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7 APRIL 1987

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LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY, RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

Ouagadougou SIDWAYA in French 13 Jan 87 p 10

[Interview with CERBEL's secretary general, Ali Zerbo, by Hamado Nana]

[Excerpts] The Burkinabe Circle for Study and Research on the Green Book (CERBEL) is an organization that is not very well known by the general public.

SIDWAYA explored CERBEL in an interview with its secretary general Ali Zerbo. During this interview, Comrade Zerbo also explained the relationships between his association and Libya, and its relationship with our revolutionary structures, the CDR.

[Question] Comrade Secretary General, you are the head of an association--CERBEL, the Burkinabe Circle for Study and Research on the Green Book--that is not very well known by the general public. Could you explain to us what this Circle is and at the same time outline its objectives?

[Answer] The Burkinabe Circle for Study and Research on the Green Book is an apolitical association that was officially recognized by Decision No 9 MATS-SG-DGAT-DAJSP dated 30 July 1985.

CERBEL's objectives are as follows: to defend the basic principles of the third universal theory and the moral interests of its members; to be actively involved in social services; to work towards establishing and strengthening relations among men, and particularly between the Burkinabe and Libyan people; to defend and encourage moral values in civic, social and economic life; to spread a good image of the people and to promote better knowledge among men; and to help maintain peace.

[Question] The first international seminar on Colonel Muammar al-Qadhdhafi's thoughts and philosophy was recently held in Libya. CERBEL attended that meeting. What was the outcome of the seminar?

[Answer] To be more precise, we should explain that seminars have been held in virtually all parts of the world--including Europe, American and even Africa--on the third universal theory developed in the Green Book. As you said, this was actually the first time that young people from throughout the

world met together on the free Arab-African soil of the first Jamahiriya in history, i.e., Libya the Great Jamahiriya.

The results of this important meeting were more than satisfactory; it was a complete success and went beyond our expectations.

Imagine this gathering of young people from every continent to show their militant and revolutionary solidarity with a country and a people undergoing trials. In fact the seminar, which took place a few months after the detestable American raid on Tripoli and Benghazi, was also attended by American youth, despite the campaign to misrepresent and undermine it that everyone is aware of.

As for the actual work of the seminar, it encouraged people to spread the message of the third universal theory. It might be interesting to note that an international liaison committee, whose officers comprise one representative per continent, was set up.

[Question] Imperialism makes every effort to present the Libyan revolution as the basis for international terrorism. Are you not afraid that associations like CERBEL will become a target of imperialism, and be viewed by it as another terrorist group?

[Answer] An excellent question. As far as our young association is concerned, I can assure you that there is absolutely no cause for concern. If we start with the definition of terrorism, things are clear. According to the Larousse dictionary, terrorism is a "series of acts of violence committed by an organization to create a climate of insecurity or bring down an established government." The dictionary also defines terrorism as a "regime of violence instituted by a government." In short, terrorism is manifest in the form of economic pillaging, the installation of military bases, a high pressure policy, and a policy of cultural domination, or in essence aggression in all its forms--political, military, economic, cultural, and psychological.

In any event, my own modest view, based on world events, is that it is Libya's support to progressive countries and liberation organizations, such as SWAPO, ANC, and the PLO, that has triggered the hate and the Western media campaigns against this country. This is my explanation for the false, unjustified accusations. If this is what terrorism is, our Libyan brothers should be proud of it.

To come back to CERBEL, I do not think that any regime or government would accept or tolerate an organization or association whose activities threatened security or stability, not to mention officially recognize an association of this kind.

Our opponents, if we have any, have the wrong target, because based on the definition of terrorism given in the dictionary and on our objectives as they appear in our statutes, there are no doubts as to our identity and our real intentions, which are to contribute to the country's economic and social

development. Moreover, we should stress that at CERBEL, the search for peace is our constant concern and a major objective, as well as an essential condition for economic and social development. This position is in line with the stand taken by the political authorities, for the government has spared no efforts in taking the initiative in the peace effort.

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AIRSPACE, AIRPORT OPEN 24 HOURS DAILY

Ouagadougou SIDWAYA in French 16 Jan 87 p 4

[Interview with Alain Coeffe, minister of transportation and communications, with the national press]

[Text] Last Wednesday 14 January, the Council of Ministers received a report from Comrade Alain Coeffe, minister of transportation and communications, on the partial closing of our airspace since 1980.

The CNR and the revolutionary government decided to normalize this situation by opening our airspace to traffic 24 hours a day. This decision, which will enable airlines to make full use of our airport, is above all an act of self-reliance and political courage. Our international partners will appreciate the true value of this action.

Last Wednesday at the end of the evening, Comrade Alain Coeffe, minister of transportation and communications, received the national press in his office.

[Question] Comrade minister, Ouagadougou airport is now open 24 hours a day. What is the political significance of this decision?

[Answer] Since 1980 Burkina's airspace has been severely restricted. Ouagadougou airport was closed to international traffic several times. And, as of 13 January 1987, we have decided to reopen it fully, 24 hours a day, to give airlines an opportunity to operate in optimal conditions. On a political plane, you know that we have been trying to clean up our country's political, economic, and social situation since 4 August 1983. At the present time, we are no longer faced with the same conditions prevailing at the time the restrictions were imposed, because of the progress we have made in economic, political, and social spheres.

Thus we can now take the liberty to lift these restrictions and join in the general normalization effort we can see in our country and share this sense of calm and self-reliance we have found again. This decision, finally, stems from our regaining control of things and our sudden advance in the RDP [People's Democratic Revolution].

[Question] Comrade minister, we are seeing mercenaries invading countries in virtually all parts of the world. Are you not afraid that we too will be invaded one day if we open our airspace completely?

[Answer] Yes. Let us say we are fighting imperialism. And this is not just talk, it is a reality. Every day our policy puts us on the front line. From this standpoint, we have to ward off all attempts to curb our revolution by force. However, the purpose of an airport is to be open to traffic. It is not any good to have an airport if it is closed all the time. So we have to open it.

The only thing is that we have to make sure that this airport is safe. Today we believe that we have everything we need from a logistics and security standpoint to keep our airport open 24 hours a day, knowing that if we need to, we can cope with any situation that may come up decisively, effectively, and with perseverance.

[Question] Comrade minister, there must be economic repercussions?

[Answer] Of course. Economically speaking, you know that when the activities of airlines are restricted, they suffer enormously. First Ouagadougou airport's central location makes it a good airport for freight. Also, over-flight and landing are the first freedoms of the air. By restricting these, airlines' income from movements of its airplanes was reduced.

And the reopening of the airport 24 hours a day will spur receipts of airlines which will be using our airport more. Their receipts will obviously increase, and our airport will benefit from this financially. It is also a good thing for Burkina's economy.

[Question] Comrade minister, what is the status of the work on Bobo airport?

[Answer] Bobo airport is one of the CNR's major projects. It is a project that the Ministry of Transportation and Communications has pursued doggedly. At the last meeting of the committee of special ASECNA [Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar] ministers held in Ouagadougou this past December, we succeeded in convincing the board of directors and the committee of ministers to take the steps required to open Bobo international airport to international traffic by October 1987. At present, we are in the process of mobilizing the technical and financial means to put into operation the resolutions adopted by the ministers--and to make sure that the first Boeing 747 can land at Bobo-Dioulasso Airport in October 1987.

I would like to say in passing that at that point, we will most likely be closing down Ouagadougou airport for construction. This means that Bobo airport will be in full use and its opening at that time will contribute effectively to continuing our economic development effort.

[Boxed item]

Waivers to the Restrictions

1. In case of Medical Evacuation (EYASAN [as published]);
2. Deferral of closing time to 0100 hours to facilitate shipment of green beans (the season runs from December to June), by decision of 12 February 1986;
3. Waiver in favor of freight flights for the same reasons during the Christmas war (1985), when all the borders were closed;
4. Waiver granted to certain regular passenger flights for reasons of air navigation security (hijacking) and convenience to passengers (evacuation of passengers stuck when the borders were closed); and
5. Authorization of overflight above FL245 (8,000 meters in altitude) for regular flights of international airlines.

All these waivers to restrictions on airlines' operations were granted by a joint decision of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the People's Defense Ministry.

Source: Civil Aviation Directorate--DAC

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ORGANIZATION OF INFORMAL SECTOR URGED

Ouagadougou SIDWAYA in French 20 Jan 87 pp 3-4

[Interview with [Fidele Toe], labor minister]

[Question] Comrade minister, what information can you give us on the organization of the informal sector?

[Answer] The informal sector is also called the unstructured sector. There are many people who have what we call small jobs and live in towns or the outskirts. These workers are not part of the CNSS [National Social Security Fund] or the civil service. Their activities are not governed by any specific regulations. By virtue of this fact, the Labor Inspectorate is seeing a rise in this type of work without any possibility of intervening or controlling the situation. This group of workers includes mechanics with their businesses set up under the trees and also women involved in petty commerce, who are selling cakes and food products. There are also people working sometimes in shops whose jobs are not registered. During this survey, we are therefore going to ask these comrades to register. We also want to give them a professional identification card, so that when inspections are made, these comrades can produce a document justifying their activity. This is one of the primary objectives. Since the first step is to register the workers, we are conducting a survey to enable the labor services, and specifically the National Job Promotion Bureau (ONPE), to do research on this sector and gather statistics, so that the Ministry of Labor and all the other ministries can look into organizing this informal sector. It must be organized and modernized so that there are no longer jobs in our towns which are underrated, which actually comprise the sectors that render enormous services to wage-earners and government workers. Everyone uses the informal sector, but it does not occur to anybody to organize it. If we organize the informal sector, we will realize that it can be productive and create many jobs. It was the president who was the first one to raise the issue at the national budget conference and to show all the militants how the informal sector can be organized. Certain activities can be organized in a town to create a profitable business that will feed a man and create jobs for others.

[Question] How do you plan to organize this informal sector?

[Answer] The informal sector can be organized in a number of ways. There are currently many ideas on the subject. We could organize a sector such as mechanics, an example frequently given. But this model could also be applied in turn to other sectors. Of course, certain adjustments would have to be made. With a spirit of initiative and creativity, all the other sectors could be organized as well. For instance, to be a mechanic, it is inconceivable that all you need is one or two wrenches to set up shop. It is difficult. Even with good intentions, you will encounter difficulties. One day a machine will break down, you will drag it to a mechanic working alone who only has two or three wrenches, and he will have a hard time detaching certain parts. He may have to use force at the risk of being known as a "sledge-hammer mechanic." But it is also true that you are going to realize quickly that the man who knows something about mechanics and motors does not necessarily know anything about electrical problems. Maybe your problem is an electrical one, it is a coil that is no longer working and this mechanic is going to spend his time without being able to discover the problem. At the end of 2 or 3 hours, not much will have been done. At best he may have been able to patch up something. This is why it is good for comrades who are in the mechanics subsector of the informal sector and make little money to group together. You will also see that the administration cannot always use this unstructured sector. There are problems. The matter of an invoice for instance. A mechanic may offer a good price and also do a good job. But you have to justify this to your administration. You cannot do this when the mechanic who did the work does not know how to write and does not have a billing clerk. These are the obvious problems that come up. Thus this sector can be organized. Mechanics can be brought together in a workshop on which a certain number of charges to modernize the sector have been imposed. The people who come to leave their machine would be immediately waited on and the malfunction would be detected. Then the machine would be channeled to the electrical section or to a mechanical section, each with its head. Of, if it is merely a problem of maintenance and cleaning, the machine could be directed to a garage that does maintenance work, and that has all the products needed to clean the machine. This is how this mechanical sector could be organized.

A management would have to be set up. An accounting office and secretarial services would also be needed. This all creates activities and positions. In this way jobs are created. This sector will all of a sudden be upgraded and have a taste of what the business really can be. And if a management structure is set up, then the workers can be programmed for this and trained to improve their general mechanical skills, or their electrical skills. This is what could be done for this sector. But the other subsectors could also be organized--even the women who make dolo. There are a certain number of rules that should be applied to dolo making today, to ensure sanitary and clean conditions, and to safeguard the people who make it. This is an activity that should be controlled by the Labor Ministry and all the government services. Sales should be organized so that a book specifying terms of sale would be filled out at least for the sale of dolo, and so that stress is placed on hygiene and cleanliness. For instance, there should be running

water on the premises for regularly washing all the utensils, glasses and gourds from which the dolo is drunk. These are some suggestions on how people and their activities could be grouped to facilitate the work to a certain extent.

[Question] Do you not think that grouping workers together like this would hinder competitiveness, which is regarded as desirable in businesses?

[Answer] On the contrary, I view this grouping as a positive factor. And I am not thinking of just one grouping, but of several groups that could be set up and then compete with each other. I referred to the possibility of grouping mechanics together. I did not mean that all the mechanics in town would be brought together in the same group. A limit would have to be set for the different groups, and it is up to them to work out their own rules. I also wanted to point out the positive example of the "Soulga" group of tailors. Look at what this has done for these tailors. In the beginning, some of them were reluctant and came out with all kinds of objections. But today "Soulga" has proven itself and decisions have been made that put it in a comfortable position. The tailors were grouped together and promised a market of clothing for school children. This amounted to nearly 800,000 outfits, so many that these groups had to subcontract with cooperatives or other groups to honor the commitments they had made. So there is no problem there. "Soulga" revived tailors who had been having difficulties. Now there are tailors in "Soulga" who earn 25,000 francs a month, whereas before they found it nearly impossible to find a customer. They were there, isolated, separate, trying to do their work. But now that they are together in a group, they are assured of permanent work.

In the mechanical sector as well, it is highly possible that all these two-wheeled vehicles belonging to the administration could be repaired by groups of mechanics. Here is an available market.

It is not right for the revolution to use the laws on groups to give the advantage to only one or two people because they spoke the loudest; they will make it, but to the detriment of a multitude of comrades in the profession who will all of a sudden see themselves go under. It used to be a single person or a small group of individuals who profited from a measure. I think that it is good to group together the workers in the informal sector. A mechanic can arrange a place where you can be attended. While he is repairing your motorbike, you can wait in this place, and someone can give you a copy of the SIDWAYA so that you can read while your vehicle is being repaired.

Quality is important too. You are at your office, and your vehicle has broken down. You can telephone a group of this sort. Somebody comes at 0800 to pick up your vehicle and brings it back to you before 1230. You will have to pay a little more. But look at the time you save that you can use to do something else. In this way competition can be created.

[Question] Some people believe that organizing the informal sector is tantamount to nationalizing the private sector. What answer could you give these comrades?

[Answer] It is not a matter of nationalizing the private sector. I need only point out that there is a certain minimum number of provisions needed to engage in a trade. You know for instance that there are some professions that our people are not interested in. We are trying to encourage the people to set up democratic structure through these groups, so that they can fill out their booklets giving the terms of sale, for instance. Thus we are inviting them to form groups. But the idea is not nationalization. It is up to them to join voluntarily these different groups. They are not required to form groups. Persons who are able on their own to set up a company and at the same time respect the rules of a company should be courageous and start a company.

[Question] What are the conditions for obtaining a occupational identification card (CIP)? Is there a fee involved?

[Answer] To obtain the professional card, which will be given to everyone we have registered, one must first show up on the days indicated in the sectors. You will meet with comrades in the Labor Ministry and CDR representatives, as well as CDR from that sector. They will take down the information on a sheet (individual professional identification sheet). Later, this information on the sheet is what we put in part on the individual professional identification card. Those applying for a card should bring three personal photos, a 100-franc tax stamp and a 100-franc communal stamp. This is what is required to obtain a CIP.

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ANTI-CNR ACTIVITIES EXPOSED

Ouagadougou SIDWAYA in French 21 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Martin Kabore]

[Text] All the heads of coordinating structures of Po Department (communal and departmental offices, COMIDEP, UFB [Burkinabe Women's Union], military post, school representative and provincial coordinator of the pioneer movement) were attending special meetings in Nahouri on 17 and 18 January 1987 to reach a decision in a highly political case. The case involves Emmanuel Kouraogo, a mathematics professor teaching at the CEG in Po, who was questioned about 10 days ago for activities benefiting the PCRV (Upper Volta Revolutionary Communist Party).

This person, who has already been involved in similar acts against the RDP [People's Democratic Revolution] in Dedougou and Manga, was engaged in setting up what he called "discussion centers" in Nahouri, the main town in the department and the home of the RDP. These centers amounted to a sort of discussion group where people met and criticized decisions or policies of the CNR [National Revolutionary Council], such as the return of certain officials who had been dismissed or work of common interest, regarded by him as bad things.

At Emmanuel Kouraogo's home were people he himself identified as sympathizers from the CEG (including several teachers and students from the animal husbandry and sports services). These people claimed during their questioning in the presence of the "brains" behind the affair that they had been taken advantage of. They were all released after receiving a strict warning from the authorities. According to the investigation, they were introduced to techniques for sabotaging CDR meetings. A network for routing anti-CNR leaflets from Ouaga to Po was operating perfectly and packages of these incendiary writings were found in his home, along with a typewriter.

From what his CDR comrades at the school said, he never hesitated to speak out at meetings on his opposition to CNR policies. In his discussion groups, the high-commissioner and commander of the military academy Georges Namaoano were severely criticized, among others, for having attacked PCRV populism on several occasions. This is the gist of some of the information on this case resulting from the investigation, which provoked indignation on the part

of the heads of the revolutionary structures in Po Department. Following the second meeting Sunday afternoon, these officials adopted two motions. The first condemned the subversive activities of Emmanuel Kouraogo and demanded purely and simply that he be dismissed from the civil service. The second motion reaffirmed the militants' support for the CNR, which is constantly putting out its hand to everyone in the country, and especially to those who have strayed, so that a worthy and prosperous Burkina can be built by consolidating the revolutionary power.

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MUSLIM LEADER IN MOSCOW ON ARMS RACE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Feb 87 p 8

/Text/ "We have confidence in the rationality and dignity of man," said Sheykh Aboobakar Ismael, secretary general of the Islamic Council of Mozambique, who is participating in the international conference on the subject: "For a World Without Nuclear Arms and for the Survival of Humanity," now underway in Moscow.

That religious leader of our country asserted that the dissemination of the concepts of peace and nonviolence, of equality between the strongest and the weakest and between the whites and the blacks are the principal postulates of Islam.

Speaking to NOVOSTI, the Mozambican religious leader said that he was pleased to receive the invitation to take part in that international forum which he considered very important to the life of all humanity.

"The apartheid regime now treats its neighbors with arrogance, particularly my country. What shall we gain in this manner? It is necessary that all forces which want to live in a world of peace combine their efforts," said Sheykh Aboobakar Ismael. He then went on to say:

"It does not matter that their social classes, nationalities, skin colors or religions are different. The main objective is to unite in a common desire to protect the weak and punish the unjust."

Everyone Must Contribute

"The world, created for the purpose of living, must be protected now more than ever. We must find ways to assure the safety and survival of humanity," said Sheykh Aboobakar Ismael.

He said that he considered the Moscow conference an event of international scope inasmuch as the subjects discussed at that conference concern the lives of every person living on our planet.

"The principal question now facing us is what each of us must do to contribute personally to the assurance of peace, progress and well-being," said the Mozambican religious leader.

Sheykh Aboobakar Ismael argued in favor of a cessation of the nuclear and conventional arms race and an end to all military aggression of any kind perpetrated for the purpose of imposing any type of domination and exploitation.

Transformation of the World

Questioned on how it would be possible to stop the arms race and put an end to the foci of tension and conflict, Sheykh Aboobakar Ismael posed questions of his own during the NOVOSTI interview:

"How can the farmer sow his grain in complete tranquillity? How can a child study in school in peace? It is easy to see the problem but difficult to resolve it immediately. However, this is not our objective. What we have is a long and difficult road which will lead to a transformation of the world on the basis of justice."

The Mozambican Muslim leader then asserted that many countries have people who want to prevent war but who have no power. He accused the armament manufacturers of being principally responsible for wars and said:

"The god of those who produce large quantities of weapons is the profit which they receive from the sale of machine guns and missiles. For some years now it has been known that racist South Africa, even though not yet in possession of nuclear armaments, has had all the components essential in the production of those armaments. This is a threat to humanity."

In supporting the principles of Islam, Sheykh Aboobakar Ismael asserted that its adherents want nothing more than peace and tranquillity. He then concluded:

"A boy becomes a man. And suddenly he realizes that he can be destroyed in a second, he to whom his parents have devoted their entire lives. It is unbelievable. This is not compatible with any religion. Therefore, I think that even the manufacturers of death should accept their share of responsibility in the world which surrounds them."

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CSO: 3442/100

PARTY SECRETARY, AGRICULTURE MINISTER PRAISE MAPUTO COOPERATIVES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] Yesterday, the member of the FRELIMO Party's Politburo and its first secretary in the city of Maputo, Jorge Rebelo, conveyed the praise and gratification of the party leadership for the "excellent work that the production cooperatives directed by the General Union have achieved to date."

These congratulations were given at the end of the annual assembly of the aforementioned cooperatives' General Union, held yesterday at its headquarters, in the district of Bagamoyo. The main purposes of the assembly were to render an accounting for the year 1986 and to discuss the 1987 plan. For this purpose, nearly 1,500 cooperative members were present there, representing the 10,500 peasants who are members of the movement.

The minister of agriculture, Joao Ferreira, also present at the meeting as a special guest, remarked at the opening of the assembly that yesterday was a beautiful day for the women of Maputo, because, constituting over 90 percent of this cooperative movement, they had managed to prove their ability throughout recent years.

Minister Joao Ferreira also conveyed special congratulations to this cooperative movement: "Times are changing; as we increase, new responsibilities will arise. Ten years ago, we did not hold this meeting; 5 years ago, we were not so organized. It is true that you have received aid from abroad, but most of what you have now comes from your effort. Therefore, I must say: congratulations on your work."

This increase in the responsibility of the cooperative movement was also the opening subject in the General Union's report, which remarked:

"We are now starting our seventh year of activity. Throughout recent years we have grown from small, unstable groups of peasants to a cooperative movement of nearly 10,500 members, and to a holdings situation wherein our own funds amount to about 230,000 contos. Last year, we produced over 2,600 tons of food for ourselves and to feed our city. Therefore, our responsibility in this city at present is very great."

Both the party leader, Jorge Rebelo, and the minister of agriculture, Joao Ferreira, stressed that they were not present at that meeting to direct it, nor to devise instructions, inasmuch as that assembly was a function of cooperative peasants which must be directed by its own representatives. Thus, despite their presence, and that of officials from other administrative organs, including the chairman of the Executive Council, the meeting was directed by the head of the General Union, Celina Cossa.

Now There Is More Experience

Joao Ferreira declared specifically that, a few years ago, these peasants had no organizational experience, and hence they were guided by the party. "Now, there is great experience here. That is why we are here, so that you may describe that experience to us, and we can then convey it to the entire country."

The lengthy report of the General Union was submitted by its head, Celina Cossa, speaking for over 2 hours, sometimes in Portuguese and at other times in dialect; particularly when she was citing controversial matters which require a more clearcut understanding by the cooperative members.

After a brief introduction, the document analyzed in detail the 1986 activities. This analysis was made from the standpoint of the movement's three basic programs: production program, social program, and organizational program.

The production program combines material production and the technical development of production. The head of the General Union made a detailed analysis of the material production, assessing both the features of the 1986 plan that were fulfilled, and those that were not.

With regard to the technical development of production, it emphasized the importance attached to this activity by the General Union, "because an increase in production is not achieved merely with more people working; they must know how to work better." For this purpose, activities were carried out including technical training, plant health, forestation, rural extension, development of irrigation, drainage projects, brickwork construction, and alternative energy sources.

The social program includes social benefits, on the one hand, and the consolidation of social development, on the other.

The social benefits involve nutrition, general education (schooling and literacy), child education, health, and housing.

The concern of the consolidation of social development is to gain for the movement an autonomous capacity of its own for achieving and expanding those social benefits.

The organizational program described in detail and didactically the importance of the organizational factor, showing the way in which these peasants have carried out the planning, control, and structuring of their movement.

This rendering of 1986 accounts concluded with a critical analysis of the movement's major current problems. The head of the Maputo cooperative peasants dwelt particularly on this area, so that all the members would realize the need to combat the negative aspects that still remain.

Among these aspects, she mentioned the diversion of funds and products, which could be more readily combated by increasing the inspection of accounts. She also cited the work schedule: the need to combat the spirit of exclusive production of vegetables; the requirements that must be imposed to make it possible to continue with meat production; the repayment of bank loans; and, finally, the problems involving ambition and struggle for power.

Prospects for 1987

During the next step, taken with the submission of the proposed plan for 1987, the head of the union followed the same methodology that she had adopted for the analysis of 1986, citing the basic features of the production, social, and organizational programs. In this way, the goals that the Maputo cooperative movement pledges to achieve were submitted. These goals represent a summary of nearly a month of work involving analysis and discussion among all the nearly 200 cooperative members, as well as at production centers owned by the union itself.

Celina Cossa focused the cooperative members' attention primarily on the 1987 organizational program; because, from 1986 to 1987, the bases of the economic activity were changed substantially, as a result of the recent measures announced in the area of the Economic Rehabilitation Program. "Therefore, with these measures, it will be necessary, more than ever, to heighten our organization."

At the end of the report, the head of the cooperative members conveyed special thanks to the party, the government, the Armed Forces, the Maputo leaders, and the foreign organizations that have made contributions to the movement. Representatives from some of these organizations were present at the assembly, as guests.

For nearly an hour, over a dozen peasants asked for the floor, to discuss the work achieved and the program proposed, never failing to acclaim the leadership of the General Union, and its head in particular.

At the request of the outgoing leadership of the General Union, a party and OMM [Mozambican Women's Organization] leader, Cristina Tembe, assumed the direction of the general assembly's work on the next item on the agenda, because it involved the election of the movement's new officials.

In this election, the three top-ranking officials of the movement were reelected: president, Celina Cossa; first vice president, Albertina Damao; second vice president, Joana Bucar; and the new officials for the union's 12 services were also chosen.

Subsequently, the Politburo member, Jorge Rebelo, requested the floor and lauded the efforts of these peasants. He particularly praised the head of the movement, Celina Cossa, as a "tireless worker, largely responsible for the success of the Maputo cooperative movement."

He explained that the special reason for congratulating this movement lies in the political implications of the economic process that is under way in our country, which will require a great deal of effort and organization. Jorge Rebelo stated in conclusion: "It is essential for us that the cooperative movement grow, so as to produce food and also to guarantee that we attain our goal: the construction of socialism. Therefore, let's get to work, so that we may continue to grow and provide food for our people, without exploiting them."

2909

CSO: 3442/101

ZIMBABWE FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION DELEGATION VISITS

President Speaks

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, the president of the Zimbabwe-Mozambique Friendship Association [ZIMOFA], Clemente Gaza, declared that the association which he heads has received many types of solidarity and backing sent to its Mozambican brothers who are facing a difficult situation caused by the criminal activities of the bandits from South Africa.

The ZIMOFA leader spoke to reporters a few moments after deplaning at the capital airport, heading a three-member delegation on a visit to our country. He was met upon his arrival by the secretary general of ONJ, Manuel Tome, representing AMASP.

He stressed that the Zimbabwe-Mozambique Friendship Association was formed last year as a result of the recognition of the leading role played by the Mozambican people during the liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe.

Clemente Gaza remarked: "We have come to Mozambique to coordinate the methods for consolidating and developing the bonds of fraternal, historical friendship that exist between our two fellow nations."

He added that ZIMOFA's priority goals involve the procurement of all types of assistance aimed at minimizing the privations of thousands of Mozambicans who have been forced to abandon their goods and possessions as a result of the armed bandits.

Clemente Gaza also noted that the association has already received many donations of medicines, food products, clothing, and various other items intended to aid the Mozambican people, in view of the serious state of poverty caused by the external aggression of which our country has been the victim.

As Gaza indicated, from a monetary standpoint, ZIMOFA has already managed to collect a sum amounting to 102,000 Zimbabwean dollars.

The ZIMOFA president also underscored the enthusiasm shown by the Zimbabwean people since the creation of that association for friendship with our country, in February of last year. In this connection he added:

"The donations that we have already received clearly indicate the great support and sympathy that our Zimbabwean brothers have toward their Mozambican brothers."

Clemente Gaza stated categorically that the Zimbabwean people are fully aware that, without peace in Mozambique, there cannot be any peace in Zimbabwe either.

The president of ZIMOFA also commented: "During our national liberation struggle, the Mozambican people claimed that they would never feel free until the Zimbabwean people achieved their independence. However, we are independent now, but our common enemy is undermining that independence; therefore, there is nothing left for us to do other than continue to struggle side by side, as we did in the past."

ZIMOFA Donates Medicines

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Feb 87 p 8

[Text] Yesterday morning, the delegation from ZIMOFA visiting our country since last Wednesday delivered a donation to AMASP. This gift consisted of medicines intended to aid Mozambican citizens who have been hurt by the drought and by the activity of the armed bandits.

The ceremony, held at the AMASP headquarters in Maputo, was led by the president of ZIMOFA, Clemente Gaza, and by the assistant secretary general of AMASP, Karim Vazirna.

The aforementioned donation of medicines, estimated as worth nearly 34,500 Zimbabwean dollars (slightly over 4 million meticals) is a result of contributions from some Zimbabwean companies, namely, Datlab, Caps, and Sterling Products.

Moreover, the minister of information, Teodato Hanguana, received the president of the Zimbabwe-Mozambican Friendship Association, Clemente Gaza, and his companions, in this office yesterday.

During the evening, the visitors were tendered a dinner given by the head of the Information Ministry, at one of the capital hotels.

Present at the dinner were Francisco Madeira, our country's ambassador to Zimbabwe; John Mvundura, the Zimbabwean ambassador to Mozambique; and representatives of the ODM's [Mass-Democratic Organizations].

2909

CSO: 3442/101

BRIEFS

OTM AT SOVIET LABOR UNION MEETING--Yesterday morning, the assistant general secretary of the Mozambican Workers Organization (OTM) Central Council, Jose Correia Ganancio, arrived in Moscow. Ganancio was invited to participate in the Eighth Congress of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. Correia Ganancio was accompanied by the general secretary of the National Union of Textile, Clothing, Leather, and Footwear Workers (SINTEVEC), Pedro Joaquim Mandlaze. At the airport, the Mozambican trade union delegation received welcoming greetings from its Soviet hosts and from the Mozambican ambassador to the USSR, Goncalves Sengo. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Feb 87 p 8] 2909

NEW TECHNICIANS GRADUATE--During the past academic year, the five technical schools and institutes in the city of Maputo graduated over 330 new basic and intermediate technicians in the various special fields offered in these educational establishments. Of that number, 136 graduates attended intermediate technical schools, and the others had basic schooling; and, at present, they are being assigned to productive or defense sectors of the fatherland, while others are continuing their studies in the other establishments. For example, of the 117 finalists who attended the May Day Industrial School during the 1986 academic year, 64 percent were graduated in the nine special fields offered there. As for the Matola Industrial School, of the 99 students attending last year, 83 finished the year by passing. This record, considered satisfactory in that educational establishment, is regarded as a result of the fact that the establishment is provided with equipment for practice classes, as well as of the effort by the instructors and students. At the Maputo Commercial School, last year courses in the special fields of accounting, typing, and secretarial skills were taken by 41 finalists out of a total of 77 students initially enrolled. Insofar as the intermediate level is concerned, the Industrial Institute was the one with the most graduates, with 94.6 percent passing. The Commercial Institute, with 89 third-year students, in turn, had only about 60 percent passing. According to Armando Baptista Matola, head of the technical-occupational education department, who gave us this information, the students graduated during the last academic year have been assigned to productive and defense sectors of the fatherland, and some are continuing their studies at other educational establishments in several parts of the country. As that official remarked, in basic education, last year in this city there were 2,600

first, second, and third-year students; and, of that number, the three existing basic schools had about 40 percent passing as a whole. For example, the Commercial School had a 30 percent passing rate in all courses; the May Day Industrial School, 38 percent; and the Matola Industrial School, 46 percent. As for the intermediate level, represented by the Industrial Institute and the Commercial Institute, the overall promotion level from the first to the second semester was 82.8 percent; which means that, between the first and the second semesters there were not many failures or dropouts, compared with basic education, wherein the promotions were 72.3 percent. These two intermediate educational establishments in the capital were attended by 1,064 students, whose passing rate was, respectively, 68 percent for the Industrial Institute, and 35 percent for the Commercial Institute. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Feb 87 p 2] 2909

RAILROAD CARS BEING REPAIRED--An order in the amount of \$1.8 million has been placed for the repair of 130 railroad cars used in the transportation of limestone. The work is scheduled to begin in March and will be performed at the main plant of the Southern Mozambique Railroad Company in Maputo. The project is expected to last 2 years and will be carried out by Mozambican and Italian workers in accordance with a cooperative agreement signed by the union organizations of the two countries. Two vehicles were delivered to the plant personnel in December to aid in carrying out the project and it is expected that more equipment will arrive in our country, according to a Mozambican source associated with the operation. The same source stated that a team of Italian technicians was in Maputo last month to make final plans for the project and that the same technicians are scheduled to return to our country in the near future to begin the work. Our interlocutor also stated that the repair of the 130 cars used in transporting limestone will not only serve to train and qualify our Mozambican workers, being assisted by 11 Italian experts, but will also provide new technology in the repair of railroad cars. /Text/ /Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Feb 87 p 8/ 8568

CSO: 3442/100

DOUF DELIVERS ADDRESS ON SENE-GAMBIA

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Senegambian women and men, my dear fellow citizens, alien guests who live among us.

A tradition, today 5 years old, gives me the privilege, in my capacity as president of the Confederation, tonight to address the Senegambian nation in order to wish it good fortune but also to take a look at the action of the confederation government in order to learn lessons from that regarding the future.

These wishes are in line with the challenges of our time.

I hope that Senegambia will with each passing day strengthen its unity and advance a little more toward its integration.

I hope that it will continue to live in democracy and peace.

I hope that it will win the battle for development.

With the firm determination of making these wishes come true, I will work hard, in close collaboration with my brother and friend, President El Hadj Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, to initiate, from one end of Senegambian territory to the other, actions and projects which are in keeping with your expectations and our common hopes, actions and projects which will further strengthen our common destiny.

The political determination of the president, of the vice president, and of the entire confederation government in this respect is stronger than ever before. It enables us to identify and take a close look at the real problems in order to come up with effective solutions to them. We do this patiently and methodically but resolutely. This until now has been the essential feature of our action during the year that has just ended.

In general terms, I would like to say first of all that the monthly coordination meetings of the office managers and permanent secretaries, chaired by the secretary-general of the Office of the President of the Confederation, were held to our great satisfaction in a regular manner alternately at Banjul

and at Dakar. Likewise, this year as past year, the seriousness and spirit of cooperation with which the members of the Confederation Parliament pursued their mission in our opinion constituted a source of inspiration and stimulation in our actions. I want to express to them the full gratitude of the confederation government. In qualitative terms we have thus attained a high degree in the area of coordination and consultation as witnessed by the numerous Protocol drafts which have already been negotiated by the experts of both countries and which should be signed shortly.

I would like to indicate first of all that the coordination of diplomatic activities was strengthened by the progressive harmonization of the legislation of both federated states and through the implementation of the provisions of the Pact as well as the Protocol on the coordination of policies in the field of foreign relations.

During the coming days, I will, in accord with the vice president of the Confederation, proceed to the signature of three acts dealing with the following:

reciprocal representation in diplomatic and consular terms for both federated states;

mutual support for international candidacies supported by either federated state and coordinated examination of those that could get our common support;

finally, the conclusion of international agreements by the Confederation.

As regards this last point, the important thing was to determine the practical methods of applying Article 16 of the Pact which authorizes the president of the Confederation, in accord with the vice president, to undertake international commitments in the name of and for the account of this institution.

Language Barriers

Along these same lines, as I announced in my message of last year, by virtue of the provisions of Article 4 of the Protocol on the coordination of policies in the field of foreign relations, two Gambian students are currently pursuing their courses at the ENAM (National School of Administration and Magistrature).

So you see, my dear fellow citizens, we thus demonstrated that, thanks to our common determination, we were able to overcome the language barriers which our two states inherited from colonization. Here lies the future in all other sectors.

This is why I am happy to note that we took up and pursued the examination of the question of the economic and monetary union with an open mind and a constant concern for finding lasting solutions to arising problems.

In this connection, the ministerial meeting held in Dakar between 8 and 13 September 1986 enabled both federated states to arrive at an understanding

on most of the points that were still unresolved. Following that meeting, the experts appointed by the ministers of economy and of finances agreed on a system of compensation for the loss of customs revenues resulting from the implementation of the free-trade zone.

There is no doubt that the second ministerial meeting, scheduled soon for Banjul, will lead to a conclusion on a protocol on the economic union and, in the monetary field, will make it possible to submit proposals to the two heads of state.

As regards the integration of our armed and security forces, which enables us to guarantee civil security and political stability of the federated states, we took some important steps this year by adopting two other drafts of the Protocol which had been negotiated by our experts during their meeting in Banjul between 18 and 21 August 1986.

Vital Area

The first one has to do with the status and regulations applicable to the federated armed forces and the second one deals with the regulation of mobilization and alerts. The Confederation Armed Forces continue to give us real cause for satisfaction. I would like to take this solemn opportunity to address to them once again my warmest congratulations for the courage and self-denial with which they accomplished their mission.

Speaking more specifically about security, the regulations have just been completed by the addition of the draft of the Protocol of Application to the status of Confederation Security forces, drafted by the experts on 29 September 1986 at Banjul.

The vital area of transportation is also in motion because we likewise made highly significant progress here, particularly with the signing, by the president of the Confederation, of acts Nos. 86-003 and 86-004 pertaining to highway transportation. These documents deal with the following:

authorization for public transportation;

confederation license for shipments;

and traffic rules, in the federated states, for vehicles registered in either state.

During 1986, the Confederation Transportation Ministry issued 150 confederation licenses to the carriers of each of our states.

Along these same lines, we must also rejoice that the experts, during their 23 December 1986 meeting, in Banjul, adopted the customs passage book with whose help vehicles registered in either of the states could stay in the other state for a period of 120 days per year. This regulation will be completed by the agreement on the insurance system approved by the same experts on 9 January 1987.

In short-range terms, this system will adequately cover the risks incurred during highway accidents and will institute the rapid settlement of damages caused.

The other means of transportation, such as air and maritime, also have been the subject of an in-depth study. The experts of both federated states furthermore agreed to propose two drafts of protocols and related annexes to their respective authorities for their approval.

Besides, a mission from the Saudi Development Fund has just been in Senegal and Gambia where it visited the site of the Basse--Badiara--Velingara highway; with the Senegambian technical committee, established for this purpose, it was able to discuss the bidding invitation folder for the technical and economic studies.

I would like to add that, thanks to another survey initiated by the Confederation, a Japanese mission has also gone to Banjul. With the Gambian authorities, it examined a project for the acquisition of ferryboats for the purpose of crossing the Gambia River.

In the area of information and telecommunications, our activities were guided by the conviction that the means of communication play an irreversible role in our process of political, economic, and cultural integration.

On this subject, I welcome the automation which was recently instituted for the telephone link between Dakar and Banjul. This makes it possible today for numerous Senegambians to talk directly from their respective homes.

Senegambian women and men, alien guests who live among us.

As documented sufficiently by the achievements and initiatives involved in the projects I have just listed, Senegambia is building itself up, step by step, perhaps slowly but surely. Our movement is irreversible. It will continue in the same shape as those that are heading for a great rendez-vous.

Let us therefore remain calm and let us look at things clearly in order to act effectively.

Role of Women

Tonight I need not emphasize the outstanding role which the women have always played in the conservation and perpetuation of the high virtues that constitute our nation. This role is sufficiently known to everybody. But I cannot help note that these vigilant guardians of the home and of our identity at the same time today are the most valiant arms in our fight for the well-being of the Senegambian people; they have turned the consolidation of our common edifice into a total undertaking at all times.

They deserve our recognition as well as our respect. I render vibrant homage to their keen sense of duty and of history.

As for our youth, that beautiful Senegambian youth, it carries our hope, that energy through which we are going to turn Senegambia into a nation able to face challenges, just as yesterday.

I know that our youth is aware of this exalting mission. I also know that, full of dignity as it is, it has the ambition of accomplishing this mission with enthusiasm and generosity so that Senegambia, according to the beautiful expression of Walt Whitman, "will at last become that which it is."

I once again restate my full confidence here.

I ask all of you to persevere along the shining road which we have freely chosen, with ambition in our designs and with courage in our efforts that characterize the men, the women, and the young people of Senegambia.

It is within this dynamic aspect of patient effort and strong determination that I now once again tonight invite you to participate in the consolidation and in-depth development of our unity within our home, Senegambia. Because, as the scriptures tell us, "A Nation Divided Against Itself is Doomed to Perish."

I also invite you to respect and promote all of the values that make up the strength and identity of our Senegambian people, first among which we have the loyalty to democracy and to the spirit of tolerance.

I feel that it is my compelling duty to stress this issue because, as you know, the coming 12 months will, in Senegal, as in Gambia, be marked by the preparation and the holding of general elections.

Maturity

For us, Senegalese and Gambians, these elections will be a new test of our maturity and our loyalty to the democratic values. They will also give us an opportunity for demonstrating to the world at large our determination to build Senegambia amid liberty and peace.

Liberty and peace! This is a big and even essential binomial in the equation of the harmonious development of our states; it is that also for the common future of humanity. It is thus not by chance that, in the face of tensions and conflicts, in the face of imbalances and injustices which have shaken the planet, the UN dedicated the year which has just ended to peace. Thanks be to God, our nation was one of those that experienced peace in 1986. Let us do everything in our power so that it will always be thus.

Senegambian women and men, my dear fellow citizens, alien guests who live among us.

Today, on the eve of the commemoration of the 5th anniversary of the Confederation, as much as yesterday, during the signing of the Confederation Pact, I have confidence in the sum of talents, capacities, and spiritual and moral resources which, all taken together, make up the multiple genius of the Senegambian people.

I am sure of our aces and our opportunities.

I am also sure of the determination and firm will to succeed together which inspire the Senegambian people, my friend and brother, President Dawda Kairaba Jawara, and myself.

This is why my message tonight is essentially a message of hope, an act of faith in our common future.

I would like you to receive it as such.

Good night and enjoy the festivities!

(The title and the subtitles were supplied by the editors.)

5058

CSO: 3419/77

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PROTEST HOUSING, FOOD SITUATION

Dakar LE DEVOIR in French 5 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] It is difficult today, beyond any reasonable doubt, to give the latest casualty of hunger the last word in the Dakar University affair. Iba Der Thiam, who got into trouble again on 23 January, managed and on a day thereafter censored the interview given to the national press by Babacar Senghor, director of the mutual backup group.

Super Der, who still governs and claims to be changing a society by decrees, then hastened to flood Senegalese public opinion with announcements aimed at calming things down and returning the situation to normal, especially regarding the case of the student Benoit Ndione who managed cleverly to recover.

It must be said as a matter of fact that the students were disarmed by the survival of Benoit Ndione whom everybody had believed to be dead to legitimize an attempt at the radicalization of a spontaneous and unorganized struggle springing from a purely food-related problem. The convulsions of the last days of January furthermore proved that Super Der irritated the college and high school students some more and that the latter, for the last time, wanted to risk everything in order not completely to lose face.

What is less clear is the question of whether in the end there was in fact at least a death that was established, along with the disappearance of a foreign student whose trail nobody has picked up since 26 January. The essential thing however is that, with the "mutual backing" of college student Benoit Ndione, Super Der managed to put an end to a spontaneous movement which, if it had remained within the confines of Dakar University itself, would not have panicked a team that believed it was doing the right thing by calling the forces of law and order to the rescue. Because of an excess of individual zeal, the members of the LGI and of the GMI emerged from the crisis of their original rank and file to show off all over Dakar and suburbs, with the help of the panic.

The affair of 22 January does not entail the risk of having entirely too serious consequences; it sprang up spontaneously around a university dining room and rests on purely food-related foundations which the payment of scholarships on the day after payday should help resolve rapidly, provided scholarships are not late in arriving henceforth. It should however lead to

profound thinking about the overblown operations of a superministry where heavy-handed management led to the generalized absence of initiatives with everybody afraid of exposing himself to the ire of the superminister.

The overblown establishment of a ministry which includes three others inevitably leads to improvization, especially when the supreme boss lacks finesse and nuance. Everybody knows that Iba Der Thiam is a tough old-timer. This is not a random discovery; it is based on the sectarianism of a man who in the end does not pay his taxes and who keeps on living with his persecution complex.

The University--a strategic nerve center generally assailed by various contending forces--should not have to pay the price for such a policy. Decentralization as regards the area of food service and housing would be desirable through an autonomous budget that would prevent payment delays and the painful consequences this could produce.

Besides, the appointment of officials of the mutual backing group and of the restaurant service should hereafter be based on stricter criteria, taking into account the psychology and sociology of the university environment. Any "tit-for-tat" reaction should be ruled out. The University is a complex and strategic center governed by a reality which only a good father and family head would be capable of handling. Not the little Sunday chums who are rewarded with a job in a center where the acquisition of high science is possible only through a certain methodological relativism of the super-annuated certainties of dogmatics whose sole arguments remain the fist and the muscle. The brain, the center of knowledge, does not have any muscle. The establishment would make out better to realize that and to readjust its strategy accordingly. Without however getting soft.

5058

CSO: 3419/77

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DEVELOPING REALISTIC ATTITUDES

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 5 Feb 87 pp 7-10

[Text] Students going on strike to demand their beefsteak--now, that is a sign of the times. At the University, the revolution is no longer decked out in red. It is now under the sign of realism as it faces a society in the midst of crisis. The era of "democrats" seems to have come.

After a little more than 2 years, the university landscape had changed. One might thus say that it is the student mentality that changed but neither of them goes without the other. With the failure of the last general strike in 1984, when Mr Ibrahima Fall, the current foreign affairs minister, was minister of higher education, the student demand fervor had been blunted. When the current movement took on larger proportions, the students felt that they could take a shortcut. There was a period of fluctuation when it came to taking charge of the situation, although the movement was never blind, that is to say, undirected. (The strike was conducted above all under the direction of the ad hoc committee. This committee had existed before the start of the events for the purpose of electing the delegates for the dormitories. It was only thereafter that the students established the 18-member Dakar student committee.) But the movement recovered quickly and the current situation opens prospects of reorganization for the students. The important thing is to handle the crisis properly and to benefit from the massive nature of a perpetually bubbling mobilization.

The important thing is to overcome the 1984 syndrome in order to try to make a fresh start. Student disillusionment dates back to that time. At the moment when the mobilization seemed to have reached its paroxysm and when the student decided to hold fast more than ever before, the strike slogan was lifted by the movement's leadership. As a matter of fact, the "struggle committee" went beyond the slogan of the general assembly that decreed the continuation of the movement on that same day and entered into negotiations with the government in order, by the evening, to drop the strike slogan. That had been decided on the campus; an announcement broadcast by ORTS [Office of Senegalese Broadcasting and Television], which put an end to the whole thing without checking with the rank and file. That ending quenched the student demand ardor.

Slogans

Since then we noted a loss of speed among the student unions. There are several which follow political groups in vogue in the country, with greater sympathy toward the Marxist groups. The more the University becomes depoliticized, the less did "slogans" with a political connotation capture the spirit of the students. This may look paradoxical during these periods of social crisis and political deadlock. But the University "perfume" releases other odors.

By the Thousands

Graduates will not recognize the hallways of dormitory A since it was done over. The students of today appear more blase than before. Career prospects are rather somber for graduates and the times of the great "careerists" seem to be over. The latest surge of enthusiasm fell by the wayside because of the year-end examinations taken by thousands. Now it is instead the business careers that are thriving. Students are heading for careers in trade.

Detachment

A student confided to us: "I have been in the 3rd year in economics since 1982. After having failed the exams twice, I dropped the whole thing. Each year, I matriculate in order to keep my room but I no longer go to classes. So, nobody talks about exams any more. I try to keep busy by giving courses at home for some children under Point E and by selling gadgets to students left and right."

The talk is becoming more "Rockefellerian" rather than Marxist and "one no longer knocks oneself out to study and spend all that time because there is no career future opening up for us." The University looks like a place of execution. People drop out before they are flunked out. Students enter with a feeling of discouragement and very rapidly develop a kind of detachment toward the University itself.

The big "talkers" are no more. The "professional politickers" who managed to keep the fires going and to give the student movement a soul have quit. The youngsters of today have other priorities. That is perhaps not too significant but cultural events have been getting the students to come out much more in recent years. There has been a great increase in popular shows in the theaters and on the basketball court. Not to mention the fact that there was a phenomenon of transfer which means that the same feelings nourished by public opinion in general, with respect to the dissensions experienced by the opposition, are also showing up on the campus. The student unions are considered in the light of the political formations to which they are close and they are perceived only through their "disputes over interests." This strike movement was triggered in an "autonomous" fashion. A "gut revolution" which removes us from the "great causes" with well-controlled general mobilizations of yesteryear.

There is thus an entire set of facts which increasingly contributed to removing the University debate from the political trails. This is especially so since Mr Iba Der Thiam, at the head of the Superministry of Education and Higher Education, displayed a certain alertness which enabled him to satisfy the essence of what had sustained the student demands. The campus no longer had its effervescence of yesteryear. Sector strikes at the level of the various departments did break out on occasion and there were even some movements of a general scope. But they did not last long. Nothing that would really deserve the name of crisis.

The strike which stirs passions today was triggered as a simple social demand. If the students had gotten their scholarships, everything would be forgotten today. Besides, the students would not have been martyred since the mobilization was not as popular as others in the past although there was a strong desire to fight among those directly interested. But this situation opened up interesting prospects for the student movement. It is above all the feeling of having been the victim of an injustice, the feeling of revolt against the law to the effect that might is right which triggered the ardor of the students who wanted to make sure that "this would never happen again."

The unity thus observed should make it possible to turn the back on the past and to guarantee the establishment of a unified organization, far removed from political squabbles, an organization that would assert itself as a valid conversation partner with the authorities, an organization that would be taken seriously by public opinion. The thing which, for example, was most striking in the last French student strike was not so much the scope of the popular mobilization as it was the competence displayed by these young people in keeping their movement far removed from all attempts at recovery and provocations, which did not fail to materialize either. They came from the Left as they did from the Far Right, from the parties and from the labor unions. To the point that LE MONDE did not hesitate to speak of an "unidentified social object" in describing this mass which had started moving, far from the beaten path leading to junction or submission between the students and the "forces of progress."

The University would not have been a political no-man's-land and the debate which took place there is part of the education of people who will leave the University tomorrow. But a certain independence of spirit must prevail there. A mass of more than 10,000 students benefitting from a certain degree of credibility and pursuing responsible actions does constitute a by no means negligible force.

Democrats

This is the challenge to be picked up by the new Dakar student committee which has been established to lead the strike. The debate which is now in vogue on the campus is to trust the "democrats," that is to say, those who seem to be least politically "enfeoffed," at the level of the various authorities. The prospects of organization already advanced by the CED [Dakar Student Committee] are very ambitious. But that would only help feed the flames. Reality out

in the field will help remove everything that is superfluous in order to make the structure lighter.

Trouble never comes all by itself and it can also open the door to hope. This movement, as popular as the one in 1984, can be the movement that will bring the rebirth of the great student movement. To prevent the failures of the past, it is not up to the CED to drop the strike order; instead, this has to be done by a general meeting.

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CSO: 3419/77

F.W. DE KLERK SAYS NP BLACKS PLAN 'ON THE ROCKS'

MB090812 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0801 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 9 Mar (SAPA)---The plan devised by the National Party in 1981 for black political rights was "on the rocks", the Afrikaans morning newspaper BEELD today reported the party's Transvaal leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk, as saying. This was the reason the National Party was now asking for a new mandate to incorporate blacks in decision-making processes without dominating whites.

Mr de Klerk was addressing a closed information meeting in the Pretoria constituency of Innesdal when he made "this important policy statement," the article said.

The NP plan had been to establish local authorities in which urban blacks had political rights and to give blacks a vote in the governing of their homelands. "After 14 years in parliament, nine of these years as a minister, I can tell you we tried hard to make this work. But we have now come to the realization that it cannot work. Our theory is on the rocks. People want a vote where they live. Just as little as someone whose grandfather came from Holland would want a vote there, a black man living in Soweto would want a vote in one or other far away national state."

Mr de Klerk said every country at some time faced a crossroads where it could no longer resist the need to move into a new chapter of its history. South Africa was at that junction today. The article said Mr de Klerk had made an "earnest acknowledgement that the old system that had served well over decades no longer worked" and decisive changes were necessary if "big trouble" was to be prevented. The constitution would have to be changed just as the former constitution had been changed to include coloureds and Indians in parliament.

Mr de Klerk said it was untenable that a minority of whites should rule over a majority of blacks. It had worked nowhere else in the world and would not work in South Africa. "A CP government would possibly manage to keep putting the lid on the pot for another five years. But after that, the pot will explode and blow us and our future into the air," Mr de Klerk said.

The realization that its past policies had failed had brought the NP to a critical moment; political freedom for blacks had to be realized without the destruction of white self-determination, he said. "We dare not drag our feet over this issue. Powers want to mobilize black people for the revolution and tell them not to talk, to grab matches and a weapon. When the blood flows they get everything."

He criticized the PFP and independent candidates for disregarding the reality of separate ethnic groups. The NP message to black people was that whites wanted to help blacks to participate in government.

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CSO: 3400/256

NP LEADERS FIND LITTLE IN INDEPENDENT MANIFESTO

MB091626 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1607 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Article by Mark Van der Velden]

[Text] Pretoria, 9 Mar (SAPA)--A quick look at the independents' election manifesto left the impression it contained "hardly anything" of the "new vision" of which Dr Denis Worrall and his associates had created so much expectation, the National Party's four provincial leaders said tonight.

Mr Chris Heunis (Cape), F.W. de Klerk (Transvaal), Mr Stoffel Botha (Natal) and Mr Kobie Coetsee (Orange Free State) were making known their first impressions of the statement issued today by Dr Worrall, Mr Wynand Malan and Dr Esther Lategan.

More detailed reaction would come later they said but "a quick reading leaves the impression there is hardly anything said (Bloedweinig sprake) of the new vision Dr Worrall and his associates created so much expectations of. "The statement appears to be a strange mixture of existing government policy and progressive federal party criticism of this, together with a number of slanted interpretations of the governments state of emergency goal and its general policy and approach," the four NP leaders said.

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CSO: 3400/256

NRP, NP, PFP LEADERS ON REFORM

MB081443 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Interview with Bill Sutton, leader of the New Republic Party [NRP]; Kobus Meiring, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Peter Gastrow, national chairman of the PFP, by unidentified reporters on the "Network" program, introduced by Friedl Hansen; video recorded]

[Text] [Hansen] Good evening, and welcome to tonight's election feature. Tonight we examine the issue of whether constitutional reform is at all possible under the present security situation in the country. Members of our election news staff interviewed three party representatives on this issue. They are the leader of the NRP, Mr Bill Sutton, who was speaking at Elgin last night; the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobus Meiring, who addressed a meeting in Port Elizabeth; and the National Chairman of the PFP, Mr Peter Gastrow, who launched his party's campaign in Pretoria. The three of them agreed that the security situation is improving.

[Begin video recording] [Gastrow] On the face of it, one can say that the security situation now is better than it was a year ago, for example. However, because of the state of emergency, one is in the position where one accepts that the situation in black residential areas is wholly unnatural and abnormal, with tremendous political tension. This in itself has a negative effect on the security situation. In other words, unless a political solution is found, our security situation will be smouldering continuously and it will be difficult for one to say honestly that there is real stability in the country.

[Meiring] I have little doubt that, as a result of the government's action over the past year, the security situation in the country at present is particularly good, that it is well under control, and that this creates the foundation on which the people of this country--all 30 million of them--can go forward in peace and prosperity.

[Sutton] I believe the security situation is improving. I think the measures that have been taken are succeeding, and I say this because many of the black children are now returning to school. You know, the parents and older people in those areas are fed up with the sort of uprising that has taken place there. The fact that they have started taking steps against those young people

indicates that they see this whole matter of liberation before education [preceding phrase in English] as a thing of the past. They are now telling the young people that if they want to participate in liberation, they must be educated. And I believe that whole movement is in the process of subsiding.

[Reporter] Do you think constitutional and social reform is possible under the present security situation?

[Gastrow] Yes, I believe that social reform is possible under the state of emergency. But I very much doubt whether one can carry out constitutional reform--real constitutional reform--while we have the state of emergency, because in such a process one has a necessity to include the leaders of different population groups and political parties, to negotiate with them. Many of these people are locked away under the emergency regulations. As long as the emergency continues, I doubt very much if real constitutional reform can be achieved.

[Reporter] Is economic, political, and social reform possible in the present situation?

[Meiring] Yes. I have no doubt at all that it is the present situation which has created the possibility of such developments. You know, I shudder to think what would have happened if the government had not taken these steps to ensure security. If you do not have security, you cannot have development. And if you do not have development, you cannot have economic growth. And if you do not have economic growth, then I can tell you there are no opportunities for people. It is against that background that we can now go forward.

[Sutton] If we can begin with reform now, the task of the security forces will be much easier. If we can give the black people in those areas a political motivation for them to extend the hand of friendship, organize their own political parties, and bring together all their manpower to protect their own meetings and the candidates they choose in their areas, then it means they themselves will take care of the comrades [preceding word in English] and all those people causing the trouble there. I think the two go hand in hand. The security measures are quite essential to allow the things to calm down a little, but without [as heard] giving the people the political motivation to think that with their participation in this political process they can now occupy the most powerful posts, they can now belong to the cabinet, and they can participate in the political bargaining process and decisionmaking in the country. If we arrive at that situation, then I believe, it can do a lot in helping bring calm and tranquility to those areas.

[Reporter] Are you satisfied with the government's pace of reform?

[Sutton] Not at all. I think the whole thing has come to a definite standstill and one of the most bitter disappointments in my life is the story of the President's Council report on group areas, which was swept under the

table. That happened at a time when six by-elections were under way, not even a general election. I think the whole thing has come to nothing.

[Meiring] I think the government's most important task at the moment is to determine the correct pace of reform. On the one hand, reform cannot be unduly accelerated because you have to take your people along with you. On the other hand, reform cannot purposely be slowed down because then you will get nowhere. I think the government has been quite successful in determining the correct pace of reform.

[Gastrow] For me, the pace of reform is not as important as the intensity with which reform takes place. In other words, for me it is more important that people promote constitutional and political reform than, for example providing a bus service that caters to all people, without discriminating on the basis of race. Social reform has received very little attention and it is unfortunate that no constitutional reform is really taking place at present. In other words, the impression one gets is that the government has no plans, and the pace is not acceptable.

[Reporter] What does the PFP see as the direction for reform in the future?

[Gastrow] We believe a strategy to accommodate both forms of reform--social and constitutional--is possible, and must be implemented. But in the present climate under the state of emergency it is not possible. Secondly it will be very difficult for any government to get a constitutional negotiation process going as long as we want to base that constitutional future on the group identity, as is the case at the moment. In other words, what has to be dealt with, and what must be changed, is the Population Registration Act. One of the lessons we can learn from the Natal Indaba is that as long as groups are defined by other people, real constitutional change cannot take place. To me, the idea of free association is a precondition for real fundamental constitutional change.

[Reporter] What specific reform measures would you like to see?

[Sutton] I think the first principle we need to underline is that blacks must come into parliament. I proposed that the national statutory council could be introduced into parliament as an upper house, a federal link between the homelands and the central government, and also to give the black political parties a place in parliament, so that they can go out and arrange elections in black areas. But I think the principle is the most important, that we must say blacks have to be brought into parliament.

[Meiring] I have no doubt that we have to distinguish between the legitimate demands of the people of this country, all the people, the whites, the blacks, the coloreds, and Indians, on all levels, be they social, economic, political, constitutional, [words indistinct] on the one hand, and communist, Marxist-Leninist influences, agitation... [change thought] I am certain that historically, this country provides a rich breeding ground for communist influences, and that is why we have to go out of our way to create the circumstances in which people can live happily in this country, that they have something to defend--a home, a job, something they would wish to defend. Against that background, I feel we are on the right path.

POLICE TO INVESTIGATE ILL TREATMENT OF YOUNG DETAINEES

MB070612 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0557 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Pretoria, 7 Mar (SAPA)--Police commissioner P.J. Coetzee said today he had instructed a senior officer to investigate "horrendous" claims of ill treatment of young detainees. He said in a statement to SAPA early this morning the claims were contained in a newsletter distributed at a recent World Council of Churches Youth Congress in Harare. Most of the newsletter's information appeared to come from Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC], the commissioner said.

"The South African Police has in its possession a copy of a newsletter distributed at a recent youth conference in Harare by the World Council of Churches," the statement said. "The letter dated 13 February 1987 deals mainly with allegations of brutality and detention of children in South Africa. Serious allegations are levelled, particularly against the South African Police, and it appears from the newsletter as if many of the allegations and much of the so-called information contained in the newsletter, had been obtained from the Detainees Parents Support Committee.

"The newsletter claims that it bases much of its information on a so-called dossier compiled by the Detainees Parents Support Committee. The dossier alleges, inter alia, that the DPSC obtained statements from detainees in which it is claimed that youths were brutally assaulted during the course of their detention.

"These allegations were never brought to the attention of the South African Police. Two particular cases involving a 12-year-old boy and a 15-year-old girl are highlighted. The allegations concerning these two children are horrendous and of such a nature that I have instructed a senior officer to investigate every aspect thereof.

"The DPSC will be asked to identify the specific children involved and supply all the relevant facts which will enable the police to fully investigate the authenticity of these allegations. It is a pity that untested allegations of such a nature as contained in the DPSC's so-called dossier are made public without the police having been given the opportunity to verify the facts."

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CSO: 3400/256

FOUR CONVICTIONS UNDER GROUP AREAS ACT IN 1986

MB171829 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Cape Town--Almost 1,000 complaints about contraventions of the Group Areas Act were made last year--but only four resulted in convictions.

These figures, revealed in questions in Parliament, indicate the government is avoiding prosecutions under the controversial act. The act, which is still under inquiry by the President's Council, is fast becoming one of the hot issues of the election.

Mr Tiaan van der Merwe MP (Progressive Federal Party, Green Point), who elicited the latest figures in questions to the Ministers of Law and Order and of Justice, today condemned the situation as a waste of taxpayers' money.

"This ridiculous state of affairs continues under a government which hides behind bureaucracy because it is almost as scared of the bad publicity of Group Areas prosecution as it is by the scrapping of the act. It shows the government's utter spinelessness and utter lack of commitment or direction in respect of apartheid."

Mr van der Merwe said while he was grateful few people were prosecuted under the act, it was "intolerable this miserable act remains on the Statute Book, to be obeyed only because of the fear and disruption it creates."

He said it was ridiculous that police all over South Africa should waste their time and taxpayers' money investigating complaints that would go no further than a prosecutor's office.

"The police should be released from this ridiculous burden so they have more time to protect our citizens from real crime."

Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok said in reply to a question that of 923 complaints, 69 were closed as false, 2 were closed as undetected, and 307 were still being investigated. The other 378 cases had been referred to various attorneys-general and prosecutors.

Mr van der Merwe also criticized the "painfully slow" progress being made in granting exemptions to the Group Areas Act for the creation of free trade areas.

Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis said in reply to a question asked by Mr Graham McIntosh MP (PFP, Pietermaritzburg North) that 60 free trade areas had been created in 28 municipal areas.

Mr van der Merwe said: "Business people should be allowed to trade wherever there is a market."

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CSO: 3400/256

BUTHELEZI POINTS TO 'FERMENT' IN NATIONAL PARTY

MB131130 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1133 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Durban, 13 Mar (SAPA)--Kwazulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said at the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly prayer breakfast in Durban today that the "ferment" in the National Party gave rise for hope in solving South Africa's crisis. He described Mr Wynand Malan, MP--who was at the breakfast and who has quit the Nationalist Party to stand as an independent--as a "figure of hope" because he had followed his conscience against every pressure exerted on him by his own people he loved so much.

"I see emerging in the National Party rank and file hope that people are beginning to ignore party political dictation when it conflicts with their conscience." He said: "It is, I think, important for our brothers in the National Party to appreciate that God can speak to the leaders of the party, and to all of us through the Wynand Malan's and the Denis Worrall's of this world."

Chief Buthelezi said that in "polarized and strife-torn" South Africa, it was all too easy for one group to believe that God was on its side. "It is all too easy to expect God to be on our side, without us bothering to examine whether we ourselves are in fact on God's side. God is on the side of justice, he is on the side of those who work for peace. But he works in mysterious and wondrous ways which are quite beyond our fathoming."

He asked that all groups join hands to save South Africa from the perils which threatened it. "I thank God for the new pressures being put on that broken down old wagon of apartheid, from within the hearts of those who were nurtured within that ideology," he said.

Referring to, but not naming, politically active clergymen, Chief Buthelezi said he had trouble with "Christian idealists" who said they espoused the principles and policies of the ANC but not their methods. The ANC ideal could not be imposed on a determined and well-armed minority without a deeply wounding conflict, he said. "It is absurd, therefore, for ecclesiastical idealists to tell us, as they do, that they believe in ANC policy but not in its methods. The method becomes policy in the historic situation in which we find ourselves, just as the method of implementing apartheid became the policy."

The gathering was attended by clergymen, the judge-president of Natal, Mr Justice Milne, Dr Alan Paton, members of the diplomatic corps, politicians representing various parties and two American civil rights campaigners including Mr Tom Skinner and Mrs Barbara Williams Skinner. Mrs Skinner accompanied Mrs Coretta Scott King, the widow of slain U.S. civil rights leader Martin Luther King, on her tour of South Africa last year.

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CSO: 3400/258

SOWETO CITY COUNCIL DEMOLISHES SHACKS

MB171756 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Len Maseko]

[Text] The Soweto City Council yesterday demolished 10 shacks and ordered more than 150 families staying in a shack settlement in Nancefield to leave the area within seven days.

Shacks were torn down and dozens of other squatter families served with notices to "as a matter of courtesy demolish and remove illegal structures" on the lot.

In another tough move, the Soweto Council yesterday evicted and confiscated furniture belonging to the two Jabulani Flats families for owing rent. The evictions come only 24 hours before the Soweto Civic Association (SCA) is to lodge a Supreme Court application challenging the validity of rent evictions.

The SCA will today ask the court to decide whether black town councils have the right to evict residents who are in rent arrears. The Vaal Civic Association is to take a similar action this week against the Lekoa Town Council.

The Soweto Council, in notices served to squatter families, has warned that dwellers failing to heed its ultimatum will be prosecuted in terms of the prevention of Illegal Squatting Act No 52 of 1951. "As a matter of courtesy you are accordingly ordered to demolish and remove the illegal structures within seven days," the notices read.

Squatters told SOWETAN corrugated iron from demolished shacks, some belonging to families who were about to move into the settlement, was confiscated. "Where are we supposed to live," said one irate squatter. "We have no homes of our own, and now the council wants us to leave."

Mr Julius Mdlalose, the council's housing committee chairman, confirmed that the Nancefield shack settlement would be razed, "to pave way for a business development that will include a hotel complex".

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CSO: 3400/258

DEVELOPMENT BOARD REMOVING MACHADODORP RESIDENTS

1,000 Families Being Removed

MB131736 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] About 1,000 families are being removed from Machadodorp old location, in the eastern Transvaal, and resettled in a new area--against their will, writes Mzikayise Edom.

The removals conducted by the Highveld Development Board started on Tuesday this week. By yesterday about 20 families had been removed from the old location and resettled in the new area, about 10 km from Machadodorp.

Residents interviewed by the SOWETAN made it clear that they were against the removal. They said in the old location, where they built their own houses, they were paying a monthly rent of R15 and now they were going to pay R53 a month for rent.

Residents in the old location earn a monthly salary of between R50 and R150. Most of them are laborers and domestic servants.

They told SOWETAN they were not told about the removal but were surprised when, on Monday, officials of the Highveld Development Board accompanied by members of the South African Police came with trucks and ordered the first families to move to the new area.

Some residents said those who refused were forcibly ordered to pack their goods and vacate their old houses. They said they were not compensated for their property.

Yesterday the removals were still in full swing.

Government Claims Removals Voluntary

MB161737 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 16 Mar 87 p 4

[Article by Mzikayise Edom]

[Text] Families in Machadodorp in the eastern Transvaal, had agreed as early as 1974 to be removed and resettled in a new area, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said this weekend.

Spokesman for the department, Mr Johan Oosthuizen, yesterday denied that the families in the area were forcibly removed from the old location and resettled in a new area, called Emthonjeni.

"Negotiations between the families and the government concerning the removals started early in 1974. The families had agreed to be removed and it is not true that they are being removed against their will," Mr Oosthuizen added.

He also denied that the families were not compensated for their properties. "Most of the families decided to keep or send their old building materials to the homelands after being removed. Others were compensated."

There are about 1,000 families in the old location. The removals, conducted by officials of the Transvaal Provincial Administration [TPA] with the help of the South African Police, started on Tuesday last week.

By last Friday, about 30 families had been resettled at Emthonjeni. Residents had made it clear to SOWETAN that they were against the removals because in the old location, where they had built their own houses, they were paying a monthly rent of R15. Now they were going to pay R53 a month. Most of the residents, who are employed as servants, earn between R50 and R150 a month.

A spokesman for the Machadodorp Residents Committee said they were still negotiating with TPA officials to lower the rents in the new area and to compensate them for their properties when "they took us by surprise and removed us without any consultation."

Residents in the old location are using the old bucket system and about 20 families were sharing one communal tap. The new township has water-borne sewerage and each house has a tap. The Emthonjeni houses each has four rooms.

Mr Oosthuizen said the department will meet residents in the area this week and try and solve their problems, mainly that of rent in the new area.

A spokesman for the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria denied that residents who refused to be removed were manhandled, assaulted and others arrested.

Meanwhile the Transvaal Rural Action Committee has condemned the removals. A spokesman said: "The removals were done without legal notice. Families were still negotiating with officials when they were removed. Residents in the area are mostly domestic servants and farm-workers and rents in Emthonjeni are very high for them as they earn less than R200 a month.

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CSO: 3400/257

SOUTH AFRICA

PATHOLOGIST REPORTS ON UDF LEADER'S DEATH IN CUSTODY

MB161234 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1128 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 16 Mar (SAPA)--United Democratic Front Northern Transvaal President Mr Peter Nchabeleng, who died within hours of being taken into custody in Lebowa, apparently suffocated after inhaling the contents of his stomach as he lay unconscious.

Extensive injury, caused by multiple blows with sticks or similar objects, caused considerable blood loss and led to the fatal state of unconsciousness.

These are the conclusions of pathologist Professor Johann Loubser who conducted the post mortem examination on the 59-year-old former African National Congress member. They are contained in the official medico-legal report.

An inquest into the death of Mr Nchabeleng, who died in April last year, will be heard later this month in the remote Lebowa area of Sekhukhune.

The post-mortem report may be part of the evidence presented to establish the precise cause of death. Of the appearance of the body the report says: "A variety of bruises and abrasions... suggests that at least two inflexible instruments such as sticks or clubs might have been used.

"The lash marks are so intermingled that no effort is made in describing them to distinguish one from another."

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CSO: 3400/258

SOUTH AFRICA

HOMELAND EDUCATION MINISTERS MEET VILJOEN

MB131916 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1856 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Pretoria, 13 Mar (SAPA)--Ministers of education met in Pretoria today, and also visited the Department of Education and Training career education project operating in Atteridgeville, a joint statement from the ministers said today.

The statement, issued by the Bureau for Information, said the meeting was attended by education ministers from Gazankulu, Kangwane, Kwandebele, Kwazulu and Qwaqwa and was chaired by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of education and development aid.

The career education project was a direct results of the "De Lange report" on the "imbalance" between career and academic education and aims at initially developing skills and later "specific career direction" and trades.

The statement said that in their senior secondary years, at least 21 percent of pupils would be accomodated in "specialization courses in specific technical directions."

As part of its pilot project the Department of Education and Training introduced the program in a number of substandard A and standard 5 classes during 1986.

The project is currently being expanded to include 1533 schools throughout the country in 1987 and would be "in principle" implemented in the "self-governing" territories.

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CSO: 3400/257

CISKEI COURT OVERTURNS DEPORTATION ORDERS

MB140734 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2231 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Bisho, 13 Mar (SAPA)--Eight Ciskei deportation orders were ruled invalid by the Ciskei Supreme Court here today because they had not been considered individually by the minister of internal affairs and land tenure. The court accepted blank deportation orders had been signed by the minister, but details of the applicants had been filled in by policemen. The court also accepted argument by the applicants that the minister had to deal with each deportation himself and could not delegate such a decision.

The ruling was made in favor of eight people who had applied to the court to declare their deportations to Transkei null and void. They were Mr Mpunzi, Mr Cameron Mzimane, Miss Koleka Nancy Ncokaz and Miss Lindiwe Faith Songca, all of Mdantsane, and Mr Zinakile Sikunana, Mr Valiphathwa Magade, Mr Kalisilemali Nyeke and Miss Nonesi Nyeke, all of Zwelitsha.

The applicants said they had been served with warrants signed by the minister of internal affairs and land tenure, stripping them of their citizenship. They were then taken to police stations in Mdantsane and Zwelitsha before being "dumped" at the Ciskei border. At the South African side of the border, they were told by policemen that South Africa was not a dumping ground for Ciskei citizens.

Some of the applicants said although they were born in Transkei, they had taken up Ciskei citizenship. But after being served with the warrants, their Ciskei identity documents had been confiscated by the police. The court was told the deportation hampered the applicants' right to live, work and move freely within Ciskei. Mr Justice Pickard granted the application.

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CSO: 3400/258

CISKEI CLOSES COLLEGE AFTER BOYCOTT

MB131642 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1639 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Bisho, 13 Mar (SAPA)--The Ciskei Government today closed the Lennox Sebe College of Education in the wake of the student boycott of classes yesterday, the director-general of education, Mr K.B. Tabata, has announced.

Mr Tabata said in a press statement today the students "have turned the college into a hot-bed of activists and a center of militants." He said his department would establish a commission of inquiry to investigate whether:

--the boycott was politically motivated.

--an organization existed which was responsible for the disruption classes.

--any student or group of students were involved in the activities of the organization.

--any members of the staff had been implicated in disrupting the smooth administration of the school.

Students were ordered to leave the campus by noon today, Mr Tabata said. It is the second time this year that students boycotted classes. "It is abundantly clear that the students at this college have deliberately and wittingly embarked on the course of undermining authority and discipline and order.

"The students have turned the college into a hot-bed of activists and a center of militants. It is obvious that the repeated boycotts are an attempt at making it impossible to run the college for the full duration of the academic year."

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CSO: 3400/258

POLICEMAN TELLS OF ORDER TO ATTACK 'COMRADES'

MB061711 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Mar 87 pp 1, 8

[Article by Mathatha Tsedu]

[Text] A senior Lebowa policeman told an inquest hearing yesterday that a policeman at Mokopane police station had been issued with sjamboks and ordered to hunt for "Comrades" in shebeens and to assault and kill them on the day that a journalist was arrested and later found dead in police cells.

Warrant Officer [W/O] Lucas Magagane, branch commander at the time, was testifying at the inquest into the death of Mr Makompo Lucky Kutumela, a journalist and member of the Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) and the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa). He died in police cells less than 24 hours after he was detained with six other people on 4 April last year.

The inquest is being held at the Mokopane Magistrate's Court near Portgietersrus.

W/O Magagane told the hearing that the assistant station commander at Mokopane, a Warrant Officer Molongwane, told him and about 20 policemen at a parade on 4 April to arm themselves with sjamboks and hunt for "Comrades" at shebeens in Mahwelereng township.

"He told all members to visit all shebeens and to sjambok all comrades found drinking. He said they must hit to kill. I withdrew myself because I was not impressed by the instructions that the assistant station commander had issued to his subordinates," W/O Magagane said.

He said he had found the following day while checking the entry in the register that one prisoner was listed as dead and three others admitted to hospital with serious sjambok wounds. He had not seen any of them, he said.

Under cross-examination by Mr Dikgang Moseneke, for the Kutumela family, W/O Magagane said he had earlier issued an order to the same group of policemen to go on patrol but not to enter "any premises, house or dwelling while people were relaxing because they would disturb the peace and this would result in fights with the residents."

He said W/O Molongwane had said "comrades" should be sjambokked to death because they prohibited policemen from buying in township shops and using taxis.

Mr J. Wessels, for the police, applied for the postponement of the cross-examination of Warrant Officer Magagane. The request was granted.

Earlier, the packed courtroom heard Mr Moseneke accuse a 24-year-old constable of deliberately lying to the court to minimize his role in the killing of Mr Kutumela.

Constable Matome David Seunane, had earlier told Mr M.B. Mabuza that he was present when Mr Kutumela and six other Azapo members were arrested at a shebeen for allegedly holding an illegal gathering. He said they were sjambokked at the house for refusing to leave but said he did not see which policeman had assaulted the group.

Mr Moseneke accused Constable Seunane of contradicting himself and all other police witnesses including entries in the occurrence book and added: "This is because you want to extricate yourself from the responsibility of murdering the deceased. You hit him with the butt of your rifle while Constable Rampedi kicked him repeatedly on the chest."

The policeman denied that.

The hearing was adjourned to 2 June.

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CSO: 3400/257

BRIEFS

U.S. EMBARGO LIST--PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] has slammed the compilers of the U.S. list of South African companies embargoed under the Comprehensive Antiapartheid Act. The bus company has told the Americans that if they regard PUTCO as a parastatal or government-controlled company because of the subsidy received, every other bus company in South Africa should be on the list. PUTCO's spokesman Pat Rogers. [Begin Rogers recording] It was subsequently suggested that if we wanted to name the other operators, they would be placed to have a look at them. We have refused to do their homework for them. We really don't see that that is our role but sure, I could name other operators and including not only white operators but black operators and Indian operators. And I would then ask that they be placed on this parastatal list.[Excerpt] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 13 Mar 87 MB] /9738

CLOSURE OF QWA QWA UNIVERSITY--Johannesburg, 18 Mar (SAPA)--Two-major black youth organizations today condemned the "high-handed and short-sighted manner" of campus authorities which led to the closure of the University of Qwa Qwa yesterday. The two organizations, the Azanian Students Movement (AZASM), and the recently-formed Azanian Youth Organization (AZAYO), jointly issued a statement. The statement said: "The university authorities have shown a blatant disregard for, and made an utter mockery of, the call by AZASAM and other organizations for students to return to classes." The university was closed yesterday by the authorities after about a week long boycott of classes by students in a demand for more lecturers. "We demand that the university be re-opened, students be unconditionally re-instated and demands redressed with the utmost seriousness," the statement said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1803 GMT 18 Mar 87 MB] /9738

NATAL TOWNSHIP FUNERALS RESTRICTED--Pretoria, 18 Mar (SAPA)--Police today gazetted "standard" restrictions on funerals for unrest victims in four Natal magisterial districts. Port Natal Divisional Police Commissioner Johann van Niekerk made the emergency regulation restrictions applicable to seven Inanda, Pinetown, Durban and Umlazi townships. According to the orders, funeral services may not be held without the commissioner's prior approval--out of doors--or with anyone but an ordained minister acting as a speaker. A ban was also placed on joint funerals; public address systems; more than

200 people attending; banners, posters, etc; and proceedings lasting more than three hours. The townships are Kwamashu, Ntuzuma, Clermont, Kwadabeka, Chesterville, Lamontville and Umlazi township. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1330 GMT 18 Mar 87 MB] /9738

JOBLESS BLACKS INCREASE--Pretoria, 16 Mar (SAPA)--The percentage of unemployed blacks in the self-governing states increased to 18 percent last year from 8 percent in 1980, central statistics said in a news release in Pretoria. Economically active blacks had also dropped to 30 percent from 34 percent. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1321 GMT 16 Mar 87 MB] /9738

UNIVERSITY NUMBERS DROP--Student numbers of Fort Hare University have dropped to less than half of last year's figures following a Ciskei Government takeover. A university official says only 1,500 students are registered this year compared to more than 3,000 last year. Students blame the drop on an expected increase in harassment following the homeland's takeover of the facility. They add, harassment of SRC [Student Representative Council] members last year was harsh, and fears were that problems would escalate. None of the SRC members have returned. Since the Bisho takeover, security at the campus has also been tightened. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 12 Mar 87 MB] /9738

LOSS OF EYE SUIT--Azanian People's Organization President Mr Patrick Nkosi Molala, who lost an eye last September when he was shot in White City, Soweto, is suing the Minister of Law and Order and the Minister of Defense for R50 200. According to papers filed in the Rand Supreme Court on Tuesday, Mr Molala of 67 Ramatsui Street, Atteridgeville, Pretoria, was assaulted by unknown members of either the police or the defense force. He claims he was shot in the face by projectile and/or ammunition. As a result of the assault, he says, he sustained severe injuries. Among other things, he lost his left eye. He is claiming R200 for medical and hospital expenses, R5 000 for estimated future medical expenses, R35 000 for general damages which include shock, pain and disfigurement, permanent disability and loss of amenities of life and R10 000 for humiliation and impairment of dignity. [Article by Nkopane Makobane] [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Mar 87 p 2 MB] /9738

CSO: 3400/257

PFP'S EGLIN ON ELECTION STRATEGY

MB071333 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1330 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 7 Mar (SAPA)--The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, today officially launched his party's campaign for the May general election with a commitment to bring all reform-minded people together in a political force aimed at sweeping the National Party from power.

Mr Eglin said that 6 months ago the objective of concerned South Africans was to persuade the government to change.

"Today the objective of all South Africans who care for their country, is not to try in vain to get the government to change, but to change the government."

He said many South Africans were now aware that the state president, Mr P. W. Botha's government was not capable of reform and an alternative government was needed to sweep the "jaded and confused conglomerate from office."

A new government would scrap apartheid and negotiate a new constitution based on consent and not coercion or cooption.

South Africa could only have peace, stability and prosperity with a truly representative and democratic government and the National Party had shown that it was incapable of bringing this about.

"Whatever is happening in the social, economic, and sporting fields, old fashioned apartheid, based on compulsory race classification remains the heart of National Party thinking.

By clinging stubbornly to these outdated concepts the government was dragging the country down by damaging the economy, eroding democracy and reducing the standard of living of millions of South Africans.

While the election for members of the white House of Assembly was gearing up, millions of black South Africans were waiting in the wings.

Mr Eglin appealed to candidates of all parties to conduct themselves during the election in a way which would not harm relations between blacks and whites.

"Under no circumstances will the PFP look for white support at the cost of black confidence and trust. We will act in a manner that the bridges of mutual trust which still exist, will be strengthened and not broken down."

Mr Eglin said the strategy the PFP would adopt in the election was to abandon the objective of being a perpetual opposition and setting its sights on structuring an alternative government.

This included the alliance with the New Republic Party and the decision to stand back for former Nationalists who were standing as independents. This decision had been based on the assessment that the independents were committed to the abolition of all apartheid measures and negotiation on a new constitution by all the country's people.

He said the strategy of "loosening up party politics" was not without risks but he believed there was a new tide amongst the electorate which was now willing to move away from the "fossilised party politics of the past."

The PFP's vision for the future was based on the views that the National Party government must be removed, real reform and negotiation must take place, and security must be maintained.

For the vision for a new South Africa to become reality, confidence had to be restored and the economy had to be freed from bureaucracy, apartheid, and outdated concepts.

The PFP's commitment was not to a party, an ideology or a group but to the people of South Africa.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr Nic Olivier, PFP nominated member who said it was an indictment of the National Party government that after nearly 40 years of rule it had been unwilling and incapable of initiating any negotiation with blacks.

The 1983 tricameral constitution had effectively prevented any possibility of accommodating blacks in the political dispensation. And this was the root problem in South Africa.

The apartheid policy had been entrenched and while it remained embodied in the constitution no credible black leaders would be willing to negotiate with the government.

"If I had been subjected to the laws that this government has imposed in its reign, I would also not trust them," he said.

Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville said the government had been responsible for high inflation, lack of economic growth, high unemployment and the debasement of South Africa's currency.

He said inflation was higher than it had been in 66 years but the government was still trying to investigate the causes. There had been investigations in the past but the government was still searching for reasons for inflation.

"The government can try and hide the facts from the public but what it cannot do is bluff the housewife who goes to the supermarket or the man who finds that he now has less disposable income."

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CSO: 3400/262

PFP'S EGLIN CRITICIZES VOLK'S QUOTING ANC STATEMENTS

MB171357 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1346 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Cape Town, 17 Mar (SAPA)--Ministers who selectively quote African National Congress statements were today accused of "gross abuse" of the emergency regulations.

Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said it reflected the arrogance of a government which had been in power too long.

National Party politicians are increasingly using the African National Congress in the election campaign to attack the party's white opponents. At a meeting in Cape Town, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, last night quoted ANC leaders in an attack on opponents of the National Party.

In Bryanston former intelligence officer, Mr Craig Williamson, Nationalist candidate for the constituency, said ANC moderates in London had told him of an ANC plot to sow confusion and division among whites in the election campaign.

These new moves follow the row over the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Volk's quoting of the ANC on television at the weekend.

Mr Eglin said nationalist politicians were showing again that when it suited them they put party political interests above the interests of ordinary citizens. "The government is underestimating the intelligence of the citizens of this country. The voters are in no mood to be manipulated by a divided and desperate government which has lost its way."

Mr Eglin said the PFP would choose its own issues on which to fight the election in spite of Nationalist attempts to bend the campaign in the direction of the ANC and security issues.

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CSO: 3400/255

EGLIN OUTLINES 10 POINTS IN VISION FOR FUTURE

MB110456 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0029 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Cape Town, 10 Mar (SAPA)--More anti-apartheid votes were going to be cast on 6 May than in any previous election in South Africa, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party Mr Colin Eglin, predicted last night.

Addressing a packed Fish Hoek civic hall in support of the party's Simons Town candidate Mr John Scott, he said there was a groundswell of people opposing the National Party on the fundamental principle that South African society be based on voluntary association rather than compulsory race grouping and separation.

"People all over are standing up just as the PFP stood up against compulsory apartheid over many years," he said. "I foresee a movement among the people of South Africa. Among white voters, I see an alliance of moderates who want a South Africa without apartheid. I foresee an alternative government that will take over from the Nationalists and lead us to a future in which moderates from all communities will find one another to make this country what it should be--one of the greatest in the world."

What he foresaw was not a superficial political rumbling. The key issue facing South Africa was that it could only have peace, stability and prosperity once there was a truly representative and democratic government.

This the Nationalist government was simply incapable of bringing about as (NP leader) Mr P. W. Botha and his colleagues remained committed to old-fashioned racism as the basis of their constitutional structure. "They cannot move into a race-free South Africa."

People like former RAPPORT editor, Dr Wimpie de Klerk, the Stellenbosch academics and the New Nat independents had all emphasised the need for free association. "There will always be groups in South Africa," Mr Eglin said, "but Mr Botha in spite of his reform on many terrains, is unable to cross his political Rubicon. This is why the National Party clings to the tricameral system and separate own affairs. This is the main reason why black leaders such as Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi refuse to participate in the government's so-called negotiation process."

On January 5, in reaction to Mr Hendrickse's Port Elizabeth swim, the state president had made it clear that there could be no deviation from the group-based constitution. "In short he said you must negotiate on my terms-- apartheid remains the essence of future developments in South Africa," Mr Eglin said.

The ordinary South African was tired of the government's abuse of power for party political gain. Most of them wanted to live in peace and wanted security for themselves and their families. They knew that to obtain this, change was needed and apartheid would have to go. "Most ordinary South Africans want hope; they want to believe in leaders who have a vision for the future."

Mr Eglin said he believed the PFP had such a vision and that a new and just South Africa was possible. There were 10 points South Africans had to do to bring this about.

- The Nationalist government had to be replaced by an alliance that could form a strong, determined alternative;
- Real reform had to happen before it was too late by repealing apartheid laws and removing discrimination;
- A new constitution including all South Africans without group domination had to be brought about;
- Real negotiation between acknowledged leaders of all sections had to commence as a matter of urgency;
- Law and order had to be maintained to safeguard rights of individual South Africans;
- Confidence now and in the future in the country's potential and its government had to be restored;
- The economy had to be set free to generate the nation's wealth, fight inflation, create jobs and provide the basic services people were entitled to;
- The citizens of the country were entitled to be cared for and protected in terms of crime, education, accommodation and against hunger by a caring government;
- The personal security of every South African, his family, his home, his job and business had to be strived for; and
- South Africa's problems had to be solved by South Africans who should stand together against sanctions and other destructive pressures from outside and realise that this is where they belonged and where they had to share and build the future together.

Mr Eglin said the PFP's commitment was not to a party, an ideology, a section or a group but to the people of South Africa. "Its mission is not to break down, or to force apart. Its mission is to bring together and to build," he said.

COMMENTARY EMPHASIZES CONSTRAINTS ON REFORM

MB110522 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT in Mar 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Enough has been said by now to make it clear that the commitment to reform in South Africa is unchanged. For the elections on 6 May the governing party is asking for a mandate to maintain and extend the present course. Other parties are canvassing support for their particular views on where change should ultimately lead the country. All the most strongly argued election issues, in fact, are concerned with the various facets, implications, and goals of the reform process.

While questions about the tempo of reform are an essential part of the debate, at least the argument that there is no reform taking place is not so often heard these days. Where it is heard, chiefly in criticism from abroad, it usually takes the form of ignoring the progressive nature of reform and concentrating on the gap that does still exist between social and political conditions in South Africa and those in the West. It overlooks the fact that the development of a society, in all its aspects, is not only highly complex but, of necessity, evolutionary in character. The criticism ignores the unavoidable constraints on the rate at which progress can be made.

Perhaps the most fundamental of those constraints formed the theme of an address this week at the annual congress of the Medical Association of South Africa. What critics generally ignore, says Dr G. S. Watermeyer, deputy director general of health and population development, is that transition from tribalism to Western-style democracy is a historical process that demands a historical time scale. Because of a burgeoning population, enormous demands are placed on state coffers--infrastructure is needed, as well as schools, houses, food, water supplies, and work opportunities.

To provide for all this requires what he calls a critical mass of knowledge, skill, technology, and knowhow. In South Africa these must be drawn from a relatively small First World component of the population, Dr Watermeyer points out. Individually and collectively they make up the dynamo that keeps the country going. The implications for peaceful reform towards an equitable dispensation for all are far-reaching.

Clearly every stage of this whole process of cultural adaption and socioeconomic development imposes its own severe constraints on the rate at which reform can take place.

It is worse than naive to imagine that the process can safely be by-passed, and an instant solution be found simply by introducing a constitution that meets Western norms. In essence such an approach would be no different from that of Kwame Nkrumah, who plunged Ghana into chaos and misery with his slogan: Seek ye first the political kingdom and all else will follow.

Continued reform--to correct wrongs and to build a just and prospering society--is the first political imperative for any government and any political party in South Africa. But the constraints that are inherent in the development process may not be ignored. They must be confronted and dealt with forcefully.

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CSO: 3400/262

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY NOTES ANC 'AGITATION' OVER 6 MAY ELECTION

MB180545 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The election that is to be held on 6 May is, it has been said, irrelevant to black communities. In actual fact, however, the election is of great importance to black citizens.

Among other issues, the state president is asking the white electorate for a mandate for the participation of black communities in political decisionmaking. Other political leaders will be asking for different mandates on political and constitutional programs. But it cannot be said that political reform and more--specifically the position of black people--is a central issue in the election. One black organization that recognizes this fact is the African National Congress. There is growing evidence of agitation in the ranks of the ANC is not hard to find. Its actions are an acknowledgement of the fact that revolutionary reform is on the march and that its tempo will increase after the election.

Evolutionary reform is anathema to the ANC, it is against change and power sharing being effected through discussion, consensus, and the evolutionary process.

It has turned its back on negotiation and nonviolence--fundamental tenets of democracy. Its plans are for terrorism and revolution and the creating of conditions of chaos, which it hopes to exploit to seize power and establish a dictatorship in this country. The supposition that there is a difference between the so-called internal ANC and the external ANC is a myth. Necklace murders and limpet mines bear evidence of a common commitment to terrorism and barbarism.

It is a fact, however, that the ANC strategy is planned in Lusaka and London--and beyond that is the documented evidence of the influence of Moscow. There is common ground among all political parties that the future of South Africa can be decided from outside the country. Crucial decisions have to be made on May. They have to be made within South Africa.

The political parties are now presenting their options to the voters and it will be up to the electorate to pass judgment on 6 May. Thereafter, and whatever the judgment of the electorate, will flow a process of negotiation between the leaders of all population groups on future political and constitutional dispensations. It is a process that will be undertaken, and decided upon, within South Africa by South Africans.

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CSO: 3400/262

STELLENBOSCH CANDIDATE ON REASON FOR NP DEFECTION

MB081038 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 8 Mar 87 p 16

[Article by John MacLennan]

[Text] Dr Esther Lategan, the independent candidate in Stellenbosch, is standing against the National Party she has supported all her life because she passionately believes somebody has to do something about the political logjam.

"I am standing for election because of my responsibility as a citizen. I am convinced we have to do everything possible to get the process of reform going again. This just doesn't seem possible with the National Party. There is no initiative. Nothing new is coming from it."

Even if the NP were genuine about reform, she says, it could not implement the program. "The Nat track record is not about reform and it does not have enough credibility to get it going."

A win for her in Stellenbosch against the verligte (liberal) and likeable sitting Nat MP, Piet Marais, will strike almost as many sparks as a victory for Dr Worrall over the Helderberg incumbent, Minister Chris Heunis.

"It was important that somebody should stand in Stellenbosch. It has a symbolic value because of its traditional close connection with the government. It is also important because the rest of the country, in the light of the academic defection, is looking for Stellenbosch."

This 43-year-old mother of three is no militant feminist. She trained at Stellenbosch University and qualified in social work and community development. At the same time she has an imposing presence which probably stands her in good stead as a high successful businesswoman. She has a clothing factory and several outlets.

For the last 18 months she has been worrying about the country's slide and eventually decided to do something herself.

"I want to get the process of reform going again. The 'how' of this will be decided on after we arrive in Parliament."

She is not concerned about having to answer tricky political questions at her public meetings. Her concern is not with political history, but with what is going wrong now.

"But, broadly speaking, she will be telling people: "We believe all discriminatory laws and regulations must be lifted for us to carry on with the process of negotiation. You cannot negotiate with people who are not on the same footing as you are."

She clearly believes the independents have everything going for them. "This is a groundswell movement. It is spontaneous. There's great enthusiasm building up, not just here but all over the country. The support comes from all sorts of people... from the technician who fixes your telephone, from academics, from all sorts of people in the community.

"Even friends in the colored community in Stellenbosch are taking an interest. One rang to say she was sorry she could not vote for me and she wanted to do work for me in the election."

Dr Lategan has disclosed that she has the backing of a formidable team of helpers. She would not give details but sources said they included:

--Mr Johan Rupert, "crown prince" of the Rembrandt empire and son of Dr Anton Rupert. His name has been mentioned ever since the independent's furore started.

--Mr Michiel le Roux, the 36-year-old "Wunderking" MD [managing director] of the liquor giant Oude Meester.

--Mr Wilhelm Landman, MD of the Cape Town-based public relations firm Intermark.

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CSO: 3400/255

SPEECHES, DECLARATION MARK DETAINEES DAY MEETING

MB121716 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1710 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 12 Mar (SAPA)--Many detained children suffered severe depression, a symptom of internalized anger, impotence, loss of interest in life and loss of self esteem, Mrs Mendel Mendelow, of the Detained Counseling Service said today.

She was addressing some 1500 people commemorating National Detainees Day organized by the DPSC [Detainees Parents Support Committee]. Others to speak were the president of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Beyers Naude, and two 17-year-old youths.

Mrs Mendelow spoke of the effects of detention on children and their families saying that when a family member was detained, the home could no longer provide security as family life was disrupted.

She brought into question the validity of the Childrens Act which makes provision for the courts to transfer abused children to the protection of the state.

In the case of detained children, "the question is raised, who is protector and who is abuser?"

There were however, positive factors. A large percentage of children were now involving themselves in "resistance organizations" which gave them "dignity, purpose and greater control."

Following the Mendelow's speech, well known anti-apartheid activists were called to the stage to sign a declaration to "free the children." Among them were Mrs Helen Joseph, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, Mrs Aubrey Mokoena and the Rev Peter Storey.

Mr Beyers Naude spoke specifically about children in detention, saying that in any "civilized" society, minors are not detained and if they are, they are instantly released.

He said when one detained a child, the question was not what the child had done, but what society had done to the child. The moment had arrived for policy makers in the country to question their laws and themselves and stop making it look as if something was wrong with the children they keep in detention, he said. "Once you set foot on a slippery road" where "justice" begins to "erode", only "tyranny" could result.

He wondered how those who are called upon "to enforce the law" reconcile themselves as parents. He cited as an example the role of a family man or woman who can bring him or herself to the point that he/she can allow so many to be detained and tortured, and sleep peacefully at night." "Any society which allows this process is digging its own grave."

Mr Naude then called on the government to free all the children in detention and also appealed to those who "still wish to hear" and who up to now have supported the government, to change their way of thinking, for their own "futures" and that of their children. He likened the situation to that of German children, whose parents lived through World War II. Like them, South Africans will one day turn around and ask their parents why they did not do anything about the desperate situation which has developed in this country.

He pledged his support for the initiative of any "white person especially Afrikaners" who decided to "stand up and be counted. As long as one child remains in prison, the country remains in shackles."

To end the meeting, "a message of support" was read out from the detainees currently being held at the Johannesburg prison.

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CSO: 3400/255

STRIKE ENDS AFTER COMPANY GRANTS WAGE INCREASES

MB100907 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0903 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 10 Mar (SAPA)--A 3 week strike by 700 Chemical Workers Industrial Union [CWIU] members has ended with Mining Industrial Rubber [MIR] agreeing to between 31 and 54 percent wage increases and May Day and 16 June as paid holidays.

The workers at the company's four plants in the Transvaal will return to work tomorrow.

Women workers scored in the negotiations--minimum rates were improved by 54 percent and maternity leave for 6 months with job security was granted.

According to a statement issued by CWIU negotiations dead-locked at the conciliation board last week.

"It was only at a whole days mediation session on Sunday when a breakthrough in negotiations was recorded," the statement said.

"Workers won a 31 percent increase on the bottom grade, to be paid as R80 per month backdated to January and R34 in July.

"Significant steps towards equalisation of wages were made for women workers and Phalaborwa workers.

"Minimum rates for women workers have improved by 54 percent to be paid as R107 in January and R54 in July.

"Minimum rates for Phalaborwa workers move by 49 percent--R100 in January and R53 in July.

"Workers also won May Day and 16 June as paid public holidays, and unpaid maternity leave for 6 months with job security.

"The struggle for maternity leave and job security has been a long and hard battle as the company in the past 3 years refused to grant maternity leave.

"This will herald the beginning of an era in MIR where the working conditions of women will come under close scrutiny.

"Other victories for workers include an improved long service allowance scheme, guaranteed annual bonus, and a minimum of 4 days unpaid compassionate leave."

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CSO: 3400/262

BRIEFS

PFP-NRP ELECTION ALLIANCE LAUNCHED--The leader of the PFP, Mr Colin Eglin, says the most crucial problems in South Africa are the lack of peace, stability, and progress. Speaking at a meeting at (Umhlale) on the Natal north coast last night to launch the PFP-NRP election alliance, Mr Eglin said these problems could be solved only by a truly representative democratic government. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Mar 87 MB] /9738

MIGRATION LOSSES STATISTICS--Pretoria, 17 Mar (SAPA)--South Africa suffered a net loss of 6,717 residents due to migration last year, after having gained 5,883 in 1985, central statistics said in Pretoria today. Of the 13,711 people who left South Africa last year, 2,312 were professionals. A total of 88,509 foreign tourists arrived in South during December, more than 3,000 more than in 1985. But the total for the year dipped by 83,050 to 644,502. Less South Africans travelled abroad. Some 65,764 left in December against 69,696 in December 1985, bringing the total for the year to 499,764 compared with 509,628 in 1985. Business trips increased slightly, but less holidaymakers and students left on overseas visits. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1657 GMT 17 Mar 87] /9599

CSO: 3400/262

RESERVE BANK GOVERNOR ON INFLATION

MB061043 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Interview with Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock, by Jerry Schuitema on the "Network" program--video recorded]

[Text] Dr de Kock, why is there so much attention again being given to inflation?

[De Kock] The government and the Reserve Bank see inflation in a serious light. It is an evil, and must be combated. Fair enough, the rate of inflation has dropped; and, at 15.1 percent, it compares very well with the rates of inflation in many other countries. As you know, in South America it is not at all unusual to have 200, 300, 400, and up to 600 percent inflation. But to us, the inflation rate here is still too high, particularly when compared with the industrialized countries, which are our trading partners. So we must take further steps to reduce it.

[Schuitema] But certain measures have already been taken, such as monetary policy; and the exchange rate of the rand has stabilized. Will these not have the desired effect?

[De Kock] Yes, things are moving in the right direction. The news in general is good. The growth rate is increasing. Our gold and foreign exchange reserves, which increased by 1 billion rands in January, have increased by a further 700 million rands in February, even after we had repaid 240 million rands to the IMF. So, things are going well. But the high inflation rate remains a thorn in our side. We feel it is too high, and we want to reduce it.

[Schuitema] Is this the price we have had to pay--a high rate of inflation and a weak rand--for the results of your policy and the improvement in the economy?

[De Kock] Yes. Look, the shocks that hit our economy necessitated adjustments. The drop in the gold price, the drought, the withdrawal of capital--we had to make adjustments. In the process it was inevitable that the value of the rand had to drop against other currencies. Now, this adjustment

process is largely a thing of the past. In fact, it came off well, and the rate of exchange also played its role. It promoted exports; it kept the rand value of exports high and even caused them to increase; it reduced imports, and protected our gold and foreign exchange reserves. But then it also increased the prices of imported goods; and this filtered down to the domestic economy and pushed up the price index, increasing the rate of inflation.

[Schuitema] Are there not some vested interests that benefit from inflation?

[De Kock] Yes, there definitely are some groups in our society that benefit from inflation. If, for instance, the inflation rate is 16 percent and my income goes up by 18 percent, then my overall position has improved by 2 percent, and I am better off. This is especially so if the value of my home and my Krugerrands and my gold shares have also increased.

But there are also those who are very badly hit by inflation. They are the people with salaries, pensions, which do not increase as fast as the rate of inflation. The government and the reserve bank feel great sympathy for our senior citizens, those people who live on a pension, perhaps supplemented by interest earned from savings, or at the post office. Now, these people have worked for 30 to 40 years, saving, and doing what we asked of them. Now, their reward is to see that the buying power of their income is being reduced. Their pensions are, of course, adjusted from time to time, but not enough to keep pace with inflation. The interest they earn from the banks is negative, in real terms. Then they still have to pay tax on that. So, these people have the right to feel unhappy. They are the ones we want to help. We want to take steps to bring them some relief; and reducing the inflation rate is one way of doing so.

[Schuitema] Looking at the steps that can be taken against inflation, will it not retard economic growth?

[De Kock] That is a very important point you have brought up. You see, the government does not have only a policy to combat inflation. Economic policy covers much more. One has to see that the economy grows, that job opportunities are created for our fast growing population. We must also keep the balance of payments on track to deal with sanctions and disinvestment. If the only goal of our economic policy was to fight inflation, we would have been able to bring it down by means of high taxes, low state spending, high interest rates, limits on hire-purchase, and the like. That would certainly lower the inflation rate, but at great cost. It would increase unemployment. It would cause a negative growth rate. It might even cause a considerable drop in stock exchange prices. It would bring about great disruption. It is no help to a person if prices remain stable and he is unemployed and cannot earn money. So, we have to maintain a balance. We must keep the economy strong and control inflation in a way that does not undermine growth.

[Schuitema] So, what are the causes of inflation?

[De Kock] Well, the inflation we are experiencing at present is, in my view, caused largely by the depreciation of the rand--the exchange rate, the rand against other currencies--during the second half of 1985 and again the second quarter of 1986. This sent up the prices of imported goods and worked down to the domestic economy. Inevitably, domestic prices had to rise. But now the rand is strengthening. Since June last year it has appreciated markedly, more than 27 percent, effectively, against other currencies. As a result, the inflationary effect should now begin to decrease. The point is that our present inflation is not the usual kind of inflation brought about by printing too much money. We do not have the so-called too much money chasing too few goods [preceding phrase in English]. Not at all. Total spending is too low rather than too high. So we must not take steps to cut spending. That might help to reduce inflation, but it would dump the economy into a depression, and we do not want that at all.

[Schuitema] Certain countries have succeeded in combating inflation, apparently, by freezing salaries and prices. Israel, for example, brought down its inflation from about 280 percent to 18.5 percent. Can we not freeze salaries and prices, too?

[De Kock] No, I do not think so. I certainly would not recommend that we freeze salaries and wages and prices, or even comprehensive, direct control. It seems an attractive solution, but it is not really a solution.

One has to remove the causes of inflation, not treat the symptoms. If the thermometer indicates a person's fever is too high, it wouldn't help to put the thermometer in a glass of cold water. The fault is not with the thermometer. The causes of the patient's fever must be dealt with.

The same applies to inflation. It is no use treating the symptoms by freezing prices and salaries. That would also cause other practical problems in a country like ours--certain price increases, over which the government has no control, like the price of oil. If domestic companies cannot pass on these price increases, they will end up bankrupt. That would bring about unemployment. So we would not get very far by holding down salaries and prices.

What we do need is for the public sector to set the example for the other sectors by seeing to it that prices and salaries increase by less than the rate of inflation. The same applies to administered prices, such as electricity tariffs or postal tariffs. But to just summarily freeze prices and salaries would create more problems than it would solve.

[Schuitema] So you are not saying there should be no public service salary increases?

[De Kock] No, no. The rate of inflation at present is 16 percent. Real salaries and wages in the economy and also in government have dropped over the past few years. Salary increases have been lower than price increases. Now, if we want to combat inflation, it is necessary that real incomes should drop

again in the coming year. But that does not mean that nominal salaries and wages should not be increased. We cannot use public servants as cannon fodder in the war against inflation. We must correct inflation. We must not penalize the victims of inflation further. It would be totally unfair to teachers and nurses and public servants to freeze their salaries. I believe that moderate salary increases are fully justified.

[Schuitema] So, to sum up, then, doctor, do you think we can follow a policy of economic growth while at the same time combating inflation?

[De Kock] Yes. Let us be honest though. The priority at the moment is to achieve growth, to create job opportunities, to fight sanctions and disinvestment effectively. That means, necessarily, that the inflation rate can only be forced down gradually. It would be foolish to concentrate only on inflation. But the fight against inflation has a high priority and forms an integral part of official policy against price increases. The public sector can only accept tax reductions--which would be very desirable--if the government's spending is held in check. That is why government spending is being held in check. The Reserve Bank will soon be setting the money supply target lower than last year, as a sign that we really want to do our best to bring down inflation. But the main thing is that we must keep the economy strong, and not try fighting inflation in a way that undermines growth and job creation.

[Schuitema] Thank you, doctor.

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CSO: 3400/259

RESERVE BANK SETS MONEY SUPPLY GROWTH GOALS

MB101204 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1200 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Pretoria, 10 Mar (SAPA)--The governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, announced in Pretoria today that the bank had set its new target range for the rate of increase of the broad money supply--M3--between the fourth quarter of 1986 and the fourth quarter of 1987 at 14 to 18 percent.

The comparable target range during 1986 was 16 to 20 percent.

Dr de Kock told a press briefing that the targeting would be "applied with flexibility and a low profile.

"There will be no rigid and overriding money rule that implies leaving interest rates and exchange rates completely free to find their levels at all times."

Instead, the monetary authorities would continue to exercise discretionary judgment in deciding what combination of money supply, interest rates and exchange rates should be aimed at. "But this discretion will naturally be constrained by the need to avoid changing the M3 target so often that it loses its meaning," Dr de Kock said.

He said the marked depreciation of the rand--and not primarily excessive wage demands by unions--was to blame for the high inflation rate. A gradual decline in inflation could be achieved over the next two years however.

He said a tentatively-estimated 1 percent growth rate during 1986 may rise to 3 percent this year.

Discussing South Africa's debt repayments, Dr de Kock said foreign banks were "more relaxed" as they were getting their interest and some of their principal. Discussions continued.

The economy was on the upswing, albeit sluggishly, since it had started from a low base.

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CSO: 3400/259

STUDY SHOWS ECONOMY READY FOR EXPANSION

MB101032 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1031 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Cape Town, 10 Mar (SAPA)--The South African economy has probably reached the end of a period of contraction and should now be taking a turn for the better and enter into a period of expansion, the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch has reported.

In its latest edition of TRENDS, a quarterly statistical analysis of economic trends, the bureau said the improvement in economic activity showed up clearly in the graphs which reflect the performance of the manufacturing sector. The total physical output of this sector was increasing, although some subsectors were still struggling.

Sectors which were apparently doing better than a year ago included tobacco, textiles, wearing apparel, machinery, paper and packing.

Sectors in which the tempo of activity remain sluggish include metal products, iron and steel and food and beverages.

The bureau said the building sector was apparently still sluggish, the index which reflects cement sales peaked in mid-1984 and as yet there was no indication of a tower turning-point being near.

Mining production volumes tended to move upwards in total, but sectors such as diamonds, coal, manganese, non-metallic minerals and metallic minerals, were experiencing cyclical declines in the volume of production.

The up-tick in economic activity was also reflected in an improved utilization of productive capacity in the manufacturing sector. This was fairly broadly based and included subsectors such as basic iron and steel and industrial chemicals.

Wholesale and retail sales remained sluggish and the trend in general appeared to be sideways. There were, however, indications that the retail cycle may reverse course in the near future as wholesale sales have already done so.

Even though productive capacity was better utilized by the motor industry, sales of both passenger and commercial vehicles were declining steadily in terms of units sold. In revenue terms, however, the trend is decidedly upwards with used vehicles in particular doing well.

As far as trends in the tourism industry were concerned total revenue of hotels improved during 1986 as a result of an increase in bednights sold as well as a high occupancy rate.

The bureau said excessive price increases have been the Achilles heel of the South African economy since 1970. "The trend-cycle graphs depicting movements in the production price index as well as the consumer price index hold little hope for an abatement in these increases in the near future."

Turning to the business cycles of the various regions within South Africa, the bureau said the country was apparently moving out of recession and such movements were particularly clear in Durban, Pretoria and even Port Elizabeth. The Johannesburg and Cape Town cycle appeared to be bottoming out.

"Thus, the economic expansion is clearly not yet spread over the country as a whole."

The bureau said it must also be kept in mind that confidence was lacking and that the election campaign by itself was dampening economic growth.

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CSO: 3400/259

COMMENTARY NOTES FAVORABLE DEBT REPAYMENT RECORD

MB120528 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The South African economy is moving slowly off a low base. That's the good news from the governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock. More good news from Dr de Kock is that monetary measures now being taken by the authorities should see a gradual reduction in the rate of inflation to well below the levels of recent years. And Dr de Kock has expressed optimism that a satisfactory new arrangement will be reached with creditor banks abroad when the current debt repayment accord ends in June.

South Africa's foreign debt commitment is miniscule compared with the total debt crisis facing the world. The foreign debt of the Third World is today the world's biggest economic headache. This debt now exceeds \$1 trillion. That's the equivalent of two thousand thousand million rand [as published]. If this debt were converted into \$1 coins, it would take one thousand people working around the clock, 320 years to count the coins.

Brazil is the largest debtor nation, owing 130 thousand million. Next on the list is Mexico, with a foreign debt of \$100 thousand million. And Argentina is third with a debt of \$50 thousand million.

South Africa's foreign debt, by contrast, is comparatively small at \$22 thousand million. And, where Brazil owes the equivalent of 44 percent of her gross national product, the figure for South Africa is only 25 percent.

The debt crisis has several causes, among them excessive lending by Western commercial banks, which in the 1970's were swamped with investments by oil producers, abrupt policy changes, and, in some cases, an unbalanced policy mix by industrial countries, and excessive borrowing by Third World governments with often defective economic policies.

Five years ago, the chickens came home to roost; Mexico announced that she was unable to service her borrowings from commercial banks. Other countries have since been forced to reschedule their debts. In September 1985 South Africa froze repayments on \$14 billion of foreign debt after foreign banks had cut credit lines, but has emphatically declared that she will not

follow Brazil's decision to suspend interest payments as opposed to repayments on the original debt.

The decision by Brazil last month to suspend interest repayments has caused several other Latin American governments to rethink their debt policies. A drastic, or sudden, deterioration in the foreign debt situation could unleash a stampede for, in particular, gold and platinum, which, in turn, would significantly increase South Africa's foreign exchange earnings and, in the process, boost her ability to honor her debt commitments. Be that as it may, South Africa has in the past year faithfully met the conditions of the interim debt arrangements, and, by doing so has sent a strong signal to the international banking fraternity and to the world at large. That signal is that South Africa has a strong and resilient economy that has weathered the outside attacks of the recent past and is set for growth in the year ahead.

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CSO: 3400/259

PFPP'S SCHWARZ QUESTIONS DEBT REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

MB112021 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1845 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 11 Mar (SAPA)--Without foreign capital South Africa would be hindered in finding solutions, but were the solutions not more important than repaying foreign debts at a faster pace? Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP finance spokesman asked today.

South Africa could not afford to export the capital for job creation needed for stability in the country, he said in a statement on the foreign debt repayment negotiations taking place.

South Africans against violent change should not only support measures to ensure stability but support efforts to create employment. Maintaining a Western economy and political system could also only be maintained under stable conditions.

"Overseas banks should appreciate that it is not only in the interest of South Africans that such a system should come about, but also in the interests of the West generally and in their own interest as bankers."

It was essential that the international banking community provided new loans, and therefore South Africa had to come to terms with them on an acceptable and reasonable basis.

However, Mr Schwarz said, "the question might well be asked, not only of ourselves, but of the overseas bankers as to what help it will be to pay off the debts at a faster pace if as a result we find ourselves seriously hindered in finding a solution to our socio-economic and political problems."

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CSO: 3400/259

ASSOCOM OPPOSES WAGE, PRICE FREEZE TO CURB INFLATION

MB101615 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1508 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 10 Mar (SAPA)--The Associated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) have come out strongly against any thought of a price and wage freeze as a way to curb inflation. "Such drastic action is to admit an inability to tackle the underlying causes of inflation," the association has said in the leading article in the latest issue of the "Chamber Bulletin."

"The whole thorny issue of inflation and its control has long been the subject of debate in the chamber of commerce movement," says the bulletin.

"Some theoreticians would claim that the curbing of inflation brings recession in its train. The irony is that South Africa has seen the face of recession with no let-up in the rate of inflation. Is this perhaps the reason why so many advocate a price and wage freeze?"

"Some claim," says the chamber, "that most economies, South Africa included, are to a greater or lesser extent indexed. That means that wages rise to take account of previous price changes, then prices rise to take account of the wage rises. The cycle proceeds, without formal indexation, because of people's expectations about future inflation.

"Break this cycle on prices and incomes and you break those expectations about future inflation. Right? Wrong. Direct controls that freeze price and wage increases fail to tackle the underlying causes of inflation. Any such drastic measures may even suggest that the authorities are unable to grapple with the underlying causes. Among the causes are the apparent lack of fiscal restraint associated with the inability to manage the budget.

"In more recent times an inordinately depressed exchange rate (stemming from lack of investor confidence) has impacted adversely on the cost structure of commerce and industry. In an environment of such uncertainty, it would be foolish to expect inflationary expectation to decline overnight."

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CSO: 3400/259

COMMENTARY VIEWS SUCCESS IN JOB TRAINING

MB120535 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The disclosure this week of an apparent slight downturn in the number of unemployed blacks is no doubt the result of a variety of factors. There is increasing evidence of a gradual improvement in the economy. Nevertheless the latest available figure--1,087,000 registered jobless, not including the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries--remains a cause for grave concern. It is therefore gratifying to note that impressive gains continue to be made in the national program of job training for the most lowly skilled workers.

It is a recurring theme of South African economic cycles that the strength and duration of a revival are limited by a shortage of skilled workers. This is true of all levels, even while the pool of unemployed unskilled or lowly skilled workers keeps growing. Large-scale training projects, even in the midst of recession, are essential both to improve workers' job prospects and to strengthen South Africa's ability to progress economically.

Several years ago the state determined rapid job creation as a high priority goal. It is being tackled on many fronts, among them formal education and economic deregulation to encourage the small entrepreneur. Another initiative was the establishment of a program for training unemployed workers in specific tasks for which a need had been identified by employers in the private sector.

The first courses were launched in July 1985. Within 15 months nearly three-quarters of a million work-seekers had received intensive training in some 180 job categories, in courses of three to five weeks duration. The program was an immediate success; 30 percent of those taking the course obtained employment immediately after qualifying, and eventually 70 percent were placed in jobs appropriate to their training. Another 20 percent struck out on their own, as small entrepreneurs and jobbers in the informal sector. The latest phase of the program will raise the total number of people trained in this way to well over 1 million by the end of this month.

To an important degree the problem of creating employment in the Third World is one of raising productivity in a modern technological environment. Jobs become available--whether in the form of self-employment or joining an established concern--to the extent that people acquire the knowledge and skills that are needed in the economy to satisfy the demands of the society. And in developing community on aspect of that requirement is more pressing than that people should be assisted in gaining at least the basic skills to get a foothold in the economic system.

In that context it is hardly possible to overstate the value of the massive job-training program that is under way in South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/259

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING FIRM TO SELL RSA SUBSIDIARY

MB161359 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1358 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 16 Mar (SAPA)--Publishing giant International Thomson is to sell its South African subsidiary because of increased consumer pressure against the group in the United States.

The chief executive of Thomson Publications SA, Mr Joe Brady, said a decision in principle had been reached between the South African company and its parent for a buy-out by local management.

"We still have to work out the details but at least our staff, customers and supplier have the assurance it will be business as usual. In practical terms, nothing will change but the shareholding."

Mr Brady added that, in South Africa, Thomson Publications employed people and produced nine trade and technical journals along with electronic information services.

"We have been in South Africa for many years and are completely self-sufficient. I was told the decision to disinvest was taken most reluctantly by our parent company but consumer pressure in the U.S. had reached a point where it did not make business sense to retain the South African company."

Thomson Publications SA is a subsidiary of Thomson UK. Group international headquarters are in New York.

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BRIEFS

FREE TRADE AREAS CREATED--Sixty free trade areas have been proclaimed in 28 municipal areas in South Africa in terms of the Group Areas Act since 28 February last year. This information was disclosed by the minister of constitutional development and planning in the House of Assembly, Mr Chris Heunis, in reply to a written question. Seven free trade areas were proclaimed in Port Elizabeth in November; five were introduced to Vryburg; four each at Stellenbosch, Parow, and in Cape Town; three each in Kemberley, East London, Pietermaritzburg, Fish Hoek and Paarl; and two each in Bellville, Nelspruit, and Queestown. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 6 Mar 87 MB] /9738

CSO: 3400/259

SA BUILDS OWN SOPHISTICATED CYCLOTRON

Pretoria SCIENTIAE in English Dec 86 pp 21-22

[Text]

Elated scientists at the CSIR's National Accelerator Centre (NAC) at Faure, 30 km from Cape Town, for the first time produced an external beam of proton particles which were accelerated to 60 per cent of the speed of light at 01h45 on September 2.

This is the full design energy of the machine (200 MeV) which was designed and built from scratch by South African physicists, engineers and technicians.

This impressive scientific and technological achievement crowns 10 years of intense effort by NAC personnel who carried out all the theoretical and practical design work as well as the assembly of the machine's components. Many components were manufactured in South Africa to stringent specifications and imported components were used only when it was cost-effective to do so.

The separated sector cyclotron is unique in the sense that a machine meeting all the diverse requirements of multi-disciplinary users in South Africa does not exist elsewhere - thus the decision to 'go it alone'.

From the start, the accelerator was planned to produce accurately defined beams of particles for use in various fields of physics, chemistry and biology.

It will also deliver high-energy beams of neutrons and protons for cancer therapy as well as intense particle beams for producing radio isotopes widely used in medicine and industry.

Bringing the accelerator up to full power so soon after assembly was completed is an outstanding achievement, emphasizing the

accuracy and thoroughness of theoretical and practical design done in advance of the project, as well as the meticulous care and supervision exercised in manufacturing and assembling the machine. It is also a tribute to the technological excellence displayed by South African industries which manufactured components to exacting tolerances.

Protons were actually accelerated to one-third of design energy on July 25. At the full energy levels, achieved in September, protons were accelerated in one second to a speed equivalent to four orbits of the earth.

The facilities at the NAC will be available to users and patients from all over the country.

Further developments

While the accelerator has passed its first tests with flying colours, bringing the facility to fully operational status will need more time. A necessary second accelerator is now being developed and has still to be constructed and coupled to the separated sector cyclotron.

The facility for radio isotope production must be completed before the complex comes on stream and much of the research equipment has yet to be built and installed.

While neutron therapy for cancer patients can, it is hoped, begin in 1987, equipment for proton therapy has not yet been installed.

The first steps towards acquiring an accelerator for research purposes in South Africa were taken in 1966 but the major decision to proceed came in April 1977 when the Cabinet asked the CSIR to plan, build and ultimately operate the facility.

Facilities

The accelerator complex at present consists of two cyclotrons. The first (also designed, developed and built locally) is relatively small and its function is that of a pre-accelerator for the second - the big separated sector cyclotron. Both make use of strong electrical fields to accelerate electrically-charged particles and magnets to bed the flight path of the particles so that they orbit the interior of the machine many times until they reach maximum speed.

The separated sector cyclotron is seven metres high and 13 metres in diameter and its magnet consists of four sectors which weigh 1 400 tons in total.

Special needs

All components had to be designed and manufactured to exacting levels of accuracy - in some cases to tolerances of less than one-tenth of a millimetre. As a result stringent demands were placed on the NAC's own workshops and on local metal working industries involved in the project.

The special buildings needed, the cooling system and other services provided stiff challenges for consultants and contractors.

A large portion of the complex electronics equipment used for control purposes was designed, developed and built by NAC personnel who were also responsible for writing computer programmes for the control system.

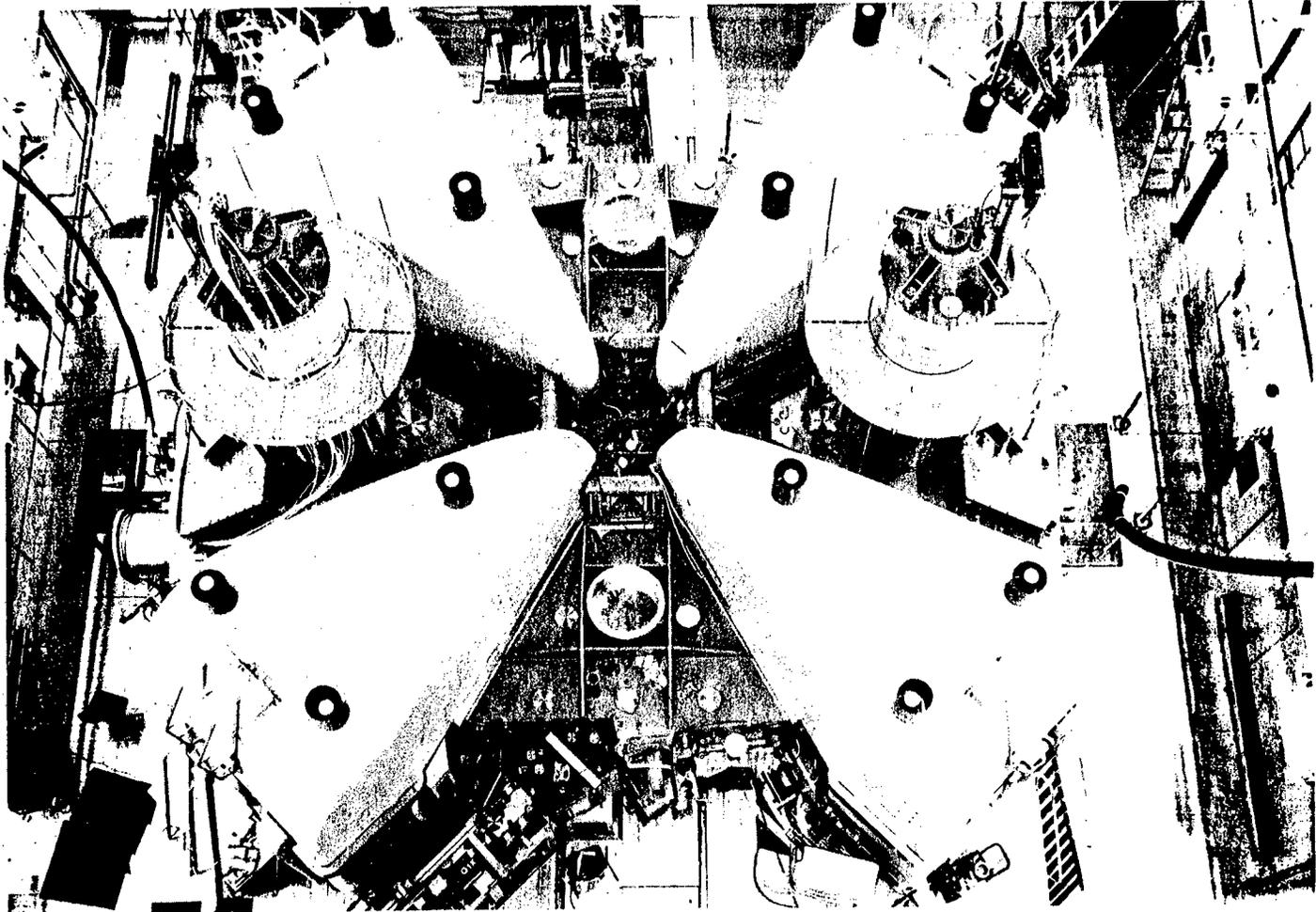
Cancer treatment

The Cape Provincial Administration will control the treatment of cancer patients at the Centre. A 30-bed hospital has been built on the NAC site for this purpose. The cancer therapy facility, much of which has been completed but some of which is still in the planning stage, will compare favourably with the best of its kind in countries abroad where promising results have been obtained in treating certain forms of cancer with high energy protons and neutrons.

Medical research at the facility will be co-ordinated by the South African Medical Research Council.

Existing facilities at the Centre, together with those being planned, will enable local physical and medical scientists to carry out first-rate work in areas where accelerators of this kind are required.

[Figure, p 21]



The separated sector cyclotron of the National Accelerator Centre (NAC) will meet the diverse needs of multi-disciplinary users in South Africa. Seen here is the huge magnet consisting of four sectors which weigh 1 400 tons in total.

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CSO: 3400/248

SOUTH AFRICA DEVELOPS OWN GAS TURBINE ROCKET ENGINES

Pretoria ARMED FORCES in English Feb 87 pp 4-5

[Excerpt]

A very significant recent advance in the hi-tech capability is the production of locally developed gas turbine engines. It is generally known that for a number of years the Republic was engaged, under various agreements, in the building of the Viper gas turbine used to power the Impala aircraft which the Armscor subsidiary, Atlas Aircraft Corporation, supplied to the South African Air Force.

However, the Viper programme was the forerunner of another project, the design and construction of an 'Own' aircraft gas turbine. This type of Hi-Tech project can from conception until the completion of the final update on the production line, extend for over 20 years and in many instances with the Research and Development phase some 20 years in advance.

Using the experience gained during the Viper phase, Armscor launched Project Apartment, the development of a gas turbine and in view of local requirements and capability, the decision was made to stay within realistic parameters and produce a single spool expendable turbo-jet engine that could be used to propel RPV systems.

The project incorporated a number of organisations with expertise being drawn from a number of disciplines, and the first prototype was successfully tested at Atlas Aircraft Corporation towards the end of 1983. An unusual aspect of the construction programme was the number of different manufacturers involved in Project Apartment and that the first time that their individual components were fully tested was when they formed an integral part of the test engine.

Essentially a short life engine with a designed life-span of not more than 20 hours, and an obvious choice of what could be called the first development project in this area of high technology, Project Apartment was conceived and produced in the very short span of three years, with the details of the development being released some years later.

As with the upgrading programme of the Mirage III, the Cheetah Programme, as well as the still developing Alpha XH1 combat helicopter project, South Africa's strategic requirements have necessitated design, development and production programmes being pursued as a matter of urgency, in view of the generally adopted international attitude towards the country.

These programmes have resulted in the development of a very sophisticated South African infrastructure for Research and Development and at the same time provided career opportunities that did not exist before for engineers and scientists. Over the years the various programmes have been a prime factor in indicating to the university faculties the direction to follow as they expand their areas of interest, while the Technikon with their rapidly developing programmes for technicians and diploma graduates, are also assisting in meeting the requirements for highly qualified personnel needed in this type of industry.

The limited available information on the South African developments in the defence field, usually released two, three or more years after the systems enter service, must be seen as the tip of the iceberg of hi-tech expertise, production capability and proven research and devel-

opment. It is only after confirmed information is obtained that the full scope of the Defence Industry in South Africa can be evaluated after a projection is made based on history, current achievements and known needs

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CSO: 3400/248

NEW WIND TUNNEL TO ACCELERATE SA'S AERODYNAMICS RESEARCH

Pretoria SCIENTIAE in English Mar 86 pp 1-4

[Text] Since before the Wright brothers' flight at the beginning of the 20th Century, wind tunnels have been used to provide information for aeronautical development, testing the performance of aircraft and their components in a controlled airstream under laboratory conditions. The procurement of a new national facility, the Medium Speed Wind Tunnel (MSWT) has been authorized for the CSIR, and its management has been allocated to the National Institute for Aeronautics and Systems Technology (NIAST). This wind tunnel will expand existing South African facilities and provide essential support to the rapidly growing aeronautical industry in South Africa.

Aerodynamics research at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is to be expanded when a Medium Speed Wind Tunnel (MSWT) is completed on its Pretoria site for NIAST in the latter half of 1988.

It will be similar in design to wind tunnels of this type which exist in all the world's major industrial countries, and which are used for basic and applied research by universities, industry and government research organizations.

The new wind tunnel will supplement existing facilities for aeronautics research, comprising a 2,1m x 1,5m low speed wind tunnel and a small (0,45m x 0,45m) trisonic blow-down wind tunnel. It will extend the CSIR's wind tunnel research capability in the important area of near sonic speeds. It is in this region that the mixed supersonic and subsonic air flow situation with accompanying shock discontinuities complicates the theoretical aerodynamics approach. For this reason advanced experimental techniques are needed to provide answers in this important and challenging field of aerodynamics.

Much research is being done internationally in this regime as it is at these speeds where, for example, most jet airliners operate. The insistent demand for aircraft with highly efficient flight characteristics stems from escalating fuel prices and requires meticulous research.

The Republic of South Africa at present ranks high on the world list as far as the number of civil aircraft registered is concerned, and a strong aerodynamics research capability is needed to support this industry. It is part of the CSIR's mandate to provide South African industry with basic and applied research for the promotion of future industrial growth. Existing aerodynamics test facilities are insufficient to adequately support the aircraft design and development activities in South Africa. The commissioning of the MSWT will eliminate an important deficiency.

The engineering design of the MSWT was completed by Sverdrup Technology, Inc. during March 1986. This company was selected for the task in competition with several United States firms and a number of international companies from other countries.

Sverdrup Technology, which has over 30 years of experience in advanced and applied technology including the design and operation of complex aeronautical environmental test facilities, was granted an export licence for the design by the United States Department of Commerce in May, 1984 after review and approval by the US Department of State. Formerly known as Sverdrup/ARO, Inc., the company provides engineering, scientific, and technical services to government and industry both in the USA and internationally.

Sverdrup's initial work consisted of a preliminary design to establish specific concepts based on the best features of wind tunnels of this kind, to achieve improved testing capabilities. This was followed by final design which provided for complete manufacture of the facility and its subsystems in South Africa. The effort was also directed towards providing an exceptionally high quality flow in the test section. Versatility and future expansion capabilities also had priority in the final design of the MSWT which embodies features aimed at providing high productivity in experimental work.

During November 1986, Projects Expedited (Pty) Ltd, a South African services company which specializes in project management, design and development, as well as manufacture and construction and related quality control, took over the project. In addition, various well-known local companies have been subcontracted to deal with specific aspects of the work, leading to about 60 per cent of the facility being produced in South Africa.

Services relating to the building, site and utilities aspects of the project are being handled by the CSIR's Estates Services Department for NIAST.

Technical details of the MSWT

The MSWT is a state-of-the-art facility with flow quality, data productivity and overall test capability comparable to the best wind tunnels of its kind in the world. It is a continuous flow, closed circuit wind tunnel operating over a Mach range 0,3 to 1,4 optimized for high flow quality, high productivity and especially tight control of environmental test conditions. The facility is capable of achieving outstanding flow quality requirements at pressures ranging from 0,2 to 2,5 atmospheres.

Primary subsystems of the MSWT include:

- Flexible Nozzle - Stainless steel flexible plates with multiple computer-controlled jacks on each wall designed to use viscous corrected nozzle solutions coupled with full flexible plate equations which are capable of providing fine speed control in the test section. This part of the MSWT presented significant design, control and manufacturing challenges.
- Slotted Wall Test Section - Stainless steel slotted walls with removable panels for viewing, removable slot inserts, and sidewall which lifts up for full access to the test model.
- Main Model Support - Rugged, highly damped, low deflection and accurate positioning half-sector support with roll head.
- Plenum - The flexible nozzle, slotted wall test section and the main model support are all housed in a large plenum chamber which is necessary for achieving the tight flow quality requirements.
- Main Compressor/Motor Drive - Three stage, variable geometry compressor, especially designed for high efficiency, minimum flow disturbance and low acoustic noise. It has a synchronous electric motor drive system with a variable frequency inverter for speed control. The design and manufacture of this sophisticated compressor was performed entirely in South Africa and presented one of the major South African industrial achievements as far as the MSWT is concerned.

- Auxiliary Compressor System - Two centrifugal compressors (3000 kW) providing plenum exhaust flow at up to 4 per cent of the main tunnel flow. This plenum exhaust flow is returned to the main tunnel circuit downstream of the main compressor. This system also provides tunnel circuit pressure level control to 0,25 kPa, de-humidification, pump-up, and pump-down. These standard industrial compressors made up one of the largest orders which had to be procured abroad.

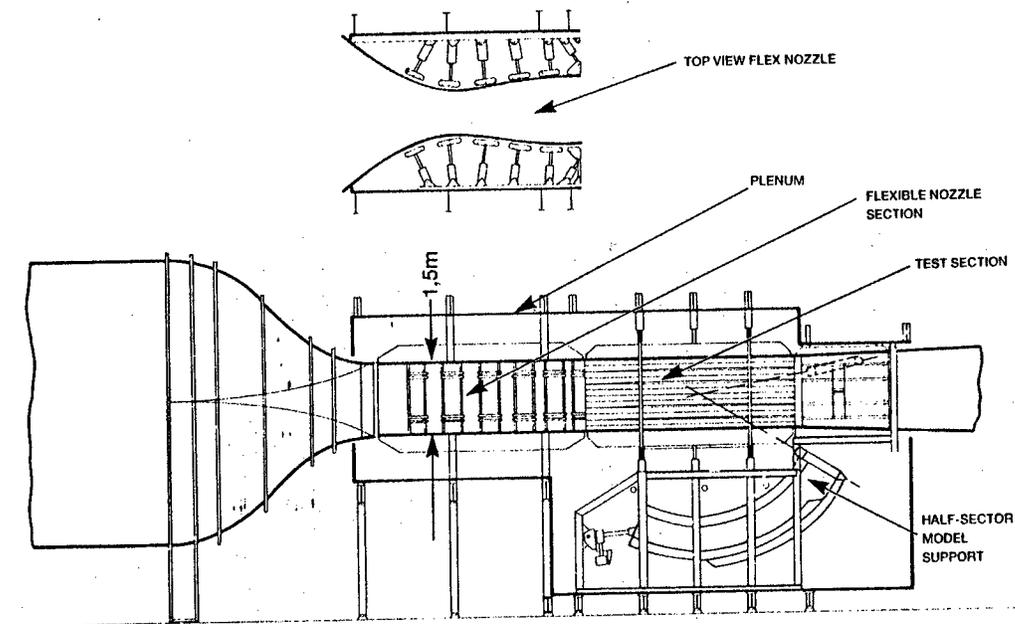
- Cooling Water System - The energy provided for circulating the air at a rate of up to 1 ton/sec causes the temperature of the air to rise. To prevent an over-heating problem this energy has to be removed from the air. An evaporative tower and a twelve row finned tube cooler in a corner of the wind tunnel circuit provide for this.

- Tunnel Circuit - For this complex pressure vessel containing a large compressor, a finned tube cooler and a test section, special precautions had to be taken in anchoring it to the foundations and allowing for thermal and pressure stresses.

- Instrumentation and Control Systems - Among the features of the facility are instrumentation and control systems, based on a distributed processing network of three computers. Instrumentation includes over 200 general-purpose pressure measurement channels, 64 high-speed analogue force measurement channels, and 64 general-purpose force, temperature, position, and pressure channels.

A particularly demanding task which was performed by Sverdrup was the system engineering aspects associated with the various subsystems outlined above. This involved over a dozen high-accuracy closed-loop control systems to effect such diverse operations as main drive and compressor control to within 2 rpm, model positioning to within 0,1 degree, flexible nozzle positioning to within 0,05 mm, and overall Mach number and pressure control. The network of three minicomputers is linked with communications facilities and special-purpose application software to provide system supervisory control, testing, calibration, data reduction, and data analysis capabilities.

Plenum and test section details [Figure, p 3]



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CERAMIC DEVELOPMENTS AT SOUTH AFRICA'S NIMR

Pretoria SCIENTIAE in English Mar 86 p 15

[Text]

An alternative material with outstanding wear characteristics has been developed in the laboratories of the National Institute for Materials Research (NIMR) of the CSIR. Known as mullite-zirconium, the material may meet the needs of the growing market for wear-resistant ceramics.

At present alumina-based raw materials for the manufacture of alumina ceramics are imported from the United Kingdom, Germany, the USA and Japan. These ceramics are used in the mining and chemical industries as well as in the coal-fired power stations in South Africa.

The mullite-zirconia ceramic material under development at the NIMR has an advantage in that a high percentage of zirconium silicate is used in its manufacture. Zirconium silicate is produced on a large scale at Richards Bay and is available at low cost. Laboratory wear tests on the mullite-zirconia ceramics indicate that the wear performance is superior to that of alumina ceramics for several applications, and that the cost should be similar to that of alumina ceramics. The processing is at present being optimized.

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