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JAPANESE TRADE WITH REGION DETAILED

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 29 Nov 86 pp 23, 24, 26, 28

[Text] JAPAN's trade with Africa during the first half of 1986 has been dominated by the strength of the yen.

Imports from Africa totalled \$1,969 million, some 19.4 per cent up on the previous year's first-half figure of \$1,649 million, and raising Africa's share of Japan's total import trade from 2.6 per cent to 3.1 per cent. Japanese exports to Africa were down 10.9 per cent, however, from \$2,305 million to \$2,054 million, cutting the continent's share of Japan's worldwide exports from 2.8 per cent to 2.1 per cent. Japan's trade surplus with Africa thus narrowed from \$706 million to \$144 million.

Despite the growing sanctions storm and its own economic recession, South Africa continues to dominate Japan-Africa trade, accounting for some 56 per cent of all Japan's imports from Africa and 30 per cent of exports. Imports from South Africa during the first half of 1986 were up 26.2 per cent at \$1,123.5 million and exports up 31.7 per cent at \$650.5 million.

These figures in part reflect exchange rate movements, however. For the whole of 1985, Japanese exports to South Africa, at \$1,020 million, were down 44.6 per cent on 1984. Japanese trade circles attribute the fall to the South African recession, the fall in the value of the rand, and the uncertain political situation. Exports of Japanese vehicles, for example, were down by about a half, as were shipments of vehicle parts, reflecting curtailed operations by local assembly plants. Another factor was the difficulty in getting a 100 per cent payment guarantee from banks, prompting Japanese car manufacturers to hold down shipments.

Main items affected by the decline in exports to South Africa included transport equipment (down 49.4 per cent); electric equipment, including communications equipment and home appliances (-49 per cent); engines, turbines, construction materials, mining equipment and other machinery (-42.2 per cent), and iron and steel (-31.6 per cent).

Japanese imports from South Africa in 1985 were up by 14.5 per cent, however, at \$1,844 million. Of this, coal and other mineral fuels accounted for 22.4 per cent; metal ores, including chromium and manganese ores 17.8 per cent; gold 12.5 per cent, and platinum and palladium 12.1 per cent.

The strength of the yen did not affect demand for high-quality Japanese goods, such as television sets, but Japan's market share for such goods as metal tableware or textiles was eroded by competition from South Korea and Taiwan.

The appreciation of the yen and resulting competition from other suppliers have hit Japan's exports to its other major African markets.

The decline in steel exports to Kenya in 1985, for example, is largely attributed to the 33 per cent decline in the value of the Kenyan shilling against the yen over the 12 months to April 1986. This drove the export price of Japanese steel up by about 30 per cent,

Japan's trade with Africa, first-half 1985-86
(\$ '000)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1985 Jan-June	1986 Jan-June	% change	1985 Jan-June	1986 Jan-June	% change
Algeria	78,006	98,395	+26.1	197,482	147,336	-25.4
Angola	593	26	-95.6	15,518	10,825	-30.2
Benin	974	109	-88.8	8,995	11,999	+33.4
Botswana	51	103	+102.0	285	258	-9.5
Burkina Faso	2,096	971	-53.4	3,192	6,438	+101.7
Burundi	1,031	1,317	+27.7	3,414	4,588	+34.4
Cameroon	7,151	30,573	+327.5	27,052	47,327	+74.9
Cape Verde	—	—	—	669	202	-69.8
Central African Republic	2,979	3,762	+26.3	2,058	1,722	-16.3
Chad	123	1,147	+832.5	19,548	21,806	+11.6
Comoros	39	75	+92.3	202	267	+32.2
Congo	6,284	2,845	-53.1	5,942	10,199	+71.6
Cote d'Ivoire	14,938	30,530	+104.4	23,889	45,665	+91.2
Djibouti	—	50	—	10,694	9,910	-7.3
Egypt	207,400	173,347	-16.4	331,236	298,543	-9.9
Equatorial Guinea	—	—	—	48	31	-35.4
Ethiopia	18,805	23,808	+26.6	14,636	32,626	+122.9
Gabon	6,850	7,401	+8.0	20,837	26,082	+25.2
Gambia	—	205	—	2,263	1,914	-15.4
Ghana	41,421	42,561	+2.7	21,481	12,977	-39.6
Guinea	336	911	+171.1	898	515	-42.7
Guinea-Bissau	—	18	—	368	195	-47.0
Kenya	5,512	6,086	+10.3	62,345	78,581	+26.0
Lesotho	30	28	-6.7	43	174	+304.7
Liberia	28,922	28,511	-1.4	488,812	153,002	-68.7
Libya	7,152	7,359	+2.9	166,401	112,795	-32.2
Madagascar	14,506	23,122	+59.4	5,946	14,528	+144.3
Malawi	1,134	286	-74.8	7,389	8,387	+13.5
Mali	9	2,508	+27,766.7	2,082	4,719	+126.7
Mauritania	30,586	46,489	+52.0	1,734	2,626	+51.4
Mauritius	78	1,125	+1,342.3	8,377	14,856	+77.3
Morocco	60,002	73,046	+21.7	24,217	21,191	-12.5
Mozambique	6,359	9,230	+45.1	6,187	10,392	+68.0
Namibia	12,644	13,382	+5.8	151	438	+190.1
Niger	3,359	10	-99.7	4,465	3,525	-21.1
Nigeria	2,460	1,729	-29.7	166,978	64,356	-61.5
Rwanda	1,127	—	—	8,551	16,319	+90.8
Sao Tome & Principe	—	—	—	27	77	+185.2
Senegal	7,402	12,051	+62.8	7,939	8,973	+13.0
Seychelles	418	132	-68.4	1,784	2,959	+65.9
Sierra Leone	722	49	-93.2	2,543	3,236	+27.3
Somalia	397	28	-92.2	5,354	14,142	+164.1
South Africa	890,519	1,123,489	+26.2	493,706	650,416	+31.7
Sudan	23,474	22,160	-5.6	20,258	23,279	+14.9
Swaziland	3,883	3,867	-0.4	448	723	+61.4
Tanzania	10,258	12,597	+22.8	38,000	48,713	+28.2
Togo	262	3,739	+1,327.1	8,649	19,034	+120.1
Tunisia	1,035	842	-18.6	6,850	15,742	+129.8
Uganda	7,476	8,109	+8.5	11,416	6,572	-42.4
Zaire	31,418	16,358	-47.9	17,987	24,093	+33.8
Zambia	84,977	109,844	+29.3	13,596	21,997	+61.8
Zimbabwe	24,202	25,175	+4.0	12,183	17,182	+41.0
Africa total	1,649,400	1,969,505	+19.4	2,305,125	2,054,452	-10.9
World total	64,606,781	64,544,871	-0.1	82,250,782	98,698,650	+20.0
Africa as % of total	2.6	3.1		2.8	2.1	

Source: Japan Tariff Association

making it vulnerable to competition from European products. Similar problems affected exports of iron and steel products to Cameroon.

Last year saw a steep drop in Japanese car exports to two major customers — Algeria and Egypt. Bus and truck exports to Algeria were down 80 per cent on 1984 and car exports down 34 per cent — a trend which has continued into 1986. In Egypt, car exports fell to a mere \$57 million in 1985, compared to \$234 million in 1984. Egypt's increasingly restrictive import policy, designed to protect infant industries, accounts for the sharp decline, as well as the country's own economic problems resulting from falling oil prices. Exports of televisions, ventilator assembly kits, canned fish, textiles, ceramic tableware and glassware were similarly affected.

The lack of purchasing power as a result of falling oil prices also accounts for a sharp decline in Japanese trade with Nigeria. Exports fell 23 per cent in 1985 to \$342 million and the decline has accelerated this year, with first-half exports down over 60 per cent on first-half 1985 at \$167 million. Declining exports reflect the shrinking market — and lack of import licences — for the heavy industrial goods which account for over 90 per cent of Japanese exports to Nigeria.

Japanese companies remain active in Nigeria, however. Chiyoda is working on the petrochemical plant at Kaduna, and Japanese exports could pick up again with work expected to get under way soon on the fourth oil refinery at Port Harcourt, where JGC Corporation and Marubeni have the backing of a \$280 million credit arranged by the Ministry of International Trade & Industry.

Unlike other oil exporters, Japan's trade with Nigeria has also been affected by the elimination of its own oil imports from the country. In first-half 1986, Japanese imports from Nigeria — nearly three-quarters of which are foodstuffs — totalled a mere \$1.73 million, nearly 30 per cent down on first-half 1985. In contrast, oil imports from Egypt have been booming. Oil and cotton between them accounted for 98 per cent of Japanese imports from Egypt in 1985 of \$544.5 million, double the 1984 level.

Despite the problems of the appreciating yen and the lack of foreign exchange in many countries, Japan's trade with Africa has found some areas of growth in 1986. In Cote d'Ivoire, for example, Japan managed to reclaim its market lead position in the vehicle

sector in first-half 1986. Recovery is also taking place in east Africa, where Japanese trading houses such as C Itoh & Company and construction firms like Kajima Corporation and Mitsui Construction Company have been winning important business. Last year saw a 7 per cent fall in Japanese exports to Kenya, while imports were down nearly 24 per cent. This was reversed in first-half 1986. Exports totalled \$62 million, a 26 per cent jump on first-half 1985, while the much lower level of Japanese imports of Kenyan products also registered growth — of 10 per cent, to \$6 million. Exports of transport and communications equipment have both shown growth, as have tea and cut flower imports from Kenya.

The progressive liberalisation of neighbouring Tanzania's trade policy has transformed Japan's prospects there. First-half 1986 saw a 28 per cent jump in Japanese exports, to \$48.7 million, reversing the decline in 1985 over the previous year. Vehicles account for 30 per cent of Japanese exports and these showed a spectacular 280 per cent increase in the first quarter of 1986 alone.

Japanese imports from Tanzania are also up, rising nearly 23 per cent in first-half 1986 to \$12.6 million. Over half of this was coffee. Trade is expected to continue to expand, with active negotiations under way for the export of refrigerating equipment, edible oil manufacturing machines, machine tools, marine engines and printing machines. In return, Japanese importers are showing interest in leather goods, marine products, fruits and handicrafts.

Japan's trade with Tanzania is highly skewed in Tokyo's favour, something which characterises much of the country's trade with the continent and which has caused problems in some cases. Algeria, for instance, has applied strong pressure for the large trade imbalance in Japan's favour to be reduced. This occurred in 1985 — when Japan's surplus fell to \$317.5 million from \$475.5 million in 1984. This was the result of both a decline in Japanese exports and the purchase of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), worth some \$90 million, to help offset the decline in Japan's purchases of Algerian crude oil.

Japanese imports from Cameroon, at least, have shown a spectacular increase, jumping no less than 327 per cent in first-half 1986 over the equivalent 1985 period. Imports rose to \$30.57 million — as against exports of \$47.3 million — as more coffee, which accounts for three-quarters of im-

ports, was bought. Such growth, could be precarious, however, if — as expected — coffee prices drop. Timber, the other main import, is already in decline.

A large growth was also registered in imports from Zambia. Zambia has the almost unique distinction of having a large trade balance in its favour with Japan, which is a major customer for its copper. Japanese imports from Zambia rose nearly 30 per cent in first-half 1986 to \$109.8 million, with non-ferrous metals accounting for 99.6 per cent of the total. Japanese exports to Zambia were also up in first-half 1986 — no less than 62 per cent — with motor vehicles again dominating

Given the problems facing many Japanese smelters — Zambia was the only copper importer to maintain its volume of imports this year — the increase in imports from Lusaka will come as a great relief to the cash-strapped country and is a trend it hopes will continue. Overall, Japan's trade with Africa is unlikely to undergo radical changes in the coming year. The growing list of proscribed imports from South Africa may benefit a few African countries, such as Zimbabwe. Japanese firms are showing increasing interest in Mozambique, like Nissho Iwai in hotels and fisheries, and Angola, where Mitsubishi Petroleum Development Corporation is involved in oil exploration. And Tokyo's greater aid participation in the continent may lead to a corresponding increase in some trade links.

Lack of incentive hits investment

THE prospects for Japanese investment in Africa are not bright. Against a background of sluggish markets for primary commodities and the rising indebtedness of African countries, there is little incentive to invest in new raw material development projects.

Nigeria, hit by declining oil prices, is a case in point. As of mid-1985, Japanese investment in Nigeria amounted to a \$157 million in 88 different enterprises. More than 40 joint Japanese-Nigerian ventures were in operation — half of them engaged in production of textiles, metal processing, motor-cycle assembly, manufacture of electrical household appliances and electrical cables and other production activities. Others were engaged in construction, oil development, fishing, insurance, machinery and other trading activities.

Japanese penetration of Nigerian trade and industry lagged behind the US and European countries in both volume and value of business, although in some areas — production of galvanised iron sheets and motor-cycle assembly, for example — Japanese firms commanded a majority market share.

In recent years, however, Nigeria's deteriorating economic situation, and in particular the growing difficulty in importing necessary raw materials, have forced Japanese enterprises to curtail their operations, dismiss workers and reduce expatriate staff.

Japanese business involvement in Kenya is also showing a downward trend. In the early 1970s, 13 Japanese enterprises were established in Kenya, but no new ones have set up there since 1975 and now only four remain — working in textiles, electrical household appliances, fishing nets and nut harvesting.

One Japanese firm that started timber

production in Kenya transferred the technical know-how to the local industry and turned the business over to the government. A company which has developed processing of macadamia nuts has good prospects for expansion, however, in line with the Kenyan government's export promotion policy. The government also welcomes Japanese co-operation in training workers and providing know-how for developing the country's agricultural prospects.

However, recent moves by the government to liberalise local car assembly could lead to renewed activity in a sector in which Nissan is already present. Fuji Heavy Industries has indicated its intention to assemble four-wheel-drive station wagons locally.

The withdrawal of Japanese firms from Zaire has continued, in the wake of the pull-out by six companies involved in the copper industry in 1983. Mitsui Corporation withdrew from a cobalt development project in 1984.

Nevertheless, Japanese trading circles report that Zaire still shows strong interest in attracting Japanese enterprises. They report that the most promising areas include banking, assembly and production of electric and electronic equipment, processing of marine products, leasing of second-hand machinery, manufacture of furniture and investment in local furniture production, and trading in diamonds.

Similarly, in Zambia, Japanese companies are continuing to invest. The November announcement by Japan International Co-operation Agency that it is to go ahead with a feasibility study on a magnesium plant is only the latest in a series of Japanese involvements in the mineral sector.

HP

Raising aid in the land of the rising sun

AFRICA'S economic problems have combined with Japan's newly acquired desire to make its presence felt on the multilateral aid scene to greatly enhance the country's significance as a donor this year. Traditionally, two-thirds of Japanese aid has gone to the more strategically important countries of Asia. In 1985 Japanese bilateral aid to Africa totalled only \$382.1 million — \$277 million of it to sub-Saharan Africa — a pitiful sum for the second largest trading economy in the world.

Africa's 1984-85 famine crisis, however, has transformed attitudes to the continent. Last year, the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry organised an 'Africa month' to publicise the continent's problems. The government has responded by stepping up aid flows, not least through parallel financing with the World Bank's special Africa facility (SAF), where Japan has agreed to provide just over \$190 million in additional aid.

The benefits are already being felt. Japan has agreed to contribute \$32.4 million to Guinea's structural adjustment loan (SAL) programme, agreed earlier this year with the World Bank. And, during President Kountche's September trip to Tokyo, Japan agreed to provide Niger — an important supplier of uranium — with \$23.7

million for road construction as part of its SAL programme with the bank.

Co-operation with the bank is a key feature of Japan's aid involvement in Africa, helping to belie the low numbers of its own bilateral programme. After the US, Japan is the second largest contributor — at 17.75 per cent — to the bank's International Development Association (IDA), but commands only 8.35 per cent of the vote, compared with the US' 18.6 per cent. A similar situation arises in the bank itself, where Japan is again the second largest contributor to the capital stock. Tokyo has argued that its 5.9 per cent of voting power does not match its 6.2 per cent share of subscriptions. The ensuing battle to get a fairer voting share at the US' expense has held up finalisation of negotiations on the eighth IDA replenishment.

If the political issue can be settled — and it is evidence of Tokyo's growing clout on the multilateral stage, to the point where it could be the source of the new IMF managing director if the Europeans cannot settle their differences — Japan has let it be known that it is prepared to help close the gap between the \$11,800 million for IDA 8 that the level of the proposed US contribution would imply and the \$12,000 million most countries feel is the minimum

acceptable.

Japan's multilateral initiative is gradually being matched by its own bilateral programme in Africa. Japanese aid to Africa has been concentrated either on economic aid or on strategic raw material suppliers such as Egypt — the largest recipient — and Zambia.

Talks have been held with Kenya this year on no less than \$65 million in potential aid and soft loans for water supply, vocational training and, above all, telephone switching equipment. Water supply could also be a dominant part of new Japanese aid to Sudan. Mozambique too is becoming an increasingly important recipient of Japanese aid. In May, the late president Machel visited Tokyo, where he discussed up to \$20 million in aid for rehabilitating agricultural equipment, pesticides and fertilisers and construction of a fishing port.

Fishing — along with agriculture and irrigation — continues to dominate Japanese aid initiatives in Africa, often linked to opportunities for Japanese firms. Shimizu Construction Company is to build a shrimp factory in Mauritius, following a \$5 million aid agreement. Japanese companies, such as NEC Corporation, will also benefit from a \$22.3 million soft-loan agreement with the Malawi government for expansion of microwave links, another important area of Japanese activity on the continent.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

AID TO FRONT LINE STATES--The Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA has decided to allocate a further 209 million kronor in support to a cooperation organization of the so-called Front Line States in Southern Africa. The money is to be used over the next few years within the fields of transport and communications and for a hydro-power station. Part of the money is included in the investment in Southern Africa decided by the government in October. SIDA's current and planned projects in the Front Line States amounts now to about 1 billion kronor. [Text] [Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 16 Dec 86 LD] /12913

CSO: 3400/694

CHIPENDA URGES RECONCILIATION; REJECTS INTERFERENCE

MB221821 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 22 Dec 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For some time now the MPLA government in Angola has been taking quite a beating on the public relations front from UNITA rebels. The leader of UNITA, Jonas Savimbi, has been here, there, and everywhere stating his case and getting quite a lot of backing from, for example, America. Now, it seems, the MPLA is making something of a comeback. It is appealing to all supporters who have defected to come back into the fold. A top man, who has now announced he is doing that, is Daniel Chipenda, a founder member of the MPLA. The MPLA hope that he is going to be out and about in support of them. In Portugal Jill Jollef has been talking to Mr Chipenda. Here is her report.

[Jollef] Mr Chipenda was a noted leader of the MPLA during the anti-colonial struggle against Portugal, but changed sides shortly before independence in 1975 after a dispute over the party leadership. He joined up with the American-backed FNLA [Angola National Liberation Front] movement, which he described as the more nationalist of the two opposition parties, but left Angola for exile in Portugal in 1979. Since then he has been associated with various Angolan opposition movements in Lisbon. His surprise reconciliation with the MPLA was given front-page treatment by the newspaper AFRICA, which showed Chipenda embracing Angola's Lisbon ambassador.

The national reconciliation policy of the MPLA is linked with its campaign to counter the growing credibility of the South African-backed UNITA in Western diplomatic circles. Angolan Foreign Minister Afonso van Dunem visited Portugal last week to prepare a visit by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Apart from the obvious thaw in Lusitan-Angolan relations that his visit represented, he also repeated the call for Angolans to return home.

Mr Chipenda explained in an interview with Focus on Africa that all those years in opposition he had always insisted on a principle of reconciliation between the Angolans. He pointed out that, of the hundreds of thousands of Angolans living outside the country, there were around 75,000 people of professional training and that if they returned they could take up jobs now occupied by foreigners, mainly Cuban and Eastern bloc technicians. If that

happened we would be halfway to a political solution, he said. Mr Chipenda said America's military aid to UNITA had only aggravated Angola's problems as increased military involvement on either side did. It's time we stopped talking about Russians, Americans, Cubans, and South Africans as the cause of our problems, he said. We Angolans must take responsibility for ourselves.

/12913

CSO: 3400/687

BRIEFS

BORDER SITUATION DISCUSSED--Three members of the Angolan Government and one of the Zairian Government met in Boma, in Zaire's Bas Zaire Province, on 18 and 19 December, to analyze the situation along the Angola-Zaire border. The meeting resulted in a joint communique, in which the two sides reaffirmed their common desire to join efforts to prevent any action that may disturb the desired tranquility along the whole of the common border. This meeting also decided to hold the second meeting of the [words indistinct] in the second half of next year. The two sides also agreed to hold a meeting between the Bas Zaire subregional chairman of the People's Movement of the Revolution and the (Gulidla) municipal commissioner in Cabinda Province. However, no date or venue was set. The meeting was attended by Cabinda Provincial Commissioner Jorge Barros Tchimpuati, Zaire Provincial Commissioner Artur Vidal Gomes, and Uige Province Commissioner Zeferino Estevao Juliana on the Angolan side. Bas Zaire Governor (Chiao Hwane) represented Zaire. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Dec 86 MB] /12913

FORCED RECRUITMENT IN MALANJE--Free Land of Angola, 20 Dec (KUP)--Hundreds of youths are fleeing to rural areas in Malanje Province to escape forced recruitment operations carried out by government authorities, according to a KUP correspondent. These operations are linked to ill treatment of people by the MPLA authorities in slums and villages around towns, specifically in the Cangandala area where the inhabitants of Cuque, Carimba, and Culamagia were tortured after being accused of facilitating the recruitment of youths by UNITA. The KUP correspondent adds that this generates great resentment which, allied to the MPLA's inability to meet the most basic needs of the people, leads to rapprochement with UNITA, which is increasingly seen as an alternative to the MPLA government. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0605 GMT 20 Dec 86 MB] /12913

MPLA USES CHIPENDA--Free Land of Angola, 17 Dec (KUP)--The MPLA regime is using politically unaccredited people like Mr Daniel Chipenda as part of its current tribal strategy. Daniel Chipenda accepted to play the MPLA and Soviet Union game which means undercutting UNITA's support from the rural population especially in central Angola. According to UNITA information Chipenda receives \$1,000 monthly from the MPLA ambassador in Lisbon, Portugal. ?The MPLA is also willing to use former Chipenda contacts with South Africa. Through such procedure, the MPLA is showing its hypocrisy and the contradictions of its policy in southern Africa. UNITA reiterates that the solution to the Angolan conflict lies in the withdrawal of all foreign troops

from Angola. The current MPLA leadership is showing total disorientation in using Mr Chipenda to play the tribal factor and the South African card.
[Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0605 GMT 17 Dec 86 MB] /12913

MPLA EXPECTED TO INTENSIFY CAMPAIGN--Free Land of Angola, 22 Dec (KUP)--Over the past few days, UNITA officials have been deeply involved in a campaign to increase the awareness of cadres and residents of UNITA's liberated areas, as well as of those areas where the MPLA is trying to cut UNITA off from the population. This was revealed to KUP by a trustworthy source yesterday. According to the source, who is close to the UNITA leadership, in the wake of the failure of the MPLA's long, drawn-out offensive, which lasted until the first beginning of December this year without any success whatsoever, it is expected that the MPLA will intensify its terror and intimidation campaign against the civilian population as well as fabricate testimony to discredit UNITA both inside and outside Angola. It is widely believed that the MPLA will try to infiltrate UNITA in order to have grounds to charge UNITA with maltreatment of the population. This view has already been expressed by MPLA deserters and prisoners as well as independent sources who have come to visit UNITA's liberated territory, the official said. He preferred to remain anonymous. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 22 Dec 86 MB] /12913

CUBANS SUFFERING LOW MORALE--According to reports from KUP correspondents in Angola's worst hit war areas, the morale of the Cubans has dropped considerably, especially in central and eastern Angola. A large number of Cuban soldiers, looking underfed, have been seen in certain areas. They behave much in the same manner as when they first occupied Angola. People plantations in central Angola, and in Bie Province in particular, are raided by hungry Cubans who do not even bother to cook the crops. More and more Cubans say that the reason they came to Angola--to fight South African aggression, according to what they were told in Cuba--does not correspond to reality. Though they still participate in military operations, Cuban troops are being increasingly relegated to defensive positions. The high losses, the hostility of the Angolan people, and disillusionment, together with the failure of the Cuban socialist experiment in Angola, have made the Cuban troops a mere deterrent factor, due to their numbers and superior weapons. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 21 Dec 86 MB] /12913

NEW ID, RESIDENCE CARDS--Cabinda Province has been chosen for an experimental program issuing an identity and residence card, which is the official document that will legally replace the present identity document. The identity and residence card, which will be issued by the Ministry of the Interior, is the result of the need for general population control and is compulsory for all Angolan citizens over 13. This document will permit an easier localization of unemployed manpower, which will immediately be sent to rural areas. This measure also seeks to impede the exodus of people from rural areas. When the identity and residence card is made official, the Ministry of Justice will (?again assume) its function of issuing identity cards. The Ministry of Interior, which is presently in charge of that function, also stated that every expatriate will be given a new resident expatriate card. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Dec 86 MB] /12913

COUNTRY'S UNTAPPED MARINE RESOURCES NOTED

Dakar AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 5 Nov 86 pp 24, 25

[Article by Evelyne Silva: "Economic Sectors to Be Promoted"]

[Text] Cape Verde--As they are less subject to climatic hazards, fisheries and industry should play a major role in the development of the country. As they depend closely on other economic sectors, they are not being fully exploited for the moment.

Marine resources constitute a major source of wealth for this "Sahara at sea." As it is less subject to climatic risks, the fishing industry is destined to play an important role in the social and economic development of Cape Verde.

The fishing industry helps to improve the nutritional health of the people, with an average annual consumption per capita of about 28 kilograms of fish, whereas the world average is only 18 kilograms. Moreover, tuna fish, the principal export item, is a product of the fishing industry.

However, it must be recognized that this source of "income" is under exploited, both by individual fishermen, working on their own, as well as by the fishing industry.

Fish taken by individual fishermen account for 85 percent of the total catch. These individual fishermen constitute some 5 percent of the population. However, the fishing industry remains only slightly developed. Fishing techniques are still limited to the use of line and net. However, in this area an effort has been made to motorize fishing boats. In 1980 only 170 boats were motorized. Now 400 boats are motorized, out of the total fishing fleet of 1,200 boats. To develop fishing by individual fishermen, in 1979 the Cape Verdean Government established the SCAPA (Company for Selling the Catch and Assisting Individual Fishermen), whose objectives were to stabilize the fishing market and to provide better living conditions for the fishermen, by purchasing their catch and by providing them with technical support (sale of fishing equipment, spare parts, and motors).

Unfortunately, SCAPA is no longer performing this role at this time. First of all, as it suffers from poor administration, it is having difficulty in ensuring an appropriate cash flow, because it is not making much of an impact on the market. It buys fish from the fishermen and resells it to the people

at prices fixed by the state. However, the weak purchasing power of the people has led to the development of parallel markets (fishermen who sell their fish themselves or fish wholesalers). Therefore, in view of the cost of transportation and of preserving the fish, the company has suffered losses from year to year. According to responsible company officials whom we met, there is even a question of closing down operations, "to organize this sector more effectively, including the private fishing industry in it."

Regarding large-scale fishing, this sector is operating below its potential. There are 23 ships in its flotilla. (Three belong to the state and 20 belong to private companies.) These ships are from 15 to 20 years old. Tuna, lobster, and deep sea fish make up most of its catch. (About 2,000 tons are caught each year by the large companies.)

Nearly 1,000 tons of tuna are processed each year by state-owned canning plants (in Bavista, Praia, Sal, and San Nicolau) and are exported to the Netherlands and Italy. To make this sector of the industry profitable, the state has also established INTERBASE, a company which carries on large-scale fishing, exports tuna and lobster, rents freezing facilities in its refrigerated warehouses, and repairs company-owned ships. According to leaders of the fishing industry, INTERBASE faces the same problems as SCAPA.

However, there are numerous proposals for properly exploiting the fishing industry. For example, there is a proposal to increase tuna fish processing (The total output is now 5,000 tons per year.) by building a larger and better equipped plant than any now existing, by replacing old fishing company boats through the extension of loans to private persons, and by acquiring tuna fishing boats in exchange for raw materials. Finally, there is a growing desire to diversify into other fish products. For example, there is a proposal for the production of fish meal. Dried, smoked, and salted fish should also be consumed more generally by the people of Cape Verde.

If all of these measures become a reality, fishing would inevitably play its proper role, that is, by increasing the food purchasing power of the people, by raising the living standards of the fishermen, and by reducing unemployment.

Clearly, the fishing industry is another economic sector which should have an important place in the development of Cape Verde. Certainly, mineral resources are very limited. Some people say: "Cape Verde has nothing but rocks." Well, that is true, to some extent! However, sand, stones, clay, limestone, and volcanic soil can be used for the manufacture of plaster, a kind of natural cement.

The essential components of the industrial sector are the shipbuilding port of Mindelo (San Vicente), the fishing industry, and textiles. There are also plants engaged in the repair and maintenance of agriculture equipment and trucks and private plants devoted to semi-industrial production. Similarly, the skilled labor sector (construction for the private sector, the textile industry, and carpentry) includes more than 1,200 private companies and provides nearly 6,700 jobs.

Although the industrial sector is still relatively little developed, this situation, among other things, is due to the small size of the market, the shortage of infrastructure, an inadequate supply of water, the high cost of energy, high production costs, and, of course, the shortage of trained personnel.

Despite all of these difficulties, Cape Verdean industry provides 6.5 percent of the available jobs, and it accounts for 8.0 percent of GNP. As in the case of the fishing sector, it is desirable to open up industry to the private sector, since 94 percent of the investments are made in the state sector.

With industry and fishing in an embryonic state and a subsistence agriculture which does not produce enough to feed the people, what is the Cape Verdean economy finally based on?

According to Jose Brito, Cape Verdean minister of planning and cooperation, the economy is based on three factors: international assistance, receipts from the airport at Sal, and emigrant remittances. He stated that this is a situation over which the Cape Verdean authorities have no control at all.

However, in terms of aid and international cooperation, Cape Verde has a good reputation among the aid donor countries. The sense of responsibility and honesty of its leaders seem to be the reasons for this. Thus, the country is engaged in a very diversified cooperation program. The West Germans have a program on Fogo and Brava Islands, covering an integrated project of intensive farming and livestock raising. The French have a program of technical assistance (construction of a shopping center, irrigation facilities, and cultural centers). The Cubans provide medical assistance, the Soviets provide military aid, and the Americans are involved in various development projects.

There is also the question of the use made of this aid, particularly food aid, which, according to many experts, has been carefully handled. Food aid is not distributed without cost to the people. Beginning with the first few years of independence, the government sought to break away from this "mentality of dependency." It established the National Development Fund (FDN), an institution for the management of food aid. This body has the task of using the aid for financing programs and projects with the funds obtained from the sale of the food aid. In this way the FDN has financed many projects (road infrastructure, soil protection, dikes, and reforestation). Another remarkable aspect of food aid is that it is used to pay the workers on FDN projects. They receive half of their pay in money and the other half in consumption goods (rice, milk, and corn).

Regarding the fears expressed regarding the resources obtained from the international airport at Sal, which amount to three-fourths of invisible exports by the country, these concerns are real. Sal is one of the few landing places on the African continent used by South African airlines. The recent boycott of South African Airways by the United States will reportedly cost about 1.0 billion CFA francs per year to the islands, Cape Verdean government officials state.

There remains the question of emigration. Even though this has slowed down recently, the money sent home by emigrants strongly contributes to the

stability of the economy. More and more emigrants, with the banking facilities which the state has provided them with, are investing in the construction of buildings and in trade. Not to mention the fact that many families are supported by this money which is remitted from abroad.

However, lacking any domestic base, the economy of Cape Verde is managed with a great deal of austerity. Having decided in 1977 to adopt a floating foreign exchange rate, based on a basket of currencies, Cape Verde has no more difficulty in this field than many other African countries. It even has the advantage of having a real and stable unit of currency, the escudo. Furthermore, there is no black market in foreign currency.

5170

CSO: 3419/40

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

CHINA DONATES PESTICIDE--The Ministry of Agriculture today received 20,000 liters of pesticide from the Chinese Government. This aid comes in response to the ministry's appeal to international organizations through the FAD for 60,000 liters of pesticide, 3,000 spraying sets and 5 mobile teams. The aid was handed over to Deputy Agriculture Minister Mesfine Mekonen by Chinese Ambassador Zhang Ruijie. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 19 Dec 86 EA] /12913

CSO: 3400/698

BRIEFS

NDPL CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS REFUTED--The president of the Liberia Council of Churches, LCC, Archbishop Michael K. Francis, has described as unfortunate a recent accusation by the acting chairman of the National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL, Miss (Miata Sherman), that the LCC was being too political and biased during the reconciliation talks between the NDPL and the opposing parties. According to the DAILY STAR newspaper today, Archbishop Francis noted that Miss (Sherman) knows this is not true and it is to be regretted that instead of looking at our efforts in the past positively, she chose to restate the party's official assertion that the LCC was politically biased. The LCC president recalled that June of this year, the council issued a statement in which it pointed out that at no time was it biased during the reconciliation talks. The council regretted that at the time of talks Miss (Sherman) did not participate nor at any time did she have dialogue with us. When I asked as to whether the LCC had any plans to continue the reconciliation talks, the LCC president noted that there is no immediate plan. We cannot embark on such a worthy cause if one of the principal groups believes and asserts that we are biased which, in point of fact, is not the case. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 12 Dec 86 AB] /12913

1984 NATIONAL CENSUS FIGURES RELEASED--The final results of the national population and housing census conducted in 1984 has been released by the government. The two week exercise took place from 1 to 15 February in 1984. According to an Executive Mansion release issued yesterday and quoted by the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, after 1 February this year the population of Liberia was approximately 2.2 million people. The release said the Government of Liberia has accepted and is in accordance with the release of the results. In announcing these figures, the release emphasized that these estimates have already been adjusted and modified, based on the results of the Post Enumeration Survey [PES]. According to the analysis of the PES, the population was undercovered by approximately 12 percent meaning the 1984 census covered only 88 percent of the people in this country. [Excerpt] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 9 Dec 86 AB] /12913

CSO: 3400/669

ANC REPRESENTATIVE ON RSA 'THREATS' AGAINST MOZAMBIQUE

MB240734 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Report on statement by Jacob Zuma, chief ANC representative in Maputo, during a ceremony marking Heroes Day in Maputo on 16 December]

[Excerpts] Members of the executive office of the African National Congress in Maputo visited one of the city's cemeteries to pay homage to the fallen heroes of the South African struggle. Among the dead ANC members in the Mozambic soil are Moses Mabhida, who was a senior Executive Committee member of the organization, Ruth First, and the 19 others who died during the South African commando raid in Matola suburb in 1981. The visit to the graves by the ANC delegation was part of the commemoration of the organization's Heroes Day, the day of the beginning of the armed struggle. Speaking at the ceremony, ANC chief representative in Maputo, Jacob Zuma, recalled the historical importance of the armed struggle against foreign domination in the region.

Mr Zuma also referred to the recent situation in the region in which the government of President P.W. Botha has been threatening to take action against countries in the region, including Mozambique.

[Begin Zuma recording] He has not only ended up by murdering South African people inside South Africa and ANC people outside and the nationals of the neighboring countries, in fact, he has drawn up a strategy to remove in the region, by murder, leaders of the independent states. We have the recent example of the late President Comrade Samora Machel. These death squads are in action. As you know they have kidnapped from Swaziland some comrades, Comrade Shadrack Msizeni Maphumulo with four other nationals, two Swazis and two Swiss. In a period of four days' time, they have kidnapped Comrade Ismael Ibrahim.

Accompanying these kidnappings are the deadly threats against Mozambique. When they cannot resolve their problems in South Africa they then seek to make countries like Mozambique help them resolve their own problems by threatening them so that they will act on their behalf. When they kidnap Shadrack they reported that they had arrested trained men entering South Africa from Swaziland. That was a lie. They manufactured this because they wanted an excuse to cover their own dirty activities. Four days later, when they kidnapped Ibrahim, they again manufactured a quick story. A truck was

arrested entering South Africa full of ammunition, thousands and thousands of ammunition. [as heard] Again a lie, a story made deliberately to cover their own dirty activities in Swaziland, and in addition to threaten Mozambique.

They said, as they announced this in their controlled news bulletins, these weapons originated from Mozambique. It is a strange story, very strange indeed. Is Mozambique manufacturing weapons for the ANC? Did they have labels that they are manufactured in Mozambique so as to be recognized at the point of arrest that they in actual fact originated from Mozambique? But they can say [words indistinct]. It is a lie, it is a story made in order to terrorize, in order to cover their own dirty activities of directing and commanding and training the armed bandits in Mozambique and therefore, trying to make Mozambique to feel it has done something wrong, when it has not, when it is South Africa.

It is time to make the Mozambican comrades feel is the ANC doing something in our midst. It is time to compel Mozambique to take some action against the ANC in order to prove a point. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/702

60,000 MOZAMBICANS AWAIT REPATRIATION FROM MALAWI

MB291502 Dakar PANA in English 1445 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] Maputo, 29 December (AIM/PANA)--At least 60,000 Mozambicans are in Malawi awaiting repatriation, according to today's issue of the newspaper NOTICIAS.

The exact figure of the number of Mozambicans who fled from South African backed bandits in the Provinces of Tete, Zambezia and Sofala into Malawi is not known, and some sources put it as high as 200,000.

Since late September some 11,000 people have been evacuated from Malawi to the coal mining town of Moatize in the Northwestern province of Tete. About 4,000 of these are living in a large improvised centre for displaced people, while the rest are staying with relatives or have moved on to Tete City.

According to refugees inside Malawi, so that they can try and divert some of the goods that international organizations are sending to [words indistinct]. An official of a Mozambican humanitarian body told the paper that when he visited Malawi he found the displaced Mozambicans extremely ill at ease "because the distribution of food is organised by the Malawian police. The Mozambicans are beaten up if they do anything wrong in these centres."

For this reason many Mozambicans are anxious to return home, even without any organised effort at repatriation. They have been making their own way to the border, many going from Zambezia to Tete through Malawi.

Displaced people in the Moatize centre receive support from the Mozambique Red Cross and from the Natural Disasters Office (DPCCN). For the moment they have sufficient food, but require clothing and cooking utensils.

Children arrive at Moatize in extremely debilitated condition. There is a shortage of milk, and of oral rehydration salts for children suffering from diarrhoea.

The health centre at the Moatize camp tries to rectify this problem by teaching mothers to make their own anti-diarrhea mixture of salt, sugar and water. However, even this may not be viable given the acute shortage of salt in and around Moatize.

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CSO: 3400/702

ARMED FORCES OVERRUN STRATEGIC MNR BASE; OTHER SUCCESSES

MB251723 Dakar PANA in English 1640 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] Maputo, 25 December (AIM/PANA)--A strategic base of the South African-backed MNR bandits in the central province of Zambezia has been overrun by the Mozambican armed forces, according to a report in today's issue of the daily paper NOTICIAS. The base, at Namanjavira, in Mocuba district in the centre of the province, was the point of departure for bandit gangs ambushing vehicles carrying supplies to and from upper Zambezia.

In the fighting at Namanjavira Mozambican troops killed 80 bandits. An unspecified number were captured, one of whom claimed that bandits were reacting to the current offensive in several ways, some making their way back to Malawi, others hiding their weapons and trying to blend in with the local peasantry, while some were turning themselves into the authorities. The newspaper did not give the exact date of the capture of Namanjavira.

In the district of Gurue, in the north of the province, the armed forces killed 18 bandits at the end of November, and captured a further 13. Altogether 40 bandits were killed in Gurue during the month. Sixty people were freed from bandit captivity.

On 20 December, in a clash at Mugaveia, also in Gurue district, Mozambican troops killed eight bandits and captured six.

In Namarroi an MNR agent, who claimed that he was trained and equipped by the South African military on Malawian soil, was captured in November. He said that he was part of a group of 4,000 bandits infiltrated into Zambezia from Malawi. On instructions from the South Africans, this force broke up into five groups to commit acts of banditry throughout upper Zambezia. Amongst their most important operations were attacks against a tea factory at Socone, and against the small towns of Ile and Namarroi.

In Ile district, an MNR camp at Namevo was overrun on 13 December. The Mozambican unit involved killed the chief of this MNR group, but the report gave no further details.

In Nicuadala, 35 kilometres north of the provincial capital, Quelimane, seven captured bandits were presented to a meeting of 6,000 people. They were accused of being part of an MNR group that specialised in attacking civilian vehicles and killing their occupants.

/12913

CSO: 3400/702

PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS ON REGIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 12 Dec 86 pp 34, 35

[Interview with Prime Minister Mario Machungo by FM correspondent Jose Caetano in Maputo; date not given]

[Text] The FM's special correspondent José Caetano last week spoke to Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Machungo in Maputo. His wide-ranging interview is exclusive to the FM and is the first that Machungo has granted to a South African publication.

FM: What is the present position in relations between Mozambique and SA?

Machungo: The legal framework of our relations with SA is the Nkomati Accord. It is the result of our wish to establish relations of good neighbourliness and non-aggression with our neighbour. We do not agree with apartheid, but we have respected and always will respect the Nkomati Accord.

This was stated by President Joaquim Chissano when he was elected by the Central Committee, and reaffirmed very clearly on his swearing-in as president.

And that's why we expect SA to assume, in real terms, its responsibility both regionally and internationally as a state respectful of the norms of international relations. It should comply with the Nkomati Accord and stop supporting the armed bandits who are busy destabilising our country. Is it therefore reasonable to expect that the Joint Military Commission (JMC) will be reactivated and that Mozambique will try to end the acrimony between Maputo and Pretoria?

The JMC resulted from the Nkomati Accord. We are ready to meet with the South African side to analyse matters resulting from our relations in terms of the accord. There have been developments which resulted in us not being able to meet — particular-

ly the situation created by the sudden death of President Samora Machel. In addition, certain situations were created which need to be clarified. Nevertheless, none of this puts in jeopardy the functioning of all mechanisms created by the accord, the JMC included.

Do you think that a conventional military offensive could ever lead to the capitulation of the MNR?

By MNR I assume you mean the armed bandits who are a creation of SA. We are fighting for peace in our country. In this particular case, we are fighting against armed bandits who are a South African instrument for the destabilisation of our country.

Would an end to this be sufficient to re-establish peace and security in Mozambique?

Peace in the region will logically be linked to the solution of the apartheid problem. Or else the South African government should behave responsibly and create situations for peace by accepting to live with neighbouring countries irrespective of their political systems. We shall not give up struggling for peace in our country and will mobilise all our efforts to secure this peace and stability.

Could this war eventually end in direct military confrontation between the Frontline states and SA?

SA is a military and economic power in our region. But we also know from experience that it is *not* the amount of arms that can defeat the will of a people to live free. When we decided to take up arms because of our yearning for freedom, we were a nation consisting mainly of illiterate peasants. The fact that SA is nearly an atomic power will not make us lay down our arms.

It is the South African regime which is the aggressor, which creates armed bandits, which occupies portions of countries in the region — it is SA which is at war.

SA will have to live up to its responsibilities and live with us as an African country, which it is.

What is the war costing Mozambique?

We are at present allocating 50% of the State budget to the war effort. Military expenses have grown in the last few years. But it is not that alone that counts, it is the sacrifices that our people have to support. The children who die as a result of the armed bandits, the medical stations which are destroyed, the bridges, the locomotives and the men — over 100 000 men have died in this war of aggression.

More than 300 000 children have been left without schools. There are other sacrifices such as jobs, which our workers have lost as a result of the destruction of the means of production of our country. But we will continue to make every necessary effort to defend our legal rights.

Mozambique is receiving support and help from Western countries. Could you talk about this?

Mozambique has co-operation agreements with just about all Western and socialist countries — especially with industrialised countries.

For example, with Italy we are building two important dams in the south — the Corumane and the Pequenos Libombos. We are building, with the support of various countries, a grid for the supply of electrical energy to the central and northern regions of the country by taking advantage of the power generated by Cahora Bassa.

The Nordic countries have contributed significantly to the efforts of development and economic rehabilitation of Mozambique in general. We have received contributions from all these countries.

In addition, co-operation has developed positively with the US, Japan, the UK, France and Portugal, with whom we have just negotiated a debt rescheduling agreement. These are all countries with which Mozambique already has a tradition of co-operation.

Mozambique is due to announce a wide-ranging programme of economic measures to cope with its serious economic situation. Could you give us an idea of these?

The programme consists of two fundamental parts. The first is the recovery of the productive sector. At present, it does not make sense to talk of structural adjustments

to the economy without ensuring an increase in production. This increase in production will result, essentially, from measures which we are going to implement in the agricultural sector in general — both private and co-operative — to increase food production.

The second is to rehabilitate the industrial sector to enable it to play its role in the commercialisation of both agricultural products and the supply of consumer goods to the farming population.

We also have defined objectives in the areas of transport and communications — two sectors which are fundamental for regional co-operation — and, in addition, will be aiming at increasing our exports.

At the same time, we are going to have to take some steps to reduce the imbalances which have been occurring, especially in the financial sector, and which have been aggravated, since 1981, with the increase in destabilisation and aggression from SA. The overall objective will be to contain State expenditure.

We have defined a credit policy aimed at containing both inflation and the supply of credit. This policy will also be used to reduce the deficits accumulated by companies — both State and private.

Also, we have devised the basis of a new fiscal system which is only waiting approval at the forthcoming session of the Popular Assembly.

Does this mean that companies will have to demonstrate their profitability?

The company is the basic cell of the economy and if it is not able to produce profits for reinvestment we are not going to get growth.

For this to be achieved, companies need to have economic and financial autonomy and we will have to create a suitable legal framework for this. This will allow companies to free their initiative and imagination and promote the efficient use of profits irrespective of whether they are private or state-owned. **Could these measures have something to do with the present negotiations between Mozambique and the International Monetary Fund (IMF)?**

When, in 1976, we applied UN-mandated sanctions against the illegal regime of Rhodesia, our country was strongly affected. We were then also forced to draw up a programme of economic rehabilitation to adjust to circumstances.

In 1982-1983 we again designed an emergency plan — to adjust to the increase in destabilisation. In view of the fact that we are members of the IMF and the World Bank, we had to discuss certain aspects of the actual programme with these institutions.

What are the prospects of a final agreement with the IMF?

The basic ideas of the programme have already been discussed with both the IMF and World Bank with whom we are in permanent contact. The climate of the negotiations has been one of understanding. And since our programme is absolutely realistic and normal, for a country such as ours, I do not see why we should not come to a final agreement soon.

What are the main points of Mozambique's new code of investment?

Frelimo's Fourth Congress (held in April 1983) reaffirmed the role of private initiative in the development of our country. The Popular Assembly then approved direct foreign investment which defines the benefits, incentives, conditions of investment, and the priority areas of investment.

Naturally we thought that it was important also to define the legal status of the local investor. This new investment code, the draft Bill on Private National Investment, has been accepted by the Cabinet and will be submitted to the Popular Assembly. This law will offer tax and financial benefits to the local investor in accordance with his role in the development of the national economy.

What are the priority areas of investment?

Among them is the agricultural sector and the need to achieve an increase in food production and foreign trade, where the objective is import substitution and the stimulation of exports.

The Mozambican economy is tending towards decentralisation. On the other hand, the security situation perhaps calls for a

strong central power. Is there not a contradiction?

On the contrary. What is envisaged is decentralised management with central direction, which will restrict itself to what is essential and fundamental.

We often say: joint planning and disperse application.

We want to ensure that at the level of factories and enterprises there should be room for initiative without obstacles to better utilise the natural and human potential available in our country. This is not a denial of centralised direction.

How does Mozambique regard Pretoria's intention to expel Mozambican workers in SA? What will the consequences be?

The remittances of the miners constitute an important portion of our foreign currency reserves; if this had not been the case SA would not have taken this measure unilaterally.

The situation is not new. In the Seventies, there were about 120 000 Mozambican miners in SA. Today there are only about 60 000. The sudden return of 60 000 people, as well as the end of remittances to the State, will increase our difficulties. In addition to miners, there are other workers mainly from the south of the country who work in SA and so support their families.

We think that the benefits deriving from Mozambicans working in SA are reciprocal. If this had not been the case, SA would not have signed the labour convention with the Portuguese colonial government.

This step will affect Mozambique in various ways and will force us to create conditions to receive our compatriots and provide them with jobs and means of living. **Would Mozambique be prepared to lend its support to a "transitional" South African government?**

After being in direct conflict with the Portuguese colonial government, and as a result of the Lusaka Accords, we created a government of transition.

In the case of SA, it is the ANC and the democratic forces within SA who know what should be the appropriate procedure leading to democracy in SA. What we want is that it should be up to the South African people to find the way, and those who struggle for democracy should be participants in this search.

What did President Machel's death mean to you personally?

President Samora was extraordinary both as a person and as leader. Those of us who worked closely with him knew the immense dimensions to his character. He was a warm, humane and open person who understood the little aspects of life and knew how to share with us both the difficult and happy moments of the private life of each of us. He was a sincere friend, and his death shocked us terribly. To this moment, it is difficult for us to believe. His death was a tremendous blow. But we shall carry on with his ideals.

/12828

CSO: 3400/706

MOZAMBIQUE

VILANCULO WAGES BATTLE AGAINST DROUGHT

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 23 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Administrator Estevao Mucavele had just returned from a mission inside the district of Vilanculo when he was informed of the arrival of the Water Directorate delegation at the district headquarters.

He was wearing a camouflaged uniform, with slightly dusty boots, indicating to any visitor the assurance that he was in a war zone.

Another fact, however, is that even in a war zone, that leader had just arrived from other major battles confronting the district: those of the war against thirst.

With over 10,000 inhabitants, and an area of 10,882 square kilometers along the coastal strip and in the interior of the northern section of Inhambane Province, Vilanculo has been one of the districts most devastated by the drought which has affected the province since the early 1980's, particularly in 1983. At the same time, the raids by armed bandits against the population and civilian targets were also embarking on their most severe phase in that region, making life in the district even more difficult.

The drought and the war only exacerbated the situation marked by the water shortage in the district of Vilanculo.

The district inherited a difficult situation from the colonial government, because, in it, there were wells only in commercial settlements, according to the comment made to AIM [Mozambique Information Agency] by the administrator.

The population living 100 kilometers south has no water; and, 200 kilometers inland, the population has been forced (and still is, in most instances) to resort to the commercial settlements as well.

Along the national highway which connects the northern and southern parts of the country, the distance between one well and another is from 12 to 20 kilometers.

On his reconnaissance mission to learn about the population's problems and needs, the administrator said, "I was left speechless" upon learning on the

site that the well in Muabsa (one of the localities in the interior) was damaged. He said that the closest well was 16 kilometers distant, and that over 1,000 persons reside in the same locality.

"In wartime, the situation becomes even more difficult," he complained, adding that this population, consisting generally of women and children over 10 years of age, is subject to ambushes on the part of the armed bandits.

According to the administrator, the population of Blane and Mavanze, whose wells have also been damaged, is in the same predicament.

He emphasized: "However, we are experiencing improvements. The technician is a person who accepts these upsets."

Beside him, the young Dutch engineer, Yusdi, contracted by UNICEF, was not in uniform, but his pants and shirt, showing the white color, made it clear that he was returning from the same "battle."

"He is one of the family," remarked the administrator, referring to the youth, evoking the surprise and admiration of everyone. Yusdi is unusually brave, because with only a 3-month stay in the district, he has made a point of traveling to the most remote and distant areas, although his work area is officially confined to the coastal strip.

As a preventive and rehabilitation measure for the drought situation that has ravaged much of the country, an emergency project has been executed since last year on the national level, for the rural water supply.

According to the administrator, at the present time the district of Vilanculo has 38 wells, including the old ones.

In his opinion, at least 70 wells are necessary to meet the population's minimal water consumption requirements.

It was in connection with this program that officials from the Water Supply and Sanitation Directorate Unit (UDAAS), the UNICEF agent, and Water Directorate technicians from Inhambane Province traveled to the district of Vilanculo.

The purpose was to assess this year's work and to learn "on the spot" what the bottlenecks in the project were, as well as to devise plans for 1987, inasmuch as "the major problems for the execution of the project have been solved."

This project involves eight districts in Inhambane Province where, in addition to digging new wells and water holes, the existing ones are being recovered.

The construction activities which are already in an advanced phase in the southern part of the province, will continue for another year and a half, with the aid of UNICEF funds for the purchase of equipment and technical assistance.

The UDAAS national enterprise is responsible for the implementation of the project, so as to ensure the construction of 80 wells per year in the southern section of the province, and 40 in the northern section.

In areas where it is impossible to construct wells, owing to the depth of the water tables and the nature of the soil, water holes are being dug by the also Mozambican enterprise, GEOMOC (Geology of Mozambique). Based upon the project, 36 new water holes are intended per year, while the rehabilitation of an additional 30 will be undertaken simultaneously.

The estimated price of this project is \$1.8 million. It is aimed at benefiting 87.5 percent of the province's 1.557 million inhabitants (as of 1985).

Crossed by the Tropic of Capricorn, Inhambane Province has the Save River as its only regular source of water. And, since it has been one of the two provinces most stricken by the drought in southern Mozambique, during the early 1980's water became so scarce that the emergency food supply and that of the water itself had to be provided through the coast to the interior regions.

While hundreds of persons died of starvation and lack of water, thousands of others were left with malnutrition.

At that juncture, they left their possessions and their homes to move in the direction of the coast, in search of food and water.

During the same period, several food and medicine supply centers were created by the government.

In the specific instance of the district of Vilanculo, there came into existence the most famous region of Inhambane, Pambarra, where, at present, the residents are not only benefiting from the recent rainfall, but also have four wells located around each district, as part of the rural project for emergency water supplies.

2909

CSO: 3442/47

RAILWAY WORKERS FORM NEW UNION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Thursday afternoon in Maputo, with the election of executive organs, namely, the Union Council and the Control and Discipline Committee, the National Union of Railway Transport and Technical Assistance Workers was created. This new trade union agency consists of 51 members, six of whom comprise the Secretariat. Alcano Horacio Mula was elected to the position of secretary general of the union.

The formation of this union represented the high point of the national meeting that has been under way since last Monday in the Central Council conference hall of the Mozambican Workers Organization [OTM] in the nation's capital.

The work was directed by the assistant secretary general of the Mozambican Workers Organization, Jose Correia Ganancio.

As was underscored during the closing session of this meeting, the National Union of Railway Transport and Technical Assistance Workers came into existence with a view toward solving the many problems that the workers in this sector have been facing in carrying on their daily productive activities.

Thus, for 4 days the participants at this meeting engaged in identifying and debating all the problems which currently constitute a barrier hampering the performance of satisfactory activity in this branch of industry.

The lack or theft of spare parts, as well as the constant departure of qualified cadres from their work stations, were cited by those participating in this meeting as some of the main problems being encountered by the enterprises associated with railway transport and technical assistance in their daily activity.

Furthermore, they noted that, during the past few years, the best qualified workers have opted to leave their enterprises, so as later to open clandestine shops and garages. It is they who have subsequently worsened the problems in the operation of enterprises related to the railway transport and technical assistance branch of industry; because they have corrupted certain workers without a conscience, prompting them to divert spare parts, so as to enable them to put their own shops and garages into operation.

In order to prevent this situation from continuing to occur, the participants recommended to the National Union of Railway Transport and Technical Assistance Workers that an immediate study be made of activities aimed at putting an end to this tragedy in the enterprises.

2909

CSO: 3442/47

GAZA PROVINCE LAUNCHES CASHEW MARKETING CAMPAIGN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Gaza Province has started the campaign to pick and market cashew nuts in some of its districts. They are the districts of Mandlhakaze and Chibuto, where one can already observe the cashews on the cashew nut trees. Meanwhile, certain difficulties have been cited as bottlenecks for the success of the current campaign. The problems of the transportation facilities for removing the nuts have been partially surmounted, thanks to the recent provision of vehicles to this province's dealers by the Ministry of Commerce. What concerns the dealers most at present is the fact that, to date, the items to give an incentive to the campaign have not yet reached the province.

For example, in Manjacaze district, the marketing of cashew nuts has already started at the headquarters in the locality of Macuacua, just 30 kilometers from the district headquarters. Momed Issagy Adamo, a dealer in Macuacua, told our reporter that the performance of the cashew trees during the current harvest is quite satisfactory, even though the first blooming was destroyed by lack of rainfall.

Because, by the opening of the campaign, items intended for this operation had not reached the province yet, Nizamo Mussay decided, temporarily, to give some dealers goods which were originally intended for the normal supply quota in the district. Mentioned among the items delivered were sugar, rice, and soap.

One of the dealers included in this routing of goods is Issagy Adamo who, to date, has marketed over 400 kilograms of cashews picked during this campaign. Amade Popota, manager of the Nizambo Mussagy warehouse in Manjacaze, remarked: "We realize that the recent events in our country have contributed considerably to this slight delay in the arrival of goods. That is why we decided to adopt this local measure temporarily, to cope with the campaign, until the goods arrive from Maputo."

Meanwhile, in the locality of Chimbonhanine, 15 kilometers from the district headquarters of Chibuto, although the cashew picking has started, the marketing has not yet been satisfactory because, as we learned on the site, "we have not yet received barter goods," according to reports from the dealers.

Issufo Ibrahim, a dealer from that area, told our reporter that, despite the slight delay that has occurred in the arrival of the goods, it is possible that the results attained in the current campaign may exceed those of the previous one.

The locality of Chimbonhanine is considered the cashew nut production and marketing center for the district of Chibuto. In fact, during the last campaign, Chimbonhanine marketed 350 of the 2,056 tons of cashews marketed in the entire district.

If I Knew....

Some members of the population who were approached expressed their opinion of the cashew trees' performance during this campaign:

"If I knew you were coming, I would have kept something to show you that there are already nuts in this area." This was how Lote Zucule, a peasant and resident of the communal village of Godide (headquarters of the locality of Godide), began commenting. Lote Zucule, aged 48 and a commander in his village's militia forces, is considered and rated one of the best and largest producers of cashew nuts in the area.

He himself does not know exactly how many cashew trees he has; he can only say that most of his trees were inherited from his grandparents. "I think that I must have over 600 cashew trees," he comments.

In his view, the cashew nuts are best bartered for items of prime necessity: cloth, kerchiefs, and aluminum items (dishes, pots and pans, coffeepots, and kettles, among other things).

In fact, although our interviewee expressed regret at the "sudden" manner in which we arrived in his village, he did not lack a keg quite filled with cashew juice (produced in this campaign); something which confirmed to us the fact that this fruit is gradually reaching that remote territory of Chibuto.

Salvador Muiambo, head of the Godice local assembly, for his part, voice optimism regarding the results to be attained during the present harvest. However, he noted that it will all depend on the backing in the form of barter goods that the state makes available to the dealers; because the problem of transportation facilities has been minimally surmounted.

He reported that, in his locality, since 1981 over 900,000 cashew nut trees have been planted, some of which died for lack of rain during 1981-82.

He maintained: "This year, I think the results will be satisfactory. You yourselves are viewing this with your own eyes."

Some Difficulties

The greatest difficulty at present is associated with the delay in the goods arriving in the shops for the harvest. As we learned from a source at the Gaza

Provincial Cashew Service, this situation was prompted by the recent incidents which put the country in mourning, leading to an abnormal amount of movement in the capital. However, it is the dealers' opinion that, if the goods reach the shops by the second half of this month, there will still be a possibility of fulfilling the goals which, nevertheless, have not yet been officially approved in the province.

Another difficulty that was cited by the dealers in all the locations that we visited is associated with the lack of transportation facilities equipped with a hauling system. This situation has made it impossible for the dealers to enter the interior sections, because most of the paths leading to those sites can only be traversed by vehicles which meet the aforementioned conditions.

In fact, the dealers are of the opinion that every cashew nut producing district (or warehouse operator) should be equipped with a tractor having the respective hitch.

For the present, the effort made during the last campaign by the Ministry of Commerce, allocating 21 vehicles to certain dealers who distinguished themselves in this province during the 1985-86 harvest, is to be praised and respected. It is an effort which really constituted a qualitatively positive step forward in the rehabilitation of the country's cashew nut sector.

It is noteworthy that there are included in the 21 vehicles assigned to Gaza Province 18 wagons with a tonnage of 3,500 kilograms, two trucks, and a tractor with the respective hitch.

2909

CSO: 3442/45

DANISH DEVELOPMENT GROUP FINANCES HIDROMOC PROGRAM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] The Danish Development Agency (DANIDA) has just announced the granting of 10 million Danish kroner (nearly 50,000 contos) to HIDROMOC [Mozambican Water Enterprise] to finance imports of pumps and engines, electric pumps, different makes of diesel motors, spare parts, and various other types of hydraulic equipment, with the first shipment scheduled to arrive by the first quarter of 1987, as was confirmed by a Danish technician associated with that state company, Kim Greffel.

The donation, considered one of the most significant made by that agency to date, is intended to ensure the continuity of the technical assistance for water supply and irrigation programs and projects run by HIDROMOC; while at the same time guaranteeing the gradual recovery of the various hydraulic equipment damaged or broken down for lack of spare parts.

Kim Greffel disclosed that, through DANIDA, Denmark is also studying the possibility of granting HIDROMOC a third loan to enable the enterprise to continue without interruption the hydro-agricultural and water supply programs and those for technical assistance to equipment during the next 3 years. DANIDA has already granted that enterprise two loans (in 1978 and 1983) in the amount of 25 million Danish kroner, the approximate equivalent of 125,000 contos.

According to the enterprise's management, starting next year and with technical backing from DANIDA, HIDROMOC will begin assembling pumps and engines and electric pumps in the country. For this purpose, during the first quarter of 1987 various shop equipment, and digital banks for testing, as well as extremely modern machine and motor operation testing equipment, are due to arrive in Maputo, as the Danish technician, Kim Greffel, confirmed.

In order to fully meet the requirements imposed by the technology for the assembly of pumps and engines and electric pumps, the management disclosed that the expansion of the current hydraulic equipment repair shops would begin soon, so as to provide them with excellent operating conditions.

The granting of all this backing is a result of DANIDA's high regard for the services being rendered by HIDROMOC and also the fact that it has fully implemented the cooperation programs agreed upon and financed by the Danish agency.

Kim Greffel disclosed that the two missions from the Danish Development Agency which visited the enterprise between 1984 and 1986 to evaluate the projects executed claimed to be impressed by the enterprise's level of organization, and prepared a brochure in which it explained all the water supply programs carried out, from the establishment of the cooperation agreements in 1978 until last May.

With a view toward continuing the activities related to the water supply, for which HIDROMOC has proven capable of providing its assistance, a study is being made of the recovery and rehabilitation of the pumping systems of at least six Mozambican towns, namely, Lichinga, Nacala, Nampula, Inhambane, Quelimane, and Chokwe. According to the schedules, the execution of these programs is due to start during the second half of next year.

Good Cooperation

A brochure prepared by Mozambican and Danish specialists, containing data relating to the cooperation programs carried out between 1978 and 1986, notes that the Mozambican authorities associated with the water sector were reliable in using the funds granted by the Danish agency for imports of various agricultural equipment and those for water supplies, based on the established cooperation agreements. It expresses the view that, hence, the cooperation has been excellent between our country and Denmark, and that the latter country's authorities will continue to render all the necessary aid to make it possible to implement various programs and projects linked with the development of agriculture and the water supply to the population.

With respect to HIDROMOC, the main beneficiary of the loans and donations from Denmark, in the critical post-independence years, DANIDA's role ensured the importing of pumps, the recovery of irrigation and water supply systems, and also the recovery of various hydraulic equipment.

In cooperation with other national sectors and with the multilateral assistance of DANIDA, HIDROMOC is conducting a national survey of diesel motors and pumps and engines existing in the country, in order to schedule their repair. In this work, it has assumed the responsibility for repairing various types of motors. Other enterprises have been charged with repairing different makes, in rather small numbers.

According to the HIDROMOC management, DANIDA has also played a major role in the training of Mozambicans in various technical fields relating to the work of the enterprise.

2909

CSO: 3442/45

MOZAMBIQUE

POLLUTION BY FOREIGN SHIPS AT BEIRA PORT CAUSES CONCERN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] In August of last year, the oil tanker "Neptune Orion," arriving from Singapore, was forced to pay the Mozambican Government compensation amounting to 459,474 meticals, equivalent to \$11,486.85, because of having caused maritime pollution along the entire edge of the port of Beira, by spilling thousands of liters of "super" gasoline, the spread of which extended from dock 10 to dock 6, over an area of 19,000 square meters. This was the most extensive pollution to date occurring in the port of Beira. According to the maritime administrator of Sofala, Joao Queiroz, the money arrived in the state's exchange fund in the Bank of Mozambique.

The incident occurred at dawn on 6 August of last year, when the "Neptune Orion" was docked in the port of Beira offloading "super" gasoline. As the commander of the aforementioned ship explained to the maritime authorities in the city of Beira, the pollution must have been caused by a technical failure on the part of the ship's crew.

Apart from the circumstances under which the incident occurred, the maritime authorities took action based on the terms of international law, imposing the pertinent penalty, in addition to the fact that the ship itself was temporarily seized and banned from leaving the port of Beira until the penalty was paid. This was followed by the advance filing of a suit which, moreover, caused the booking of the respective commander on board.

As administrator Joao Queiroz explained, the penalty was not imposed on the oil tanker because of the mere fact that the foreigners had polluted the port waters as a result of the technical failure. The problem is based on the direct consequences and effects that could be caused by the pollution. The suit relating to the incident was directed on the basis of the international regulations in effect.

In keeping with Article 1 of Decree No 495/73, of 6 October, unless there is a special permit, the pouring or dumping of any harmful water and residual substances, as well as any other substances or waste that could in any way pollute the water, beaches, or shores, such as petroleum products in the contiguous waters and territorial sea, as well as in the ports, docks, slips, beds,

and branches of navigable and unnavigable rivers, beaches, shores and other areas under the jurisdiction of the maritime authorities, is prohibited.

The same provision adds that "super"gasoline is a petroleum product and, as such, its spilling, except by reason of force majeure [inevitable act], is in violation of the aforementioned national legal ruling. This is a fuel which has major potential for immediate igniting.

This instance of pollution which occurred on 6 August 1986 jeopardized not only the safety of the port of Beira, but also the other ships located there, and all the infrastructures and equipment in that railroad-port complex, which might very well have been devastated by a potential blaze. "All that would have been required was for someone to go through there smoking or involuntarily cause a fire, to bring about a disaster," recalled Joao Queiroz, as he explained one of the consequences that could have stemmed from the fuel spill.

More important than this is the problem involving the maritime resources which were also at risk. The Beira maritime authorities have not yet heard of any situation caused by this pollution. But consideration could also be given to the consequences that this may have brought for the users of the beaches, and for the maritime flora and respective fauna.

'We Requested Cooperation'

Following this incident, the Sofala maritime authorities requested the cooperation of all the maritime shipping agents and all those who have floating equipment, in notifying the ships entering for which they are agents that they must adopt all the preventive measures in handling inflammable cargo.

"The penalty will not solve anything; what we want to maintain is the port's safety. The penalty has been established as an alternative," admitted administrator Joao Queiroz who, however, predicted that, in the future, the penalty for the violation of these laws would be more severe.

2909

CSO: 3442/45

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

SEVERE FOOD SHORTAGES IN ZAMBEZIA--People in every district of Mozambique's most populated province, Zambezia, are experiencing severe food shortages. Zambezia is currently facing the worst terrorist aggression by South Africa's MNR bandits. This war situation has caused thousands of people to be displaced. Mozambique's natural disasters office finds it difficult to distribute food to the interior of the province due to chronic lack of transport. Only the areas around Quelimane, the provincial capital, and the coastal districts have received food supplies. Despite normal rainfall in Zambezia this year, the forthcoming harvest will be 30 percent less than last year. this is because many families have abandoned their farms due to armed banditry. [Text] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 23 Dec 86 MB] /12913

CENTRAL PLAN BUDGET EXAMINED--The Council of Ministers, which met yesterday in its 19th ordinary session, examined the state central plan and state budget drafts for 1987. The session also devoted its attention to issues connected with economic rehabilitation. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 24 Dec 86 MB] /12913

RENAMO CLAIMS 500 KILLED--MNR guerrillas in Mozambique claim to have killed hundreds of government troops and police in a series of attacks in northern and southern provinces, and on the outskirts of Maputo. An MNR statement issued in Lisbon says some 500 soldiers were killed in the raids and large quantities of arms and ammunition seized. The MNR says its forces attacked three police barracks on the outskirts of Maputo, killing 15 police officers. It says they also raided various army barracks in Nampula and Gaza provinces. The MNR says its own forces suffered 11 dead and 47 wounded in a week of fighting. There has been no independent confirmation of the attacks, and the Maputo government rarely comments on the claims, and Western diplomats say they are usually exaggerated. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 27 Dec 86 MB] /12913

RENAMO SUCSESSES AGAINST TROOPS--Tehe Renamo movement of Mozambique says its forces have killed 333 government troops in a week of fighting which ended on Wednesday. A Renamo statement released in Lisbon says the fighting took place in the Nampula, Gaza, and Maputo provinces. Five Tanzanian soldiers, as well as 155 members of the local militia and 15 policemen were also killed. The movement said it had distributed to local people 97 tons of rice and 839 tons of sugar seized in an attack on a military train carrying the provisions from

the Mozambican port of Nacala to Nampula. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Dec 86 MB] /12913

REFUGEES CLAIM MALAWI AIDING MNR--Malawi is said to have provided military trucks to some of South Africa's MNR terrorists when they invaded Mozambique's central province of Zambezia last September. Eyewitnesses who escaped the attack on the Mozambican border town of Milange in Zambezia have revealed this information to a reporter of the Maputo Daily NOTICIAS newspaper. They said: As the attack began, they fled to nearby high ground, from where they say covered military vehicles on the Malawian side of the border. These vehicles had brought the MNR terrorist gangs to the border area. The eyewitnesses fled into Malawi as was the case with many residents of Milange. In Malawi, they were subjected to persuasion by the Malawian security officials. These officials wanted the Mozambicans to take up residence in Malawi. The Malawian security men, who spoke in English and Chichewa, even made provocative remarks such as: Who is stronger, Renamo or Frelimo? Renamo is the Portuguese acronym used to refer to South Africa's MNR terrorists. The Mozambican eyewitnesses also said that some days after the terrorists had raided Milange, the Malawian authorities brought a team of journalists over the border into the Mozambican town. These journalists, two blacks and five whites, are said to have spent an entire day inside Mozambican territory. [Text] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 27 Dec 86 MB] /12913

'MASSIVE DISPLACEMENT' IN MANICA--In recent months, actions by armed bandits in the pay of Pretoria have caused massive displacement of people from different areas of Manica Province. This is revealed in a report issued by the National Department for Prevention of and Fight Against Natural Disasters. According to the document, these people seek refugee in district and hamlet headquarters. The situation is worse in the districts of Guro, Gondola, and Mossurize. The document stresses that there is a big shortage of clothing in the northern region of the province, and a total of 15,000 blankets are needed. The report also notes that 1,000 tents are needed to shelter the displaced people. The famine situation is aggravated by the absence of rains in the province's northern and southern regions. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 27 Dec 86 MB] /12913

MILITARY BASE IN TETE SEIZED--The antigovernment Renamo movement in Mozambique says its forces have attacked and occupied a government military base in central Tete Province, killing 64 soldiers. A Renamo spokesman in Lisbon said the soldiers, 23 of whom were Zimbabweans, were killed in the attack on Cazula, which is situated 75 km north of the capital. A large quantity of war material was captured in this way. The Noticias, de Portugal news agency quoted a Mozambican newsman as saying there have been a large scale of Renamo infiltrations into the region since September. The newsman said that about 80,000 Mozambicans had fled Tete into neighboring Malawi and Zambia to escape the war and the hunger resulting from it. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 28 Dec 86 MB] /12913

HELP NEEDED WITH REFUGEES--The Mozambican authorities are gathering facts to evaluate the suffering of thousands of Mozambicans fleeing from terrorism by South African backed armed bandits in the provinces of Tete, Zambezia, and Sofala. The refugees are concentrated in the district headquarters or in the

Mozambique Armed Forces camps. Tete Province, which is sheltering the displaced from Zambezia and Sofala Provinces, has the biggest accommodation center located in Moatize, which handles about 11,000 people. According to today's edition of the NOTICIAS newspaper, the actions by the authorities are insufficient, and they want more support, especially from the international community. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 29 Dec 86 MB] /12913

MNR REPORTEDLY SHORT OF AMMUNITION--The Mozambique National Resistance movement is facing an acute shortage of ammunition, according to documents which the Mozambican authorities say were captured at an MNR base. The Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said the documents came from the rebel "general staff". It ordered commanders throughout the country to take measures to save ammunition. "Small groups must not be given more than four 60-mm shells and three RPG rockets," the document said. "This does not mean that during operations all that ammunition will be used." Groups involved in operations against "big targets" were allowed to use "four or five shells and four or five rockets." AIM released the details of the document to support allegations by the Mozambican authorities that South African was planning to supply the MNR with ammunition. AIM claimed that the operation had been planned at a meeting in Pretoria between Military Intelligence officers and MNR leaders. The operation would be carried out between December 24 and January 3, the agency claimed. [Text][Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Dec 86 p 11]/12828

SANCTIONS AID AIRLINES--The national airlines of Mozambique and Cape Verde will gain from the suspension of flights between South Africa and the United States as part of U.S. sanctions against Pretoria. The Mozambican company, LAM, in agreement with Cape Verde's TACV, will begin a weekly service next January between the Cape Verde airport of Sal and New York, using a DC-10 aircraft. Sal is one of the few airports which South African Airways can use. For both political and commercial reasons the Portuguese airline TAP recently refused a proposal from South Africa that it also fill in between Sal and the United States, but TAP still intends to lease long-range aircraft to TACV for this purpose. Landing fees paid by SAA to Cape Verde represent almost half of that country's income in hard currency. Its loss in revenue resulting from the U.S. sanctions has been put at three million dollars a year. With its Boeing 747s SAA accounted for 90 per cent of SAL's traffic and its revenue. Out of 15 weekly flights eight went to New York. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Dec 86 p 3]/12828

RSA FIRM SHIPS ARMS TO MNR--AIM [Mozambique Information Agency] has learned from reliable sources in Pretoria that a private South African air transport company, COMAIR, has made a shipment of arms and ammunition to the armed bandits in Mozambique and of UNITA in Angola. The general director of COMAIR, P. V. Hooven, is a member of the South African commission investigating the causes of the death of President Samora Machel. He participated in one of the meetings (that of 29 October) of the International Investigating Commission in Komatipoort. COMAIR has its main offices in Johannesburg, and branches in Margate, Phalaborwa, Pietermaritzburg, Skukuza, and Welkom. The shipments of weapons by COMAIR to the armed bandits were made at the order of the Armed Forces of South Africa. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Nov 86 p 1] 2909

CONSORTIUM FOR SADCC--A Mozambican consortium comprised of 10 enterprises has been created for the purpose of promoting and institutionalizing economic and trade relations with the member nations of SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]. This consortium has been named "Austral." Participating in the ceremony for signing the document forming the consortium were representatives of the Matola Industrial Company (CIM), Tudor, the Cement Enterprise, Mocargo, Socimo, Cifel, the Tobacco Commercial Enterprise, Electromoc, Cometal-Mometa, and CETA [Structures, Leveling, and Asphalt Building Company], enterprises which make up the aforementioned consortium. Although its purpose is to conduct all types of negotiations for the implementation of commercial and industrial undertakings with the participation of foreign investments in the form of joint ventures, the Beira Corredor is one of the catalysts for the consortium's activity. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Nov 86 p 3] 2909

SOVIET BOOKS FOR DIPLOMATS--Late yesterday morning, in Maputo, a gift consisting of various books was presented to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in our country, Aleksey Makarov. The donation, which is intended for the Advanced Institute of International Relations, was received by the vice minister of foreign affairs, Daniel Saul Banze, in a ceremony at which cadres from that ministry and some members of the Soviet community serving in our country were also present. The books, totaling 200, are part of those displayed at the Soviet Union's booth during this year's Maputo International Fair. They include books on political economy, philosophy, psychology, and history, as well as classic volumes on Marxism-Leninism, all written in Portuguese and Spanish. Expressing appreciation for the act, Daniel Banze said that the best gratitude would be expressed by the students themselves, upon making the books tools for their training. The vice minister of foreign affairs took advantage of the occasion to explain the objectives that had prompted our government to create a school of international relations in the country. The photo pertains to the event. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Nov 86 p 2] 2909

POSSIBLE FRENCH MILITARY TRAINING--Our correspondent in Paris, Daniel Ribeiro, claims that, according to reports circulating in the French capital, before his death Samora Machel received a promise from the French authorities that they would send him, within a short time, military specialists to train certain elite units of the Mozambican Army, specifically, those which were providing for his personal security. At that time, Paris reportedly intended to send to Maputo a member of the military specializing in the "anti-gang" battle, Christian Prouteau, a well-known French "super-policeman." As has been noted in Paris, the new president of Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano, does not seem averse to this idea, and the "super-policeman" may very soon depart for this country. [Text] [Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 28 Nov-9 Dec 86 p 5] 2909

CSO: 3442/47

NIGER

BRIEFS

SAUDI FINANCIAL AID---The Saudi Development Fund and our country signed a loan agreement on 27 December. Under the agreement the fund will make available 2 billion CFA francs to Niger for the funding of the economic development support program. This allocation is part of the fund's participation in the World Bank program. [Excerpt] [Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 31 Dec 86 AB] /12913

CSO: 3400/700

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

EEC AID FOR AGRICULTURE--The SDR and the EEC signed an agreement at the Foreign Ministry in Mogadishu today. Somalia is to receive aid amounting to 113 million ecus or 10,550 million Somali shillings under the Lome III Convention. Of this total 101 million ecus or 9.43 billion Somali shillings is a grant while the remainder is a loan to be administered by the European Development Bank. The money is for rural development, agriculture, livestock farming, and fisheries, in particular the Bardhere Dam and the Juba Valley project. Somalia was represented by the Foreign Minister, Dr Abd al-Rahman Jama Barreh, and the EEC was represented by the general director of EEC development, Mr (Presh). [Summary] [Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 17 Dec 86 EA] /12913

CSO: 3400/698

UGANDA

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH LIBYA--Tripoli, Al-Kanoun 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--
A protocol for joint economic cooperation was signed this morning between
Great Jamahiriyah and Uganda at the closing session of the meetings of the
Joint Libyan-Ugandan Commission. The protocol was signed by the secretary of
the General People's Committee for the Treasury and for the Ugandan side by
the trade minister. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 20 Dec 86 LD]
/12913

CSO: 3400/698

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

COVERAGE EXTENDED--The chief engineer of the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] for transmitters, Mr Ken Herold, says the installation of equipment and transmitters to provide Radio 2 and Radio 4 programs in the Gokwe area has been completed. Listeners in the area can receive Radio 2 on 96.2 kHz and Radio 4 on 103 kHz on FM. The area serviced by this station is expected to include Madziwadzido and Copper King to the north, (Empress Mine) to the east, Nkayi to the south, and Malimasindi to the west. Listeners beyond those locations are advised to use out-door aerials to improve reception. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 24 Dec 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/700

STEYN DISCUSSES DUTIES IN NEW MINISTERIAL POST

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Dec 86 p 6

[Interview with Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology Danie Steyn by David Furlough; date and place not given]

[Text]

FURLONGER: What are your priorities in your new job?

STEYN: Privatisation, deregulation and accelerating co-ordination of technological development. There is also the beneficiation of minerals and the development of electronics and the jewellery trade to stimulate the economy.

One cannot forsake, however, the existing priorities in the country in the economics field. These include development of small business for the creation of job opportunities, and the fight against inflation.

WHAT is your reaction to the suggestion that you have effectively been appointed sanctions minister?

IT IS my policy not to talk about sanctions.

CAN WE expect a shift in direction for industrial strategies under your direction, or will the strategies set in motion by your predecessor, Dr De Villiers, continue as before?

I HAVE just started my job as Minister also responsible for trade and industry. At this stage I have the greatest respect for the work that has been done by Dr De Villiers. For that matter, it will be difficult to better the existing strategies.

But it has to be noted that no

strategy is permanent in changing situations — like the process of reform which is going on in the country. The situation might arrive where new strategies are necessary to cope with the changing situation. In such cases, we will have to adapt according to the situation.

DE VILLIERS was occasionally criticised as being unqualified to oversee the country's industrial and economic development? What particular skill and knowledge do you bring to the job?

IT IS not for me to question the

trust put upon my skills and knowledge. I am, however, prepared to apply my past experience in technological and managerial projects.

DOES SA have the skills to survive industrially and technologically on its own?

SA HAS the skills in the country to survive, but it must be developed to higher standards. The country possesses a wide spectrum of natural resources and also well-trained professional and technological people, like scientists and engineers.

The past record of our country

had proved that we have the ability for technological innovation to solve the problems posed against us. It is also, however, important that ties with know-how sources should be maintained as far afield as possible.

DO YOU plan regular meetings with commerce and industry to canvass views and explain your plans?

WITHOUT interaction between government and the private sector, it is very difficult to develop any country's economy and technology.

It is my intention, as in the past, to maintain close co-operation with the private sector on an informal and individual basis and also with representatives of organised commerce, like Assocom and the FCI. These meetings will take place as and when required, and have already started.

/12828

CSO: 3400/688

ACTIVITIES OF ZULU 121 BATTALION DESCRIBED

Pretoria PARATUS in English Dec 86 pp 10-13

[Text]

SUCH is the spirit of the Zulu nation – a nation whose military progress is equal to the best, and whose military strategy, which began its development under Shaka, is still studied in military academies worldwide.

The spirit and tradition of the Zulus' military history is still carried forward to this day in the form of a crack and proud 121 Battalion. The Battalion was founded in January 1979 when 84 members were recruited from the local population at Jozini, and were sent to 21 Battalion, Lenz, on a ten week orientation course.

Three months later, 79 of the 84 recruits successfully completed the orientation phase and on 23 April 1979, 121 Bn was officially established. For two years, "121" remained based at Jozini until July 1981, when the unit moved to a new camp in the heart of the Dukuduku State Forest, just outside Mtubatuba. From that day hence, the Battalion has grown larger year by year.

Woven into the fabric of the Zulu social system is the tradition whereby the young men are required an accepted pattern of development. They are expected to find work in the same organisations that other family members worked in during their period of development. 121 Bn is steadily becoming one of these organisations.

AT present, 121 Bn has an intake every year but works on the principle that "if we need people, we have an intake", said Cmdt J.J. Lotheringen, OC of 121 Bn. This year, recruiting began in April, using such media as the radio, local newspapers and, recently, the TV2 channel of the SABC. A company from 121 Bn was also involved with recruiting by word of mouth in the towns and villages.

Over 1 500 hopefuls applied, of which approximately 450 were selected. The recruits are all volunteers who need give

only 30 days notice should they wish to leave the unit. All potential recruits must be between 18 and 30 years of age.

Following selection, the new recruits then embark on the orientation phase, previously lasting 17 weeks but now condensed into a more concise 4 weeks. During orientation, the troops are given courses in hygiene, buddy aid, military law and drill. Psychiatrists come from Pretoria to spend a week with the recruits and help with the selection. For 4 weeks, every recruit's understanding, assimilation and execution of orders is watched and they are put through stiff PT sessions, day and night. Those who "cannot take it" are dropped from the selection.

AFTER the selection phase, basic training begins. It is similar to that of any other infantry base in the country. After basics, the troops go through a 7 week Platoon Weapons phase and finally they can do either rural or urban counter-insurgency training.

Having completed COIN training, the troops become fully operational and may be deployed anywhere. At the time of the PARATUS visit, one Platoon was deployed with Wit Command and two were with Natal Command.

At the moment there are only six Black instructors, but this will soon change, said Cmdt Lotheringen. From the present intake, potential officers and NCOs will be selected for Junior Leadership training at the Infantry School at Oudtshoorn.

It is hoped that by the end of 1987 there will be a significant increase in the number of Black NCOs and, in keeping with SADF policy, the country's first Black officers will assume duties with 121 Bn.

ALTHOUGH recruits need only have a Std 6 education to qualify for selection, to become a member of the Permanent Force as opposed to the Auxiliary

Service, they must be in possession of at least a Std 8 qualification.

In order to overcome this major stumbling block, troops who wish to join PF and do not have the necessary educational qualifications, can further their education at the Battalion's own school, the Engweni ("Place of the leopard") Education Centre. The Centre consists of two sections, the Engweni Primary School and the Engweni Adult Education Centre.

Engweni Primary School, funded by the Department of Education, caters for the needs of the children of PF members of 121 Bn. There are at present 24 pupils in classes ranging from Sub A to Std 5.

The Adult Education Centre was established in 1982 to fulfil two main purposes. It is responsible for language classes, and secondly the upgrading of members' academic qualifications.

Language barriers are a major obstacle at 121 Bn and in order to overcome this, two approaches are used. All new recruits are required to undergo 200 intensive hours of English language instruction, and secondly, all non Zulu-speaking personnel, especially officers and instructors, are strongly encouraged to take instruction in basic Zulu.

The second function of the Centre is to upgrade the qualifications of those recruits and members who wish to enhance their promotional opportunities within the SADF. The Centre offers two courses, Std 8 and matric, each course lasting two years. Four subjects are offered - English, Afrikaans, Geography and History. Pupils have the opportunity to write the Natal Senior Certificate matric examination on completion of their studies.

Classes are held from 07h00 to 08h00, and from 15h00 to 17h00. However, due to a tight training schedule, recruits are unable to attend classes. Thus it is only members of the HQ Company who are able to attend school, although for a while unsuccessful attempts were made to accommodate recruits after hours. The Centre's teachers are all qualified teachers currently doing their National Service.

IN 1983, the Battalion formed its own band which has over the years grown from a trumpet band to a full brass band, utilising instruments from SAS JALSENA.

The band consists of 22 playing members, all trained infantrymen, and all with varying degrees of musical experience. One, Cpl S.W. Malinga, is a Grade A trumpet player who played for the NAPAC Symphony Orchestra for a number of years.

Under the guidance of Lt S.W. King, the Band's progress has been remarkable. A high point was reached in June this year when 10 members wrote the UNISA Grade 2 examination, concluding 5 months of

hard work on Music Theory.

On 6 June, during its first major public performance, the Band had the privilege of playing at the opening of the Zululand Show at Eshowe and did themselves, and 121 Bn, proud in front of His Royal Highness King Zwelitini.

It is hoped that the Band, which has also played at weddings and funerals in the area, will shortly achieve its aim of obtaining its own unique ceremonial uniform, which will include such finery as feathers.

SGT Sam Khumalo has been a member of 121 Bn for 8 years as the Battalion chef. Along with two shifts, one starting at 03h30 and the other finishing at 19h00, he prepares meals for between 700 and 800 men, three times a day. The food is excellent, one of the main reasons why the morale is so good at the unit. And although slightly less luxurious, the troops' mess receives exactly the same food as the officers' and NCOs' messes. Sgt Khumalo recently came second in the SADF Chef of the Year competition Natal Division, for his excellent cuisine prepared at 5 SAI Bn.

At the moment there is a shortage of accommodation at the Unit and the new recruits are presently living in tents. However, an original self-building project, initiated by Cmdt Lotheringen, began in November 1985 whereby local labourers and troops are building their own, unique, A-framed thatched bungalows. To date, four bungalows have been completed out of twelve currently being constructed, and are occupied by members of the HQ Company. Each bungalow has room for 30 beds.

Nestling among the trees of the Duku-duku State Forest is Marula Park, the housing estate for Black PF members and their families. Built by the Army, the houses consist of three bedrooms, sittingroom, bathroom and a kitchen/dining-room. All the houses have electricity.

THE Unit has a very active Ladies' Association chaired by Mrs Lena-Marié Lotheringen, wife of Cmdt Lotheringen. The association does much work for the Battalion with regular sales in Mtubatuba, the welcoming home of troops returning from the Border, and organising trips for welfare children.

Every two months the Association has a combined meeting with the wives from Marula Park, where numerous themes such as marriage, children and the importance of sport and recreation are discussed. The Association also holds Bible-study classes and knitting classes, and collects money to decorate the messes. Recently the Association funded the decorating of a VIP flat.

Not having the distractions of a large city like Durban, the personnel of 121 Bn organise their own recreation. After hours, officers and NCOs can relax in the bar attached to the NCOs' Mess, or watch videos or TV programmes. The troops have their own club which they may frequent after completion of basics. There is also a large, well-stocked canteen which is run on similar lines to a general store.

Over weekends, use is made of the newly acquired swimming pool of which the Battalion is justly proud. Nearby is the fishing paradise of Lake St Lucia, a spot well frequented by Battalion members.

Sports include boxing, basketball, volleyball and golf, but the two closest to the heart of the Zulus are soccer and long-distance running. The Battalion has a strong soccer team, a side that has only been together since the beginning of the year but which is now lying second in the third division of the National Soccer League. Under the guidance of their coach, Sgt F.D. Mthembu, the team which plays under the name 121 Eleven Experienced Football Club, hopes to move up into the second division shortly.

Long-distance running also has a large following and the Battalion has a number of first-class runners. The unit did particularly well during the 1986 Comrades marathon with two Silver and five Bronze medals going to members of 121 Bn.

/9274

CSO: 3400/677

THE Battalion has been in existence for only 7 years, but has in that time made its presence felt. For instance, in the chaos resulting from Cyclones Dementia and Imboa which hit the region in early 1984, 121 Bn rendered vital assistance.

The Battalion has also done a fair amount of Border duty, patrolling, manning road-blocks, protecting bases and doing escort duty. The Unit's first platoon to do Border duty did so a mere 18 months after the founding of 121 Bn. In addition, 121 Bn has 20 qualified trackers, nine of whom are presently training at the Dog Training Centre at Bourke's Luck.

An indication of the Battalion's unique depth of spirit is its unofficial colour which it received in the first year of its existence, perhaps the only Battalion to have done so. The colour takes the form of a leopard skin, an animal that is traditionally respected by the Zulu people for its hunting skills and courage.

As in any unit, there are problems, and to help deal with these, a unique troops' committee exists which provides a direct line to the OC for the troops.

However, as Cmdt Lotharingen pointed out, such is the willingness and discipline of the troops that they "adapt very well to becoming soldiers and, once trained, are excellent troops. No one has forced them into joining the Battalion; they are here because they want to be here!"

UMGENI COMMANDO BEST IN NATAL

Pretoria PARATUS in English Dec 86 p 15

[Article by Amn Jonathan Cleland]

[Text]

AT a gala evening in the Vic Verster Hall in Durban recently, Umgeni Commando was chosen as the Best Commando in Natal. At a splendid ceremony Umgeni Commando, part of Group 10, was presented with a floating shield and certificate in recognition of their overall efficiency.

Umgeni Commando, originally established in 1963 at NMR Headquarters in Walter Gilbert Road (which incidentally is still the home of the Natal Mounted Rifles) was awarded the title of best Na-

Mrs Kay Bollman, senior Admin Assistant at Umgeni Commando in Durban, proudly holds the floating shield the commando received for being tops in Natal. Flanking her are Capt Theo Graham, OC of D Company (right) and Cmdt Brian Shantall, OC of Umgeni Commando.

tal Commando for the unique prowess its staff showed in the fields of Personnel Administration, Intelligence, Ops and Logistics. One needs only visit the commando to see the high level of efficiency with which Mrs Kay Bollman, the senior Admin Assistant, handles enquiries and problems.

Current OC of Umgeni Commando is Cmdt Brian Shantall, who was OC of the commando from 1972 until 1981. In January this year Cmdt Shantall resumed his old post and under his expert supervision the commando has gone from strength to strength.

A total of eighteen commando units were evaluated in the Natal region but Umgeni Commando, with the excellent co-operation from their Durban Corporation Company (D Coy), were untouchable. D Coy is the industrial element of Umgeni Commando and all of D Coy's members are volunteers including Blacks, Whites, Asians and women.

Capt Theo Graham, OC of D Coy, speaks with pride of the excellent relationship Umgeni Commando has with the industrial sector and general public. Capt Graham is also the Personnel Admin Officer of Umgeni Commando which is hoping to add the National title to its most recent success.

/9274

CSO: 3400/677

SAAF'S TECHNICAL EXPERTISE PROVIDED BY SCHOOL OF TECHNICAL TRAINING

Pretoria AD ASTRA in English Dec 86 pp 8, 9

[Article by Jeremy Sullivan]

[Text] AVIATION IS A COMPLEX TECHNOLOGICAL FIELD, requiring precise technical expertise and an in-depth knowledge of the many facets involved in successfully maintaining the high performance and safety standards needed to fly aircraft.

For this reason the SAAF relies heavily on the technical personnel that make up a large proportion of its members, and their dedication to ensure that the training they receive, is of the highest quality.

Bearing out this commitment is the School of Technical Training (STT) which, under OC Col C Brink, trains all the technical staff required by the SAAF.

Students at STT spend three years training, after which they must pass a trade test in order to qualify. Training is sub-divided into units of four months each. Every four months a new group begins its training at STT. All theoretical courses are held at STT itself, while practical training is often carried out at various bases around the country.

Each trade, for example aircraft fitter, electrician, sheet metal worker and radio fitter, has its own training programme and is a separate section of the base.

Once they are qualified tradesmen, ex-students of STT can return and do more specialized courses, such as the fuel oil lubricant course or the course for flight engineers.

The largest section at STT is the fitter aircraft section, run by Sgt Maj K L Miller who has been at the base for the past seventeen years. Besides his administrative function, it is Sgt Maj Millers' job as head of the section to co-ordinate and maintain standards of tuition and to ensure that syllabi are kept up-to-date.

Sgt Maj Miller showed AD ASTRA the wind tunnel at STT which enables students to see first-hand the aero-dynamics involved in aircraft construction and design. He pointed out that the wind tunnel was especially important to his fitter aircraft students since their job relates to the actual frame of the aircraft.

Another feature at STT is the practical facility hangar in which an Alouette, an Impala and a Harvard are maintained in a serviceable condition so that students can gain a practical understanding of the content of their theoretical courses.

STT is to expand its functions to include the training of certain technical aspects of some officers courses, as well as the training of non-technical personnel such as clerks and storemen. For this reason the name and badge of STT were changed on its 50th birthday, held on 31 October this year, and it is now known as the School of Logistical Training.

IPLC DENIES AUTHORIZATION TO 53 OUT OF 201 INQUIRIES

MB231119 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1115 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Pretoria, 23 December, SAPA--The Bureau for Information today replied to a newspaper editorial that yesterday criticised its role in the state of emergency.

In a statement telexed to SAPA, the bureau said:

"An editorial that refers to the Bureau for Information as the government's censor agency, creates a totally false impression of the role of the bureau. The bureau does not authorise publication of reports in terms of Regulation 3(1). This responsibility rests solely with the government departments whose fields of responsibility are reported on or discussed in articles submitted either directly to the relevant government departments, or to the Inter-Departmental Press Liaison Centre [IPLC] which channels reports to the relevant department(s).

"Similarly, a report which boldly states that the usual reply by the IPLC to press enquiries was a blanket refusal to authorise publication, also creates a false impression. On 16 December 1986, the bureau for information, at the request of the department's represented in the IPLC, issued a statement indicating that of the 134 press enquiries received to that date, only 47 had not been authorised for publication.

"As of 0700 on 22 December 1986, only 53 of the 201 enquiries received at the IPLC, were not authorised, 19 were authorised, 89 required no authorisation as they fell outside the ambit of Regulation 3(1). A total of 14 had been referred, two were confirmed, 5 pertained to material already published and 19 were enquiries about the IPLC.

"One would have hoped that this report, instead of merely criticising and condemning the IPLC, would have pointed out that it was the responsibility of the media itself to adhere to the stipulations of the emergency regulations and that the role of the IPLC was merely that of channelling reports to the relevant government departments when the media were of the opinion that the contents of a report contravened Regulation 3(1) and therefore required authorisation before publication," the statement concluded.

/12913

CSO: 3400/699

BRIEFS

HEUNIS EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE--Cape Town 27 December SAPA--The greatest challenge ever faced by the South African nation would be to give content and effect to ideals of reform as well as to preach the message of reform, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in his Christmas and New Year message. He said the National Party had shown that it was committed to constitutional and socio-economic reform to remove the backlogs which some population groups experienced. "There are people who believe this commitment is the product of foreign meddling and coercion. There are also those who believe it is false and will deliver nothing more than sham reform. Mercifully, there are enough reasonable South Africans who have the driving force which is necessary to experience this reform in their own personal lives and are encouraged that it has been given expression by the actions of the government as we have experienced over the past few years on a variety of levels," Mr Heunis said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1219 GMT 27 Dec 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/699

BUTHELEZI ASKS RENEWED NATIONAL REFORM COMMITMENT

MB271458 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1454 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] Ulundi 27 December SAPA--Never in the history of South Africa has the whole country waited so anxiously for a word of hope, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, said in his New Year message today.

"It is now time that the state president and every one of his cabinet colleagues saw the need for a word of hope that can come from the constituted Government of South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said. "The South African Government must now move into a very concerted effort to consult and to speak the word of hope which alone can come from true consultation."

"As we close 1986 we are all very aware that the mechanisms of consultation are too vague and too far in the background. The national council is not yet a reality and unless the state president in the forthcoming parliamentary session makes it the kind of hopeful reality which all population groups can accept, another year will pass without hope. We really do not have time for consultations which are no more than paternalistic orientations of white interest groups. We really do not have time for further constitutional experimentation. Somewhere in the march of history a point will be reached when a call, such as I make--for consultation which will lead to a message of hope, is no longer realistic. It is realistic now.

"We can yet consult. We can yet meet each other. There is yet enough goodwill to ensure that consultations can become meaningful. There is yet time to abandon the politics of prescription such as are contained in the new constitution and in the move to establish regional services councils to back up the constitution which the majority of South Africans actually reject. If I call for the politics of hope and I appeal to my white countrymen to move into an era of hope, achievement and conquest over adversity, I call on my black countrymen to do the same. It is hope we need, and black politics aiming to stifle hope and to fan the flames of violent confrontation must be condemned as roundly and as stridently as white politics which feed the flames of conflict with white recalcitrance," Chief Buthelezi said.

"My end of the year message to black South Africans is that we must be big enough to see the black democratic struggle for liberation through to its end

and not abandon the noble objectives which are time honoured and which are even now achievable."

"There can be no economic recovery without real political advances. Let everybody understand that we are totally interdependent as blacks and whites. Let everybody understand that Western industrial democracies have no schizophrenic divisions between politics and economics. Such democracies demand the rule of law. They demand equality before the law. They demand freedom of movement. They demand equality of opportunity. These are the lifelines of true democracy as it has evolved in all Western-type industrial democracies. We cannot produce a freak democracy in the international community which casts aside the necessities of democracy everywhere else. The normalisation of South Africa is achievable, but it is achievable only by a joint black-white national commitment," Chief Buthelezi said.

/12913

CSO: 3400/701

ANC'S NZO ELABORATES ON PEACE AWARD FOR MANDELA

MB241409 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 24 Dec 86

[From the "Indaba" program]

[Text] The Spanish United Nations Association mentioned Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, as the recipient of its annual peace prize next year. What is the significance of this award? The ANC secretary general, Alfred Nzo, speaks to Radio Maputo.

[Begin Nzo recording] Well you see, Nelson Mandela has been offered this peace prize. In the background of a decision already taken by the United Nations Association of conferring him with the honorary presidency of that association. Now this must be read in the background of the fruitless efforts of the apartheid regime which over the years that our leaders have been languishing in prison, has been attempting to paint a picture, not of respected leaders of their people who went to jail precisely because of their convictions and their readiness to lead our people to the attainment of their strategic tactic of destroying apartheid, seizing power, and building a unitary democratic state in our country.

Now the failure of that strategy of the apartheid regime finds a reflection in the fact that the opposite, in fact, has been developing internationally. Let alone, of course, on the home scene where the leaders of our people have remained in the forefront of the people's activities, calling for their release in South Africa. But internationally the prestige of those leaders has grown reflected in concrete actions of the international community, either through awarding them various medals, mentioning them in their parliaments for citations that reflected the great respect that our leaders enjoy within this community. And as their latest example of the awarding of this peace prize in Spain reflects.

Now, this has, of course, meant that, you know, the international community has, through this activity, reflected also the growing prestige of the African National Congress as an organization that these leaders continue to lead against the apartheid system, and has contributed a great deal, in fact, in even clarifying those who had doubts as to the African National Congress being an essential factor for the solution of that problem. Doubts that, the clearing of these doubts, are reflected now in discussions that are now taking place between us and some of the principal allies of that regime,

demonstrating quite clearly that they too have come to recognize this important fact which cannot be wiped off by any other activity on their part. So that you see, the importance of this award then is reflected in the background of what we have said earlier: the increase in prestige of our leaders and, therefore, the increase in prestige of the African National Congress as the leader of the democratic struggle for our people inside South Africa. [end recording]

/12913

CSO: 3400/701

SOUTH AFRICA

TELEVISION 'NETWORK' PROGRAM REPORTS ON 'BRUTALITY' IN ANC CAMPS

[Editorial Report] Johannesburg Television Service in English at 1830 GMT on 18 December, in the context of the "Network" program, broadcasts a 27-minute report on the ANC.

The program begins in the studio with presenter John Bishop, who says: "Over the past decade the ANC has stepped up its recruitment of people to be trained in camps mostly situated in neighboring states. The conditions in those camps is appalling. We now investigate the issue with the assistance of former recruits." The rest of the program is comprised of a video recording.

First scene shows an explosion, damaged buildings, injured persons being treated, vehicle blown into the air by explosion, as a run-in to the title of the video: "Umkhonto we Sizwe--Disgrace of the Nation?" Cut to a figure in Balacava against a rural background, who turns to face the camera and says: "I am a rehabilitated ANC terrorist, therefore disguised. Even my hands are covered, as I could be identified by them alone. I am trained to kill and reap havoc in South Africa. Cities must go up in flames, and innocent people of all races must be killed. But fortunately I came to other conclusions after spending years in ANC camps. Wherever I went in Angola, Mozambique, East Germany, and the Soviet Union, unpleasant surprises belied the classless society promised to me. Even today the ANC camps are still a nightmare to my dreams."

Change of scene of group walking through bush country, with voice-over that for some "the nightmare of ANC camps are past. They are only a handful of lucky ones. As they fled the country to a so-called utopia, they also returned, disillusioned by the real ANC. This program tells the story of rehabilitated terrorists, and the hardships endured in ANC camps. It is not just a story about terrorism, but also about the criminal element in the ANC community."

Change to shot of another masked figure, labelled "former ANC terrorist," who says: "In 1978 the revolutionary council, a body of the ANC, ordered Joe Modise, the commander in chief by that time, for them to organize people who can steal cars in South Africa for the movement."

Shot of Col J. Buchner of the security branch, who says: "During my investigation into the activities of the ANC, and especially into the activities of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC, during the past

years, I have debriefed many trained terrorists who have been captured by us in South Africa, and during my investigations, I found that the ANC is involved in acts of criminality. For example, I can just mention that they have sent specially trained people, trained terrorists, into South Africa, with the express instruction to steal luxury cars, and take them out, either through Botswana or Swaziland. The cars are eventually either taken to Lusaka or Maputo, where they are then used by the ANC hierarchy."

The colonel says, that Joe Modise, the commander in chief of Umkhonto we Sizwe, is also involved in drug smuggling, and: "I have affidavits to that effect from ANC terrorists that have been captured and that were debriefed in South Africa. The Mandrax is normally moved from India through Africa to Lusaka, where Joe Modise then gets hold of it and channels it down to the Frontline States."

Then follows shot of a female masked figure, identified as "former ANC female terrorist trained in Angola," against bushy background, who says: "There is so much corruption within the ANC and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU). SACTU, for instance, they were having their offices in Tanzania, and there were no developments on work. So in 1983 they decided to change the offices to Lusaka. They had a conference, whereby some members of the executive were taken out. They tried their best to conceal the scandal which happened in Tanzania, whereby some of the executive members were involved in a scandal of misusing money."

Then follows five minutes of a series of photographs of 13 members of the ANC hierarchy, each with details of position held, and membership of various committees, departments, and commands, identifying members of the SA Communist Party. Those shown are, in sequence: Oliver Tambo, Thomas Titus Nkobi (Communist), Mac Maharaj (Communist), Martin Tembisile Han (Communist), Joseph Slovo (Communist), Pallo Joradan (Communist), Mbeki Moses Mabhida (deceased) (Communist), John Kgoane Nkadimeng (Communist), Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki (Communist), Reginald September (Communist), Mzandile Macpherson Piliso (Communist), Francis Meli (Communist), James Stuart (Communist). A voice-over during this series says: "The ANC makes no secret of its close ties with the South African Communist Party. Although Oliver Tambo is not known as a member of the SACP, the majority of his national council are all members of the SACP."

Change to shot of Craig Willisamson, former intelligence agent, who says: "For many years the SACP has been very cleverly recruiting various individuals within the ANC, and this is how they seek to manipulate and influence and use various political organizations, including, of course, the ANC."

Here the video cuts to an aerial view of what the voice-over describes as the bushy border area of South Africa which 'lends itself to infiltration.' The camera sweeps across to another masked figure beside a border beacon staring across the bush land with binoculars, then turns to face camera and says: "Right behind me is Bophuthatswana, and on my left, Botswana. This Frontline State serves as the most popular infiltration area for ANC and PAC-trained terrorists since the signing of Nkomati Accord. This also applies to disillusioned members. I know, because I have returned this way myself."

Then follows shot of unidentified building, and vice-over stating that many escape but thousands of refugees are still trapped in camps in the Frontline States. Then, seated, Prof A.W.G. Raath, human rights expert, who says: "Since 1976 many young people were actually lured to overseas countries to join the ranks of the ANC under the impression that they would receive better education facilities there. In practice, this did not materialize, and they were actually disillusioned by the fact that they would be trained and serve with FAPLA in Angola, or being sent back to South Africa in a guerrilla capacity. Many of these young people are still in bordering Southern African states. They are too scared to return to South Africa, and for all practical purposes they are actually political refugees in those countries, and many of them also living in appalling conditions."

Shot of another figure, in rural setting also masked and identified as a former ANC terrorist, who says: "Since I went outside the country in 1977, outside I have met allot of people, some of them which went outside as far as 1976. Most of the people met outside the country, they were very frustrated. Some of them they regret why did they went outside. Some, from frustration, some from nostalgia, they wanted to go back to South Africa. Some of the people, during their guard duties in the night, they kill themselves with the guns. And some of them they tried to run away from the camps, wanted to go back inside South Africa, but on the way they were caught by FAPLA army, and they were brought back, and as a result, those people were locked up in Quatro camp."

The next scene shows a woman in jeans walking up to a rural gate, passing through gate, pulling on balaclava, and turning to face the camera. The voice-over says women play an important role in terrorism, adding: "This woman left the country as an innocent teenager, and returned as a highly trained ANC terrorist, but the appalling conditions in ANC camps have opened her eyes to the real facts." The woman then speaks: "I was a member of the ANC, and I was trained under its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe. The decision that I took I regret today. There is so much abuse in the ANC of women. They are being misused by the commanders."

Video returns to Col Buchner: The women "are used by the senior officers and the hierarchy of the ANC as bedfellows or officers' comforts, and during my investigation I found there were quite a number of reports of sexual brutality by members of the ANC towards the women." He says any children born are raised by the ANC, and their mothers returned to the camps. The previous woman then speaks about unhygienic treatment of women in the camps. Prof Raath says: "As far as the implementation of human rights in practice is concerned, the ANC on a number of occasions has indicated that it is actually very far removed from the ideal standards of human rights implemented in the world."

The voice-over next introduces four masked figures seated in a bush area, who proceed to describe in their own words conditions in various camps. They describe the lack of food, clothing, comfort. One says: "Even some of the people which they take themselves as members of the ANC, they do not know how people are tortured in that camp," a reference to Quatro camp. He describes beatings and executions. He adds: "Nobody is supposed to discuss those

things. It is regarded as a very top secret of the ANC, that people should not know, even international organizations."

Major General V. van der Merwe, described as commanding officer, security branch, says the security branch is aware of the various camps where terrorists are trained, in Africa and overseas, as well as punishment camps like Quatro camp. On a map of Angola, Quatro camp is pinpointed, and a diagram of the camp is then shown, with arrows indicating main entrances, torture rooms, overcrowded cells, isolation-detention facility, toilet facilities, and graveyard.

Voice-over says mass hysteria is the base of terrorist campaigns. Scenes show crowds of blacks, marching, running, shouting, carrying banners with communist symbols and other organizations' slogans, attending funerals, and fading into shot taken from hillside overlooking a township, and masked figure who says: "Some time ago Oliver Tambo said in a British television program that the blood has started to flow in South Africa, and these streams of blood, he said, will become rivers of blood." He goes on to say it is easy for Tambo to say such things, and adds: "I wonder if Mr Oliver Tambo is informed of the number of people that die or disappear in his camps? I wonder if Mr Oliver Tambo is under the impression of the bad conditions under which so-called freedom fighters must live in?" The figure then turns away, frame freezes, and a roll of names of persons who, he says, died in these camps, unfolds. Against the same frozen scene is then shown the telephone number of the ANC office in Lusaka, and the video ends.

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CSO: 3400/694

SOURCES REVEAL UMKHONTO WE SIZWE STRENGTH

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Dec 86 p 21

[Text]

HARARE — The African National Congress's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), has the manpower potential necessary to mount a sustained campaign inside South Africa, according to former fighters in other non-South African black nationalist movements in the region.

The London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies reported recently that Umkhonto we Sizwe now had "perhaps" 10 000 fighters.

This is confirmed unofficially by well-placed sources in the Frontline states.

The sources indicate that about 500 fully trained ANC men are now operational inside South Africa, mainly in training roles — under instructions to provide skills and guidance to young black militants.

This figure for the number infiltrated is wholly inadequate in terms of the ANC's military objectives — and ANC sources concede the point. Although they hint at a substantial increase in levels of infiltration, they refuse to provide a figure.

Training new recruits

But former fighters from non-South African black nationalist organisations in the region argue that Umkhonto we Sizwe has now, for the first time in its 25 years, reached the position where it could infiltrate several thousand guerillas into South Africa in training and combat roles without damaging its ability outside the country to train up new recruits.

They say this potential for "renewability" is a critical stage to have reached.

It has developed only in the past three years, they add — a period during which, according to ANC sources, more young recruits have flowed into Umkhonto we Sizwe than did immediately after the unrest of 1976 in Soweto and elsewhere.

But in order to be able to convert this potential for mass infiltration into reality and to mount a sustained guerilla campaign, the ANC's military wing has to overcome several serious difficulties.

These include long lines of communication, infiltration, and weapons supply between men inside the country and those command structures which are still based outside. These problems stem largely from a lack, hitherto, of reliable rear bases in neighbouring countries.

The Umkhonto we Sizwe command — under commander Joe Modise, political commissar Chris Hani and chief of staff Joe Slovo — therefore have to display a high level of innovation.

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CSO: 3400/707

Broad spread of forces

The ANC pins its optimism on the new "insurrectionary" perspective it has been putting across since late 1983.

This involves a rejection, in all but a few areas of the country, of the use of the classical African guerilla warfare model, such as that used in Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe.

Instead, the ANC is seeking to involve the broadest possible spread of forces — from black workers to students, youth and women — in both political and military activity alongside its fighters.

The ANC believes its military wing has made substantial, though painfully slow progress, since its beginnings on December 16 1961 when a few score ANC militants under Nelson Mandela's command embarked on a campaign of sabotage after the ANC's banning.

That limited option has now been discarded for something much more ambitious.

ANC CONTESTS POLICE CHIEF COETZEE'S CLAIMS

EA231043 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Following now is the ANC statement on the regime's [as heard] slander campaign. [Words indistinct] police in South Africa, Johan Coetzee [head of South African security police] has published a list of names of people he claims have been misled and killed by the ANC. It is practice in the ANC [words indistinct]. The ANC has never and does not intend to discuss identities of its cadres in Umkhonto we Sizwe, let alone provide [words indistinct].

Among the things Coetzee intends with this latest ploy is, as stated by himself, to discourage the youth of our country from joining the fighting ranks of the ANC, and to demonstrate his so-called sympathy with the youth allegedly misled by the ANC. Coetzee's hidden agenda which his so-called revelation is to (?equip) the South African police, especially parents, the youth and the Church against the ANC and the People's Army and to wash his hands of the blood of thousands of young South Africans by diverting attention from his paid child killers. His hidden agenda, furthermore, is to establish the (?state) of his agents who, as is known, he has been sending into the ANC with a mission to create the very conditions he today falsely and cynically accuses the ANC of having established, namely to attempt the mass poisoning of Umkhonto cadres, sabotage and destroy ANC properties, sow dissent and corrupt our cadres and especially to assassinate leading cadres of the movement.

That his schemes are not bearing the expected fruit is thanks to the boundless patriotism of the proudest ranks of our people organized in the fighting echelons of the ANC and Umkhonto We Sizwe. It is his typically callous cynicism that Coetzee unfolds his latest campaign to prepare a climate in which the racists will engage in new acts of terror and aggression, and it is with the utmost contempt of such a ploy that we call on our people and the international community to heighten their vigilance against the machinations of the racist regime. [sentence as heard]

Compatriots, we have now entered the Christmas period, which Christians all over the world celebrate with happiness and love. This period finds us, the people of South Africa, in a position in which we cannot join the rest of the world in celebrations. Our people [words indistinct]. There can be no celebrations when more than 5,000 children are in detention and more than

20,000 other patriots are also being held under Botha's state of emergency. We have instead decided to mark our own kind of Christmas, Christmas against the state of emergency.

But what connection does this decision have with the Christian community of our country? What [words indistinct] with our liberation struggle? The followers of the Christian faith, to mark this period like the rest of the followers in the world [passage indistinct].

This question was answered last year when a group of leading churchmen adopted what has come to be known as the (?Cairo) statement, which among other things calls on Christians to oppose the tyrannic rule of the racist regime. This statement has earned itself a number of followers as well as opponents. Advocates of apartheid are trying to tell us that Christians should obey whatever authorities say in the country, and that they should not be taking to the streets to protest against the injustices of the apartheid system. But the democratic community of our country maintains that Christians, as part of the oppressed community of our country, have no choice but to join the rest of the oppressed in the struggle for liberation. We recently had an opportunity to ask one of the well known militants within the Christian community of our country, Father Michael (Glemp), who is a member of the ANC to discuss the significance of [words indistinct].

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CSO: 3400/701

INCREASING VIOLENCE AMONG RIVAL BLACK POLITICAL GROUPS ANALYZED

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 12-18 Dec 86 pp 10, 11

[Article by Shaun Johnson and Sefako Nyaka]

[Text]

DEATHS resulting from politics in South Africa are old news. What was new in 1986 was a specific form of death: the "necklace".

The horror of this invention of the South African struggle holds within its fiery grip another astounding dimension. Many of the charred corpses, petrol-bomb victims and abducted people were committed anti-apartheid activists.

And they were killed by other committed anti-apartheid activists.

The recent "war" between the Soweto Students Congress and the Azanian Students Movement is but one grim testimony to this fact.

Activists who have served jail sentences for resistance activity, who have consistently been harassed by the state, have been judged by fellow activists to be ideological enemies so implacable as to warrant their murder.

The escalation of violent intra-resistance conflict has become so marked of late that both the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) have made impassioned appeals to internal organisations to eschew violence and sort out their differences through discussions.

According to Dr Tom Lodge, author of *Black Politics in South Africa*, the current levels of internecine conflict are unprecedented in the entire history of South African black politics.

"Ideological tensions are nothing new," he says, "but it is completely new for this conflict to be manifested in killing and bloodshed."

The Weekly Mail approached the organisations most affected by the violence for their perceptions of its genesis and future direction. At the level of leadership, all are clearly deeply worried, and all are desperate to halt the exponential growth of the violence-curve.

Predictably, rival organisations cite different reasons for the violence, and apportion blame away from themselves and often towards the easiest of targets: the state. But their shared concern is such that they propose common solutions: essentially consultations to put a stop to clashes and a refocusing of attention on the state.

The National Executive Committee (NEC) of the ANC, in a strongly-worded statement this week, said "in no uncertain terms" that the organisation had never had "any interest in waging hostilities against other opponents of the apartheid regime. To enhance the striking capacity of the liberation forces we have sought and shall continue to seek the maximum unity of all anti-apartheid forces."

The ANC warned internal activists that the state, "by instigating physical confrontation among its opponents, hopes to construct a convenient cover for its agents, whose crimes can then be ascribed to political rivalries

among anti-apartheid forces". The ANC alleged that the murder last week of the well-known Pretoria political figure Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife was part of this process.

The ANC lays all the blame for the bloodshed on state "manipulation and provocation" and has called on "all those who are truly committed to the liberation of our people to direct their justified anger against the Pretoria regime and its oppressive institutions."

It has called on all activists to "close ranks under the leadership of the ANC and the broad democratic movement, and to heed the watchwords vigilance and unity".

The Dar-es-Salaam-based chairman of the PAC, Johnson Mlambo, says the internal violence is "more than regrettable. It is misguided and we strongly condemn it — it benefits the oppressive regime in occupied Azania." He points to the "historical basis of a society established by violence and daily maintained by violence. This environment of violence has tainted some opponents of the system, who use the same means against the oppressed, not the oppressor."

There is also a complex psychological phenomenon of self-hatred amongst some black activists, he suggests. "They fear the all-powerful SADF and SAP so much that they believe that sooner rather than later the regime will engage in genuine dialogue resulting in liberation. Meanwhile, they hate those among the oppressed who differ with them."

These people are misguided but potential allies of the liberation movement, and "their elimination will not advance the struggle", Mlambo said.

"In short, some people don't know who their real enemy is, and abuse our noble principle of non-collaboration as a means of silencing other tendencies in order to quickly gain political hegemony within the oppressed community."

Mlambo alleges that 75 percent of all deaths can be attributed to the state. "Indirectly, the racists fan and play up inter-organisational rivalries — an example was the exposure last year of one Meshack Mabogoane, with his hit list of both Azapo and UDF activists. Even Bishop Tutu was included."

The PAC accepts that the Africanist/Charterist divisions which emerged within resistance in the 1950s continues to play an important

It is unlikely these people are able to give a coherent interpretation of the rival organisation's philosophy

role in current politics. But Mlambo insists that the PAC view is that "a political organisation persuades, it does not press-gang people to follow it. In the language of the PAC, 'vanquish your opponent with facts, and not with the knuckle-duster'."

The PAC chairman cites a statement made by his jailed president, Zeph Mothopeng, to a variety of leaders on Robben Island in 1980: "He told them that PAC and ANC, each fighting by itself, could eventually defeat the racist forces. But if their forces were united, victory would come much sooner."

He says the PAC continues to endorse the concept of unity between the "external missions of the liberation movement, which is indivisible and inseparable from internal resistance unity".

He makes an urgent call to Azapo and the UDF to put an end to violent clashes between their supporters.

Azapo's national publicity secretary, Muntu Myeza, views the conflict between rival youth groups as an "unfortunate recurrence of incidents which can be avoided by resolute and determined efforts of the leadership".

In his view the historical basis for the conflict lies in "the struggle for political hegemony by persons who have a short-sighted view of the development of society. Every society needs the existence of a conflict of ideas for the development of that society."

"We have always maintained that within the oppressed there are two levels: the first is the battle between the oppressor and oppressed, and the second is the differences between groups in the same oppressed class — very well-defined groupings like Azapo, the UDF, Inkatha. In this particular level, the conflict does not have to be antagonistic as with the first level."

He says Azapo believes that because of the control it exercises over the "unhappy society" in South Africa, responsibility for internecine violence can ultimately "be laid on the doorstep of the ruling class".

Myeza argues that "it would be a stupid oppressive system which would not take advantage of the existing disharmony and use it towards its own perpetuation. It would be a waste of time to try to count the number of instances where the system has been directly involved."

Myeza says Azapo calls on internal leadership to apply "political moral pressure on all parties involved for the cessation of hostilities. To achieve this we need to have clear, unambiguous statements — particularly from the UDF, which has been silent hitherto. They must disown and condemn this violence."

"We do not need individual statements from persons with an association with the UDF. We need a statement from the UDF as an organisation. We have always been waiting and wanting to have meaningful discussions with the UDF, bearing in mind that we view this conflict in its national perspective, and not in the parochial sense that it is restricted to one or two areas."

Myeza says Azapo has its own code of conduct, "which all our members subscribe to — and deviations are viewed in a serious light. However, where and when the need arises for our members to defend themselves, their family and property, they should do so with means commensurate with the danger they apprehend."

The UDF's acting publicity secretary, Murphy Morobe, agrees that the state has taken advantage of differences between organisations, citing the example of strife in Mbekweni, near Paarl. "The recent revelations on the Joint Management Committees suggest quite clearly that this has been on the agenda of the regime. What we must ensure is that the conditions do not exist for them."

Morobe says the UDF does not want to fight members of Azapo, or supporters of black consciousness (BC), as most people in the "progressive movement" experienced their political development in the era of BC — the 1970s. "We appreciate the value this has had for our development," he says.

He sees the current conflict as debilitating in the short-term, but even more ominous from a long view — as "a fertile ground for counter-revolution."

"The sooner this is brought under control, the better. The challenge is for those in leadership to exercise vision, commitment and resoluteness to attend to the issue," he argues.

Morobe has specific ideas about how this should be done. It cannot be on a personal and crude level, he says, and it is not enough for "merely the leaders of organisations to interact".

He believes that young activists of both tendencies can learn a lot from their experiences in prison. "In prison it is essential to compromise. Accommodation is possible — to place the enemy at a disadvantage and prevent it from dividing prisoners. This can be done without one losing one's identity."

The UDF has demonstrated its willingness to defuse the internecine violence, according to Morobe, and has written to Azapo on many occasions.

"We have been accused of making very few public statements on the situation," he says, "but this is because we did not want to be drawn into an ideological battle with Azapo through the media."

Morobe expressed deep concern about the conflict, and called on all activists affiliated to the UDF to

Rival organisations cite different reasons for the violence, and blame the easiest target: the state

exercise restraint and to work out ways and means of relating to other activists on a day-to-day level.

Lodge, one of South Africa's most respected academic observers of resistance politics, agrees that today's conflict reflects similar tensions and issues to those of the 1950s. He points to "different perceptions of leadership" between the UDF and Azapo, and suggests that "what has really happened is that rivalry between the two organisations has been seized upon by rank and file supporters.

"It then becomes a case of those who are not for us are against us — in terms of treachery, patriotism — 'them and us'. I would be surprised if these rank and file members were able to give a coherent interpretation of the other organisation's philosophy.

"I find it hard to believe that at the gut level of the townships non-racialism versus anti-racism has much significance. After all, within the context of township culture both the UDF and Azapo are as black as each other. It is more the case that in the last three years people have increasingly expressed political affiliations in a violent idiom. And the environment they operate in is violent through no choice of the UDF or Azapo."

He believes that the organisational leadership bears some responsibility for the violence, but not directly. "I think it would be quite wrong to link these attacks to any conscious design of the leaders of the UDF or Azapo," he says, "and one only has to look at the appearance of mischievous pamphlets sowing discord to know that there is a third force at work.

"Nevertheless, over the past years some political leaders have chosen to define a particular set of positions as synonymous with liberation, and those who attack them as traitors." Some form of responsibility resides in this style of politics, he suggests.

Lodge believes the recent "peace" calls from the exile capitals of Lusaka

and Dar-es-Salaam were entirely sincere. "The ANC made a conciliatory move to the PAC at their Kabwe conference, and as far as the PAC is concerned I think they are also sincere — particularly as inasmuch as they have a shadow in the country, it is provided to an extent by the black consciousness groupings. And they seem to be on the losing end in the violence. So for both tactical and moral reasons I think they are sincere."

He makes the same judgement of calls for peace by internal leaders. "I think what has happened really is that organisations have a violent constituency which is sometimes beyond the control of organised leadership. This is of course exacerbated by the State of Emergency, and leads one to speculate about the motives of the government."

Lodge argues that as serious as the internecine strife is, it should not be overestimated. "Given the number of deaths as a result of this conflict compared to the hundreds and thousands who have died over the last 10 years, it must be seen as a problem, but not as yet the major problem."

He thinks it likely that concerted conciliatory moves will take place next year — "but they depend on the extent to which organisations are still able to function in a disciplined way over their affiliates and constituencies given the State of Emergency".

The peace calls from the major protagonists in the conflict are not in themselves new; they have been a recurrent refrain over the violent year now drawing to a close. It remains to be seen whether in 1987 one or other group will make the leap of faith required to test opponents' *bona fides*, and actually convene a preliminary meeting.

In many ways, the resolution or continuation of the current Soweto conflict will serve as a litmus test for the future of coexistence between rival resistance tendencies. It will also show the ability of leaders to deal with a problem which, although not of their making, demands their whole-hearted intervention.

WARRING SOWETO FACTIONS DECLARE TRUCE

MB281534 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 28 Dec 86 p 1

[By Jon Qwelane]

[Text] The deaths of five Soweto youths at the hands of alleged Basotho tribesmen, known as the "Russians," led to a truce being hammered out yesterday between tribesmen and the civic associations.

At the same time the tribesmen said they would soon meet church, youth and civic bodies to ensure the truce worked.

Two representatives of the Soweto Civic Association met the leader of the "Russians," Mr Thabang Khiba, and several of his men for talks yesterday.

Mr Khiba said he was aware there were "certain elements" who, since the clashes between the youths and the tribesmen, "masquerade as Russians and attack youths."

He had been told that in Naledi, Phiri, Mapetla, White City, Jabavu, Phefeni and Mofolo townships, people were seen wearing the traditional Sesotho blankets and carrying knobkieries [clubs]. They had attacked youths, fuelling suspicion in the community that the "Russians" were behind the violence.

"As a leader of the Russians I have now asked all of them to stop wearing our traditional blankets, and they must also not carry their knobkieries. We want the community to know from now that anyone in Soweto wearing a Sesotho blanket or carrying a knobkieries is not a Russian but an imposter," Mr Khiba said.

He wanted "to set the record straight" on the cause of the clash in which the five youths died. He said the clash was not caused by his members' refusing to use candles instead of electric bulbs on some days during the festive season.

Mr Khiba was supported by the civic association representatives and the "Russians" with him when he related what he said was the real cause.

"It was a domestic quarrel between one of my members and his wife. The woman fled and went to call community members in Phiri township who, when they arrived at the house, did not ask what the tiff was all about but lashed her

husband. The woman ran away, probably afraid of facing him after what had happened. Later a gang of youths returned to the Russian's home and found a crippled man inside. The owner of the house, who had been whipped by the crowd earlier, was not home. The youths killed the cripple and set fire to the house. That is how trouble started," he said.

In retaliation, "Russians" set fire to four youths' homes, while the tribesmen lost three houses to firebugs. The five youths were slain.

After the killings police would not comment on possible motives but investigated the deaths as straightforward crimes.

Mr Khiba said: "I am not at all happy about the fighting between us and the community."

Some of the youths killed in the feud were buried yesterday.

/12913

CSO: 3400/701

POLICE CLAIM 'CRIMINAL ELEMENTS' EXPLOITING BLACKOUTS

MB190839 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0824 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 19 Dec (SAPA)--Police are looking into the "lights off" campaign in black townships following reports of deaths and clashes during blackouts.

Reports said five people were killed in Soweto this week as knobkierie [club]-wielding, blanket-clad men known as "the Russians" hunted down youths who had organised the switch-off.

Residents in other parts of the country were said to be too frightened to switch on their lights again after hearing disturbances in the darkened townships.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said today it appeared that a "criminal element" was exploiting the blackouts. He said, however, that it would be premature to suggest that the next blackout, scheduled for 24 December, would be prohibited in terms of the state of emergency.

Youths in Soweto are reported to have fled their homes this week after the "Russians" damaged property and abducted and assaulted youths blamed for ordering people to switch off their lights.

The action to switch off lights between 7 pm and 9 pm stems from the UDF's "Christmas against the emergency" campaign.

--Meanwhile, Soweto Police confirmed today five people had died in the township in knobkierie attacks this week.

Brig J. J. Beeslaar said three people died in Mapetla, one in Chiawelo and another in Phiri. The motive for the murders was not clear, and it had not yet been established whether the deaths were linked, he said. A police investigation was underway. The deaths occurred between Tuesday, 16 December, when the Christmas campaign against the state of emergency was launched, and yesterday. Four of the men--aged between 35 and 60--were found dead in the streets. One man died at the Baragwanath hospital from his injuries.

Brig Beeslaar could not confirm that many youths in the township were missing.

/9274

CSO, 3400/678

XHOSA SPEAKERS BEING DISCRIMINATED AGAINST IN CAPE TOWN

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 17 Dec 86 p 9

[Article by Barry Streek]

[Text]

XHOSA-SPEAKING Africans in the Cape Town were being treated as "aliens" and were therefore losing rights to unemployment insurance benefits and pensions, according to the Black Sash Advice Office.

The advice office's organizer, Mrs Sue Joynt, said in her latest monthly report that the Unemployment Insurance Fund contributions paid by black people in Cape Town were transferred to the Ciskei and Transkei governments, but few went to the homelands to claim them.

Mrs Joynt also said the problem of poverty presented itself everyday to the Black Sash Advice Office in Mowbray.

Most of the people who came to the office were Africans and "their problems, if they are destitute, are exacerbated by the restrictive provisions of the Aliens Act.

"All Xhosa-speaking people are by definition Transkeian or Ciskeian citizens and therefore 'aliens'.

"Unless they are regarded by the authorities as permanent residents (which seems to mean that

they must have now defunct section ten rights and/or have their whole family living in accommodation here with them) they are not eligible for UIF benefits, pensions, disability grants and so on.

"The UIF contributions for Transkei and Ciskei citizens are paid over to the governments of these countries and the workers are supposed to return there to claim there benefits.

"Very few do this because the chances of ever getting another job are even more remote up country than they are here. Workers thus forfeit the 'insurance' for which they are paying," Mrs Joynt said.

The overburdened state of welfare agencies, together with the inadequacies of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, had led the Black Sash to feel that the problems should be tackled in a different way.

"It is quite clear that labour-intensive methods of manufacturing, massive job creation, self-help schemes, a measure of deregulation without the loss of minimum wages and so on, need to be discussed and encouraged with great urgency while at the same time some sort of immediate relief — not charity — needs to be made available," Mrs Joynt said.

/12828

CSO: 3400/707

AZASO'S NAME CHANGE SIGNIFIES BREAK WITH PAST

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 12-18 Dec 86 p 7

[Article by Shaun Johnson]

[Text]

OBSERVERS of the inordinately complex world of youth politics in South Africa will have to update their list of organisational acronyms.

For the Azanian Students Organisation, one of the most prominent and active groups over the past few years, is no more.

Azaso has changed its name to Sansco — the South African National Students Congress. The decision marks a final symbolic break with the black consciousness tradition which first gave birth to the student structure in the late 1970s.

Azaso's continued use of the name "Azania" has been anachronistic since the organisation effectively ditched its black consciousness heritage at a congress in Wilgespruit in 1981.

There a charterist majority roundly defeated the incumbent BC leadership — the latter going on to form the Azanian Students Movement (Azasm), which today remains the youth wing of Azapo, the custodians of black consciousness.

The significance of the decision to change Azaso's name does not lie in any alteration of the organisation's ideology, structure, approach — or, indeed, prominent personnel. The content of the organisation will not change at all.

Rather the change reflects a high level of organisational confidence — somewhat surprisingly, given the harshness of the State of Emergency.

For Azaso to risk losing the media and membership notoriety of a well-marketed trademark in favour of

ideological consistency is, among other things, an indication that the organisation believes that it has so far outstripped its rivals (like Azasm) that it need not be concerned about their exploiting this period of change and necessary uncertainty amongst rank-and-file supporters.

The new name was unanimously endorsed at Azaso's sixth and final congress, held "somewhere in Natal" last week. Some 190 delegates, representing 60 branches nationwide, heard the argument that the original retention of the name had been a tactical decision.

According to Sansco's first president, Billy Ramokgopa — a medical student at the University of Natal — "when Azaso became a progressive organisation in 1981, there was dissatisfaction with the name Azania. But for Azaso to be strong, it had first to consolidate its theoretical position as derived from the Freedom Charter and the Congress tradition.

"Had we changed the name then, it would have divided the black student body. At that time the concept of nonracialism and democratic struggle was new to most of the new breed of students on the campuses."

Thus the organisation concentrated on building membership, with great success, and shelved the problem of nomenclature. When it became clear recently that Azaso was sufficiently entrenched, says Ramokgopa, the issue of the name was put back on its public political agenda.

An official statement issued after the congress lists primary reasons for the rejection of the old title. Each is indicative of the depth of division which still exists between UDF- and National Forum-aligned youth groups.

The congress agreed that: "We are South African, not Azanian students"; the name Azania "has strong attachments to the black consciousness organisations which still refuse to place themselves under the discipline of the popular progressive movement"; and "the question of the name of our country shall be decided upon by the people and not by a few easily excitable and well-read intellectuals.

"As long as this important and democratic decision is not seen through, the name of this country shall continue to have a geographical connotation in relation to the rest of the continent of Africa, thus South Africa."

Sansco is sure to become a well-known name in South African resistance politics. It continues the tradition of Cosas and Azaso. From the point of view of political analysts, the new name removes a confusing element of apparent but not real Charterist/BC "crossover", and clearly (and correctly) demarcates the organisation as mainstream UDF.

/12828

CSO: 3400/690

TOWNSHIP YOUTH GROUPS SHOWING STRENGTH

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 12-18 Dec 86 p 7

[Text]

TOWNSHIP "comrades" are coming out of the shadows.

After months of behind-the-scenes negotiations between local youth groups, four regional youth congresses — in the eastern Cape, western Cape, northern Transvaal and southern Transvaal — have been formed in rapid succession and, with similar regional structures planned for Natal, the northern Cape and the Free State, a national South African Youth Congress (Sayco) is due to be launched early in 1987.

Launched in secret to avoid police harassment, the four regional congresses claim a combined strength, says Southern Transvaal Youth Congress (Styco) treasurer Ignatius Jacobs, of several hundred thousand members.

When Sayco is launched next year, he says, it will represent more than 500 000 township youths.

Emphasising their belief that the congresses are "legal organisations, operating legally", Styco education officer Ephraim Nkwe says the secrecy shrouding the organisations, and the delay in announcing the regional formations (the two Transvaal regions were launched 12 days ago), "has been forced on us by the state.

"Before the first State of Emergency, we were organising publicly, through rallies and open meetings. With the crackdown, many of us were detained and killed. We

learned the lessons of that Emergency and have adopted a new, semi-clandestine way ever since.

"As a result, the second Emergency did not affect our organisations badly, and we have been able, under Emergency conditions, to build the foundations of a national structure."

It is, say Nkwe and Jacobs, this "new style" which has enabled the "comrades" to change their relationships with the communities in which they operate, and end their reputation, "fostered by the press", as often-brutal enforcers of boycotts and other anti-government campaigns.

"With the first Emergency," says Nkwe, "many of our leading members were detained, and local groups had to keep working, often in isolation. In some, a trend developed in which they identified themselves, the youth, as leaders of the struggle."

So, while the 1985 national Christmas consumer boycott was marked by attacks on township residents who had ignored calls to boycott white shops (Nkwe is highly critical of the media for "exaggerating the frequency" of these attacks), there have been reports this year of "comrades" guarding commuters coming into the townships with shopping from city centres.

"The new style of organising," says Nkwe, "has also been made possible by the growth of organs of people's power — street committees and block committees, etc. We are now working more closely with our parents and our brothers and sisters."

Asked about future Sayco policy, he says: "Sayco will have a federal structure, co-ordinating rather than leading the youth. Most of the local congresses have already adopted the Freedom Charter as their guiding document.

"We will press for the unbanning of the ANC, for the release of our leaders, for the withdrawal of troops from the townships, and for an end to the harassment of exiles." — Agenda Press Service

ANC OFFICIAL DENIES AMMUNITION COMING FROM MOZAMBIQUE

MB202000 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 20 Dec 86

[Text] A senior member of the African National Congress, ANC of South Africa has dismissed as a lie Pretoria's report that two men were arrested on the border with Swaziland while carrying ammunition from Mozambique. ANC official Jacob Zuma, who is the organization's chief representative in Mozambique and a member of the movement's National Executive Committee, was speaking in Maputo this morning. Mr Zuma's remarks were made during a ceremony in one of Maputo's cemeteries to mark the ANC's heroes day commemorated annually on 16 December. The occasion also marks the launching of armed struggle against apartheid by the ANC.

Mr Zuma said Pretoria's claim is a story made deliberately to cover the regime's dirty activities in the region. He said this report by Pretoria is aimed at threatening Mozambique. Mr Zuma said it is (?very strange, indeed) that South Africa's [words indistinct] ammunition, if any at all, came from Mozambique. This, he said, because Mozambique does not manufacture any ammunition. Mr Zuma said in issuing such stories Pretoria is trying to cover its dirty activities of directing, commanding and training the armed bandits in Mozambique.

The ANC official also recalled the recent kidnappings in Swaziland: Mr Zuma said the abductions of people like the South African militant Ismael Ibrahim, who was taken last Monday near Mbabane, the Swazi capital, are accompanied by deadly threats against Mozambique. Mr Zuma said these occurrences recently in the region indicate that South Africa chooses at its own time to which neighboring countries it wants to take on as part of its program of destabilization. He said it is important to note that the struggle against apartheid has started inside South Africa and has been fought there and is not taking place in neighboring states.

Yesterday it was announced in Maputo that the Mozambican security services had arrested a South African citizen spying for Pretoria. The man was on a mission to acquire ammunition in order to fabricate evidence that Mozambique is being used to ferry weapons by the ANC.

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CSO: 3400/678

AZAPO CONGRESS AGREES TO LINK UP WITH 'RIVAL' GROUPS

MB200554 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 21 Dec 86 p 4

[Text] The Azanian People's Organisation ended its seventh annual congress in the Moslem Movement Hall in Port Elizabeth at the weekend having brought the Black Consciousness [BC] Movement closer to the general thrust of rival organizations.

This was without conceding any of Azapo's principles as set out in the organisation's constitution.

The movement agreed to link up with a range of campaigns and activities waged by their leading opposition in black opposition politics, the UDF/Cosatu/NECC [National Education Crisis Committee] alliance.

Azapo resolved to among other things link up with the "People's Education" campaign, help to resolve the crisis in black education and hold peace talks with the UDF on the political violence which has beset the two groups.

At every point, Azapo asserted that in joint in, it would not hesitate to criticise its allies where it felt it necessary to do so. [as received] This was amply shown in the harsh criticisms levelled at the UDF, its campaigns and affiliates.

In an opening speech, Azapo publicity secretary Muntu Myeza delivered a scathing attack on the UDF. He said the front's campaign had failed and the UDF was turning on Azapo. Where threatened, Azapo members would retaliate, he said.

"If our homes are attacked and our lives are threatened, we will defend ourselves with whatever means is consummate with the attack," he said.

Azanian Congress of Trade Unions President James Mndaweni called for the BC movement to join in principle, united action with the UDF and Cosatu.

Mndaweni described the formation of both union federations as a "gain" for the anti-apartheid movement.

In criticising internal political feuding between the UDF and Azapo, he noted that workers had been able to go "forward collectively."

In his closing address, the incoming president, Nkosi Molala, offered to talk to the UDF, even though a previous offer had been met with "synicism."

"We feel that the inter-cine political violence which is going on in this country will in the end not serve the interest of our struggle. It will only serve the interest of those who want to perpetuate our position of slavery and servitude," he said,

In a wide ranging attack on Azapo's detractors, Molala blamed the black-on-black violence on anti-socialist forces,

He singled out the UDF for "accommodating within its confines people who have a pure capitalist position," and contended that these people were beginning to "take over."

The 1987 Azapo Central Committee is: National President Nkosi Molala, vice-president Lybon Mabasa, vice-president (Education) Mandla Nkosi, vice-president (Finance) Haroon Patel, secretary-general George Wauchope, publicity secretary Muntu Myeza, national organiser Phambile Ntloko, project co-ordinator Moloantoa Mavi, Cape vice-president Fundile Mafongosi, Transvaal vice-president Mau Mtshweni. The 1987 Azasm [Azanian Students Movement] president is Monde Ntwasa.

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CSO: 3400/678

SANLAM ON IMPLICATIONS OF BLACK POPULATION GROWTH

MB150735 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0426 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Embargoed until 2200 GMT 15 December 1986]

[Text] Johannesburg, 15 Dec (SAPA)---The share of black people in the total urban population will increase to a projected 70 percent in the year 2000. According to SANLAM [South African National Life Assurance Company] in its economic survey for December, this has far-reaching implications for housing, social services, education and employment.

"In South Africa the urbanisation process centres, to a high degree, around the black population groups, since the other groups are already largely urbanised. It is estimated that the number of urban blacks will increase from 8.5 million in 1980 to roughly 20.7 million in 2000. This means that almost 600,000 blacks will be added to the urban population annually," said a statement issued by SANLAM.

Mr Johan Louw, SANLAM's chief economist, says this can lead to the following developments:

--Growing demands on public services, which will further underscore the necessity of privatisation.

--A sharp rise in the demand for housing. Unconventional building methods will of necessity have to be used to a growing extent.

--A redistribution of income, which could have a detrimental effect on the republic's savings effort. If this process were to be accompanied by a drop in the cost of labour in relation to that of capital (which should encourage the use of labour-intensive production techniques), it need not necessarily place upward pressure on interest rates.

--An increase in the demand for less sophisticated goods and services, which could have a damping influence on the need for imported goods. South Africa will, therefore, be able to rely more on the local demand for goods and services as a growth factor in the economy, a significant development in view of the expected further boycotting of South African exports.

Sectors that could benefit particularly are food, clothing, textiles, furniture and drinks,

Mr Louw firmly believes that inward industrialisation--which is closely linked to the process of urbanisation--will in future have an extremely important bearing on employment. This matter will be highlighted to an increasing extent, since the growing movement of the population to the urban areas will make unemployment even more noticeable,

"SANLAM, therefore, regards it as vital that regulations and practices having an unnecessarily restrictive effect on entrepreneurship in particular, be scrapped as quickly as possible," added the statement.

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CSO: 3400/678

NATAL TRUCE DECLARED AMONG COSATU, INKATHA, KWAZULU

MB191652 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 21 Dec 86 [as published] p 2

[By S'bu Mngadi]

[Excerpt] Delegations representing Inkatha, the KwaZulu government, the United Workers' Union of SA [UWUSA] and the Congress of SA Trade Unions declared an uneasy "truce" in the faction-torn Mandini township of Sundumbili in northern Natal this week.

The peace talks--held at the local COSATU branch's request--came at the height of an alleged "armed siege" by vigilantes against COSATU members.

COSATU's local office was this week forced to close down after it was occupied by armed men.

Inkatha, KwaZulu government and UWUSA delegates at the meeting charged that COSATU members--particularly Metal and Allied Workers' Union [MAWU] members at a local steel factory--had insulted Chief MG Buthelezi. They had said their authentic leader was Nelson Mandela, but Mandini was "Buthelezi's territory."

After stormy deliberations, delegates agreed to call on their unions to suspend attacks pending further peace talks next month--where COSATU's 12-man delegation should include MAWU organiser Michael Mabuyakhulu.

Mabuyakhulu narrowly escaped death at the weekend when a heavily armed group tried to overturn his car as he sped off from a disrupted union meeting held in the office.

The same crowd allegedly proceeded to his brother's house where four shots were fired at the door.

The COSATU delegation at the meeting alleged that COSATU members who have been attacked include local MAWU chairman Jerry Mbonambi, Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union shop steward Cyprian Mzimela, workers and shot stewards at a local paper factory "and generally everyone in the street wearing T-shirts of COSATU-affiliated union."

The Inkatha, KwaZulu and UWUSA delegations were led by Cedric Ndaba, Inkatha Central Committee member N. E. Zulu, and Alpheus Mtshali. COSATU's delegation was led by Vincent Mthembu.

AZAPO OFFICIAL CLAIMS STREET COMMITTEES SUCCESSFUL

MB221102 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1053 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg 22 December SAPA--Street committees that have flourished in Soweto and other South African townships in recent months have proved partially successful in controlling the political violence and crime that has become endemic to these areas, a top AZAPO official said today.

Mr Nkosi Molala, president of the Azanian People's Organisation, told SAPA in an interview that the committees had kept down the number of murders, rapes and robberies and were also effective in curtailing political violence.

It was necessary, however, not to overemphasise the ability of the street committees at this stage to perform these functions, Mr Molala said. "The state has decided to isolate street committee members and handle them properly. This pressure has been disruptive."

One incident the committees were not able to prevent, was the death of at least five people in Phiri, Soweto during last weeks clash between Sotho migrants and young "comrades" who were enforcing a nightly electricity black-out as part of the black Christmas campaign.

However, Mr Molala said the committees, elected by residents to a hierarchy of posts at street, block and area levels, have been able to contain previous attacks by vigilantes on political activists as well as "necklace" executions by warring anti-apartheid factions. "Our organisation has a code of conduct for street committee members which puts forward methods that make sure people see the light of day concerning necklacing and other misdemeanors."

In most areas of Soweto Street committees were aligned with either the United Democratic Front or AZAPO, depending on which organisation was most popular in the area, Mr Molala said. In some areas, where neither organisation was dominant, street committees were emerging with members from both groups and these were especially effective in encouraging "non sectarianism."

Apart from the use of street committees, AZAPO and UDF have been holding talks at leadership level to discuss ways of preventing internecine violence between anti-apartheid groups, he said.

While these talks had made some progress, Mr Molala said a firm programme of action was being delayed by the UDF needing to consult its affiliates before talking decisions.

AZAPO already "has the muscle" from its members to implement its main proposals that joint UDF and AZAPO delegations address constituencies loyal to each grouping to explain how the infighting hindered the fight against apartheid.

Mr Molala's comments confirm a report in a Johannesburg newspaper which quotes street committee embers as saying the system had been effective in limiting killings and inter-tribal tension. "In our area killings were such tat we were sure of finding at least three bodies every weekend, but this is no longer the case since the street committees were formed," the newspaper quoted one member as saying.

/12913

CS0: 3400/701

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMITTEE SUSPENDS PORT ELIZABETH BOYCOTT

MB291306 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1305 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 29 December, SAPA--The bus service to Port Elizabeth's [PE] black townships of New Brighton, Zwide and DwaZakele will "hopefully" be resumed this afternoon, Mr Carl Coetzer, managing director of PE Tramways, said today.

Last night, following a meeting of the Consumer Boycott Committee (CBC), its acting spokesman, Mr Mzimasi Mangcotywa, said the consumer boycott in Port Elizabeth--reimposed on 3 November after a brief break--had been indefinitely suspended from today.

Mr Mangcotywa said the decision to suspend the boycott was coupled with a plea for the return of the bus service, which was withdrawn for the third time early this month after a spate of arson attacks on buses in which three buses were destroyed.

It was the third time this year the buses had been withdrawn.

Mr Coetzer said today the PE Tramways, through himself, had been "in constant communication with various civic people."

Mr Magcotywa called on Mr Adriaan Vlok, minister of law and order, to work towards "normalising" the situation in the country to the satisfaction of all the people, adding that the CBC hoped the PE chamber of commerce would do all in its power to forge ahead with their negotiations with the authorities in to bringing about a better situation.

One of the demands of the CBC--for the release of detained community leaders and pupils--is being addressed by the chamber, which is awaiting "certain moves" from the government, Mr Coetzer, who is also president of the chamber, said today.

Mr Coetzer declined to elaborate on what these moves entailed, but said they were part of his East Cape option in which the inclusion of detained community leaders would be an integral part, he said on his election in August.

In his statement last night, Mr Mangcotywa also said: "Our decision to suspend the boycott must not be viewed by the government and other authorities

as a sign of weakness. It must be treated as a challenge to them to work with haste in normalising the situation in the country."

He said the decision was also taken to give the people some relief because they had sacrificed a great deal during the festive season.

"We also feel that the traders in the townships are not yet ready to cope with the excessive needs of the people, especially as we are moving towards the re-opening of schools. They do not have enough stock to meet the needs of the pupils."

/12913

CSO: 3400/701

BRIEFS

TUTU APPEALS FOR TOLERANCE, PEACE--Cape Town, 12 Dec (SAPA)--In a plea for tolerance and peace the Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, says in a pre-Christmas message that South Africans are being denied the experience of peace because of apartheid. After saying Christmas is the season when all people are powerfully reminded of God's intention that they should live in peace, Archbishop Tutu referred to apartheid as "a system which by its very nature is violent and divisive and completely contrary to the way of peace. "Even at this time the apartheid government is seeking to destroy all those organisations that are working for a true peace. It does this by intention, bannings and sowing division," he said. "I call on all leaders and the people of these organisations to show tolerance to one another and not to allow the violence and divisiveness of apartheid to so exacerbate the differences between them that these become entrenched and self-destructive. "Our struggle for justice and peace is noble and divine. We must so wage it that the new society for which we all long is free of violence and divisions." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1904 GMT 12 Dec 86 MB] /9274

UDF NATAL PUBLICITY SECRETARY DETAINED--Lechesa Tsenoli, the detainee who was freed in a landmark case which temporarily set aside emergency detentions, was re-detained last week. Tsenoli, the United Democratic Front's Natal publicity secretary, was among the first detained after the state's new press restrictions. His lawyers said they had been informed he was being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Tsenoli was originally detained under emergency provisions imposed in June. He was at the centre of a legal battle earlier this year when the UDF challenged the legitimacy of the state's emergency detention provisions. In terms of a short-lived ruling, the detention clauses were declared ultra vires and Tsenoli was released. However, a subsequent Appellate Division judgment given at the end of September held the Natal judges had erred in their ruling, and reversed the order which had set him free. [Text] [By Carmel Rickard] [Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 19 Dec-8 Jan 86 p 4 MB] /9274

ANC ASKS COMMONWEALTH AID--The ANC today asked the Commonwealth to seek the release of three of its members abducted by South African security forces. The ANC said that when the SADF raided Swaziland last week, they abducted Abraham Ismael, Mrs Grace Cele, and Cedric Maphumulo. According to the ANC spokesman, Mr Ismael has been referred to as Ronnie. Mr Maphumulo was

seriously injured, and it is possible that he died in South Africa. Meanwhile, the Swaziland Government reported last week that it was making every effort to ask South Africa to release Mrs Grace Cele and return the body of Mr Maphumulo, who may have died during the raid. The South African Government has refused to reply. [Text] [Mbabane Television Service in Siswati 1630 GMT 19 Dec 86 MB] /9274

AZASM CONDEMNS SOWETO KILLINGS--Johannesburg, 19 Dec (SAPA)--The Azanian Students Movement [AZASM] has condemned the reported killings of five people in Soweto in the wake of the Christmas campaign against the state of emergency. "AZASM views this traumatic act in the black community with utter disgust," a spokesman of the organisation, an affiliate of the Azanian People's Organisation, said. The organisation blamed the murders on: --lack of proper and adequate consultation with the community and the "organisations of the people"; and --the lack of sufficient clarification with regard to the Christmas against the emergency call itself. The spokesman said these shortcomings "had made it easier for the thug element to use the situation for its own ends." He said the emphasis should be on monitoring rather than enforcing the campaign. "People should never be threatened, beaten up or subjected to physical punishment. We have to exercise restraint and control at all times," said the spokesman. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1058 GMT 19 Dec 86 MB] /9274

AZAPO CALLS FOR UDF UNITY TALKS--Azapo has held its annual congress in Port Elizabeth. As Mike Louw reports, the organization has decided to hold unity talks with the UDF. While strongly reaffirming its commitment to socialism, Azapo has offered to hold unity talks with the UDF, which it claims is being overtaken by capitalists. This was said in a closing address this morning by the incoming Azapo president, Nkosi Malala. About 400 delegates and supporters attended the congress. Azapo's offer comes in the wake of what Malala termed was ongoing internecine political violence between the two groups. Azapo also resolved to support a call for a black Christmas, and for African pupils to return to school next year. The congress was held in Port Elizabeth to commemorate the death in detention of black consciousness founder, Steve Biko, 10 years ago, and also because the bloody feud reached its peak in Port Elizabeth last year. Port Elizabeth Azapo members said their feud has been resolved. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 15 Dec 86 MB] /9274

BLACK POLICEMEN MOVED TO HOMES--Black policemen and their families who have been living in a Johannesburg tent-town for the past 10 months are being moved to permanent homes at Diepkloof in Soweto and Leeuwkop, north of Johannesburg. The 62 men and their families were moved to a City Deep mine compound in February after some of their homes were burned down and others were threatened in unrest. Each family was issued with an army tent and primitive ablution and cooking facilities had to be shared. Those families who had lost most of their possessions when their houses were burned down are receiving help from an emergency police relief fund. A group of 23 families was moved to Diepkloof last Friday and welfare officer Warrant Officer Ian Opperman (25) said the rest would be housed at Leeuwkop by December 19. The houses have two bedrooms, a kitchen, toilet and a sitting room and are provided with hot and cold running water. Both sites provide greater security for the families as they are fenced in and situated near police units. [Text][Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Dec 86 p 3]/12828

TRANSKEI, CISKEI EXCHANGE PRISONERS--Five more prisoners, including the Ciskei president's son, have been successfully exchanged by Transkei and Ciskei. The exchange took place this morning at the Kei Bridge border post, following a similar swap last week. Transkei released President Lennox Sebe's son, Major General Kwane Sebe, and Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, both of Ciskei's elite unit. The two were allegedly abducted from an East London hotel in October. In return, Ciskei released convicted prisoners Kambashe Sebe, Toni Sebe, and Coli Sebe. PRO [public relations officer] for Ciskei, Mr Headman Somtunzi, said it was hoped that the exchange would normalize the situation between Transkei and Ciskei following the two month long dispute. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 30 Dec 86 MB] /12913

BLACKS ACCOUNT FOR 4 PERCENT OF MANAGERS--Johannesburg, 30 December, SAPA--There are only 256,000 South Africans managing and administering the country and its businesses out of a total economically-active population of 8.7 million, according to the latest official population analysis. This analysis and others show that there are more than 33 workers per manager or administrator in SA, compared with ratios of approximately six to one in the US and eight to one in Europe. Moreover, if the public sector is omitted, the SA ratio rises to some 50-to-1. Also, the SA ratio could be more than 100-to-1 by the year 2000 unless the number of new, trained black managers and administrators each year is lifted at least 1,000 percent. At present, only 10,802 blacks are listed as managers or administrators--less than 4 percent of all such workers. By contrast, some 60 percent of all economically-active South Africans are black. This means the ratio of all workers to black managers is currently around 820-to-1. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1410 GMT 30 Dec 86 MB] /12913

PRESS RESTRICTIONS CONDEMNED--The secretary for foreign affairs for the ANC of South Africa, Comrade Johnny Makhatini, says the ANC is a government in waiting because the Pretoria regime has lost the strategic initiative. He told the ZBC that the ANC has reached an advanced stage in the armed struggle and that it is only a matter of time before the Pretoria regime gives in. On the recent tightening of the press in South Africa, Comrade Makhatini called on the international community to condemn the censorship on the press in that country. On the possibility of unity between the ANC and the PAC, Comrade Makhatini said there had been talks in this regard. However, he said, the ANC is working towards uniting the people of South Africa to build a coalition

which takes into account all the races. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Dec 86 MB] /12913

OFFICIAL ESCAPES--The administrative secretary of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Joe Mkwanazi narrowly escaped death when a parcel bomb sent to him from Manzini, Swaziland was defused by Tanzanian police minutes before it was opened. Mr Kwanazi, who had gone to collect the parcel at Dar es Salaam's post office advised a customs official not to open the parcel, to inspect it for customs purposes as he was suspicious about it. Senior customs officials were called and when they heard the story they contacted the police. Tanzania's security police under the command of Mr J Mtindi opened the parcel and found a bomb which they defused. They said the bomb could have killed many people at the customs office or at the PAC's office had it been casually opened. They said Mr Mkwanazi was lucky to be alive because the parcel contained nothing but the bomb. Mr Kwanazi said afterwards: "I'm happy I have escaped this time. Heroes of the African revolution like Chitepo, Mondlane and others did not get the second chance." The chairman of PAC, Mr Johnson Mlambo said the enemies of their cause have suffered a defeat in failing to assassinate Mr Mkwanazi. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Dec 86 p 1 MB] /12913

AZASO'S FINAL CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS--Azaso went out with a bang--and left its offspring, Sansco, with an aggressive act of resolutions to implement. The sixth and final congress of Azaso charged Sansco with the task of persuading its members to campaign in favour of a total academic boycott of South Africa and to boycott university graduation ceremonies. Both resolutions carried. Delegates agreed to campaign against the ceremonies, which "were a means of trying to glorify universities and administrations. This will be a punitive measure against them." And although the organisation emphasised the need for debate and consultation with other organisations over the academic boycott, it committed itself to the extreme form of "no exceptions", or "total boycott." Other resolutions applying to education included support for the National Education Crisis Committee's strategy of consultation with local communities regarding the school boycotts; an endorsement of the campaigns for "people's education" and an education charter; support for Medunsa's exclusion of white students; and identification with the United Democratic Front campaign for national united action. The congress also condemned the KwaNatal Indaba, calling on "all freedom-loving people to unite and crush the Indaba", and praised the students and youth of Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and Namibia for "their struggle against destabilisation by South Africa." Lesotho, Swaziland, and Malawi were condemned for "their hostility towards out people who are forced to flee the country." [Text] [Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 12-18 Dec 86 p 7][Article by Shaun Johnson]/12828

CSO: 3400/690

ACADEMIC SEES 'DRASTIC' CHANGE IN U.S. POLICY

MB270657 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] The head of the Institute of American Studies at Rand Afrikaans University, Prof Karel Nofke, has said in an interview with the SABC that the planned meeting between senior officials of the American Government and the ANC indicates a drastic departure from the Reagan program. Professor Nofke was reacting to a statement by the American secretary of state, Mr George Shultz that the talks did not indicate a policy change and that the American Government did not recognize perpetrators of violence or condone violence.

Professor Nofke pointed out that the former American ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, had been dismissed from his post after holding unofficial talks with the PLO. Professor Nofke said he could see no difference in principle between the discussions held by Mr Young and the discussions which were to be conducted on a high level between the American Administration and the ANC.

He pointed out that the United States would have to make drastic changes to its policy towards South Africa before these countries could resume discussions. South Africa could not confer with a government which imposed punitive economic measures on it. Professor Nofke said the American State Department was under pressure from the American Congress. The State Department, therefore, did not want to do anything at this stage which could lead to accusations that it was collaborating with the South African Government.

/12913

CSO: 3400/704

UTASA PRESIDENT DISCUSSES TENSIONS IN TEACHING PROFESSION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Dec 86 p 21

[Article by Franklin Sonn]

[Text]

THE present state of tension in the teaching profession augurs no good for the prospects of future peace.

The causes of the turmoil are mainly due to the general frustrations born of apartheid.

The tensions are exacerbated by the apparent deliberate efforts of those in power to destroy the limited though hopeful opportunities the De Lange Report offered, and which might have led education out of its malaise.

On several scores "coloured" education has in fact become more stifling, more bureaucratised and, above all, more oppressive.

What are teachers to do in the face of such a state of affairs?

Every profession worth its salt will take it upon itself to jealously guard its own integrity.

When any outsider, be it the army, the police, politicians, businessmen or even the parent community attempts to run roughshod over the honour of the profession, the profession must move into action.

When outsiders blatantly interfere with sensitive educational matters, the profession owes it to itself to resist such efforts.

Should it fail to do so it would have itself to blame if the profession loses self-esteem, as well as the respect of the community, with the consequent certain deterioration of standards and the undermining of classroom discipline.

Teachers must ask themselves the question whether they are encountering examples of such interference and what they are prepared to do about it. As far as the organised profession is concerned, it is left with no choice.

FIGHT TO BITTER END

It will fight to the bitter end. It will rather go down in honour than to allow history to reveal that when, in its darkest hour, it was called upon to rise in defence of its integrity and honour it allowed itself to be intimidated into silence.

It is recognised that party politicians are inclined to use power and patronage in an attempt to legitimise themselves.

Where the legitimacy of the party politician is lowest, the tendency to abuse power and patronage is most severe.

The extent to which party politicians succeed in their efforts to use this dual mechanism to browbeat the profession is a function of the strength of numbers and commitment, as well as the spirit of the profession against whom this political assault is waged.

To be more specific:

When a political party feels itself threatened by a profession, it tends to abuse its position of power by a process of oppression and victimisation.

It will attempt to discredit and humiliate any leader and will attempt to break the back of the professional organisation.

Failing that, it will let the police free on individuals and if need be, change or even suspend the law.

On the other hand, it will use patronage by rewarding those who pander to it. It will overlook the lack of merit or low professional standing and poor moral quality of the individual.

As long as he is prepared to patronise the ruling party and clearly puts party-political concerns before professional considerations, he will be rewarded with promotion or other benefits.

Once a teacher accepts this kind of patronage he will remain more beholden to the party than to his profession and thereby the profession is further undermined.

WORLD RESOLUTION

Teachers must again ask themselves to what extent this is true of our educational system.

The World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) meeting at Regina, Canada, in August 1986, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The WCOTP reaffirms its long-standing policy and conviction that the interests of all nations and peoples require that labour unions and associations must be free openly and enthusiastically to organise, engage in public discourse, and represent the

interest of their members in negotiations with employers and other appropriate authorities.

"The WCOTP reasserts its demand that all governments respect the human and collective rights of working people and take immediate steps to assure the free exercise of the rights and responsibilities of union and association leadership, where these rights and responsibilities are interfered with or abridged."

RIGHT TO ORGANISE

This resolution has subsequently been sent to the Government of South Africa by the WCOTP. The two points that are clearly made by the teachers of the world, meeting in conference, are:

● Teachers have the right to organise themselves democratically and independently and to address the authorities of the day as an organised entity.

Any respectable government is obligated to receive and consider such representations and to respect the autonomy and integrity of the organised profession. If it does not, it is not democratic, but oppressive.

● Teachers have the right to expect that the authorities afford them certain benefits such as stop-order facilities. This is a right to which any trade union or professional organisation is entitled.

Any government which tampers with this right cannot claim that it allows and respects the right of unions and professional organisations to exist.

The fact is that it would then be authoritarian.

Stop-order facilities therefore are a right which even the most oppressive and intolerant regimes hesitate in contemplating to assail.

Teachers must ask themselves where we stand in South Africa and what to make of the claims of people who glibly state that they have joined the government to fight for the restoration of the rights of their people.

Can one be an oppressor of people and deny them their rights while at the same time fighting for their rights?

Can one at the same time be a democrat and an oppressor? Can one be *against* a government and equally be *part* of it?

The De Lange Report deeply agonised over the reasons why education was in turmoil in South Africa and why it became increasingly clear that education appeared destined to irreparably destabilised the society.

Some of the points on which the diverse members who constituted the De Lange Committee were at one included the call for one education minister, free association in the admission of pupils, party politicians should have less say over education, and professional organisations should have greater recognition.

It is a telling commentary that not only are all five cardinal recommendations being disregarded in "coloured" education, but active steps are being taken to destroy whatever vestige of these vital elements remain in education.

Teachers are therefore entitled to ask themselves the question whether it is ever going to be worthwhile participating in committees of inquiry in future and to wonder what honourable means remain to break this conundrum.

Most teachers are committed to fight against apartheid. They are prepared to do so independently and without being unduly tied to structures which obfuscate the issues.

They cannot collaborate with the system and remain independent of it.

They cannot, and neither will they, evade the political challenges of the day. Only the naive will imagine that education can be separated from politics.

The organised profession will only leave politics alone if politics will leave it alone.

Teachers must, however, teach and teachers will face this ethical obligation with courage.

Teachers know that just as much as a medical doctor will always treat his patient, so UTASA will always teach.

ETHICAL OBLIGATION

This is not a political question, but an ethical obligation. Teachers will therefore gallantly play their part in destroying apartheid while persisting with their calling to teach.

It will now be understood that essentially the organised profession is not engaged in a struggle against personalities.

It is committed to fight for the education of their children and for the rights of teachers.

If teachers are not prepared to fight to the bitter end for their rights then they cannot escape the conclusion that they are not worthy of those rights.

At the same time, proactive initiatives must be taken to design an educational system which will satisfy the aspirations of parents, teachers and students in the longer term.

CHURCH, CIVIC GROUPS URGE SOWETO STUDENTS BACK TO SCHOOL

MB290827 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0821 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg 29 December SAPA--The Soweto Parents Crisis Committee, in conjunction with the Soweto Students Congress, yesterday made an impassioned plea for Soweto pupils to return to school next year, the SOWETAN newspaper reported today.

In a statement to the editor, the two organisations said the decision to urge pupils to return to school next year was taken after extensive consultation with teachers, workers, priests, and the SOWETO Civic Association. They noted that pupils' grievances were still not solved and called on the Department of Education and Training to address itself to these problems.

The two bodies called on the department to re-open all schools which were closed last year, and to repair all those which were damaged. They said the release of all detained pupils was imperative for a proper education to take place.

Church leaders from various denominations last week reiterated their call for pupils and students to return to school next year. In a joint statement, the church leaders called on "all those who are concerned for the wellbeing of the country" to support the call. They also urged the clergy to get together and exercise their role as "coordinators and reconciliators" to bring the different groups together in "this common task."

"We note with approval that other bodies are making similar calls. We endorse these calls wholeheartedly and request other interested bodies, whatever their political and social positions, to forget their differences and throw their weight behind these appeals," the statement said.

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CSO: 3400/704

CHURCH LEADERS CRITICIZE NEW SCHOOL REGULATIONS

MB311316 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1313 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg 31 December, SAPA--The latest emergency regulations on education would worsen and not solve the crisis in that field, church leaders from South Africa's major denominations said in a statement here today.

The churchmen also called on the government to open schools that were closed and to encourage "positive attitudes" among students who were willing to return to school without preconditions.

The statement was signed by members of the Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and United Congregational Churches, as well as the South African Council of Churches [SACC].

It said: We the undersigned church leaders find the call by more and more student groups and relevant community organisations for a return to school encouraging. "No pre-conditions are being set for this return: However, we are alarmed at the formalising of the extensive powers given by the state president to the director-general of education and training. These powers can only be considered by the students who are called upon to return to school as a threat. They are not conducive to solving the education crisis but will rather exacerbate it. We ask the government and the Department of Education and Training to do all in their power to foster the positive and promising student attitudes and not to do anything that will make it still more difficult for students, parents, teachers and relevant community organisations to communicate with one another and bring about a return to school. In view of the widespread call for a return to school we are particularly concerned at the prospect of students of schools that have been closed by the department finding that these schools have not opened when the students return to school. We therefore once again call upon the government, as a matter of urgency, to take the necessary administrative measures needed to open the schools currently closed. If some delay is unavoidable, the intention to re-open these schools should be announced together with the earliest possible opening date."

The statement was signed by: the vicar general of the Church of the Province of South Africa, Diocese of Johannesburg, Dean Godfrey Henwood; the Rev Peter

Storey of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa; Bishop Reginald Orsmond and Bishop Zithulele Mvemve of the Roman Catholic Church, Diocese of Johannesburg, Rev J. Wing of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa; Dr Wolfram Kistner of the SACC and Mr Chris Aitken of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa.

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CSO: 3400/704

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

MB260537 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] For many thousands of young South Africans, the joy of Christmas time has been multiplied many times by the good news of their matric results. After 12 long years they have achieved the ultimate reward of their school years and, as 1987 approaches all too rapidly, they stand on the threshold of a new life and new challenges.

These young South Africans enter adulthood at a difficult and traumatic time in the history of their country. Sanctions, isolation moves, economic migraines, conflict, and confrontation--all resulting from problems that are not of their making--stare them in the face. For them, as for their parents and grandparents, the years that lie ahead will require fortitude and courage, consummate expertise, and innovative skills. The matriculation results announced last week and this week show abundantly that the young men and women now leaving school are well equipped for the task that awaits them.

In the white community, for example, a record number of pupils passed the Transvaal Education Departments school-leaving examinations, and there were also a record number of distinctions. Records were broken, too, in examinations under the jurisdiction of the Cape Education Department. In the Indian community, school children posted the best results in history, and amongst the colored community there was a record number of aggregates.

But what of the black school children? The overall impression of chaotic conditions at black schools is--like much else in South Africa--exaggerated and exploited. The factual position is that 90 percent of black matriculants this year were able to write the entire matriculation examination. At only a handful of the country's 7,000 schools were matriculants not able to put pen to paper as a result of intimidation and violence. And the 2 percent improvement in the pass rate announced this week is certainly encouraging.

Nevertheless, because of political activism, the situation of black school children is, in the words of a black newspaper, bleakly different to that of white school children. For black children, the newspaper says, being a scholar has become a nerve-racking experience, and, says the newspaper, they

face a doubtful future. In these words lies the real tragedy of radical political activism in South Africa today.

It is common cause that education and training are basic prerequisites for building a nation and its future. As South Africans put a troubled year behind them, and prepare to meet what will hopefully be a better year and a brighter future, there is a need for the youth, and the parents, of all population groups to put their priorities in proper perspective. And education must surely be at the top of their list of priorities for 1987.

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CSO: 3400/704

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY PRAISES DEDICATION OF SECURITY FORCES

MB240539 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] All over the country people are relaxing at holiday resorts or enjoying this festive period with friends and relatives at home. In taking a deserved break from the cares of everyday life, it would be well to spare a thought for those whose special efforts during this period make it possible. For the law enforcement and security agencies--police, defense force, and others--there are no holidays at the coast, no extended breaks in which the trials of the job and the world outside may be forgotten for the next few days or weeks. For many of them the job is even tougher, the hours are longer, and even the off-duty moments are liable to be suddenly interrupted to deal with an emergency.

By its own admission the ANC has been trying to intensify its terrorist and other disruptive activity during this holiday period, and will be concentrating on the days ahead. The price of security for any society is eternal vigilance on the part of its law enforcement and security services. The cost that this has exacted of the members of those services in South Africa during the past year is too seldom appreciated or even realised. Even at the best of times the police force is undermanned the ratio of policemen to the population being a half to a fifth of that of any Western country. Having to deal during the past year with a revolutionary onslaught that has been comprehensively planned and directed, they have operated under intense pressures.

It goes without saying that the pressures have grown immeasurably since the craze developed in certain quarters for vilifying the law enforcement agencies. While, in a glare of publicity, mistakes that might have occurred were magnified and distorted to discredit the whole force, there has been precious little credit given for good work done under the most arduous conditions. Few if any other professions have made such awesome demands on the time, energies, and fortitude of their members.

Through it all--the impossible hours, the hazardous conditions--the members of the force have done their duty uncomplainingly and with dedication. Black policemen who had seen their colleagues murdered and lost their own homes

stuck it out, battling to keep life liveable for their law-abiding fellow citizens.

Tomorrow, as families gather in the security of their homes and people relax in the sun, South Africa should not be unconscious of what it owes to those who are out doing their daily duty.

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CSO: 3400/704

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY DEFENDS CROSS-BORDER RAIDS

MB240957 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Station commentary: "Terrorism and South Africa's Neighbors"]

[Text] South Africa has again defended cross-border raids on its neighboring territories in the interests of its own security. In a television interview on his return from Swaziland after talks with Prime Minister Sotja Dlamini, South Africa's foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said neighboring states that harbored terrorists must know that those terrorists will be taken out. It did not matter where the terrorists were, or who they were, or what the consequences might be. After all, sanctions has already been imposed against South Africa and while this did not mean that South Africa did not care what the rest of the world thought of its actions, it simply meant that it would act in accordance with its best interests.

The so-called kidnappings of people from Swaziland by South African security forces were obviously discussed between Mr Botha and Mr Dlamini, neither South Africa nor Swaziland, Mr Botha said, could tolerate ANC terrorists entering South Africa from Mozambique via Swaziland to commit their cowardly deeds against civilians. South Africa had not gone across the border to kidnap people; action had been taken in protection of South Africa's citizens, in the light of information which the security forces had at their disposal.

There was no way, Mr Botha said, that South Africa could stand by and allow people to come into the country to bring about what they called a black Christmas--a period of murder and bloodshed--over the Christmas season. The action by South Africa's security forces and the assurance that it would happen again, whenever necessary, illustrates the most basic reality of the Southern African region. First the need for regional cooperation between governments of the subcontinent, in recognition of the interdependence of the countries concerned; second, while South Africa recognizes this need, and continues to show willingness to further it, its first duty must be to protect its people against acts of terrorism perpetrated by members of the ANC, who are using neighboring states as a base from which to operate. It is therefore in the best interests of South Africa's neighbors that they refuse sanctuary or support for the ANC.

/12913

CSO: 3400/704

PFP'S SWART REJECTS NEGATIVE REPORT ON INDABA IMPACT

MB290832 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0801 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] Durban 29 December SAPA--An economists report that over-hasty implementation of the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba proposals would seriously damage the economy of the two regions was yesterday rejected as "very superficial," by Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party. He said that if Natal could move toward a non-racial dispensation such as that envisaged by the Indaba, he had no doubt that multinational companies and the international community would be sympathetic to helping South Africa narrow the gap in education funding for the various race groups.

Mr Swart was reacting to a report by Dr Johan du Pisanie, chief economist of Senbank, who was commissioned by the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce to research the economic implications of fiscal parity in Natal education by 1995 and in health by 2000.

The implications of the report are that in the short term the standard of living for whites will drop, while that for blacks will stay the same, if not decline. It has also been implied that parity in education was likely to result in a large increase in taxes, causing further deterioration in the economy of the regions.

Indaba chairman Prof Desmond Clarence said the report was merely an assumption. "There is no question that we would expect quite a lot of money from government coffers if we are going to equalise education, but I don't believe it would necessarily mean a lowering of living standards."

Mr Swart said "one hopes that the implementation of the Indaba proposals will generate the stability and confidence which will produce economic prosperity, so that one can move towards parity of essential services for all the people of Natal. "The proposals have got to be seen in their totality. The whole question of parity in educational and health standards is not only a natal problem but one for all of South Africa, and the central government will be faced with the same challenges as any second-tire government in Natal will face," he said.

Mr Brian Hill, president of the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, said he disagreed with Dr Du Pisanie's findings. "There is a much greater demand to improve the education of black people. It does not mean to say that the standard of living of whites would go down. I don't think the conclusion is correct."

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CSO: 3400/704

LABOR UNION CONFLICTS IN 1986 REVIEWED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Dec 86 p 5

[Article by Alan Fine]

[Text]

IN A NUTSHELL, the industrial relations scene in 1986 was marked by the consolidation of organised labour into three union federations representing the three main trends in black politics.

All this occurred in the context of sharpened political conflict and an extraordinary rise in the number of man-days lost due to industrial action — which included agitation over a number of new and unexpected issues.

The most significant story of the year was the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), which represents the non-racial, Left-wing political tradition. Born a month before the end of 1985, its progress was examined in depth on these pages three weeks ago.

Steady growth

Suffice it to say that Cosatu or its affiliates were principally involved in almost all the major labour issues of the year. The organisation has shown steady growth, now claiming to represent 650 000 workers, compared with its initial 450 000 membership.

Thus far — despite heated ideological conflict between the so-called populists and workerists in its ranks — Cosatu has managed to contain these differing views without any significant threats of breakaways.

The Cusa/Azactu merger in October was precipitated by Cosatu's refusal to fall into line with the principled black consciousness opposition

to the existence of white intellectual leadership of trade unions. The new grouping claims to represent about 350 000 workers.

Ideologically speaking, it was a logical development. This apart, though, it is unclear whether the smaller and less influential Azactu section will add much in the way of status and muscle to what Cusa already had.

The United Workers Union of SA (Uwusa) burst on to the scene on May Day with a rally in Durban attended by about 70 000 people. Uwusa was, of course, Inkatha's answer to Cosatu's numerous attacks on it and on its leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Its main two policy planks are support for free enterprise and opposition to the sanctions campaign.

It is difficult to measure Uwusa's progress so far. Available evidence suggests, though, that Uwusa has "liberated" only a limited number of Cosatu factories in Natal.

Uwusa arrived on the scene months before the final burial of the conservative Trade Union Council of SA.

Lost man-days

Tucsa had, for the past three years, suffered a string of disaffiliations by unions which said Tucsa had failed to respond to the turbulent changes on the labour and political scene.

Part of that turbulence is reflected in the vastly increased number of man days lost due to industrial action this year. Industrial relations consultant Andrew Levy says workplace-related stoppages alone have accounted

for about 1.2-million man days this year, compared to 680 000 for 1985.

This rise can probably be partly accounted for by the continued growth of the organised sector of the labour force, and increased pressure for higher wage increases in recessionary times.

This, despite the fact that there are up to six-million unemployed in SA and although the increased use of official dispute-settling machinery stretched the resources of the Manpower Department to the limit.

This figure does not take account of political stoppages and stayaways. At the minimum, says Levy, one can add another 3.5-million man days for these. And it is "not inconceivable" that the figure could be as high as six-million.

The two largest political stoppages occurred on May Day and June 16. May Day, at least, is now generally acknowledged as a permanent — if unofficial — feature of the South African calendar.

The year began with a strike by 30 000 workers at the Impala platinum mine. And this was merely a taste of what was to come. As usual, the mining industry was at the centre of much of it.

According to the Chamber of Mines, there have been no fewer than 131 wildcat mine strikes this year. And with scores of miners having lost their lives in physical conflict, the industry has failed to shake off its violent image.

The lowest point for the industry was the Kinross Mines disaster in September, in which 177 people died.

The official inquiry has not yet begun. But the disaster has raised many questions about mine safety in SA.

Oddly enough, in the midst of all this, the annual wage negotiations between the National Union of Mineworkers and the Chamber — always an annual highlight — proceeded more calmly than ever before, and there is general satisfaction all round with the final settlement.

Of course, Gold Fields chose not to be party to the settlement, and it faced strikes at three of its mines. This particular dispute is not yet over.

Political conflict

The mining industry, together with agriculture, has also become embroiled in Southern Africa's political conflict, with government having banned the recruitment of migrant labour from Mozambique.

More than 300 union leaders — and hundreds more rank-and-file members — have been detained for varying periods since the declaration of

the emergency in June.

Day-to-day union/management relationships were affected quite badly initially, although they have since recovered. Evidence is that the detentions were primarily aimed at hampering unions' political endeavours rather than their everyday shopfloor activities.

Nevertheless, the detentions brought into sharp focus the political role of business. And there was little agreement between unions and employers over precisely what this should comprise.

There is little reason to think that 1987 will be any different from 1986. Already labour has been affected by the latest security clampdown. Employers will be told to intervene with government on behalf of unionists affected by these measures and generally take a stronger stand against apartheid. Pressure on wages will increase as real income falls. And unions themselves will continue to grow.

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CSO: 3400/693

RESEARCHERS PREVIEW 1987 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

MB261026 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1005 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 26 December, SAPA--The foundations have been established for economic recovery in the coming 18 months, says a Johannesburg Stock Exchange [JSE] review of the economic outlook.

However, the leading firm of stock brokers, Davis Borkum Hare warns that the momentum will be hampered beyond next year unless the 7 November summit called by President P.W. Botha with business leaders is followed through with concrete proposals and developments in political and economic strategy.

In the longer term, says the firm, the economic outlook will remain hostage to politics.

In the 1987 scenario, the researchers nevertheless foresee:

--A quickening in the economic growth rate from below zero in 1985 to about 1.6 percent this year and 4.3 percent next year.

--An increase in private consumer spending of 3.4 percent in real terms--over and above the spiral in retail prices.

--A dramatic swingaround in the pace of real fixed investment from a 9.9 percent fall this year to a 3.3 percent rise in 1987--the first increase since 1982.

--A repeat of the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments of a robust R5,000-million--most of it to be swallowed by capital outflows, but still leaving about R1,000-million to boost foreign exchange reserves.

--An improvement in the rand/dollar exchange rate from the 1986 average of 44c to around 48c.

--A modest slowdown in the rate of inflation in the first half of next year, but leading to another upward sweep which is likely to leave the average for the year as a whole unchanged at between 18 and 18.5 percent.

--From the middle of next year, hardening interest rates, which are now at their lowest level in several years. This will push short-term rates on

bankers' acceptances back to about 15 percent by the year end, says the report, and the prime rate up from 12 percent to as much as 18 or 19 percent.

The brokers' report forecasts a "relatively favourable environment" for JSE industrial shares next year on the back of economic recovery, improving profits, and further large cash flows from the financial institutions.

It says gold shares should be assisted by firm world markets and an average bullion price of 450 dollars an ounce.

However investors are advised to seek shares in blue-chip quality mines rather than marginal mines, because of disinvestment pressures and a disinclination to indulge in new investments.

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CSO: 3400/703

FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE IN 1986 NOTED

MB231044 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1032 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Pretoria, 23 December, SAPA--South Africa recorded a favourable trade balance of R13,507.3 million for the first 11 months of the year, according to figures released in Pretoria today.

The comparable figure for the corresponding period last year was R12,021.3 million. Preliminary statistics from the Department of Customs and Excise show imports from January to November this year totalled R25,001.3 million (compared to R21,028.1 million for the same period last year) while exports totalled R38,508.6 million (R33,049 million).

The import and export figures have been adjusted largely to bring them into line with the requirements for compilation of the balance of payments.

According to figures for January to October, the country recorded a favourable trade balance of \$12,077.8 million, showing the increase for November to be R1,429.5 million.

The January-November figures world trading zones show that Europe remained South Africa's largest trading partner. Exports to Europe totalled R9,473.8 million (R8,425.4 million) and imports stood at R11,206.5 million (R10,013.9 million).

Asia remained the Republic's second largest export earner with a total of R5,906.4 million (R4,734 million). It was followed by America, with R4,046.1 million (R3,225.8 million), Africa, with R1,638.4 million (R1,450.6 million) and Oceania, with R295.7 million (R244.2 million).

After Europe, exports from Asia to SA rated second with a total of R4,521.7 million (R3,176.3 million), followed by America, with R3,480.1 million (R3,592.5 million), Africa with R524.5 million (R421.9 million) and Oceania, with R271.4 million (R260.4 million).

Other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments totalled R17,087.7 million (R14,919.3 million) for exports and R4,997.1 million (R3,563.1 million) for imports.

Ships and aircraft stores exported amounted to R60.5 million (R50.1 million).

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CSO: 3400/703

COUNTRY FACES SHORTAGE OF ACCOUNTANTS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Dec 86 p 2

[Article by Stuart Sutton]

[Text]

SA FACES a shortage of accountants when the country moves out of the recession, says Martinus van Rensburg, registrar of the Transvaal Society of Accountants.

But although accountants are leaving, firms with international links are sitting tight.

Van Rensburg says his branch has lost 180 members so far in 1986. Last year the figure was 110.

And 70% of that loss can be attributed to emigration, he says.

Tim Curtis, a senior partner at Deloitte, Haskins and Selles, says: "In the longer term, the consequences of the brain drain will not only be felt by the accounting profession, but by the economy as a whole."

The growing pressure for disinvestment is having little direct effect on SA accounting firms.

While firms such as Aiken & Carter, Arthur Andersen, Arthur Young, Deloitte Haskins and Peat Marwick have strong ties with international accounting groups, they do not depend on these foreign connections for investment capital.

"The benefits of affiliation are more intangible," says Guy Smith, senior partner at Peat Marwick.

Examples given are:

- ☐ The exchange of knowledge and technological developments;
- ☐ The interchange of personnel;
- ☐ The sharing of quality standards; and,
- ☐ In many cases, a universal corporate title.

If disinvestment as such is not possible, is there any threat of SA firms being excluded from their international associations? So far, it appears, that is unlikely.

Curtis says some pressure has been exerted on their US associates to break ties with SA, but such action is highly improbable.

Laurie Albertyn of Arthur Young says pressure on US associates is insignificant. He says it is misplaced as Arthur Young International has no investment in its SA division.

The sharp increase in accountants leaving SA seems to be the problem causing more concern.

Recent figures released by Central Statistical Services indicate that 224 accountants emigrated from SA in the first nine months of this year. This compares with 96 for the same period last year.

These figures are distorted, however, because they do not necessarily refer to qualified chartered accountants. They may include bookkeepers, for example. But excluded are accountants who leave on tourist visas.

Possibly a more accurate indicator of the number of accountants emigrating is the change in membership of accountants' professional associations.

Ken Mockler, executive director of the SA Institute of Chartered Accountants (Saica), says the institute's membership is growing steadily at 3.5% a year. However, the number of members not resident in SA is rising. From 1980 to 1985, 13% of its members were non-residents. In June this year the figure was 14% and in November 15%.

Mockler believes the situation may be worse than the figures suggest, because some newly qualified accountants leave before joining Saica.

Although the effect on SA of the exodus of accountants is difficult to gauge, it should not be under-estimated.

About 90% of accountants are employed in commerce and industry, and a large number of these are moving into senior management positions.

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CSO: 3400/691

BILATERAL TRADE WITH TAIWAN RISES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] SA'S two-way trade with the Taiwan rose by about \$90m in 1986, compared with 1985.

But Taiwanese officials say they have not benefited from the sanctions campaign against SA.

Taiwan, which recently renewed a sizeable three-year maize contract with SA, has no intention of jumping on the sanctions bandwagon.

Ambassador H K Yang explains: "SA and my country are joined in the fight against communism. We are in favour of free enterprise, democracy and freedom."

Maize accounts for about half of the sudden rise in trade with Taiwan. Economic counsellor C C Kan says Taiwan's 25% global trade growth this year — and not sanctions — accounts for the remaining increase.

SA's trade with Taiwan is expected to grow from \$355m last year to \$450-\$500m in 1988.

Kan says SA is one of Taiwan's 19 largest trading partners, accounting for less than 1% of Taiwan's total trade.

The 1986 trade level is far below the \$685m recorded in 1981, before drought hit SA.

Taiwanese exporters see limited export potential in SA — where most of their goods are sold to the 5-million whites here. Taiwanese computers, parts and components, for instance, now occupy 30% of the SA market, up

from 5% in 1981.

Kan places more emphasis on Taiwanese investment in SA. He says 70 Taiwanese factories have been built in SA, most of them lured by generous tax incentives and subsidies available in the homelands. These plants employ 20 000 people today.

In 1985, Taiwan's top two imports from SA were base metals and energy materials. This year agricultural products are top-ranked.

Electronic goods and electrical machines have replaced textiles at the top of SA's import list from Taiwan.

SA's trade surplus is expected to widen from 1985's \$57m level — mainly because of the maize trade.

Sapa reports that the US Agriculture Department is concerned over the agreement under which SA is to supply Taiwan with 1.8-million tons of maize over the next three years.

The department, in its weekly round-up of world agriculture and trade developments, said the return of SA to Taiwan's maize market might displace US maize, since the US had supplied virtually all Taiwan's maize.

The US had provided Taiwan with about 3-million tons a year over the past three years, when SA was out of the export market because of poor crops.

BRIEFS

CHRISTMAS SALES BELOW PROJECTIONS--Johannesburg 29 December SAPA--Christmas sales plunged by 38 percent against the latest estimates as hard-pressed shoppers, counting their cents, shunned luxury and big ticket items on HP ["hire purchase" or on credit] in favour of modest and cut-price gifts, according to major retailers and official figures just released. Latest estimates from Pretoria's Central Statistical Service (CSS) put total retail trade for the Christmas season at R4.4 billion compared with the R7.2 billion forecast by the Associated Chambers of Commerce some weeks before 25 December. Reports say the trend has been towards "smart" shopping, to make every rand spent go as far as possible and to avoid buying on tick--so that credit sales were down an estimated 50 percent. Reasons for the poor Christmas showing are given as shaky consumer confidence, smaller bonuses, prohibitive prices and a resistance to credit purchases. The CSS says retail sales for the festive season are expected to exceed 1985's total by 20 percent. However, with inflation pushing beyond 20 percent, the major retailing chains had to battle just to equal sales last year in real terms. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0837 GMT 29 Dec 86 M] /12913

U.S. COMPUTER FIRM NOT DISINVESTING--Johannesburg, 24 December, SAPA--The U.S. computer giant Unisys Corporation, formed by the merger of Burroughs and Sperry, says it is not disinvesting from South Africa as suggested in the press and a SAPA report this morning. A spokesman for Burroughs Machines in South Africa, a division of burroughs machines in the U.S., which is in turn controlled by Unisys Corporation in the U.S., says: "There is no disinvestment whatever. "Unisys Corporation in the U.S. has simply decided to convert the division of Burroughs Machines in South Africa into a subsidiary. Under Section 334 of the SA Companies Act, an application has therefore been made in the Supreme Court in Johannesburg to have all the business, the rights, the obligations and the property of the SA division of Burroughs Machines transferred into a new SA company Unisys Pty, formed for the purpose and controlled by Unisys Corporation in the U.S. The application has been made an order of the court and the court has also ordered that all licenses, exemptions, permits and certificates of authority held in terms of any law by the applicant (Burroughs Machines) should now be held by Unisys Pty. There is no question of disinvestment." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1058 GMT 24 Dec 86 MB] /12913

EXXON PULLS OUT--The world's largest oil company Exxon Corporation, has pulled out of South Africa. The company says it has relinquished all ownership and management control to a trust established to continue operations. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 30 Dec 86 MB] /12913

MOBIL OIL TO CONTINUE--The Mobil Oil Company says it has no plans to follow the example of the Exxon Company and to sell its interest in South Africa. A Mobil spokesman said in New York that the company continues to believe that it was a positive force for change. If it withdrew, it will hurt most black South Africans. Mobil, which is the second biggest oil company in the United States, employs 3,100; 1,700 of these are blacks, coloreds, and Indians. The spokesman was reacting to a New York report that the largest oil company in the United States, Exxon, had sold its interest in South Africa to a trust formed by its affiliates in the country. The sum of money involved was not disclosed. According to the report, Exxon controlled two small companies in South Africa which sold petroleum and chemical products and employed about 200 people. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Dec 86 MB] /12913

MOTORISTS UNDERPAY FOR PETROL--Motorists continued to pay too little for their petrol last month. Transvaal motorists under-paid by 1,4c at 83c/l for 93 octane, according to the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs' latest figures. In October, they also under-paid by 1,4c, in September by 1,6c and in August by 3,7c. Domestic charges make up just under 51c of each litre of petrol sold--government levies account for 20,5c, taxes 12,9c, retail and wholesale marketing margins a combined 10,158c, and transport from the coast 7,4c. That, combined with a November landed fuel price of 33,493c--based on world market prices, sea transport costs and the rand-dollar exchange rate--adds up to 84,451c. The 1,451c shortfall last month was made up from the "slate", an equalisation fund used to prevent constant shifting of fuel prices. Sometimes motorists pay too little, sometimes too much. The November world crude price, in SA cents, was 33,493c/l. This was 0,005c more than in October, the results of a slightly weaker rand/dollar rate. A variation of 1c in the exchange rate, say fuel industry officials, means a change of 0,7c/l if other factors remain unchanged. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Dec 86 pp 1, 2][Article by David Furlonger]/12828

STELLENBOSCH BER: RECOVERY STILL LAGS--Economic recovery may be further away than most economists think, according to the December TRENDS, published by Stellenbosch University's Bureau of Economic Research (BER). The publication shows that although leading indicators--which include the JSE industrial price index, gold and foreign reserves and mining production--have been showing an upturn since May, this has not translated into an improvement in "real" economy indicators, such as the physical volume of retail and wholesale sales and manufacturing products. "The leading indicators are an early signal of change in the real economy, but this has not happened yet," said BER economist Sterrenberg Pretorius. This view contrasts with the opinion of many economists that an economic upturn, although gradual, is already underway. Furthermore, the time lag between a change in the leading indicators and a corresponding shift in the real economy is uncertain and may vary from one economic upturn to another. On average the time lag varies from between two months and 12 months. This means any improvement in the real economy may only come through in the second quarter of next year. "Furthermore, although the indicators suggest that an upturn is one the way, they provide no indication of the strength of that upturn," said Pretorius. Growth phases are traditionally initiated by improved export volumes and then sustained by higher consumer spending. However, with the high level of personal taxation and debt, and low level of real wages, consumers' ability to increase their spending is in question. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Dec 86 p 1][Article by Stephen Rogers]/12828