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15 APRIL 1987

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH DPRK

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Feb 87 pp 1, 4

[Text]

(ENA) — A one-year trade protocol was signed yesterday between Revolutionary Ethiopia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

The protocol, signed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, is to be effective during 1987, is renewable yearly and focusses on the exchange of goods and products.

According to the protocol agreement, Socialist Ethiopia will export hiles, meat, incense, and various industrial goods while importing electrical generating equipment, soap and diverse industrial products from the DPRK.

It was also agreed that commercial agencies of the two countries shall reach accords providing for the exchange of goods and products, trade delegations shall visit each other's country and trade fairs shall be organized in Revolutionary Ethiopia and the DPRK.

The protocol was signed by Comrade Wolle Chekol, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Foreign Trade, and Comrade Choe Jeng Gun, member of the CC of the Workers Party of Korea and Minister of Foreign Trade.

Comrade Wolle said on the occasion that relations and cooperation between the two countries have been strengthened as a result of the historic visit made by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam to the DPRK and the understanding reached with Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He pointed out that in accordance with the agreement reached between the two leaders the DPRK is making a significant contribution to Revolutionary Ethiopia's development efforts, particularly in agriculture, irrigation and the transformation of natural resources into industrial products.

Comrade Wolle expressed confidence that relations and cooperation between the two countries will continue to grow in future.

Comrade Choe Jeng Gun said on his part that he was able to observe at first hand during his visit here the successful effort which Revolutionary Ethiopia is making in the development sector and stressed that the DPRK is on the side of this country in its economic construction drive.

He pointed out that the agreement reached yesterday will enhance the friendly relations and collaboration between the two countries and assist in Revolutionary Ethiopia's efforts to build its economy.

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CSO: 3400/272

TROLLEY BUS SYSTEM UNDER CONSIDERATION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

An accord was signed here between the Public Transport Corporation (PTC) and the Soviet Export Company, Energomash to conduct technical and economic study that would facilitate the launching of trolleybus services.

The accord which is expected to enable five cities, namely Addis Ababa, Asmara, Bahir Dar, Jimma and Dire-Dawa to have trolleybus services, was signed by Comrade Tesfaye Shenkute, Deputy General Manager of PTC, and Comrade Alexie Blokhin, Deputy General Manager of the Company.

According to information released by the Corporation, trolleybus services are valuable to help fulfil the growing transport needs of Addis Ababa. Hence, the technology that facilitates

the functioning of trolleybus services should be implemented as soon as possible.

During the signing ceremony, Comrade Tesfaye noted that trolleybus service doesn't use up petrol gas as it functions on electric power. Hence, it helps save petrol to some extent. In addition, trolleybuses produce no pollution. They have high durability needing a minimum of maintenance. They are also characterized by a capacity to carry a considerable amount of load.

Trolleybuses could contribute their share to decrease the amount of foreign currency needed to import petroleum, the Deputy General Manager hoped.

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CSO: 3400/272

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAVIA FUNDS ROAD PROJECT--Kampala--Uganda has signed a 56 million dollar deal with Yugoslavia for the construction of a new road to Fort Portal in the west, which will mainly be paid for in barter goods, radio Uganda said Friday. The agreement was signed by Finance Minister Crispus Kiyonga and Sreten Milikovic of the Yugoslav construction company Energo-Project, it added. The 250 km road will stretch from Mityana, just west of Kampala, to Fort Portal, near the Zaire border and construction will begin in three months, the radio said. Uganda will pay 30 percent of the cost of the new road in hard currency and the rest in goods such as coffee, cotton, timber, beans and soybeans, it added. (Reuter) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Feb 87 p 6] /9317

CSO: 3400/272

FRONTLINE STATES WOO NATION; RELATIONS WITH RSA SEEN TO SUFFER

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Mar 87 p 13

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

Malawi has been drawn into the orbit of the Frontline states and its close ties with South Africa may suffer as a result.

Confirmation that Malawi has in effect been press-ganged by the Frontline grouping comes with the disclosure by President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique that Malawian troops are to operate in Mozambique.

He said in Harare that the Malawian soldiers would help protect the railway line to Nacala port against the Mozambique National Resistance movement guerillas.

He gave no indication of the number of Malawian troops that will be involved but it is likely to be small as Malawi has only about 5 000 men in its army. The political symbolism of Malawi's contribution is more important than its military effectiveness, however.

Malawi is believed initially to have resisted approaches from Mozambique and Zimbabwe that it commit troops to the war in Mozambique but to have capitulated in the end to strong pressure.

A document said to have been recovered from the wreckage of the aircraft crash that killed former Mozambican President Samora Machel revealed that Mozambique and Zimbabwe had collaborated in efforts to persuade Malawi to loosen its ties with South Africa and divert its imports and exports through Mozambican rather than South African ports.

Landlocked Malawi was also threatened with having its borders closed unless it stopped allowing the MNR to operate from its territory, according to the document.

Malawi repeated its denials that it was supporting the MNR but soon afterwards large numbers of MNR insurgents attacked Mozambican towns near Malawi and were said by Maputo to have come from Malawi.

The aircraft crash document also indicated that senior members of the Mozambican and Zimbabwean governments had discussed the possibility of starting or supporting an insurgent movement in Malawi to overthrow President Banda's government.

Analysts speculate that in agreeing to send troops into Mozambique, President Kamuzu Banda may have been influenced by threats along these lines and also by the fear of having an insurgent movement operating in Malawi with support from Harare and Maputo and perhaps even from bases in Mozambique.

An armed attack in January on a police station at Kaporo in northern Malawi is believed to have been made by the Malawi Freedom Movement (Mafremo), which is said to have official backing in Zimbabwe. According to unconfirmed reports, Mafremo's chairman, Mr Edward Yapwantha, has had close dealings with Zimbabwe's Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa.

In the light of the latest developments, the Kaporo attack looks much like a warning to President Banda.

Although it is a member of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, which seeks to reduce member states' dependence on South Africa and promote mutual development (Malawi's interest is believed to be in the latter rather than the former), Malawi has avoided membership of the Frontline grouping.

Instead, it promoted its close trade and diplomatic ties with South Africa, with which it is the only African country to exchange ambassadors.

Last December, however, Malawi signed an agreement with Mozambique aimed at eliminating "banditry" (Frelimo's term for MNR activity) in Mozambique and at "securing Malawi's traditional routes to the ports of Mozambique".

Neither this nor the commitment to send troops into Mozambique mean Malawi has joined the Frontline states. Malawi has certainly been pulled closer to the Frontline group, however. While this does not automatically mean its South African ties have been weakened such a development now becomes a strong possibility.

This possibility will become progressively stronger with whatever success is achieved in the efforts to develop the Mozambican and other trade routes as alternatives to those through South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/277

FARMERS ACCUSED OF EXPLOITING MOZAMBIKAN REFUGEES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Feb 87 p 11

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text]

Exploitation by South African farmers is one of the biggest problems facing Mozambican refugees when they escape the civil war and famine of their own country, says the head of a relief group in Gazankulu.

According to the head of the Palalani relief committee in the Mhala district in Gazankulu, Mr Sam Nzima, farmers send trucks to the refugee camps to collect Mozambicans to work on the farms.

"Refugees cannot get jobs in South Africa because they don't have work permits, so when farmers offer them work they don't hesitate. They jump on the trucks and go to the farms.

"But many don't get paid, and if they complain the farmers threaten to get the police to send them back to Mozambique.

"The refugees are too afraid to say anything. It is a terrible state of affairs."

Since 1983 thousands of Mozambicans have fled the famine and war in their own country. The trauma of the journey across the Kruger National Park and settling into a new way of life is difficult, said Mr Nzima.

But the local people have accepted the Mozambicans into the community.

"They fit in well. They have integrated with the local community and a lot of people have taken Mozambicans into their homes," he said.

Mr Nzima said refugees' children are at schools in the area. In one of the camps a pre-school has been established for the refugees and a Portuguese teacher employed.

Finding employment is a huge problem and the money many Mozambicans have brought with them is worthless.

Last year Operation Hunger gave R10 000 worth of seed to the refugees and to locals. The

drought has destroyed the crops and Mr Nzima said this had been a huge blow to them.

He said the number of refugees entering his area has dropped this month. Last year several hundred refugees were entering Gazankulu each week.

When *The Star* visited Gazankulu last week Mr Nzima said only 93 new Mozambicans had registered for the feeding scheme.

"The refugees have told me that the area close to the Gazankulu border has just about cleared out now and many people are going to Maputo instead of entering South Africa."

Lillydale refugee camp in Gazankulu looks very similar to any village in Mozambique. Mozambican-style huts are part of the landscape there.

At the height of the Mozambican exodus to South Africa last year a welcoming marquee, first "home" for many refugees, housed up to 200.

On arrival they are taken to the health clinic for medical attention. Many have walked for more than one week and they arrive suffering from dehydration, malaria and other diseases.

The refugees are given a beneficiary card which entitles them to food and blankets.

If after a week a home has not been found for a refugee he is allocated a site in a camp and builds his own.

Accident Victim Hunts for Family

Disabled Mr Dye Ubusi (33) returned to Mozambique last year in a desperate search for his family. But he was unsuccessful and is now in Gazankulu trying to trace them.

The break-up of families and "lost" relatives is one of most painful aspects of the war in Mozambique.

Mr Ubusi is one of the thousands of Mozambicans in this country who has lost contact with his family. He is in a wheelchair because of an injury in an accident in 1985.

"I miss my family very much and would like to know what has happened to them," he said.

Mr Ubusi first came to South Africa in 1979 and worked for a construction company until mid-1985 when he fell 6 m from a scaffold and injured his spine. He then spent eight months in the Natalspruit Hospital.

'MOST HAD LEFT'

"In the hospital I decided that I would return to Mozambique to find my family. I caught the train to Komati-poort and from there went to my home town to find my mother Angelina, my brother Carlos and my sister Lena.

"When I got there I was told most people had left because of the war and attacks by Renamo. Then I went to Maputo Hospital and asked them to

find them, but had no luck.

"I decided to return to South Africa and I went back to Natalspruit Hospital. The staff there said they had heard that a lot of Mozambicans had gone to Gazankulu and so I decided to come here.

"The social worker took me to the Johannesburg Station in my wheelchair and bought me a ticket for Bushbuckridge. But when I got on the train the people around me said there was no such place as Bushbuckridge and they told me get off at Ireagh Station.

"At the station someone took me to the Nduna at the Kildare Refugee Camp. So far we have not been able to find my relatives."

Park's Animals Terrorise Refugees

Horrific stories of attacks by wild animals in the Kruger National Park are still being told by Mozambican refugees entering Gazankulu to escape fighting and starvation in their own country.

Three Mozambicans had a frightening brush with wild pigs in the park last week.

One of them, Mr Solomon Khosa (25), said: "We left the coastal town of Xai Xai because of Renamo. Renamo entered our location and we fled.

"Later we heard they had killed people. They apparently skinned one man alive," he claimed.

"We caught a bus to Maputo and then a train which took us close to the South African border. From there, we were on foot.

"We crossed the fence and entered the Kruger Park.

"On the first day we came across some elephants, but they left us alone. Then we saw the pigs. The three of us ran away, but a man who had joined us was caught. The pigs attacked him, knocked him down and went for his testicles.

"We went back when the pigs left the scene and found the man was still alive. We got him to a village and the people took him to a hospital."

Mr Khosa travelled with two others from his village. One of them, his cousin, is deaf and dumb.

Mr Khosa said he hoped to find work in Gazankulu. He said he would like to return to Mozambique when the war was over.

REFUGEES SAY MNR NOT POPULAR AMONG PEOPLE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Feb 87 p 11

[Article by Paul Vallely]

[Text]

MAPUTO — Tens of thousands of Mozambican peasants are being held in slave labour camps which anti-government rebels have created as supply bases for an escalating guerilla campaign — a campaign which is gradually reducing large parts of the country to chaos.

The existence of the camps, each containing about 3 000 prisoners, has been reported by escaping inmates who are among the refugees continuing to flee daily, in their hundreds, from vast areas of the central and northern provinces.

Ruthless rebel activity there has now made more than a million people homeless and is threatening two million more with imminent starvation. Aid workers say it is the worst international disaster since the famine in Ethiopia.

Terrified refugees have been running before the fighting in increasing numbers for the past six months. But it is only recently that among them have appeared groups who have escaped from the rebels' slave camps.

Last week, more than 2 000 who had escaped during the confusion caused by a government counter-offensive, re-appeared in Namaunica, in the remote northernmost Niassa province. Most were naked. Many of the children were suffering from diseases associated with malnutrition.

Two weeks earlier, 2 560 refugees appeared, in a similar condition, near the town of Muitetere. This group has now been moved by the local authorities to a transit camp established in an abandoned Italian mission at the foot of the Mitucue mountains.

REPORTS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT CLAIMS

Until now, some observers have assumed that the MNR must enjoy a measure of local support in these areas. But the news from the escaping refugees gives credence to the claims of the government that the rebels are not supported by the local people and are sustained only by South Africa and other parties intent on destabilising the Frontline opponents of apartheid.

What is beyond question is the effect such activity is having on the 14 million population of Mozambique.

Current figures, compiled from the reports of the various UN agencies in the field, show that there are now 1 006 600 internal refugees in the country and 245 000 more have fled to neighbouring Malawi, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

A further 2 521 600 people are affected by the conflict to the extent that, without international food aid, they are in danger of starving to death.

A limited amount of food aid has been forthcoming but much of it is piled in warehouses in the ports.

The result is that, when the Mozambican Red Cross in Niassa was asked to help the 2 000 naked people in Namaunica with clothes and food, it had nothing with which to respond.

● From London, The Star Bureau reports that a group of eight Tory MPs say that Britain should use its influence to bring about a reconciliation between the Frelimo regime and its MNR opponents.

"Such reconciliation would, in itself, lead to the reopening of the Beira railway. It would end the fighting which is the main cause of suffering for the Mozambique people and might lead to the establishment of a regime which would encourage private investment, without which there is little hope of stability or prosperity," the MPs say in a joint letter to *The Times*.

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CSO: 3400/296

UPDATE ON MAPUTO, NACALA PORTS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 27 Feb 87 p 6

[Text]

WORK is progressing steadily at Maputo and Nacala ports in Mozambique, with the port shed at Maputo being well occupied as at February 9, says the latest regional transport update by Manica Freight Services.

As at February 9, 30 cranes were operational at Maputo port, 29 were undergoing repairs, and 31 were out of order. 14 five-tonne forklifts, two eight-tonne forklifts, two 15-tonne forklifts, and five container forklifts were in operation. In addition, four tugmasters were in operation. The port shed space was 50 to 60% occupied during the period under review, said the update.

OPERATIONAL

The tippler at the Matola Ore Terminal was still under repair, but expected to be partially operational by mid-February. The rail link Recano Garcia/Zimbabwe was operational, as was the rail link to Swaziland.

At Nacala Port, 40% of the area at the container terminal had been levelled and paving with bricks had been completed as at February 2. The following equipment was operational: three velmet forklifts, three horses and six trailers, one seven-tonne forklift for 20-foot empty containers.

Also operational on the general cargo berth were four five-tonne cranes, one 20-tonne crane, one tractor, and three five-tonne forklifts.

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CSO: 3400/296

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MNR FORCES USE HUMAN WALL--London--MNR forces in Mozambique have begun using a human wall of unarmed civilians to thwart counter-attacks on their camps by army units. The new tactic was described by Mr Bill Yates, Oxfam's Head of Campaigns: "The MNR has begun to use a human bulwark, making people stand sentry so security forces would have to shoot through them," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Feb 87 p 3] /9317

CSO: 3400/296

CABINET ANNOUNCES PROGRAM OF ACTION FOR 1987

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Feb 87 p 3

[Text]

A PROPOSED Ministry of Internal Security and a Ministry of International Cooperation feature high on the Cabinet's blueprint for 1987.

Announcing a "programme of action", the Cabinet says it also proposes holding nationwide "non-racial" municipal elections this year; will urge the Constitutional Council to speed up its decision on the name "Namibia" and plans to initiate a process to create a national anthem and national flag.

The programme will be debated when the National Assembly reconvenes later this month.

The aim of an international cooperation ministry would be to "reflect a substantial degree of formal autonomy in the conduct of foreign relations", the Cabinet says.

"While South Africa will no doubt continue to seek a negotiated settlement regarding Namibia in association with other members of the in-

The government also plans to investigate the extent to which "the legal concept of Namibian citizenship could be reflected on travel documents issued by South Africa.

In addition, the establishing of entry control points at major border crossings is on the cards, while the possibility of a separate status for Namibia as a member of the Southern Africa Customs' Union will be investigated.

Other areas the Cabinet says it plans to address include: reviewing tax legislation, unemployment and housing and the creation of "A positive and dynamic climate" for foreign investors.

ternational community, the TGNU should represent Namibia in such negotiations," it adds.

Further, Namibians would "soon" be appointed to represent the Territory abroad, and the training of members of a foreign information service will start "soon".

On a Ministry of Internal Security, the Cabinet says the aim will be to separate the command structures and "legal identity of the SWA Territory Force from that of the South African Defence Force, "to create a truly national army".

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CSO: 3400/270

REPORTS OF PLAN CAVALRY CHARGES DISCOUNTED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jim Freeman]

[Text]

RUMOURS OF an insurgent group mounted on horseback and headed for northern Namibia's white farming district are being discounted by Security Force precautions.

A Territory Force spokesman in Windhoek said this morning the Security Forces had been notified of reports that about 20 members of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia had been spotted riding towards the Mangetti.

The reports said the cavalry group had been seen in the vicinity of Miersshoop, less than 50 kilometres from the so-called Red Line separating the war zone from the Tsumeb district.

The SWATF spokesman said no patrols had come up with any evidence to substantiate the reports of the group of insurgents.

However, as a precaution, all farmers in the district had been put on alert on Sunday afternoon.

Farmers began arming themselves and patrolling their farmhouses before dark and in the early mornings, while elements of the Tsumeb Area Force had been placed on standby.

Farmer alerts and army readiness were usual for this time of the year, said the spokesman referring to the wet season infiltration attempt by Plan.

Though it seemed there was no truth in the rumours of the horse-mounted group of insurgents, the Security Forces

were continuing their investigations on the ground.

Swapo insurgents have been unable to infiltrate the "terror triangle", as the white farming area used to be known in more trying times, since the 1983 wet season thrust.

In recent years, the Security Forces have concentrated their deployments across the border in the sparsely populated and thin-bushed area of southern Angola. This has largely prevented insurgents from crossing into Namibia to conduct deeds of terror.

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CSO: 3400/270

GOVERNMENT ACTS TO PLUG DRAIN OF FISHING PROFITS TO RSA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Jim Freeman]

[Text]

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT is starting to plug the drain to South Africa of funds accruing from the fishing industry, insisting that locally-registered concessionaires market from Namibia.

And to prevent "front" companies from applying for and obtaining fishing concessions that are subsequently sold to real firms, the Directorate of Sea Fisheries will insist that applicants prove they can process and market the fish they catch.

The Director of Sea Fisheries, Dr Jan Jurgens, said yesterday his department would also study the financial statements of concessionaires to see "how much they are putting back" into Namibia.

Heralding "a new era" for the fishing industry, he said that, in the past, concessions had been long-term grants.

In future, Dr Jurgens said, these would be reviewed every year and the re-allocation of concessions would be based on the performance of the company.

Namibian-registered companies would have to market their processed fish from the Territory, he said. This excluded Walvis Bay, Dr Jurgens said.

He also revealed that advanced negotiations with the South African government aimed at the fairer apportioning of quotas between the Cunene and Orange Rivers.

The Namibian government was seeking 86% of the fish quotas, with the rest allocated to South African companies.

This was not the case at the moment, Dr Jurgens said, the South African government basing its case on its occupation of Walvis Bay and certain islands.

The sea fisheries chief also announced several new regulations to prevent the exploitation of Namibia's marine resources by South African visitors as well as local fishermen.

These measures had been accepted by the Cabinet and were being formulated by the government's legal advisers for tabling during the forthcoming session of the National Assembly. The legislation would hopefully be implemented before April.

Crayfish divers and fishermen would have to be in possession of a valid permit — each of which would cost R10.

The directorate had decided

to abolish size restrictions on catches but would in future limit the numbers of fish caught.

Anglers would be allowed to be in possession of 30 fish (with a maximum of eight galjoen) or, alternatively, 35 kilograms of fish with no more than eight kilograms galjoen.

In a further effort to protect the environment, all vehicles would be banned from diving between the high and low-water marks between the mouths of the Swakop and Omaruru Rivers.

Turning to ski-boat anglers,

Dr Jurgens said anyone fishing from any vessel that could be classified a boat would have to buy a R20 licence for the vessel.

Dr Jurgens said the decision to restrict the number of fish anglers were allowed to catch was made after reports that people were catching far more fish than they could eat, storing them in freezer trailers and selling them to businesses.

"What we are doing is drawing the line between commercial exploitation and recreation," he said.

/9317

CSO: 3400/270

POLICEMEN SAY THEY KNEW OF PRISONERS BEING BEATEN

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 6-12 Mar 87 p 6

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text]

AN officer of the feared SWA Police counter-insurgency unit (Coin, formerly known as Koevoet) this week admitted in court, without batting an eye, that he had severely beaten detainees.

Another police officer said he had concealed the beatings from his commanding officer — and a third said that although “as a Christian” he found it difficult to beat prisoners, he had found it his “Christian duty” to explain to one suspect the connection between punishment and repentance.

The Coin officer, Captain Frantz Ballack, was implicated last week by colleagues testifying at the trial of eight young Namibians facing a string of charges for alleged participation in “terroristic” acts.

Security police officers told the court that Ballack had assaulted at least three of the prisoners and had flogged one of them with a hosepipe on a number of occasions.

The police told the court matter-of-factly that although they knew assaulting prisoners was illegal, they had done nothing to stop Ballack, as they had felt the use of violence was justified.

This week, Ballack supported that point of view. Questioned by the state prior to cross-examination by defence counsel, Ballack said he had beaten one of the accused, Andreas Heita, because “he told lies ... but after being assaulted he was completely willing to tell the truth”.

He said the aim of the once top secret special “task force” was to “hunt down and eliminate Swapo guerrillas”.

He is the fourth police officer to be cross-examined in a “trial within a trial” in which the defence is disputing the admissibility of alleged statements by some of the prisoners.

They are being cross-examined by Brian O’Linn, assisted by Theo Frank and instructed by David Smuts.

O’Linn maintains that the accused, and some witnesses, were exposed to detention, questioning, assault, and physical and mental intimidation “at any stage” by any one of the security force components: the army, Koevoet and the security police.

This week a police officer, Captain Anton Bekker, admitted he had deliberately concealed the flogging of Heita from his commanding officer “because I feared he would have stopped it”.

Allegations were also levelled this week that one of the prisoners had been electrically shocked and another had received treatment after being beaten about his private parts with a pipe and a stick.

It also emerged this week that no records of medical treatment of prisoners had been kept while they were detained by the army in corrugated iron cells known as *hokke*, a term a police officer agreed was commonly used by the army to describe animal cages.

Bekker denied the electrical shocks claim. He confirmed that one of the men's private parts had been swollen, but said he had been treated for venereal disease.

Heita, who stripped in court last week to show his injuries, repeated the process this week. Extensive scarring caused by beating while in detention includes one patch of abnormal discoloured skin growth measuring 17cm from top to bottom and 13cm across at the broadest part.

The wound marks were described by the presiding judge, Justice Harold Levy, as "inhuman" (*wreed*).

Police officers have admitted the injuries were inflicted in detention, and one, W/O Hermanus van der Hoven, said he had been told by an army officer that Heita needed a skin transplant.

However, Van der Hoven said although he didn't approve of violence, the assault had been an "essential" part of the interrogation as it had led to the recovery of explosive caches.

The police officer testified that although the accused had not been warned in terms of "judge's rules", he had informed Heita he was free to give a statement, or not. He concluded he had been "irresponsible" in this respect.

But, the judge wanted to know, what was the aim of the warning — "because of the terrible hiding he got".

Van der Hoven replied he didn't know the man was going to be beaten by Ballack.

Questioned by O'Linn on why he had not kept records or noted later conversations with Heita, Van der Hoven said he had not felt it was necessary as these had been of a more personal nature.

"I tried to explain to him why it was necessary to use violence at (a particular) stage," he said. "We then had a discussion about how a person as a Christian repents and how you are sometimes subject to punishment, like a child would had he done wrong."

Asked by O'Linn who had given

him the right to "try and influence" the accused as far as his religion was concerned, the policeman said: "My Christian duty."

Van der Hoven denied that through his talks with Heita he had tried to influence him not to divulge the assaults when he made a statement to the magistrate.

He said he wanted to convey to the prisoner that as a Christian the thrashing had been difficult for him — "but violence had to be applied to discover the explosives".

Questioned whether he basically wanted the prisoner to understand "what a good man you really are", he responded by saying: "That's for him to decide."

A number of other assaults have been described to the court. One witness claimed he had been present at a *kraal* called Inowambo when security forces found an explosives cache.

He said he and his mother were beaten by troops who wanted information from them. "They hit her on the head with a wooden stick as wide as a plank," he told the court. He also claimed they had broken his mother's arm and forced her to put her head in a hole in the sand — and then covered her head.

Last week a security policeman, who has been in the force for 13 years, said the attitude of his security branch was: "You thrash (a prisoner) until he cracks — points out what has to be pointed out."

Asked where it ended, Warrant Officer Nikodemus Nampala replied: "We don't beat him to death."

He also told the court he had seen Ballack remove an intravenous drip from Heita's arm before a lengthy bout of questioning. He agreed that a possible reason for this was that Ballack didn't want it to get in the way when he was beating Heita.

He also conceded that it was correct to assume that when you are dealing with someone regarded as "a trained soldier", the normal rules do not apply.

Ballack will be cross-questioned by the defence today.

ISLAMIC CALL SOCIETY ON EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN LIBYA

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 1 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Garba Shehu]

[Text]

AN array of educational opportunities exist for Nigerian Muslims in Libya which at present are not being exploited fully due to the inability of the Nigerian Government to grant the Libyan authorities permission to open an office for the World Islamic Call Society (WICS).

This was a statement made by Dr. Salem Warfalli, in charge of cultural and Islamic matters in the Libyan Embassy, Lagos, during an interview with the *Sunday Triumph*.

The missionary society which operates offices in 30 countries throughout the world is funded by Libyans through a 3 1/2

per cent tax levied on wages and salaries.

Dr. Salem Warfalli said there were so many Islamic societies and organisations eager to establish relationship with Nigerian Muslims, with the intention of making available to Nigerians scholarships, books, medical assistance and funds for the building of mosques.

He added: "Although we are doing our best through the embassy, only the full establishment of our offices will enable us to be of full service to Nigerians".

He disclosed that the Libyan Embassy had written to the Ministry of External Affairs to find

out about reasons for the delay in granting approval for the Islamic call.

Asked to comment on his perception of Islam's problems in Nigeria, Dr. Warfalli listed three areas.

The biggest problem, he said, is the division between Muslims which he dismissed as not only frivolous, but also contrary to the injunctions of the religion.

He mentioned poverty of education among Muslims as the second most critical problem while he described the third as the lack of commitment by a broad spectrum of wealthy Nigerians to the service of the religion of Islam.

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CSO: 3400/297

ROMANIAN DEBT SERVICING, RAILWAY STOCK AGREEMENTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Article by Victor Attai]

[Text]

FEDERAL Government has approved in principle the award of a contract worth about 159 million U.S. dollars (about 634 million Naira) for the supply of rolling stock for the Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC), Minister of Transport and Aviation, Brigadier Jeremiah Useni has said.

Brigadier Useni who disclosed this while briefing the press on the activities of his ministry in 1986 in Lagos yesterday said the National Council of Ministers had finally approved the contract.

The contract would cover the supply of 50 locomotives, 287 coaches, 100 brakevans and 325 openable roof wagons.

The minister said the actual

signing of the contract would take place after the financial package has been properly worked out and put in place by both his ministry and the ministries of finance and national planning.

Brigadier Useni later explained to the *New Nigerian* that negotiations were currently going on between the three ministries and some foreign banks.

The minister further said the NRC was to benefit from the Romania/Nigeria debt servicing agreement under which Romania was to supply the NRC with railway equipment and machinery at the cost of 18.3 million dollars.

He said the agreement also included refurbishing of workshops for improved maintenance and local manufacture of spare parts and components, adding that the amount would also cover training of the necessary manpower.

All arrangements, including the opening of the letters of credit, were concluded last year for effective implementation this year, he said.

The NRC, Brigadier Useni

said would also benefit from a World Bank assisted transport parastatals projects loan to the tune of 17.9 million dollars which was meant to reactivate and overhaul the fleet of North American locomotives in the service of the corporation and the procurement of the necessary spares to put the locomotives back to service to improve its performance and revenue earnings.

On plans this year, Brigadier Useni said 4.7 million Naira was earmarked for the improvement of radio communication and signals, one million Naira for the realignment of dangerous curves, 2.7 million Naira for new lines.

The minister said about 9.86 million passengers were carried by the NRC last year, yielding a revenue of 33.54 million Naira while 1.19 million tonnes of goods were also carried that year, yielding 23.59 million Naira, adding that this was in spite of the 30 per cent increase in passenger fares and freight charges effective from July 1986.

The total revenue earned in 1986 by the railway was 70.11 million Naira compared to 74.82 million Naira in 1985, the minister said.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES NATIONAL SHIPPING POLICY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[Article by Tajudeen Yusuff]

[Text]

A NATIONAL shipping policy which is aimed at promoting the acquisition of shipping technology, has finally been approved by the Federal Government.

The ratification of the policy is also designed to ensure that Nigerians fully participate in the carriage of seaborne imports and exports.

Brigadier Jeremiah Useni, Minister of Transport and Aviation, disclosed this in Lagos last Friday while briefing newsmen on the activities of his ministry and parastatals under it.

He said the National Maritime Authority which is the agency to co-ordinate the implementation of the policy would start to function this year.

The agency when fully operational, would help to locate and diversify employment opportunities in the shipping industry.

Explaining other responsibilities of the NMA under the

policy, Brigadier Useni said the implementation body would ensure that the Nigerian national carriers exercise fully Nigeria's carrying rights of at least 40 per cent of the freight in revenue and volume of the total trade to and from Nigeria.

The agency would also, he said, grant national carriers status of indigenous shipping lines, monitor the activities of vessels of the companies granted national carrier skills and the invisible earnings derived from shipping services.

Other function of national maritime authority would include offering assistance to indigenous shipping companies for fleet expansion and ship ownership through a scheme to be evolved by it (NMA) for that purpose and the regulation of liners companies and national carriers.

Meanwhile, another committee of experts to formulate the national policy on transportation had been set up.

/9317

CSO: 3400/297

NATION FAILS TO CAPTURE WORLD MARKETS LOST BY RSA

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Feb 87 p 6

[Article by Michael Hartnack]

[Text]

LACK OF an "organisational infrastructure" and transport problems are holding land-locked Zimbabwe back from capturing the profitable markets SA may lose in Western Europe and North America as a result of sanctions.

A warning from a Dutch consultancy firm that potential is being lost as Zimbabwean farmers "sit on the fence" comes amid renewed scrutiny of Zimbabwe's tenuous routes to world markets.

The quickest outlet is through Harare's international airport and the state-owned national cargo airline Affretair, but foreign currency restrictions hitting fuel and spares place it "in a very difficult position which affects exporters," according to a report due for general release in April.

Ironically, Affretair was once the highly-successful Rhodesian sanctions-busting cargo line, run by the late Group-Captain Jack Malloch under the name of "Air Trans Africa" and several other aliases aimed at deceiving United Nations investigators. Meanwhile, other experts have warned against premature optimism that the Mozambican port of Beira can bring speedy relief from dependence on Zimbabwe's current trade lifelines through SA.

A leading London businessman — James McIntyre, of ZAL Holdings (a subsidiary of Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines) — urged a meeting here last week of the Zimbabwe Association of Freight Forwarders to make immediate moves to develop overland routes through Lusaka and the vexed "Tazara" rail link with Dar es Salaam.

If Zimbabwe's border with SA is closed the Beira Corridor route will be unable to cope with the sudden volume of traffic, he predicted.

"In short, we believe that the Zimbabwe business community cannot afford to have all its eggs in one basket," said McIntyre. Despite Tazara's poor reputation for reliability, it was undergoing a US\$160m rehabilitation programme and the 11 Dar es Salaam freight berths could handle 1,8-million tons of cargo a year.

McIntyre's speech echoed a statement by Marinus Broenders, MD of the Dutch consultancy firm B V Project Development (Prode) who said that Zimbabwe's farming industry now had a vast potential on international markets, but Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government needed to make an urgent reassessment of economic air freight rates.

A multi-million rand gap is expected to be created in Western markets by the bans coming into force on imports of South African agricultural produce.

The Prode report, due for release in April, is understood to criticise Zimbabwean growers for a "self-preservation attitude" created by their own sudden exclusion from European markets when UDI brought overnight international sanctions against Rhodesia in November 1965.

"Zimbabwe will never become a significant exporter without developing its organisational infrastructure," warns the report, which stresses the need for special treatment of the burgeoning industry in allocations of scarce foreign currency — over which the Harare

Reserve Bank maintains a tight grasp.

Prominent among Zimbabwe's recent petroleum product imports from SA have been large stocks of aviation fuel. Doubts have been expressed here about future South African willingness to co-operate with deliveries if the fuel is used to exploit markets closed to its own producers by sanctions.

Recent reports from Beira indicate progress is already being made in upgrading the port and the rail link with the Zimbabwean border city of Mutare after years of civil war and decay.

Rennies Shipping and Airfreight state that all-round efficiency has improved at the port with increased reliability in the electricity supply.

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CSO: 3400/277

FARMERS' GREEN PAPER OUTLINES PLANS TO CUT COSTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Feb 87 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S commercial farmers have put up detailed plans on how agricultural input costs could be contained or even slashed to cut inflation, keep agriculture viable and expanding, and ensure that basic imported requirements reach all farmers who need them.

In their green paper to five Government ministries — a copy of which The Herald has obtained — the farmers note that the performance of the Zimbabwean economy since independence has been closely linked to the fortunes of both communal and commercial farmers.

The Government recognised the importance of agriculture and gave the sector a wide range of assistance, which was readily acknowledged by all farmers.

But the problems of rapidly rising input costs, which showed no signs of abating, had to be controlled if the ever escalating cost of living was to be contained.

There was little more that farmers themselves could do unaided to contain costs, besides the tremendous efforts to achieve higher margins per unit of production, and Government action was needed, says the paper.

No less than 60 percent of farm inputs have their costs either directly determined by the Government or are subject to prices set by the Government after submissions from suppliers.

A further 25 percent had costs controlled by the price control order of 1982; the Commercial Farmers' Union believes that this order now allows too high percentage mark-ups in present-day conditions.

The paper notes that in the 1984/85 season, agricultural production was in excess of \$1,4 billion and could hit \$1,5 billion this season, the level of output the First Five-Year National Development Plan did not expect until the fifth year of the plan.

But farmers note that they are still required to average 10 percent annual growth in production over the five years of the plan, and continue to provide 40 percent of export earnings.

Given adequate resources and suitable weather, the farmers believe that their sector can achieve the set targets but right now there were not enough inputs and those available were becoming very expensive with costs rising 50,6 percent for the last two seasons.

The paper, which was prepared in September last year but which has been updated continuously since, was addressed to the ministries of: Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement; Finance, Economic Planning and Development; Trade and Commerce; Industry and Technology; and Energy and Water Resources and Development.

If the CFU recommendations were carried out, the farmers believe, then foreign exchange would be used more efficiently there would be increased competition in the local market place for inputs, input costs would be reduced or at least curtailed, and the overall inflation rate would be better contained.

The foreign exchange costs of chemicals has risen by around 500 percent in the last six years and is now close to \$60 million and the CFU recommends that suppliers are asked to tender to become the importers and only the importer be allowed to distribute.

This would cut costs by giving the largest possible bulk discounts, for only one importer would bring in the entire Zimbabwean needs for a particular chemical, and mark-ups could be lower as there would be no need for an extra mark-up for resale.

Grain bags cost Zimbabwe \$28 million in 1985 and last just three years. This amount could have bought 220 combine harvesters with a life of 15 to 20 years.

The CFU strongly recommends the use of PVC-covered bunker storage already used successfully in other countries while continuing with the bulk silo programme.

The cost of stockfeeds has a major effect on the viability of the dairy and cattle farmers. Already prices have risen so high that farmers are buying less. With stockfeeds forming 80 percent of the livestock producer's costs, rises and drops in the price of such products have a major effect on productivity.

Foreign currency allocations have, for a long time, provided just the

minimum number of new tractors under a pricing scheme that gives no incentive to importers to reduce landed costs.

Ex-factory prices could be cut by at least 20 percent if a system of allocations based on the chronological order of cash deposited orders from farmers was introduced.

The level of sophistication of some models was not more than was needed even by Zimbabwe's commercial farmers and the CFU would fully support the import of tractors with an adequate level of equipment.

The lack of sufficient volume of any particular model had precluded development of local equipment and spares, despite available technology in Zimbabwe.

Combine harvesters were needed for all groups, ranging from big new machines for large growers and contractors to a tractor-drawn unit, either Indian or — preferably Danish — for small growers, says the paper.

Large savings could be made by buying good second-hand units or by buying new American units that have been superseded recently by later models but, because of the agricultural recession in the US, are going for a fraction of the new price.

Spares were selling for far higher costs than a European farmer had to pay and the CFU suggest-

ed a return to the open general import licence system for a narrow and well-defined group of fast-moving spares.

Fertilisers represented 25 percent of crop input costs and the high cost was seriously affecting Zimbabwe's ability to compete on export markets.

Local urea cost 2.2 times as much as imported urea could be brought in for and sold to farmers because of the high cost of Sable Chemicals production processes.

Agriculture uses about a quarter of Zimbabwe's diesel and this costs farmers about \$60 million a year. The CFU suggests the 8,3c a litre duty could be scrapped.

Electricity made up 80 percent of irrigation running costs and the cost had risen more than 210 percent since 1979/80. The CFU recommended that Zesa look at an off-peak tariff for farmers to the benefit of both the authority and the farming community.

The mark-up for lubricants should be reviewed, suggested the paper, as the dollar value mark-up had increased substantially because the percentage mark-up was now applied to a 20 percent tax as well as the original oil value.

Special care must be taken to ensure that barter deals did not produce goods at higher than cash prices.

POLICE TAKE ACTION AGAINST JOURNALISTS

MB210933 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 20-26 Mar 87 p 2

[By Ruth Becker]

[Excerpts] Police are investigating charges against the WEEKLY MAIL for possible contraventions of the emergency regulations,

The WEEKLY MAIL has been told the investigation arises from an eyewitness account of a violent clash between security forces and Metal and Allied Workers' Union (MAWU) members at a rally in Durban last year.

The complaint was laid by the SA police directorate of public relations.

The investigation follows last week's banning of two editions of NEW NATION weekly paper. The editions, volume two numbers six and seven, were published in February this year and are banned for distribution.

NEW NATION staffer Gabu Tugwana expressed surprise at the move, particularly as the papers had "been on the streets" for almost a month. They intend to challenge the ban and their lawyers have asked the authorities for reasons for the banning.

NEW NATION is the third newspaper to fall foul of the Publications Act in the last month. A single edition ban was placed on THE NAMIBIAN last month, but later rescinded. As a member of the Newspaper Press Union (NPU), the paper is not subject to the Publications Act under which the ban was imposed.

In the same week the student publication SASPU [expansion unknown] NATIONAL was ordered to submit copy of future editions to a publications control board. They are appealing against the decision.

Neither SASPU NATIONAL nor NEW NATION are members of the NPU. Their bans have prompted speculation that the government is trying to pressurise papers to join the union, thereby subjecting them to greater control as they would be a minority within the union.

In other action against journalists this week;

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE photographer Walter Dhladhla and freelance journalist Nana Kutumela were held by police for questioning for four hours on Tuesday. They had gone to Duduza on the East Rand to report on the upgrading of the township, but were apprehended by municipal police. Dhladhla said it was not "an unrest situation." He was nonetheless questioned about his motives for being there and taken to the security police at Dunnotar police station, where his passport and contact book were scrutinized and his car searched. His film and an expired press card were confiscated.

Jo-anne Richards, a reporter for THE STAR newspaper, has been served with a subpoena in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

Last week, WEEKLY MAIL reporter Jo-ann Bekker was told she is facing charges under the Police Act, along with EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD Editor-in-Chief Koos Viviers and HERALD reporter Debbie March.

The charge relates to a story written two years ago, when Bekker worked for the HERALD, concerning unrest in Cradock in the Eastern Cape.

They are due to appear in the Cradock magistrate's court on 31 March.

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CSO: 3400/293

'SOURCES' IN SECURITY FORCES OUTLINE ANC STRATEGY

MB210828 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Mar 87 p 2

[By David Braun]

[Text] The government has apparently accepted that it will never win over the hard core of the ANC to its view of negotiations on the basis of an abandonment of violence. Therefore its official policy towards the organisation is: "Command and coerce."

This has emerged from interview with sources high in the country's security establishment.

According to these sources the ANC and particularly Mr Joe Slovo, commander of the military wing of the organisation, consider themselves to be world leaders in conducting revolutionary warfare against countries such as South Africa.

But they are not the only ones who regard themselves as "special." According to a senior government man, the SA security forces regard themselves as the world leaders in combatting the kind of revolutionary onslaught being pursued by the ANC.

The revolutionary strategy and tactics adopted by the ANC in this regard have been identified by the South African Government as massive and detailed.

This, according to the perception of the South African security authorities, is what this strategy involves:

1. The government's information is that the ANC has committed itself irrevocably to a people's revolution in South Africa that involves the armed seizure of power and the eventual transition of the country into a Marxist state.
2. It believes that the ANC cannot afford to allow itself to be legalised under the present system because that would be a major blow to its credibility and set it back to the relatively weaker position politically that it was in before Sharpeville.

3. The government dismisses the notion that the ANC comprises Marxist and nationalist elements. A study of the ANC literature, such as SECHABA, it says, produces no evidence of any alternative to the SA Communist Party being actively propagated.

According to government information, the ANC has identified several areas for action; the mobilisation of the masses, the establishment of underground structures to co-ordinate mobilisation and sabotage, armed struggle escalation of internal propaganda, and the revamping of its management organisation.

A senior government source believes that any power wanting to take political control of South Africa would have to have a strong army. That is why the ANC has identified the SA Defence Force as its main target.

According to government strategists, the ANC has no conventional force nor does it have any plans at this time to acquire one.

The revolutionary people's army is to consist of revolutionary armed people (fighting at night working as civilians by day), guerrilla units in the countryside, elements of the enemy forces (black policemen and soldiers), people's self-defence militia, and combat units for terrorism and sabotage.

The ANC's strategic objective, according to intelligence, is three-fold: Destroy the state and the military power, conquer the country, destroy the will of the enemy.

According to a security source the ANC plans the revolution in four phases, but only the first two, or conquering phases, are publicised.

These are the democratic revolution phase and the socialist revolutionary phase (the destruction of the capitalist system).

The hidden phases, known as the consolidation phases are the political revolutionary phase (elimination of all opposition and the establishment of people's democratic dictatorship) and the ideological revolutionary phase (securing the Marxist state).

The security forces have identified four escalating operational phases of the revolutionary onslaught: The creation of underground organisations to mobilise the masses, intimidation of the masses and urban terrorism against government organisations, guerrilla war and full-scale mobile war between conventional forces of both sides.

According to security sources the ANC is preparing to launch the guerrilla war phase in rural areas.

At the moment, depending on the region, South Africa is in phases one and two of the revolution.

The ANC apparently has not provided for phase four as it believes the government will capitulate before then.

The government's counter-revolutionary strategy involves "rolling back" the revolution to each preceding phase.

The security forces have advised the government that even the negotiation with the revolutionary forces would be regarded as a sign of weakness and of panic.

Surrender or an accommodation with the revolutionary forces is therefore ruled out.

Instead, the strategy must be to protect the government and the masses, eliminate the grievances of the population which lend themselves to be exploited by the revolutionary forces, and create a vision for the political future of all the people.

The aim is to win over the hearts and minds of the bulk of the people to the side of the authorities by means of this strategy.

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CSO: 3400/293

PIK BOTHA CRITICAL OF WORRALL TACTICS

MB201644 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Mar 87 p 10

[Text] Dr Denis Worrall should have been fired as ambassador to the Court of St James, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha said last night.

Mr Botha told a meeting of about 800 people in Jeppe last night that the first he had heard of Dr Worrall's resignation was from the press.

He said he had kept quiet about the circumstances surrounding Dr Worrall's resignation until now.

After reading the report about Dr Worrall's decision to resign, he had phoned him in London and asked him what was happening. Dr Worrall had replied that the reports were true and he wanted to be relieved of his duties.

Mr Botha said he had expressed his surprise to Dr Worrall that he had not been notified first.

He said he had agreed to accept his resignation although "I believe he should have been fired."

It had been unfair of Dr Worrall to attack Dr Piet Koornhof for planning to speak at a house meeting in the Helderberg constituency.

"Dr Worrall criticised Dr Koornhof, who had not yet handed over his credentials as Ambassador to Washington."

Referring to Dr Worrall's statement that Mr Botha and the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, could not stand each other, Mr Botha said it showed the level of the political debate to which he had descended.

"Apart from not being true, it is completely irrelevant to the South African situation."

He said Dr Worrall did not seem to understand the teamwork which existed in the cabinet.

"We can disagree but when it comes to the interests of South Africa we stand together," he said.

He said the National Party was being blamed for the sanctions against South Africa but a PFP government would also have attracted sanctions.

Not only would the PFP introduce a worse form of sanctions and boycotts, but it would bring about "unthinkable chaos, confusion and conflict."

On the other hand the CP and the HNP would bring on South Africa an image it did not deserve.

They invited conflict and would expose South Africa to its enemies.

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CSO: 3400/293

SOUTH AFRICA

GROUP AREAS VIOLATIONS TO RESULT IN CONFISCATION

MB220812 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Mar 87 p 2

[By Lester Venter and Cas St Leger]

[Text] The government has delivered a shock Group Areas warning to white property owners who house other races: We will confiscate your properties!

The threat is part of a remarkable attempt by the government to deal with public concern over the act, its major Achilles' heel in the elections.

On the one hand it is offering to stop prosecutions of people presently living illegally in other group areas.

On the other, it threatens savage penalties for owners of properties in which contraventions occur,

And all this is "interim" until the President Council's recommended changes to the act become available.

The ultimatum was confirmed at the weekend by Mr Piet Badenhorst, deputy minister of constitutional development and planning, after unsourced reports spelling out government's new strategy appeared in two National Party-supporting newspapers.

Mr Badenhorst warned that legislation enabling confiscation already existed--Article 41 of the Group Areas Act--and that government was prepared to use it.

He also said government's new strategy was not to act against the "disqualified" people occupying the properties--but to slam the owners instead.

Mr Badenhorst said contravening owners would--according to Article 41--be given three months to "correct" the situation, after which their properties could be sold.

There were also strong signals at the weekend that already mixed suburbs like Hillbrow and Mayfair in Johannesburg and Woodstock in Cape Town could be declared "grey areas" where residents and property owners would be immune to Group Areas prosecution.

Mr Alf Widman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Hillbrow, yesterday dismissed the move as "an election stunt."

He said the government was "trying to get the best of both worlds" by an apparent concession to the left if not prosecuting "disqualified" residents, but showing a strong arm for the benefit of the right wing by threatening whites who allowed the mixing,

Many people of "disqualified" races were living in Hillbrow and other similar areas with official permits.

Mr Badenhorst, however, said government recognized Hillbrow, Mayfair, Woodstock and other metropolitan suburbs as "affected areas" where whites had moved out and blacks who had no alternative accommodation had moved in.

The Group Areas Board would "look again: at the classification of these areas."

The government has been in an increasingly serious dilemma over the Group Areas Act,

A landmark court case--the Govender appeal--five years ago effectively neutralised government action against contraventions when the Pretoria supreme court ruled that a contravenor of the Group Areas Act could not be evicted unless suitable alternative accommodation was provided.

Last year police handled 923 complaints on contraventions of the Group Areas Act but only four resulted in convictions.

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CSO: 3400/293

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

DE KLERK ON BLACK LIVING STANDARDS--The minister of national education, Mr F. W. De Klerk says the security of whites in South Africa cannot be built on the poverty and lack of progress of struggling black communities. Mr De Klerk was commenting at Uitenhage on claims that the money of whites was being wasted on the development of other population groups. He said that was the Christian duty of the white community which was in a better position and relatively more prosperous to help other population groups. In addition every cent spent on improving the quality of life of the less privileged was an investment in the country's future and an insurance premium for the security and future of the white community. Mr De Klerk said the government was serious about improving the quality of life of all people in South Africa. Hundreds of millions of rands have been spent on training and job creation to achieve this goal. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Mar 87 MB] /9274

CSO; 3400/293

BUTHELEZI ON ELECTION, INKATHA-UDF CLASHES

MB210818 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Mar 87 p 4

[By Barney Mthombathi]

[Text] Chief minister of Kwazulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi says State President Mr P. W. Botha is asking the white electorate for a blank cheque since he has not stated clearly what he wants to do with the mandate he is seeking.

In an interview with THE SATURDAY STAR, Chief Buthelezi said the major issue was whether black people were going to be enfranchised and whether key apartheid laws like the Population Registration Act and Group Areas Act were to be repealed.

He added: "I don't see anything that encourages me in the manifesto of the National Party because it is not clear what Mr Botha wants to do."

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Botha should "unshackle black democracy" by releasing leaders like Nelson Mandela, Zeph Mothopeng (president of the Pan Africanist Congress) and others.

The government should also negotiate with the ANC, with or without its renunciation of violence, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said he gave Mr Botha credit for slaying holy cows like the Mixed Marriages Act and Influx Control Laws.

"The issue is now black people in Parliament. It seems to me, in terms of his capacity, maybe he has reached his ceiling."

Chief Buthelezi said he agreed with people who said perhaps Mr Botha had become the problem but saw no suitable replacement among his lieutenants.

The Kwazulu chief minister decried clashes between black organizations--"a greater obstacle than Mr Botha's intransigence."

He said he would welcome a Patriotic Front-type alliance among black organizations, especially between Inkatha and the ANC.

However, Chief Buthelezi defended Inkatha members. He said where they had been involved in clashes it was either in retaliation or to defend themselves.

But fighting could be stopped if leaders met to discuss the matter.

He had offered to meet the leadership of both the United Democratic Front and the ANC. The offers were rejected, he said.

Government rejection of the Natal Kwazulu Indaba proposals would not mean the end of his political career,

"It's not my indaba," he said.

Inkatha's membership had yet to endorse the proposals.

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CSO: 3400/291

UDF SAYS WHITES-ONLY ELECTIONS NO SOLUTION

MB191455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1433 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 19 Mar (SAPA)--The coming House of Assembly elections were a "time-wasting blockade of the real challenges that South Africa should be facing," the United Democratic Front said today.

In a document entitled: "The United Democratic Front Position on Whites Only Elections," the UDF said that the election and its participating parties "offer no solutions to the political crisis as the majority of South Africans are excluded from their right to govern." The statement said that as long as they were excluded "there will continue to be conflict."

The Nationalists and other political parties taking part in the elections had no long term visions for a peaceful and productive South Africa. "Hope lies in the coming together of all South Africans, black and white, to forge a non-racial and united country," the statement said. "We believe that whites are thinking of emigration should stay and contribute to the creation [of] democratic decision-making processes."

The "real process of change" in South Africa would continue outside parliament in "the mass democratic movement" and the "real engine of democracy" was South Africans, black and white, who had organised themselves into anti-apartheid groupings, such as trade unions, civic, youth and women's organisations.

By distancing themselves from the process of change, whites would be cutting themselves off from the "mainstream political developments of the future," the statement continued. "The majority of South Africans are committed to a non-racial, democratic and unitary country. The UDF considers this parliament and government are illegitimate. We say the only solution for South Africa lies in one-person-one-vote." All other solutions were misplaced.

"We hope that this election period will be a time when all South Africans consider their options. We call on whites to contribute to end racism and minority domination," the UDF statement concluded.

/9274
CSO: 3400/290

TRIAL BRINGS OUT DETAILS OF VIGILANTE UNIT OPERATIONS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 6-12 Mar 87 p 3

[Text]

THE extent of the grip vigilantes hold on South African townships, and the way police sometimes allow them to operate, were graphically illustrated in the Cape Town Supreme Court this week.

Details of a typical vigilante unit, operating in the Zolani township near Montagu in the Western Cape, came out during the trial of four men charged with public violence.

Dawid Bosch, former member of the Montagu-Ashton Community Services Advice Office, gave the details during evidence in mitigation of sentence for Samuel Mangcola, 29, Charles Msoki, 45, Timothy Tyhalisisu, 39, and Lemi Mhlomi, 25.

They were convicted earlier of public violence for stoning the house of development board employee Jim Calata, and setting alight a car parked outside his house.

Bosch explained that a vigilante unit had been set up during November 1985, when there was talk of a school boycott in Zolani.

A group of 30 or 40 men in the township of 5 000 people decided, without consulting the community, to impose a 9pm curfew in an attempt to prevent the boycott.

The curfew was imposed by ringing a bell at 9pm, and assaulting people found outdoors after that time, Bosch said.

He took "60 to 70" affidavits over several months from people who had been assaulted. According to his affidavits, Calata had been involved in six "incidents" between November and January.

Another resident, Stanford Matroos, had been involved in 22, and William Matroos in 16.

After breaking the "curfew", Bosch himself had been confronted by "aggressive, excited, *kierie*-waving home guard members" whom he had seen travelling in police and development board vehicles.

"We wrote about four letters to the police in December 1985, and one or two more in 1986. The police commander said he was not prepared to stop the curfew, because as far as he was concerned it was lawful. He was only prepared to act if there were assaults," Bosch said.

He described the despair of the local parents' committee at their perceived lack of police protection from the "home guard".

"The atmosphere in Zolani was an atmosphere of fear. I myself experienced it. There were many assaults," he said.

Houses and cars belonging to both "home guard" and civic association members had been burned out.

Bosch said he could not justify the burnings: "But in a situation of violence, where there is no access to a

police force, this sort of thing develops," he said.

At one stage Bosch, who had by then taken 25 sworn statements, gave two of them to the police. They asked for affidavits regarding "home guard" assaults at which police were alleged to be present, and Bosch gave them three. "People were scared to make them available," he said.

Two policemen whom he named only as "Hansen and Laing" were alleged to have been present at "many incidents", he said, and he urged the commanding officer to "get hold of those two".

Under cross-examination by prosecutor JL Theron, Bosch said he could not say the police had acted in bad faith, but added that the station commander had a strange interpretation of public violence.

Theron asked Bosch whether he had heard of a group of people in Zolani called "the comrades". "I have heard the name," Bosch replied.

"In what connection?"

Bosch wept in court and was unable to reply, so he asked for an adjournment, which was granted.

Later he replied, saying "comrades" was a "vague and general term, a collective name for people with grievances against the authorities". The hearing has been postponed to next Thursday.

/9317

CSO: 3400/278

ANC OFFICIALS REGISTER ADVANCES AT HOME, ABROAD

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Feb 87 pp 1, 5

[Article by Makonnen Haile]

[Text]

"Our policies are based on our conception of a non-racial democratic state in South Africa, which stance continues to appeal even to democratic elements among the white population. And that is why today more and more whites are coming over to join the African National Congress (ANC) and our people's army".

This remark was made by Comrade Steve Tshwete, Secretary of the 75th Anniversary Committee of the ANC, in an interview with the *Ethiopian Herald*. He said the whites have become disillusioned with the apartheid regime, which can no longer inspire them with a better future. Comrade S. Tshwete further noted, "It is an important development, which ANC President Oliver Tambo designated as the advent of the discovery of truth by the whites in South Africa. It is an important era even at the international community level, because even there is a discovery of truth that the ANC is at the centre of efforts to find a solution to the problem in South Africa".

Comrade Tshwete, who was released from the Robben Island prison in 1979

after completing a 15-year sentence; called on the international community to isolate the racist regime in Pretoria at all levels. He said: "Our entire people, both black and white, must not support the racist regime. For that matter the racist regime is becoming ever more isolated even inside the country itself, thus making it easier for the ANC and our allies and friends throughout the world to rid our country of the scourge of apartheid, to restore freedom and independence to our country and to Namibia".

For these ideals to be achieved the international community has to extend increased support to the ANC and SWAPO, the sole legitimate organizations that are fighting against the racist regime, Comrade Tshwete added. He also urged the international community to provide similar support to the frontline states, namely Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique, Angola and Zambia. Speaking about sanctions, Comrade Tshwete said the claim by countries of the 'Contact Group' that sanctions would hurt the black population more is not an honest position; but a

cover up for their economic interests in South Africa. He observed that the black majority population of South Africa have been suffering all these years and right now they welcome the idea of the imposition of comprehensive sanctions as a way of cutting short the life span of the criminal terrorist apartheid regime.

Comrade Tshwete became associated with the ANC as early as 1959, while a student at King Williamstown, eastern Cape Province, where he was born. He was staying in the same prison as Nelson Mandela in Robben Island; Nelson Mandela, who is now serving a life sentence at Pollsmoor maximum security prison in Cape Town, will be completing his 25th year in detention in November, this year. He described the prison situation as very deplorable.

Recalling the hard prison years at Robben Island, Comrade Tshwete said Nelson Mandela and the entire ANC leadership continued to be pillars of inspiration to the young and older ANC activists alike, so that they would dedicate themselves to keep the struggle going. He said the extremely harsh prison conditions made him to be more dedicated to the struggle for the eradication of the apartheid system.

After winning his freedom, Comrade Tshwete continued his political activities in East London, Cape Province. His release from prison coincided with intensive popular upheaval, in which trade unions were engaged in strikes and political protests against the apartheid regime. Students also joined the uprising, staging massive demonstrations, while civic organizations equally rose against the racist system. The church was also up against the racist regime. Comrade Tshwete related that

all these widespread popular actions were inspired by the intensification of the armed struggle, which is exclusively carried on by the ANC and the People's Army — *Umkhonto We Sizwe* (Spear of the Nation).

Comrade Tshwete said that it was against the background of the on-going struggle by the mass democratic organizations inside the country that the ANC made the call for unity of action, which led to the creation of the United Democratic Front (UDF). He emphasized the fact that no organic link exists between the ANC and UDF, adding that the latter is simply a broad-based mass democratic front of all anti-apartheid forces in South Africa. At the end of 1985, the UDF had a membership of more than 800 organizations, embracing trade unions, church and other religious bodies, students, workers and peasants. He said that the UDF has become a front of all organizations legally operating inside South Africa, but is not a front of the ANC as claimed by the fascists for the purposes of suppressing the UDF.

Also taking part in the interview, Comrade Johnnie Makatini, Director of the Department of International Affairs of the ANC, noted that the recent and continuing overtures made to the ANC by Pretoria's well-known allies, Britain, the USA and others, is proof that they are beginning to see the writing on the wall.

He stated that at this juncture the apartheid regime is engaging in more brazen acts of terrorism both at home and abroad. In view of this the ANC appeals to the international community to immediately impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racists in South Africa, he stressed.

Comrade Makatini said in this context the ANC strongly condemns the casting of veto last week by the U.S. and Britain (with the U.K. and the FRG, in order to FRG joining them in a negative vote) against a resolution calling for selective and mandatory sanctions against the racist regime. He described the move as a hostile act to African aspirations.

Comrade Makatini noted that the recent statement by General Magnus Malan, South Africa's Minister of Defence, announcing the regime's plan to "physically eliminate" the ANC, even if this means crossing South Africa's borders, must be seen and treated as a challenge, first and foremost to the entire peoples of Africa and the international community at large. The ANC official said the appropriate response is increased support to the ANC. "We also call for maximum support to the frontline and other neighbouring states, whose territorial integrity and security is increasingly threatened by the Pretoria regime, which has arrogated to itself the right to intervene militarily in all African countries south of the Equator," he pointed out. Comrade Makatini said such support must take the form of strengthening these countries' defence capabilities and bolstering their economies.

He also raised the question of timely assistance to the ANC on the part of some OAU member states. The ANC official stated that some have not paid their dues to the OAU Liberation Committee. He pointed out that this has seriously impaired the work of this important committee, at a crucial time when it

should be strengthening the fighting capability of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia in their march to ultimate victory.

"It is true that a steadily growing number of OAU member states have contributed generously to the ANC. We must add to this the selfless sacrifices paid by the Frontline states", he said.

Comrade Makatini further pointed out that the ANC has been immensely encouraged by the moving messages of solidarity as well as the observance of the 75th anniversary of its founding by a large number of countries around the world. The celebrations, which began on 8 January 1987 and will continue throughout the year, have been characterized by reaffirmation of support to the just struggle of the people of South Africa. The international community also voiced reaffirmation of solidarity in this world wide campaign for the speedy elimination of apartheid.

"The advances registered by the ANC both at home and abroad and the furtherance of the political and armed struggle as well as the campaign for the total isolation of the Pretoria regime, coupled with the recognition of the ANC as the alternative authority in South Africa, fills us with the conviction that the demise of the inhuman apartheid system is in sight", Comrade Makatini concluded.

The two comrades are attending the 45th Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers, currently under way at Africa Hall.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE FOR SHARPEVILLE COMMEMORATION

MB192003 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1948 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 19 Mar (SAPA)--Some 300 students at Witwatersrand University today staged a demonstration on campus to commemorate the death of 69 people in the Sharpeville shootings.

A large contingent of police guarded university entrances where students gathered at intervals during their commemoration but no reports of clashes were received.

The Black Students Society [BSS] and NUSAS [National Union of South African Students] organised the campus march to mark the anniversary of the death of 69 people at Sharpeville in 1960 when police opened fire on a crowd demonstrating against the pass laws.

A rival student group, the Students Moderate Alliance [SMA], said tonight that about 30 demonstrators disrupted lectures by bursting in and singing revolutionary songs. The SMA condemned the "grossly provocative and intolerant conduct of those responsible" and called on university authorities to take disciplinary action. It alleged the demonstrators forced some students to leave the lecture halls.

Spokesmen for NUSAS and the BSS were not immediately available for comment.

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CS0: 3400/290

UDF, COSATU OFFICIALS ON SHARPEVILLE ANNIVERSARY

MB191325 Dakar PANA in English 1145 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 19 Mar (ANO/PANA)---Throughout South Africa's four provinces, commemoration services will be held for those who died and were maimed on 21 March 1960 in Sharpeville.

In the Township of Sharpeville nearly Vereeniging, situated in the explosive Vaal Triangle (Johannesburg, Pretoria, Witwatersrand area), the black community will engage in an Operation Clean Up of the graves of the 69 people killed 27 years ago when protesting against the pass laws.

In the period preceding the Sharpeville massacre, the African National Congress (ANC), called for non-cooperation with government institutions, for boycotts, civil disobedience, etc., as a means of non-violent protest against apartheid.

Strikes by women against passes led by the ANC led all over the country, reaching a climax in 1955 when over 10,000 women marched to the Union Buildings in Pretoria and demanded a hearing from the prime minister.

Following the adoption of the Freedom Charter in 1955, a period in the history of South Africa regarded as the turning point in the political history of the country, 156 people, mostly ANC activities were arrested and charged with high treason.

The ANC was preparing itself for another anti-pass campaign in March following a period of political protest in South Africa, when it was forestalled by the newly formed Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) by ten days.

National president of the United Democratic Front (UDF) Liberation Coalition, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, pointed out to ANO that what happened at Sharpeville was a turning point in the liberation struggle.

Blacks openly resisted unjust laws like the pass laws and burnt their passes. They became more and more united and began to offer all forms of resistance, she said.

Mrs Sisulu said the heroes who died on 21 March 1960, did not die in vain. They left their mark even to this day which is why the struggle for liberation has not ceased to the astonishment of the apartheid regime.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu noted that events like Sharpeville and the current state of emergency made the liberation movement inside South Africa even stronger, and this should also serve as the reason why the liberation struggle has not ceased.

The 650,000-strong Congress of South Africa Trade Unions (COSATU) said the workers of South Africa would not forget the massacre of Sharpeville nor would it forget the mass killings of Soweto, Langa and Alexandra which followed Sharpeville.

Mr Frank Meintjies, COSATU's national information officer commented on the Sharpeville issue by saying: These memories are rooted in the consciousness of workers and the oppressed community, fuelling a deep seated and unshakeable commitment to ending the system of apartheid and exploitation.

Since the Sharpeville killings in 1960, the Pretoria regime has become infinitely more repressive in response to mass-based resistance throughout the country. Daily we continue to encounter the brutality of the Botha government supported by business interests.

Mr Meintjies said that despite the reformist language used by Pretoria, the reality is there. Instead, under pressure from Africans, and international opposition, the government has moved further to the right.

He said that the black community had adapted to the situation inside the country and will continue to further the liberation struggle on every front.

He also pointed out that COSATU in 1987 was demanding that Sharpeville day be a paid holiday along with 16 June and 1 May (May Day). He added that all of COSATU's affiliates will be making this demand during wage negotiations this year.

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CSO: 3400/290

SOUTH AFRICA

AZAPO, AZASM COMMEMORATIONS BANNED IN CAPE

Prohibitions on Eve of Sharpeville Anniversary

MB202049 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2040 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Cape Town, 20 Mar (SAPA)--Prohibitions were imposed tonight--the eve of the anniversary of the 1960 Sharpeville massacre--on any meetings in the Western Province of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) or the Azanian Students Movement (AZASM) commemorating the shootings at Sharpeville or Langa, Uitenhage, in 1985.

The ban, issued by the acting divisional commissioner of police, Western Province division, Brig Nicolaas Acker, prohibits gatherings, "convened," "organised" or "held under the auspices" of AZAPO and AZASM commemorating "any incident of unrest" on 21 March 1960 at Sharpeville, or on 21 March, 1985, at Langa, Uitenhage.

It further bans the commemoration of the death of any person who died in any of those incidents or in security action connected with any of them.

The order covers the magisterial districts of Cape Town, Athlone, Wynberg, Bellville "and within the Western Province division of the SAP" until 24 March.

AZASM President Terms Ban 'Provocative'

MB211456 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1249 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Cape Town, 21 Mar (SAPA)--The banning of commemoration meetings was "extremely provocative," the president of the Azanian Students Movement (AZASM), Mr Monde Ntwasa, said in Cape Town today.

He was reacting to last night's order issued by Brigadier Nick Acker, acting divisional commissioner of police in the western Cape, banning meetings or gatherings organised by the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO), or the Azanian Students Movement (AZASM) to commemorate the Sharpeville, Vereeniging, riots of 21 March 1960 or the Langa, Uitenhage riots of 21 March 1985 or the death of anybody killed in those riots.

The two black-consciousness organisations have been prohibited from commemorating the Sharpeville or Langa riots in Athlone, Wynberg, Cape Town and Bellville and within the Western Province police division from yesterday to Tuesday.

In a statement in Cape Town Mr Mtwasa said it now meant only the voice of "totalitarian rule" would be heard in the country. "The Nationalist Party will do anything to give dignity to the farcical white elections. Black people are and will continue to be prevented from demonstrating rejection and abhorrence of the repressive and exploitative white rule, least the tower of Afrikanerdom collapses," he said.

[SAPA prefaces this item as follows: "Note to editors: The following may contravene emergency regulations. A copy has been sent to IPLC [Interdepartmental Press Liaison Center]."]

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CSO: 3400/291

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC, PAC MARK SHARPEVILLE DAY

MB200659 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] A spokesman for the African National Congress, ANC, of South Africa, Comrade Tom Sebina, says a new democratic system created by the people of South Africa will replace the present brutal system which gives all the power to the white minority. In a statement to PANA on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre, which is tomorrow, Comrade Sebina said the oppressed masses have made certain areas ungovernable in South Africa. He said events of the past year have shown the determination of the oppressed people of South Africa to make the final strike towards the destruction of the Pretoria regime.

In a message to mark Sharpeville Day, the chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, Comrade Johnson Mlambo, said that on that day 69 Azanians were massacred by troops of the Pretoria regime, who left more than 180 wounded. The significance of the day, he said, is that it ushered a new era in the political struggle of the (?disenfranchised) majority for national liberation and self-determination.

Sharpeville Day has been declared by the United Nations as the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination in recognition of the 1960 antipass campaign which culminated in the massacres at Sharpeville and Langa by troops of the Pretoria regime.

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CSO: 3400/290

SOUTH AFRICA

TEXTILE UNION REELECT DETAINED PRESIDENT

MB210524 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] An emergency detainee, Mr Samuel Fezile Tiyo, has been re-elected national president of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union of SA [TWIUSA].

Mr Tiyo was picked up at his home in Paarl and detained on 12 June last year, according to the union spokesman.

Delegates at the union's annual conference in East London last weekend expressed concern over his continued detention. About 19,000 workers were represented at the indaba.

The conference was told that Mr Tiyo's employers, SA Woollen Mills, had closed down during his detention.

A three-man delegation was chosen to meet officials of the National Union of Textile Workers to explain the problems TIUSA had following an invitation for a merger.

The union resolved to fight for fewer working hours because blacks lived far from working areas and women could not cope with their roles as wives, mothers and workers.

The union also resolved to inform its mother body, the International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation, to implement a code of employment practices for overseas employers in South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/290

KWANDEBELE RECONSIDERS INDEPENDENCE; OPPONENTS IN DETENTION

MB210920 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 20-26 Mar 87 p 3

[By Pat Sidley]

[Text] The Kwandebale legislative assembly faces another motion aimed at making the territory independent, sources close to the Ndzundza royal kraal believe,

The motion is expected to be tabled next month, and the likelihood of strong opposition remains slight as many of those who opposed independence last year are now in detention,

The sources said at least 25 people are being held--almost all tribal authority leaders and members of parliament. These include Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, brother of Prince James--chairman of the Ndzundza authority--who was fired in December as Minister of Health, Pensions and Social Welfare.

The sources pointed out that most of them opposed independence at last year's session, when the plan was shelved.

The speaker of the house, Solly Mahlangu--who ruled the independence issue dead without a vote--has also been fired.

Prince James has not been detained three times--most recently, on 20 February on the steps of the assembly, during a special sitting to discuss the Appropriations Bill. It was two days after his previous release.

His other brother, Andries Mahlangu, has also been detained twice--the second time seven minutes after his release. The sources said he had been accused of wanting to kill the new chief minister, George Mahlangu.

"They have arrested the parliamentary opposition. If you oppose, you will be arrested. Even those who give support to the Ndzundza people will be arrested," the sources said.

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CSO: 3400/290

RETAILERS REPORT INCREASED SALES TO BLACKS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Feb 87 p 4

[Article by Kay Turvey]

[Text]

DESPITE an estimated 6% drop in real consumption spending for all race groups in 1986, retailers catering for black consumers reported increased sales in the same period.

Retailers believed sales were lifted by nationwide rent boycotts, which had the effect of boosting black spending. Widespread consumer boycotts in the cities also led to increased spending in rural and homeland outlets.

Wits University research group head Mark Swilling last year estimated the 54 boycotted black councils were losing a total of R60m-R80m a month in rent payments. These sums effectively acted as a massive subsidy to the black consumer and provided a huge cash injection into the economy.

Market Research Africa (MRA) MD Clive Corder attributed the boon in black consumer spending to rent boycotts and a burgeoning informal sector.

There was an apparent increase in the number of hawkers and people involved in back-yard businesses, while growth in the number of boarders and squatters on established properties had substantially contributed to disposable income.

The development of black financing methods meant a lot of money circulating in the townships was remaining in the hands of blacks. Corder said the popularity of unregistered burial societies and the stokvel system in which participants pooled money on a monthly basis amounted to forced savings.

While there had been a decline in full-time employment, the number of employed blacks was stabilising.

He said recent research by MRA had determined there were 860 000 blacks looking for full-time employment and 100 000 looking for part-time work in the metropolitan areas.

Unisa's Market Research Bureau research director Marius Loubser estimated consumption spending dropped 5%-6% in 1986 from 1985, based on monthly figures from the Department of Statistical Services.

Real disposable income for blacks grew 14,5% in 1980/85, while white purchasing power dropped 0,5% in the comparable period.

In 1985, white spending represented 54% of total private expenditure and black spending 33%.

Bergers MD Howard Mauerberger said: "While overall consumer spending is reported to have dropped in recent months we have experienced a greater demand for our merchandise."

The cash clothing chain, which caters for the black consumer, last year improved sales 28% on the previous year's R27,3m and turnover rose to R34,3m 1986, up R7m on 1985.

"At the time of the boycott in the greater Port Elizabeth and East London areas, we noted increased spending in the homelands.

"We do see growth continuing, given no unforeseen factors such as increased unemployment," he said.

SA Breweries public affairs manager Gary May said growth in beer sales continued to come primarily from black consumption.

"Black disposable income obviously improved last year through jobs in the informal sector, despite the unfavourable economic climate."

He said there had been a dramatic swing in the number of black-owned bottlestores.

Score retail division MD John McLean said the rent boycott had contributed to increased sales of durable and semi-durable goods last year.

Saleshouse MD Donald Ethridge said over the past 10 months his stores had reported a very rapid growth in sales, with turnover up 30%.

/9317

CSO: 3400/278

GOVERNMENT FEARS INFLUX OF REFUGEES FROM HOMELANDS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 6-12 Mar 87 p 8

[Article by Louise Flanagan]

[Text]

THE PEOPLE of Potsdam are not unique in their desperation to leave a homeland where conditions have become intolerable.

A representative of the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) said other communities had been watching developments there with interest.

If the South African government had made provision for the Potsdam people, it would have raised hopes in many areas that communities might be able to leave the homelands and return to direct rule by the South African government, the NCAR said.

The government was afraid of creating a precedent, as "it would be a tremendous magnet for people," said a member of the Grahamstown Rural Committee (GRC), one of the NCAR's affiliates.

Communities were unwilling to move to the homelands, as corruption was rife. It would also mean losing their South African citizenship — a major factor, as the state in many cases opted for incorporation of an area into a homeland rather than moving the community in the old style.

"People are saying we want to be in South Africa, we will squat at the roadside if necessary but we are South Africans and Pretoria must solve our problems," the NCAR representative said.

Among communities who have approached the NCAR with their wish to move is Thornhill, a resettlement area in the northern Ciskei. People there originally left the Herschel district just before the Transkei was granted "independence" in 1976.

About 20 000 people fled to Thornhill, where they had been promised land. But when they got there, they found the land was far from enough for them, and the area was soon incorporated into Ciskei — which itself gained independence a few years later.

For years, the community has been fighting for the land they say they were promised. A member of the GRC said: "They saw the Potsdam people on TV and were horrified by the people living in plastic shelters.

"They were watching the situation with intense interest."

Although the majority were unlikely to take the desperate steps taken by the Potsdam people, she said there was a "mood of desperation and recklessness" among some.

A similar situation applies with some 500 Sotho-speaking people from Herschel, who fled to QwaQwa to avoid Transkei independence. They were expelled after Chief Minister TK Mopeli's government appropriated land they had been promised.

Now they live in Botshabelo/Onverwacht, east of Bloemfontein,

and fear their area will be incorporated into QwaQwa.

They are also adamant they will not live under a homeland administration. Their leader, David Tseki, said: "If Onverwacht becomes part of QwaQwa, we will trek; I don't know where — but we will not lose hope. We will struggle on."

An area for whom incorporation has already become a reality is Vleifontein, which became part of Venda on April 1, 1986. The estimated 5 000 residents of Vleifontein come from Tshikota in Louis Trichardt. From 1981 onwards they were moved out to various areas, depending on their ethnic background.

The Venda speakers were settled at Vleifontein, and they claim they were promised it would never be incorporated into Venda. When the area was added to the homeland last year, they founded the Vleifontein Crisis Committee — which immediately came under intense pressure from Venda authorities.

Within four weeks, all its members were either in detention or in hiding.

Nevertheless, the group wants to return to Tshikota. They claim pensions in Venda are lower, the school system is inferior, nepotism and corruption are rife.

— Elnews

/9317

CSO: 3400/278

NEW SCHOOLS FILLING BLACK EDUCATION VACUUM SAID TO BE POOR QUALITY

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 6-12 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Sefako Nyaka and Jo-Ann Bekker]

[Text]

FLY-BY-NIGHT operators are stepping into the black education vacuum, setting up schools in central Johannesburg. Most are ill-equipped, run by unqualified teachers, offer no certificates at the end of the day -- and charge exorbitant fees.

Parents are sinking well over R1 000 a year into such institutions in their determination to salvage their children's education after three years of township schooling disrupted by unrest and boycotts.

The *Weekly Mail* this week visited black city schools in venues ranging from a five-star hotel to a Red Cross centre to cheap, shabby buildings. Some appeared to be genuine non-profit operations. All were inadequate. Most charged high fees which did not include text books or stationery.

The Department of Education and Training -- a central party to the education crisis which has spawned these schools -- said it was aware of their existence and had issued principals with registration forms. However, none of the schools had yet applied for registration.

Registration -- compulsory since the introduction of Bantu Education in the Fifties -- might assist parents by weeding out profit-makers posing as educators and by imposing minimum standards for classrooms and equipment.

But it would also pose a threat to those schools trying to broaden the official syllabi by including alternative education courses popularly known as "people's education" -- which is effectively banned in terms of the Emergency regulations. In much the same way, registration snuffed out non-government schools run by groups such as the African National Congress Youth League in the Fifties.

Principals interviewed said schools in central Johannesburg must tread a fine line between encouraging students to participate democratically and enforcing strict discipline. A protest demonstration in the city centre is likely to elicit a far stronger response from the authorities than similar actions in the townships -- a reaction which could threaten the already precarious existence of the schools.

Here is a breakdown of the schools canvassed by the *Mail*: In all of these schools, pupils have to buy their own books and stationery and make their own transport arrangements.

● Gillian Katz Studio of Speech and English at the Carlton Hotel, Central Methodist Church and Braamfontein Recreation Centre. Started more than a month ago. Fees R65 a month, although at the moment Katz claims she is only in the process of selecting students for her Robin Hood College.

Saturday classes: R40 registration plus R20 a month for juniors, R30 for seniors. There is also a R12 compulsory fee for sports

● Tswelopele Secondary School, Commissioner Street. R100 registration fee, plus R60 a month. Twenty teachers for 360 pupils. Not registered.

● St Michel School, Market Street. R137 admission fees, plus R65 a month for senior school pupils. Classes, due to begin on Monday, have failed to materialise. Classrooms are not partitioned, there are no desks — and no teachers.

● Uwezo College, Nugget Street, R50 a month. Founded on January 20 in response to parents' demands. An active parents' committee remains involved in determining registration fees of R20 and monthly fees of R50. Students complain about lack of desks and desertion of underpaid teachers. There are 21 teachers for 480 students.

● Ipede School, De Villiers Street. Offers classes for all standards. R5 fee, which the co-ordinator says is for administrative purposes. Students were told it was for an entrance examination.

Schools outside central Johannesburg:

● Part Time University Students Association (Patusa) Education Trust, Funda Centre, Diepkloof, Potchefstroom Road. Began January 14. Evening classes, R150 a subject for the year. 80 students, 15 qualified teachers.

● Lenasia Learning Centre, Loonat Centre, Concord Place, Lenasia. Primary and senior part-time classes in a range of subjects. Forty-five minute lessons twice a week. R6 a lesson, 45-week year; thus a year's tuition in one subject will cost about R540. Primary classes began February 2; senior classes are due to begin in a fortnight.

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CSO: 3400/301

SAWCO DISCUSSES WORKER CONTROLLED PRODUCTION

Johannesburg WORK IN PROGRESS in English Feb 87 pp 13-15

[Text]

On 1 May 1985 over a thousand workers at BTR Sarmcol's Howick plant went on strike. For years their union, the Metal and Allied Workers Union, had been struggling for recognition from management. Now workers had lost patience with management delays. Those on strike were dismissed, and the Sarmcol dispute continues to be fought nationally and internationally. Workers have formed a number of co-operatives since the strike began. These generate some income and employment, and involve striking workers in democratically-structured activities. WIP spoke to representatives of the Sarmcol Workers Co-operative (SAWCO). The majority of SAWCO members come from Mpophomeni township, scene of recent Inkatha-linked violence against MAWU members.

Why did workers decide to form a co-operative, and can you describe the process of setting it up?

After Sarmcol fired us we did not know how we would live. We thought of each doing our own work to get something to live on. A general meeting of Sarmcol strikers decided representatives from all the areas where we live should discuss this. These representatives established a committee called the SAWCO Central Co-ordinating Committee.

We organised a seminar with this committee, Sarmcol shop stewards and some outside advisors. Office bearers were elected to act as a finance sub-committee for SAWCO. They were also to run the weekly representatives' committee meeting. The representatives report back to all the people in their areas. We thought this was a fair way of expressing democracy.

Why did the co-op choose to start projects like silkscreening, the acting group, and agriculture?

We decided to start with the T-shirt silkscreening co-op because various unions had made a commitment to order from us. The T-shirt co-op started with eight people and now has 25 full-time workers.

We thought the acting group was important, because plays they produced would pass on the message and show the struggle of Sarmcol workers. We did not want people to forget our struggles. Nine people work in the play group.

We also wanted to create jobs and supplement our food parcels. So we looked for some land to farm. We negotiated with the Catholic Church to lease about fifty acres. About 15 members work and plant vegetables on this farm.

Even before the Sarmcol strike many of our children were not getting enough to eat. This problem became worse when we were all fired. So ten people, together with some voluntary doctors and nurses, formed a health committee.

This committee started by checking the health of all the strikers' children and measuring their weight and height. There is a follow-up every month. Children who are badly nourished get extra food from a special donation.

Some strikers were being treated for health problems inside Sarmcol, and we realised we had to care for them. So we organised a health screening for these workers.

When the strike started a group of five organised food parcels for the strikers. This has led to the bulk buying project. This is not off the ground yet, but the intention is to buy in bulk and sell goods cheaply to the strikers, with no profit motive. The bulk buying scheme will hopefully involve the whole community.

We also decided to start a newspaper so people could find out what is happening in these projects. The

newspaper also covers events in the community. Two people run this project

Have the structures of the projects been adapted to meet production needs?

The T-shirt co-op has had some training to improve skills. Before, we waited a long time for screens to be made, but have now learnt to make our own. We are going to buy more equipment for screen printing and many things will change then.

Are responsibilities shared or rotated? Are there people who have taken on specific tasks? And how are finances controlled?

When T-shirt printing started we rotated all the jobs. But now some jobs need a lot of training so we are not changing round functions.

Each co-op elects office bearers who meet with their group every Monday. They then report on their activities in the SAWCO Central Co-ordinating Committee.

All the expenses for the projects are approved by the Central Co-ordinating Committee.

Is the co-op financially viable? And can the silkscreening project compete with capitalist printers?

There are two production projects: the farm, and T-shirt printing. T-shirts are sold at similar prices to capitalist products but we cannot make big profits or even pay the kind of wages they pay. We still have a long way to go before we make enough money.

In the agricultural co-op we have not farmed a full season and harvested all the crops. So we still have to assess the income. Transport costs are a problem for this project because the farm is far from where the workers live.

How are issues of conflict and discipline dealt with?

Problems that come up in projects are first discussed in the individual projects. If they are not resolved they are put to the Central Co-ordinating

Committee. If the issue is not resolved at this committee it goes before a general meeting of SAWCO members.

What lessons have been learnt about organisation and management since the co-op started?

We believe that when starting a co-op, members must discuss the ideas of co-operative work right at the beginning and make their commitment to this way of working. If they do not discuss these things they will end up in conflict and expect others to take responsibility for all the problems.

How do community members and striking workers not employed in the co-op participate?

We invite community people to join SAWCO as associate members. There are some who have volunteered to take part in projects.

What is the relationship between the co-op, MAWU and COSATU?

SAWCO is part of MAWU - it has two members on the MAWU Southern Natal Branch Executive Committee and through this is represented on the National Executive Committee. MAWU is an affiliate of COSATU and this is how SAWCO is linked to COSATU.

How has the project influenced the worker movement in Natal?

SAWCO's development has created interest in co-operatives from some unions. But there is a lot to be explained to union members about how a co-op works and its problems. Even members of MAWU need to be more educated about how to build co-operatives. But we are aware that the Sarmcol workers play has had a wide influence among unions and community organisations all over South Africa.

INKATHA YOUTH BRIGADE CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES POLICIES

Johannesburg WORK IN PROGRESS in English Feb 87 pp 16-20

[Interview with Inkatha Youth Brigade chairman Musa Zondi; date and place not given]

[Text]

The Inkatha Youth Brigade was formed in 1977. It currently claims more than half-a-million card-carrying members. But as with its parent organisation, membership claims should be assessed with caution.

There are numerous incidents of alleged Brigade and Inkatha involvement in vigilante violence against anti-Inkatha organisations and individuals. Yet the Brigade insists it follows a policy of non-violence.

A Work In Progress correspondent in Pietermaritzburg recently interviewed Inkatha Youth Brigade Chairman Musa Zondi. During the interview, additional comments were made by Siegfried Bhengu, KwaZulu's political information officer; Ntwe Mafole, Youth Brigade national organiser; and Matthew Sibanda, Youth Brigade secretary.

Responses to questions are published as an indication of what Youth Brigade leaders claim about their organisation. They do not reflect the editorial policy of WIP, its staff or contributors.

There are numerous allegations of Inkatha and Youth Brigade involvement in vigilante-type violence against members of other organisations. For example, in the killing of MAWU members in Mpophomeni, it has been alleged that Inkatha Youth Brigade members were bussed into Mpophomeni. Minutes after their arrival, MAWU members were abducted and killed. Your urban representative, Mvelase, confirmed that Inkatha members were bussed into the township. The Bureau for Information blamed Inkatha for the violence, and shortly afterwards two Inkatha members

were arrested but then released because police said they did not have enough evidence against them. Yet Inkatha and its youth movement claim to be non-violent. How can you justify this

Mafole: There are Inkatha members in Mpophomeni. The Minister of Welfare, Steven Sithebe was to address a rally organised by Inkatha and the Mpophomeni community. When the Mpophomeni Youth Congress (MPOYCO) heard about this, a member said they were going to attack Inkatha members. After this clear statement, they attacked Youth Brigade members guarding the hall the night before the rally. Brigade members only defended themselves when MPOYCO members attacked them.

Each time Inkatha defends itself, we are accused of violence. Inkatha has nothing to do with the killing of those MAWU people. Not one of our members was involved.

Bhengu: Inkatha does not have shop stewards. The United Workers Union of South Africa (the Inkatha-linked union - eds) does. To drag Inkatha's name into trade union fights is irresponsible. Take the blame to UWUSA, they have a mouth to defend themselves.

Black education is in crisis with pupils rejecting Bantu Education, boycotting classes, and burning schools. The Department of Education and Training has introduced highly repressive and unpopular regulations in the schools. What is Youth Brigade education policy, especially regarding Bantu Education and the schools crisis?

The Youth Brigade is a segment of the Inkatha effort. Brigade and Inkatha policy is 'Education for Liberation'. We believe education should be a tool to bring about liberation. We abhor Bantu Education like every freedom-loving person and favour a system of education relevant to people's needs.

But unless we are politically liberated we cannot have a normal education system catering for our needs, since we do not have a say in parliament. We cannot isolate education from other issues in this country. Many youth and student organisations see school boycotts as a way of dealing with the crisis. What is the Brigade's stand on this?

The tactic of boycotts adopted by other student organisations is their own choice. We respect their endeavour to right the education crisis.

But in the Brigade we do not believe that boycotting our education will help solve the schools crisis. We know the powers that be in South Africa did not intend to make education available to the black man. Only the churches allowed us to have educated black leaders in South Africa and other parts of Africa. So it would merely be playing into the hands of our oppressors to boycott education. While we respect others' decisions, we think they are wrong.

What does the Brigade see as the solution to the education crisis? Student and youth organisations should be part of mainstream black political efforts to right wrongs in the political system as a whole. Some organisations propose People's Education, but whatever its merits or demerits, they can never implement this if they are not in power. That is why we say the key to all problems in South Africa is to be in power politically.

Is Inkatha or the Brigade doing anything to make the education syllabus more relevant to the needs of a liberated South Africa?

In 1978 the Kwazulu government introduced a subject called Ubuntu-Botho (good citizenship). In Ubuntu-Botho children are taught that history did not begin in 1652 with the advent of white settlers. We see nothing new in the

principle of People's Education since that is what Ubuntu-Botho is all about.

What are the main subjects of the Ubuntu-Botho syllabus?

The syllabus does not suggest children should be taught only about Inkatha. It caters for all liberation movements, past and present. The ANC, PAC, Black Consciousness, liberation movements in other African countries, and the history of Black Americans all receive attention. It is a gross mistake to accuse it of being an Inkatha subject.

But many say Ubuntu-Botho is youth indoctrination.

It is far from that. Is teaching children ANC history indoctrination about Inkatha? Years back, teachers were terrified to utter the name 'Oliver Tambo', because the Education Department said they should not meddle in politics. It is legal here in Kwazulu. I do not know any step as revolutionary as that. Pretoria could not stop this because it was done by us, and we are in power here.

Is Ubuntu-Botho then equivalent to the National Education Crisis Committee's idea of People's Education?

The idea of this so-called People's Education has not been clarified. At this stage it is quite inferior to Ubuntu-Botho.

Mafole: 'People's Education' is more political than academic. Those who promote People's Education do not want to define the concept. When you ask them to, you end up at loggerheads with them. So it remains a slogan.

Bhengu: The contradiction in People's Education is that it rejects parental authority over pupils. It says children should be completely independent, they should denigrate their fathers. They are fighting their upbringing - what we call informal education in the family. Our ethnic structure provides cultural education and then you mix it with the

scientific education which throws you into the technological world. People's Education is nothing but a cliché.

What is the relationship between the youth at Mandleni-Matleng camp and the Youth Brigade?

Emandleni-Matleng is a Youth Brigade project. There are vast backlogs in housing, education, agriculture and health in urban and rural communities. Youth are called upon to engage themselves in a project of social reconstruction. They are trained to help various communities where there are health or other problems. As members of the Youth Brigade they are conscientised to do something about the black man's plight. The camp is one of our main activities.

But there have been allegations that the youth at Mandleni-Matleng receive military training and that Inkatha is in that way forming a military wing. This is not true. Mandleni is part of a reconstruction, not a military, programme. Those who make these allegations aim to denigrate us. If Inkatha were to form a military wing, it would be the biggest army in the black community. But the youth at Mandleni-Matleng do not receive military training.

It has often been said that whenever students boycott classes, Inkatha members are the first to arrive and sjambok the boycotters or force them back into the classrooms.

Mafole: That is said by those who want to villify Inkatha and advocate an anti-Inkatha reaction in South Africa and abroad. Inkatha has never done that. The same thing was said in 1980 when KwaMashu students boycotted classes. If anyone has proof of these actions they should come forward. I am sure parents of KwaMashu students sjambokked them. That definitely happened. They may have been Inkatha members, or members of

other organisations, but parents took it upon themselves to send children back to school.

Bhengu: We have evidence that people from outside have intimidated children not to go to school, and beat up those who attend classes. Students not only boycott classes, they are sjambokked out of classrooms. Hence the burning of schools. It is the people who prevent children from going to school who burn the schools.

Since there have been so many clashes between 'comrades' and members of the Youth Brigade, has the Brigade done anything to hold peace talks with these comrades?

We have tried to consult with them. We met with the Azanian Students Organisation (AZASO) in 1985. But it did not want to be seen to meet with us. The problem with comrades is that they are faceless. It is difficult for our organisation which has structures and leadership and can be located at any time, to meet with a faceless organisation.

I remember when Rev Mcebisi Xundu, then Natal chairman of the UDF, was still in Lamontville. We held several talks with him trying to tone down the violence in the township, but he admitted he had no control over what was going on since his organisation was uncontrollable.

What are relations like between the Youth Brigade and the black consciousness groups?

We do not have any formal relationship with them. But while we differ on matters of strategy, there have never been violent clashes between us. That is how black politics should be. Differing is natural, but we should respect each other.

Does the Brigade have formal relations with any trade unions?

There is a lot of disunity generated by divisive forces at present. The Youth Brigade does not wish to meddle in union affairs. We support the trade union movement without coercing it to look upon us with favour. We would like to see a trade union movement free from ideologies. It is detrimental for liberation movements to misuse trade unions for their own ends. Only after solving workers' problems can trade unions answer their national call and be part of the struggle.

Some organisations have said that the state of emergency has benefitted Inkatha, since none of its members have been detained under emergency regulations.

That is a lie. The state of emergency has been as unfortunate for us as for other organisations. We reject it totally and regret it has been declared twice. It imposed a number of restrictions on us. In some areas we could not hold public meetings.

But Inkatha has a lot of power and is in a position to do many things other little organisations cannot do against the state. So when people see Inkatha hold meetings in spite of curbs imposed by the state of emergency they think it is because the government favours us.

You held a meeting with the Afrikaner Studentebond in 1984. Why?

We believe there are two things which can happen between blacks and whites. The root cause of all this country's problems is the rejection of blacks by whites. We believe we have either to kill whites or talk to them. We have to persuade them to abandon their foolish method of rule before it is too late. At the meeting we won over a few souls who repented from the old idea of clinging to apartheid. The spin-off from the meeting was the establishment of a new organisation, Youth For South Africa, born out of the disillusionment of some ASB members.

Would you seek similar meetings with an organisation like NUSAS?

NUSAS is caught up in the same problems as the UDF, and tries to isolate and reject us. Successive NUSAS presidents have passed derogatory remarks about us in spite of the fact that we never go out of our way to insult them.

Many organisations reject involvement in government-created institutions. But Inkatha, for example, participates in the bantustan structures. What does the Youth Brigade feel about this? Some organisations which reject this strategy claim to be Marxist or to follow the teachings of Marx and Lenin. It is ironical because Lenin landed the Bolsheviks in power in Russia during the 1917 revolution through participating in the Russian parliament.

So in fact Inkatha is following a Leninist strategy. We would even use the devil as long as we arrive at our destination.

Does the Youth Brigade believe apartheid can be reformed or do you believe in its complete eradication?

Saying apartheid cannot be reformed is an unfortunate cliché. Reform simply means transforming society completely. I do not know why some have problems with the term 'reform'. It is only those who are bent on a violent revolution who do not like to see reform because they think it is pushing dirt under the carpet.

How do you see a future South African society?

We want a truly democratic society. We believe in a multi-party democracy where people will be free to decide and form political parties to represent them. We believe in a country where people will not be restricted by ideology or victimisation.

And what kind of economic system?

We want to avoid ideologies since we do not have a mandate. Deciding on an economic system is a matter beyond party politics. The people of this country have the prerogative of designing an economic future they wish to bring about. But in Inkatha we have never known any system other than the free enterprise capitalist system which is capable of bringing about more job opportunities. We would like to hear of any system that does better.

We are not saying capitalism is perfect. It involves a lot of immoral practices but we feel it is better than any other system.

An issue which has remained a bone of contention between the progressive and black consciousness movement is whether whites have a role to play in the struggle. What does the Youth Brigade feel?

They do have a role. This is not a racist struggle. It is a struggle to free the country from racism. At the same time we believe black organisations should be black-led. In the past we saw a lot of black efforts being thwarted as a result of involving white liberals in black organisations. We resent liberals who come into our organisations and want to lead the entire effort.

There are organisations which have only Indian and coloured members. Inkatha is for Africans only. Laws operating in this country make us separate entities against our will, but at times this is a reality. We can achieve more if our people remain as they are in their organisations. But we do not condemn non-racial organisations.

There is a notable absence of women in the leadership of the Youth Brigade. Why?

Sibanda: Women just do not go for leadership positions. We normally have at least one woman per term of office

and this is too bad. But we have quite a number of active ones now as compared to the past.

What is the organisational structure of the Brigade?

It falls under the direct control of Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who appoints the youth movement's chairman.

The executive consists of the national chairman, secretary, treasurer, national organiser, and five additional members and ex-officio members who represent the Brigade on the Inkatha Central Committee.

Then there is a 'think-tank' committee which plays an advisory role to the national executive. It comprises mini-committees on media and publicity, projects, finance, human rights, foreign relations, education and culture, and sports and recreation. The Brigade is itself divided into branches and regions.

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CSO: 3400/301

NEW STATISTICS SHOW 18 PERCENT BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT

MB231154 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1131 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 23 Mar (SAPA)—More than 18 percent of the economically-active black population were classified as officially unemployed in October 1986 according to the first report based on a new sampling method by the Central Statistical Offices (CSO) in Pretoria.

This compared with only eight percent using the old sampling method, the CSO said,

Similarly, the report said: "34 percent of the black population was economically active according to the old sample as opposed to 30 percent in the case of the new sample."

Commenting on the unemployment figures, the CSO said: "It is noteworthy that only about eight percent of the economically active population was classified unemployed in the old sample against about 18.1 percent of the new sample, although the underlying definition of unemployment (based on international recommendations) was approximately the same for both samples).

"The current (new) estimates thus yield an official unemployment rate for blacks of the order of 18 percent.

"The differences in the results of the old and new samples, but particularly the higher unemployment rate of the new sample, may largely be ascribed to the fact that a sample (especially one like the relevant old sample) can become biased with time and thus no longer faithfully reflect the true picture.

"To update or redraw the sample of the Current Population Survey (CPS) at shorter intervals is naturally impossible, since complete and comprehensive basic population data are not available between population censuses.

"In the new sample, use is made of the rotation of selected households, which should go some way toward countering this problem, based on the experience of other countries as well as the results of research.

"In this context, rotation means that each month a number of new households are included in the survey on a systematic basis, while an equal number of

currently participating households are omitted at the same time, in such a way that the full cycle is repeated each year (that is, after a year the same households are again included).

"In this way about one-quarter of the urban households involved in the survey are rotated each month (approximately 30 percent of the selected households are in urban areas).

"The selected households in non-urban areas are not rotated (on account of the cost) because of the expanse of the areas and the relatively low population density.

"The new sample is also designed in such a way that it is representative of the various national development regions."

Full details of the new sampling method would be reflected in the publication "South African Labour Statistics 1987." This is scheduled for release "towards the middle of the year," the CSO said.

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CSO: 3400/290

REPORTER EXAMINES BLACK ADVANCEMENT IN WORK FORCE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24, 26 Feb, 3, 5 Mar 87

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[PART I: 24 Feb 87 p 10]

[Text]

By the year 2000, experts say, South Africa will need to produce 210 000 executives and more than 1 million highly skilled managers and white-collar workers.

Blacks, coloureds and Indians will have to fill 74 000 new managerial posts and 901 000 skilled office and teaching posts.

There are only 256 000 South Africans managing and administering the country and its businesses out of a total economically-active population of 8.7 million, according to the latest official population analysis.

This analysis and others show that there are more than 33 workers for every manager or administrator, compared with ratios of about 6:1 in the United States and 8:1 in Europe.

If the public sector in South Africa is omitted, the ratio rises to about 50:1.

At present, only 10 802 blacks are officially listed as managers or administrators — less than 4 percent of all such workers.

By contrast, some 60 percent of all economically-active South Africans are black.

This means the ratio of all workers to black managers is currently about 820:1.

At the end of 1985 there were 56 264 white matriculants compared with 55 330 black, coloured and Asian matriculants. By 1990 the projection is that there will be

62 954 white matriculants compared with 96 791 black, coloured and Asian matriculants.

Out of sheer economic necessity, say the experts, the race is on for black advancement.

Leading personnel consultant Mr Mike Alfred says: "I believe it is wrong to see blacks as the problem. The problem lies in black/white interaction and as much work must be done with whites as with blacks if we are to find solutions.

"South African businesses are as much representative of the national ethos as a braaivleis.

"We take racism for granted, it's a matter of extreme naturalness to us whites. Over the years we have developed a highly sophisticated set of rationalisations to prevent blacks from 'climbing the ladder'".

Whites accepted myths about other workers having:

- No sense of time.
- No sense of technology.
- No sense of achievement.
- An inability to compete.

Mr Alfred believes, like many others, that the approach should be not so much "black development" as development of the business organisation as a whole.

There are encouraging signs that the advancement of all employees is becoming an important aspect of company planning.

Although company task forces, academics and researchers say black advancement cannot occur

unless there is radical socio-political change in South Africa, the experts agree the process has to start now if there is to be any chance of winning the race.

The obstacles along the way, however, are enormous.

Number one on the list of problems is the generally poor quality of black education.

It is not only in the formal educational structure that deficiencies abound. In the informal and non-formal educational environment, childhood deprivation is the rule rather than the exception in most black townships. This in turn, can impede child development and success at school.

For example, just 4 percent of all pre-school children in Soweto attend creches while 17 500 pre-schoolers are left with childminders.

Many companies have found themselves trying to compensate for decades of educational shortcomings in the space of a few years.

Socio-cultural differences between westernised whites and aspirant black employees affect performance and advancement in the workplace.

White resistance to black advancement and the realities of "white backlash" are other rocks on the road to success.

There are also a host of legal constraints which kill black entrepreneurship and the very qualities which need to be nurtured to enable black employees to compete on an equal footing.

Inside organisations themselves, despite top-level commitment to equal opportunity and black ad-

vancement programmes, managerial inertia at lower levels often sabotages such projects and results in confidence-shattering experiences for black employees trying to progress.

Political and social pressure not to co-operate with the capitalist system, which has become increasingly associated with white rule in South Africa, as well as black employee disinclination and lack of assertiveness, are other obstacles which companies bemoan.

It is little wonder that leading researchers in the field of black advancement, such as Dr Linda Human of the Wits Graduate School of Business, Professor Karl Hofmeyer of the Unisa School of Business Leadership and Mr Roy Smolian, lecturer at the Mangosuthu Technikon in kwaZulu, find that almost any study on the subject of black advancement turns up results which highlight an almost ubiquitous underperformance among black managers.

But these experts have also discovered certain keys which, if used correctly, could open the right doors to admit blacks to the hallowed corridors of real economic power, corridors which have been the preserve of white males for centuries.

Apart from the many multinationals which have had to comply with employment codes to ensure equal opportunities, some South African firms have started to implement equal opportunity programmes. Others have only got to the "corporate intent" stage. Still others are embarrassed to say they have done nothing at all.

Expected Number of Matriculants					
	White	African	Coloured	Asian	Total
1985	56 264	37 130	8 306	9 894	111 594
1990	62 954	71 937	11 948	12 906	159 745
1995	52 422	123 835	15 001	12 825	204 083
2000	54 520	186 922	19 392	14 439	275 273

Source: Manpower and Management Foundation (1983)

Special Project

Working life in South Africa is being revolutionised and never before has equal job opportunity been such a key issue.

The Institute of Personnel Management (IPM), recognising that the introduction of equal opportunity in the workplace will be its most pressing concern for the next five years, has launched a special project to help companies cope with the changes which lie ahead.

Mr Wilhelm Crous, executive director of the IPM, said although the advancement of people hitherto discriminated against, such as women and blacks, could be justified for practical reasons alone, there was a clear moral issue involved in South Africa.

All available statistics made it clear that the South African employer needed to develop worker skills, but because of the country's socio-political climate, additional pressure was placed on business to compensate for the inequities of the past.

Mr Crous said the IPM's equal op-

portunity project entailed:

- Establishing a blueprint which was flexible enough to be applied to a wide variety of management styles.

- Creating and maintaining a comprehensive data base of information on methods, results and limiting factors in implementing equal employment opportunity programmes.

- Co-ordinating efforts by various companies and organisations involved in the field.

- Seminars and workshops for line managers, human resources practitioners and senior executives. The first seminar will be held in June.

- Research into factors which hamper black advancement such as education.

- "The institute is an effective agent for change and reform as its 7 000 members, most of them practising personnel managers, are drawn from most areas of the economy," said Mr Crous.

[PART II: 26 Feb 87 p 10]

[Text]

Before many local companies had even added the words to their business vocabulary, black advancement became a key aspect of Barclays' manpower plan.

Mr Anthony "Doc" Pascoe, personnel manager in charge of the Equal Opportunity Programme, explains that from the beginning in 1977, the bank appointed a fulltime equal opportunity programme manager.

Despite good progress, there were shortcomings. Barclays' black advancement strategy was based on a broad statement of intent, but commitment from line management was lacking, leaving it up to the personnel department to drive the programme.

"Nevertheless, black advancement programmes were introduced and included Achievement Development and Mentorship, Human Relations Workshops and Bridging education," said Mr Pascoe.

"Starting by simply giving equal treatment to black employees is not black advancement or equal opportunity. This approach fails to distinguish between giving people equal rights and providing the tools for them to use the same opportunities.

"We need to equalise opportunity. This needs additional training and development to enable black employees to compete on a more equal basis with white colleagues."

Mr Pascoe emphasises the need to recruit blacks with potential and to ensure that they be equipped with the knowledge to develop that potential.

He believes that if companies wish to maintain standards in the longer term, it will be necessary to be more flexible on standards in the short term. He does not believe that standards have to be lower but that they will have to be different.

Things really began to change at Barclays when Mr Chris Ball took over as MD.

Last year, in a drive to assess progress in the field of black advancement, the bank held a workshop to evaluate the status of its equal opportunity programme which involved top line managers and senior executives. A new equal opportunity strategic plan was born and went to the board for approval.

"It is vital for the success of any black advancement programme to have full support from line management and senior executives," notes Mr Pascoe.

Once the plan had been endorsed by the general management of the bank's nine regions, executive management of the banks' subsidiaries and management of the various divisions, each unit was required to prepare its own specific objectives for integration into the group plan.

Barclays' black advancement programme contains a number of key elements which Mr Pascoe believes are largely responsible for its success. They include:

- The setting of specific targets. Without them goals are seldom reached.

- A monitoring committee chaired by the MD. This assesses progress closely and ensures that statements of intent become reality.

- Measurement of results. Regular assessments are carried out. Progress is measured scientifically and analysed regularly by the monitoring committee.

- The transformation of the equal opportunity aspect of Barclays business into a "key result area" in which management must perform to high standards.

- Structured mentorship. Informal mentorship is not enough. Barclays has identified 400 employees with potential and 300 mentors who will be trained to take protégés under their wings.

The bank's equal opportunity mission statement says Barclays will "recruit, select, train, develop and advance black, coloured, Asian and white employees in such a way that the racial mix within the bank will steadily move towards reflecting the demography (economically active population — Std 10-plus) of South Africa".

The bank's intentions would not change with the selling of its British shareholding to South African investors.

Objectives focus on recruitment, selection, training and development and conditioning the environment.

"The work environment is probably the most critical aspect of any equal opportunity programme and is often the most neglected," Mr Pascoe says.

"Top management may be sincere in its intentions, but if the environment is hostile to black advancement, there will be little or no chance for blacks to break into higher positions, no matter their competencies or potential."

Four types of racial discrimination operate in the workplace, according to research by IBM's Ernest Mercer — overt, malicious compliance (or covert), ignorance and *prima facie*.

"Of all these, malicious compliance is the most vicious," says Mr Pascoe.

"Mercer found malicious compliance would involve, for example, a manager who plays by the corporate equal opportunity rules at all times but then takes every safe opportunity to sabotage efforts leading to equal opportunity."

"This can lead to incidents where a disadvantaged person is promoted with a great show of support, only to have his failure engineered by withholding support, training and fair task assignments."

To prevent such damaging incidents, Barclays not only monitors the situation closely, but has introduced programmes which impact on attitudes. These include human relations workshops as well as Outward Bound and Wilderness Leadership courses.

The bank plans to send 150 people on Outward Bound courses next year to build mutual respect, understanding and interdependence. Video programmes and cultural exchange sessions help in the workshops to change attitudes and behaviour.

Statistics Spell Out the Story

Barclays National Bank employs about 25 000 people, of whom 22 000 are at the clerical level.

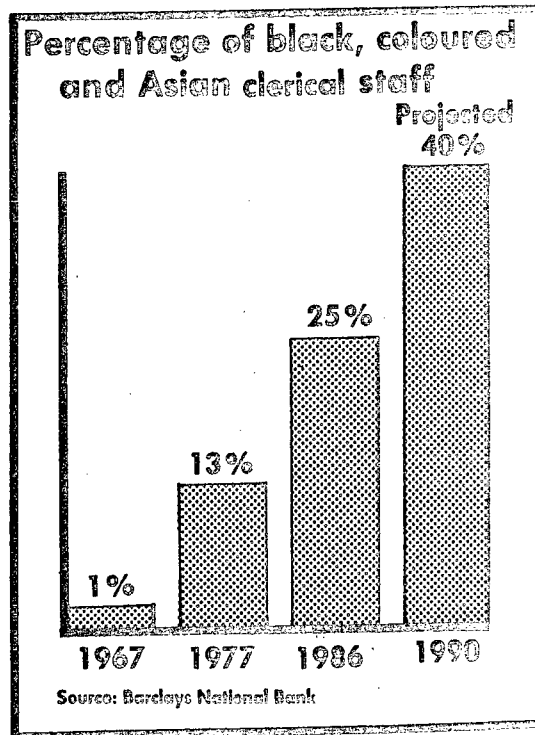
Twenty years ago the percentage of black, coloured and Asian clerical staff together was less than 1 percent of all clerical staff.

By 1977 this had increased to 13 percent, by the end of 1984 to 22 percent and currently stands at 24 percent.

Today, 33 percent of the total staff complement (including non-clerical staff) is black, coloured or Asian.

By 1990 this will rise to 46 percent, of which the clerical figure will be 40 percent.

Already the bank has several divisions and branches where members of different races hold key managerial positions.



[PART III: 3 Mar 87 p 18]

[Text]

Rand Mines (RM), part of the Barlows group, is one of the pioneers in the field of black advancement.

The company's Equal Opportunity Development Project began in 1983.

The project was based on economic sense — the need to maintain a flow of sufficient, competent, skilled and managerial staff to ensure future profitability.

"The mining industry is one of the toughest in which to get such an equal opportunity programme going," says Mr Don King, the RM director in charge of human resources, a job which covers 98 000 employees.

"Remember, we are the only industry which still has statutory job reservation."

An integrated approach was adopted to overcome the major barriers standing in the way of black advancement. The programme consists of four main elements:

● Selection.

At first "over selection" occurred to ensure average or better performance from candidates moving into a somewhat hostile work environment where it was felt they needed to be protected from the unnecessary trauma of failure. It was vital that promotion be seen to be based on merit and competence.

● Preliminary training or bridging education at the R8 million RM Training Centre south of Johannesburg.

Training is designed to overcome socio-cultural and academic differ-

ences to prepare candidates to take full advantage of the opportunities within the company.

Courses over a period of about 16 weeks include language fluency, communication skills, assertiveness and human relations skills, study skills and self-management.

An interesting facet of this section of preparation is attendance at an "Outward Bound" leadership course in Lesotho for white and black employees from the same work environments to build a sense of camaraderie and interdependence.

● Mentorship.

This is applied to both white and black employees on a structured basis. Mentors, usually immediate supervisors or at one level above, regularly meet trainees to coach, counsel and assess progress. Each mine has a mentor co-ordinator and these meet at the Training Centre every quarter. Mentor training has also been introduced.

Mentors are sometimes able to prevent problems such as white backlash and black victimisation from arising.

"Mentors can open doors for the trainee and see that there is fairness in job training. It is very easy to see that the black apprentice sweeps the filings from the floor while the white apprentice does the filing," notes Mr Gordon Chilvers, chief training officer of the Equal Opportunity Programme.

● Orientation seminars for white employees.

These consist of a semi-structured programme to inform white employees on the mines about the process of change, to influence their attitudes to black advancement and allay fears about being replaced by blacks.

The object of the seminars is to explain to white employees the economic necessity of black advancement and to shift the debate from the political to the economic arena.

The entire project is not designed as a scouting exercise to find managers. Instead it is designed to provide comprehensive skills training which will allow individuals with ability to progress to the highest rank possible.

The project is approached scientifically and there is empirical measurement of results.

While it is still too early to cry "success" from the rooftops, there are encouraging signs the programme is working.

There has been increased recruitment of black people with potential for promotion. Improvements have been noted in language fluency and human relations skills. Mentors have helped ensure fairness in on-the-job training. There has been some change in white employee attitudes towards black advancement.

In retrospect, Don King highlights some mistakes.

"An early error was to assume that if we were going to get black people to achieve, they had to appreciate the 'white man's culture'.

There was an implication that black culture was somehow inferior. We now believe that to succeed, black and white employees need to understand the workings of international business culture.

"Another mistake we made was to allow some of our initial training courses to take place separated from the integrated facilities of the group training centre. At the Training Centre there is a multicultural environment in which trainees can grow all the time and experience the benefits of an integrated society.

"We don't believe there is an ideal approach and we need to remain sensitive to change at all times."

Percentage of Workers Responding Favourably to Black Advancement Questionnaire 1984

	Coal		Gold	
	Mine 1*	Mine 2	Mine 3*	Mine 4
Job Security	78	85	78	65
Economic Reality	82	93	83	75
Job Competence	87	92	84	74
Sample Size	31	25	37	7

* These mines served as controls in 1983.

Source: Rand Mines.

Percentage of Workers Responding Favourably to Black Advancement Questionnaire 1983

	Open Cast Coal Mine		Deep Level Gold Mine	
	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment
Job Security	66	77	53	60
Economic Reality	71	81	58	78
Job Competence	73	82	49	81
Sample Size	42	94	98	98

Source: Rand Mines.

Survey Gives Findings on Equal Opportunities

The challenge of effective black advancement has been identified as a priority in terms of the growth and profitability of the Barlow Rand Group.

A manpower steering committee was asked to investigate every aspect of black advancement and recommend guidelines for consideration by the group.

An action unit carried out a survey of the black advancement scene in South Africa, involving a total of 43 companies in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Significant findings included:

- Most companies did not have an explicit black advancement policy although the majority felt such a policy was necessary.
- In only two companies did a clear statement of intent exist, but its communication was virtually non-existent.
- Recruitment and selection of candidates were found to be a critical component of a black advancement strategy and one of the most poorly implemented components with "gut-feel" and subjective strategies playing a significant role.
- Although all levels of people interviewed regarded bridging and preliminary training as vital, few companies had bridging programmes.
- Preparation of the environment for black advancement was identified as another vital aspect but few companies had any formal environment preparation.
- About 50 percent of all people interviewed said mentorship was critical to the success of black advancement strategies. However, virtually no mentor training was done.
- Lack of candidate support systems was identified as a serious area of weakness.
- Training and development were also identified as critical components and yet there was very little emphasis on the training of blacks at other than the skills level.

Based on this research the unit listed critical success factors and defined successful programmes for black advancement. The information has been made available to all Barlow Rand companies.

[PART IV: 5 Mar 87 p 16]

[Text]

AECI, with a work force of 27 800, has squared up to the task of black advancement and is beginning to spawn some interesting success stories.

"We are not just trying to get a number of black managers into top level jobs," said group personnel manager Mr Bokkie Botha. "We are approaching black advancement on a broad front, moving people up the line.

"We have an element of affirmative action. Our companies do set targets. These started off being very specific and at the time they were set we knew they were probably going to be unachievable.

"The big difficulty came when the economic recession set in and, with staff freezes, black advancement programmes became more difficult

to implement. People became more specific about what could be realistically achieved. Targets are now firm but reviewable within the various companies.

"The most important achievements in black advancement at AECI have occurred in specific problem areas in particular plants. Although theorists say you must not adopt the project type of action, I believe you must focus on specific needs.

"One of our success stories is the Modderfontein detonator factory. It has been an expensive but worthwhile project," Mr Botha said.

About three years ago, at this explosives production unit with a staff of about 1 100, it was found most of the foremen were busy "pushing paper" and not managing production or people.

A new staff position was created — that of production supervisor. The job was carefully specified and demanded not only certain abilities but human qualities as well. The 800 applicants for the jobs were put through a rigorous selection procedure which included tests, role plays and structured interviews.

In the end, 14 jobs were offered and the candidates subjected to nine months' intensive training.

Areas tackled during training included resources management, an achievement motivation course, communications, management techniques and a one-month stint in the plant itself, doing the most menial tasks.

At the end of the training programme all were appointed and placed in the plant for 18 to 24 months before being appointed to run their own section.

The results of the training programme have been highly encouraging but there have been some indications of a white backlash as some employees feel their jobs are threatened by black trainees.

There are other things happening throughout AECI which were not happening 20 years ago — such as the black manager in the Chlor Alkali lastics division who is in daily contact with officials and shop stewards of a right-wing white trade union. There is also the case of black industrial relations officers who sit in disciplinary inquiry committees, where necessary, to consider infringements by white staff.

"We have not imposed monitoring groups for black advancement in the group but the executive committee is kept informed and we have a personnel policy development group which, by consensus, establishes guidelines to be used by each company," said Mr Botha.

"Each company now is encouraged to establish its own monitoring groups and appoint people responsible for black advancement. Different companies have gone about it in different ways and we believe that is right.

"As regards a white backlash, we have tried coercive and soft tactics. We have told people they must not put themselves into situations where racial conflicts arise. We have used racial conflict as grounds for dismissal. The message is clear.

"A lot can be said for environmental preparation. The Bob Tusenius course involving weekend seminars for multiracial groups of about 20 is one we use. It involves role reversals and generally sensitising people to racial issues.

"It is an expensive business but big companies are looking for the answer and there are no easy solutions," he said.

AECI also has a vigorous quality-of-life programme with a focus on black communities as well as a comprehensive bursary scheme.

"We have recently started to publicise these things to help change attitudes of our staff," Mr Botha said. "White employees can see we are focusing on the needs of the black community. The programme is highly biased towards education and community development as well as manpower development. For instance, we could sponsor a man wishing to get a technical diploma even though his job does not require that qualification.

What about mistakes?

"We have had programmes which were expensive and wasted money but I believe there is some positive element in every venture even if it's just the valuable experience one gains."

Discrimination and Segregation Are Out in All Aspects of Employment

AECI objectives are:

- Advancing all employees by providing a satisfactory work environment with diverse and challenging career opportunities at all levels, on merit and without discrimination.

- Active participation in improving the quality of life in South African society by fostering education and training for all races.

- Playing a positive and constructive role in helping to bring about meaningful and peaceful change in South Africa.

To attain these objectives AECI will, among other things:

- Eliminate all discrimination based on race, colour, creed or sex from all aspects of employment practices.

- Eliminate segregation of the races in all eating, comfort and work facilities.

- Set up training and development programmes to allow all employees equal opportunities for further advancement based on merit.

- Ensure an annual audit of progress in the implementation of this policy and communicate the results to its employees.

It is also expected that all AECI Group employees will support and promote the equal opportunity policy.

/9317

CSO: 3400/279

RESPONSE TO BLACK ADVANCEMENT SERIES NOTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Mar 87 p 15

[Text]

The Star has received an overwhelming response from businessmen, universities, researchers and authors to its in-depth series on black advancement.

The fourth part of the series appears on the Leader Page of The Star tomorrow.

Some respondents said they would be writing to the paper to express their views and The Star invites others to contribute their ideas in letters to The Editor.

Mr Tom Dennen of Bates Wells in Durban said: "Every businessman knows the truth when he reads it," after reading the first of The Star's articles.

He was particularly concerned about building a skilled pool of employees of all races for the future and is directly involved with the University of Natal in raising funds for development programmes.

"While the big corporations can often launch their own training programmes it is the smaller companies which need their manpower of the future to come from the universities and technikons.

"We already see big corporations making funds available to these institutions but there is a tragic lack of support from small and middle-sized business. Now that the government has cut university subsidies by 20 percent the matter has become critical.

"We have to identify those who can cope with a tertiary education and ensure they have the means to get it. Black bursaries and numbers are being cut at white universities. For example, to subsidise a student is now costing the University of Natal R12 000 a year rather than R2 000 to R3 000."

He said the Star's focus on black advancement had emphasized the urgency with which the needs of the future had to be addressed.

Mr Anthony Manning who has written a book "Communicating for Change — A guide to managing the future of South African Organisations", was also prompted to respond to the series.

He said: "Business has a serious responsibility to remain viable, create wealth and generate jobs and opportunities for personal growth. It also has a duty to sensitise people to the need for change and to help them learn new behaviours and thus bring about change."

A spokesman for Protec, a school of enrichment which concentrates on maths and science for those who come from disadvantaged backgrounds, was also impressed with the series. The spokesman agreed South Africa needed to start early in schools to develop those who would be key personnel in the future.

● Letters for publication in The Star must include a full postal address and must be signed. Correspondents can supply pseudonyms. Address letters to The Editor, Box 1014, Johannesburg, 2000.

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CSO: 3400/279

BRIEFS

BLACKS OPPOSE CITY STATES--City states will meet total opposition from blacks, irrespective of their political persuasions, says Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa) president Steve Kgame. Describing city states as "going back to the Verwoerdian era," he says the concept is totally unacceptable. "We're not going to allow the continued fragmentation of SA into little bits and pieces of land." Kgame is backed by Tom Boya--head of the "think tank" group which recently broke away from Ucasa.
[Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Mar 87 p 3] /9317

SOWETO CRIME FIGURES--An average of one person was murdered every six hours in Greater Soweto, while one rape case was reported every eight hours, according to figures released in Parliament yesterday by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok. Every day, on average, 31 people were assaulted and 11 robberies and five vehicle thefts were reported. The statistics for the period July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986 were given in reply to questions put by Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton). In comparison, 13 people were murdered and 25 rape cases reported in Sandton during the same time. The figures for Hillbrow were 42 murders and 86 rapes. Vlok said the increase in crime could mainly be ascribed to the economic recession resulting in unemployment and "the abuse by criminal elements of unrest situations."
[Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Feb 87 p 2] /9317

TOKOZA TOWNSHIP TO GET HOUSES--The SA Housing Trust has made available R5m for the building of 1 700 houses in Tokoza, a township south of Germiston on the East Rand. Another R1m will be made available as working capital while building is in process. This week an agreement to develop the scheme was signed by officials of the Tokoza Town Council and the Family Housing Association (FHA) which will manage the development. The scheme will consist of predominantly low cost houses and will cater for people of the lower income level. Tokoza's acting major Jacob Sekeke said work would begin immediately on the servicing of the 1 700 stands which had already been planned and surveyed. He said the scheme--consisting of a variety of houses ranging from two to four rooms--would reduce the housing shortage in the township which had a waiting list of up to 3 500 people. Sekeke said Tokoza, now being replanned, was short of land and council had asked government for more. The R5m allocated for the development will also provide services such as roads, electricity, street lighting, domestic water supplies and a sewerage system. Stand sizes will vary

between 180 sq/m and 400 sq/m. FHA GM Matthew Nell said the project was the second undertaken by his company--the first last year involved 400 self-help housing units. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Mar 87 p 5] /9317

NEW BODY CALLED UMSA--The United Municipalities of SA (Umsa)--the newly formed body of councils that broke away from the Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa) will be launched in the city at the weekend. Umsa is headed by Daveyton mayor Tom Boya and will comprise 38 councils throughout SA. Boya said: "The increasing breakaway by many councils from Ucasa will soon make it clear that we are the real representatives of local government in SA. "Government will have no choice but to speak to us if they are interested in hearing the legitimate and genuine views of blacks in the largest areas of the Republic. "If the national statutory council is to succeed in bringing about negotiations, government must demonstrate its bona fides to the disenfranchised black majority." [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Feb 87 p 5] /9317

TOWNSHIP CANCELS RENT ARREARAGES--George, 19 Mar (SAPA)--The town clerk of George has announced rental arrears for the past six months of residents of the Lawaakamp Township have been written off, SABC radio news reports. Mr Karel du Plessis said the arrear rentals amounted to \$34,000. He said it was also decided to decrease rentals from R25 to \$19,08. Mr du Plessis told a meeting at Lawaakamp that this was to make the move to the new Sandkraal Township easier for these residents. Seventy of the 220 remaining families at Lawaakamp will move shortly and the rest will move when suitable sites are available. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2042 GMT 19 Mar 87 MB] /9274

ANC SAYS RSA JEALOUS OF NEIGHBORS--The representative of the ANC of South Africa in Zimbabwe, Comrade Kingsley Zulu, has accused the Pretoria regime of being jealous of the progress being made by its neighboring independent states. Comrade Zulu said the destabilization of Mozambique by South Africa is clear testimony of the hate that the racist regime has for its black leaders. He was speaking in Bulawayo yesterday during a ceremony to commemorate the death of 69 black South Africans killed by the racist troops in the Sharpeville demonstrations of 1960. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Mar 87 MB] /9274

EASTERN CAPE FUNERALS RESTRICTED--The government has announced new restrictions on funerals for unrest victims in the Eastern Cape. According to a GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 32 Eastern Province townships are affected by the restrictions which are in terms of the emergency regulations. Funeral services may not be held outdoors, only an ordained minister may speak, and joint funerals may not be held. Only 200 mourners may attend, and the service cannot last for more than 3 hours. Public address systems, banners, and posters are also prohibited. Yesterday the same restrictions were slapped on four Natal districts. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 19 Mar 87 MB] /9274

CSO: 3400/291

PFP SAYS GOVERNMENT NOT 'BLAMELESS' ON DEBT

MB251525 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1519 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg March 25 SAPA—Mr Harry Schwarz today accused the government of taking credit for the debt repayment deal it struck in London yesterday when the foreign loan problem was actually of its own making. The PFP spokesman on finance was responding to reports in Johannesburg newspapers today that creditor banks agreed South Africa could repay 13 per cent of the country's debt, caught in a government repayment freeze, over the next three years.

Mr Schwarz said the deal was however more satisfactory than the old agreement requiring repayment over one year within the standstill arrangement. "The new arrangement in respect of the debt standstill was necessary in the circumstances, but the situation which gave rise to the circumstances is a combination of government failure to adequately monitor foreign exchange exposure at the time, and the perception of South Africa from abroad, both politically and economically. The government cannot seek to escape entirely blameless from this situation. What is now sought to be done is again to make a major virtue out of having solved in part a problem which is to a considerable extent of the government's own making."

Mr Schwarz said it had to be remembered a significant proportion of the country's foreign debt was not included in the agreement and many of the loans were in deutsche marks and Swiss francs—currencies that had hardened against the rand in recent months. "Therefore it is clear that while substantial sums of money have been paid, in fact the effect on the debt has been far less because of the appreciation of these hard currencies," he said.

The country was also unable to attract new foreign investment to finance economic expansion and this was the most disturbing aspect of the debt problem. "The high level of unemployment, the ever-increasing population and so the number of workseekers all contribute to both economic and political instability. Unless we solve the problem of unemployment, we will not solve South Africa's political problems. To remedy this situation new overseas capital could be a major contributory factor."

/8309

CSO: 3400/334

COMMENTARY ON AFRICA'S 'PREFERENCE FOR BULLETS'

MB240724 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Numerous experts have stressed the fact that sub-Saharan Africa's seriously bad economic is due largely to misplaced priorities. The record of the past two decades or more shows that leaders of the region have paid far more attention to the procurement of arms than the development of their economies and the welfare of their people. The record also shows that the Soviet Union has been the major supplier to the region while the Western Nations, particularly the United States, have almost exclusively provided economic aid.

This has again been pointed out by the United States Assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker. He said in a television interview in Washington at the weekend that since 1980 the Soviet Union has sent more than 20 times as much arms to Sub-Saharan Africa than the United States. Over the same period the ratio of Soviet to United States economic aid was just the reverse. He told journalists that the United States, together with France, Britain, and Japan, were focusing overwhelmingly on Africa's economic aspirations and how best to satisfy them.

Angola and Mozambique have been identified by numerous reports as two southern African countries that have received massive Soviet military aid for at least the past 10 years. Angola is reported to have the largest Soviet military transport aviation detachment abroad. Luanda is the most important port for Moscow's west Africanist naval units. It is in Angola and Mozambique that Soviet military involvement in southern Africa is highest and where the quality of life has been identified recently as the lowest in Africa. This is so despite massive injections of food and economic aid from western nations. Civil war in those two countries and conflicts in numerous other African states make sustainable agricultural development impossible.

The hard and tragic fact is that African leaders have shown a consistent preference for bullets rather than bread. Until the situation is reversed, Africa will remain a continent in crisis.

/8309

CSO: 3400/334

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS ANC'S REFUSAL TO RENOUNCE VIOLENCE

MB240522 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The African National Congress has used the latest visit from South Africa to Lusaka--this time by Archbishop Desmond Tutu--as an opportunity to repeat its conditions for taking part in negotiations on the future of South Africa. The conditions are the usual hoary ones: people like Nelson Mandela must be released, security forces must be withdrawn from the townships, and so on.

In continuing to make such demands, the ANC appears to be oblivious of the fact that it is in no position to set conditions. Its senior leaders in exile have been out of South Africa for 20 years and more. They have no firsthand knowledge of, or insight into, the day-to-day life in South Africa in the 1980's, the economic advancement of the past 20 years, the political reforms of more recent years, and the social progress and prospects, specifically in black urban areas.

The exiled leaders of the ANC are in no position to speak on behalf of today's urban blacks--or to set conditions for negotiations on their future. Indeed, the return to school in black areas is one of several manifestations of rejection of ANC policies by a significant number of black people. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi spoke last week of the gap that has developed between the thinking of blacks living in South Africa and the strategy of the ANC, and a recent nationwide survey showed that 57 percent of blacks believed in a negotiated solution to South Africa's problem.

The ANC, through its continued commitment to violence and terrorism, has deliberately placed itself outside the arena for a negotiated settlement. It finds itself, in fact, in a position of weakness. The government, in contrast, is in a strong, hands-on position; it was the authority of the state and the power to take initiatives and propose guidelines for negotiations, as it has done in respect of the proposed national council. But the government also has the responsibility of ensuring the safety and security of all South Africans--including their safety and security during negotiations on new constitutional dispensations.

In meeting that responsibility, the government has set one major precondition for negotiations--that those taking part must renounce violence. In other words, there must be a guarantee from all concerned that negotiations will not be sabotaged by, or used as a cover for, further terrorism and violence. It is a decidedly reasonable condition. Its acceptance was urged upon the ANC leadership in Lusaka at the weekend by Archbishop Tutu. The fact that the African National Congress has rejected this latest plea and steadfastly refuses to renounce violence merely confirms that it is not interested in a peaceful, democratic South Africa but is intent on revolution and dictatorship.

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CSO: 3400/334

SOUTH AFRICA

BOESAK QUESTIONED ON ANC AD FUNDING

MB241958 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1949 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Cape Town Mar 24 SAPA--The moderator of the NG Sendingkerk [Dutch Reformed Mission Church] Dr Allan Boesak, told the Mummik commission today he had never been asked to help fund advertisements calling for the unbanning of the African National Congress.

He had not been consulted about the advertisements and had "no knowledge whatsoever" of them until his secretary, Miss Thelma Sacco, told him the news by telephone when he was in New York on January 8. He had been "surprised" to hear of the placing of the advertisements.

Dr Boesak told the commission he had been approached by Mr Azhar Cachalia, national treasurer of the United Democratic Front, about four weeks ago for R15,000 from Dr Boesak's Foundation for Peace and Justice.

However, he had understood that this money was to be used to help the families of detainees, in the same way that R50,000 the foundation had granted the UDF in the Transvaal in December last year was used. In the event, Dr Boesak told the commission, he had not been able to grant Mr Cachalia the R15,000.

They had not discussed the funding of the ANC advertisements and Dr Boesak had not asked Dr Cachalia how the UDF intended repaying the R100,000 overdraft used to pay for the advertisements.

Dr Boesak said the R50,000 given by his Peace and Justice Foundation to the UDF in December had not been paid into the UDF's account because of fears that the organisation might be banned. At the time, there had been a number of attacks on the UDF by cabinet ministers. Rather than risk the money being confiscated if the organisation were banned, Dr Boesak said, he had arranged that it be paid into the account of Johannesburg Businessmen Mr Yusuf Surtee, whose office adjoined Mr Cachalia's.

Mr Surtee could then give Mr Cachalia the money as he needed it, Dr Boesak said.

He added that he had been introduced to Mr Surtee in January 1985 by the Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, during the visit

to South Africa of U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy. Dr Boesak and Mr Surtee had served on the board of the Coca Cola equal opportunities trust together. Dr Boesak had asked Mr Surtee to serve on another trust that was to be established to administer the proceeds of a planned film on Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela. The wife of the U.S. comedian, Bill Cosby, had wanted to make the film and the trust was intended to use the proceeds for equal education purposes. Mr Surtee had not yet responded to the offer to serve on the trust but they had seen each other regularly in Cape Town and Johannesburg since meeting, Dr Boesak said.

He also told the commission that Mr Surtee had introduced him to the managing director of Barclays Bank, Mr Chris Ball, who had arranged that the clergyman transfer his bank accounts and those of the foundation to a Barclays Bank sub-branch in Kuils River, Cape Town.

Dr Boesak said he had found it "funny meeting the top man of Barclays after walking away in anger because of the way I was treated" by staff at another Barclays branch, where he had previously held an account.

After the meeting with Mr Ball, the accounts had been transferred from other institutions to Kuils River and Dr Boesak and the foundation had received "excellent service."

Since that meeting, Dr Boesak and Mr Ball had seen each other on a number of occasions in Johannesburg and Cape Town, including a lunch at Mr Ball's home. They had discussed the situation in South Africa and the UDF.

Dr Boesak was questioned by Mr H.F. van Zyl, SC [Senior Counsel], for the commission, and its chairman, Mr Justice G. Munnik, about evidence that Mr Surtee felt he and Dr Boesak could "work out something" about the repayment of Mr Surtee's R100,000 overdraft at Barclays Bank. Dr Boesak said Mr Surtee might have made the statement on the basis of their friendship. However, he and Mr Surtee had not discussed the matter in detail. "I was pretty confident the UDF could raise the money through its affiliates," Dr Boesak said. "I might have said (to Mr Surtee), don't worry, the UDF will find the money, to put his mind at ease."

Asked by Mr Justice Munnik why the UDF affiliates, with some exceptions, had not managed to find finance to repay the R100,000, Dr Boesak said they could raise money only over a period.

If money was needed in a hurry, fundraisers would approach people or institutions they believed could be reasonably able to help them. This was why Mr Cachalia had approached him for the R15,000 for aid to detainees' families, he said.

Dr Boesak said Mr Surtee had discussed the advertisements with him when the two were leaving Amsterdam airport together in January en route to India to attend a conference. "He told me he went to the bank to get a loan on an overdraft or something. In his way of speaking, he said, Chris Ball gave it to me."

Asked by Mr Justice Munnik if Mr Surtee had enlarged on his statement, Dr Boesak said: "I thought it was perfectly normal for a businessman to make this kind of transaction."

Mr Van Zyl put it to Dr Boesak that Mr Cachalia had created the impression that he regarded the clergyman as one of the possible sources of refunding the R100,000 overdraft. "That might be his impression. He never asked me," Dr Boesak said.

He was also questioned about evidence before the commission of a letter Mr Surtee was supposed to have picked up in Amsterdam from a Swedish Labour organiser, Miss Elisabeth Mechanik. He said he had met Miss Mechanik a number of times in the past and that she had given money to the UDF which might have been channelled through Mr Cachalia.

However, Dr Boesak said, he had not had an appointment to meet her in Amsterdam in January. Mr Surtee had told him he had to meet her and that she had a letter for him, but the meeting had not taken place.

Dr Boesak was asked about evidence of a telephone conversation between his secretary, Miss Thelma Sacco, and Mr Surtee, in which mention had been made of an arrangement for Dr Boesak to meet Miss Mechanik and to pick up a motor car from the Swedish Government.

"He (Mr Surtee) was under the wrong impression. He had no authority to talk about a car. I know nothing about a car," Dr Boesak replied.

Mr Van Zyl asked about evidence that, "At some stage," Mr Surtee had been "looking for money" from Dr Boesak's office. "He couldn't have gotten money from my office." "Mr van Zyl: "Didn't you find it strange that Mr Surtee, as someone outside the political sphere, should be asking Miss Sacco for money for the UDF?"

Dr Boesak: "Yes. I don't know why he would do that." He had not raised the matter with Miss Sacco.

Earlier, Dr Boesak told the commission that he did not think Mr Surtee was a member of the UDF, but that he believed he was broadly sympathetic to the organisation.

Mr Justice Munnik asked Dr Boesak about evidence that Mr Cachalia had told Mr Surtee it was important that Dr Boesak see Miss Mechanik "Because she controls all the money."

Dr Boesak: "I find it very difficult to comment on a conversation I was no part of. I don't know what that means."

He had no knowledge of a letter that Miss Mechanik had to give him.

Referring to the Project by Bill Cosby's wife to make a film on Mrs Winnie Mandela's life, Dr Boesak said he had seen the Cosbys during his trip to the United States last year and had been given the assurance the project was still on. He was aware of problems with entertainer Harry Belafonte, who apparently wanted to make his own film. He had tried to telephone Mrs Mandela on his return to South Africa, but it was "very difficult" to contact her by telephone.

He had hoped to see her when she visited her husband in Cape Town but he had not. Neither had he seen her when she attended the murder trial of Lindi Mangaliso.

Mr Justice Munnik: "I'm surprised you did not make some effort to see her to tell her this good news."

Dr Boesak: "I did not think the problems would jeopardise the whole project."

Earlier, the commission heard evidence from the manager of the Kuls River Sub-branch of Barclays Bank, Mr John Ettisch. He was asked about a cheque for R50,000 drawn by the Peace and Justice Foundation for which a credit could not be found in any of the Foundations other four accounts with Barclays Bank. The cheque was made out on February 20, was given a Kuils River branch counter stamp on February 23 and a Barclays Bellville Civic Centre stamp on February 26.

Mr Ettisch could not trace the credit and had to return to his branch to make enquiries. After the lunch adjournment, Mr Van Zyl informed the commission that Mr Ettisch had discovered the cheque had been made out to the Peace and Justice Foundation or bearer, and had been paid into the account of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches on February 23.

The commission, which moved to Cape Town from Johannesburg today, adjourned until further notice this afternoon. Mr Van Zyl said he intended calling another witness but did not know when he would be ready to do so. He would inform the commission when it should resume.

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CSO: 3400/334

HENDRICKSE SAYS NP RESIGNATIONS 'PURIFICATION'

MB251735 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 25 Mar 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Reverend Allan Hendrickse, leader of the South African Labor Party, which has MP's in both colored and Asian houses of the tricameral parliament, has not had an easy time so far this year. First, he led an anti-apartheid protest by swimming from a whites-only beach, but eventually ended up apologizing to the state president, P.W. Botha. Now six of his MP's have walked out of the party and resigned. On the line to Johannesburg, Kwabena Mensah asked Mr Hendrickse how he reacted to the resignations.

[Begin recording] [Hendrickse] My reaction is one, certainly, of disappointment because nobody liked to lose members, although I would regard this almost as a sort of--purification--process in the sense that two of the gentlemen concerned have continuously had to be reprimanded with regard to lack of work and lack of preparations of debate, and one thing and another. The one gentleman Mr Redcliffe, for instance, is known to have said that unless he had a ministerial appointment, that he would resign the party, so that although they are supposedly giving political reasons in fact the actual situation is definitely reversible.

[Mensah] So, one of the MP's too who has resigned says that they plan to form a new party which would be opposed to apartheid and be committed to bringing an end to the tricameral system. Don't you take this as a bit of a criticism of your membership of parliament?

[Hendrickse] Well, the point is that it is a reflection on their own inability then, to recognize what the Labor Party is trying to do. I mean if they were to resign from the Labor Party, then obviously they should withdraw from participation in the parliamentary structure. But although resigning from the Labor Party, they refused to resign from parliament.

[Mensah] They also accused the colored Labor Party of helping to entrench apartheid. Now, do you think that is a fair assessment?

[Hendrickse] This, of course, is nonacceptable in the fact that these gentlemen have for 3 years been party to whatever decision the Labor Party has made.

[Hendrickse] No, this is absolutely not true. The point is that, as I said, they were personal reasons my good friends (?went off) and I am telling you all about them, but I have got no doubt in my mind--you see, you are in a difficult position when you haven't got opposition within the house and there are certainly moments of difficulties, but I have got no doubt that we have already had some achievement and, of course, indicative of our stance, is a decision of the party to review its participation at its annual congress at the end of this year. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/334

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP MP SAYS GROUP AREAS ACT CAUSING 'MISERY'

MB251531 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1506 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Embargoed until 1900 GMT on 25 March]

[Text] Cape Town Mar 25 SAPA--The emergence and growth of groups with middle class values and a vested interest in stability was being severely retarded, if not destroyed, by the Group Areas Act, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Gardens, Mr Ken Andrew, said tonight.

Speaking at a PFP election rally in Gardens, he said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had pleaded for racially segregated residential areas, stability and evolutionary reform. "In the conditions that exist in South Africa today, these objectives are incompatible with one another. The Group Areas Act has caused "misery, bitterness and hatred," he said.

Instead of increasing stability, the Group Areas Act had brought with it more politicisation, radicalisation and polarisation. "The emergence and growth of groups with middle-class values and a vested interest in stability is being severely retarded, if not destroyed." Because of the act, people were locked into "a pressure cooker situation" where they were accused of collaborating with the system if they acquired material comforts. "The ground is being cut from under those who favour evolution rather than revolution," Mr Andrew said.

It was in the interests of Mr Botha to provide people with an alternative to the Group Areas Act, to improve the quality of life and to develop a strong vested interest in stability. "If the state president is not prepared to do these things, I believe he can kiss goodbye to evolutionary reform."

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CSO: 3400/334

SOUTH AFRICA

COSATU WARNS AGAINST DISMISSALS IN SATS STRIKE

MB251335 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1111 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, March 25 (SAPA)—The biggest labour federation in the country has warned that mass dismissal of the 10,000 workers on strike at SA Transport Services [SATS] depots across the Witwatersrand would fuel political and industrial tension in the country.

"COSATU calls on SATS to negotiate in good faith with workers and their union, and pay immediate attention to overhauling their entire labour relations practices," the Congress of South African Trade Unions said in a statement to SAPA today. COSATU said its affiliate, the SA Railways and Harbour Workers Union (SARWHU) had conducted the strike in a disciplined way, even though SATS was refusing to deal with the union, the statement said. "Workers in every sector have in recent years become more conscious of their rights and their collective power. Failure to come to terms with this and to bargain in good faith with workers will continuously cause unnecessary conflict and disrupt industrial peace. By clinging to old-fashioned notions of the black workers' place in industrial relations, SATS in doing a grave disservice to the commercial and industrial sectors which are so critically dependant on the transport service provided by SATS.

"The government should be aware that it would be infinitely more dangerous for SATS to resort to mass dismissals which the government sector has been so eager to use in the past. Such an action would only fuel tension and conflict both in the factories and the townships."

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CSO: 3400/334

SOUTH AFRICA

CONFISCATION THREATS SAID AIMED AT APPEASING RIGHT WING

MB241517 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Mar 87 p 3

[By Dominique Gilbert]

[Text] Government's latest threat to confiscate private properties occupied illegally in terms of the Group Areas Act [GAA] was also made last year--with no results.

The PFP's Tiaan van der Merwe says these threats are made on an annual basis by Deputy Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Piet Badenhorst to appease government's rightwing opponents and conservative NP members who do not want the act scrapped.

Immediately after disclosures in BUSINESS DAY last year that government had halted prosecutions under the Act, Badenhorst announced at the NP congress in Bloemfontein that he would and could confiscate properties illegally occupied.

Government had already issued at least one such notice and was processing several others in terms of Section 41 of the Act, it was claimed, but no details were given.

Yesterday Badenhorst said the notices had not yet been enforced and were "still in the pipeline." He said it was "impossible" to supply details.

Offenders were normally given three months to "rectify" the situation during which time government "discussed" the matter with the offender, he said.

By yesterday, last year's offenders were still in the process of "on-going negotiations" with Government, Badenhorst said.

This also follows recent disclosures that only four of about 1,000 complaints about contraventions of the GAA last year resulted in convictions.

Badenhorst could not say in which areas the convictions took place, and the Law and Order Ministry was unable to provide details yesterday.

Van der Merwe said the renewed threat was "crazy against the background that they're not prosecuting under the GAA."

Johannesburg CBD [Central Business District] Association chairman Nigel Mandy said any attempt by Government to prosecute under the GAA would be defended and resisted.

BLACK, WHITE UNIONISTS PROTEST NEW MAY HOLIDAY

Official Labor Holiday Announced

MB220803 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[By Andrew Gillingham]

[Text] South Africa is to have its own official labour holiday--but its timing has stirred a loud protest from both extremes of the union movement.

President P. W. Botha announced the new "Workers Day" holiday at the Boksburg centenary celebrations yesterday, and said it would fall on the first Friday of every May.

The new holiday is a half-way concession to the emergent black unions who have unofficially declared 1 May--International May Day--as a public holiday and have since forced important business sectors to recognise it.

But the president's deal has failed to satisfy all parties.

President of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) Cyril Ramaphosa said President Botha had failed to meet the workers' demands that the symbolic 1 May be an official Labour Day.

He said the union had already negotiated 1 May with employers, and the government was out of step.

"It's an election ploy. The government has not given us what we want because it does not want to be seen to be capitulating to pressure."

He said the symbolism of 1 May was more important than having a long weekend, and the unions would continue pressing for acknowledgment of 1 May and 16 June, the day marking the 1976 Soweto unrest, as public holidays.

And Mr Arrie Paulus, white unionist and CP candidate in Carletonville, said white workers would be unhappy with the decision as they preferred the later half of the year.

"The government is showing that it is afraid of the black workers. They get whatever they want. Next they will get the whole hand," he said.

PFP spokesman for manpower affairs Peter Gastrow said the government, while trying to defuse conflict would exacerbate [the] situation.

"There are now two days in the first week of May under dispute. Pressure from workers will continue. I call on the state president to review his decision for the sake of industrial peace.

"He must change his mind before he builds a permanent obstacle into the fabric of the country. "If he does not decide to make 1 May "Workers Day" it will be seen as a move of positive reconciliation by South Africa's labour movement."

Mr Botha said in Boksburg that South Africa owed much to its workers corps which through the years had built up the country.

This May the first, Friday of 1 May, coincide with the interests of the government and black miners.

COSATU Official Reacts

MB211907 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] The Congress of South African Trade Unions has responded to the government's declaring of a public holiday for workers. Earlier, P. W. Botha announced that the first Friday in May will from this year be regarded as a national holiday. As COSATU's press secretary, (Franz Meikin) says, the federation has mixed feelings about this.

[Begin (Meikin) recording] COSATU believes that this concession by P.W. Botha is a recognition of the determination which workers have towards planning May Day as a public holiday. However, we feel that this decision is not (?abiding by) May Day itself. In that issue, P. W. Botha is behaving in (?an undemocratic) fashion and not responding to the actual demands made by workers, made [words indistinct] even the national workers day. The [word indistinct] cannot be substituted by another day. [end recording]

Last year about 30,000 workers stayed away from work on May Day.

COSATU Spokesman Opposed

MB231124 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1106 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 23 Mar (SAPA)--May Day is already an institution for the mass of workers in South Africa, a spokesman for the biggest labour federation in country said today. Congress of South African Trade Unions spokesman, Mr Frank Meintjies was replying to the state president, Mr P. W. Botha's declaration that workers day would fall on the first Friday of May every year from now on.

"The concession made by P. W. Botha is a poor attempt to subvert one of the key victories of working class struggle in South Africa, the recognition of 1 May as workers day. At most, his unilateral and undemocratic action seems designed to sow confusion and retard the struggle of those workers still demanding 1 May as a paid holiday."

Mr Meintjies also criticised employers for "rushing forward to commend P. W. Botha" rather than considering the views of workers.

"COSATU demands that P. W. Botha instead of meddling with and trying to undermine May Day, should declare 16 June and Sharpeville Day a public holiday. This may not go down well as an election ploy, but it will prevent the annual bitter conflicts between the majority and the security forces."

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CSO: 3400/292

NATAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS 'WORST IN COUNTRY'

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Feb 87 p 2

[Text]

WHITE Natal education enrolment figures were the worst in the country and well below the national average, Education and Culture Minister Piet Clase said yesterday.

He said teacher training colleges were less than half full and schools in the province were 30% under-utilised.

Figures in a written reply to a question from Graham McIntosh (PFP Pietermaritzburg North), show that training colleges are operating at only 48,43% of capacity, primary schools at 68,33% and secondary schools at 69,58%.

The national average for college enrolment is 77,54%, and 85,7% for primary and secondary schools.

In the Free State, primary schools are operating at 78,99% of capacity, secondary schools at 90,95% and teacher training colleges at 78,57%.

In the Cape, primary and secondary schools are under-utilised by 22,18% and training colleges by 36,86%.

Transvaal primary schools have an enrolment of 87,84% while temporary accommodation has to be used in secondary schools to cater for nearly 6 000 more children than there is space for.

However, teacher training colleges are operating at 9,46% below their capacity.

/9317

CSO: 3400/276

PSYCHOLOGISTS CALL FOR 'FREE, OPEN SOCIETY'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Feb 87 p 11

[Article by Sue Leeman]

[Text]

Psychologists have expressed concern over what they call "the continuing hostility and violence in the country" and have called for the removal of degrading legislation, the formation of a "free and open society" and equal education for all.

Following a recent meeting of the Psychological Association of South Africa (Pasa), the association's chairman, Professor Werner Meyer, said psychologists were also offering their help in trying to normalise the situation.

He pointed out that on the one hand there were acts and allegations of violence by the security forces, while on the other there was the unrest situation in the townships.

The country had become caught in a spiral of violence, with aggression breeding aggression. Such a cycle was not easily broken.

Children, in particular, were seeing violence all around them and many were seeing violence as a means of addressing social and political problems.

Every human being, he said, built up for himself a "hierarchy of responses". For many people in South Africa today, violence was high on the list.

He said this ongoing situation would hasten the disintegration of family and community life, and in the shorter term anger and hostility would destroy physical and mental health in South Africans of all ages and race groups.

Incidents like last week's attacks by a group of young whites on blacks in Waterkloof could be a manifestation of this overall feeling of aggression and uncertainty.

Members of Pasa called on:

- The Government to accelerate the abolition "of all legislation in which the dignity of the individual is not recognised, which we consider essential for meaningful reduction in social tensions".
- All political, religious, community, educational or professional leaders to work for a free and open society.
- For "an equitable educational system sensitive to the varied and changing needs of South African society".

The association said it had asked its branches and institute groups to form panels of experts who would offer their help.

Among the services that psychologists could provide were individual therapy for those suffering from violence, including parents of detainees.

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CSO: 3400/276

SOUTH AFRICA

EASTERN CAPE NEWSPAPER OWNERS MERGE

MB231719 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Mar 87 p 4

[Text] Port Elizabeth--The English language newspaper industry in the Eastern Cape is to be consolidated as a result of a merger between Times Media Limited (TML) and East London-based Daily Dispatch Holdings (DDH).

The deal was announced yesterday.

The DAILY DISPATCH is East London's only daily newspaper, while TML, formerly SAAN [South African Associated Newspapers], controls the EP [Eastern Province] HERALD, EVENING POST and WEEKEND POST, all published in Port Elizabeth.

According to an announcement made last night, it is envisaged a new company will be formed to control all four publications.

It is believed that TML will retain a nominal majority if shares in the new company and DDH will control 30 percent. The ownership of the rest of shares is still to be decided.

Mr Terry Briceland, one of the executive directors of DDH, has been appointed chief executive of the new company.

The managing direction of TML, Mr Stephen Mulholland, said yesterday he was confident that the formation of the new company would be to everyone's benefit.

He said the company would now have "regional autonomy" over its area of publication.

An early stock exchange listing was envisaged for the new company, he said.

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CS0: 3400/334

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON DEBT REPAYMENT

MB241916 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] South Africa has reached a new working arrangement with its foreign creditor banks. Finance Minister Barend du Plessis told a news conference in Pretoria this afternoon that \$1.4 billion of debt is to be repaid during a 3-year period of the new arrangement. This will start on 1 July this year and end in July 1990. The sum to be paid by South Africa amounts to 13 percent of the \$13 billion debt affected by the standstill agreement.

[Begin video recording] [Du Plessis] I think, apart from certain technical details which are also, I believe, advantageous for South Africa, the major point is that we now have a 3-year arrangement period which is, in terms of current trends, a long time; secondly, the fact that we have seven capital repayments, each one representing a rather modest repayment; thirdly, the fact that we have modified an escape clause where creditors can convert short-term debts inside of the net, in other words, under restrictions of the arrangements, to long-term debt, outside of the net, extending over a period of no less than 10 years, and then a fourth point which is currently being investigated by the Reserve Bank is the possibility of converting some of these debts into equity, and interest has already been expressed by bankers in participating in, for instance, in the Mossel Bay project.

[Unidentified reporter] There have been some speculation in the market place in recent months to the effect that government was perhaps responsible for large part of the foreign debt. Do you have any ratios you can give?

[Du Plessis] Yes I have ratios. Public sector debt--now, that includes even state corporations. It amounts to around about \$10.5 billion and private sector debt, must be \$12.5 billion, and therefore, the impression that all the debt belongs to the government and that the private sector has no part in overall country debt is totally wrong.

[Reporter] Minister, the past few weeks, the financial rand has shown a remarkable gain of strength. Has the working arrangement that you have reached been partly influential for this?

[Du Plessis] There are no secrets in the world and on account of the fact that the preparations which enabled us to announce this arrangement today had been going on for a long time before ultimately reaching it, I am pretty sure that it must have been known in ever-widening banking circles at least that the significance of the financial rand as supported by this fact and other factors is this: that means that foreigners who have assets in South Africa are no longer prepared to sell those assets to other foreigners at a very large discount that they used to and they were willing to do. And on the other hand, that other foreigners who want to obtain assets in South Africa are now willing to pay more to obtain those assets. Now that is clearly a sign of confidence in the economy of South Africa and in South Africa as a country. [end video recording]

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CSO: 3400/333

INFLATION RATE REGISTERS SLIGHT INCREASE

MB231406 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1405 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Pretoria, March 23, SAPA--The inflation rate as measured by the consumer price index has increased slightly to 16.3 per cent in February, from 16.1 per cent in January, the Central Statistical Service said in Pretoria today.

It was 18.1 per cent in December 1986 and average 18.6 per cent last year.

From February 1986 to February 1987 the indices for the lower, middle, and higher income groups increased by 16.8 per cent, 16.7 per cent and 16.0 per cent respectively.

The monthly increases (February 1987 compared with January 1987) were 0.9 per cent, 1.1 per cent and 1.1 per cent for the lower, middle and higher income groups respectively.

Food prices increased by 1.6 per cent, down from 3.1 per cent in January.

Fish prices increased by 2.5 per cent, milk and eggs by 2.9 per cent, vegetables by 3.9 per cent, sugar by 5.8 per cent, cigarettes and tobacco by 4.9 per cent and motor vehicles by 3.6 per cent.

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CSO: 3400/333

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESSMEN REACT FAVORABLY TO DEBT AGREEMENT

MB250900 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Excerpts] South Africa has reached a new working arrangement with its foreign creditor banks. Announcing this at a news conference in Pretoria, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said \$1.4 billion of debt was to be repaid during the 3-year period of the new arrangement. Repayment would begin on 1 July this year and end in July 1990. The sum to be paid by South Africa amounted to 11 percent of the \$13 billion debt inside the standstill net. Mr du Plessis said foreign creditor banks had agreed to roll over all the remaining amounts owed to them until July 1990.

Our economics desk reports that news of the new debt standstill arrangement have been received enthusiastically by South African business leaders. The executive president of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, Mr Tony Norton, described the successful conclusion of the negotiations as a job well done by a competent team.

The chief economist of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Professor Peter Haasbruck said the outcome indicated the beginning of the recovery of international confidence in the economic future of South Africa. He said that South Africa had apparently impressed the international community with its ability to maintain a surplus on the current account of the balance of payments, repaying large amounts of its debt, and increasing its gold and other reserves.

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CSO: 3400/333

'ECONOMIC UPSWING' GAINING MOMENTUM

MB241743 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Mar 87 p 1

[By finance editor Magnus Heystek]

[Text] The economic upswing is gaining further momentum and spreading to more sectors of the economy.

This is the conclusion reached by the Bureau for Economic Research (BER) at the University of Stellenbosch in a report released today and is echoed by the views of leading economists.

Although the economy is not about to exhibit "great vigour," recent developments, including an increase in manufacturing activity, a strengthening of the rand, a firmer gold price and return of confidence to businessmen and consumers point to meaningfully higher domestic growth in 1987.

Economists are now cautiously optimistic that a growth rate of 3 percent in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) can be attained this year ending one of the longest and most severe recessions in the post-war period.

Although the inflation rate as measured by the year-on-year increase in the consumer price index (CPI) moved up slightly from 16.1 percent in January to 16.3 percent last month, the trend at present is downwards, adding further impetus to optimistic growth prospects.

Fears of hyperinflation, as forecast by economists last year, now seem to be unfounded, for the time being at least.

Even the property market, both commercial and residential, is showing signs of revival.

Gold analysts have long been predicting an upsurge in the international price of gold.

This morning the price of gold moved up by more than \$3 an ounce in Hong Kong to \$410 an ounce. A fix above this level on the London market could well trigger technical buying and catapult the gold price to much higher levels than present.

Based purely on economic considerations, the South African economy must be poised for a period of sustained economic growth. The country experienced a surplus on the current account of the balance of payments of more than R7 billion last year, gross gold and foreign reserves have been increasing sharply in recent months despite large payments to foreign creditors including the International Monetary Fund and the agriculture sector has returned to normal conditions following a summer of above-normal rainfall.

Other factors precipitating economic growth at present include tax concessions and increases in salaries and wages much closer to the inflation rate.

The bureau adds, however, that the improved overall performance of domestic production levels, evident since the second half of last year, should be seen against the background of longer-term retrogression.

The report also notes that confidence levels among businessmen and consumers alike--although still reflecting vulnerability--have improved in recent months.

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CSO: 3400/333

STATISTICS REVEAL 'MINISCULE' INCREASE IN GNP

MB250942 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0902 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg March 25 SAPA—As expected, growth in the country's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was miniscule last year--although better than some of the more pessimistic economists had forecast.

The first comprehensive estimate by the Central Statistical Services (CSS) in Pretoria says the GDP edged ahead by a marginal 0.5 per cent last year.

This is better than a few of the doom-and-gloom school had anticipated—they were looking for negative real growth.

As the CSS notes, the rate "is lower than the majority of recent forecasts and estimates."

The CSS says that, following the dismal economic performance in 1985, when real GDP fell by 1.1 per cent, the "relatively serious" subsidence in the first quarter of last year warned of an unsatisfactory growth rate for the year.

The report emphasised that only better farming conditions made a positive growth rate possible.

In the agricultural sector, real output rose by 16.6 per cent, whereas real production in the non-farming sector fell by 0.5 per cent.

Although growth did not meet expectations, the CSS said there were firm grounds for believing the economy had moved into an upward phase since 1986's first-quarter low.

Seasonally-adjusted total real GDP for that quarter dropped by 4.3 per cent at an annual rate.

It then rose by 6.1 per cent in the second quarter, 3.4 per cent in the third and 4.4 per cent in the fourth.

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SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY EMPHASIZES ECONOMIC VITALITY

MB260551 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The new foreign debt agreement is testimony to the basic soundness of the South African economy and to the effectiveness of the management of the economy.

It is also an acknowledgement by the international banking community that--in spite of sanctions, disinvestment, and other economic pressures--the economy of South Africa is not about to collapse. Significantly, too, it mirrors a dramatic turnaround in foreign perspectives on the political situation in South Africa.

A year ago, and for some time before that, many Western countries saw a scenario in which South Africa was about to collapse into political chaos. This scenario--assiduously cultivated by the mass media abroad--viewed the African National Congress as an alternative government that was about to take over power in this country.

In more recent months, perspectives on South Africa have changed. The level of instability portrayed by the mass media to overseas audiences has been shown to be false; and the state of emergency has to a noteworthy degree curbed, although not eliminated, the revolutionary climate.

The African National Congress has been discredited in many Western circles, its true colors as a communist-controlled, terrorist organization that endorses barbaric action such as necklace murders having been exposed. The scenario is no longer one of South Africa about to plunge into chaos.

The agreement concluded this week has also broken the back of the country's foreign debt problem. When the agreement has run its course, South Africa will have repaid 18 percent of her foreign debt and, in the meantime, will have kept up regular interest payments. This is in sharp contrast to the

headaches being caused by debtor nations in the Third World and, in particular Brazil, which has suspended interest payments on her foreign debt. South Africa's credit-worthiness in the international financial community has been upgraded and her standing in general enhanced.

This renewed confidence abroad will be reflected at the local level. It comes at a time when, in the past 2 months, there has been a sharp rise in South Africa's foreign exchange and gold reserves, as well as a continued surplus on the current account and an appreciation of both the commercial and financial rand.

All this will add weight to the signs that have already emerged indicating that the national economy is beginning to move forward will do so in a climate of confidence in the future.

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CSO: 3400/333

ECONOMIST PREDICTS STEADY SLOW GROWTH

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Feb 87 p 8

[Article by Piet Van Schalk]

[Text]

COUNTRIES such as the US, West Germany and Britain have enjoyed remarkably steady economic growth over the past few years — largely by design. SA is also about to enter a period of steady although relatively slow growth, but largely by default.

That the shape and pattern of the business cycle had to change following the debt standstill in 1985 was clear. Upswings in domestic demand driven by improved exports (followed by a turnaround in the current account of the balance of payments, increasing liquidity, lower interest rates, etc) have, at least for the time being, become a phenomenon of the past.

Domestic demand, or more particularly consumers' ability and willingness to spend, now has to be triggered by other means. This is an enormous problem.

Not only is it difficult (given the state of the economy over the last five years, the performance of corporate profits, interest rates, inflation, etc) to engineer a sufficient and sustainable increase in take-home income, it is even more difficult (for the same reasons, as well as the substantial increase in unemployment) to increase consumers' willingness to spend.

This has been sufficiently evident over the past 12 to 18 months. It is also quite clear that economic policy is largely powerless.

After all, the Minister of Finance had hoped that, via last year's Budget, subsequent announcements regarding stimulation and low interest rates, the economy could grow by 3% last year. As it turned out, the growth rate was a third of that.

Will the year ahead be substantially different? Will the consumers' mood and financial position (salary increases and balance sheets) improve sufficiently to coax them into a spending spree and lift the economy on to a growth track, as was the case in 1983/84, 1980/81 and the early Seventies?

The upswing must come from consumer spending and we must hope that government does not try to spend the economy into an upswing.

Average salary and wage increases for 1987 will be of the order of 14% to 15%. If a small increase in employment is added to this, and taking into account some improvement in the financial position of the farming community, the wage bill for the economy as a whole

could increase at little more than inflation, working on an inflation rate for the year of about 16,5%.

Add to this consumers' still high debt position, the fear of becoming redundant and the fear of interest rates again rising to the levels of a year or two ago, the answer must be that consumer spending is likely to rise only slowly in real terms this year and possibly marginally faster next year.

This has implications for those two components of demand that really triggered the high growth rates that were experienced in the past — investment in fixed assets and investment in inventories.

There is more than sufficient evidence to show that it is not low interest rates that causes the private sector to expand production capacity and restock. Rather it is rising demand and the prospect of demand continuing to rise at reasonable levels.

Latest statistics show that capacity utilisation is running at 78%. The lowest number recorded between 1970 and 1985 was 80% and the highest 87%.

Add to the equation the argument about consumer demand and it is clear that it can take quite a while before capacity utilisation will get to levels where it will result in the creation of new capacity in the private sector.

There is also little likelihood that the public sector (government and public corporations) will be a major force in this field. In fact, public corporations are specifically slowing down in terms of new investment.

The same argument holds for the inventory cycle. Many com-

panies still remember the experience of being caught with high inventory levels while demand was falling and interest rates rising.

As in the rest of the world, inventory management has become somewhat of a finer art than it was a few years ago.

The upshot is that it is highly unlikely that SA will experience a sharp increase in consumer demand, a surge in fixed investment and a restocking cycle all in the space of a year or two. This is what happened in past booms.

This implies slower growth rates, but it also implies that the growth cycle will last longer than in the past.

Also the economy will not overheat as quickly as in the past, thereby eliminating the need for corrective action on a current account deficit, demand pull inflation, sharply rising interest rates and a plummeting exchange rate.

The question is whether this is good or bad news. The only serious negative implication is that rising unemployment is to be a problem for some years to come. For the rest, this may be good news.

The boom and bust cycles of the past have created dubious advantages and nightmares for management. What is more, the overall growth performance has been dismal in any case.

The average growth rate of 3,4% per year between 1971 and 1980 was followed by 1,1% per year between 1981 and 1986. This gives an average of 2,7% per year over a period of 17 years. This is nothing to write home about and could be surpassed in the next five years.

PEOPLE PAYING OFF DEBTS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

SOUTH Africans had begun to pull themselves out of the debt mire which had accumulated during the easy credit days of the early '80s, Information Trust Corporation (formally Dun and Bradstreet) MD Paul Edwards said yesterday.

He said the spending spree had continued until the crunch in August '84 when government put the brakes on the rising interest rate.

Today's improving trend was supported by a marked reluctance among individuals to increase debt commitment.

Central Statistical Services' figures showed the number of summonses issued for debt decreased by 9,6% in the last quarter of last year to 205 644 and the number of civil judgments for debt by 3,9% to 28 216, compared with the October-December period of '85.

Company liquidations last year were substantially down — by 328 to 2 733, compared with '85. The peak month was June with 301

company failures.

Edwards said the downward trend was expected to continue. With the economy picking up pace certain sectors, among them consumer durables, were showing new strength.

However, 1986 was a disastrous year for insolvencies with a monthly average of 365 compared with 1985's average of 268.

That reflected the tremendous economic pressures bearing down on individuals who had to cope with eroded earnings, smaller disposable incomes, and pay hikes which failed to keep pace with inflation.

Improved trading conditions were reflected in the reduced number of debt summonses issued on businesses. The 1985 total of 147 000 dropped sharply last year to 109 553. Summonses issued on individuals also decreased last year by 24 000 to 789 000 compared with 1985.

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BRIEFS

HOUSING SHORTAGE--SA was confronted with a massive shortage of 600 000 houses, more than 500 000 for blacks, Population Development Deputy Minister L.T. Landers said in Durban yesterday. Landers told a housing symposium although there was a surplus of more than 37 000 houses for whites, it was not uncommon for 30 to 40 people to live in one house in the townships. Backyard squatting was common in many urban areas. The high rate of population growth was the most crucial problem facing the country. It was increasing at 2,3% a year. Landers said if it continued at that rate a population of 80-million would be reached by 2020. There were 10-million children under 15 who would enter the labour market within the next few years. To accommodate them, the economy would have to grow at 5% a year. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Feb 87 p 5] /9317

WHITE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES--South African households would now have to earn 3,4 times what they earned in 1975 merely to be able to live to the same standards, a Central Statistical Services survey has found. The survey shows the highest average household income--R40 050--was in Pretoria's Verwoerdburg, a commentary, economists said at the weekend, on the country's well-heeled State department workers. The survey is based on white household expenditure in the 12 "most important" urban areas. It found in real terms household incomes and expenditure declined in the 10 years to 1985. Average total income of white households was R33 932 in 1985. But calculated at 1975 constant prices, it represented only R9 972, a decline in real terms since 1975 of 2,4%. According to CSS the household income takes into account the earnings of all members, housing subsidies, car allowances and other income. During 1985, the average expenditure of white households amounted to R34 117--slightly more than the average income. CSS found, too, that there had been a relatively large decline in expenditure on food--by 2,4%, on furniture and equipment 1,6%, on clothing and footwear 1,5% and on transport 1,7%. However, relatively high increases occurred in housing, 2,6%, income tax, financing, insurance and investments. On the Witwatersrand the figure was 34,6% while in East London it averaged \$28,8\$. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Mar 87 p 1] /9317

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