within the framework of a wrong-headed ideology and promote it. The consensus could also be wrong-headed: the majority is not always right.

Eastern socialisms are also entitled to call themselves democracies, according to their own understanding of the ethical nature of collectivism in the relationship between state and the masses.

Mr Norman ultimately concedes that democracy is a plausible "filter of competing human enthusiasms," without the moral claims Christianity makes for it.

Our own idealism of the Fifties, on the other hand, was rooted in the received moralistic assumptions attaching to democracy. Compassion being at the very centre of African humanism, you can imagine our traumatic bewilderment in response to the ferocity of the State machine once it got into motion against the forces of opposition.

Another harsh lesson, closely related to this mistaken notion of democracy, was our observation of how easy it is for the Western world to draw a neat and clear line between, on the one hand, church morality that passes for Christian conscience and moral action and, on the other, political practice.

Each of these, we noticed, has its own ethic, whatever campaigning rhetoric may tell us about South Africa being a Christian country.

In the midst of these experiences — reinforced by more arrests, detentions, and other related travails — blacks today speak apologetically about non-racialism.

The African National Congress in exile still talks non-racialism, but in a way that one chews bubblegum that has lost its taste.

Although the distinction the Press popularly claims exists between "black

consciousness groups" and "non-racialism groups" is too facile and falsifies our political reality, the hint must be taken that black leadership is not in the near future going to be the one to set up bridges as an exercise in inter-racial coexistence.

The question again: What should education's role be in fragmented society denied the cohesion required for it to realise itself?

We have got to believe that while education sets up discontents, divine or otherwise, it also reconciles, it synthesises.

But it is not enough to believe this. It is, after all, but an axiom.

Women and men of education should be planning and executing structures whose declared objective will be to provide a base for this axiom to be realised.

I'm not at all persuaded, in spite of declarations of intent and belief from liberal institutions of higher learning, that they have reached the limit of their capacity in admitting blacks or creating extension services for them.

Much more remains to be done that the present token gestures to deal with the problems of the student's impoverished background once he or she has been admitted.

Black faculty should be recruited. It is a disgrace that, in spite of overtures to the principals of the liberal universities, virtually nothing has been done for the 1 500 students Fort Hare refused to readmit last October.

Why has academic life become so emasculated in this country? I keep asking myself.

But then the failure on the part of liberal universities to act more resolutely on the whole crisis of tertiary education for blacks is typical of the general petrified mood of white liberals and radicals.

They have become immobilised by the sheer ferocity and might of the political authority.

And so they turn around in circles and make pleasant noises about black rule; education for an African future; black-white ratio of 50/50 in the white universities; bridging courses and academic standards, and so on, while seeming to promise shelter for the "deserving" few out of the millions out there in the rain.

South Africa is a country choking on church and social morality that largely suppresses the humanistic conscience.

And yet a small band of black church leaders have been influencing synod decisions, and to a considerable extent, liberalising the open white church establishment. There has been no corresponding process in liberal universities.

It could be argued that universities, being heavily State-funded, function within prescribed limits.

And yet there exists today at least a fund of philanthropic goodwill among industrialists quite unprecedented in our history, and universities could tap this for bigger extension programmes in black areas.

As one of those by-products of the

experiment in racial and cultural interaction, philanthropy — it ought to be hinted — cannot be considered to have fully benefited an underprivileged people until it actively promotes the birth of creative and enterprising black leadership in the target area of sponsorship.

The only hope there is for white universities to be truly liberalised is for them to admit many more black students and staff as conscious policy, as an ethical imperative.

As a complementary measure, the universities must increase their extension programmes in town and country. For this, an inter-university committee must be established, outside of the Committee of Principles ... which, by definition, is quite at ease with the status quo.

Even as I congratulate you all here on the attainment of diplomas and certificates, I cannot help but ask you to ponder the quality and depth of your awareness, your growth, in relation to these irksome issues.

I offer no brilliant answers. I merely want to share my musings with you.

You are products of an education system — as we all are in this country — in the management of which a political authority is hell bent on monitoring all our intellectual and moral growth, on bottling and canning human minds with desperate, quasi-scientific preservatives.

We hardly know the joys of the humanistic intellectual enterprise in the collective sense of that phrase.

The challenge before you is to re-educate and liberate yourself.

Keep pushing, like Tennyson's Ulysses ... and may the adventure you have embarked upon yield the best you could wish for yourself and your immediate humanity.

CSO: 3400/575

'END IN SIGHT' TO COLOURED HOUSING CRISIS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Dec 82 p 3

[Text]

THE chronic housing problem in Johannesburg's coloured areas will be solved within three years if an ambitious plan mooted by the city council's housing and utilities committee is carried out.

This prediction was made yesterday by Johannesburg's housing director, Mr Thys Wilsnach, who said the current housing shortage for white old age pensioners would also be solved within a year in terms of the plan.

He confirmed that the city council had asked the Government for R45-million to boost its housing development fund which now stands at just under R11-million.

Mr Wilsnach said his department had sent letters to about 2 000 coloured tenants inviting them to purchase their houses. Money received from the sale of these houses would further boost the fund.

The official housing shortage in the coloured areas is more than 4 200, although community leaders say the actual shortage is twice that number. The housing shortage for white pensioners is about 420.

Mr Wilsnach said in view of the statement by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, that money would be made available to house people in the sub-economic group, "I am extremely optimistic that our application will be successful".

According to Mr Wilsnach, the council requires R37-million for the coloured housing schemes and R8-million for the housing of white pensioners.

The council planned to build more than 2 000 housing units in the existing coloured areas of Eldorado Park, Klipspruit, and Newclare, and his department had identified more land as potential coloured areas.

The council also plans to build 667 units for white pensioners in Elandspark, Crown Gardens, Moffat View, Dewetshof, Vrededorp, Claremont and South Hills.

Mr Wilsnach said he could not disclose which new areas were being identified for coloured occupation until the Johannesburg Management Committee considered the housing committee's proposals next month.

Community leaders have warned that the coloured housing shortage remains a potentially explosive issue, and their views were reinforced by a Human Sciences Research Council finding that the housing shortage was the cause of last year's riots in Reiger Park.

In August there were widespread protests against a decision to raise rents in coloured areas. Increases were postponed to January 1 and the city council undertook to make all houses in coloured areas available for sale to coloured tenants by tomorrow.

Mr Wilsnach said sale offers had been sent to nearly all tenants in houses, except for those in Eldorado Park Extension 9 whose prices were still being calculated. The prices averaged between R18 000 and R23 000.

However, tenants in coloured areas will not be able to buy council-owned flats.

Mr Wilsnach said certain tenants would be offered new houses in Eldorado Park Ext 9 at a payment of R350 a month.

Mr Wilsnach's optimism over eliminating the housing backlog was not shared by the Coloured Management Committee. A CMC member, Mr Mohamed Dangor, said: "I don't think we will ever catch up with the backlog. It all sounds very good in theory, but we must have more land."

"In any case, the real problem is the Group Areas Act, which must be scrapped. The Government has made it clear it will build homes only for those earning less than R150 a month. Those earning over R1 000 must provide for themselves."

"But the vast majority of the people fall between those categories, and they haven't a hope of getting houses because building societies won't give them bonds," Mr Dangor said.

INCREASING LABOR UNREST REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Dec 82 pp 16-17

[Article by Tony Davis: "Axe Fell on 10,000 This Year--More Labour Unrest on Cards for 1983"]

[Text] If 1981 was a year of pension unrest in the labour arena, 1982 was the year of the retrenchments.

More than 10 000 workers were laid off during the past 12 months and, as firms shut down for the holiday season, there are fears that the axe will fall on many more.

Few industries were immune to the effects of the countrywide depression, but hardest hit were the engineering, clothing and motor industries. Even State-controlled giants such as Iscor and the South African Transport Services retrenched many workers.

Other firms looked to counter-measures as alternatives to layoffs. Shorter work-weeks, no overtime or weekend duty, and low pay increases were adopted to cope with the recession.

Trade unions looked to retrenchment agreements to protect their members. The Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) issued its own retrenchment guidelines including the important principal of "first in, last out."

Dr Aggett

This year in the labour relations field was prominent in another negative aspect--the death in detention of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett.

Dr Aggett, the Transvaal secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, died in his cell in John Vorster Square in Johannesburg and his body was discovered by police in the early hours of February 5.

Police said Dr Aggett, who was detained under security legislation late last year, had died from hanging.

His death sparked widespread worker protest and on February 11 more than 75 000 workers countrywide observed a half-hour work stoppage or other forms of silence in a tribute to him.

The stoppage was seen as significant in that it involved workers from across the trade union spectrum and had the silent support in some cases from employers.

Leading employer bodies voiced protest at Dr Aggett's death. International protest was raised.

His death in detention led to the mammoth 42-day inquest at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court with the ruling announced this week.

Joe Mavi

The independent trade union movement lost another leader when the president of the Black Municipality Workers' Union, Mr Joe Mavi, died in a car accident in the Free State in early June.

His successor, Mr Gatsby Mazwi, renamed the BMWU the Municipal and General Workers' Union.

Mr Mavi shot to prominence during the Johannesburg general strike by municipal workers in 1980.

South Africa's mining industry was in the limelight during 1982 over a wide range of issues.

--A deadlock in wage negotiations between the Chamber of Mines and the Council of Mining Unions resulted in a threat of a strike ballot by unionists. The ballot was narrowly averted with a 12 percent wage settlement.

--Black mineworker unions were active in the industry, with three [word illegible] granted access to Chamber mines to recruit members. Cusa's National Union of Mineworkers was established at the end of July and has made in-roads into the mining industry.

--The eight-member Council of Mining Unions dissolved and the new Confederation of Associations and Mining Unions was born encompassing official associations. The confederation had an ominous start when it rejected membership of the largely coloured Federated Mining, Explosives and Chemical Workers' Union.

--The Mine Surface Officials' Association tackled the Chamber of Mines with two disputes, largely dealing with wages, another is still the likelihood of future troubles over the issue of allocation of occupations.

● The wage issue also sparked widespread unrest at gold mines in the Gold Fields and Gencor mining houses in early July with black mineworkers protesting and in some cases rioting. More than 1000 were dismissed, hundreds

were arrested and some died during the unrest. Ineffective worker representation was seen as a factor in the unrest.

In June the Intimidation Act came into being and was viewed by trade unions as a weapon to interfere with union activities.

The Act appears to date to have been largely used against unionists, but court cases usually have resulted in charges being withdrawn.

Fosatu's Metal and Allied Workers' Union, whose members have borne the brunt of Intimidation Act charges this year, has called for the repeal of the Act.

Many of the trade unionists who were detained in widespread Security Police swoops late last year were released.

Three senior officials of the South African Allied Workers' Union — its president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, vice-president, Mr Sisa Njikelana, and general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine — were released this year without charges after being held in detention for long periods.

BANNINGS

The leadership of the Port Elizabeth-based Motor Assemblers and Components Workers' Union (Macwusa) was stifled effectively by detentions last year. After five officials were released in March this year, four were served two-year banning orders, including Macwusa's chairman, Mr Dumile Makanda.

The issue of detentions of trade unionists caused a row at the Trade Union Council of South Africa's annual conference in Cape Town in September.

Some affiliates called for Tucca's condemnation of unionist detentions and support for those affected by such police action.

The conference adopted the national executive council's recommendations for a code of conduct for detainees and the Security Police in those cases.

Several labour issues were heard in the courts during the year.

● Some jail terms and fines were imposed on unionists after the marathon four-month trial of 53 post office workers in Port Elizabeth in April.

● About 180 migrant workers lost a case against their sugar industry employers in Natal who, they claimed, forcibly had evicted them from their hostels after a strike.

● Journalists took their employers to the Industrial Court in December alleging unfair labour practices. The South African Society of Journalists claimed employers had endangered industrial peace by withdrawing from a conciliation board with a long history of peaceful negotiations. The SASJ claimed employers were not interested in bona fide negotiations with journalists.

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union members were involved in disputes in the Johannesburg area with the OK Bazaars, the Central News Agency and Woolworths.

The wage grievance was central to those disputes and showed the growing militancy of commercial workers.

These disputes largely successfully were resolved after negotiations.

RESPONSIBILITY

Fosatu raised the issue of corporate responsibility for industry giants as the result of two strikes this year.

Barlow Rand was taken to task over a dispute at Veldspun in Uitenhage. Although the textile firm is owned by Durban-based Romatex, Romatex is owned by Barlows.

Senior Barlow officials were involved in

negotiations with Fosatu's National Union of Textile Workers to resolve the dispute.

The Metal and Allied Workers' Union was critical of Anglo American as a result of the strike at Consolidated Wire Industries in Germiston.

Fosatu states that while the corporate giants claim to have only financial and no managerial control over some subsidiaries, the "giants" should try to uphold sound industrial relations policies which their executives publicly proclaim.

Fosatu's Chemical Workers' Industrial Union threatened a boycott of Henkel group products after a dispute at a Prospecton plant in Durban in March. A settlement was reached before the planned boycott was launched.

There was widespread motor industry unrest for several months during 1982 over annual wage negotiations.

Fosatu's National Association of Automobile and Allied Workers' Unions withdrew from the Eastern Cape's motor industrial council after a number of successive deadlocks over a minimum hourly wage.

Naawu stated it was seeking a "living wage" for its members, while auto industry employers described the R2.50 hourly minimum demand as inflationary and spoke of their falling share of the car market.

The dispute was heightened by retrenchments, and at several stages in the dispute more than 10 000 workers at Volkswagen, Ford and General Motors were on strike, resulting in temporary closures of the affected plants.

MINIMUM

Eventually a closed-door meeting between Naawu and the Eastern Province Automobile Manufacturers' Association resulted in a settlement with a minimum hourly R2.20 wage and agreements to further wage negotiations.

The auto industry unrest saw the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, announce a R2 million scheme to assist workers in the industry who did not want to participate in strikes.

The Minister said the funds would come from the Unemployment Insurance Fund and would be used solely for the Eastern Cape motor industry.

The scheme was shelved with the resolution of the dispute.

1982 saw another long-running dispute between the South African Transport Services and the unregistered General Workers' Union.

SATS refused to hold talks with the union.

More than 400 dock workers were dismissed during the dispute, and international transport unions and federations as well as Port Elizabeth-area employers criticised SATS and called for negotiations.

Most of the those dismissed are hoping for reinstatement, though SATS has taken a closed-door attitude despite all the criticisms.

While 1981 was a year of labour legislation with the new

Labour Relations Act and Wiehahn recommendations, 1982 saw few new enactments.

Some amendments to the Act which affected unregistered unions were proposed. The amendments proposed aim to permit these unions access to dispute resolution machinery.

CRITICISM

The "Draft Labour Relations Amendment Bill 1983" is expected to be promulgated next year, but in what form no one is certain at this stage as many long-established registered trade unions raised criticisms and asked why they should be registered if the unregistered unions were being granted benefits without the red tape of registration.

September saw a report on farm labour abuses being handed over to the National Manpower Commission investigating farm and domestic labour.

The report said there were widespread abuses due to the lack of protective legislation.

Next year promises to be another active year in labour relations.

The overriding issue for many months is likely to be retrenchments as there is now no end in sight to the recessionary problems facing South Africa.

Wage issues are likely to come up again soon as public servants have been promised negligible increases by Government officials for 1983.

1982: ONE OF BLEAKEST YEARS FOR BLACK COMMUNITY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Dec 82 p 9

[Article by Jon Sgelane]

[Text] The year got off to a discouraging start with matric results proving to be the worst for many years.

The examination was plagued by leaks and the failure rate at some Soweto schools was reported to be as high as 90 percent. More than 8 000 candidates had to resit examinations.

The beginning of the year also saw the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the African National Congress, the movement that would dominate headlines for most of the year.

The long-awaited reports of the Rabie and Steyn commissions were tabled in Parliament.

The Rabie Commission found, among other points, that the Azanian Peoples Organisation was "apparently prepared to use all possible means to put pressure on the authorities, even if it meant that the country was weakened by this and placed in jeopardy."

Many saw this as a possible first step towards total action against the movement.

The Steyn Commission, which investigated the media, noted that the all-black Media Workers Association of SA was a front for other elements and this also stirred black newsmen to think their positions might be threatened.

For the average Soweto householder, life was not all that easy, either.

A new craze among township gangsters was to break into homes, tie the residents with wire coat hangers, eat all the available food, sexually molest the women, beat up the men, and make off with money and goods. The era of the feared "Wire Gang" had dawned.

Round-the-clock detectives netted many suspects and a lengthy case is before the Soweto Regional Court at Portea where 14 alleged Wire Gan members are facing charges.

In February former Soweto student leader Khotso Seatlholo, who left the country and formed the SA Youth Revolutionary Council while in exile, was tried, together with his girlfriend, Masabata Loate, for charges related to terrorism. Seatlholo was arrested in Soweto after secretly re-entering the country. He was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. Loate received a five-year sentence.

On April Fools' Day everyone was hit with rising costs on many commodities.

Petrol, bricks and telephone calls all went up on that day while rail fares, fees for out-patients at Transvaal Provincial Administration hospitals and bond rates for home owners were also increased.

Discrimination based on colour showed forcefully when Springbok trampolinist Archie Siwisa was not allowed to practise at the Oribi Recreation Centre in Johannesburg at certain times. He was practising to represent South Africa at the world championships which were held in America.

An incident that united the divided black community was the announcement by the Government that it would hand the Ingewavuma and kaNgwane land blocks to Swaziland--and Swaziland's acceptance of the offer.

So incensed were blacks--and whites--that, for the time being, traditional ideological differences were set aside.

A series of court actions followed the announcement and the Government replied with proclamations annulling the court decisions.

The kaNgwane Government was also dissolved and control of the homeland's affairs placed under the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Further court action by the Government of kwaZulu was successful and the two blocks of land were restored to South Africa. The kaNgwane Government was re-instated.

Three condemned members of the ANC, found guilty of treason and terrorism, had their death sentences commuted to life imprisonment. They were Petrus Tsepo Mashego, Naphthali Manana and Ncimbithi Johnson Lubisi.

The crackdown by Security Police on trade unionists continued and promises by the Minister of Law and Order that a mammoth trial would be heard were not fulfilled. He had insisted that the arrests had nothing to do with the work of the detainees as unionists.

Leading trade unionist Mr Joe Mavi died when his car was involved in a crash on a journey from Port Elizabeth.

A cloak-and-dagger football tour by an overseas side, arranged with the full knowledge of the SA National Football Association president Mr George Thabe, was stillborn when leading black sides refused to play the visitors who were branded "rebels" and "mercenaries."

Earlier Mr Thabe had denied knowledge of the tour.

The first batch of political prisoners to be granted remission of sentence were released in the middle of the year. Most had only a few weeks left before finishing their sentences.

At the beginning of December troops of the SA Defence Force attacked houses used by the ANC in Maseru.

For several hours the raiders attacked the group of ANC men. Civilians were caught in the crossfire and, when it was over, more than 40 people had lost their lives and several houses had been destroyed.

The funeral of the victims of the strike attracted thousands of people, including the man perhaps most wanted by the South African authorities, Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC.

For several families, the year ended on a more cheerful note with the release from Robben Island of six former officials of the South African Students Organisation. They were each serving six-year sentences and were released in time for Christmas.

CSO: 3400/575

AGGETT VERDICT STRENGTHENS SECURITY POLICE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Dec 82 p 8

[Article by The Detainees' Parents Support Committee]

[Text] The verdict in the Neil Aggett inquest augurs badly for all future detainees as, by his finding, the Magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, has entrenched the whole detention system as a closed circuit from which there seems no escape nor recourse whatever.

Indeed, one can now well inscribe over the portals of John Vorster Square: "Abandon all hope, all ye who enter here."

The verdict--which could have been written by the Security Police themselves so much does it strengthen their hand--rejects the testimonies submitted by detainees or ex-detainees, while it accepts the solid front of testimonies by members of the Security Police.

It does not even allow for the least iota of doubt that Neil Aggett might have been subjected to any malpractices.

It surmises that Neil Aggett committed suicide because he had betrayed his friends and submitted a list of names, but this alleged document with list of names has not been produced in court, having been ruled privileged information not to be disclosed.

Thus the finds are partly based on alleged facts which, however, have not been substantiated and that seem to emanate from the Security Police as some "Deus ex Machina" to exculpate them from any responsibility in the death of their victim.

Because victim he obviously has been. He would not have died by suicide if he had not been detained.

And, though detained, no proof of any guilt has been produced. Not in the case of Neil Aggett, nor in the case of the other dozen or so trade union executives arrested at the time, all of whom were finally released but for one who, accused in court, was acquitted.

And though in the findings, therefore, no allowance is made for the contention that Neil Aggett was a broken man, physically and mentally, the night he committed suicide ("as none of the Security Police had noticed any change in him") yet it censures at great length Mr Auret van Heerden for not having raised the alarm that Neil Aggett appeared suicidal...to the extent that the possibility was weighed of arraigning Auret on a charge of not performing his social duty to prevent a death.

This, really, "takes the cake." Because, in dealing with all the testimonies by the detainees, the findings completely ignore the fact that these emanate from individuals who, for months, had been in solitary confinement, completely at the mercy of the Security Police, and who took great risks in smuggling out notes, or making statements and volunteering to give evidence in court.

For instance, the fact that the findings linger on discrepancies between the wording of the surreptitious note smuggled out of John Voster Square by Mr Morris Smithers, and the sworn statement he subsequently made after his release, casts doubt on the impartial interpretation of the facts.

This finding, in an inquest which has stirred international interest and was followed by journalists from many countries, will--regrettably--not go down as one of the highlights of judicial history in South Africa.

Our deepest sympathy goes out to Neil Aggett's parents, who spent a small fortune in pursuing this inquest to its sorry conclusion, as well as to Neil's friend, Dr Liz Floyd. Let us all continue to revere Neil's memory for the great ideals of brotherhood, relief and truth he tried to express in his too short life.

CSO: 3400/575

HSRC INVESTIGATION INTO CAUSES OF REIGER PARK RIOTS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Dec 82 p 17

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text] Grievances which led to unrest in Reiger Park last year went back to at least 1961, according to a report by the HSRC which presents a clear timetable for a riot.

The problems in the area began when Zindabad, an Indian area outside Boksburg, was converted into a coloured group area on October 27, 1961. Zindabad was later renamed Reiger Park.

Residents interviewed by HSRC researchers remembered, and resented, their hasty removal to Reiger Park on orders from the Department of Community Development in its enforcement of the Group Areas Act.

Further resentment brewed among coloured businessmen who were ordered out of Benoni to Reiger Park where there were no compensatory business premises available for them.

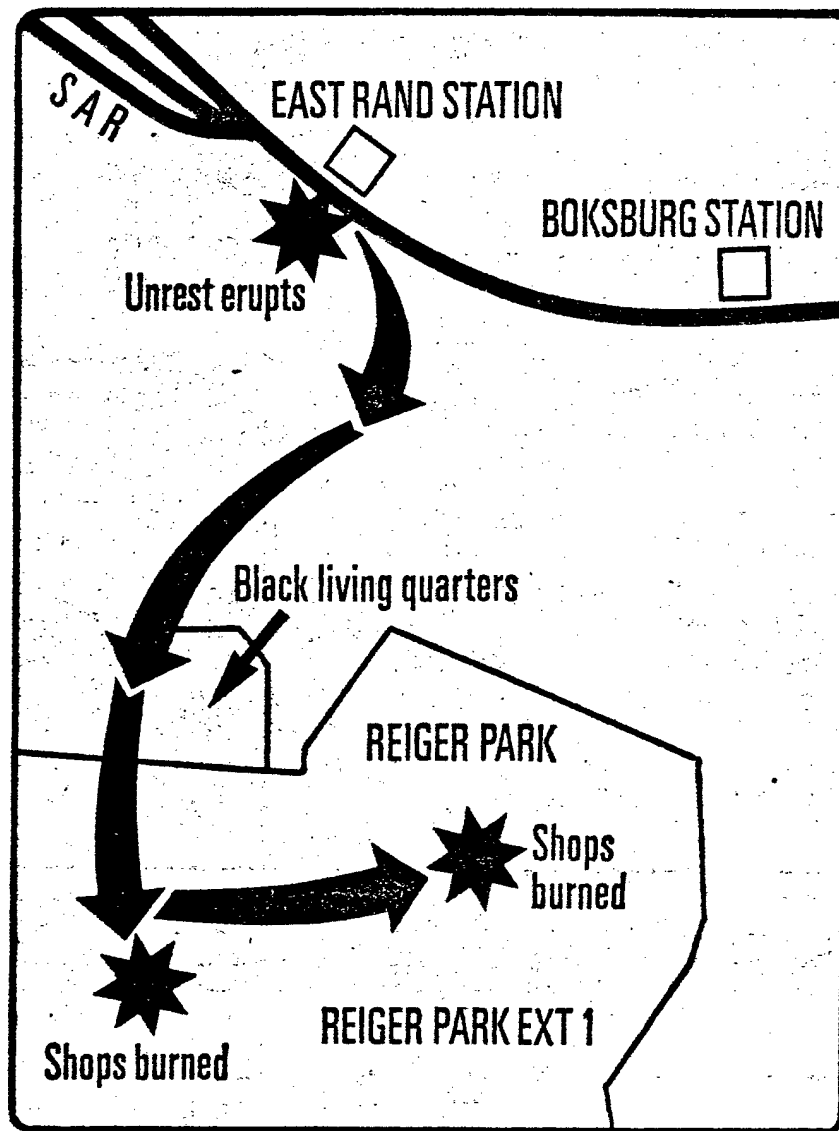
These feelings of injustice were aggravated when 14 Indian families were allowed to stay in Reiger Park.

From Press reports, it appears that population growth, insufficient land for expansion, and the unwillingness and inability of the white town of Boksburg to foot the bill for developing its unwelcome coloured stepchild, led to a housing shortage, a lack of business premises and a growing slum.

The HSRC found that coloured residents began to blame their plight on the few Indian traders and residents living in the area.

The Indian residents--whose houses and business premises could never have alleviated the chronic housing shortage at Reiger Park even if these premises were given to the coloured community--came to be seen as the obstacles standing in the way of relief from overcrowding.

According to The Star's records, it appears that no action was taken on appeals from the Reiger Park Management Committee, whose job it was to advise the Boksburg Town Council of the coloured people's needs.



The route followed by rioters in the Reiger Park unrest which was sparked off by a revolver shot on May 9 last year and lasted more than three days.

At the time of the unrest in Reiger Park, Boksburg was asking the Government to take over responsibility for the coloured area because of Reiger Park's enormous development needs, and its drain on local resources supplied by white ratepayers reluctant to foot the bill for coloured development.

It was under these circumstances that the HSRC found that events ran away with reason.

On Saturday, May 2 1981, a thousand Reiger Park residents took to the streets with placards protesting against the expansion of an Indian trader's shop.

The Department of Community Development had apparently asked the trader, Mr Abie Gungadin, to expand the premises at his own cost to accommodate two coloured businessmen.

The police dispersed the peaceful demonstration.

In the aftermath, a coloured child was knocked down by an Indian motorist. Surrounded by bystanders, the motorist pointed a firearm at the crowd before driving away.

On Thursday, May 7, coloured schoolchildren produced pamphlets calling for boycotts and expressing protest over a certain Indian trader.

The next day sporadic incidents occurred in which Indian homes and taxis were damaged. At a party that night, residents decided that the Indian inhabitants of Reiger Park had to leave and a boycott of Indian taxis began.

At 2 pm on Saturday, May 9, there was a clash at the East Rand Station between coloured residents and a taxi driver over the boycott of Indian-owned taxis. An Indian taxi driver shot and wounded a coloured resident and the riot began.

Angry residents, old and young, went on the warpath, burning one Indian home, a garage, several cars and three shops. A fourth shop was plundered.

At the end of the three days, two teenagers—Anthony Phillips (14) and Thomas Damons (19) — and an unknown eight-year-old were dead.

Twenty-one people received gunshot wounds and several

others were wounded. Two people were hit by teargas canisters and three others were known to have suffered injury at the hands of the police.

Two youths claimed they were shot by Indian residents. Unknown numbers of others suffered injuries.

Damage to property was estimated at hundreds of thousands of rands.

CSO: 3400/575

SADF CIVILIAN WORKS ROLE CRITICIZED

Cape Town MUSLIM NEWS in English 3 Dec 82 p 16

[Editorial]

[Text]

The South African Government is still pursuing its policy of Total National Strategy, and in this respect the role of the South African Defence force in oppressed communities is ominous.

The plan to recruit the oppressed into the army is not as successful as they wish it to be, and the SADF, with the help of the media, is conducting a massive publicity campaign on the utilisation of the oppressed in the oppressor's army.

This campaign is directed at the community as a whole, but the main thrust of the propaganda is aimed at the schools in the oppressed communities.

A few years ago we saw the appointment of members of the SADF as teachers in Soweto and Kimberley. Although there were widespread protests at that time, the State did not recall these teachers.

Now the SADF has introduced another scheme where groups of students from higher primary schools in Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu and Mbekweni are being taken in army trucks to 'youth camps' near Hermanus as part of a programme run by the Western

Cape Administration Board, Community Councils and the Civic Action Department of the SADF.

At these camps, army instructors set up mock 'terrorist' attacks and there is a form of talent scouting to identify leadership elements.

When protests were voiced against these camps the SADF claimed that 'the army is neutral and we only want to win the hearts of the people'.

But the SADF can never be neutral; it is defending the interests of, and attempting to entrench in power, a white minority ruling group. This minority has achieved political and economic power through a history of exploitation. And, as its complete control has been increasingly challenged, it has built up a powerful military force to keep it in power.

A wealth of propaganda has been employed in an attempt to disguise the reality of the situation in South Africa — that the SADF is fighting a civil war against fellow South Africans who can no longer passively accept their oppression; while in Namibia the SADF is involved as a foreign aggressor in order to ensure continued colonial exploitation of the

country.

Under these circumstances, the SADF finds it necessary to 'win the hearts and minds' of the oppressed through its Civic Action Programme.

The oppressed need to guard against the onslaught on the minds of their children, and under no circumstances can the oppressed collaborate in any programme organised by the SADF. Those entrusted with the welfare of our children — teachers and school principals — are especially reminded that to co-operate with the Civic Action Programme would be to allow oppressed children to be used as cannon fodder for the apartheid military machine.

We dare not forget 1976 and 1980!

CSO: 3400/575

ECONOMISTS PREDICT BLEAK YEAR AHEAD

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

THOUSANDS of blacks leaving school to seek employment are in for a "very critical time" in getting jobs in the country this year, according to leading economists and trade unionists.

A snap survey by The SOWETAN yesterday revealed that most black matrics who received their results last week fared "very badly" and will be forced to seek employment because of the 21 years age restriction.

The situation might be worse when JC results are announced this week.

Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce president, Mr Douglas Steward, said that the country's economic position was "critical at the moment" and that "more jobs will have to be created".

His association was concerned by the situation, especially because it involved the majority of the country's popula-

tion. What made the situation worse was that the country was in a recessionary period and so "to find more job opportunities will also be difficult", he said.

The association is to pressurise the Government and private sector to invest in creating jobs.

Fosatu's president, Mr Chris Dlamini said the country's economic downturn would affect more blacks, especially school leavers.

He conceded that more job opportunities would have to be created, but said that the Government was to blame in one way or another. Most workers have been retrenched and "the situation might turn out to be bad if nothing was done".

He urged blacks to join unions that would advise them if they were retrenched.

The general secretary of the Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa), Mr Arthur Grobelaar, said that most school leavers' chances of getting jobs were remote, if

"we look at the number of workers retrenched in the past six months".

He predicted that most employers would engage workers who have "the-job-know-how" rather than those fresh from school.

However, he said, he could see things shaping up again towards the end of 1983 or early 1984 and more jobs could be created. For the moment "we are all facing a bleak future", he said.

National Industrial Council secretary, Mr de Jager, said most retrenchments took place last year and it was likely that suitably qualified people would be employed in jobs.

Sources say vacancies in Government departments have dropped "considerably" between 1981 and 1982 — which is an indication of job depression.

Trade unionists and economists have also predicted that 1983 is threatened with the most serious unemployment problem since the end of the World War 2.

BLACK SASH FOUNDER ON MOVEMENT'S ROLE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Dec 82 p 7

[Article by Charles Bloomberg: "Black Sash--A Lone Survivor of an Era"]

[Text]

Lone survivor of the protest organisations of the 1950s is the Black Sash. CHARLES BLOOMBERG invited the founder, Jean Sinclair, to look back to the movement's stirring past, and to assess the present time in which apartheid has become less rigid and verligtes now openly repudiate the Nationalist leadership of the 1950s.

"WE ACHIEVED nothing. The Government hasn't changed one bit."

So says Jean Sinclair, moving force in the Black Sash from 1955 to 1975.

She does not agree that her protests have softened Government policies or South Africa's structural injustices. "Look at the Government," she says, "today they are even stronger. They are entrenching apartheid."

Tough realism or pessimism born of too many false dawns of change? The National Party, who still represent only a fraction of South Africa, are now in their 34th year of exclusive power.

So perhaps she is right — and those who see white supremacy in retreat are wrong. Time alone will tell.

But if this is a time of transition — when the Nationalists are relaxing the traditionally rigid colour bar in selected respects — it is also a time of intense re-examination of the 1950s, the decade when the Nationalists systematically tightened the lines of race and went to extraordinary lengths to entrench pyramidal white su-

premacy, with Afrikaners at the apex.

It was also a make-or-break decade when a variety of fast-growing protest movements felt they might dislodge the Nationalist Government. There was on-going struggle as the "Non-Europeans" launched civil disobedience, boycott, and passive resistance campaigns.

But many of the protest bodies of the 1950s have bitten the dust: such as the Torch Commando, the Liberal Party, the Union of English-Speaking South Africans (Unessa). The Sash is one of its resilient, enduring phenomena.

Largely responsible for this is Jean Sinclair, Grand Old Lady of the Sash. For her, "the struggle continues".

When I suggested to her that Nationalism's power is declining, she replied: "Where is the evidence? The Government still strangles newspapers, moves hundreds of thousands of people into resettlements, breaks up families, bans critics and detains people without charge or trial."

Thirty-four years of oppo-

sition to Nationalist injustice has not dimmed her anger. Jean Sinclair's moral antennae remain finely tuned.

Jean Sinclair was born in Germiston, the daughter of a Scottish doctor. Educated in Johannesburg, she married an accountant and in the early 1940s joined the United Party.

Government Press cartoonists always depicted the Sash as a bunch of ugly spinsters, frustrated women with scraggly hair. Others caricatured them as female Don Quixotes, tilting hopelessly at windmills of tyranny.

But the Sash showed personal courage and endurance in criticising injustices at a time when doing so was not fashionable, certainly not for genteel white ladies.

Widowed six years ago, Mrs Sinclair lives in Parktown North. At 74, she is still a shy, self-effacing woman, with an intuitive feel for ordinary decency. She still has the humour and iron will that helped keep the Sash afloat in difficult times. She knew the wild euphoria of the mid-1950s — when many imagined that the Government might fall. But far from collapsing "because their policy was evil" the Government's strength grew electorally.

"We actually thought we would put them out of office," she says with irony and a hint self-mockery in her voice.

The Sash began as the Womens' Defence of the Constitution League in 1955, a spontaneous eruption of opposition to Dr Malan's stratagems to remove the Cape coloured voters from the common roll by a simple parliamentary majority, rather than the two-thirds vote required by law.

This was the latest in seven years of apartheid laws enforcing political, residential and economic segregation to ensure white supremacy.

The atmosphere was not conducive to protest. The Nationalists used police on a large scale to enforce compliance. They crushed the 1952 Defiance Campaign against racist laws by flogging and anti-incitement

measures. They whipped up a "Red scare".

Police raided thousands of homes. A marathon Treason Trial started in 1956 — although the accused were all found not guilty.

White women had a role — to bake cakes and cater at United Party fetes. The UP leadership counselled caution and moderation. But Jean Sinclair had other things on her mind.

A church-going Presbyterian, she found the Nationalists "outrageous".

She and five friends decided one Sunday to do something. They organised a women's march to a protest meeting on the Johannesburg City Hall steps. To their astonishment 3 000 marchers turned up — people were looking for leadership and action.

A 100 000-signature petition was collected and a silent column of grim-faced women marched to the Union Buildings to present it. And convoys of Sash cars from all over South Africa converged on Cape Town to protest outside Parliament at the enlarged Senate created by the Nationalists to get rid of coloured voters.

"We stopped at every town or village on the way and stood in silence for 10 minutes. We even marched through Bloemfontein at 8 in the evening."

"We thought we were irresistible — we were convinced the Government's days were numbered." They underestimated the ruling party's ruthlessness, contempt for critics, its inventiveness and suppleness.

So, despite opposition, the Cape coloureds were eventually disenfranchised, losing a vote they had enjoyed for 106 years.

The Sash now had to disband or re-define its role. A special meeting at Hillbrow's Skyline Hotel widened its basis — to oppose all injustices, irrespective of the victim's race. But this was too radical for some and membership shrank from 10 000 to 2 000.

"Women resigned in

droves. For the next five years, the Press boycotted us. One prominent liberal editor advised us to remain in the United Party. Another told us that we were 'not news'.

"But the real reason was that we were ahead of our time. Whites didn't really care about violations of black rights."

Consigned to limbo, the Black Sash carried on demonstrating. It lived — as did other small pioneer anti-racist groups of the 1950s — off its moral energies alone. "We carried on because we had to," Jean Sinclair says tersely. "There was no question whatever of giving up."

In 1962, in the wake of the post-Sharpeville bannings and arrests, came Mr Vorster's draconian Sabotage Act, providing for "no trial" 90-day solitary detention.

The Sash lit a flame of freedom — to dramatise what the Government was trying to extinguish. They stood for five nights and seven days outside the Johannesburg City Hall.

Government supporters repeatedly attacked them. Jean Sinclair's nose was broken.

"Our protests against the Sabotage Act put us back on the map. And the violent attacks on our women made the Press notice us again."

Meanwhile, the Sash decided to open its ranks to all races and provide legal advice for black women. "I am ashamed we took so long about it," says Jean Sinclair, "but the question caused discussion and it took several years to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority."

In 1975, she stepped down as national president and was succeeded by Sheena Duncan, her daughter. The University of the Witwatersrand awarded her an honorary doctorate.

"I'm retired now. It's time for me to take a back seat."

But Jean Sinclair remains, a respected elder stateswoman in South Africa's white civil rights movement, a monument to enduring white opposition to apartheid.

NATION'S TOP HUNDRED COMPANIES HIGHLIGHTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Dec 82 pp 2, 4, 12, 14, 18, 19, 21, 32, 39, 41

[Text] Here They Are...

HARDLY a year passes without a puzzled company chairman querying his company's ranking in the Business Times Top 100, or complaining that the company should have been near the top but was not included at all.

The bewilderment among those not involved in drawing up the list is understandable.

The Top 100 is not a mere repetition of bottom-line figures in corporate financial statements.

Doug Gair, manager of the JSE listings department, who oversees the compilation of the Top 100, notes that "it's not just a question of taking out balance sheets and putting them through a computer.

"Decisions and adjustments have to be made." The final decisions rest with the Business Times editor.

Inevitably, there are grey areas. Last year's list consisted in the end of 101 companies, simply because of the difficulty of deciding whether one well-known group fell within the criteria for inclusion.

"It's done as fairly as possible," says one of Mr Gair's team, noting that "we haven't got an axe to grind".

There are some firm ground rules and guiding principles. Since Protea's Fred Beard began drawing up the Top 100 list, the basic yardstick used to measure all companies has been earnings per share, (EPS) rather than sales (used by Fortune magazine for its Top 500), assets (the criterion preferred by the Financial Mail for its Top Companies) or return on capital (used by Management Today and others).

One reason for plumping for earnings per share is that the Business Times list aims to measure performance rather than size.

EPS gives a good idea of a company's growth record, and a small company thus has as much chance of heading the list as a giant conglomerate.

Performance

Barlow Rand and SA Breweries, SA's two largest industrial groups, are well down in the rankings.

To eliminate brief flashes of good or bad luck (and management) in a company's performance, the growth in EPS is measured over a period of five years.

Before the JSE took over the Top 100 in 1976, earnings in the most recent year were simply compared with those five years previously.

Now annual growth is compounded derived from a mathematical formula devised by the JSE based on the concept of regression analysis.

Several sectors are automatically excluded from the list. The performance of mining companies is difficult to compare with that of industrial groups because of the special amortisation methods used by the mines.

They normally charge the replacement cost of mining assets to revenues only when new equipment is purchased.

Banks and insurance companies are left out. Their published results, distorted by transfers to and from hidden reserves, frequently do not give a true picture of trading performance. Only Barclays and Stanbic have so far disclosed the extent of

these transfers.

Even among the 390-odd industrial companies currently listed on the JSE, several do not qualify for inclusion.

False impressions

Any group which has posted a loss in one or more of the past five years will not find itself in the Top 100.

A loss complicates the computation of annual growth in earnings per share. In any case, it is unlikely that any such company would find itself near the top of the list.

Because of the need to assess performance over a five-year period, any group listed on the JSE after 1978 has not been considered for this year's Top 100 honours.

Similarly, companies which have been delisted in the past five years are ignored.

Some companies have been excluded for special reasons. Putco's state subsidy for its bus services mean that its results are not an accurate reflection of trading performance.

The rules lay down that the base year on which a group's compound growth is calculated must be "normal".

The definition of "normal" is obviously subjective, but the aim is to weed out those cases where growth in earnings per share may give a false impression of trading achievement.

One example is Bertrams, the wine and spirit producer, which — had it been included — would have been near the top of last year's list.

Bertrams earned a mere 0.7 cents a share in 1976. From this abnormally low base its EPS more than trebled in 1978 and doubled again to 5.3 cents in 1979.

Mergers and takeovers create a major headache for the adjudicators. In terms of the rules, a change in the basic structure of a company or the nature of its business disqualifies it from the Top 100.

A cash shell which is transformed into a large manufacturing or retailing group is normally excluded.

Allied Technologies was not in the running for several years after its reverse takeover of STC in 1977.

The reorganisation of Barlow Rand's sugar interests earlier this year in the wake of the Tiger Oats takeover make it unlikely that C G Smith will be considered for the next five years. (It was included this year because the last set of accounts

available to the adjudicators was for the year to September 1981).

Pyramid companies, in other words those which derive the bulk of their earnings from another quoted company, are out of the running for the Top 100.

One example is Jaff-Delswa, the investment holding company whose main source of income is dividends from Delswa Ltd.

If annual comparisons are invalidated by a far-reaching change in accounting policies, the company in question will not be included.

Stock valuation

But a switch from the Fifo to Lifo method of stock valuation, which has become increasingly popular in the past year or two, is not sufficient grounds for disqualification.

Results for accounting periods longer or shorter than the usual 12 months have been adjusted to reflect annualised figures.

The general aim of the Top 100 is to track results related to trading activities which are repeatable.

As a result, extraordinary items stemming from, say a property sale, are likely to be excluded — provided they are listed in the accounts as extraordinary or abnormal profits or losses.

If they are not specifically mentioned, the adjudicators have little way of knowing about them.

One of the compilers of the list reckons that the items eliminated from a company's accounts are those which are "quite fortuitous and non-recurring and invalidate a reasonable comparison".

The usual cut-off date for inclusion in the Top 100 is a financial year ending on June 30, with the proviso that financial statements must be received by September 30.

The few companies with a July or August year-end are also considered if their results are published by the September 30 deadline.

Business Times also publishes a list of "Royal" companies. To qualify, companies must have notched up a growth rate of at least 10% in the first year and 20% a year for the remaining part of the five-year period.

The "Royal" list also excludes companies, such as Bertrams, which have been disqualified from the Top 100 because of an abnormal base year.

The Top 100 Companies

Position Rank 1981		Company	Earns Growth	Market Sector
1	1	Toyota (South Africa) Ltd	129,9	Motor
4	2	Goldfields Industrial Corporation Ltd	87,8	Engineering
18	3	Plate Glass and Shatterprufe Industries Ltd	87,1	Industrial Holding
31	4	The Union Steel Corporation of SA Ltd	86,8	Steel & Allied
11	5	Duro Industries Ltd	85,1	Engineering
43	6	B & S Steel Furniture Company Ltd	78,2	Furn & Household
61	6	Delswa Ltd	78,2	Cloth., Foot, Text
5	8	Saficon Investments Ltd	75,9	Motor
11	9	Mathieson and Ashley Ltd	75,3	Printing & Publish
—	10	Mooi River Textiles Ltd	74,9	Cloth., Foot, Text
16	11	Associated Furniture Companies Ltd	72,1	Furn & Household
89	12	Gold Fields Property Co Ltd	66,6	Property
14	13	Anglo American Gold Investment Co Ltd	66,3	Mining Holding
24	14	Boumat Ltd	61,4	Building & Cons
35	15	Trencor Ltd	60,3	Transportation
71	16	Television & Electrical Holdings Ltd	60,0	Furn & Household
47	17	Premier Paper Ltd	58,0	Paper & Pack
25	18	C.N.A. Investments Ltd	57,1	Stores
2	19	Press Supplies Holdings Ltd	56,9	Paper & Pack
22	20	Amalgamated Retail Ltd	56,4	Furn & Household
15	21	Seardel Investment Corporation Ltd	56,1	Cloth, Foot, Text
23	22	Gypsum Industries Ltd	55,5	Building & Cons
3	23	McCarthy Rodway Group Ltd	55,3	Motor
—	24	Rand Mines Properties Ltd	54,9	Property
20	25	U.C. Investments Ltd	54,4	Mining Holding
37	26	S.A. Bias Binding Manufacturers Ltd	52,2	Cloth., Foot, Text
32	27	Suncrush Ltd	51,6	Bev & Hotels
13	28	Free State Dev & Invest Corp Ltd	51,0	Mining Holding
53	29	SAPPI Ltd	49,8	Paper & Pack
18	30	Eriksen Consolidated Holdings Ltd	49,5	Motor
29	31	Anglo-Alpha Ltd	48,7	Building & Cons
10	32	Berzack Brothers (Holdings) Ltd	48,5	Engineering
73	33	B T R South Africa Ltd	48,2	Industrial Holding
84	34	Burlington Industries Ltd	48,1	Cloth., Foot, Text
94	35	Rennies Consolidated Holdings Ltd	46,2	Industrial Holding
—	36	Scottish Cables Ltd	46,1	Elect, Elec & Bat
38	37	W & A Investment Corporation Ltd	45,5	Industrial Holding
28	38	Senstrust Bpk	45,3	Mining Holding
26	39	Bradlows Stores Ltd	44,9	Furn & Household
39	40	Union & London Inv Trust Ltd	44,8	Investment Trusts
—	41	Federale Volks Bpk	44,3	Industrial Holding
76	42	Malbak Ltd	43,3	Industrial Holding
69	43	Blue Circle Ltd	43,0	Industrial Holding
33	43	General Mining Union Corp Ltd	43,0	Mining Houses
—	43	South African Assoc Newspapers Ltd	43,0	Printing & Publish
36	46	Consol Ltd	42,3	Paper & Pack
27	47	Cadbury Schweppes (SA) Ltd	41,9	Food
—	48	Aberdare Cables Africa Ltd	40,7	Electr, Elec & Bat
7	49	Allied Technologies Ltd	40,4	Electr, Elec & Bat
82	50	Romatex Ltd	40,1	Cloth., Foot, Text
55	50	Micor Holdings Ltd	40,1	Industrial Holding
40	52	Dunlop SA Ltd	39,7	Motor
69	53	Trade and Industry Accept Corp Ltd	38,8	Banks & Fin
63	54	Evelyn Haddon & Co Ltd	38,6	Paper & Pack
—	55	Blaikie-Johnstone Ltd	38,3	Building & Cons
6	56	New Wits Ltd	37,8	Mining Holding

—	57	Rex Trueform Cloth Company Ltd	36,8	Cloth., Foot, Text
8	58	Gold Fields of SA Ltd	36,6	Mining Houses
90	59	SA Breweries Ltd	36,5	Bev & Hotels
48	60	Everite Ltd	36,3	Building & Cons
9	61	Middle Wits (Western Areas) Ltd	35,8	Mining Holding
65	62	President Catering Suplies Ltd	35,7	Furn & Household
42	63	Searles Holdings Ltd	35,3	Cloth., Foot, Text
76	63	National Selections Ltd	35,3	Investment Trusts
54	65	Chemical Holdings Ltd	35,2	Chemicals & Oils
63	66	Vereeniging Refractories Ltd	35,1	Steel & Allied
93	67	The Hulett's Corporation Ltd	35,0	Sugar
78	68	Industrial Selections Ltd	34,8	Investment Trusts
—	69	The Unisec Group Ltd	34,7	Industrial Holding
66	69	Metal Box SA Ltd	34,7	Paper & Pack
66	71	Grinaker Holdings Ltd	34,5	Building & Cons
49	72	Pick 'n Pay Stores Ltd	33,9	Stores
—	73	Ellerine Holdings Ltd	33,8	Furn & Household
84	74	World Furnishers Group Ltd	33,5	Furn & Household
72	75	Argus Printing & Publ Co Ltd	33,0	Printing & Publish
—	76	Metal Closures Group SA Ltd	32,8	Paper & Pack
—	76	The Tongaat Group Ltd	32,8	Sugar
—	78	Carlton Paper Corporation Ltd	32,6	Paper & Pack
45	79	Grand Bazaars Ltd	32,3	Stores
—	80	Murray & Roberts Holdings Ltd	31,6	Industrial Holding
101	80	First Union General Invest Trust Ltd	31,6	Investment Trusts
54	82	DiRoyal Investments Ltd	31,4	Industrial Holding
60	82	Natal Chemical Syndicate Ltd	31,4	Chemicals & Oils
75	82	Berkshire International SA Ltd	31,4	Cloth., Foot, Text
—	85	Williams, Hunt SA Ltd	31,2	Motor
—	85	The Lion Match Company Ltd	31,2	Tobacco & Match
—	87	Eastern Province Newspapers Ltd	31,1	Printing & Publish
—	88	Plascon-Evans Paints Ltd	30,8	Chemicals & Oils
—	89	Chubb Holdings Ltd	30,7	Engineering
—	90	The Sterns Diamond Organis Ltd	30,6	Stores
41	90	Currie Finance Corporation Ltd	30,6	Industrial Holding
100	92	AECI Ltd	30,5	Chemicals & Oils
—	93	Pretoria Portland Cement Company Ltd	30,4	Building & Cons
92	93	Barlow Rand Ltd	30,4	Industrial Holding
—	95	Darling & Hodgson Ltd	29,8	Industrial Holding
57	96	Vogelstruisbult Metal Holdings Ltd	29,5	Mining Holding
—	97	Central African Cables Ltd	28,7	Elect, Elec & Bat
87	98	Garlick Ltd	28,3	Stores
50	99	Transvaal Consol Land & Explor Co Ltd	27,9	Mining Houses
58	100	Protea Holdings Ltd	27,8	Industrial Holding

Toast the Blue Bloods!

LAST year's Top 100 survey made a great play of the fact that the list of the Royal companies — 24 in number — was the longest ever.

If you think that was good, then this year takes the cake, with no fewer than 31 companies qualifying for Royal status by notching up growth in earnings per share of 20% or more in each year since 1978.

In 1980, only five companies boasted blue blood — the same number as in 1979.

Among this year's Royals, Toyota takes top spot — the first time that the Top 100 supremo has headed the Royals ranking. That's pretty good going.

Again among the Blue Bloods is Pick 'n Pay, which has appeared in every Royals list since 1974.

Also there are Dunlop, Anglo Alpha and Micor, all of which have been part of the Royals list for the past three years running, implying an annual 20%-plus growth in earn-

ings per share for each five-year period ending in 1980, 1981 and 1982.

An accolade, too, for Prescat and Trade & Industry — both companies out of the same stable and both companies which have earned the Royal crown for two years running.

The companies comprising this year's Royals are a truly mixed bag, although it is noteworthy that the clothing, footwear and textile sector is well represented, with Delswa, Mooi River, SA Bias, Romatex, Rex Trueform and Searles comprising a relatively large percentage of the JSE's listings in this category.

Three motor sector companies — Toyota, Saficon and Dunlop — are also strong sectoral features. In view of the current sharp dip in motor sales, it will be a major achievement for any of these companies to main-

tain their place in the Royals next year.

Investment trusts are also well represented by Union & London, Industrial Selections and Fugit.

What about those companies which made the Royals in 1981 but didn't make the grade this year?

The disappointing gold performance ensured that New Wits, GFSA and Mid Wits fell by the way-side, along with Press Supplies, Berzack, Cullinan, Kanhym, Claude Neon, Edgars and Protea Holdings.

Clearly, the pace is a hot one and next year it's going to be tougher still.

Companies which did qualify for this year's Royals, as well as last year's, are Pick 'n Pay, Saficon, Altech, Irvin & Johnson, CNA, Anglo Alpha, Suncrush, Consol, Union & London, Dunlop, Searles, Grand Bazaars, Micor, Prescat and Trade & Industry.

Rank	Company Name	Earnings Growth	Market Sector
1	Toyota (SA) Ltd	129.9	Motor
7	Delswa Ltd	78.2	Clothing, Footwear, Textiles
8	Saficon Investments Ltd	75.9	Motor
9	Mathieson and Ashley Ltd	75.3	Printing and Publishing
10	Mooi River Textiles Ltd	74.9	Clothing, Footwear, Textiles
12	Gold Fields Property Co Ltd	66.6	Property
15	Trencor Ltd	60.3	Transportation
18	CNA Investments Ltd	57.1	Stores
26	SA Bias Binding Manufacturers Ltd	52.2	Clothing, Footwear, Textiles
27	Suncrush Ltd	51.6	Beverages and Hotels
31	Anglo-Alpha Ltd	48.7	Building and Construction
33	BTH South Africa Ltd	48.2	Industrial Holding
35	Rennies Consolidated Holdings Ltd	46.2	Industrial Holding
37	W&A Investment Corporation Ltd	45.5	Industrial Holding
40	Union & London Investment Trust Ltd	44.8	Investment Trust
46	Consol Ltd	42.3	Paper & Packaging
48	Aberdare Cables Africa Ltd	40.7	Electronics, Electrical & Battery
49	Allied Technologies Ltd	40.4	Electronics, Electrical & Battery
50	Romatex Ltd	40.1	Clothing, Footwear & Textiles
51	Micor Holdings Ltd	40.1	Industrial Holdings
52	Dunlop South Africa Ltd	39.7	Motor
53	Trade and Industry Acceptance Corp Ltd	38.8	Banks & Financial Services
57	Rex Trueform Clothing Company Ltd	36.8	Clothing, Footwear & Textiles
59	The South African Breweries Ltd	36.5	Beverages & Hotels
62	President Catering Supplies Ltd	35.7	Furniture & Household
63	Searles Holdings Ltd	35.3	Clothing, Footwear & Textiles
68	Industrial Selections Ltd	34.8	Investment Trust
72	Pick 'n Pay	33.9	Stores
78	Grand Bazaars Ltd	32.3	Stores
80	First Union General Investment Trust Ltd	31.6	Investment Trusts
110	Irvin & Johnson	26.7	Food

The Unlisted Giants

Scores of Companies are 'Top 100' Material, but They Prefer to Steer Clear of the JSE

IT is an unfortunate fact that the Top 100 — like most similar lists of "top" firms in SA and abroad — consists only of companies quoted on the stock exchange.

The reason is that these are the only groups obliged to disclose the financial information needed to compile a ranking of companies by assets, revenues, earnings per share, or whatever.

But listed companies comprise only a tiny proportion of the total business community. In South Africa, 493 companies are quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, which is only about 0,3% of the 165 000 firms on the files of the Registrar of Companies in Pretoria.

The listed groups do include the very largest conglomerates — Anglo American, Gencor, Rembrandt, Barlow Rand and so on.

These local giants have needed the stock exchange to raise capital. They maintain their stock market listing, partly because most are likely to turn to outside investors again for funds in the future, and partly to benefit from the publicity which a JSE listing (usually, but not always) brings.

Nonetheless, many of SA's biggest and fastest-growing companies have chosen to keep to themselves, steering clear of the JSE, disclosing the very barest (if any) details of their financial performance and, in many cases, keeping a very low profile.

Robin McGregor, author of 'Who Owns Whom in SA', relates that he wrote to 7 500 companies asking for financial data. "They gave me very little," he recalls.

Categories

Who are the unlisted giants of South African commerce and industry? The bulk of them appear to fall in six categories:

● **STATE CORPORATIONS.** No survey of SA business is complete without a mention of the public corporations, which last

year accounted for over one-fifth of fixed investment.

The largest include Escom, Iscor, Armscor and — if Government enterprises are included — SA Transport Services and Posts & Telecommunications.

Escom employs over 50 000 people, some 15 000 more than Anglo American Industrial Corp. and more than twice as many as Barclays National Bank.

Barlow Rand and SA Breweries are the only quoted industrial groups whose assets are larger than Armscor's R1,4-billion.

Armscor's assets have expanded tenfold in little more than a decade. Escom's revenues jumped by 21% last year (to R2,1-billion) and its capital outlays by 35% to R2,0-billion.

Iscor's steel sales have almost doubled in volume terms in the past decade, while annual iron ore shipments are now roughly 25 times higher than in the early 1970s.

● **FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.** SA's two largest insurance companies are not listed on the JSE.

Old Mutual's assets stood at R5,4-billion in mid-1982, while Sanlam's total around R4-billion. Both groups' premium income from its investments bounded up by 34% to R541-million in the year to June 1982.

● **FOREIGN SUBSIDIARIES.** Only a handful of the roughly 2 000 foreign companies with investments in SA are quoted on the JSE.

They include Dunlop, Associated Engineering, Metal Box, Coates, UTC, Afrox (all controlled from Britain) and Masonite (US-owned).

Of the 10 car manufacturers with plants in SA, only Toyota (which is a locally-owned company) is quoted.

The foreign-owned groups have sizeable investments here. For example, Ford's assets in SA are guesstimated at around R300-million and General Motors' at more than R200-million.

Other large investors in the motor and related industries include Goodyear Tyre and Rubber, John Deere and International Harvester.

The biggest foreign investors of all are probably the oil majors. BP, Shell, Mobil, Caltex (jointly owned by Texaco and Standard Oil of California) and Total all have stakes in expensive oil refineries.

Measured in terms of growth, there is little doubt that foreign suppliers of data processing equipment, such as IBM, ICL, Burroughs, Control Data and Nixdorf, have been hard to beat in recent years.

The most that IBM has disclosed about the size of its South African operation is that it contributes less than 1% of worldwide revenues, which would have amounted to no more than \$291-million last year.

Siemens is one of the few multinationals which does lift the veil slightly on its operations in South Africa.

Turnover rose by 36% to R363-million in the year to September 30, 1981, while taxed profit jumped by 30% to R10,3-million. Siemens' sales in SA put it on roughly the same level as Highveld Steels, Sappi and Romatex.

Foreign

Other foreign subsidiaries which rank among the biggest businesses in SA include Unilever (food and toiletries), Hoechst (chemicals and pharmaceuticals), Bayer (chemicals, pharmaceuticals and mining), Pilkington (glass), Ciba-Geigy (pharmaceuticals), General Electric (domestic appliances and electrical machinery) and GEC (electrical engineering). Barlow Rand has a 50% stake in GEC South Africa.

● **FARM CO-OPERATIVES.** The 530-odd co-ops in SA are a powerful force in the economy.

Because they are not taxed in the same way as companies and do not publish profit figures, it is difficult to compare their performance with that of commerce and industry.

But in size, the biggest co-ops match SA's leading companies.

Sentraal-Wes, the Klerksdorp-based giant, with extensive manufacturing and commercial interests throughout SA and Namibia, boasted a turnover of R1 002-million in the year to February 28, 1982.

Its assets stood at R831-million and it employs some 6 500 people.

Premier Group, in contrast, had assets of R634-million at the end of March 1982, but revenues of R1 504-million in its 1982 financial year, and almost 30 000 employees on its payroll.

Sentraal-Wes is SA's biggest co-op. It is followed by OTK, the Bethal-based group, most of whose interests are in the Eastern Transvaal; the wool farmers' group Boeremake-laars Co-op; Vleissentraal, the meat industry giant; and Noord-Wes Co-op,

whose head office is in Lichtenburg.

The KWV, with an annual turnover of around R60-million, is smaller than the Big Five, but matches the political influence (within its sphere of interest) of any listed or unlisted company or co-op in SA.

● **TRADING HOUSES.** Commodity traders cannot match industrial or mining companies in the assets they own, but their revenues and earnings are often higher than the biggest manufacturing giants.

Phibro, the US trading house in which Anglo American has an indirect interest, was identified by Fortune magazine earlier this year as the largest non-industrial unlisted company measured by sales.

Phibro's annual revenues were estimated at over \$25-billion last year, three times higher than the second company on the list.

Phibro's offshoot in SA is Derby & Co, which handles the sale of large quantities of the country's metal and mineral exports, as well as imports of chemicals and other industrial raw materials.

It's a safe bet that Derby's turnover is higher than many of the Top 100 companies.

The largest South African-owned commodity trader is Leo Raphaely & Sons, though it was truncated earlier this year by the sale of its steel trading division to Macsteel.

Another locally-owned trading house which rates a mention is F R Waring, whose turnover has reached over R200-million a year. Finansbank is a sizeable shareholder in F R Waring.

● **LOCALLY-OWNED MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.** Most of the large SA-controlled groups are listed on the JSE, but

there are some exceptions.

They include Anglo American and Barlow Rand subsidiaries, such as Mondri Paper, Scaw Metals and Boart International (mining equipment) in the Anglo stable and Barlow's Robor (steel merchants), Middelburg Steel and Alloys and the group's domestic appliance division Barlows Manufacturing.

Both Middelburg's and Mondri's assets are worth well over R300-million, putting them in the same size league as Nampak and PP Cement. Mondri is the largest paper producer in Africa.

Coalequip, the mining equipment supplier controlled by Amic and Gencor, has made a habit of acquisitions in recent years and is now one of the largest companies in its field.

The only other unlisted Gencor affiliate in the top ranks of SA industry appears to be Sandock Austral, the heavy engineering group.

Freight Services, controlled by Amic and Safmarine, is in a similar position to the trading houses.

While its investment in fixed assets is relatively small, revenues from freight forwarding, travel agencies and trade finance probably match those of some of SA's leading manufacturers. Freight Services' net income was R12,3-million last year.

The 484 grocery stores either owned or franchised by Spar are expected to post sales of around R560-million this year, up from R520-million in 1981. Spar's turnover is roughly on a par with OK Bazaars' grocery division, but still behind Checkers and Pick 'n Pay.

The Magnificent Seven

SEVEN years of the Top 100 — that's 700 companies in all — have yielded a mere seven companies that have featured in the Top 100 in each of the past seven years.

The elite seven are W &

A, Pick 'n Pay, TC Lands, Grand Bazaars, World Furnishers, Barlows and Industrial Selections.

On grounds of consistency alone, these seven are deserving of the highest accolades.

Although seven years of the Top 100 means that 700 companies have fea-

tured in the role of honour since 1976, there are, of course, many duplications because many companies have appeared in the list for more than one year.

Moreover, many companies have vanished from contention as a re-

THE ELITE SEVEN								
	Ranking over past seven years							Ranking Totals
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
W & A	4	11	12	19	14	37	37	134
Pick 'n Pay	23	10	4	7	19	48	72	183
T C Land	33	12	6	6	11	49	99	226
Grand Baz	40	22	23	13	16	44	79	237
World	30	56	90	72	52	83	74	457
Barlows	82	24	31	57	81	91	94	460
Ind Select	82	86	87	92	75	77	68	567

... AND THE NEAR MISSES

	Ranking over past seven years						
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Metcash	1	1	5	1	3	51	—
Ellerine	53	19	43	60	85	—	73
Feschini	86	30	26	36	67	96	—
Tongaat	—	41	29	39	74	87	67
Grimaker	44	—	90	85	78	65	71
Sil Tannery	59	72	86	78	33	67	—

sult of mergers, acquisitions and the like.

That only seven have made it every year is nevertheless a noteworthy achievement —

one which suggests that the elite few have achieved a high degree of regularity in terms of substantial per share earnings increases.

The accompanying table lists the Top 100 rankings which the seven have attained during the past seven years, with the right-hand column showing the aggregate of these rankings.

Accordingly, the company with the lowest ranking total — W & A — fills first place among the elite seven, followed by Pick 'n Pay and TC Lands.

Significantly, the track record of these companies is reflected in their respective share price movements over the seven years in question.

Thus, during this period, W & A's share price has multiplied eight-fold, that of Pick 'n Pay seven-fold, of TCL six-fold, of Grand Bazaars nine-fold, of World four-fold, of Barlows four-fold and of Industrial Selections five-fold.

Spare a thought, too, for the near misses.

Metcash in particular is deserving of compassion, since even 71st position in this year's Top 100 would have secured a place for it among the elite seven.

In addition, its extremely high ranking over the years would have shot it into No 1 slot ahead of W & A.

But that's the way it goes. Consistency is the name of the game. And next year, when a similar elitist list is compiled, it is probable that one or two more companies will fall by the wayside.

TC Lands and Barlows look especially suspect, with their Top 100 rankings of 99 and 94 respectively suggesting that they will be hard pushed to make the 1983 cut.

The Bigger You Are...the Harder the Top 100 Going

SIZE tends to be a disadvantage in the Top 100 stakes.

Since growth in per-share earnings is the criterion used in determining the Top 100, and since it is obviously easier to grow from a small base than from a large one, the paucity of really large groups in the Top 100 list is understandable.

Once every year, the Financial Mail publishes a Top Companies survey, which — unlike the Business Times Top 100 — ranks the companies listed on the JSE by total assets.

Giants

The most recent such survey (published in April this year) showed that the following were the 10 largest JSE-listed indus-

trial companies (total assets in parentheses):

● Barlows (R3 688,6-million).

● SA Breweries (R1 507,6-million).

● Sasol (R1 232,5-million).

● Remgro (R1 221,9-million).

● Amic (R1 168,2-million).

● AECI (R1 103,6-million).

● CG Smith (R940,1-million).

● Federale Volks (R812,3-million).

● Sentrachem (R745,5-million).

● Anglo-Transvaal Industries (R666,6-million).

Way down

Predictably, only four of these 10 — Barlows, SA

Breweries, AECI and Federale Volks — feature in the Business Times Top 100 ... and then only way down the list, with their respective ratings of 94, 59, 92 and 41.

At the same time, it is apparent that size does not necessarily preclude growth of well above average proportions.

Top 50

For, of the top 50 among the Business Times rankings, seven (Plate Glass, Tedelex, Sappi, Anglo Alpha, Federale Volks, Blue Circle and Romatex) feature among the top 50 of the FM lists.

In addition, Toyota — which heads the Business Times Top 100 — was ranked a high 52nd in terms of assets by the FM.

Give Us Land, Lots of Land

RAND Mines Properties' first appearance in the Business Times Top 100 this year tells of a success story in land development.

RMP was formed in 1968 and has declared a dividend every year since then, with such declarations reflecting a long-term rising trend.

Over the years, retained funds have financed:

- The acquisition of Theisen & Co.

- The development of a lease portfolio worth some R25-million at current values.

- A major share of the R60-million investment in the Crown Mines sand plant.

Joint managing director Tony Hall draws attention to the following basic strategies to have emerged:

- The establishment of a high quality landscape — a policy which is evidenced by RMP's commitment to dump vegetation, the quality of the company's offices and gardens, the landscaping of the extensive Crown

Mines area and of Ormonde Business Park, the thousands of Cecile Brunner rose planted each year and the high quality of the Crown Mines golf course.

- Assistance in the provision of public facilities, the features here being the 10 hectare land donation to enable the Gold Mine Museum to be established and the construction of roads to improve traffic flow.

- Involvement in the preservation of facilities, with examples including the total renovation of the old Crown Mines offices, the steps taken to preserve White Lodge (the previous residence of the general manager of Crown Mines) and numerous donations of buildings and artefacts to the Gold Mine Museum.

- Co-operation with the authorities in the establishment of essential facilities such as the route design for the N1 western by-pass motorway in the Crown Mines area and the proposed es-

tablishment of the national sports centre on Crown Mines property.

- Township development, in which sphere RMP thoroughly researches available information and undertakes extensive checks before any applications are submitted.

- A marketing approach based on the view that land uses must be compatible; that each new development must improve the value of the residual area; and that customers likely to create attractive developments will be given preference.

At present, RMP is heavily involved in sand treatment, with the R60-million Crown Mines plant approaching full-scale operation.

It is also engaged in developing Ormonde Business Park — an area six kilometres from the city, where premises to the value of R60-million have already been either committed, are under construction or are planned.

Return on Shareholders' Funds--The JSE's Best 100

by John Spira

THE accompanying table — which lists the JSE's top 100 companies according to return on shareholders' funds — is a new feature in the Business Times Top 100 survey.

It has been introduced to illustrate that growth in earnings per share (the criterion upon which the Top 100 is based) is not necessarily the only measure of performance.

In fact, any number of criteria (or a combination thereof) could be applied in performance measurement, although Business Times continues to cling to the belief that growth in earnings per share is the name of the game and that ultimately this is the yardstick which has the greatest meaning for shareholders.

Dividend income is, of course, a prime consideration for many South African investors.

But since the flow of dividends hinges almost entirely on the course of earnings, the crux of the issue as to which companies are "top", reverts again to earnings growth.

Earnings growth per se is not, however, an adequate yardstick because earnings can be bought via the issue of shares in exchange for new acquisitions.

Therefore, earnings per share (EPS) is the only generally-accepted yardstick by which true growth can be measured.

Arguments can be (and have been) advanced to consider various balance sheet ratios (either on their own or in tandem with EPS growth) when ascertaining which companies should top their respective growth leagues.

Management Today, for example, runs what it calls the "British Business Profitability League", which ranks companies in terms of net profit as a percentage of invested capital.

This criterion is listed alongside others, which include pretax profit as a percentage of invested capital, gross cash flow as a percentage of invested capital and gross cash flow as a percentage of gross capital.

But the use of balance sheet ratios has several disadvantages:

- If more than one ratio

is used to evaluate performance on a comparable basis, different weights must be applied to the various ratios, since not all carry the same degree of importance. And the weight finally decided upon may not be right for every company.

● Ratios such as return on shareholders' funds will vary widely from industry to industry. Thus, a highly capital-intensive company — no matter how ingenious its management team — will not scale the same heights as, say, a service company which, by its nature, uses very little in the way of capital.

● The level of gearing used will often tend to distort certain ratios in such a

manner that a comparison between a company with large borrowings and a company with low gearing becomes virtually meaningless.

● Although implicit in favourable balance sheet ratios is the inherent strength needed to secure long-term growth in earnings, undue focus on a large number of complex ratios will cloud the essential issues for all but the experienced analyst.

Perusal of the accompanying table highlights these ratio analysis drawbacks.

Thus, for example, Otis, which tops the list with a staggering 169.7%, has an uninspiring profit history, with return on shareholders' funds having grown to

the level it has done as a result not of growth in earnings but of progressive reductions in shareholders' fund occasioned by the payment of dividends in excess of earnings.

Of the 100 shares ranked by return on shareholders' funds, 52 appear in the Business Times Top 100, with 15 of the Top 100's first 20 featuring in the accompanying table.

The significance of comparing the two sets of rankings is that the status of a company is deserving of enhancement if it appears near the top of both tables — with the caveat that the quality and composition of the return on shareholders' funds be carefully examined.

Rank	Name	Funds	Bal-Sheet Date	Rank	Name	Funds	Bal-Sheet Date
1	Otis	169.7%	81/11/30	42	Treacor	30.7%	82/06/30
2	Anglo	83.4%	82/02/28	43	Xactics	30.6%	82/02/28
3	UC Investments	65.2%	81/12/31	44	Carlton Paper	30.4%	81/12/31
4	Gallo Africa	63.5%	82/03/31	45	Industrial Selections	30.2%	82/06/30
5	Textile Mills	58.5%	81/12/31	45	Saficon Investments	30.2%	82/03/31
6	Metcash	51.2%	82/04/24	47	Eastern Province Newspapers	30.1%	81/12/31
7	Moor River	47.6%	81/12/31	48	Barzack Brothers	30.0%	82/06/30
8	Amcoel	45.0%	82/03/31	49	New Wits	29.9%	82/06/30
9	Solarsh	43.1%	81/12/31	50	Barking and Hodgson	29.8%	81/12/31
10	Dan Perkins	42.8%	82/06/30	51	Aitrow	29.7%	82/02/28
11	National Selections	42.1%	82/06/30	51	Sumcrush	29.7%	82/06/30
12	Trumcor	40.4%	82/02/28	53	Horters Trio Rand	29.6%	81/12/31
13	Farm-A-G	40.1%	82/02/28	54	Lucan	29.4%	82/03/31
14	Consol	38.7%	82/06/30	55	Omnia	29.3%	81/12/31
15	Mathieson and Ashley	38.2%	82/06/30	56	Burwin	29.1%	82/02/28
16	A B K Industries	38.0%	82/02/28	57	Kohler	29.0%	81/12/31
17	Marlin Investments	37.8%	82/05/31	58	C N A Investments	28.8%	82/02/28
18	Micor Holdings	37.5%	82/06/30	58	Anglo American Corp	28.8%	82/03/31
18	B T R South Africa	37.5%	82/01/01	60	A E C I	28.3%	81/12/31
20	Pick 'n Pay	36.4%	82/02/28	61	Sreenmill	28.2%	82/06/30
21	Waltons Stationery	36.3%	82/02/28	62	Edgars Stores	28.0%	82/04/10
22	Bromain Holdings	35.0%	82/02/28	62	Kanbyn Investments	28.0%	81/12/31
23	President Catering	34.6%	82/06/30	64	Rennies	27.6%	81/12/31
24	Dunlop South Africa	33.4%	81/12/31	65	Storns	27.5%	82/03/31
25	G F S A	33.2%	82/06/30	66	Boumatt	27.3%	82/03/31
26	Feschini	32.9%	81/12/31	67	Common Fund	27.2%	82/03/31
27	Afoel	32.7%	82/03/31	68	Bester	26.9%	82/02/28
28	Concor	31.8%	82/06/30	69	Toyota	26.8%	81/12/31
28	World Furnishers	31.8%	82/06/30	70	Amic	26.7%	81/12/31
30	Scottish Cables	31.7%	81/12/31	71	Berkshire	26.6%	82/01/02
31	Central African Cables	31.6%	82/06/30	72	A B C Shoe	26.5%	82/01/31
32	B & S Steel Furniture	31.5%	81/12/31	72	Chemical Holdings	26.5%	81/12/31
32	Witwatersrand Deep	31.5%	82/06/30	74	S A A N	26.4%	81/12/31
34	Clicks Stores	31.4%	82/06/30	75	Landlock	26.3%	82/06/30
34	Gypsum	31.4%	82/06/30	75	Free State Development	26.3%	82/06/30
36	Grand Bazaars	31.3%	82/02/28	77	Mabak	26.2%	82/03/31
37	Popkor	31.2%	82/02/28	77	Amrei	26.2%	82/03/31
38	S C N L S Holdings	31.0%	82/02/28	79	Concor	26.0%	81/12/31
38	Toedox	31.0%	82/06/30	80	Advance Industries	25.9%	82/03/31
40	Mercatrust	30.9%	82/03/31	81	Goldfields Industrial	25.8%	82/03/31
40	Altoch	30.9%	82/02/28	82	Aberdare Cables	25.7%	81/12/31
				82	Curfin	25.7%	82/06/30

84	Grinaker Holdings	25,6%	82/06/30
85	S M Goldstein	25,3%	82/06/30
85	Protea Holdings	25,3%	82/06/30
87	Elcentre Corp	25,1%	82/02/28
88	Southern Sun	25,0%	82/03/31
89	Metal Closures	24,9%	81/12/31
90	Ninian and Lester	24,8%	81/12/31
91	Jabula Foods	24,7%	82/03/31
91	W and A	24,7%	82/06/30
93	Trek	24,2%	81/12/31
93	Ellerine	24,2%	82/06/30
95	Haggie	24,0%	81/12/31
95	Woolworths Transwerts	24,0%	82/06/30
97	Claude Neen	23,8%	82/06/30
98	Goldfields Property	23,6%	82/06/30
99	Bex Transform	23,5%	82/06/30
100	S A Breweries	23,3%	82/03/31

Life Assurance: Pumping Lifeblood Into Business

THE achievements of the life insurance industry in South Africa are frequently and understandably projected into the media in marketing terms.

For instance, in the highly competitive field in which the industry operates in this country, publicity is largely extended by individual life offices to the impressive growth of premium and investment income and of benefits distributed.

Less frequently is the collective role the industry plays in the economy as a whole underlined.

This applies particularly to its achievements in marshalling much sought-after capital resources for the corporate and public sector growth, and this in a non-inflationary way.

Leaving aside the primary function of the industry — the security which the policyholder and his dependants enjoy in the provision of income against future happenings such as death, disability and retirement — the industry is playing an increasingly important role in making substantial resources available for urgently needed development in South Africa.

The most recent statistics issued by the Life Offices Association (LOA), central body for the industry, show that in the past six months ended 30 June, 1982, total capital for investment was being generated by member companies at the rate of almost R12-million per working day.

Total assets, reflecting security against future

claims to be met by the industry and representing investments held in all sectors of the economy, stood at R15 700-million at that date.

Spread over the entire population this represents R600 for every man, woman and child in the Republic.

Contribution

The year-end figures for 1981 for the industry show that, against total Gross Domestic Product of R65 500-million, life insurance contributed R2 580-million. (Comparative figures for Australia for 1979 were A\$89 600-million and A\$1 200-million respectively.)

The 1981 figures (shown in the accompanying table) illustrate the enormous contribution of the life industry to South Africa's savings and investment needs.

Compared with the R2 340-million-odd contribution made by personal savings in 1981, more than R2 500-million (109% of the net total) was provided by life assurance.

This indicates that, on balance, South Africans reduced their non-life assurance savings substantially in 1981.

The industry's total investments of R14 500-million at the end of 1981 represented a claim of almost one rand in every 12 against South Africa's entire capital stock.

Support

The industry, through its prescribed investments, lends great support to the public sector where securities increased by R1 530-million at the end of 1981 to reach a total of R6 349-million or 43,7% of all assets held.

The latest available figures show that public sector securities held by the industry in this country have climbed to R7 005-million or 45% of all assets held.

In addition, discretionary investments rose to R3 170-million (20%) and property investments to R2 650-million (16,8%).

So, in addition to its direct investment in government, municipal and corporation stocks, which helps to provide South

Africa with its essential economic infrastructure such as hospitals, roads, power etc, the industry's further investments in company shares are making capital available for the production of goods and services, bringing with it the generation of employment.

In property, accommodation for commerce and industry as well as for the general public is being provided. Substantial leaseback transactions by the industry, further, have made it possible for many commercial and industrial undertakings to release capital, previously tied up in bricks and mortar, to be turned to productive effort.

The inducement to save through life insurance is playing an increasingly important role, as the five-year growth in premium income shows from R1 100-million in 1977 to nearly 2½ times that amount in 1981.

Over the same period,

SAVINGS	Rm	%GDP
Personal.....	2 364	3,3
Corporate.....	6 441	9,1
Depreciation	9 273	13,0
Government.....	1 881	2,6
Foreign.....	3 947	5,5
	<u>23 906</u>	<u>33,6</u>
INVESTMENT		
Fixed Investment.....	18 298	25,7
Inventory	5,608	7,9
	<u>23 906</u>	<u>33,6</u>

Investment income — also increasing the industry's potential for further investment — rose by slightly greater proportions, from R507-million to R1 359-million.

The key to economic growth in South Africa, in general, remains the diversion of more resources to investment and more productive use of these resources.

Where voluntary savings are not sufficient to meet the country's needs

for economic growth, there is a choice of slower growth or forced savings.

To achieve the latter, higher taxes for an expansion of the money supply become necessary, but by the encouragement of personal saving on a regular and voluntary basis the life insurance industry has made a notable contribution thus far in helping to avoid as far as possible these less effective methods in marshalling the country's capital needs.

Share Gains Have Taken a Dive

Article by John Spira

A YEAR ago, when Business Times studied the share price movements of the Top 100, gains of the order of 100% to 200% were not uncommon.

This year things look rather different. Of the shares of all the Top 100 companies, only 21 have appreciated by more than 10%, only nine by more than 20% and a mere three by more than 50%.

The respective figures last year were 91, 90 and 68.

Quite some transformation, occasioned, of course, by the fact that in 1981 the Johannesburg Stock Exchange was unusually buoyant, while in 1982 it's been static.

The accompanying table shows that only 37 of this year's Top 100 gained ground on Diagonal Street. And of the top five, the share price of only one (Toyota) moved in a positive direction.

Suncrush (27th slot in the Top 100) registered the largest share price gain, followed by SA Bias (26th), Aberdare (48th), New Wits (56th) and Delswa (7th).

At the other end of the scale, the BTR share price shed a sickening 43% in spite of its fairly lofty 33rd ranking in the Top 100.

Is there a lesson to be learned from this

apparent contradiction?

That share prices do tend to follow earnings is not open to doubt. Which is not surprising, since the shares of a company that does better than most will attract above-average demand from the investing public.

But this maxim generally applies only over a fairly extended period of time.

Thus, the shares of Toyota, numero uno of the Top 100 this year and last, has gained in price by a staggering 260% since the beginning of 1980.

Similarly, Mathieson & Ashley (9th this year and 11th last year) has appreciated by 370% over the past three years.

GIC (2nd this year and fourth last year) is another, with a 78% share price improvement since 1980 — despite its precipitate 36,8% share price fall in 1982.

Looking at the list as it stands, it isn't difficult to

find companies which slot into much the same rankings in the share performance tabulation as in the Top 100.

Hence, Delswa is 5th and 7th respectively, GF Props 7th and 12th, CNA 12th and 18th, UCI 15th and 25th, FS Devels 22nd and 28th, Anglo Alpha 26th and 31st, Gypsum 30th and 22nd, Scottish Cables 36th and 36th, Gencon 39th and 44th, SAAN 42nd and 45th, Cadschwep 45th and 47th, Micor 48th and 51st, National Selections 55th and 74th, Trade & Industry 56th and 53rd, Grinaker 68th and 71st, Everite 69th and 60th, Tongaat 70th and 76th, M&R 72nd and 80th, Chemical Holdings 73rd and 65th, Carlicor 76th and 76th, World 80th and 74th, Darling & Hodgson 88th and 95th, EP Newspapers 89th and 87th, Diroyal 90th and 82nd and Cafca 96th and 97th.

These are companies which conform to the general rule that share prices follow earnings.

In all, 26 companies of the Top 100 are separated by 10 places or less when the two sets of rankings are compared.

The valuation of such companies on the JSE is such as to suggest that the behaviour of their respective share prices over the past 12 months accurately reflects past earnings performance.

Further, since share prices tend to anticipate the future, their historical share price behaviour may be construed as indicative that the earnings of the companies in question are expected to reflect much the same trend (relative to the averages) in the years ahead as in the past five years.

Why do only 26 of the top 100 companies jell with the orthodox "share price follows earnings" maxim?

And why are as many as 26 of the Top 100 separated by a difference of 40 or more places in the tabulation of rankings contained in the accompanying table?

Before attempting to answer these questions, it is enlightening to underline the extent of these discrepancies by pointing out that a share such as Ellerine, which is ranked only 73rd in the Top 100, achieves a lofty 11th place for its share price gain of 18.2% since the beginning of 1982.

Similarly, Metal Closures is ranked 14th in terms of price performance and only 76th in terms of earnings performance.

Other striking examples of share prices having moved ahead of earnings gains are Aberdare (3rd and 48th respectively), New Wits (4th and 56th), Altech (6th and 49th), Rex Trueform (9th and 57th), Searles (15th and 63rd), Metal Box (17th and 70th), SA Breweries (18th and 59th), Natal Chemicals (21st and 83rd), Pick 'n Pay (24th and 72nd), Industrial Selections (27th and 68th), Plevans (32nd and 88th), Fugit (34th and 81st), PP Cement (37th and 93rd) and Lion Match (43rd and 86th).

In such cases (and in relative terms), share price increases over the past year have outstripped earnings improvements over the past five years.

In a slightly fewer number of cases, earnings improvements over the past five years were ahead of the relevant companies' relative share price performances over the past year.

Companies falling into this category are Saficon (60th on share price and 8th on earnings), Eriksen (75th and 30th), Union Steel (79th and 4th), Durowin (82nd and 5th), Plate Glass (83rd and 3rd), Fed Volks (86th and 42nd), McCarthy (91st and

23rd), Seardel (93rd and 21st), GIC (94th and 2nd), Blajohn (98th and 55th) and BTR (99th and 33rd).

Significantly, of these 11, as many as three are motor shares.

The share market, being one of the freest markets created by man (and, therefore, one in which knowledge is, theoretically, instantaneously disseminated), has, one can confidently assume, digested already-published results.

In the digestion process, the market has accorded the shares listed on the JSE a whole spectrum of ratings — ratings which, in essence, are based on past results on the one hand and a distillation of investors' expectations of future results on the other.

Since the former contains no element of mystique, it is the latter which explains why a particular company's earnings history might not (apparently) be appreciated by the market.

Conversely, it explains why a company's positive share price behaviour might appear to belie its earnings record.

Thus, for example, BTR, Blajohn, GIC, Seardel, McCarthy, Fed Volks, Plate Glass, Durowin and Union Steel have shown up poorly on the stock exchange in relation to their profit performance because (one must assume) the market expects disappointing figures from these companies in the year ahead.

On the other hand, companies like Aberdare, New Wits, Altech, Rex Trueform, Ellerine, Metal Closures, Searles, Metal Box, SA Breweries, Natal Chemical, Pick 'n Pay and Industrial Selections should, if the share performance statistics are anything to go on, record salutary earnings figures during the course of 1983.

Company	1982 Share Performance(%)	Rank	Top 100 Ranking				
Suncrush	+63,3	1	27	Amrel	-6,5	50	20
S A Bias	+61,5	2	26	Math & Ash	-7,5	51	9
Aberdare	+50,3	3	48	B & S Steel	-8,3	52	6
New Wits	+48,9	4	56	Rennies	-9,7	53	35
Delswa	+42,9	5	7	Bradlows	-10,3	54	39
Altech	+34,3	6	49	Nat Sel	-10,8	55	64
G F Props	+25,9	7	12	Trade & Ind	-11,1	56	53
Seustrust	+24,4	8	38	Alcol	-11,7	57	11
Rex Trueform	+21,7	9	57	W & A	-11,8	58	37
Borzack	+18,8	10	32	Carfin	-11,9	59	91
Elhorine	+18,2	11	73	Saficon	-12,1	60	8
CMA	+17,1	12	18	Grand Baz	-12,1	60	79
R M Props	+13,3	13	24	Chubb	-12,2	62	89
Metal Closures	+13,2	14	76	UN & London	-12,8	63	40
UCI	+12,9	15	25	Barlows	-12,9	64	94
Searles	+12,9	15	63	Bershire	-13,7	65	84
Metal Box	+12,7	17	70	Ev Haddon	-14,3	66	54
SA Breweries	+12,2	18	59	Romatex	-14,9	67	50
Consol	+12,1	19	46	Grimaker	-15,0	68	71
Dunlop	+10,7	20	52	Everite	-15,6	69	60
Natal Chemical	+10,3	21	83	Tongaat	-15,6	70	76
FS Devels	+9,8	22	28	Sappi	-16,5	71	29
Mosi River	+8,9	23	10	M & R	-16,6	72	80
Prescat	+7,7	24	62	Chemhold	-16,8	73	65
Pick 'n Pay	+7,7	24	72	Garlick	-17,6	74	98
Anglo Alpha	+7,0	26	31	Eriksen	-17,8	75	30
Ind Select	+6,7	27	68	Caricor	-17,8	76	76
Angold	+5,9	28	13	Sterns	-18,2	77	90
Toyota	+5,6	29	1	Malbak	-18,4	78	43
Gypsum	+4,5	30	22	Union Steel	-18,8	79	4
Trencor	+4,4	31	15	World	-19,5	80	74
GFSA	+3,8	32	58	Protea	-19,7	81	100
Plevans	+3,8	32	88	Durowin	-21,9	82	5
Fugit	+3,3	34	81	Plate Glass	-22,6	83	3
Unisec	+2,9	35	69	T C Land	-23,2	84	99
Scot Cables	+1,3	36	36	Vogels	-23,4	85	96
PP Cement	+1,2	37	93	Fed Volks	-24,8	86	42
Argus	—	38	75	Blue Circle	-27,4	87	43
Gencor	-2,2	39	44	D & H	-27,4	88	95
Burlington	-2,9	40	34	EP News	-30,0	89	87
Boumat	-3,2	41	14	DiRoyal	-32,6	90	82
SAAN	-3,3	42	45	McCarthy	-33,3	91	23
Lion Match	-3,4	43	86	AECI	-33,3	92	92
Prem Paper	-3,8	44	17	Seardel	-35,3	93	21
Tedelex	-4,3	45	16	GOC	-36,8	94	2
Cadschwep	-4,3	45	47	Vorref	-38,1	95	66
Press Sup	-4,7	47	19	CAFCA	-41,4	96	97
Micor	-4,8	48	51	Wms Hunt	-41,7	97	85
Mid Wits	-5,2	49	61	Blajohn	-42,2	98	55
				BTR	-43,0	99	33

Why Some Have Been Excluded

NOT every listed company is considered for inclusion in the Top 100.

Apart from excluding those which reported late, exclusions extend to companies which have undergone a major change in capital, those which have changed their basis of accounting in such a way as

to render their results incomparable with previous figures and those companies which derive a major portion of their earnings from another listed company.

These exclusions are listed in the accompanying table.

Pyramid companies, or those which receive a major proportion of their

earnings from another listed company (examples include Anchusa, Federale Mynbou, Placor and Sakers Finance), are not considered because the holding and operating companies are essentially the same animal.

A feature of the accounts of several JSE-listed companies in recent years has been the switch from Lifo to Fifo for purposes of stock valuation.

It is a switch which has

tended to understate the relevant companies' earnings performances because it entails a book-adjusted reduction in earnings in the year in which the change took place.

It has not, however, been possible for the judges to make a retroactive adjustment, because Lifo figures for past years are invariably unavailable.

EXCLUSIONS

Name of Company	Major Change in Capital	Change in basis of accounting — incomparable	Major portion of earnings from other listed company
TONGAAT CONROGROEP	•		
ANGLO AMERICAN CORP OF SA		•	
ANTOLEC		•	
ANGLO AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CORP		•	
KAMMYN INVESTMENTS	•		
AFROCAN & OVERSEAS ENTERPRISES			•
METRO CORPORATION			•
ANCHUSA HOLDINGS			•
FINTEC		•	
NETKON	•		
FEDERALE MYNBOU			•
INVESTORS CLUB			•
PLACOR HOLDINGS			•
JAFF-DELSWA INVESTMENTS			•
BERZACK ILLMAN INV CORPORATION			•
AUROCHS INVESTMENT CO			•
CAP AUTO INV			•
SAKERS FINANCE & INV CORP			•
REMBRANDT CONTROLLING INVEST			•
TEGMESE BELEGGENS KORPORASIE			•
TEGMESE & INDUSTRIELE BELEGGENS			•
MOBILE INDUSTRIES			•

CSO: 3400/579

INDIAN OPPOSITION GROUP PLANS CAMPAIGN

MB240740 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] National resistance to South African Government's new political framework is to be mobilized. The decision has been taken at the Transvaal anti-South African Indian Council [anti-SAIC] Congress in Johannesburg at the weekend.

A steering committee has been formed, and anti-SAIC leader Dr (Essop Jassat) has said it will launch a united democratic front to oppose the new three-chamber parliament. It will mobilize resistance on a nationwide scale. (Jassat) has also said a plan of action is to be formulated to stop the government's plan from being implemented.

In other anti-SAIC developments, the old Transvaal Indian Congress [TIC] is to be revived. The TIC was a member of the congress alliance of the African National Congress in the fifties but faded after some members of the alliance were outlawed.

Anti-SAIC has also called for a boycott of the West Indian cricket tour, saying the players showed selfish disregard for the concerns of blacks. It criticized the handing over of Indian education to the South African Indian Council, describing the move as an attempt to entrench the position of a fraudulent body in the Indian community.

CSO: 3400/635

S. AFRICA, ANGOLA REPORTEDLY DISCUSS BUFFER ZONES

MB230821 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Jan 83 p 2

[Text] London--South Africa has proposed to Angola the establishment of a buffer zone along the Namibian border and the withdrawal of all forces from the area as a way of getting the stalled talks on Namibian independence restarted.

The proposals, details of which have remained secret until now, were made at the ministerial-level meeting on 8 December in the Cape Verde Islands between South Africa and Angola, the SUNDAY TIMES learnt this week.

The foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, reportedly offered the deal to the Angolans, who apparently listened attentively but had little to say.

Angolan sources gave the following account of the talks, billed at the time as a "historic breakthrough" in ending hostilities between Pretoria and its Marxist-ruled neighbour:

--South Africa and Angola would agree to a ceasefire by 1 February, which would leave Angolan, Cuban and South African forces in control of the areas they presently occupy.

--Stage 2 would prepare a mutual withdrawal of all forces--the South Africans back across the Namibian border and the Angolans and Cubans to positions behind the 14th Parallel.

--Stage 3 would involve verification procedures to ensure that the buffer zone was free of all troops.

--Stage 4 would give the Angolans a reasonable time to prepare for the repatriation of all Cuban forces, with South Africa offering in exchange a considerable troop reduction in Namibia.

If the plan were agreed to it would open the door to renewed talks over independence for the territory.

Mr Botha apparently prefaced his proposals to the Angolans by claiming that UN Resolution 435 on bringing Namibia to independence was a dead duck as far as South Africa was concerned unless his proposals were first agreed to.

The South African proposals were made as it becomes clear that the social and economic costs of sustaining the war in Angola are increasingly unacceptable to President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos' government.

Within hours of the Angolan delegation's return to Luanda from the Cape Verde meeting, the ruling MPLA party had conceded special emergency powers to President Dos Santos to deal with the worsening security situation.

Western observers said this had given the president a green light to find a solution to the war with South Africa and stop the draining guerrilla conflict with the UNITA movement.

At the end of the five hours of talks at Sal Airport in Cape Verde, both sides reportedly agreed to meet again.

This second encounter is believed to be imminent after reports from Angola that Cape Verde's foreign minister, Mr Silvino De Lux, is now in Luanda on an unscheduled visit.

The Cape Verdians were responsible for bringing South Africa and Angola together for the December meeting, the first ever at ministerial level between the two neighbours.

CSO: 3400/635

KANGWANE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FORMALLY REOPENS

MB220840 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jan 83 p 2

[By Patrick Laurence, political editor]

[Text] The Kangwane Legislative Assembly was formally reopened by the minister of internal affairs, Mr F. W. De Klerk, yesterday.

The assembly was dissolved by decree last June by the minister of co-operation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Mr De Klerk referred to the period of direct rule of Kangwane by Pretoria from 8 June to 8 December last year as an "exceptionally difficult time."

Dissolution of the legislative assembly and direct rule by a specially appointed commissioner for Swazi affairs was meant to serve as a prelude to the cession of Kangwane to Swaziland.

Both moves were bitterly disputed by the legislative assembly.

The controversy was defused on 25 November when Dr Koornhof agreed to withdraw the decree.

Both parties further agreed to refer Swaziland's claims to Kangwane to the RUMPF commission

Ironically Mr De Klerk yesterday had to request the Kangwane Legislative Assembly to retrospectively legalise the period of direct rule.

He asked the assembly to adopt the appropriation bill and the Kangwane validation and special withdrawal bills "to validate for the period 18 June 1982 to 8 December 1982" the exercise by Pretoria's officials of rights and powers in Kangwane and the withdrawal of money from the Kangwane revenue fund.

The chief executive councillor of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, was generally conciliatory in his reply.

But, he added, it would be a "serious omission" if he did not ask Mr De Klerk to convey to his colleagues in the cabinet the feeling of the people of Kangwane that they were regarded by Pretoria as an "unwanted step-child."

He was not referring directly to last year's proposed move to cede Kangwane to Swaziland, but to the fate of a proposed national development plan which had been sent to the Department of Co-operation and Development for approval and completion.

He alleged that the urban representative of another territory had been given a "posh residence," whereas none of Kangwane's representatives had been given "even a hovel in which to live and carry out their duties."

Since the shelving of plans to cede Kangwane to Swaziland, 10 members of the legislative assembly were reported to have resigned in protest and to have accused Mr Mabuza of rejecting the Swazi language and culture.

On this issue, too, Mr Mabuza adopted a conciliatory tone, emphasising that eight and not 10 members had resigned.

CSO: 3400/635

BRIEFS

OIL-FROM-COAL PLANT PROPOSED--The government is considering proposals for the construction of a fourth fuel-from-coal plant, similar to the SASOL [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation] plant, by the private sector. An announcement concerning the matter is expected in the foreseeable future. The minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr Piet Du Plessis, told an energy conference in Pretoria that proposals in this connection had already been considered by the Energy Policy Committee and that the matter would now be referred to the cabinet. Referring to the energy requirements of neighbouring countries, Mr Du Plessis said that South Africa was prepared to cooperate with them in the interests of the stability of the whole of southern Africa. In principle South Africa was prepared to help its neighbors, including Zimbabwe, and, where necessary, to export energy to them. He said that although there were certain forces opposed to cooperation in the energy field, he believed that economic reality would eventually triumph. He said that trade in energy in southern Africa could play an important role in promoting the economy of the subcontinent. [Text] [MB241152 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 24 Jan 83]

ZIMBABWEAN TRADE, ECONOMIC LINKS--A trade delegation that has just returned from Harare says Zimbabwe is eager to maintain trade and economic links with South Africa. The director general of the South African Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Mr (Chardt Du Plessis), said in Cape Town that Zimbabwean officials that members of the delegation had spoken to had been very keen to continue trading with South Africa. Mr (Du Plessis) said that while South Africa was anxious for the removal of controls on certain of its exports, it realized Zimbabwe had to maintain some of them because of its severe economic problems. No firm agreements were reached during the visit but a further meeting would be held later in the year. [Text] [MB220544 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Jan 83]

LESOTHO ACTION ON REFUGEES--Reports reaching Johannesburg from the Lesotho capital of Maseru indicate that Lesotho is taking action against refugees who are not respecting the conditions for staying in the country. The Lesotho minister of the interior, Mr Sekhonyana Maseribane, says four members of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] have been arrested after causing disturbances. The PAC is a prohibited organization in South Africa. The four were arrested after a fight among rival factions in the PAC in which six people were wounded. Mr Maseribane says harsh measures will be taken against PAC members, and this

could include deportation. By hardening its attitude toward South African exiles, Lesotho is following the examples of Swaziland, which refuses to be a haven for South African political fugitives. [Text] [MB240937 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 24 Jan 83]

COLLIERY SETS RECORD--A SECUNDA colliery has set a world record for coal production only 18 months after coming on stream. Middelbult Colliery--the latest of Sasol Limited's four mines in Secunda--beat the previous world record of 566 829 tons a month set at Brandspruit by 10 percent. It is the first time a single underground colliery has surpassed the 600 000-ton coal production mark for a single month. Total production at Middelbult last month was 624-490 tons. This amount of coal would cover a rugby field up to the height of the Carlton Hotel. Additional records set up during the last week of December were 159 700 tons extracted during a single week and 33 710 tons in a day. The achievement also represents an unequalled composite production growth of 24 percent a month in the 18 months since production started. Middelbult's last production unit will be commissioned next month. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jan 83 p 10]

CHURCH TURNS BLACK AWAY--MANY people in Zeerust have been shocked by an incident at the Gereformeerde Kerk last Wednesday when a Black mission worker of the Gereformeerde Kerk was not allowed to join in a prayer service for rain. His request, put to the church council by the churchwarden and treasurer, Mrs Gertjie Buys, was refused after a snap meeting of the council. The service was conducted by a visiting minister as the regular minister, the Rev J Linde, is away on leave. Mrs Buys told The Citizen yesterday she felt unhappy about the incident. She had been approached by the man and had put his request to the church council. Mrs Buys would not say anything further, saying the incident was a highly contentious one in Zeerust "and would be best left for the people of Zeerust to deal with". The Rev W Rawlings, of the Ned Gereformeerde Kerk, said yesterday he did not want to criticise something which had taken place in another church. "I can only say that if it had been the Ned Geref Kerk we would possibly have taken a different stand on the presence of a Black man at a church meeting. We must remember the Almighty does not heed the prayers of Whites only, particularly when we are all affected, as in the present drought." It is understood the incident will be brought before the next meeting of the Gereformeerde Kerk's council, which will be held when Mr Linde returns from leave. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jan 83 p 3]

DEVELOPMENT BOOST FOR SOWETO--IN A MOVE that will have major repercussions for the development of Soweto, national retail chain Checkers, in partnership with the Black-based Soweto Development Company, is to develop a R30-million shops

and hotel complex in the township's proposed central business district in Jabulani. The investment will be made in accordance with government's White: Black 49:51 ratio for such undertakings. This is revealed by the Financial Mail this week. Checkers is the first corporate White investor to be granted 30-year leasehold rights in a Black area. Other groups are likely to follow suit in developments that could see Soweto's massive spending power relocated into the Black areas itself. The FM says that the Holiday Inn chain is another big name waiting in the wings. A hotel project was approved late last year by the Soweto Community council, but was only made public on confirmation of the leasehold right granted by Government in terms of recent legislation on White business rights in Black group areas. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jan 83 p 18]

COPE REJECTS PLAN--CAPE TOWN--The Congress of the People believed its stand in relation to the constitutional proposals should be clearly restated to afford all thinking South Africans an opportunity to realistically assess the situation, Mr Peter Marais, national leader of Cope, said in a statement in Cape Town yesterday. Our rejection of certain elements of these proposals is based on the fact that no provision is made for even the most gradual phasing out of apartheid. On the contrary, the proposals seek to hallow this separatist ethic by embodying it in the constitution," Mr Marais said. "The very concept of a racially separated tri-cameral Parliament is the greatest height to which ethnicity could be elevated. As things stand now, the Coloured and Indian chambers will become the administrators of apartheid with absolutely no chance of bringing about any change," he said. "Cope admits freely that changes have taken place in South Africa," he said, "But these changes are available only to those who can afford to buy their way past apartheid and send their children to private mixed schools. Cope saw a commitment to phase out apartheid as the only precursor to the process of constitutional reform, if such reform was aimed at bringing about lasting peace and stability in South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jan 83 p 2]

POOR MAIZE CROP--THE drought now gripping South Africa is so widespread there are fears the country's maize crop may be even less than last years'. A spokesman for the National Maize Producers' Organisation, Mr L Bosman, said: "Last year the national maize crop was 8,3-million tons, which was far short of our record crop of 14,6-million tons in 1981. If we do not get a decent rainfall in the next week or two there is a great danger this year's crop will fail to match last year's mediocre crop. Mr Bosman said 20 percent of the national crop had been planted early and the lack of rain had ruined it. The rest of the crop had been planted later in the year and with substantial rain there was potential for a crop to equal last year's. "The drought started early in the year," said Mr Bosman. "It caught the maize when it was young and vulnerable and has done a lot of harm. If the rains do come, the crop might just struggle through. But I don't hold much hope." The size of the maize crop over the past few years in South Africa has fluctuated considerably. In 1980, 10,6-million tons of maize was harvested and in 1981 a bumper crop of 14,6-million tons was harvested. Although there is no danger of a national maize shortage at present, if this year's crop fails to match last years, maize may be in short supply for a while. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jan 83 p 3]

SATS ORDERS LOCOMOTIVES--South African Transport Services has ordered 50 new electric locomotives at a cost of R47,5 million. Electrical components for the locomotives are to be made in Japan, while the mechanical parts are to be supplied in South Africa by the Union Carriage & Wagon Company of Nigel, a SATS spokesman said in Johannesburg today. Union Carriage is also to assemble the locomotives, which will have a 48 percent local content. The spokesman said the locomotives, which will be the most powerful in service in South Africa, will be used to haul coal wagons between Witbank and Ermelo. The first 10E locomotive is due to be delivered in December 1984, with the last scheduled for delivery in April 1986. Each locomotive costs about R950 000. In service on the coal fields, four of the new locomotives will be used to tow 100 coal-laden trucks, with a total mass of 10 400 tons. Railway lines between Witbank and Ermelo are to be reinforced to take the weight. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Dec 82 p 1]

OIL RIG--DURBAN--A full staff complement has been hired and logistical planning completed for the commencement of extensive oil-drilling operations about 20 km north-east of Durban, Soekor's general manager Dr Piet van Zyl announced yesterday. He was optimistic that operations would result in a find, but said this was self-evident for such massive investment would not otherwise be warranted. Indications of sea bed deposits off the city's coastline had been known about for some time but were not hitherto fully investigated because a rig had not been available. It would have cost at least R3-million to move Soekor's other rig from its present Mossel Bay location. Final costs of the Durban undertaking, including the full contract price of the rig Actinia, could amount to R100-million. Dr Van Zyl said work would commence within days of the Actinia's expected arrival from Japan in February. Two holes would be sunk a few kilometres apart. More than 80 men of various professional capabilities would make the rig their home for the minimal three-month period required to undertake initial operations--and they would "obviously be there quite a lot longer" if true deposits were found. The availability of good source rock around the country's coast and improved drilling techniques, as well as Soekor's recent successes, had created a favourable climate for oil discoveries. However, wells would need to yield at least 20 000 barrels of oil a day with reserves to last at least 15 years to be considered economically viable. Durban, close to the Richards Bay-Reef pipeline, was the ideal place for an oil discovery--"in fact from our point of view there could not be a better site," Dr Van Zyl said. Arrangements had already been made for regular air and sea shuttles between the city and the rig. A helicopter and the recently-launched Voortrekker would be on hand to transport crew and supplies of food and equipment. Dr Van Zyl said the land search for oil abandoned by Soekor four years ago would not be resumed. He said it was unlikely even a significant oil find would result in a drop in fuel prices because of the high costs involved in extraction and refining. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Dec 82 p 3]

METROPOLITAN OILS GROUP--IT could be the largest company of its kind in the world. It is based in Johannesburg, operates in several countries abroad and is relatively unknown in South Africa. The Metropolitan Oils group has chalked up worldwide sales of R23-million this year, with around R8-million emanating from its warranty activities and the balance generated from sales of

its oil additives. Of the warranty business, South Africa contributes 60% and Australia the balance. In the oil-additive field (where the company's world-wide brand name is Forte), sales in South African are R5-million, Spain R3-million, Australia R3-million, Canada R2,5-million, the UK R750 000 and Israel R750 000. The group is expanding rapidly overseas, with particular attention being paid to aggressive marketing efforts in Spain and certain South American countries. Joint managing director Pierre de Jager predicts that six months from now the company's sales force in Spain will exceed its South Africa complement. He says that, to exploit fully the potential of the company's international expansion, Metropolitan Oils is seeking local or overseas partners of substance. Most blending of the company's oil additives--a process developed in this country--is carried out in South Africa and then sent to the group's various subsidiaries abroad. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Dec 82 p 12]

BLACKS 'UNDER-UTILISED'--SERIOUS problems over assimilation of blacks into skilled jobs are occurring in spite of a dramatic growth in the number of blacks who have moved into management positions at all levels. Whereas assimilation and acceptance of blacks have been readily achieved in some areas--notably industrial relations, marketing and personnel management--in others almost insurmountable difficulties have occurred. Blacks are virtually unrepresented in engineering, technical, finance and general management. These are some of the findings of the PE Consulting Group publication, People Journal, which conducted a spot survey among leading companies in the country to identify problems encountered over the creation of equal job opportunities for all races. "Only companies which have understood the disadvantages with which the black graduate enters a company and have persisted with formal and informal programmes of induction and assimilation have achieved noteworthy results," the journal says. "More often than not companies which set out to create equal opportunities--particularly medium and small companies--have failed in their effort to utilise black graduates in production-oriented or general management positions." Most personnel managers attributed the assimilation problems to inferior basic education, lack of technical training facilities at post-school level, cultural differences and racial discrimination. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Dec 82 p 5]

CSO: 3400/576

PRIME MINISTER PREDICTS 'ROUGH, ROCKY' 1983

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Jan 83 pp 1, 16

[Text]

SWAZILAND's economic position is going to be rough and rocky in the next few years.

At the beginning of the current national development plan, Swaziland set itself an annual economic growth rate of seven percent, the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla said in his New Year message.

"However, the best we could achieve was a growth rate of only five per cent. When this is compared with the population growth rate of 3.4 percent per annum, the economic margin becomes very narrow indeed," the Prime Minister said.

He asked: "The question now is what can we do to avert the threat of an economic crisis?"

Swaziland, he said, has to work out an answer to this question under pressure of a rapidly growing population and hostile world economic conditions.

"We haven't got time; we have got to act and act quickly," warned the Prime Minister.

The Kingdom's structure of the economy, Prince Mabandla said, dictated that

agriculture and agro-based industries must play a leading role in job creation.

"We must grow at least enough food to feed ourselves. Without jobs and without income with which to pay for food imports many of our people will soon be in real danger of starvation," said the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister made it clear that government was deeply concerned about the implications of the serious drop in the production of maize.

He said several parts of the country suffered a persistent drought spell in 1982 and that as a result there was a drop of 50 percent in maize production.

The Prime Minister pointed out however, that government was making every possible effort to ensure a better harvest in 1983.

He stated that he saw no way of the country's dilemma unless the rural Swazi economy is drastically transformed.

He expressed disappointment that although Swazi nation land constitutes over 60 percent of the Kingdom's total land

area, its contribution to the national economy and to job creation has remained minimal.

"In the interest of Swaziland and the Swazi people, let us all realise that we have a serious economic problem in our hands and let us all put our heads together in the New Year and search seriously for a solution," he said.

Government, he said was compelled to freeze its recurrent expenditure at its present level in order to avoid the danger of a serious financial crisis.

"Let us all tighten our belts; for the economic road ahead is going to be rough and rocky," he warned.

Looking ahead into the New Year, Prince Mabandla said he could clearly discern many formidable economic challenges for this nation.

The serious problem of unemployment in the Kingdom, he said, had now been further compounded by the growing number of workers being laid off as redundant by an increasing number of firms.

Everyone in government, he said, will be expected to exercise strict economy during the coming year.

POLICE SWOOP ON ANC MEMBERS DISCUSSED

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 24 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Swoop Raises Queries"]

[Text]

THE recent swoop on African National Congress members by the Royal Swaziland Police has no doubt raised a lot of questions both from within and outside these borders. The move has raised an outcry from ANC sympathisers while there is a sigh of relief from people who happen to live next to the ANC who have sometimes been living in fear of bomb attacks as was demonstrated at Zakhele in 1980 and more recently this year when a car belonging to an ANC man was sabotaged at Matsapha.

This country is committed to the looking after of refugees as mentioned in international agreements which Swaziland has signed. However, the country has sometimes found itself in a cul de sac when deciding just who is a refugee and who is using his refugee status to spring attacks on South Africa.

Swaziland has made her stand clear that she will not be used as a springboard for attacks against South Africa. The attack on ANC bases in Maseru could have forced the Royal Swaziland police to round up the ANC and keep them in a place of safety, thus ensuring not only their own safety but also that of their Swazi friends.

Although it hasn't been said officially that this was so, one can only draw this inference from the action.

The attack on Maseru showed that there's little that can be done by our own security forces or police to stop South Africa once it decides to take action against what it considered a threat to its own security.

Naturally, Swaziland should worry about the safety of its own people and those of refugees ensuring things did not get out of hand. Whether the move was right or wrong only time will tell...

BRIEFS

MAIZE CROP DAMAGED--A DEVASTATING hail storm left a trail of damage to crops in the Motshane and Forbes Reef areas over the weekend. One commercial farmer estimates his losses to be about 30 percent. Mr Jan Borrel of Timbuti Farm between Motshane and Forbes Reef told The Times yesterday that his vegetable crop was completely wiped out. Mr Borrel said his potatoes were due for harvest in three to four weeks time. He said the potatoes would now have to be resprayed and kept under close observation until they pick up again. Potatoes, he said, were a very expensive crop to cultivate as they need a lot of care--spraying, all the time to keep away potato blight and insects. As far as the maize is concerned, Mr Borrel said there was still a chance that it will survive if only good rains could fall. The maize is badly shredded, but Mr Borrel said because the main shoots were not destroyed, there is chance to recovery. Some farmers in the Nkaba area were also affected by the storm although no serious damage was reported as the maize is still too young. Subsistence farmers in the Motshane area who were also affected by the storm said they were hopeful that their harvest would not be badly reduced by the storm as their maize was still young due to the late start in ploughing this year. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Dec 82 pp 1, 16]

CSO: 3400/577

TANZANIA

TANZANIAN PARTY EXECUTIVE ISSUES STATEMENT ON CONSTITUTION

EA232014 Dar Es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT
23 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam: The party National Executive Committee [NEC], has approved the final set of proposals for the amendment of the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zanzibar Revolutionary Government. The proposal will be formally announced next Thursday.

A statement issued at the end of the 3-day meeting of NEC today says the committee also endorsed the procedure under which members of the public will submit their opinions on the proposals. Under the procedure individuals or group members of the public will submit their recommendations to the nearest office of the CCM [Tanzanian Revolutionary Party] branches, district [word indistinct] party secretaries, party secretary general in Dodoma and Dar es Salaam, CCM head office in Zanzibar, the five mass organizations of the party and the mass media. Tanzanians who live abroad may send their opinions to the nearest diplomatic mission.

The statement emphasized that only Tanzanian citizens were welcome to comment on the NEC proposals, and that the exercise will be conducted between 1 February and 30 September. Comments submitted after 1800 on 30 September will not be considered.

The statement also said the secretariat of the NEC would recommend a program of enlightenment to the masses on the proposals. During its 3-day meeting the NEC also received a progress report on the construction of the party headquarters and offices of the National Assembly in Dodoma and decided that voluntary contributions should resume to speed up the project. The statement said contribution arrangements would be announced later.

The NEC also called on the nation to give priority to food and cash crop production. The statement noted because the weather was good throughout the country leaders as well as the masses should involve themselves seriously in food and cash crop production. It was stressed that the efforts of each one of us in all the national institutions must be geared toward making this target a success. Other decisions (?voted) by the NEC meeting are that celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the Zanzibar revolution be held at the national level (?in Tanga) in 1985 to give time for the government to make preparations.

CSO: 3400/641

JUMBE ON ZANZIBAR'S ECONOMIC ILLS

EA141012 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1447 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Freedom and its fruits and even the very unity that brought us independence are being hampered by a difficult international economic situation which has currently become a major topic at national and international meetings throughout the world.

Our chairman's clear exposition of the difficult world economic situation and Tanzania's poor economic position reinforce my explanation of the complicated economic situation in Tanzania's islands, which depend on only one cash crop which in turn is dependent on weather conditions and its usefulness and is susceptible to old age and clove disease, together with all the other problems that face all cash crops. Nevertheless, during the 19 years since the revolution, Zanzibar has succeeded in laying down the foundations for progress for peasants and workers by self-reliance. In general, encouraging progress has been achieved, taking into account the real obstacles facing Tanzania's islands.

All the problems explained by the chairman show the real predicament of Zanzibar, which is part of Tanzania. But this predicament is made (?worse) first by the smallness of the area of Zanzibar, the density of its population, and its reliance on only one major cash crop, namely cloves. Second, the (?worsening) situation is aggravated by the daily increase in the essential needs of our countrymen, which must be obtained from outside; and third, the constant rise in the prices of these goods, prices which bear no comparison with the slight increase in prices of our exports. These are three new ingredients which have produced this cauldron of all our problems.

A major problem in this cauldron is our being forced to keep a large reserve of foreign exchange as insurance against the hardships which may occur by depending on one cash crop, which has several drawbacks. Keeping a large reserve of money means withholding it and preventing it being used to help solve problems. Hence, this means a further restriction of even the small ability that we have to confront our problems. For this reason, problems and needs continue to increase, thus increasing the scarcity of the raw materials, equipment, spare parts, expertise, skills and so on which would have alleviated these problems.

The nightmare that troubles the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government day and night is the matter of ensuring that those small revenues due that can be collected, are collected; that expenditure that is increasing day by day is controlled; that an adequate financial reserve has to be kept instead of it being used to reduce existing essential requirements; the impossible confrontation with shortages; and, in general, being compelled to grapple with economic problems. These are the major problems making things difficult for the Tanzanian islands.

The true, realistic answer, one that comes within our ability, is first to increase production, and then to use what we get for this production to further increase our production capacity, while at the same time further reducing external dependence. In other words, Zanzibar's tiny economy must be raised to the point where it can surmount the threshold of the peculiar nature of Zanzibar so that it can bear the daily increasing burden of both the constantly increasing needs of our countrymen and of development.

For years, new clove production has been fluctuated greatly, from 24,165 tons to 769 tons. Those changes have taken place against the background of the price of this crop increasing only slightly more than the general increase in the prices of goods needed from abroad. The loss resulting from the reduction in the value of trade has continued to contribute toward increasing the shortage of goods that are increasingly required.

The result of this is that for every increase of 1 percent in the country's revenue, the quantity of goods that have been imported has increased at the rate of between 1.2 and 1.3 percent. Another fact is that the fluctuation in the sale of the clove crop from year to year calls for, as I have already said, a large sum of foreign currency to be held in reserve for an emergency. Hence it is clear that this is an urgent need to prepare a plan to examine every aspect of the question of modifying the economic system with the aim of increasing and improving the suitable types of crop which can be grown on the Tanzanian islands. At the same time the environment and performance of these crops should continue to be carefully examined in a long-term plan. This question must now be fully followed up and plans and implementation techniques prepared once it is determined that the steps being taken will enable the economy of Tanzania's islands to bear and to settle the problems of [words indistinct] and thus eliminate the need for a large reserve.

During the past 2 years, Zanzibar's exact revenue [words indistinct] increased by slightly more than 2 percent. This small increase was caused by two factors and various factors. [as heard] First, the scarcity of foreign exchange as a result of the increase in the importation of goods, together with hard commercial demands which become daily more complex and intractable. Second, the lack of skill in the management of the economy, particularly in production. And third, the difficulty of [word indistinct] the allocation of foreign exchange or the balancing of this allocation and the availability of expertise and skill needed in a planned production activity or project. The result is low production, which increases capital requirements for every batch of goods produced. Thus the capital that is

invested in a project, in a factory for instance, becomes too great when compared with the goods produced by the factory, because of the misuse or abuse of the capacity of the factory. These are some of the problems facing Tanzania's islands.

After taking into account the circumstances and nature of specific problems which add to the obstacles to the economy of Tanzania's islands, it is seen that there is great need for devising and preparing firm, long-term strategies whose aim should first be to reduce, under all circumstances, this excessive reliance of the Zanzibar economy on a single crop--cloves. This matter has been raised often, but not often enough in relation to its significance to the economy of Tanzania's islands.

It is also necessary, as soon as possible and through every possible effort, to increase production on all the islands and to increase exports of goods [words indistinct] outside Zanzibar. To this effect, it is necessary that the increase of such crops and promotion of services be sustained with the aim of their being exported. This is the greatest and most important part of any long-term or even short-term strategy for solving the problems of the economy of Zanzibar, because the internal market in the islands alone is very small. It is insufficient. In other words, a plan for adjusting the system of the economy, production and services that can be rendered must not only aim at meeting Zanzibar's internal needs--whose market as we said is small--but must also be aimed at exports.

The Zanzibar Revolutionary Government, which has been following this question closely, is beginning to take emergency steps as initial adjustments considered necessary to change the economic system in Tanzania's islands.

Brothers, countrymen. I have explained to you our problems and their background and also the plans we devised together with (?strategies) we will use beginning this year. We are sure that if every one of us fulfills his duty and makes his contribution as has been targeted, next year when we meet, instead of agreeing to be swayed by the forecasts of those predicting the death of socialism and the death of Tanzania, we will be on the way out of the calamity that is facing us. It is possible for us to do so if everyone fulfills his duty.

Brothers, countrymen. Remember, there is no cow that cannot bear the weight of its own horns. I wish you success and prosperity in the new year. Thank you.

CSO: 3449/16

BRIEFS

'INCITING UNREST' ATTEMPTED--Dar es Salaam, 21 Jan (AFP)--Several people have been arrested in Tanzania in connection with an attempt to "incite unrest" in the east African state, the country's police chief said today. Police Inspector-General Solomon Liani said legal measures were being taken against the culprits who, he said, included civilians and members of the country's armed forces. In a brief statement, the police chief said the attempt was uncovered by members of the armed forces, but emphasized that the army was in no way connected with the attempt. The Inspector-General did not disclose the number of the people arrested for their identity. He said that the plan to "incite unrest" was to have been put into action early this month. For more than a week, rumours have been circulating in Tanzania and neighbouring countries of a failed attempt to overthrow the government of President Julius Nyerere. [Text] [AB211611 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 21 Jan 83]

SEVERAL ARRESTED ON SEDITION CHARGES--Tanzania has in recent months been experiencing increasingly acute economic difficulties. Last February, a group of five young Tanzanians hijacked a Boeing 737 of the National Airline at gunpoint. One of their demands was the resignation of Mr Nyerere. The hijacked plane eventually landed in England and the five were sentenced to prison terms of 3 to 8 years after being convicted in London last September for the hijacking. The hijackers' leader, Moussa Membar, founder of a group called Tanzanian Youth Democracy, told the court the group had planned a "democratic uprising" but that this had failed. He said the group had 3,000 members plus highly-placed sympathizers in the police, army and government. [Text] [PA211719 Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT 21 Jan 83]

U.S. CONGRESSMEN VISIT--Two leading members of a U.S. Congress subcommittee working on African issues have said that they will put pressure on President Reagan's administration to improve its relations with African countries and to speed up the attainment of Namibia's unconditional independence. The U.S. congressmen were addressing newsmen prior to their departure from the country. They were leading a five-man delegation of the U.S. Congress committee. The two congressmen, Mr (?Howard Wolpe) and Mr William Gray, strongly opposed linkage of Namibian independence to the issue of withdrawing Cuban troops from Angola. The congressmen are on their way home after attending a 5-day meeting on Afro-American cooperation held in Harare, Zimbabwe. They said that they will also put pressure on America to put an end to military and economic cooperation with the Boers of South Africa. They added: Such cooperation spoils U.S.-African relations, as the South African Boer administration uses U.S. assistance to intensify its attacks on the frontline states in the liberation struggle of Southern Africa. [Excerpt] [EAL72130 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 17 Jan 83]

BRIEFS

MUWANGA ACCUSES MP'S--Kampala, 21 Jan (AFP)--Uganda's Vice President Paulo Muwanga has publicly accused two opposition members of parliament and a Roman Catholic priest of supporting anti-government guerrillas. Mr Muwanga was speaking at a rally at Kibibi Trading Center 64 km (40 miles) outside Kampala, where 18 people were murdered early this week. Among the dead was the local branch chairman of President Milton Obote's ruling party, the Uganda People's Congress [UPC], his entire family and three policemen. Mr Muwanga identified the democratic party members of parliament supporting the rebels as Professor Yoweri Kyesimira and Evaristo Nyanzi. He said he too had been named in a written statement by Sajjed Haider Soori, a Pakistani national who was arrested last month and charged with waging war in Uganda. He said both Prof Kyesimira, the shadow minister for higher education, and Mr Nyanzi, who is shadow finance minister, were reported to have made at least 15 visits to rebel camps, according to Mr Soori's statement. The statement had also implicated a Roman Catholic parish priest in Katende Village, southwest of Kampala, Mr Muwanga said, but he did not name the priest. He said Uganda's Roman Catholic Cardinal Emmanuel Nsubuga had been informed about the activities of the priest, who was alleged to help recruit rebels and supply them with food. Mr Muwanga, who is also defense minister, went to address the rally at Kibibi yesterday with the army commander, Major General Tito Okello, following the massacre by unknown gunmen. The districts near Kampala are strongholds of the opposition party and have been scenes of regular anti-Obote guerrilla activities since the opposition parties accused the UPC of rigging the results of the December 1980 general elections. [Text] [AB211017 Paris AFP in English 0952 GMT 21 Jan 83]

GUERRILLA INCIDENTS--Kampala, 24 Jan (AFP)--Thirty people are reported to have been killed and several wounded on Friday when gunmen believed to be anti-government guerrillas opened fire on a bus 26 miles (23 km) north of Kampala. According to a Kampala vernacular daily THE UGANDA POST, the bus was ambushed on the Kampala-Gulu Road as it stopped to drop a passenger at Kalule Village. In another incident the same day, President Milton Obote's escort driver was killed by unidentified gunmen along the Kampala-Entebbe Road, 10 miles (16 km) outside the capital. Sergeant Solomon Ogola, a Kenyan employed in the president's security unit, was driving his personal car at the time. The previous weekend, 18 people were massacred at Kibibi Village, 40 miles (64 kms) west of Kampala, when unidentified gunmen raided the area. [Text] [AB240935 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT 24 Jan 83]

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH LEBANON--Lubumbashi, 20 Jan (AZAP)--"Zaire-Lebanon relations are at their peak and we wish to further consolidate and strengthen them," Lebanese Ambassador to Zaire Elie Ghosn stated on Thursday in Lubumbashi where he has been on a visit since Monday. The Lebanese diplomat, whose visit to the copper region's capital is aimed at getting in touch with the Lebanese community in Shaba, also appreciated the contribution of his fellow Lebanese nationals to the efforts being made by the Zairian people toward the development of their country. The Lebanese ambassador, who was accompanied by Zoueni Rajet, the chairman of the Lebanese Association in Shaba, further explained that his country's decision to establish an embassy in Kinshasa with jurisdiction covering all neighboring countries was made in spite of the world crisis affecting his own country. This clearly shows the good relations existing between Zaire and Lebanon on the one hand, and between Zaire and other African countries on the other hand. In this connection, Mr Ghosn paid tribute to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, whom he commended for his courage and wisdom and for his mediation role on the African and international front. [passage omitted] Mr Ghosn, who is leading an important delegation from the Lebanese Embassy, held talks on Thursday with members of the Lebanese community in Lubumbashi. This is his first visit to Shaba since he was appointed as ambassador to Zaire about 4 months ago. [Text] [AB211539 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1305 GMT 21 Jan 83]

CSO: 3419/428

MINISTER HAILS SAUDI INVOLVEMENT IN NATION'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jan 83 p 1

[Text]

THE GROWING involvement of Saudi Arabia in the economic development of Zambia is most welcome because it is greatly contributing to the consolidation and strengthening of the efforts to improve the welfare and quality of life of the people.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Professor Lameck Goma, said this during a luncheon held in honour of the out-going Saudi Arabian ambassador to Zambia, Sheikh Fouad Hussein, at the Inter-Continental Hotel in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Hussein is going back to Saudi Arabia after staying in Zambia for four years. He was the first Saudi Arabian ambassador to Zambia.

Prof Goma hoped that Zambia and Saudi Arabia would continue to pursue a common stand on the many and varied problems facing mankind today.

"We need a better world than the present. We need

a world where international peace and security would not be so endangered as they are now."

Prof Goma said the world at present needed a situation where just and equitable international economic order would prevail and where justice and human dignity could universally be assured to those who were oppressed.

"Zambia and Saudi Arabia belong to regions of the world where human dignity, oppression, injustice and illegal occupation of other people's lands are sustained by the selfish interests of some of the most developed countries mankind has ever known."

He said he was referring to the southern African and the Middle East situation.

"In both these regions, the African peoples of South Africa and Namibia and the Palestinian people, respectively, cannot accept the status quo."

CSO: 3400/573

ADF GRANTS TWO LOANS TO FINANCE AGRICULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] THE AFRICAN Development Fund (ADF) has granted Zambia two loans totaling K7.5 million for financing agricultural and educational projects.

Finance Minister Kebby Musokotwane who is currently in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, signed the two loans on behalf of Zambia while African Development Bank (ADB) vice-president Mr D. Bihute signed on behalf of the Fund.

A loan of about K470,000 will go into the financing of the foreign exchange cost of the feasibility studies for the development of farming estates in Luapula Province.

It is repayable in seven years with a three-year period of grace.

The other loan of about K7 million is for financing the junior secondary education project and is repayable over 50 years including a 10-year period of grace.

Speaking during the ceremony, Mr Musokotwane stressed the priority that Zambia places on education and agriculture.

He said there is no resource more important than manpower and this is why Zambia was grateful to the ADF--which is a soft loan affiliate of the ADB--for the loans.

The minister said with Zambia's emphasis on agriculture, the loan of K7 million will go a long way towards helping promote this sector.

Zambia, he added, has realised that its economic salvation no longer rests on copper.

He said Zambia was now making efforts to ensure that peasants, co-operatives, as well as commercial farmers are encouraged to participate in the development of agriculture.

On Thursday Mr Musokotwane who is chairman of the ADB board of directors presided at a ceremony where the capital of the Bank was officially opened to non-African countries.

In his speech, Mr Musokotwane said African members of the ADB had taken sufficient measures to ensure that the African character of the Bank does not get compromised.

Among the major highlights were that the president of the institution will always come from Africa, the project financing of the Bank will always come from Africa and that no decision can be made without Africans having a majority.

The Bank has also agreed that shareholdings by the Africans will not fall below two thirds.

Addressing the same ceremony, Bank president Mr Willa Mung'omba said the event marked the end of a long and difficult task which goes back to 1965.

Mr Mung'omba pledged that he would do everything in his power to ensure that the confidence placed in him and in the institution will be safeguarded.

He said with the anticipated increased resources resulting from the opening of the capital to ADB and its affiliates the institutions were now better placed to contribute significantly towards solutions to Africa's economic problems.

CSO: 3400/573

GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE STRINGENT CONTROL OVER IMPORTED GOODS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jan 83 p 5

[Text

THE Government is to introduce stringent control over imported goods to seal loopholes which have led to their over-pricing by unscrupulous businessmen, Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa said in Lusaka yesterday.

His ministry had established that some traders had been overcharging on imported goods through over-invoicing and other under-hand methods.

The new Prices and Incomes Commission, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the controller of prices would work hand in hand to ensure this scourge was eliminated.

It had become more urgent to introduce such controls now because of the Government's decision to

de-control the pricing mechanism.

The Government had for some time been worried over why imported goods cost more in Zambia than they did in neighbouring countries.

Inquiries established that some traders over-invoiced the goods they brought into the country to inflate their prices.

Trade commissioners at Zambian missions abroad would now be more closely involved in the buying and movement of goods bought by Zambian traders.

"What we want to ensure is that goods coming from India are not invoiced in London as has been happening in some cases."

The Government would want to ensure that goods coming into Zambia are bought at the right factory prices so that their prices were competitive in the country.

The Party and its Government would fight tooth and nail to run exploitative traders down.

The last UNIP National Council meeting recognised

that some businessmen were charging exorbitant prices for imported goods and passed a resolution to that effect.

The new measure to enable traders to fix their own prices for commodities would cut down on red tape.

Instead of waiting for Cabinet to pass new prices, the minister of Commerce and Industry would now be the final authority for this.

The minister would closely study applications and, using his own discretion, set what he considered an appropriate price.

The Prices and Incomes Commission can however, come back to the minister later if it thought the price set was exorbitant and call for an adjustment.

The price controller's office would continue its role of monitoring prices on goods and would have to work closely with the minister.

The price controller's office and the commission would both be pre-occupied with determining the real value of raw materials to arrive at appropriate prices.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE SAYS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON MILINGO 'FALSE'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] THE confidential report purportedly written about Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo by two senior Catholic officials is fake, according to the Zambia Episcopal Conference.

Acting conference secretary general Father Richard Cremins says investigations conducted into the issue had revealed that the alleged report was a malicious forgery composed to support the view of a small but vocal group.

He said the investigators had spoken by telephone to Father Francis Taylor in Northern Ireland and Father Andrew Edele in West Germany and both had denied writing the report either jointly or separately. "They will send sworn affidavits to confirm this".

He said the Pope's representatives in Zambia Archbishop George Zur had also declared that he never received such a report, much less, discuss it with Father Taylor or advise him to leave the country because of it.

The only conclusion to be drawn was that some quarters wanted to mislead people that Archbishop Milingo's call to Rome was because of a conspiracy against him by white missionaries.

"The quotations from this alleged report were seriously damaging to the reputation of Archbishop Milingo, to Father Edele and Taylor who were depicted as conspiring against him and to the Catholic Church in Lusaka, where expatriate clergy were reflected as racialists in their relationships with their Zambian brothers in priesthood".

"We call on the Press to heed the call in the bishops' letter for restraint and charity in commenting on the case of Archbishop Milingo. Even more we call for an end to the campaign of allegations and falsehoods which only injured the very person whose cause they are supposed to support," the Episcopal Conference said.

CSO: 3400/580

BUSINESSMEN HAIL DECISION GRANTING REPRESENTATION ON PRICES BODY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Jan 83 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIAN businessmen have hailed a Government decision allowing them to be represented on the newly established Prices and Incomes Commission.

Among the ten members appointed on the commission is executive secretary of the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association (Zincom) Mr Humphrey Samuchapi.

Commenting on his appointment Mr Samuchapi said his organisation welcomed the Government's move "whole heartedly" as it was for the benefit of the association and its members.

Asked how his members would benefit from the representation on the commission headed by Mr Sketchely Sacika as its chairman, Mr Samuchapi said they would achieve much through the provisions of the Act.

The appointments were contained in the Government Gazette published last week which indicated that Mr Sacika's deputy was still to be appointed.

The labour movement, mines, Small Development Industries Organisation (SIDO) and Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE) are represented on the commission.

The Gazette announced that President Kaunda appointed 19 members of the consultative council on prices and income and named Dr Henry Meebelo, Minister of National Commission for Development Planning as its chairman.

CSO: 3400/580

MILINGO NOTES REPORTED FORMATION OF MILINGO CHURCH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] THERE are reports at the Vatican in Rome that a "Milingo Church" has been formed in Zambia.

The reported "formation" of the "Milingo Church" has been revealed by Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo himself in a letter to the Editor-in-Chief of this paper, Naphy Nyalugwe.

The hand-written letter by the archbishop, believed to be his first correspondence to the Zambian Press since his "banishment" to Rome early this year, was written on November 30.

In the letter he signed as Archbishop of Lusaka, he said that he had been officially asked to plead with the people to keep calm.

The letter says: "A word is going round that there is now in Zambia a Milingo church. However, up till today I have not yet been enrolled in it as a member.

"What I want to say is that I have not yet received an invitation to join it. I am wondering how this church can dare use my name."

Archbishop Milingo said the reports on the "formation" of the church were being spread in order to discredit the church in Zambia.

He stresses that it has never occurred to him to launch his own church, adding: "I belong to the church founded by Jesus Christ. I continue his work and I shall do so as long as I live. There is only one Catholic church in Zambia."

He ends the letter: "You would die alive if only you knew what category of people are fabricating these lies. They lie without hesitation."

About a fortnight ago, this paper published a confidential report written by two senior officials of the Catholic Church to the Pope's local representative which led to the "recall" of the Zambian prelate to Rome.

The report by former vicar general Father Francis Taylor and former pastoral coordinator Father Andrew Edele, portrayed Archbishop Milingo as "a witch with an Africanist stance".

WORKSHOP HELD ON PARTICIPATION OF TRADE UNIONS IN DEVELOPMENT

Chiluba's Speech, Vetting Resolution

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jan 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has a duty to safeguard Zambia's interests and not to bring chaos, chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba has said.

The ZCTU would continue to operate under the law because it had the responsibility to ensure that Zambia did not collapse.

Mr Chiluba was speaking in Livingstone on Friday at a reception to mark the end of a four-day workshop for chairmen and general secretaries on the effective participation of trade unions in the social and economic development of Zambia.

He said often the labour movement had been misunderstood by the Government, but that it would continue to operate within the law.

"We all belong to UNIP and workers in the country are not an alternative to the Party or Government, but the Government must give what the people want.

"Let us therefore collectively fight the social and economic injustices. We are

not against the Party."

On the economy, Mr Chiluba said Zambia had entered a difficult phase in her development because of the present economic problems she was facing.

The ZCTU has meanwhile called on the Party to seriously consider dropping vetting of parliamentary election candidates.

This is one of the resolutions passed at the end of the workshop in Livingstone.

"We thank the Party for having removed primary elections but further hope that it will soon seriously consider removing vetting parliamentary election candidates," the resolution says.

The workshop also resolved that the Party and its Government should introduce more control and accountability on public spending.

"In order to conserve and build up foreign reserves, there should be Zambianisation of manpower, particularly those of Asian origin, should not be accorded expatriate status."

Zimba's Briefing on Resolutions

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jan 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions is to press for general wage increases for the lower and middle class earners as soon as the new price structure of various commodities is known, ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba said in Livingstone yesterday.

Briefing newsmen on the resolutions passed after the four-day workshop on the effective participation of trade unions in the social and economic development of Zambia for chairmen and general secretaries, Mrimba said:

"We are going to press for these wage increases because the cost of living for these two classes has become unbearable."

One of the resolutions expressed disappointment that the economy of the country was completely being controlled by foreigners, "particularly of Asian origin who had to a large extent done a lot of damage to the economy".

"In view of this observation, the workshop calls on the Party and its Government to review economic reforms with a view to eradicating such malpractices and afford indigenous Zambians an opportunity to take control of their own economy," says the resolution.

Expanding on that one, Mrimba said the situation regarding the Asian business community had gone back to the days before the economic reforms of 1968.

"These traders still go to their countries and come back because they have given their business to their children who are believed to be citizens of Zambia. Why is the term

Zambians of Asian origin in use? We have not heard of Zambians of Malawian or Zairean origin."

One of the resolutions has strongly attacked the editorials of both the *Times of Zambia* and *Zambia Daily Mail* of December 29.

"Both editorials were biased, misleading and calculated at intimidating trade union leaders into abrogating their noble and heavy responsibilities," it says.

"The workshop calls on the workers to dismiss them with the contempt they deserve and warns the two newspapers of the serious repercussions resulting from their hostile comments in future."

The editorials criticised the reaction of the ZCTU to the Government's decision to allow companies to charge economic prices.

On politics, a resolution has called on President Kaunda to strongly defend the tenets of democracy and that the labour movement would play its part by strengthening the democracy of institutions instead of individuals.

The workshop resolved that the Party and its Government and some companies should reduce heavy expenses on cosmetic projects and instead direct funds to productive sectors of the economy.

Minister's Closing Speech

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jan 83 p 1

[Text]

INDUSTRIAL peace is the only answer to Zambia's quick economic recovery, Labour and Social Services Minister, Mr Frederick Hapunda said yesterday.

He said economic recession facing the country now might last longer than expected if there was no industrial peace.

There was need for cooperation between the Government and the labour movement to retain the loyalty of the workers and create conditions for their happiness.

Mr Hapunda said this when

he officially closed a four-day Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) workshop on the effective participation of trade unions in the social and economic development of Zambia for chairmen and general secretaries of the labour movement.

He hoped that with the recently introduced economic measures which left prices to be freely determined by the rules of supply and demand, the first remedial step had been taken.

"What we need now even

more than ever before, is industrial peace. This is a pre-condition to quick recovery.

"As people, and a nation, there must be harmony between the Party and the labour movement to achieve our economic goals for the good of all concerned. All of us are at war against poverty, disease, ignorance and exploitation of man by man; therefore we must work together."

He warned the workshop that employees on their own could not find solutions to their problems at places of work without Party and Government backing no matter how effective the labour movement was.

"It is for this reason that there is need for a joint effort. This is my understanding of effective participation by the labour movement in social and economic development."

He assured the trade unions that free collective bargaining as a form of workers participation would continue to receive the Party and its Government support with minimum intervention.

"The labour movement is at liberty to bargain for better conditions of employment for their members through the process of collective bargaining."

It was in that light that recently, the Employment (Amendment) Act number 18 of 1982 was amended on maternity provisions for female workers.

CSO: 3400/580

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA PRESS CONFERENCE ON LOAN RESCHEDULING

MB211223 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Zambia has started negotiations for rescheduling its debts including those owed to China for the Zambia Tanzania Railway (Tazara), President Kaunda disclosed yesterday.

He said that Bank of Zambia Governor Mr Bitwell Kuwani was currently in London for talks with financiers and had been to Paris where he met the chairman of the rescheduling club.

Dr Kaunda said Mr Kuwani had met representatives of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) over rescheduling loan repayments.

The president was answering questions from the press whether after the devaluation of the Kwacha and the gloomy economic outlook which he forecasts for the nation, Zambia would be able to meet its debts including that of Tazara.

President Kaunda said the devaluation of the Kwacha had opened a "pandoras box" and would affect a number of events.

On whether Zambia would be able to service its external debt, Dr Kaunda said "the Kuwani team" had been well received both in Paris and London.

Mr Kuwani had spoken to him yesterday in the morning and hoped to be informed of the results.

The rescheduling of loan repayments is one of the conditions demanded by the IMF. Zambia has been asked to negotiate for a grace period before it can begin servicing its debts.

The money owed to China is K594 million for loans over Tazara, the Lusaka-Kaoma Road, the Serenje-Mansa Road and a diplomatic radio station.

According to the 1981 financial report, the government owes the African Development Bank (ADB) K61.2 million for which seven percent interest has to be paid.

The money was for projects including telecommunications, Zambia Railways, Maamba collieries and water supply in a number of district councils.

The Arab League is owed K12.7 million for unspecified projects. Canada is owed K120.6 million mainly for the development of Zambia railways, Bank of Zambia and Maize storage.

Meanwhile, the party has been resisting demands from minority shareholders in Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) to close down unprofitable mines such as Luanshya division.

But President Kaunda said yesterday that such demands had been thrown out and the government had refused.

President Kaunda said for sometime now SCCM minority shareholders had been agitating for closure of some mines including Luanshya and Bwana Mkubwa.

CSO: 3400/641

MEALIE MEAL SHORTAGE IN LUSAKA BECOMING CRITICAL

Most Shops Reportedly Empty

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jan 83 p 5

[Excerpt]

A SHORTAGE of mealie meal has hit Lusaka and the situation is reaching a critical stage in most parts of the city.

An Indeco spokesman said he was not aware of the shortage but he promised to investigate.

The spokesman wondered, however, why the mealie meal shortage should arise when the capital is supplied by both National Milling Company and Choma Milling Company.

A ZANA survey showed that most shops selling

mealie meal in townships were dry.

The shortage which was noticed early last week is forcing many housewives to travel long distances in search of mealie meal.

One housewife who found State shops in the city centre without mealie meal wondered what was likely to happen if the crisis continued.

A National Milling Company official admitted there was a shortage of mealie meal but declined to shed more light on the matter.

Shortage Attributed to Panic Buying

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 Jan 83 p 5

[Excerpt] THE shortage of mealie meal in Lusaka has been attributed to panic buying engineered by some businessmen who anticipated a price rise in the commodity later this month.

An Indeco spokesman explained yesterday that there had been no change in the production levels of mealie meal at all National Milling Company branches in Lusaka.

"The branches in Lusaka have been producing mealie meal at normal capacities. The Malambo Road branch of National Milling has been producing above usual levels," he said.

The spokesman also attributed the low stocks of the commodity in shops to the Christmas and New Year holidays during which National Milling did not produce.

The company had also closed down on December 30 and 31 for annual stock-taking.

December was traditionally the period for sales of mealie meal and the demand was usually felt by every miller in the country, the spokesman said.

He also announced that Choma Milling Company had reduced its mealie meal supplies to Lusaka in order to concentrate on the Southern Province market in view of the growing demand from the local populace.

The effects of last year's drought were partly responsible as the majority of both commercial and subsistence farmers who could not have an adequate harvest had turned to industrial mealie meal.

Farmers in Southern Province were buying directly from Choma Milling Company to feed their workers and both Choma Milling and National Milling Companies have recently had low supplies of maize.

"In order to improve the stocks in the retail sector, the companies would need a higher maize supply," the spokesman said.

Livingstone Mealie Meal Shortage

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Meanwhile, hundreds of Livingstone residents spent yesterday rushing from one shop to another in search of mealie meal which has been out of stock for the past two weeks.

Housewives jostled with men to get the few bags which had been off-loaded at NIEC and Rama's Green Grocers in the town centre.

Several shoppers sweated in the scorching sun for the commodity brought in by the Choma Milling Company which has reported booming business as most families were now surviving on bread

Commented one weary mother: "This is terrible. We can accept any other shortages, but when it comes to mealie meal, it becomes a matter of life and death."

According to a spokesman for the National Milling Company, the shortage has been caused by shortage of packing materials from Kabwe Industrial Fabrics which also coincided with the monthend stock-taking.

The tourist capital has also been hit by a shortage of cooking oil, rice, flour and other essential commodities in recent weeks.

Chipata Mealie Meal Shortage

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] Meanwhile, ZANA reports that the shortage of mealie meal that has hit Chipata and other towns in the province since Christmas is due to a cut-down on manpower at the milling plant.

Reacting to reports that his union was hoarding mealie meal in anticipation of new prices this year, Eastern Province Co-operative Union general manager, Mr. John Sankhulani said there had been a sporadic shortage of the commodity since Christmas because the mill was operating on a one-shift basis as most workers had gone on their annual christmas and New Year holidays.

He said the situation would come back to normal and consumers would have their regular supplies as usual.

CSO: 3400/573

GOVERNMENT REVIEWING SMALL SCALE GEM MINERS' LICENCES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 Jan 83 p 1

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT is reviewing mining licences of some small scale miners who are cheating the country out of foreign exchange by undervaluing their exports of semi-precious stones.

Minister of Mines, Mr Basil Kabwe said in Kalulushi yesterday that semi-precious stones which small scale miners were claiming were valueless, were fetching high prices in foreign capitals.

He personally found Zambian tourmaline selling at a high price in New York while in transit to Jamaica recently. The Zambian exporter claimed the gems were valueless.

The minister who is on a tour of mines, was addressing mine employees at the Kalulushi recreation club.

There was great scope for Zambians to go into small scale mining which could generate income for them and earn the country foreign exchange.

But as things stood now, he said, this was clearly not the intention of some miners who were exploiting semi-precious stones such as emeralds, tourmaline and malachite.

"I am studying the licences of some small-scale

miners. A lot of them are cheating the country."

The minister supported a suggestion by a miner that there was need to examine existing mining facilities and equipment to see if these could not be used to develop small scale operations.

Mr Kabwe also told the miners that the government introduced cost-saving measures for the civil service as far back as 1975 and that petrol allocations for ministers, for instance had been slashed.

He was replying to a question from Mr Webby Kaoma, who asked why the government had not instituted cost-cutting measures like the mines had done.

Mr Kabwe explained that upset allowances for civil servants on transfer, had been stopped to save money.

A total of 500 expatriates meanwhile, are expected to leave the country by the end of March as part of the mines' cost saving measures, ZCCM director of personnel, Mr Joseph Chileshe has said.

Mr Chileshe also said that shareholders of the mining firm recently demanded that 10,000 miners should be declared redundant because they were not receiving their dividends.

MILINGO CONFIRMS KIDNAP ATTEMPT, HOLDS MASS WITH POPE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jan 83 p 1

[Text]

ARCHBISHOP Emmanuel Milingo was nearly kidnapped by a group of unknown people while on a prayer mission to Fatima in Portugal recently, according to the latest issue of the National Mirror.

The church newspaper quotes the archbishop as having confirmed the attempted kidnap in a telephone interview.

According to the paper, Archbishop Milingo had been asked to go to Fatima to pray for a special mission and special intentions for a week. He refused to say what the mission or intentions were.

"People have begun to react in Italy and when I was in Fatima they wanted to kidnap me to England to a place where they could hide me away from the Vatican and bring me back to Zambia," the archbishop reportedly said.

The archbishop refused to go by these plans, telling the paper "I am prepared to suffer in this way."

Meanwhile, Archbishop Milingo said he met the Pope on December 30, 1982, for the first time since he was recalled to Rome, the Mirror reports.

He celebrated mass with the Pontiff with six other priests and an Indian choir.

The mass was held in the Pope's private chapel, where the Pope asked the archbishop to prepare the Vatican's New Year message for peace, centred on the Rosary.

The archbishop said that he would soon have another meeting with the Pope where his case would be reviewed. He said that medical examinations he underwent showed that he was mentally sound.

CSO: 3400/573

SOME FIRMS MIGHT HAVE HAD TO CLOSE WITHOUT PRICE INCREASES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 Jan 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

SOME PRIVATE companies and parastatal organisations would have been forced to close down had the government not revamped the price control mechanism and allowed them to charge economic prices, Minister of Mines, Mr Basil Kabwe said in Chililabombwe.

Addressing ZCCM Konkola division management, members of the Party committees at places of work, Mineworkers Union of Zambia, (MUZ), branch officials, at Croaking Frog mess on Monday, Mr Kabwe said most of the companies and parastatal organisations were not operating at full capacity due to lack of materials caused by the lack of foreign exchange.

Mr Kabwe who is on a familiarisation tour of mines on the Copperbelt

said, if the government had not taken its decision to control the pricing mechanism, several companies would have been closed and workers laid off.

The government had taken such a decision in order to allow some companies to continue operating and maintain their labour forces.

By revoking the price controls the Party and its government were not surrendering them to the companies because measures have already been taken to ensure that such companies do not increase their prices at random.

The newly established prices and incomes commission and the consultative council on prices and incomes would ensure that people were not exploited by these firms.

CSO: 3400/573

ZCCM DETERMINED TO ZAMBIANIZE EXPATRIATES' POSITIONS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] THE Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) is determined to Zambianise positions currently held by expatriates in line with the Party and its Government's policy, a top mine official pledged in Chingola on Tuesday.

Director of Industrial Relations and Community Affairs, Mr Joseph Chileshe made this assurance when he answered questions raised by miners in the Nchanga Recreation Club on the slow pace of Zambianisation.

"The people running ZCCM are followers of the Party and are duty-bound to implement Party policies," he said.

Mr Chileshe said Zambianisation is one of the ZCCM's top priorities and he emphasised that it is being effected on merit.

The ZCCM director, who was in the company of Minister of Mines, Mr Basil Kabwe and other high ranking officials in the ministry also said if Party leaders were being victimised in the industry by virtue of being UNIP leaders information should be passed to his office for the misdeeds to be corrected.

Commenting on the need by ZCCM workers to form Zambianisation committees, Mr Chileshe said this could not be done for fear of creating pressure groups which could be tribally aligned and thus practice nepotism.

However, suggestions from the Mineworkers Union of Zambia for the establishment of divisional Zambianisation committees are being considered, he said.

"No Zambian capable of performing a job being done by an expatriate will be held back," Mr Chileshe said.

Speaking on the same subject, Minister of State for Mines, Mr Mathew Makayi said before the Zambianisation Committee was formed, there were 7,000 expatriates in industries as against 2,000 at present.

Mr Makayi said Zambianisation was being effected without any damage to the performance of the industries.

"While Zambianising, we have used the same opportunity to train our own people to fill in the vacancies left by expatriates."

DAIRY OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES WHOLESALE, RETAIL MILK PRICE RISES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jan 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE WHOLESALE and retail prices of milk have gone up by as much as 2n, with immediate effect.

Dairy Produce Board general manager Mr Boniface Sandala also announced that the producer price of milk throughout Zambia will be 47n per litre as of today.

In a statement released yesterday Mr Sandala announced that half a litre of fresh milk which was costing 32n at retail and 31n at wholesale, will now cost 34n and 32n respectively.

A quarter litre of fresh milk has gone up by 1n at both retail and wholesale, to 18n and 17n respectively.

Fresh milk by scoops will cost 50n per litre at retail price (from 47n) and 48n at wholesale (from 43n).

Fortified recombined milk will cost 32n for half a litre

which previously cost 28n at retail markets and 30n from 27n for the wholesale.

A quarter litre of the same type of milk will cost 16n at retail and 25n at wholesale, from 15n and 14n respectively.

Lacto will cost 22n a rise of one ngwee from the old price at retail level and 21n for the wholesale market. The previous price at retail level was 10n.

Dairy chocolate will now retail at 16n (from 15n) and 15n at wholesale level (from 14n) for a quarter litre.

Mr Sandala said the increases are a normal review of producer, wholesale and retail prices and "has nothing to do with the control of prices as recently announced."

CSO: 3400/573

PROLONGED DROUGHT IN MAJOR MAIZE GROWING AREAS TO AFFECT HARVEST

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jan 83 p 1

[Excerpt] THE PROLONGED drought in major maize growing areas of Eastern and Southern provinces will have "serious adverse effects" on this year's crop harvest.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Unia Mwila said in Lusaka yesterday that unless the rainfall pattern changed in the next few days, the maize crop would be adversely affected.

He was commenting on the current dry spell which has given rise to fears and anxiety among farmers some of whom are already predicting very poor yields.

Mr Mwila said the Party and its government were very concerned about the prevailing situation because the worst hit provinces form the maize belt.

Although Northern, Luapula and North-Western provinces had not been seriously affected by the drought, they do not produce enough maize and concentrate on cassava which is the staple food.

The ministry is monitoring the rainfall pattern to see whether there will be an improvement soon.

The Meteorological Department has predicted an indefinite dry spell as long as the high pressure system in Botswana continues to blow dry air into Zambia.

Mr Mwila, however, said most farmers had done extremely well in their preparations for the current season. Some had extended their farms and had bought a lot of seed.

It was unfortunate that the preparations were wasted efforts because the anticipated improvement in yields would not be attained.

The minister reiterated that in view of the fluctuating rainfall pattern, Zambia should develop a reliable irrigation system if she was to boost agricultural production.

NORAD AGREES TO FINANCE SOIL SURVEY UNIT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 31 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA and the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) yesterday signed a K2 million agreement to finance the soil survey unit in the country.

NORAD will also allocate about K500,000 per year under the same agreement for scholarship to train soil surveyors, NORAD resident representative to Zambia, Mr Kristian Petersen said after the signing yesterday.

He said Zambia had great potential in agriculture and that food production must be given high priority because an increase in population if not matched with increased food production would bring about chaos.

The main objective of the soil survey unit is to prepare a soil map which is a necessity for a systematic approach to expand operations in the field.

Mr Petersen pledged further assistance in the field of construction of houses for soil surveyors in the provinces so that in future they could be deployed there.

"The strengthening of the counterpart system

together with increased activity in education and training will possibly speed up the Zambianisation programme in the unit.

It is therefore likely that the entering of Phase II of the project means entering the last phase of the project mainly manned and financed by expatriates."

In reply, Director General of the National Commission for Development Planning, Dr Leonard Chivuno, noted that the survival of Zambia strictly lay in its abundant natural resources.

"We have a lot of land but it is not enough to have land if it is not surveyed technically. This grant will enable us to carry out soil surveys which we have not done in the past due to lack of funds."

He said the Party and its Government were eager to utilise grants and loans as quickly as possible.

Dr Chivuno said by assisting Zambia to train her own soil surveyors, NORAD was giving the country a permanent solution to the problem of manpower.

CHILILABOMBWE, COPPERBELT TAKE CHOLERA PREVENTION MEASURES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] CHILILABOMBWE district council has drawn out measures aimed at preventing an outbreak of cholera.

The new measures are contained in the latest council minutes released yesterday.

The measures include the banning of the selling of foodstuffs in streets and corridors, the intensification of refuse collection, and constant checks of water supplies to residents, the minutes reported.

The minutes added that all trucks bringing fish from Luapula and Northern Provinces would now be required to report to health authorities so that their fish could be examined.

Market masters have also been instructed to demand for letters of clarification from health authorities before fishmongers are allowed to sell their commodities at markets.

The finance and general purposes committee has also been asked to make funds available for the purchase of chlorine to ensure that adequate and properly treated water was available to residents.

Samples of water from Chinfunshi, Milyashi, Kasumbalesa and Tshinsenda peri-urban areas be sent for laboratory tests.

Meanwhile, preventive measures have been taken to contain any cholera outbreak on the Copperbelt, provincial medical officer for the province, Dr Vinayak Ganu has said.

He explained that cases admitted to hospitals recently were all imported from Luapula and Northern Provinces.

CSO: 3400/573

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

DEATH FOR TREASON FOR SEVEN--All the eight men called upon to defend their involvement in the coup attempt in 1980 have been convicted, seven sentenced to death and one to 10 years imprisonment with hard labor. All access roads to and strategic points around the Lusaka High Court were effectively under guard by paramilitary police. A lengthy judgement by Mr Justice Dennis Chirwa ended in finding the seven men guilty of treason and an eighth man guilty of misprision of treason. The seven men guilty of treason are former prominent lawyer Edward Shamwana, former governor of the Bank of Zambia Valentine Musakanya, former general manager of the National Building Society Goodwin Yorum Mumba, and four others: Zairean politician Deogratias Symba, Albert Chilambe Chimbalile, Thomas Mulewa Mupunga and Roger Kanyembu Kabwita, the one found guilty of misprision of treason is former Zambia Air Force Major Anderson Mporokoso. The trial started in February last year on the main charge (?of attempting to) overthrow the Zambian Government in October 1980. [Text] [MB211349 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Jan 83]

NUJOMA THANKS ZIMBABWEANS--The leader of SWAPO, Comrade Nujoma, is grateful to the people of Zimbabwe for financial assistance given to his organization in 1981 when the year of solidarity with the Namibian people was celebrated. He told the Zimbabwean Broadcasting Corporation that SWAPO liberation forces are now in control of large areas of Namibia, and the enemy forces of the Pretoria regime can only penetrate with the backing of the airforce. Comrade Nujoma said the enemy has a total of 100,000 troops in Namibia in an effort to suppress the liberation struggle led by his forces. [Text] [MB161217 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Jan 83]

CSO: 3400/595

CONSTRUCTION OF CONFERENCE CENTER STARTED

Harare BUSINESS-HERALD in English 23 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] WORK has started on the \$65 million hotel and conference centre scheduled for completion in two years' time.

The Yugoslav contractors, Energoprojekt, are confident that they will meet their deadline and say they have undertaken several similar projects elsewhere in Africa and the Middle East under sometimes difficult conditions.

Mr Branislav Kraguljac, managing director of the Zimbabwe branch of Energoprojekt, said this week that although several days would be lost because of rain and Christmas holidays, there would be an all-out drive in the new year to make up for lost time.

Excavation started on the site near the Rowan Martin Building early this month and the local sub-contractor, Hooper and Stopforth, is expected to finish work this week.

The site has already been fenced and on-site offices and stores should be completed by mid-February.

Soil has been sent for laboratory testing to determine whether the foundations should be piled. Some of the foundation work will be sub-contracted but most will be done by Energoprojekt, which has already brought machinery into the country from its Zambian depot and will bring more later from Yugoslavia.

Praise

Mr Kraguljac explained that although his company wanted to use as many local sub-contractors as possible, it was cheaper for the company to bring in its own machinery than hire local machinery, which in any case was difficult because big local contractors did not hire out their equipment.

He was full of praise for local sub-contractors and said they were better than he had expected.

Energoprojekt has ordered 300 000 tonnes of steel from Zisco for the complex and has negotiated with SPC Ltd to supply the cement.

The local content will be about 40 percent and Yugoslavia and France will finance one-third each of the total cost, with the rest coming from local sources.

Mr Kraguljac said Yugoslavia would supply services, transport, equipment and materials for the complex. Sources indicate that French companies are tendering for electrical and mechanical equipment such as air conditioning, telephones and stage equipment for the conference centre, as well as aluminium and glass.

The conference centre will seat 4 500 delegates and the multi-purpose hall could be used for all kinds of entertainment, lectures and exhibitions. There will be full Press facilities including simultaneous translation equipment for 320 reporters.

The hotel will have 18 floors, 700 beds, banquet facilities, restaurants and a night club.

CSO: 3400/574

THREE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH ETHIOPIA SIGNED

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

RELATIONS between Zimbabwe and Ethiopia entered a new phase yesterday as the two countries signed three co-operative agreements in Harare.

Winding up a five-day official visit to Zimbabwe, the Ethiopian leader, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, told a news conference before flying out that the agreements would help to intensify the growth of relations between the two countries.

The agreements, signed by Zimbabwean Cabinet ministers and their Ethiopian counterparts, covered trade, transport and communications, and foreign affairs.

"We must continue to exchange delegations to enable them to share ideas on the new struggle for social and economic independence. This will benefit both our people and the continent as a whole," said Cde Mengistu.

Zimbabwe had been a source of hope for all African countries because of the "great achievements made in so short a time under the leadership of Cde Mugabe".

"This country has been a source of pleasure for Africa as a whole because of the sense of stability and tranquillity achieved within a short time. Zimbabwe must be praised because of the efforts being put into national development," he said.

Cde Mengistu said Africa had overcome many difficulties, during the last 30 years and

would continue to change provided unity was maintained. Most of the difficulties which were solved during this period had faced the continent for centuries.

"The source of all the problems Africa is facing now is the situation in Southern Africa. And once the people there get their freedom, very little pressure will be exerted on us from outside."

Zimbabwe was an example of a country in Africa where racism and colonialism had been deeply entrenched. It underwent rapid revolutionary change because the people, the Government and the leadership were committed to development.

The Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said Zimbabwe would honour the agreements as a young socialist country willing to learn from Ethiopia's experiences.

"The agreements are a further step in the growth of relations between the two countries."

Cde Mugabe appealed to African countries to unite and help liberate South Africa and Namibia. "We still have a long journey in Africa, and the destination is yet to be reached. We must unite to overthrow the apartheid regime south of the Limpopo."

Cde Mengistu's visit had enabled Zimbabweans to learn more about Ethiopia and the assistance it gave "to us during the liberation struggle".

RIDDELL DISPUTES ARTICLE ON DEVALUATION

Harare BUSINESS-HERALD in English 23 Dec 82 p 3

[Text]

IT is unfortunate that Arthur Siwel's thought-provoking article on the effects of devaluation, published in last week's Business Herald should have, mistakenly, misrepresented the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries' views on both devaluation and Zimbabwe's future industrial strategy because the thrust of his article is both constructive and in accordance with CZI's current thinking.

His main proposals that, given the present severe shortages of foreign exchange, an ordered allocation system based, as at present, on the production of essential goods and strict criteria of economic priorities should continue and that the management of prices should allow for normal profits are both sound principles and currently advocated by CZI. While he is correct to argue that CZI's request for increased foreign exchange allocations following the devaluation implies a short-run inflexibility in Zimbabwe's industrial structure, his view that the proposal would perpetuate the current production structure and encourage higher prices—"a very lazy approach to economic management"—are so wide of the mark to deserve comment.

Whether Mr Siwel likes it or not, our Government is committed to socialism and one of the main tenets of economics under socialism is economic planning. It is for this reason that Government is embarking

on the construction of an industrial strategy for the new Zimbabwe. This is clearly necessary for past policies of import-substitution may well have led to the production of high-cost products and the use of inappropriate technology and certainly have created a high import-dependence of the sector, production destined predominantly for the local market, and the underdevelopment of large parts of the capital goods industries.

The results of the December University of Zimbabwe Department of Business Studies "Business Opinion Survey" show that 71 percent of businesses are recording downturns in production as a direct consequence of cuts in import allocations. This link between production and import allocations is beyond doubt a fundamental weakness of the present industrial structure but the weakness won't be addressed by letting firms "go under" haphazardly and the result won't necessarily be the sort of restructuring necessary for the long run comparative advantage of the

sector.

In all likelihood the direct results would be to create shortages, even of essential items, to lead to a drop in employment and quicken overall domestic deflation which Government is trying so hard to avoid. Evidence from other countries also indicates that it would be precisely the small indigenous firms that are first affected if the logic of the marketplace is allowed full play in an economy like Zimbabwe so long protected by an array of protective policies.

There can thus be no argument about the need for restructuring, the issue is what form this restructuring should take. Even in capitalist countries it is now widely recognised the planning should form a consistent part of industrial restructuring.

As a recent article in the Financial Times observed: "In Japan the strategy of the major industrial groups is hammered out in the context of a genuine planning process in which both government and industry are willing partners". (December 13, 1982).

How much more important is planning in Zimbabwe where the industrial base is far more

fragile than Japan and wrong choices could, at worst, destroy that base and return Zimbabwe to simply a processor of agriculture and mineral products and a dependent Third World economy buffeted even more by world economic forces.

It is for these reasons that CZI has not only welcomed the Transitional National Development Plan but has also pledged its co-operation in working out a new industrial strategy for the country that will entail restructuring the manufacturing sector to ensure its long-term viability, its greater potential for meeting the demands of the domestic market, its expanded role as an earner of foreign exchange and its ability to expand backward and forward linkages in the economy thereby reducing its dependence on foreign imports.

This is surely not a lazy approach to economic management, it is a dynamic one. And the fact that Government has already announced that there will be a 20 percent increase in allocations in the first quarter of 1983 to counter the adverse short-term effects of devaluation indicates a fair amount of common ground.

CSO: 3400/574

LIBYA'S GIFT HELPS PARTY PRESS

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Dec 82 p 7

[Text] JONGWE Press, the ZANU (PF) publishing house, is getting on its feet despite "brutal competition" in the printing world. Yesterday Libya gave it \$24 102.

It was the third gift from the Libyan socialist Jamahiriya for expansion at Jongwe.

The party's secretary for publicity and information and the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said the Libyan contribution was "tremendous".

He said this year the party had concentrated on strengthening the Press.

Several books had been printed by the publishing house, started in the Mozambican bush during the war.

In the new year the workers at Jongwe expect to be able to handle more sophisticated publications.

Cde Zvobgo said: "We are confident that in 1983, with the new equipment agreed to by the Prime Minister, we should have an enhanced capacity to produce lots of publications, including the long-awaited Zimbabwe News."

Cde Zvobgo said the firm had realised that competition in the printing world was brutal and that it took a while before a newcomer like Jongwe could get on its feet.

The secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau, Cde Omar Dallal, said his government gave support to the ZANU (PF) Press because it respected Zimbabwe's ruling party.

Cde Zvobgo said the gift would buy sufficient paper for the coming year. This week the company had to buy about \$18 000 worth of paper.

In the beginning Jongwe experienced many flow problems, and had to ensure that current loans were repaid.

Property

However, the company has bought property in the industrial sites for \$137 000 and hopes to acquire another property across the road.

Jongwe's workshop manager, Cde Vito Ferrari, said he went to Dar es Salaam in 1977 and returned to Mozambique after a year's training. Then followed another year's training by a West German communist movement, the KBW.

The German group gave machines in 1979 which were used in the Mozambique bush and brought to Zimbabwe after independence in November 1980.

Now there are 51 employees at Jongwe, many of them ex-combatants. Others were being trained.

The party press workers have developed a unique form of production management of planning to increase strict time control and monitor job progress.

Every worker fills in a time sheet so that the progress of each job can be checked at every stage. A big chart in the planning section monitors overall progress.

For the past three weeks Jongwe has been running double shifts to ensure that delivery deadlines are met.

"But the comrades are highly motivated because this is a party Press and we need a party Press," said Cde Ferrari.

CSO: 3400/574

ZANU (PF) OFFICIAL FORECASTS MORE WHITE MEMBERSHIP

Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Dec 82 p 5

[Article by Davison Maruziva]

[Text]

ZANU (PF) believes that the majority of white Zimbabweans will join it next year, its national organising secretary, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, has said.

"We believe that ZANU (PF) will continue to have followers from minority parties and also from the white sections of our country. We had quite a number of whites joining us in 1982 and we believe that 1983 will see the majority of our whites joining us," Cde Nyagumbo told the Herald in an interview on Christmas Eve.

Next year, Cde Nyagumbo said, he would want to see more party political seminars.

"Our whole population should be thoroughly educated on the party policies and their significance. The importance of our party policies is that no single individual should consider himself more important than other people."

"The need for political seminars among party members was great and, "we should continue to educate our people along socialist lines because some people believe that socialism means not having to work any more and some believe that it means nationalisation of everything".

HARD WORK

"But the correct version of our socialism is that it means hard work and equal rights for everyone. It is, in fact, social jus-

tice that we need and that all goods and services should be equally distributed. But these goods have to be worked for because we do not get them from heaven, like manna, and so emphasis now should be production and in this respect seminars are very important in that they will help the realisation of socialism."

Party political seminars were essential because they helped outline the specific duties of party members at the various levels and how they (members) should organise themselves at village, district and provincial levels.

He also wanted village committees, cells, branches, districts and provinces to begin preparing for the party's congress, which if the party's restructuring exercise throughout the country was completed soon, would be held next year.

Cde Nyagumbo said that ZANU (PF) attached greater significance to the village committees and the party's urban cells. "We believe that this is where the party actually is and that the people in these areas should know what the party leadership or Government intends to do."

It was the avowed intention of the party that

whatever laws the Government implemented, they should have the backing of the people. The party also wanted to hear of the people's needs and grievances.

The formation of the party's women's and youth wings had already been accomplished in the Masvingo, Midlands and Mashonaland Central areas, Cde Nyagumbo said.

After the organisation of the youth wing of the party, he said, Zimbabwe's young people should then proceed to have their own projects, which "must be productive as well as useful to the country's economy".

On the joining fees for the new party members, Cde Nyagumbo said the amount required of a new member was 50c and that someone renewing or being reissued with a new card in place of an old one needed to pay 20c. Any member getting a card should immediately insist on being given an official receipt which should reflect the amount paid.

He was also investigating reports of a party branch in Harare that was allegedly charging \$10 a card for new members and in Manicaland

he was probing a claim that people there were being charged between \$7 and \$9 for party membership cards.

"I want people to know and understand that the public should be safeguarded and that they should not pay more than 50c for joining and 20c for replacing old cards."

NO THREAT

Asked whether there was no threat to the party from minority party members seeking to join ZANU (PF) as a means of hijacking the party, Cde Nyagumbo said there was no serious threat, but added, "it is equally proper for any member of the party to be vigilant especially to those joining us for the first time and are coming from minority parties".

Last month, the Deputy Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Cde George Rutanhire, who is also a ZANU (PF) MP for Mashonaland Central as well as the party's political director, warned of a "master plan" by minority parties to hijack the party by infiltrating their members under the guise that they were defecting from their parties to join ZANU (PF).

Cde Nyagumbo said that the party had made a regulation which stated that any member of a former political party joining ZANU (PF) had to remain a member of ZANU (PF) for two years before he could be allowed to hold an executive post or become a member of the party's village, district or provincial committee.

"He should remain an ordinary member of ZANU (PF) for two years and prove that he is loyal to it and show that he follows party discipline and policies before he can hold any party post at any level."

END OF POST-INDEPENDENCE 'HONEYMOON' REPORTED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

IF there is one conclusion that can be drawn at the end of 1983, it is that Zimbabwe's post-independence honeymoon is over.

The heady days of the political and social revolution, with its plans to transform the nation into a socialist paradise, are slowly, but inexorably, giving way to an awareness that Zimbabwe is a third-world, developing country, and that the world is in the grips of the worst recession since the 1930s.

Earlier this year it could be said that the private sector was feeling the pinch, with rising costs, declining markets, and shrinking foreign-exchange allocations. The serious situation into which the mining industry has been forced by rising overheads and falling demand for its products was also evident some time ago, and a complete collapse has been averted only by the recent devaluation.

Now the economic facts of life have also been brought home to the people at large, with an almost 50% increase in their basic foodstuff — an obvious consequence of the distortions in price mechanisms caused by unrealistic subsidies.

Thus, all Zimbabweans have been faced with the truth that aspirations for a speedy improvement in their personal situation may not be met.

For the people, the rate at which the provision of schools, hospitals, and an infrastructure in the rural areas to spur development are provided, will be slower, and self-help will be called for.

For industrialists and manufacturers, the hopes for expanded activity and a freer flow of foreign exchange are unlikely to be met in the short term. The inhibitions that this situation will cause will increase the frustrations and low morale which are evident at present.

Frustration at its inability to meet its promise to the electorate will also be felt by Government, which, with only two years in office has not yet had time to gather the experience that leads to a realisation that politics is the art of the possible.

All in all, at the end of 1982 there seems to be little to celebrate, and 1983 promises to be an even more difficult year. Yet there have been gains, which have been obscured by the more dramatic news of the country's difficulties.

One area in which we find some comfort is the growing appreciation by Government of the importance of the private sector, and a readiness, however limited, to listen to what industry's leaders have to say. We have a long way to go before the evident dis-

trust of business by Government is dispelled, but there are signs that its knee-jerk reaction to private enterprise is weakening.

In the difficult year ahead there can be little room for errors, or for failures to make the most of Zimbabwe's resources and opportunities. Free and frank consultation between Government and business, with respect for each other's different points of view, should be a New Year resolution to be adopted by those who have the ultimate responsibility for the country's welfare.

CSO: 3400/574

FRENCH AID OFFER DEAL--REPORTED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe and French governments are to negotiate a protocol agreement during the first quarter of next year for over \$40m in French aid to Zimbabwe, the economic and commercial counsellor at the French Embassy, Mr Daniel Gagneux, said yesterday.

Interviewed by *The Gazette*, Mr Gagneux said the aid would be used for public-sector projects and commodity aid programmes for the private sector.

He also said the French were trying to negotiate a commodity exchange programme under which extra purchase of commodities from each country would be financed by exchanging another commodity.

"The Renault company is prepared to buy about 6 000 tonnes of ferrochrome every year, starting in 1983, and the extra purchases can be financed by, possibly, agricultural equipment to Zimbabwe," Mr Gagneux said.

There was potential for more trade between Zimbabwe and France, and French companies were willing to increase co-operation with their Zimbabwean counterparts, especially the transfer of

technology.

The French Minister of Economic Planning is to visit Zimbabwe in February or March next year, and co-operation between the private sectors in Zimbabwe and France would be one of his subjects for discussion, Mr Gagneux said.

France exported about \$37m worth of goods to Zimbabwe last year and these consisted mainly of equipment for the Hwange power station. The exports also included chemicals, cars, plastics and textiles. Zimbabwe's exports to France, mainly minerals, totalled about \$16m.

During the Zimcord conference the French Government pledged about \$31m in soft loans to Zimbabwe and the bulk of this money was used for Government projects.

The money was used to supply equipment to the meteorological department and the equipment is arriving next year. It was also used to supply electric railway locomotives and the rehabilitation of other locomotives.

"We also supplied equipment to the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (ARDA),

mainly combine harvesters, and vehicles to the CMED," he said.

The counsellor said the soft loan was used for the re-equipment of ZTV and the supply of fire-fighting vehicles to the department of Civil Aviation. It was also used for water-project studies.

Mr Gagneux said a \$9m contract was recently signed to supply medical equipment for the Government's health programmes.

A second financial protocol agreement for \$40m was signed recently for the building of a mechanical training centre for the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development in Bulawayo. Discussions had also been held for the supply of equipment to re-equip the civil aviation.

The French Government was also studying the possibility of establishing a utility centre to train staff of the Central African Power Corporation and electricity departments of municipalities. The centre would be situated at Hwange.

"Under the commodity aid programme we supplied textile machinery, refractories for Zimbabwe Glass in Gweru, tractors and machine tools," Mr Gagneux said.

CSO: 3400/574

SUCCESS OF DIRECT SALES OF MAIZE REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

AN experiment to make maize available to Matabeleland's drought-hit rural people directly from the Grain Marketing Board has proved a success.

The scheme was launched by the Government last month in an effort to blunt the effects of the drought and the critical shortage of mealie-meal.

Kezi and Binga were chosen for the trial and yesterday the District Administrator for Matobo (Kezi), Cde Nephath Ndlovu, said his office had received a trial consignment of five tonnes.

This had been sold out and he now awaited between 10 and 15 tonnes more grain.

It was being sold at \$13 per 90 kg bag, the same price charged by the GMB.

The maize was sent to distribution points throughout the district on a pre-arranged day and local people gathered there to buy their requirements.

It was not possible to find out how the exercise had been carried out in Binga.

Meanwhile, a check showed that some traders were not observing the maximum mealie-meal retail prices announced by the Government recently.

On December 18 the Government announced new national mealie-meal

prices, fixing the price of a 50 kg pack of roller meal — the most popular staple — at \$6.99.

This was made possible by reducing the transport costs from around \$13 to \$6 per tonne.

But retailers in Kezi, Mberengwa, Plumtree and Lupane were yesterday selling 50 kg packs at between \$9 and \$10.

In Bulawayo some traders were charging up to \$8.

Country traders said they were marking up on the fixed price to recover the cost of transport. A Lupane businessman said he still paid \$27 a tonne to get stocks to his store.

"If the Government stopped us charging for transport, there would be no point in stocking mealie-meal at all, and the public would suffer," he said.

There was a lot of handling of mealie-meal before it reached the consumer and this cost the trader a lot of money.

A storekeeper in Maphisa near Kezi, said she charged \$9.50 for 50 kg of roller meal to recover transport costs. Another trader in Mberengwa charged \$10.

Only one trader, from Plumtree, said mealie-meal was being sold at the fixed price.

"We read the new prices in the newspaper and we cut it out so that we don't forget it," said the storekeeper.

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE-ALGERIA COMMISSION MEETING--In an interview with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, the minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Hove, has announced that a joint commission of Zimbabwe and Algeria will meet in Harare next month to explore the areas of cooperation between the two countries. He said there has been a marked increase in the volume of Zimbabwe exports to Algeria. Comrade Hove said as a result of a sugar agreement signed between the two countries, Algeria has been able to import 34,000 tons of sugar from Zimbabwe. He said under the agreement, Algeria will purchase 300,000 tons in the next 3 years. The minister said discussions are continuing for Algeria to assist in afforestation. [Text] [MB210826 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Jan 83]

FUEL SUPPLY TO ALGERIA--The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, continues his 4-day visit to Algeria today, holding further discussions with government officials. At today's talks, Algeria agreed to send fuel to Zimbabwe as soon as possible, while payment arrangements are being laid out. During the discussions, the Algerian president, Comrade Benjedid pointed out that his country should not penalize Zimbabwe because a repayment system has not been finalized. According to the minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Hove, who is a member of Comrade Mugabe's delegation, Zimbabwe and Algeria are likely to sign a trade agreement in Harare next month. At present, the two countries base their trade cooperation on bilateral agreements and mutual understandings. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [MB211854 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Jan 83]

FUEL SUPPLIES INCREASE--Fuel supplies to all sectors of the economy have been increased. A statement issued last night by the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development said the increases had been made possible because of improving reserves and should go a long way in easing problems which have been experienced in the last 2 months. Petrol has been restored to 75 percent of basic consumption, which is an increase of 15 percent. Diesel supplies will be 100 percent of basic consumptions for the railways and fuel [words indistinct] and 80 percent of basic consumption for all other sectors. The public has been asked to cooperate to ensure orderly distribution of the fuel. Retail outlets have also been asked to serve all motorists. [Text] [MB220732 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Jan 83]

TOBACCO SALES TO ETHIOPIA--ETHIOPIA is willing to increase its imports of Zimbabwean tobacco, but is facing foreign-currency shortages, says the president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, Mr Richard "Tuppy" Wrench. Interviewed by the Gazette after returning from Ethiopia, where he received the Gold Mercury International Award for the association's drive in exporting tobacco, Mr Wrench said there was no possibility of substantial increases in imports in the short-term. "But I think in the medium to long-term, as the situation improves, they might be able to increase their imports of our tobacco. I understand our tobacco forms an essential blend in their cigarettes, and is more competitive in price and quality than tobacco from other countries," he said. Ethiopia imported 650 000 tonnes of tobacco from Zimbabwe between January and October this year, a slight increase on their purchases during the previous year. The president said the Ethiopians were very anxious to increase their own tobacco production, currently standing at 1,2m kilogrammes of flue-cured tobacco and half a million kilogrammes of oriental tobacco, and he had discussed possible co-operation between the tobacco association here and the Ethiopian Tobacco corporation. "They do not have the sophisticated research centres and extension work we have, and they were anxious to pick my brains and see how I could help them. I offered them the opportunity of visiting our research facilities", Mr Wrench said. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Dec 82 p 3]

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