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25 November 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Details Given of Massive Sub-Saharan African Weapons Build-Up (ARMED FORCES, Oct 85)	1
Reports on Sahel Railroad Project, Bagre Dam Talks (AFP, 24 Oct 85)	7
German Involvement in Irrigation, Water Projects Reported (FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT, 29 Aug 85)	8
German Role in Harbor, Shipping Projects Reported (FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT, 10 Oct 85)	12

BURKINA

Briefs	
EIB Loan for Gold Mine	15

GABON

Briefs	
Airline to Cotonou	16

GHANA

U.S. Blasted for Lack of Support for Liberation Struggles (John Yao Kumado; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 24 Oct 85)	17
Lebanon's Jumayyil Praises Country's Participation in UNIFIL (PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 23 Oct 85)	18
Quota Set for Customs Workers' Collection (Abigail Bonsu; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 22 Oct 85)	19
Romanian Ties Viewed (PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 23, 25 Oct 85)	20
Long-Term Assistance Welcomed, by Mavis Quaicoe	20
Barter Trade Expanded, by Joe Bradford Nyinuh	21

PNDC Member Obeng Announces Rural Development Acceleration (PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 21 Oct 85)	22
Central Projects Monitoring Unit Established (PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 21 Oct 85)	23
Gill and Duffus Praises Cocoa Industry Measures (Kojo Sam; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 24 Oct 85)	24
Pineapple Export Figures, Norwegian Aid (Emelia Otoo; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 24 Oct 85)	25
Cuban Sugar Factory Pact Signed (GHANAIAN TIMES, 21 Oct 85)	26
Block-Making Machines Arrive From GDR (Joe Bradford Nyinah; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 19 Oct 85)	27
LESOTHO	
Briefs	
Students Fear BNP Youth	28
MADAGASCAR	
Briefs	
Ratsiraka Suggests SDI	29
Rice Supply Situation Worsening	29
EEC Grant	29
MALAWI	
Analysis Provided of National Energy Policy (Grover Mzumara; DAILY TIMES, 8 Oct 85)	30
MOZAMBIQUE	
Briefs	
Army Claims New Successes	31
NIGERIA	
Former Legislator Criticizes Babangida's Policies (Junaid Mohammed; NEW NIGERIAN, 15 Oct 85)	32
Government Cautioned on Retiring Top Military Officers (SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN, 13 Oct 85)	34
Prisoners in Kaduna Cry Human Rights Violations (SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN, 13 Oct 85)	35

Changes at Import Office Reported (DAILY TIMES, various dates)	36
Shake Up at Import License Office	36
Import Licenses Cancelled	36
Import License Applicants Barred	37
TIMES Calls for National Census (Editorial; DAILY TIMES, 11 Oct 85)	38
Urban Crisis Blamed on Lack of Demographic Data (DAILY TIMES, 17 Oct 85)	40
Government Urged To Establish National Mapping Commission (Daniel Tifato; NEW NIGERIAN, 8 Oct 85)	41
Measures for Advancing Technological Development (Akinyemi Taiwo; NEW NIGERIAN, 8 Oct 85)	42
Fuel Tanker Drivers Strike in Enugu (Festus Obi; DAILY STAR, 11 Oct 85)	45
Prospects for Locally Produced Aircraft (DAILY TIMES, 9 Oct 85)	46
Coal Corporation Director on Coal Reserves (NEW NIGERIAN, 11 Oct 85)	47

SOUTH AFRICA

Comments on Possible U.S. Aid To UNITA (Johannesburg International Service, 5 Nov 85)	48
U.S. Aid to UNITA, Cuban Troop Presence Viewed (Johannesburg Domestic Service, 6 Nov 85)	49
NUM Says Anglo American Assurances 'Untrue' (SAPA, 4 Nov 85)	51
Principals Criticize Student Movement on Attacks (SAPA, 4 Nov 85)	53
Police Confirm Arrest of Cape Civic Groups Leader (SAPA, 4 Nov 85)	54
THE STAR Defends Itself Against ITN Attack (THE STAR, 2 Nov 85)	55
Race Institute Reports on National Political Violence (SAPA, 4 Nov 85)	57

Port Elizabeth Businessmen Say Real Reform Must Be Launched (WEEKEND POST, 19 Oct 85)	59
New Base Opened for 115 Battalion in Kwandebele (PARATUS, Oct 85)	62
32 Battalion First Unit To Receive Color in Operational Area (PARATUS, Oct 85)	64
101 Battalion Commemorates Those Who Died in Action (ARMED FORCES, Oct 85)	66
Franz Josef Strauss on Apartheid, One Man-One Vote (Franz Josef Strauss; HANDELSBLATT, 25 Sep 85)	67
Only Surviving Elected UDF Official in Eastern Cape Speaks (Stone Sizane Interview; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 25-31 Oct 85)	71
New Group To Promote Nation's Image Abroad (THE CITIZEN, 30 Oct 85)	73
PR Expert Hits at Government's Public Relations (THE CITIZEN, 30 Oct 85)	74
Natal English Speakers Turning More to National Party (Brian Stuart; THE CITIZEN, 2 Nov 85)	75
Cape Muslims Take New Hard Line With Law Enforcers (Brian Stuart; THE CITIZEN, 31 Oct 85)	76
Journalist Reports From Mavinga on MPLA Offensive (Barry O'Brien; SUNDAY TIMES, 13 Oct 85)	78
Executions Bring 1985 Total to 102 (THE CITIZEN, 1 Nov 85)	80
Thabong Township Deplores Rising Crime Rate (THE CITIZEN, 30 Oct 85)	81
Crime Prevention Drive in Johannesburg Underway (Janine Stein; THE CITIZEN, 2 Nov 85)	82
RSA Faced With Dilemma of 'Stagflation' (THE CITIZEN, 28 Oct 85)	83
Long-Term Growth Advocated (David Rees; BUSINESS DAY, 25 Oct 85)	84
Millions Lost Due to Forex Loophole (Alan Sendzul; BUSINESS DAY, 23 Oct 85)	86

Super Labor Federation To Be Launched (THE STAR, 24 Oct 85)	87
Political Squabbling Could Prevent Sugar Agreement (Alan Peat; BUSINESS DAY, 25 Oct 85)	88
RSA Fruit Imports Embarrass Irish (Linda Ensor; BUSINESS DAY, 23 Oct 85)	89
Development of Mossel Bay Gas Planned (Tony Stirling; THE CITIZEN, 28 Oct 85)	90
Increase in Coal Exports Forecast (THE CITIZEN, 28 Oct 85)	91
Briefs	
Disabling Gas Charges Denied	92
Oppenheimer Criticizes Government	92
Anglo American Denies NUM Allegations	92
Detentions in Cape	93
Top Cinemas Open to All Races	93
Kwa-Ndebele Receives Aid	93
Engineers Needed	94
Three Coal Firms	94

SWAZILAND

Briefs	
Lutherans To Provide Aid	95
New Drive on Sex Health	95
SA High Interest Loans Criticized	95

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

DETAILS GIVEN OF MASSIVE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN WEAPONS BUILD-UP

Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English Oct 85 pp 5-8

[Text] Looking at the maps showing the disposition of the air defence missile and radar shield that was supplied by the Soviets to the Egyptians shortly before the Israeli/Arab War of 1973, and the disposition of the Soviet Equipment that has now been supplied and installed in both Angola and Mozambique, there is a remarkable similarity.

The Egyptians had installed SA-2, SA-3 and SA-6 Missiles supported by radar acquisition and fire control systems, as has now been done in both Angola and Mozambique.

The effectiveness of this missile shield caused serious losses to the Israeli Air Force and resulted in a virtual suspension of air support for the ground forces. In the first three days of the war, of the 50 plus aircraft lost, 45 were lost as a result of ground fire. At this time the IAF had 350 first line fighter aircraft on strength and could not afford this high rate of attrition of pilots and aircraft.

To find and knock out the SA-6 missile sites, the IAF had to enter into the range of the SA-2 missiles and protective anti-aircraft screen. The high losses in aircraft forced the IDF to adopt the tactics of having to use ground forces to knock out the missile sites before the IAF could fulfil its role of ground support. Another effect of the missile shield was to nullify the superiority of the IAF pilots who were unable to enter the air-space protected by the missiles to engage the Egyptian aircraft.

Viewing the developing scenario in Angola and Mozambique, as is shown by the tables of equipment shown here and the limited capability of the South African Air Force, that is equipped with aircraft of the same vintage of the IAF in 1973, it is surprising that more comment has not been published on this threat.

While the majority of the present installations are of a mobile nature that can easily be moved about in Angola, there is another aspect that should not be overlooked. As the Shield is located at present it would provide an umbrella for the movement by air of forces from outside, another Cuban or Soviet sponsored build-up, or the movement of forces by air inside the country.

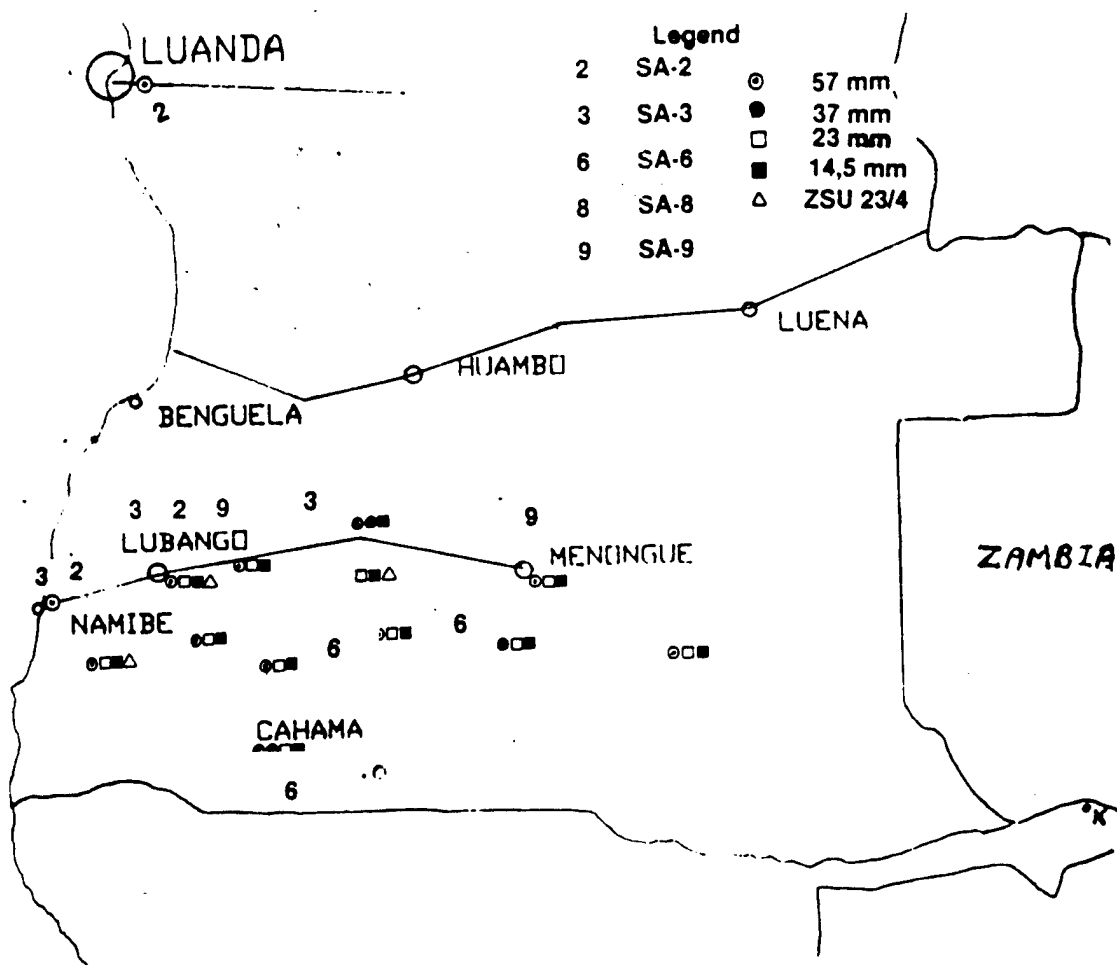
Radars

Type	P-37 Barlock	R-15 Flatface	P-12 Spoonrest	PRV-11 Side Net
Angola	7	16	16	25
Mozambique	5	5	8	7
Total	12	21	24	32

Aircraft

Type	MIG-23	MIG-21	MIG-17	SU-22	MI-25	MI-17	MI-8	AN-26	AN-23	PC-7	PC-7
Angola	23	70		10	25	11	52	30	12	11	
Mozambique		54	34		15		13	14	7		
Total	23	124	34	10	40	11	65	44	19	11	

Map showing anti-aircraft installations in Angola.



Radar Systems

Barlock

This is a large ground control interception radar that is trailer-mounted. Barlock has a range of 300 kms with a target acquisition accuracy of 90 meters.

Flat Face

This target acquisition radar is used in conjunction with the Low Blow Missile system and has a range capability of 250 kms. It was deployed in both Egypt and Vietnam and was used with the GOA missiles.

Target Acquisition Systems

Fan-song

This is a combined target acquisition and guidance system used in conjunction with the Guideline SA-2 missile systems.

Low Blow

These 1 Band radar systems are used in support of the GOA SA-3 missiles.

Straight Flush

This system is used with the Gainful missiles and was used in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Spoonrest

This is an early warning system with a range of 275 kms. Transported by two vehicles it is used in conjunction with the Fan-Song systems and the Guideline missiles.

Side Net

This is a height finding system often used in support of the Back Net system and is reported to have an effective range of 180 kms with a height of 32,000 meters.

The Missile Systems That Are in Use

Guideline--SA 2

This Surface-to-Air Missile has a weight of 2,300 kg and a range in excess of 40 kms. The Guideline has a radio command system and some versions are fitted with a semi-active radar homing system. The missile is fitted with a 130 kg warhead and proximity, contact, and command fuses.

Goa-SA 3

It is a Surface-to-Air Missile with a range of 30 kms. The missile is guided by radar and has a length of 6,7 meters. Two of these missiles are carried by a six wheeled vehicle and is used in conjunction with Low Blow X-Band fire control radar.

Gainful-SA 6

The SA-6 achieved considerable success against the Israeli Air Force in the 1973 war. The missile was used by both the Egyptian and Syrian forces. With a range of 35 km the missile is fitted with an infra-Red fuse and is usually deployed on tracked vehicles, each fitted with 3 missiles and supported by another vehicle carrying command guidance control equipment and radar.

Grail SA 7

The Grail is one of the man-portable systems with a range of 3,7 kms, however the missile can be mounted on vehicles in batches of up to eight.

Gecko SA 8

This weapon has a range of 12 km and is thought to be fitted with both semi-active and infra-red homing devices. The missile is 3,2 meters in length and weighs 190 kgs. There are different versions of the system which can carry up to 6 missiles for firing.

Gaskin SA 9

This is essentially a short range low level weapon usually mounted on a vehicle such as the BRDM-2. The Gaskin has a range of 8 kms and a ceiling of 4,000 meters.

Gopher SA 13

Considered to be a replacement for the Gaskin and can be used against low flying aircraft, and a height of as little as 50m has been quoted; its maximum is thought to be 10,000 meters.

57 mm S-60

This is a towed or self-propelled anti-aircraft weapon having either one or two barrels, with a rate of fire in excess of 100 rounds per minute; the gun has a maximum range of 8,000 m (v) and 12,000 m (H). The system can be radar directed and fires a shell weighing 2,8 kgs.

ZSU-23-4

This is a 23 mm weapon with up to four barrels with a 0,19 kg projectile, the gun has a rate of fire of 800/1000 rounds per minute per barrel.

Artillery

Type	MRL BM-21	130 mm M-54	122 mm D-30	76 mm 25-3	25 pd
Angola	78	78	156	234	
Mozambique	36		150	200	
Zambia					
Zimbabwe					
Total	114	78	306	434	

Surface to Air Missiles

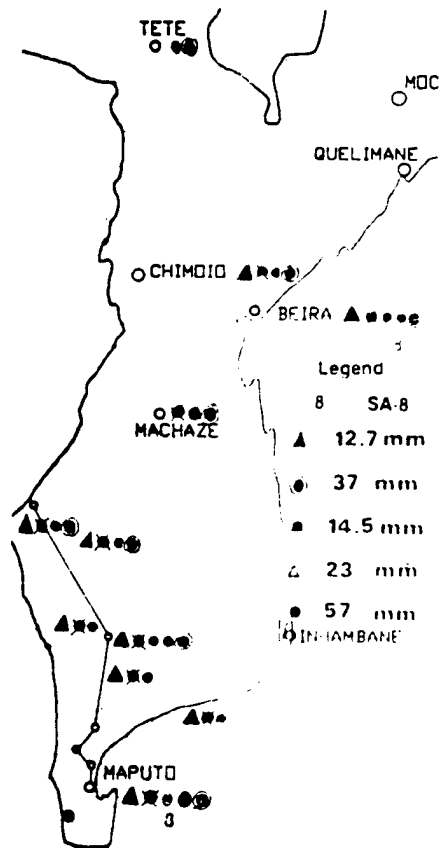
Type	SA-2	SA-5	SA-6	SA-7	SA-8	SA-9	SA-4	Rapier
Angola	12	33	16	700	8	20	4	
Mozambique		15		700	10			
Zambia		?		?				12
Zimbabwe				?				
Total	12	48	16	1 400?	18	20	4	12

Tanks

Type	T-62	T-54/55	T-34	Type 59	Type 69	PT-76
Angola	?	263	153			49
Mozambique		174	250			50
Zambia						
Zimbabwe		10	8	24	10	
Total		447	411	24	10	99

Anti-Aircraft Artillery

Type	57 mm S-60	37 mm M-1939	23 mm ZU-23	20 mm M-55	14,5 mm ZGU-1
Angla	360	?	368	?	680
Mozambique	6	32	28		24
Zambia	55	40	50		
Zimbabwe		?	?	?	?
Total	421	72?	446?	?	704



Map showing the location of missiles and anti-aircraft installations in Mozambique.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

REPORTS ON SAHEL RAILROAD PROJECT, BAGRE DAM TALKS

AB241546 Paris AFP in French 0913 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, 24 Oct (AFP) -- A conference of the financial bodies providing funds for the Sahel railroad project has been going on in Ouagadougou since Tuesday under the chairmanship of the Burkinabe minister of financial resources, Justin Damo Barro.

The conference is being attended by representatives of many international and regional financial institutions, notably the International Bank for Development (IDB), the African Development Bank (ADB), and the Fund of the West African Economic Community (CEAO).

After stressing the importance his country attaches to the realization of the Sahel railroad project, Mr Damo Barro stated that the conference of the financial bodies participating in the project is "a very important event for the peoples of Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso." Mr Barro also said that his country has "confirmed its strong determination to build the railroad by launching the battle of the rail." [reference to the ongoing laying of rails with the participation of the public] He specified that the cost of the work already done in this connection by the Burkinabe people amounts to 5.5 billion CFA francs (for a distance of 33 km).

The Sahel railroad is to link Ouagadougou to Dori and Tambao (50 km) and will later serve Niamey, in Niger and in Gao, in Mali.

On the other hand, the fourth conference of the financial bodies providing funds for the Bagre hydro-agricultural dam (175 km southeast of Ouagadougou) ended early this week in Ouagadougou. In his closing address, the Burkinabe minister of financial resources said that his government attaches particular importance to the realization of this dam which forms part of Burkina's priorities for the attainment of self-sufficiency in food.

With a capacity of 1.7 billion cubic meters, the Bagre hydro-agricultural dam could, when realized, make possible the settlement of 28,000 farmers with their families. The Burkinabe Government considers it a good possibility of reducing unemployment and providing permanent jobs for farmers during the dry season which lasts at least 9 months.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

GERMAN INVOLVEMENT IN IRRIGATION, WATER PROJECTS REPORTED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT 29 Aug 85
p 2

[Article by W. An.: "German Engineers Advise Africa on Water Supply" /
Twenty German Firms Involved / International Organizations and FRG Help
with Financing]

[Text] As in West Africa (see issue of 12 August), German engineering consulting firms are also participating in water supply projects in other parts of Africa, often financed with the help of international organizations (World Bank group, European Development Fund). The FRG has also granted considerable capital assistance for the sector of water supply and regulation, from which the German engineering consulting firms also benefit. Among about twenty German firms engaged in this work is the H.P. Gauff Ingenieure GmbH & Co., Nuernberg/Frankfurt.

Recently, this firm has become active in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia. In spring of 1985, Gauff Ingenieure was awarded a contract by the Ministry of Local Government in Kenya to prepare a feasibility study and preliminary design for the first phase of water supply and sewage in the city of Kisumu (150,000 inhabitants). In summer of 1985, the enterprise assumed also the management of an emergency program to improve the water supply in Kisumu. This project is being financed by the FRG through the Reconstruction Loan Corporation (KfW), Frankfurt.

Another project in Kenya involving Gauff Ingenieure concerns rural water supply in the region of Kigumo, some 100 km north of Nairobi. This project is to ensure water supply for about 200,000 inhabitants. After preparing a feasibility study and detailed planning, in 1984 Gauff Ingenieure received the contract for readying the specifications, and supervision of the construction work, to be concluded by the end of 1985. This project, costing about DM 24 million, is financed by the World Bank and through the Kenyan Development Budget.

In Uganda in January 1985, Gauff Ingenieure was put in charge of preparing specifications and supervising selected construction work within the framework of a project concerning repair and expansion of the water supply and sewage system of the cities of Kampala, Entebbe and Jinja. Previously, the firm had already prepared feasibility studies and master plans, and

had then drawn up the preliminary draft and construction planning. Costs for this Ugandan project, financed by the World Bank, are listed as DM 50 million.

In Tanzania, the enterprise is working as a syndicate partner on a water supply project for the city of Arusha, for which the FRG granted subsidies in the amount of DM 21 million. In September 1985, a water supply project for Chipata, capital of the southern province of Zambia, is to be inaugurated. After examining an existing feasibility study and complete construction planning, Gauff Ingenieure assumed supervision of the construction work, to be concluded in mid-1985. It consisted primarily of a retaining dam on the Lutembe River (660 meters long, 26 meters high) with a water storage capacity of 9.7 million cubic meters and a pumping station for high and low pressure. The firm of Joseph Riepl Bau AG, Munich, won the contract for the construction work. The entire project required investments of DM 44 million and is financed through an FRG loan.

The area of activity of the German Water Engineering GmbH (GWE), Lingen/Ems, includes Ethiopia, the Sudan, Egypt, Tanzania and Mali. In Ethiopia, GWE is working on a project of potable water supply for Arba Minch which is financed by the Reconstruction Loan Corporation. Recently, the Water Supply and Sewerage Authority, Addis Ababa, invited tenders by German firms for this project for the delivery of pipelines and electro-mechanical equipment for pumping stations and company buildings.

In the Sudan, GWE does consulting work on rural water supply for refugee areas in the eastern part of the country. Project executor is the domestic National Water Corporation. In Egypt, GWE won a subcontract for supplying water to a chicken farm. In Tanzania, GWE is part of a project for the potable water supply of the town of Mtwara. In Mali, the enterprise is doing consulting work for additional measures for the potable water supply of the city of Kita.

Weidleplan Consulting GmbH, Stuttgart, obtained contracts in Somalia, Libya and Mali. In Somalia, the firm participates in an irrigation project for refugees and also does consulting work for rain water drainage in the capital, Mogadishu. In Libya, Weidleplan does consulting work for the regional water supply and sewage, and in Mali, for rural water supply.

GKW Consult Beratende Ingenieure fuer Wasser-Abwasser-Abfalltechnik GmbH, Mannheim, which is part of Bilfinger + Berger Bauaktiengesellschaft, Mannheim, won contracts in Somalia, the Sudan and Lesotho. In Somalia they are engaged in a water supply project for the towns of Ceerigaabo, Qardho, Garowe, Galkacyo and Dhusa Mareeb in the north and center of the country. The FRG granted a subsidy of DM 25 million for this project. In the Sudan, GKW Consult was included in a rural water supply project consisting of 45 individual water supply installations, about 15 of them for the central region, and 30 for the northern region. German financing in the amount of DM 10.6 million was granted for this project, to be concluded by December 1986. In Lesotho, GKW Consult participates in the water supply project for Qacha's Nek.

Beller Consult GmbH, Freiburg/Breisgau, won contracts in Tunisia and Egypt. In Tunisia, the firm is doing consulting work concerning water supply for dispersed rural settlements in central and northern Tunisia; German capital assistance has been requested for this project. In Egypt, Beller Consult is active as a syndicate partner in developing water and soil resources in New Valley. It also obtained a subcontract within the framework of construction management for sewage removal in Heluan.

Dorsch Consult Ingenieurgesellschaft mbH, Munich, is engaged in Egypt, Botswana and Swaziland. In Egypt, it was awarded construction management of sewage removal in Heluan. In Botswana, the firm prepared a study on river crossings. As a syndicate member, in Swaziland it was included in operational consultations on hydro-power installations.

Gitec Consult GmbH, Duesseldorf, won contracts in Egypt, Malawi and Uganda. This firm, also, was included in the sewage removal project in Heluan. In Malawi, the enterprise does consulting work on flood protection measures for Karonga, and is in charge of construction supervision of sewage removal in the town of Blantyre. In Uganda, it assumed the consultancy for building workshops for waterworks.

Lahmeyer International GmbH, Frankfurt, obtained contracts in Somalia, Lesotho and Algeria. In Somalia, it concerns preparation of a study on building a distribution reservoir on the Juba River. In Lesotho, Lahmeyer International is a syndicate partner in the consulting work for the Lesotho Highlands water project. In Algeria, the firm was given the consultancy for building the Koudiat Affren reservoir.

AHT Agrar- und Hydrotechnik GmbH, Essen, is active in Madagascar, Tanzania, Somalia and Tunisia. In Madagascar, it carries out construction supervision of the Betsiboka project and provides consulting for building small hydraulic installations. In Tanzania, AHT was included in the Pawaga irrigation project, and in Somalia it was put in charge of consulting work for the second phase of the Bou Heurtma irrigation project.

Saarberg-Interplan-Gesellschaft fuer Rohstoff-, Energie- und Ingenieur-technik mbH, Saarbruecken, won contracts in Somalia and Tanzania. The contract in Somalia concerns rural water supply for 38 settlements. In Tanzania, Saarberg-Interplan is the consultant for the Shinyanga water supply project and for the water supply and sewage removal of the new capital, Dodoma.

Hydroplan-Ingenieur-Gesellschaft, Herdekke/Ruhr, was given the consulting work in Zambia for the water supply of the capital, Lusaka, and in Somalia it is preparing a study on water supply. Dr Ing Walter GmbH & Co. KG International (DIWI), Essen, provides technical assistance to the water authority in Uganda. Wakuti Karl Erich Gall KG, Siegen, participates in an irrigation project in Libya and also assumed preparation of a hydrological study of Tauorgha Sabkha. The firm of WPW Beratende Ingenieure, Saarbruecken, is active in Morocco with consulting work for the water supply

of Al Hoceima and Tiznit. Salzgitter Consult GmbH, Salzgitter, won a contract in Ethiopia for implementation planning for the Amarti retaining dam. This project is financed by European Community funds.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

GERMAN ROLE IN HARBOR, SHIPPING PROJECTS REPORTED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WORTSCHAFT in German 10
Oct 85 p 2

[Article by W.An.: "Harbor and Shipping Projects in Africa with German Engineering Consulting Firms" / Financial Aid by Federal Government for Several Projects]

[Text] German engineering consulting firms are involved in the expansion and operation of harbors, and in projects of utilization of inland waterways (see the survey in the 4 January 1984 issue). The federal government makes a considerable contribution to the development of this traffic sector through grants of loans and subsidies.

Among the German engineering consulting firms involved in several African countries is the Shiptraco Ship and Transport Consultants GmbH, Schenefeld. It was given consulting tasks in the People's Republic of the Congo, Mali, Somalia, Chad and the Central African Republic. In the People's Republic of the Congo, it was entrusted with providing consultations for the Agence Transcongolaise des Communications (ATC) which operates shipping on the Congo river and its tributaries Ubangi and Sangha. ATC has received significant German development assistance for the expansion of its river fleet.

In Mali, Shiptraco obtained a consulting contract regarding shipping and shipbuilding for the Compagnie Malienne de Navigation (CMN), Koulikoro, which is responsible for shipping on the Niger between Koulikoro and Gao. In 1984, the FRG granted subsidies in the amount of DM 4 million for Niger shipping, and added DM 0.5 million to its assistance for a second passenger ferry. In Somalia, Shiptraco won a management consulting contract from the shipping company SSA+L. In the Republic of Chad, Shiptraco obtained the order for preparing a study of ferries, pontoons and slipways. In the Central African Republic, it also provides consulting services to the shipbuilding company of the Agence Centrafricaine des Communications Fluviales (ACCF).

Uniconsult United Transport Consulting GmbH, Hamburg, obtained consulting contracts in the Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Kenya, Liberia and Togo. In the Ivory Coast, it concerned preparation of a study on mass transport of goods. In Cameroon, Uniconsult took on preparation of studies on oil

transport, establishing a custom-free zone UDEAC/Chad, and training in the maritime sector. It was also won consulting contracts for stevedorage and container turnaround in Cameroon.

In Kenya and Liberia, Uniconsult received one contract each for preparing a study on shipbuilding. In Togo, Uniconsult was entrusted with consulting tasks for the operation of Lome harbor; the FRG had granted extensive capital assistance for building and expanding that harbor.

Another engineering consulting firm to be mentioned is Rhein-Ruhr Ingenieur-Gesellschaft mbH (RRI), Dortmund, whose new field of activity includes Egypt, Ghana, the Cape Verde islands and Tunisia. In Egypt it was included in harbor planning as a syndicate member. In Ghana, as part of a study group, it received a survey contract for Buie harbor. In the Cape Verde islands, RRI assumed consulting tasks for Fogo harbor, and in Tunisia it took on construction supervision for Tabarka harbor in the northern part of the country. In 1984, the FRG agreed to provide capital assistance of DM 14 million for expansion of the Tabarka fishing harbor.

The Ingenieurbuero fuer die Schiffstechnik Ingo Schlueter GmbH & Co., Hamburg, is involved in Egypt, the Cape Verde Islands, the People's Republic of the Congo, and in the Sudan. In Egypt, Schlueter is in charge of designing fast police boats. In the Cape Verde islands, Schlueter was included in procuring a combined freight and passenger ship, for which the federal government granted a subsidy of DM 12 million in 1984. In the People's Republic of the Congo, Schlueter won consulting contracts for delivery and assembly of 16 river boats of various types. There, it also assumed preparation of specifications concerning delivery, in the spring of 1985, of one training ship (push boat) and 10 multi-purpose barges (300 tons each) by German firms. In November 1984, the federal government granted a loan of DM 4.6 million for this project. In addition, the Reconstruction Loan Corporation (KfW), Frankfurt, made available a DM 5 million financial credit covered by Hermes. In the Sudan, Schlueter was included in a project dealing with the building of new ships and repair work.

The enterprise Prof Dr Lackner & Partner Beratende Ingenieure GmbH & Co. KG, Bremen-Vegesack, obtained new contracts from Guinea, Malawi and Togo. In Guinea, Lackner assumed construction supervision, and won a contract for taking delivery of ships and workshop installations. Also in Guinea, the firm was entrusted with preparation of a transport study for Conakry and a study on closing harbor basins. The FRG granted a subsidy of DM 16 million for the Conakry harbor in 1984. In Malawi, Lackner is to prepare a study on construction of a shipyard at Monkey Bay on Lake Malawi. In Togo, where Lackner has been active for some time, consulting contracts for dredging work were added concerning a transshipping installation for phosphate, and the Lome harbor entry. The enterprise was also included in coastal protection.

HPC Hamburg Port Consulting GmbH, Hamburg, a subsidiary of Hamburg Hafen- und Lagerhaus AG, together with Gitec Consult GmbH, Duesseldorf, obtained

contracts in East Africa for preparing a transport study concerning optimal use of the transportation line between the port of Dar es Salam in Tanzania to Blantyre in the south of Malawi. The transportation systems highway, railroad (Tazara railroad) and inland waterways (Lake Malawi) are being studied. The World Bank and the Malawi government awarded the contract. HPC is also active in Guinea and Nigeria. In Guinea, its major task is container transshipping in Conakry harbor, consulting on warehousing and workshop installation, and repair of equipment used in transshipping. In Nigeria, HPC has been included as a syndicate partner in consultation on the harbors of Warri, Calabar and Tin Can Island near Lagos.

Hydroplan-Ingenieur-Gesellschaft mbH, Herdecke/Ruhr, obtained a contract in Algeria, as member of a working group, for consulting work concerning expansion of repair shops in the Mers El Kebir harbor. As a syndicate partner, it had previously received a consultant contract regarding a ship lifting installation. The firm of Prof Dr Ing Hanns Simons and Partner GmbH, Braunschweig, was included in Guinea in the project of a breakwater for Conakry. Dr Ing Walter GmbH & Co. KG International (DIWI), Essen, received a subcontract in the Comoro Islands for consulting on ships' wharves.

Deutsche Eisenbahn Consulting GmbH (DEC), Frankfurt, a joint enterprise of Deutsche Bundesbahn and Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt, was included in a project in Madagascar concerning the purchase of seven harbor tugs. In Senegal, Agiplan Aktiengesellschaft fuer Industrieplanung, Muelheim/Ruhr, assumed construction management of a maritime unloading installation. GOPA Gesellschaft fuer Organisation, Planung und Ausbildung mbH, Bad Homburg v.d.H., was given the shipyard management in the inland harbors of Kisangani, Mbandaka, Kinshasa and Bandundu in Zaire.

Gitec Consult GmbH, mentioned earlier, won a contract in the Central African Republic for preparing a consulting study on ferry service. In the Republic of Maldives, Salzgitter Consult GmbH, Salzgitter, assumed technical and industrial consulting tasks for expanding the harbor of the capital, Male, as well as enlarging its electric power supply. GOPA was put in charge there of supervising the assemblage of fishing boats.

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CSO: 3420/8

BURKINA

BRIEFS

EIB LOAN FOR GOLD MINE--Brussels, 30 Oct (AFP)--The European Investment Bank has granted a conditional loan worth 7 million crowns (2.4 billion CFA) to Burkina Faso for the development of the Poura gold mine (180 km southwest of Ouagadougou), it was announced by the EIB in a communique. This financial assistance was granted for a period of 20 years at a rate of 2 percent on the venture capital managed by the EIB within the framework of the Lome Convention. It will enable the state to refund an advance by shareholders to the Burkina Mineral Research and Exploitation Company (SOREMIB) which exploits the mine. The SOREMIB is a joint stock company controlled by the state, with 60 percent of its shares, the Islamic Development Bank, and the COFRAMINES, the French mining company which is in charge of the technical management of the installations. The Poura mine, which stopped operations in 1966, was reopened in 1984. It is expected to permit the processing of 1.7 million tons of mineral ore in 10 years and to extract more than 17 tons of gold. The new investments are valued at over 6.5 billion CFA. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1452 GMT 30 Oct 85]

/12640
CSO: 3400/364

GABON

BRIEFS

AIRLINE TO COTONOU--Libreville, 5 Nov (AGP/PANA)--The national airline company, Air Gabon, began flights on Monday to Cotonou, the 11th African capital on its flight network, and its 17th international stopover. An official ceremony was organized to mark the occasion at the Cadjehoun International Airport in the Beninese capital. It was attended by a large Gabonese delegation including several members of government and of the Political Bureau of the Gabonese Democratic Party which was led by Michel Essonghe, personal minister counselor of President Bongo and minister of civil and commercial aviation who took the inaugural flight on Monday. The airline agreement between Gabon and Benin was signed in Libreville last September during the visit of Girigisso Gado, Beninese minister of equipment and transportation. This agreement gives Air Gabon and Air Afrique the possibility of ensuring weekly flights between the capital of both countries. This agreement, which is more than a commercial agreement, constitutes a revival of cooperation between Gabon and Benin following the long freeze in relations between the two countries which began in 1978. [Excerpts] [Dakar PANA in English 1427 GMT 5 Nov 85]

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CSO: 3400/364

GHANA

U.S. BLASTED FOR LACK OF SUPPORT FOR LIBERATION STRUGGLES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Oct 85 p 5

[Article by John Yao Kumado]

[Text]

PROFESSOR Kofi Awoonor, Ghana's Ambassador to Brazil and member of the National Commission for Democracy (NCD) has observed that most foreign powers who profess to uphold human rights, still lack fundamental questions of democracy.

He said Europe and America for example developed through the toil and hard work of African slaves adding that "Western democracy cannot function without slave empires which result in an inevitable state of misery and poverty."

Prof. Awoonor was speaking at a symposium organised by the Ghana Institute of

Journalism (GIJ), to commemorate the anniversary celebration of the invasion of Grenada.

According to him some religious bodies are equally guilty of such enslavement and questioned why the Polish Pope could encourage Polish priests to use the solidarity party against the Communist Party of Poland but prevented Latin American priests from participating in the cause of justice for the oppressed masses of their countries.

In his contribution, Mr Kwabena Mate, a Legal Practitioner gave a background history of Grenada and the assassination of Maurice Bishop,

the first Prime Minister.

Mr Mate noted with interest the United States of America's accusation of the New Jewel Movement for building a military base which was in fact an airport and said the US is now turning the airport in all certainty into a military base for itself.

He said that after the success of Fidel Castro's regime in building a socialist state the United States vowed never to have another Cuba. "But the history of nations", he said, "has shown that though the struggle for better life suffers reverses, victory is always on the side of a determined people".

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CSO: 3400/367

GHANA

LEBANON'S JUMAYYIL PRAISES COUNTRY'S PARTICIPATION IN UNIFIL

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Oct 85 pp 1, 4/5

[Text]

THE President of Lebanon, Amin Gemayel, has expressed his country's gratitude to Ghana and other nations "that have willingly enlisted to serve the cause of Peace" by participating in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL.)

He said "I wish to convey in the name of every Lebanese citizen our sincere gratitude to every member in this force, for they have been indeed a living example of solidarity among the nations of the world."

The Lebanese President was speaking in the U.N. General Assembly during the fortieth anniversary commemorative session in New York at the weekend.

Other countries participating in the UNIFIL are Fiji, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Norway and Sweden.

President Gemayel regretted that the troops' contributions have reached the point of supreme sacrifice.

The UN Security Council last Friday, adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the UNIFIL to

April, 19, 1986. The old mandate expired on October 19, this year.

In his statement, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua, threw an open challenge to the U.S. to abide by Nicaragua's peace proposal to live in peace.

He said "from this high rostrum, Nicaragua appeals to the Government of U.S. to truly abide by the norms of peaceful co-existence among states enshrined in the charter, to cease its policies of aggression against Nicaragua and to declare on this anniversary if it is willing to respect a sovereignty and the right of self-determination of a small country."

President Ortega revealed that he would suspend the state of emergency he had imposed on his country if the U.S. was willing to stop the aggression against his country.

He reviewed the events of the past four years, citing the US suspension of credits to Nicaragua, its funding of mercenaries and its covert operations.

He said the Contadora Group had been set up to curb tension in the area, "but this has not stopped

the war mongering escalation nor the economic aggression by the US."

He also cited efforts by the US to block World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank loans to Nicaragua and attacks ordered by the CIA against Nicaragua's main air and seaports.

President Ortega condemned the execution in South Africa of ANC member M. B. Moliso by the racist authorities and called on the international community to re-double their efforts to end apartheid.

The President of Senegal, Abdul Diouf called for the convening, in the first half of 1986, of a special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa.

Such a session, he said, would provide the opportunity to examine the problems in Africa in their totality and to mobilize the industrialized countries, the multi-lateral financing institutions and the international community in general to an integrated, co-ordinated manner to assist Africa. — GNA.

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CSO: 3400/369

GHANA

QUOTA SET FOR CUSTOMS WORKERS' COLLECTION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Abigail Bonsu]

[Text]

WORKERS of the Customs and Excise Department would neither receive end of year bonuses nor salary increases if the department fails to collect an amount of C26.9 billion targeted as customs and excise duties for this year.

As at the end of last month, the department had collected only C15 billion.

Mr Ato Ahwoi, Secretary to the National Revenue Secretariat (NRS) who said this at a meeting with the department's CDR and Staff Association in Accra yesterday therefore advised customs and excise officials to work out a scheme that would enable them to collect the difference of C11 billion before the end of the year.

He noted with disappointment that some customs officials fail to take note of new changes in budget statements which have a direct bearing on the collection of customs and excise duties.

"As customs officers", he said "you should watch out for these changes whenever they are made and apply them" stressing that such changes have a great impact on targets set by the department.

He said, henceforth, promotions in the department would be based on merit and efficiency and no more on the "five-year service," factor which Mr Ahwoi said sacrifices excellence for mediocrity. He made it clear that corrupt officials would be flushed out.

Mr Ahwoi reminded the executives of the CDR and the Staff Association that they were employed primarily as customs and excise officials and should therefore work out a strategy of combining their normal duties with that of the CDR or the association.

Mr Ahwoi said his outfit would not take kindly to any report of the executives taking on management duties, under the cover of the association or the CDR.

The Secretary pointed out that the management of every organisation is responsible for its day-to-day administration and it behoves on CDR executives and those of other associations to help management perform these duties efficiently.

In his address, the association's chairman, Mr Yao Yegbe noted that because of the keen interest the general public has in the activities of the department, there is the possibility of people employing various tactics to get rid of officers who apply customs rules in the performance of their duties.

He therefore appealed to the Secretary to investigate all reports that reach his office before taking action.

/9317
CSO: 3400/367

GHANA

ROMANIAN TIES VIEWED

Long-term Assistance Welcomed

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Oct 85 pp 1, 4/5

[Article by Mavis Quaicoe]

[Text]

DR Francis Acquah, Secretary for Industries, Science and Technology has stated that although Ghana would depend as much as possible on its own internal resources for economic recovery it would welcome particularly, long-term supply-oriented programmes and project financing from the outside world.

In this vein, he said, emphasis would be placed on bilateral co-operation and assistance in the true spirit of North-South and South-South dialogue.

Dr Acquah made this clear when he opened a three-day fourth session of the Ghana-Romania Joint Commission for Scientific, Technical and Economic Co-operation at the Kwame Nkrumah Conference Centre in Accra yesterday.

Ghana was represented by a 17-member team while the Republic of Romania was represented by a seven-man delegation led by Mr Ion M. Nicolae, Vice Prime Minister.

Dr Acquah said the purpose of the fourth session, the first to be held by the Joint Commission in Ghana, is in keeping with the objectives of the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP).

He said Ghana is at the moment half-way through its three-year ERP and is currently in the process of reviewing the second half of the programme with particular attention on the development of the rural areas to help improve the quality of life of the people.

To achieve this objective, he said, his ministry has a programme for opening up the rural areas through the promotion of available raw materials.

Dr Acquah however stressed that this would depend primarily on the transfer of intermediate technology and application of appropriate technological methods.

He said in the next two years, 1986-1988, the ERP

would seek to restructure the roles of the public and private sectors in order to promote joint ventures in selected areas capable of sustaining the economy.

Reviewing the outcome of the Third Joint Commission meeting held in 1983, Dr Acquah said the protocol trade agreement progressed satisfactorily with Ghana importing from Romania mainly industrial raw materials such as PVC granules and resins, iron and steel products, fertilizer and bond paper for exercise books while she exported cocoa, manganese and natural rubber to Romania.

Under the same agreement, Dr Acquah indicated that Romania is currently negotiating with the Ministries of Lands and Natural Resources and the Transport and Communications and the Ghana Railway Corporation to improve the production, transportation and loading of bauxite for export which in the long run would offer Romania the opportunity to import bauxite from Ghana.

He pointed out that although under the Third Joint Commission the two sides agreed to undertake a number of projects including the establishment of a chemical fertilizer plant, expansion of the Tema Refinery and to increase

the capacity of the Bonsa Tyre Factory, co-operation in these areas have however not been keenly pursued.

He regretted that to date, none of the projects had taken off mainly because of the fact that no provision was made under the previous protocols for funding and also because the joint commission agreed only on broad areas of co-operation without going into the details of the projects and identifying the implementing agencies.

Dr Acquah said the agenda for the current session has therefore addressed the fundamental problems adding that it would further seek to bring up new requests which have significant contributions to make in our economies for consideration.

Mr Nicolae said he was particularly happy about the results achieved so far by the PNDC Government adding that Romania is also working hard to conclude its five-year plan which, he said, had yielded good results in all sectors.

According to Mr Nicolae his delegation which is made up of experts in various fields would do everything possible to achieve good results in their exchanges in trade as well as economic and technical co-operations.

Barter Trade Expanded

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Joe Bradford Nyinuh]

[Text]

GHANA is to expand her barter trade with Romania to the tune of \$50 million by 1990.

This is part of the agreement between the two countries during the just ended meeting of the Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

The Secretary for Industries Science and Technology, Dr Francis Acquah announced this when he signed the Protocol Agreement on the Commission for Ghana.

Mr Ion Nicolae, Vice-Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Romania signed for his country.

Dr Acquah said apart

from some agro-industrial ventures Romania was going to finance in Ghana, that country will also enter into a joint agricultural venture to produce traditional Ghanaian crops like maize.

Romania will also, according to Dr Acquah, help Ghana in the area of rural electrification and provision of silos for maize preservation.

On his part Vice-Premier Nicolae hoped that Ghana will implement to the letter the tenets of the agreement to help improve the already cordial relations between the two countries.

/9317
CSO: 3400/368

GHANA

PNDC MEMBER OBENG ANNOUNCES RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACCELERATION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Oct 85 pp 1, 5

[Text]

THE PNDC is providing additional operational mechanism to enhance the success of its decentralisation programme. Mr P. V. Obeng, a member of the PNDC, announced at Amanokrom at the week-end.

Mr Obeng was addressing a durbar of the chiefs and people of the Gyase Division of Akuapem Traditional Area on the occasion of their annual Odwira Festival, which also marked the 10th anniversary of Nana Wereko Ampem II, as Akuapem Gyasehene and chief of Amanokrom.

He said the government has managed to resolve the few bottlenecks which entered the scheme when it was first announced and very soon, action would be taken on its implementation aimed at accelerating rural development.

The PNDC member said under the additional mechanism, which has already begun, each town or village group would have its own council "serviced on the spot" by staff supplied by government, but which will work under the political control and direction of the local people.

He said beyond the town level, there will be new

district co-ordination machinery for towns in the defined area to provide more elaborate and complete administrative and development support to the local efforts.

Mr Obeng, who is also chairman of the Committee of Secretaries said within the next two months, a minimum of three development specialists will be deployed to each district to augment the present one which he termed as grossly inadequate.

He said these specialists would serve as secretariat personnel for the specialised committees approved for each of the now expanded district councils to address the economic development, social and utility services, planning and budgetary issues of the communities under the district.

Mr Obeng said the PNDC has, under a provisional arrangement for the developmental administration of districts, also approved a new formula for providing political direction, control and leadership to district administrative organs in the form of expanded district councils on which additional representative bodies will serve.

He said under the new scheme, the traditional authority in a district will have various representatives, including three from the district CDR, and one from a women's organisation.

Mr Obeng said these together with other appointed members will be carefully chosen to have a fair district coverage, while selected public officials will constitute the management committees of a district.

He also stressed the PNDC's commitment to creating additional districts to make each on-handv and manageable.

Mr Obeng commended the people of the area for their self-help spirit and pledged the government's continued assistance.

In his welcome address, Nana Wereko Ampem II, announced a five-year development programme for the town.

He said a development levy of C100 per annum per citizen resident in the town and C400 per citizen resident outside the town, will be used to raise five million cedis for the project.

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CSO: 3400/367

GHANA

CENTRAL PROJECTS MONITORING UNIT ESTABLISHED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Oct 85 p 1

[Text]

A CENTRAL Projects Monitoring Unit which is to co-ordinate the implementation of donor supported projects being undertaken by government in line with the economic recovery programme has been established in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

According to a statement from the Ministry in Accra yesterday, the unit would ensure timely completion of such projects, in order to avoid any extra costs caused by delays.

The statement said the time factor in executing government projects was crucial because the recovery programme and associated policy measures required timely response from the productive and the export sector, giving increasing pressure on the balance of payment and external debt servicing burden.

The unit, the statement said, would supplement and reinforce efforts being made by the ministries in charge of the productive and export sectors especially from the perspective of accelerating utilisation of foreign aid.

The statement said the unit would initially concentrate on only major projects having important bearing on the government's economic recovery programme

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CSO: 3400/370

GHANA

GILL AND DUFFUS PRAISES COCOA INDUSTRY MEASURES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Kojo Sam]

[Text]

GILL and Duffus, the world's major cocoa brokers has observed that measures taken to revive the cocoa industry in Ghana are beginning to show results.

One of these measures has been the rise in real terms of the farmer's price. There has been a dramatic improvement in this respect over the last two years brought about by large rises in the normal prices combined with some success in keeping inflation under control.

According to the Gill and Duffus Cocoa Market Report for October, 1985, the situation has been largely made possible by two good food harvests which have kept down prices of staples such as maize and yam.

As a result, cash crops are becoming once again an attractive proposition for the farmer and the cocoa industry which seemed for a time to be surviving

on little more than tradition, has been given a firmer economic base.

The report, however, noted that there is still a long way to go but there is more reason now than for many years to believe that Ghana may yet confound its critics and delight her friends by putting a halt to the secular decline of its chief industry.

It noted that climatic conditions have not been too unkind and it looked as though the prospective crop would be similar to that of 1984/85.

The large area of former cocoa land which has been cleared in recent years has attracted much attention and led some observers to conclude that there has been a significant reduction in the tree stock. The evidence, however, does not entirely support such a conclusion.

The report stated that evacuation of the crop to the ports has effectively been completed and for the most part shipments have been smooth and punctual.

/9317
CSO: 3400/370

GHANA

PINEAPPLE EXPORT FIGURES, NORWEGIAN AID

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Emelia Otoo]

[Text]

THE Ghana Export Promotion Council (GEPC), exported about 1,075 tons of pineapples valued at C7.9 million to the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Germany as at the end of last month.

Disclosing this in an interview in Accra yesterday, the acting Executive Secretary of the GEPC, Mr Albert A. Adomako, said the Council concentrates mainly on the exportation of non-traditional products like fruits and vegetables which need less import content in the form of machinery for their processing, and are therefore easily exportable.

Mr Adomako said the Council also promotes the export of fresh fruits and vegetables like lemons, lime, bananas and melons. He could not readily give figures for exports of the other products.

He said under an agreement signed in 1976 between the Governments of Ghana and Norway, the latter has been aiding the GEPC in the expansion and diversification of non-traditional exports from Ghana.

The aid, which is in the form of technical equipment, vehicles and technical training for staff of the Council, has contributed greatly

towards the economic and social development of the country.

Mr Adomako said under the administration of the International Trade Centre (ITC), the Norwegian Government has helped the Council to strengthen its infrastructure for trade promotion, thus enabling it to play a more effective role in the export sector.

Meanwhile, the 'Exporter', a bi-monthly bulletin of the Council has been launched in Accra by the acting Executive Secretary.

The bulletin which will serve as a link between the exporting public and the Council, will also educate and inform the Ghanaian exporter on how to improve his competitiveness in the export market.

Launching the bulletin, Mr Adomako said the Council regularly conducts supply surveys both at home and abroad, to determine the acceptability, availability and volume of Ghanaian products on target markets.

The 'Exporter' was therefore designed to publicise the Council's activities and also to reach the foreign importer without whose cooperation the Economic Recovery Programme and export incentives would amount to nothing.

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CSO: 3400/370

GHANA

CUBAN SUGAR FACTORY PACT SIGNED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

REHABILITATION work on the Komenda Sugar Factory will start early next year following the signing of a contract to that effect between the Ghana Sugar Estates Limited (GHASEL) and a team of Cuban sugar experts, reports GNA.

Mr J. K. Hanson, acting managing director of GHASEL, who announced this to the press at Komenda at the week-end, said the agreement was signed in Ghana two months ago under a protocol between the Governments of Ghana and Cuba.

Mr Kofi Amankwa-Poku, acting general manager of the Komenda factory, said about 1,378 hectares of the factory's 1,578 hectares of sugar-cane field would also be rehabilitated.

At present, about 162 hectares of the field is under cultivation while about 20 hectares is being used for nursery.

The factory still has 235 workers at post, while 385 have been on its redundancy list since it halved production five years ago, he added.

Earlier, Mr Hanson, speaking at the inauguration of new executives for the CDR of the Komenda sugar factory, urged workers to take concrete measures to instil confidence in any investor, whether private or government.

Mr Richard Nelson, Cape Coast District Secretary, who chaired the function, praised the redundant workers and those at post who have not received any salaries for the past nine months for their patience and endurance.

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CSO: 3400/369

GHANA

BLOCK-MAKING MACHINES ARRIVE FROM GDR

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Oct 85 p 8

[Article by Joe Bradford Nyinah]

[Text]

AS part of its bid to improve the housing problem in the country, the government has through the Gbewa Civil Engineering Company brought into the country 33 block making machines at a cost of 165,000 dollars.

The Peskin engine-operated machine makes four compact and three hollow blocks in a minute and it is to be distributed through government housing agencies.

Witnessing a demonstration of the machine in Accra yesterday the technical director of the Ministry of Works and Housing Alhaji A. Bawuni, and the Chief Director of the

Ministry, Mr J. S. Alomatu said they were satisfied that the machine, by its vibration method could help eliminate inferior blocks on the market.

Alhaji Bawuni noted that the machine was going to be tested on how it could help in producing better sandcrete blocks using more laterite than cement for housing in the country so that more could be imported.

He noted that the machine was an improvement on the manually operated ones in the country which produce fewer blocks per day.

The machines were imported from the Baukema Limited of the German Democratic Republic.

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CSO: 3400/369

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

STUDENTS FEAR BNP YOUTH--Maseru--More than 100 South African students at the National University of Lesotho are said to fear that they will be forced to leave the country because of harassment by members of the youth league of the ruling Basotho National Party. Students at the university have been boycotting lectures since October 8 in protest against what they say is the absence of protection against the youth league. Members of the league are said to include students at the university who carry AK47 rifles and other weapons into lectures. They have allegedly harassed both South African students and Basotho students who are not BNP members. Six South African students said they had been served with "deportation orders" by the youth league. When they queried the legality of the orders with government authorities in Maseru they were told to ignore them. Two of the students have since left Lesotho, however, according to their colleagues. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Oct 85 p 9] /9274

CSO: 3400/377

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

RATSIRAKA SUGGESTS SDI--In a speech to the United Nations General Assembly on October 21 the Malagasy president, Didier Ratsiraka, suggested that the American Strategic Defence Initiative, popularly known as Star Wars, be replaced by a "strategic development initiative", the purpose of which would be to lighten the Third World's external debt of getting on for 1,000 billion dollars, the equivalent of the combined military expenditure of the two super-powers and the other industrialised nations. President Ratsiraka also called for a ten-year moratorium on repayments for the most indebted countries, which he said could not carry on much longer spending between 50 and 90 percent of their export revenue on debt servicing. Madagascar, with an external debt of 1.9 billion dollars, is in this category. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 26 Oct 85 p 3] /9274

RICE SUPPLY SITUATION WORSENING--The total absence of rice which Antananarivo suffered over a four-day period at the end of September begs a large number of questions, for which President Didier Ratsiraka provided no answers in his remarks to the press on his return from his tour of France, the Soviet Union, China and North Korea. The liberalisation of the collection and distribution of rice in 1983 resulted in a marked improvement in Madagascar's food supplies. But the situation worsened again this year, during the current period between harvests, because of a resumption of speculation on a product which, having no price controls, allows for more substantial profits. Examples of hoarding with the intention of driving up prices during this period are innumerable, and concern the elected heads of the fivondronana (administrative regions) as well as senior state officials. In Ambotalampy, for example, the source of a large part of the capital's food supplies, one local worthy unblushingly turned the auditorium of a cinema he had just built into a warehouse for storing rice. The question remains whether the authorities at the highest level have the political will to fight corruption and speculation. Otherwise, neither the strict controls imposed until 1983 nor the present free market system can solve the problem. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 26 Oct 85 p 6] /9274

EEC GRANT--The European Economic Community has made a grant of one million ECUs to finance a study on the construction of seven small hydro-electric power stations. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 26 Oct 85 p 7] /9274

CSO: 3400/379

MALAWI

ANALYSIS PROVIDED OF NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 8 Oct 85 p 4

[Commentary by Grover Mzumara: "Energy Policy Development in Perspective"]

[Text]

MALAWI'S Energy Policy Planning was highlighted at a one-day meeting on Energy Policy Planning held at the Polytechnic in Blantyre last Saturday where three key papers — "Some aspects of the energy situation in Malawi" from the Economic Planning Division, "Liquid fuel planning" from Ethanol and "Malawi future requirement of electrical energy" from Escom were presented.

The aim of the meeting, organised by the National Research Council, was to look at Malawi energy policy in the light of industrial development and also to identify researchers in the energy sector so as to effectively collaborate in areas of common interest. Experts from the National Research Council, Economic Planning Division, University, Escom, Ethanol and the Malawi Bureau of Standards discussed and shared ideas on the three key papers.

A paper on "Some aspects of energy situation in Malawi" covered four main sources of energy in

the country — petroleum fuels, coal, electricity and fuelwood. A senior official in the Economic Planning Division who presented the paper said that the world market for petroleum fuels has been characterised by four structural shifts.

- Due to conservation and world-wide recession, world production of crude oil has declined by 14 per cent since 1979.

- There has been an accompanying secular shrinkage for the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) market which accounted for over half of world crude oil production in 1973 to 30 per cent at current levels.

- Technological advances in refinery conversion have made it possible for major oil companies to shift from light crude oil to low-prices heavy crude in order to produce high-valued oil products. This cost-saving exercise is estimated to have resulted in an increase of market share in favour of the heavy crudes from 22 per cent in 1980 to current 30 per cent. This trend is expected to increase.

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

ARMY CLAIMS NEW SUCCESSES—The Mozambican armed forces radio, Voz de Combate, has reported that around 90 rebels have been killed in recent days in Maputo, Inhambane, Manica and Zambezia provinces, while fierce fighting in Zumbo forced more than 1,000 Mozambican civilians to flee across the nearby border into Zambia. Before this latest fighting between government forces and the guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees had put at 2,600 the number of Mozambicans arriving in Zambia in the previous four weeks. MNR camps were said to have been destroyed in the province of Maputo and also in Inhambane, where the military governor of the region, General Domingos Fondo, said the situation had "greatly improved". He said the rebels were short of ammunition and having to attack with edged weapons. In Zambezia province the government forces said they had killed 204 rebels and destroyed 25 of their camps between January and August this year. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 26 Oct 85 p 4] /9274

CSO: 3400/379

NIGERIA

FORMER LEGISLATOR CRITICIZES BABANGIDA'S POLICIES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Oct 85 p 5

[Article by Junaid Mohammed]

[Text]

THE most observable development during the first 50 days of the Babangida regime is its seemingly enduring love-relationship with the Press. Indeed the new administration is having a field day with the media. Every move it makes — sensible, nonsensical or even stupid — has been hailed. Unfortunately, as in all love-affairs, this relationship seem to be based more on sentiment than merit. And glaring political *faux pas* are being pretentiously ignored or rationalised *post facto*.

Witness for example the unconvincing and politically costly explanation by General Babangida of a blunder in denying Bauchi and Ondo States their rightful ministerial appointments in the Council of Ministers. When the General proceeded headlong to misinterpret the letter and spirit of the Constitution of Nigeria 1979; I for one decided it was a time to make this point of order. Section 135(3) of the constitution deals with appointment into office of Minister and States: "Any appointment under subsection (2) of this section by the President shall be in conformity with the provisions of section 14(3) of this Constitution (i.e. Federal character); "Provided that in giving effect to the provisions aforesaid the President shall appoint at least one

Minister from each State, who shall be an indigene of such State." The letter and spirit of the relevant sections of the constitution quoted above were clear and unambiguous in making it mandatory on the President to appoint at least one indigene of each of the 19 States as a Minister. Needless to say the States in question included Bauchi and Ondo.

Contrary to General Babangida's statement, Section 135(2 and 3), read along with Section 14(3 and 4) clearly points to the States as "the operative" units in Ministerial appointments; in fact that Section makes no reference whatsoever to so-called "Geographical Spread."

As if they had the present situation in mind; the founding fathers of the second republic defined in relevant sections and schedules the word "indigene," "Federal Character," etc. and listed in part 1 of the First Schedule of that constitution all the 19 states of the Federation.

There is an old dictum popularised by the British politician and former cabinet Minister, Mr. Tony Benn which states: "if you'd not like a law do not bend it, change it." It would have been much more honourable and politically prudent for the President to request the AFRC to annul section 135(3), before embarking on this

political and constitutional 'harakiri.'

Short of a clumsy constitutional amendment (suspension or annulment) by Decree, the President remains duty bound, in fact the word "SHALL" in the sections under reference, makes it mandatory on him to appoint an indigene each of Bauchi and Ondo as Ministers. The "Doctrine of revolutionary legality" ala Kelsen does not include selective affront to the rule of law!

This avoidable blunder by Mr. President, calls into question the quality and sincerity of advice available to him. If the President can be misadvised to misconstrue the letter and spirit of the constitution and render his judgment vulnerable to ridicule in a period of relative calm and press euphoria, one wonders what happens with the President's quality of judgement under pressure, either from adverse public opinion, insurrection at home or political or economic pressure or even military aggression from abroad!

The president and people like me may look forward to the day when matter of appointments like in all other matters Nigerians shall be judged not by their states, local government or their ethnic profiles, but by the content of their character and manifest abilities. Until that happens, the likes of me will continue to be adjudged day-dreaming radicals.

This brings me to the nationwide address on the occasion of our

Silver Jubilee celebration. The basic highlights of the speech were: (A) declaration of a national economic emergency. Pray, what are the components of that National Emergency? What are the responsibilities of Government, the Governed and the Media? What role for the labour movement, Professional associations and other urban based interest groups? What happens with the existing monetary and fiscal policies? Are they adequate, suitable and optimum for a period of emergency? What about tax and tariff structures? What role assigned and what premium placed on mass mobilisation.

On the specific issue of rice importation, what are the likely problems of the ban on its importation and how will they be addressed? Assuming as I am inclined to; that the problem of our agricultural self-sufficiency and food security in the short term is one of inadequate distributive machinery, to transfer all food commodities from areas of abundance to areas of relative scarcity and need, what is that short-term solution? What package of solutions/incentives, especially addressed to the small farmer, dependant on rainfed agriculture in the medium and long term that will serve as the only key to agricultural self-sufficiency and a solid foundation to food security? The problem of our agriculture has been not so much with Rice, but with effective, high yield, pest resistant seedlings, distribution and modernised cultivation, storage and reliable distribution of All basic food commodities nationwide, now is the problem addressed and by whom and in whose interest?

That declaration of National Economic emergency leaves so many questions unanswered so much so that one gets the impression that it was more a public relation exercise or a sinister diversionary tactic to buy time

rather than an honest-to-God approach to come to terms with a real problem.

In the present mood of government mistrust, cynicism and occasional contempt some may dismiss not only the declaration but the underlying need for the State of emergency — as much ado about nothing; which will be most unfortunate.

A credible National emergency must be predicated and justified on the basis of concrete, easily discernible threat to the National, (its very survival), security, socio-economic, institutional and political well being. Importation of rice alone does not constitute such a threat.

As if to complete the absurdity, further marginalise and alienate the peasants and to make a complete mockery of the bumper harvest, the government has publicly committed itself to opening our land borders just to please our West European and American Godfathers who want to send aid to save their shaky client regimes of Niger and Tchad and in the process ensure the flight of food commodities through unscrupulous middle men from this country. There is, even now, enough illegal traffic of food and other essentials going on across our borders, thanks to the unpatriotic rogues and scoundrels in custom and immigration departments. I shudder

to think what happens when the borders are legally open! (B) Counter-trade has been stopped "forthwith"? May we ask what happens to the Aboyade panel? Scrapped or overtaken by events? What happens to the 'fraud' and its perpetrators?

The bland Declaration of National economic emergency plus abrupt termination of counter-trade when nobody has been held to account are just two examples of ill-thought out and often self-contradictory populist policies taken by this government in the hope of getting popularity to the detriment of the people. In fact, a

pattern is now emerging where the government appoints a panel with elaborate terms of reference to go through and submit recommendations on particular problem, the same government, rushes itself to a decision, the consequences of which nobody surmises.

It will be interesting to observe how the government will wriggle itself out were Professor Aboyade's panel to come up with a favourable recommendation towards certain aspects of a renegotiated counter-trade. How will it tackle it?

(C) Political programme another pronouncement to have emerged from General Abangida's October 1st broadcast was a loose commitment to bring out a political programme next year. Given the high expectations in this area, the military will be hard put to make good their words. And not to forget, next year is less than three months away!

Furthermore, the limited socio-economic programme of austerity and WAI inherited from Buhari may have been mortally wounded through the hasty expedience of posting out, retiring or publicly humiliating many of the key actors who kept the programme functioning; in spite of its limitations and flaws. It is common sense to appreciate that posting dictates policy. No matter what instructions given and policy somersaults expected of Lt. Col. Anthony Ukpokwu, the new man at the Information Ministry, WAI will never be the same again.

Another development to watch is the behaviour of the comprador business class, the clowns and court jesters who now seem to be warming themselves to this regime. The opportunistic, self-serving self-appointed friends of this administration are its worst enemies. Their very personalities, past track records and

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT CAUTIONED ON RETIRING TOP MILITARY OFFICERS

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Oct 85 p 4

[Text]

THE Federal Military Government has been cautioned to halt the retirement of senior members of the Nigeria Armed Forces. The rate with which the retirement of senior armed forces members is attaining alarming proportions.

Speaking to the *Sunday New Nigerian* during the week, a Kaduna businessman and industrialist, Alhaji Mahmoud Atta observed that the trend if not checked could create a situation whereby deficiencies in professional skills, experience and organisation cohesion in the armed forces would be noticeable. He said the retirement of senior military personnel has given room for numerous young officers. "This is capable of killing long-standing traditions in

our armed forces", he said.

Alhaji Mahmoud claimed that it is only in Nigeria that our Major-Generals and Generals retire very young. "We are setting a dangerous precedent," he said.

In advanced countries he claimed, military officers are retired whenever they attain old age. "This is how it should be here", he contended.

Gradually, he said, "this country is losing its finest soldiers on whose training we have expended horrendous amounts of money."

Alhaji Mahmoud said by accident or design, this nation has groomed a modern military elite within our standing army. This elite must remain intact for some time in order to inculcate the ethics and traditions of our armed forces into the mind of our upcoming young officers.

He said instead of retiring these officers they could be better used in military headquarters or war-office and be posted as diplomats or as military attache to our foreign missions.

"How can we continue to disband these well trained, self-conscious and intelligent young men from the bulk of our military elite which forms the nation's moderating power?" he asked.

Alhaji Mahmoud said although the retired officers who are now businessmen and farmers are on the reserve list they can not think of war when they are in business or farms. This present trend could be counter-productive as it would continue to drain the nation's economy if the retirement of military officers is not halted by the present administration.

He said now that the nation is in an economic strait jacket, our military leaders must be prudent in whatever policy they introduce.

NIGERIA

PRISONERS IN KADUNA CRY HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Detainees in Kaduna Prisons have cried out against the infringement of their human rights.

In a letter sent to the SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN by the detainees from prison, they claimed that they are being treated worse than convicts and that they have been kept for 20 months without trial.

The letter which was scribbled with a pencil on a religious pamphlet said there were three types of detainees in the prison. The first-class, are made up of ex governors, politicians, chief executives of government corporations and senior civil servants. The second-class of detainees is made up of those involved in the 15 million Naira Abuja fraud, adding that the first and second class detainees have the best of the world within the prison.

The detainees who were reacting to the editorial of the SNN of September 9 titled "Voiceless Detainees" said in the letter that 36 of the first and second class ones have since been released soon after this administration took over power in the country. "But no mention has been made of our case," they said. The letter revealed that the 3d class of detainees who are only 26 are being treated worse than slaves and even the convicts.

"We are the victims of Police evil machinations", they claimed. This group of detainees is made up of two from Anambra State, four from Kano State and 20 from various local government areas of Kaduna State and they are only "rabblies" rounded up from public places and used as bait for the so-called political thugs.

The detainees complained that rumour had it that their release had been recommended since the middle of last month and that the Police were sitting on the order.

We have no cases in the tribunal or courts, but Police are flouting the new administration's fundamental human rights policy on those of us who are poor and voiceless" they said.

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CSO: 3400/327

NIGERIA

CHANGES AT IMPORT OFFICE REPORTED

Shake Up at Import License Office

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Many businessmen besieged the office of a top official for import licences yesterday only to know that he has retired.

The businessmen were in the office of Alhay Magay Mohammed at the Trade Ministry, but they found him handing over to an army officer, Lt.-Col. M. A. Rufai.

The retirement was sudden and some of the businessmen said they didn't know he would quit the ministry last week-end.

Sources at the ministry yesterday said that two other top officers, who were in the import licence division, have also retired.

It was not possible to know whether the retirements were forced or voluntary.

Two other officials, Mrs. Eka and Mr. Banuso, were reliably learnt to have retired yesterday.

Mrs. Eka is on maternity leave. Trade Minister, Major General M. G. Nasko is expected to tour departments under his ministry today.

Import Licenses Cancelled

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 Oct 85 p 1

[Excerpt] One hundred and sixteen import licences have been cancelled.

The Federal Ministry of Trade said yesterday that licences affected were those issued from August 28 to date.

No reason was given for the cancellation, though the ministry said that all genuine cases would be reconsidered.

The ministry has informed the Central Bank, the Customs and the Ministry of Finance of its action.

Import License Applicants Barred

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Oct 85 p 13

[Text] Many import licence applicants who besieged the Federal Ministry of Trade yesterday were barred from seeing a top official of the ministry.

The applicants had sought to lodge their complaints with the director of industrial, commercial incentive administration and monitoring department, Lt.-Col. M. A. Rufai, but they were prevented by security men.

As the situation became chaotic, the Minister, Major-General N. G. Nasko, came to talk to them.

Business executives, numbering over 100, had stormed the director's office as early as 7 a.m. but as at 2.45 p.m. they were yet to be attended.

The minister grouped together applicants with identical complaints and gave them different dates on which to report at the ministry.

Some of the complainants were those handling government projects, those who want to bring in personal effects and those with problems on counter-trade.

The minister told those whose complaints centred on counter-trade that their problems could not be handled by his ministry.

He said that the Federal Government had suspended the counter-trade issue.

Impressed by the minister's behaviour Professor Linus Okere of the Maiduguri University who had come for his personal effects thanked the minister for what he called "practical demonstration and good leadership."

Professor Okere said he had been frequenting Lagos from Maiduguri to get out his car but all to no avail.

Later in an interview with the Daily Times, Major General Nasko said: "We have four assistant directors but the applicants ignored them and decided to deal directly with the director and that caused congestion in the ministry"

Earlier the minister had visited the Federal Palace Hotel and Ikoyi Hotel in continuation of his familiarisation tour of the parastatals under his ministry.

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CSO: 3400/331

NIGERIA

TIMES CALLS FOR NATIONAL CENSUS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 Oct 85 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text]

POPULATION in Nigeria largely determines the size of the slice of the national cake a state takes home from the Federal purse. And in the prestigious game of politics, number is power and power is everything. There may be no people in the world who understand this fundamental truth better than Nigerians. But ours is a knowledge carried too far; we are so sophisticated about this that we surprisingly find ourselves being clever by half.

Between 1962 and 1973, the nation has had three head counts, all of which have been very controversial. The 1963 census figure of some 55.6 million, though the only acceptable one today, was itself the subject of serious disputes. The swelling up of emotions, the impulsive bend to influence the outcome of a census and the mutual readiness to bitterly discredit its results are some of the factors that in turn make the population question one of unusual sensitivity.

The political wisdom that prevails in government quarters since 1973 when the last census figures were dumped in the waste basket is to regard a head count as untouchable. But this expediency only sweeps the problem under the carpet where, having built up to a mountain, it now threatens to quake.

Red signals of the impending quake have been on for some time. Population experts relying on the figures for 1963 guess our current population to be something between 90 million and 100 million. They further predict that by the legendary year 2000 AD, we will be some 150 million. The scenario gets more complicated and frightening with the recent United Nations report which claimed that by 2,035, our population would jump to 618 million after we perhaps might have miraculously reduced the Nigerian woman's current average birth of six children to two in that year.

We may well in a fit of desperate self-consolation lamely dismiss all these apocalyptic demographic predictions as gross exaggerations and therefore alarmist and off the mark. The wisdom of our position, if we so adopt it, is not any better than the "alarmist" outpourings: We all rely on a one-eyed oracle. The truth we seek cannot come from conjectures nor from refutations, however brilliantly we may go about this. The answer lies in an unpoliticised head count we can rely on.

The urgency of such an exercise need not beg its case. The key to them is an accurate census. There cannot be a better start on the question than President Ibrahim Babangida's recent advice that Nigerians have to address themselves to the census issue now or the future. This, we believe, they have to do with the knowledge that time is fast running out.

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CSO: 3400/330

NIGERIA

URBAN CRISIS BLAMED ON LACK OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] The absence of accurate demographic data has been described as the most serious problem facing urban planning and human settlement in Nigeria.

This serious lapse could make nonsense of any plan unless Nigeria applied herself to the collection of such relevant data, based on population, growth and migration.

Governor Chris Garuba of Bauchi State said this on Monday while opening a workshop, titled: "Urban Development in Nigeria," in Bauchi.

He said that most of the plans were too theoretical and hardly looked into the practical problems, such as the proliferation of illegal structures among others.

"People simply acquired land and develop it without maintaining adequate standard," Governor Garuba said.

According to him, there was a need to ensure that "as we develop our rural areas sufficiently to attract urban dwellers, we also need to look closely at the cost of urban development particularly in the provision of housing."

Speaking earlier, the minister of works and housing, Air Commodore Hamza Abdullahi, said that the workshop, which was jointly sponsored by his ministry, the Federal Mortgage Bank, and the World Bank, was to enhance the skill of participants on how to prepare and manage affordable urban and rural infrastructures and housing in Nigeria.

It will demonstrate the application of policy to develop different project elements through specific case studies of a few selected Nigerian cities, he added.

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CSO: 3400/330

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT URGED TO ESTABLISH NATIONAL MAPPING COMMISSION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Oct 85 p 9

[Article by Daniel Tifato]

[Text]

THE Federal Government has been called upon to set up a National Mapping Commission and also equip the Nigerian Air Force, NAF, to carry out all our aerial surveys.

The commission should control all map projects for the country including interpretation and transformation of aerial photos into conventional maps.

The Chairman of the Kaduna State branch of Nigerian Cartographic Association, Mr. Joseph A. Ogunkoya, who made the call explained that it was necessary so as to safeguard our national security, territorial integrity and to cut down cost.

Mr. Ogunkoya said at a press briefing yesterday that it was a matter of regret that contracts for aerial surveys of the country were being handled by foreigners.

He said that his association was making efforts to get the people more enlightened on the relevance of maps, while the government was being made to become more committed in undertaking cartographical surveys.

Earlier, the Publicity Secretary of the association, Mr. Abraham B. Akpam, had announced that a national conference of the association would come up tomorrow.

Mr. Akpam said that the main purpose of the conference would be "to harness the views of car-

tographers, scholars, professionals in allied disciplines, and map user organisations with a view to applying such to provide good quality, for the mapping industry in Nigeria."

Apart from being an important tool for development since they show an inventory of resources, Mr. Akpam said that maps help to show precisely where these resources were and the quantity.

He said that the Nigerian Cartographic Association was worried with the low level of map literacy and consciousness in the country, a situation which he added, had a negative impact "since maps manifest their potential value in nearly all facets of our economic and social activities."

The theme for the conference would be "Cartographic Education and Manpower needs in Nigeria."

NIGERIA

MEASURES FOR ADVANCING TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 oct 85 p 12

[Article by Akinyemi Taiwo]

[Text] Delivering a paper titled "The Development of Indigenous Resource Based Technology" in a lecture to commemorate the second anniversary of the Institute of Management Consultants (IMC), Kaduna, recently, Professor Ezekwe bared his mind on some national issues, especially those relating to his field of specialisation technology.

Often, we have toyed with the idea of technology transfer. But as the facts bear out today, this is not only too naive an idea but the price tag could be too high to pay, economically and politically. This is [word indistinct] more so as technology progress doesn't only consist in operating, maintaining and repairing physical equipment being provided by the manufacturer.

Instead, the professor advocates what he termed technology acquisition which is being able to analyse a work situation and conceptually proffer a technological solution to the problem. That is being able to design the system conceived and translating it into a physical equipment obtained through the use of local raw materials.

One reason for the spate of carefree attitude of Nigerian past governments could be attributed to lack of foresight on the part of our planners. With time, one should have realised that only our efforts could set us off the ground technologically. But with the recession on, the ingenuity of Nigerians has started to manifest itself as latent inventive powers are put to good use. The result of which is a successful fabrication of some equipment throughout the country.

Assessing the role of technology in the country, Professor Ezekwe talks extensively on the desirability to mechanise agriculture and have a constant power supply. Here, he advocates for the decentralisation of power generation and distribution. It is however debatable whether decentralisation of power generation and distribution per cent would solve the problem of power failure.

The basic fact is that for quite too-long we have often over-looked the human element that make any establishment tick. For instance, any system that over-pampers the management at the expense of the union employees would inevitably

run into a quagmire. This has been the bane of most establishments in the country and until the situation is redressed, we cannot achieve much.

But more importantly, we can not hope to progress technologically when the cultural base is not there. The environment has just to be right in addition to having a large pool of artisans, technicians and technologists who are grounded both in theory and practice. In essence, this means that technical and tertiary institutions are furnished with all necessary teaching equipment for effective learning. This should be complemented by setting up industrial centres in all institutions of higher learning as Professor Ezekwe advocates.

Quite often, we play the ostrich and vilify our engineers for nonperformance. But we have not stopped to think of how we can deliver the goods when the opportunity to prove their mettle is not offered. In the past, students went to do degree programmes in engineering without seeing the inside of a workshop, and with the little practical experience garnered, there are no firms to employ them and be exposed to practicals. This has resulted into a vicious circle which the government intends to correct with the resuscitation of industrial attachment by these students.

While industrial attachment is, good in itself, it shouldn't be a substitute for industrial centres in tertiary institutions. Like Professor Ezekwe points out, while everybody appreciates the dominant role which teaching hospitals play in the training of medicals doctors, planners have long ignored the need [to] establish industrial centres in our universities. These centres, if established, would then serve as a ground for germinating ideas into the eventual launching of machinery construction in Nigeria.

As a corollary to this, the country must make a deliberate effort to create the environment for machine building--more so as many people are now keen and ready to launch into this nationally unavoidable venture. Thus, basic raw materials needed for the production of the capital goods should be imported. And since the individuals interested in this venture are often not financially buoyant to bring in the goods, Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC) could be mandated to ensure a steady importation of these goods.

Machine design and fabrication cannot be possible without production workshops. A couple of years back, the idea of setting up an equipment tools factory at Oshogbo was mooted but the project has somehow been grounded. Instead of going for such a white elephant project, it would have been better to establish a number of such small scale factories in different parts of the country. Invariably, government may have to come up with a policy delineating where the private sector could come in.

In addition, Professor Ezekwe suggests that heavy engineering assembled-in-Nigeria enterprises such as motor assembly plants, should be obliged to produce some of their spare parts in Nigeria within the next five years. This measure, if adopted, would not only save a lot of foreign exchange but also fulfil the purpose of their establishment-technology transfer.

In the same view, firms which produce (consumer) capital goods like a refrigerators, freezers etc. could also be made to embark on backward integration by setting up subsidiary firms to produce their components within this plan period. Manufacturing these components locally does not, however, mean that capital raw materials would not be imported when there are no local substitute.

And more importantly, it is desirable to review the Nigerian Patents and Designs Decree of 1970 to stimulate inventiveness. While Nigeria must observe the laid down rules as a member of International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property it is foolhardy to sacrifice national interest by allowing foreigners to obtain Nigeria patent registration for products not locally made but imported into the country for sale.

As Professor Ezekwe Points out, such a Nigeria patent does not only give a trading monopoly to foreign manufactured goods, but also prevents local entrepreneurs from contemplating to produce such goods. The existing [word indistinct] at systems thus works to the detriment of the nation and needs some remodification.

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CSO: 3400/327

NIGERIA

FUEL TANKER DRIVERS STRIKE IN ENUGU

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 11 Oct 85 p 16

[Article by Festus Obi, Osita Agu]

[Text]

THE fuel stations were dry. Tanker drivers were not working. But there is petrol at the NNPC depot. "The stations will continue to be dry until the police allow the drivers to operate with "worn-out tyres, pending when they have money to buy new ones".

At a meeting held at Emene, near Enugu, the Petrol Tankers' Owners and Drivers' Union resolved to continue their current strike until they were allowed to operate.

They also resolved to meet the Anambra State Commissioner of Police on the

issue adding that in July, this year, he had assured them that the police would not harass them over the issue of worn-out tyres.

One of the delegates to the police commissioner said he was surprised at the current check on them after the commissioner had promised that they would not be disturbed until they were able to procure new tyres in the face of acute scarcity.

The union threatened to take a legal action against what it called wanton harassment by the police, arguing that more than 40 of its members had got the police contravention notes on the issue.

They urged the government to make it possible for tankers owners to buy tyres at control prices and that, until this is done, the government should allow them to operate.

A survey on some fuel stations in Enugu and Onitsha, revealed that the strike was gradually affecting commercial activities as many commercial vehicles had been grounded and commuters faced a hike in transportation fares.

When asked if actually the police commissioner granted some months of grace to the tanker drivers, the state police public relations officer, Mr Olayinka B. Balogun, denied having any official knowledge of such concession.

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CSO: 3400/328

NIGERIA

PROSPECTS FOR LOCALLY PRODUCED AIRCRAFT

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Oct 85 p 12

[Text] The senior president of Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm, Mr. Kurt Pfleiderer, has said his company was looking into the possibility and potentialities of manufacturing aircraft locally in Nigeria.

Mr. Pfleiderer said this in an interview with the Daily Times last night on arrival at the Murtala Muhammed Airport.

MBB, manufacturer and supplier of the Nigeria Airforce and NEPA's BO105 helicopters also engages in the exploration and supply of solar energy.

Mr. Pfleiderer stressed that he was in the country to assess the operations of his company in Nigeria and to discuss with government officials on areas of improvement.

He added that his company would explore the possibility of adding local materials right now in the production of the aircraft.

The company which started its operations in Nigeria in 1973 does the maintenance of the BO 105 helicopters for NAF and NEPA locally here, and training of their personnel.

The vice president also disclosed that he was in the country to find out how "we could expand partnership in the country."

NBB philosophy, the vice president said, was "worldwide co-operation, inclusion of local contents, maintenance and production of the aircraft."

The company a German-owned with about 38,000 employees was according to Mr. Pfleiderer founded in 1931, started full operations in 1963 and was sold over 1,000 aircraft world-wide.

The company, according to the vice president needed the assistance and support of Nigerian government to enable it expand its products' lines in the country.

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CSO: 3400/328

NIGERIA

COAL CORPORATION DIRECTOR ON COAL RESERVES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Oct 85 p 24

[Text]

NIGERIA has enough coal to last 900 years even though only a million tonnes is extracted a year, Managing Director of the Nigerian Coal Corporation, Enugu, Mr. R. E. Ohaneje, has said.

According to Mr. Ohaneje, at a course on coal, organised by the University of Port Harcourt in Rivers State, "coal reserves in the country run into over one billion tonnes."

He said what was really needed was an effective energy policy for the country which could allow for the overall development and adequate use of her resources.

An energy policy, he said, would allocate specific markets for all available resources, each to an area where it would be most suited.

Mr. Ohaneje warned against

the mistake of putting all our energy eggs in one basket and called for the diversification of the country's power supply base.

The managing director indicated that his corporation was improving its production of coal by concentrating efforts in open-cast mining.

This year alone, he said, more than one million tonnes of coal had been exposed and were now awaiting evacuation to their customers.

He called for the establishment of more coal fired thermal power stations in the country and also a carbonization plant to produce by products of coal and raw materials for other industries.

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CSO: 3400/328

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE U.S. AID TO UNITA

MB060846 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States is now very rapidly taking a firm stand on what is happening in Angola. In its most recent statement, the Reagan Administration has let it be known that it plans a final intensive negotiating effort with the Angolan Government, but threatens major military support for UNITA if Luanda does not respond to Washington's views.

Observers see this as setting the scene for active support for Dr Jonas Savimbi, where he is resisting Soviet aggression in Angola. The reason for American interest in events in Angola is clear. Not only is the Soviet Union becoming more directly involved in the Angolan war, but the entire drive towards bringing Namibia to an internationally recognized state of independence is being jeopardized by the huge Cuban presence in Angola.

The United States has already stated that there can be no independence in Namibia until agreement has been reached on the Cuban withdrawal from Angola. The Luanda government, on the other hand, is being propped up by the Cubans, and there is no way that it will permit a Cuban withdrawal until the MPLA's troubles with UNITA have been sorted out.

Within the MPLA as well, there are divisions, with one group in the central committee favoring negotiations with UNITA, while the radical elements want to defeat UNITA on the battlefield. With this in mind, the radicals persuaded the government to launch an all-out attempt upon UNITA this year. The offensive fell flat on its face, with the FAPLA forces suffering severe losses and forced into an inglorious retreat.

Now an even worse prospect lies ahead for FAPLA. Should the United States decide to provide open and massive military support to UNITA, it will enhance the possibility of Dr Savimbi's forces scoring a military victory. It will then be receiving support not only from the United States, but from South Africa as well; and it could well be that other Western states will follow the example of the United States.

In brief, the MPLA government is faced with a grave situation. In December it holds its general conference, with the hand of the moderates (vastly) strengthened because of the failure of the radicals. Hopefully the right decision is taken, and the war is replaced with negotiation.

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. AID TO UNITA, CUBAN TROOP PRESENCE VIEWED . .

MB060546 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "Reassessment of Angola"]

[Text] For some time now there have been indications that the Reagan Administration has been undertaking a far-reaching review of its policy on Angola with respect to the Cuban military presence there. Particular attention is said to have been paid to the role of the UNITA movement, on which -- in the diplomatic approach adopted until now -- American spokesmen have been careful to avoid taking any position. Among the recent pointers to a change have been the growing pressures by Reagan supporters in Congress to provide aid to UNITA. Even the State Department, opposed to such aid and strongly committed to the purely diplomatic approach, felt constrained to concede in a statement last month that, in principle, UNITA's efforts to resist Soviet designs in Angola were supported.

This weekend the administration itself went much further than that. It agreed not to support a R68 million aid proposal for UNITA, in order to give the secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, another opportunity to try to negotiate a Cuban withdrawal with Luanda. While doing so, however, a policy declaration for the first time explicitly recognized the status of UNITA as a national movement fighting foreign intervention in Angola. The statement refers to UNITA's resistance to Soviet aggression and says the United States should sympathize with and support the movement.

At the same time apparently leaked reports have been appearing in leading newspapers, about proposals for covert military aid to UNITA, amounting to as much as R750 million, in the form of anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles.

On the face of it the statement signals a substantial change of course in the American initiative to get the Cubans out of Angola. For some months now the diplomatic efforts have evidently been deadlocked, Dr Chester Crocker recently having accused both Pretoria and Luanda of a lack of seriousness in pursuing them. And for much longer than months there has been no visible progress at all in achieving an objective which the Reagan administration laid down 5 years ago as fundamental to the realisation of its aims in southern Africa.

President Reagan himself last month estimated that there were now 35,000 Cubans in Angola -- twice as many as at Independence 9 years ago.

Soviet surrogate troops in Angola have been seen by successive American governments as deeply disruptive to East-West relations. Dr Henry Kissinger, then secretary of state in the Ford Administration, said as much when the Cubans arrived in the country in 1975. Angola represented a breakthrough for the Kremlin in Africa.

For the first time it was able to establish a strong military foothold in a strategically important region, and in doing so injected, in the words of Mr George Shultz, an East-West dimension into regional conflicts.

It was in response to that perception that the Reagan Administration committed itself to securing a Cuban withdrawal. If the latest developments in Washington are in fact an earnest of a renewed determination to translate long-standing policy declarations into reality, they will certainly be welcomed in Southern Africa. In the affairs of the region, quite as much as in international affairs, the removal of Cuban troops from Angola is, on a variety of issues, a prerequisite for the peaceful resolution of differences and prospects for co-operation. It is a condition, in particular, for the democratic independence of South West Africa. No doubt it is still too early though to speculate on such implications of the reassessment.

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CSO: 3400/358

SOUTH AFRICA

NUM SAYS ANGLO AMERICAN ASSURANCES 'UNTRUE'

MB041604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1543 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 4 SAPA -- The National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] said today its shaft stewards reported assurances by a senior Anglo American official that pipes carrying "disabling gas to miners' quarters at Western Deep Levels mine had been dismantled were untrue.

NUM said in a statement released in Johannesburg today: "This morning a senior official of the AAC [Anglo-American Corporation] informed the union that they have dismantled them, but information from shaft stewards says this is not true."

NUM has repeatedly demanded the dismantling of the "disabling gas" pipes, but management had refused.

NUM said the purpose of "disabling" gas at Western Deep was to "smash" legitimate strikes, in an industry which operated more like a military camp than an industrial undertaking.

Mining companies had been stockpiling ammunition and "hardware" to deal with strikes, NUM said.

"This was clear during the legal strike in September, where workers were forced back to work at gunpoint.

"The use of hippos and other armoured vehicles is also common practice.

"The use of disabling gas through the ventilation system is one of the measures used by mining companies to break up and suppress legitimate industrial action by workers.

"The comment by the former Australian prime minister, Malcolm Fraser, that disabling gas is pumped through the ventilation system into mineworkers' living quarters at Eastern Deep Levels gold mine comes as no surprise to the National Union of Mineworkers.

"It has required the comments of a prominent international figure to provide substance for what is well known by mineworkers.

"And this remains the tip of the iceberg of atrocities on the mines.

"The claims that the disabling gas is used to control riot situations, tribal conflicts and protect company property are absolutely ridiculous.

"Their primary purpose is to smash strikes undertaken by workers in pursuit of legitimate grievances.

"The claims by Anglo American Corporation of a liberal labour policy seems extremely hard to believe."

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CSO: 3400/358

SOUTH AFRICA

PRINCIPALS CRITICIZE STUDENT MOVEMENT ON ATTACKS

MB041824 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1726 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 4, SAPA--The Secondary School Principals Association [SSPA] comprising 40 secondary school principals in the Cape Peninsula, has criticized the student movement for "unwarranted attacks" on the integrity of some high school principals. The organisation was formed on October 14 to establish an organisational forum for the "discussion and examination of the critical issues facing secondary education at present."

It said that while being "sympathetic and respectful" to the aims of the student movement, it regretted the attacks on the integrity of high school principals, "albeit isolated, which occurs from time to time from these quarters." A statement released by the SSPA did not elaborate on the nature of the attacks nor did it identify the source.

The association said it stood for a "single, non-racial Department of Education in an open society and the eradication of all racist and discriminatory measures in education and society at large."

It expressed its "utter dismay" at the widespread detentions of teachers, students and community leaders because such actions were "anathema to democracy and justice."

"More especially the SSPA must express its vehement condemnation of the detention of the principal of the Aloe Secondary School, Mr Penn Hendricks."

It said the oppressive actions smacked of insensitivity to the underlying causes fuelling the unrest situation, and only served to exacerbate the growing polarisation in South African society and aligned itself with the struggle towards a just political dispensation and a unitary system of education.

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CSO: 3400/358

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE CONFIRM ARREST OF CAPE CIVIC GROUPS LEADER

MB041800 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1756 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town Nov 4 SAPA -- The chairman of the Federation of Cape Civic Associations, Mr Arbrey Haupt, has been detained under the emergency regulations.

Police headquarters in Pretoria today confirmed Mr Haupt's detention.

Mr Haupt was reported to have been detained at his workplace in Maitland on Friday.

Several other detentions over the weekend were reported but police have not confirmed them and in terms of the emergency regulations their names may not be published until they are confirmed.

The National Executive of the Food and Canning Workers Union today expressed its "outrage" at the detention of Miss Lizzie Phike, its national organiser in the food and vegetable processing industry.

Ms Phike had been involved in civic affairs in her home area of Mbekweni, Paarl, but because of her work she had hardly been at home over the last two months.

"Her detention shows the absurdity of the government's claim that it is trying to maintain law and order," the union said in a statement.

"It shows they are detaining people who are prominent in their community -- and they are the very people it should be negotiating with.

"We call for her release and the release of all other detainees."

Miss Phikwe was the first national official to have been detained since Mr Oscar Mpetha and her detention seriously affected the ability of the union to function, a union spokesman said.

He also said the union's national executive had called for the release of Mr Mpetha from jail.

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CSO: 3400/358

SOUTH AFRICA

THE STAR DEFENDS ITSELF AGAINST ITN ATTACK

MB030622 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] With more media curbs in the offing, Britain's Independent Television News (ITN) service has chosen to attack THE STAR for playing down the news. THE STAR has protested to ITN about its distorted report.

ITN's Johannesburg correspondent Peter Sharp suggested in a telecast that the government might want the foreign media to "adopt the news priorities" displayed by THE STAR.

Mr Sharp held up a copy of THE STAR and said: "On the day that saw seven people killed in township unrest this newspaper led on the weather.

"To find out what was happening in the state of emergency readers had to turn to page three.

"These are the news priorities that the Government would like to see the foreign media adopt."

Sharp's report made no mention of the fact that South Africa has been in the grip of a drought which, had it continued, would have threatened starvation for thousands and severely compounded the country's economic problems.

Nor did he say that the seven deaths occurred in unrelated incidents in somewhat distant parts of the country where details were not immediately available. Nor did he point out that THE STAR has been reporting on violence almost daily for nearly a year.

THE STAR has protested to Britain's ITN, the editor of THE STAR said: "We are jealous of our reputation for honest reporting, and we cannot allow the facts to be so badly distorted without seeking redress. It was a cheap shot.

"Why use Wednesday's front page and not last Friday's, for instance, when for the umpteenth time we had banner headlines about unrest -- and no less than seven of the eight front page stories were on the subject?"

THE STAR told ITN: "Dispute our news judgments if you will, but we demand accuracy if you attack our reputation. We are prepared to show, any place, any time, that THE STAR has refused, publicly to 'tone down the news' and has reported every item of unrest it has been able to cover. Our black reporters especially have shown incredible bravery as well as professionalism in reporting the news."

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CSO: 3400/358

SOUTH AFRICA

RACE INSTITUTE REPORTS ON NATIONAL POLITICAL VIOLENCE

MB040657 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0407 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Embargoed until 100 GMT]

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 4, SAPA-- The death rate in political violence has been drastically reduced in the Port Elizabeth [PE]/UITENHAGE area and on the East Rand since the emergency was declared on 21st July, the South African Institute of Race Relations said in Johannesburg today.

Natal and the western Cape had replaced PE/UITENHAGE and the East Rand as the epicentres of political violence, the institute said. There is no emergency in Natal, while the western Cape was placed under emergency regulations on 26th October.

The institute said that the death rate in PE/UITENHAGE had been cut from an average of 0.56 per day in the pre-emergency period to 0.16 per day after the emergency. On the East Rand it had declined from 0.47 to 0.17.

Country-wide, the death rate in political violence had more than doubled since the emergency was declared, according to the institute. Deaths from all causes (including accidental deaths and unknown causes) have increased from an average of 1.66 per day to 3.41 per day.

The institute said that the total number of fatalities in the 14 months since the violence erupted in the Vaal Triangle at the beginning of September last year was 834. This compared with a figure of 700 in the 16 months after Soweto erupted in June 1976.

The institute said that security forces accounted for 53 percent of all fatalities and clashes between residents for 29 percent.

According to the institutes latest race relations survey, released in Johannesburg, conflict within the black community has become increasingly common. At least 30 petrol bomb attacks occurred against black town councillors last year. In the Vaal Triangle four councillors were killed by enraged crowds during protests against rent increases.

The survey says that the cost of living for blacks in the Vaal Triangle was higher than anywhere else in the country. It cites high inflation and rising unemployment as among the reasons for the disturbances.

A spokesman for the institute said that black political activists had appeared to switch their strategy during the course of the disturbances: stay-aways from work -- such as that in November 1984 -- had been replaced by consumer boycotts, notably in the eastern Cape.

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CSO: 3400/358

SOUTH AFRICA

PORT ELIZABETH BUSINESSMEN SAY REAL REFORM MUST BE LAUNCHED

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 19 Oct 85 p 12

[Text]

The Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce steered through this week's 83rd annual congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) in Cape Town a motion calling for the acceleration of the process of constitutional reform in South Africa.

Proposer of the motion was Mr Denis Creighton, a former president of the PE chamber.

Delegates to the congress, which unanimously adopted the motion, believed it sent an important signal into the world, namely that the biggest business lobby in the country, representing more than 23 000 employers, was committed to fundamental change.

This is an edited version of Mr Creighton's address:

AT the outset we need to ask ourselves, "Why is this matter before congress today?"

I believe there is general acceptance of the content of the motion. All but extreme radicals on right and left will agree with the basic thrust.

Let us highlight some of the common ground in the political debate in South Africa today:

1 — Acceptance of a common citizenship for all South Africans.

2 — The need to include blacks in the political process at all levels, including, importantly, at central government level. (As recently as the past weekend Minister Heunis called for the inclusion of blacks and coloureds in regional government structures and urged provincial authorities to come forward with ideas).

3 — Acceptance of the need to include all people in the negotiating process.

4 — Agreement on the principle of an open agenda.

5 — The opening of business areas to people of all races to trade freely.

6 — The need to develop a positive approach to the urbanisation process.

However, the reality of the situation is that the country has not been able to break the logjam. Little meaningful progress has actually taken place — even the opening of central business districts has dragged interminably. Blacks especially doubt the sincerity of Government intentions.

Look at the facts:

● The depression deepens.

● Violence has become endemic — the state of emergency continues.

● There is widespread instability in society.

● Polarisation between races worsens.

● Consumer boycotts of businesses continue.

● Foreign political and economic pressure intensifies.

Why, then, given acceptance of the need for political and social reform, is no real progress being made?

I believe there are two main stumbling blocks to reform in South Africa today.

Firstly, the nature of reform.

The Government position is that reform must take place within the system of separateness — the key exception is reform in the labour field.

Secondly, the insistence on pre-conditions and posturing by various groups.

On the side of Government — violence must be rejected before negotiation.

In respect of black groups we have a reluctance (or refusal?) to deal with the system.

There is an urgent and critical need to plot a course through these two

minefields. I submit that is why this motion is before congress today. Assocom, and all business individually, must become more involved in moving the process rapidly towards developing meaningful solutions.

I now want to focus on the first stumbling block — the nature of reform:

To put the call for reform into the right context one needs to try to appreciate the damage caused by a policy of discriminating against a person on the grounds of race.

Consider the difficulty of competing on equal terms for promotion in a non-racial business organisation, given an inadequate educational background, an upbringing in an impoverished area and a return at close of business to a predetermined, sub-standard "township". However will we be able to truly harness the human potential of this country so long as freedom of choice in schooling, housing and social fields is prohibited by law?

Consider, too, the hurt and anger felt by the majority of the citizens of this country at having their lives ordered by a system which is perceived to be dishing out to them a plateful of leftovers.

Businessmen have the experience of operating in the one environment which, to a large extent, has been normalised in recent years. Practices based on race have been outlawed and discriminatory laws phased out. I believe this is an experience which can serve as a model to society at large. De-segregation has worked in the workplace — why not in other areas?

History must prove that the forced separation of population groups through law has been the biggest obstacle to working out a common destiny. We have, quite frankly, grown up to misunderstand each other and in complete ignorance of each other's desires, aspirations and fears. We never could, and in 1985 especially cannot, justify the prevention of voluntary association and freedom of choice in all spheres. Indeed, there is a need to actively strive to find each other in all areas of life.

Government has acknowledged the common destiny of all South Africans in a unified South Africa under a common citizenship. This must be welcomed and used as a beacon to guide other reform.

Let us systematically remove from the statutes all laws which make the implementation of this principle impossible. This includes the Group Areas Act, influx control and all other legislation discriminating on the grounds of race.

Reform must not be aimed at improving discriminatory laws — it must remove them. It is no

longer appropriate to research and debate them — this country wants to see real progress, not to hear rhetoric.

No longer can we tinker with apartheid — we must

dismantle it now. There is strong evidence to suggest that until real change in respect of these fundamental issues occurs, we will be unable to move forward into the negotiation phase with credible black leaders.

A bold approach is needed to get ahead of the situation. Reform should be seen as a *desirable* process rather than merely a *necessary* one, if we are to build a unified, strong and just society. A common destiny cannot be achieved by separating people or accentuating differences. We must identify, nurture and build on our commonality.

What are the major areas of commonality?

- A common birthright
- A love of South Africa
- A desire for a common citizenship
- Interdependence economically
- A desire for peace and security
- A need to be accepted back into the world community
- A basic commitment to a faith in God.

I am not naive enough to believe that there are not deep divisions in society — there are. Some of these are caused by fundamental differences in ideology, some by the deep hurts inflicted by unfair and discriminatory laws and practices.

Let us also bear in mind that many of the divisions are within groups rather than between groups.

Given broad acceptance of the principle of negotiation, why are we not yet in a situation of meeting around the table, working out our destiny with all people par-

ticipating? Firstly, Government has continued to insist on the rejection of violence as a means of promoting change.

I believe violence is fundamentally rejected by all reasonable people. However, in South Africa today violence is a fact of life.

Negotiation should be seen as a means to *achieve* the transition rather than a process *commenced* after violence ceases. Anything else is a blocking mechanism and ignores the reality of the situation.

Similarly we have many black leaders and groups refusing to negotiate with the Government as they do not wish to be seen dealing with the "system". Here again the reality is that the "system" is in place, however unjust or faulty it is. I believe negotiation is the only lasting way in which true change can be achieved without destroying a common future.

All parties must be prepared to take a step forward in faith and confidence.

This congress and this body must now assist in developing a formula to facilitate true negotiation with all leaders.

How can the private sector help in this process?

Firstly, business is the one area where statutory discrimination on the grounds of race has been largely removed. Therefore, we in business have had a favourable experience of working together equally and accordingly have developed certain skills in dealing with people fairly.

Secondly, business has in recent years developed important negotiating skills in the arena of labour relations. In many instances labour leaders are also political leaders.

Experiences gained around the labour negotiating table can be extended to assist around the political negotiating table.

This body has already made a constructive contribution to the political reform process with the Lombard document. We must continue to be involved in researching and developing various political options.

We need, today, to consider ways of harnessing and employing the skills and drive of businessmen in the critical task of commencing the process of mediation and political negotiation.

Finally, let us acknowledge that time is no longer running out for South Africa — it has run out. We need to get to grips with the real problems *now*, no matter how difficult and complex they are. To defer these issues to another time is to abdicate our responsibility to ourselves, society and our children.

Assocom has a long and proud history. Let us today decide to intensify the efforts already made on behalf of all business. Let it be said that when South Africa really needed to find direction and hope, Assocom and all businessmen provided the vision and impetus to bring all people of this country together to build a country worthy of its heritage and potential.

There is a path forward — it is rocky and rough, there is danger, there will be those who, for selfish gain, will attack, but South Africa can make it through:

Provided we are courageous, honest and fair to all.

Provided we are prepared to share those things we value most.

Provided we act now; and,

Provided we accept that all men are equal in the eyes of God.

Congress Motion

This congress

--supporting the need for political reform in South Africa, but

--believing that securing a new constitutional dispensation to accommodate blacks in decision-making structures up to the highest level has now become a matter of great urgency, urges that:

1. The reform process should be accelerated to the maximum.
2. A formula be found to enable all accepted black leaders to participate in constitutional discussions and negotiations.
3. The private sector should play a constructive role to facilitate a process of mediation and political negotiation.

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CSO: 3400/378

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW BASE OPENED FOR 115 BATTALION IN KWANDEBELE

Pretoria PARATUS in English Oct 85 pp 4-5

[Text] Friday, 30 August, 1985 was a proud day for the Ndebele nation. On that day the new 115 Battalion base was officially opened at Shanandoua in KwaNdebele.

115 Battalion is being prepared by the SA Defence Force to become the KwaNdebele army of the future. The occasion was marked by a full day of events held at the base and attended by Chief Minister S.S. Skosana, members of the KwaNdebele cabinet and military guests.

When the KwaNdebele cabinet opted for independence, the need was foreseen for an army of its own. On 25 January 1985, 115 Battalion came into being as a regional unit with its own base and trained personnel. After independence the troops at 115 Bn will be deployed as the KwaNdebele Defence Force.

The unit's present base is situated on an old farm 20 km north east of the capital city Slyabuswa, set against the Molapo wa Mogale mountains in an area known as Shanandoua, and is reached by a perilous dirt road.

The KwaNdebele Department of Works, 5 Military Works Unit and the troops of 115 Battalion, under the supervision of the building supervisor, Lt P.J. Brink, put in many long hours to transform the farm buildings into military facilities.

The troops of 115 Bn were trained at 21 Battalion as COIN rural and urban troops. Some underwent specialised training as storemen, medics, signaliers and chefs.

Asked about his troops, Cmdt H.G. deWitt, the Officer Commanding, said: "They are going to be good troops. We are going to make very good troops of them."

Not all the troops are Ndebele, but they will take out KwaNdebele citizenship before independence. Another 80 troops will be chosen at a later stage. The KwaNdebele Department of Internal Affairs has already received 100 applications from young Ndebeles eager to join in the defence of their nation.

115 Bn already has two Ndebele NCOs--S Sgt T. Mhlangu and L Cpl L.F. Ledwaba.

In his address the Chief Minister, Mr S.S. Skosana told the troops: "Your primary duty will be to assist in the maintenance of law and order and to be ready to volunteer your services without compulsion. You should not project the image of a threat to the community. Rather present yourselves as law enforcement officers who serve God and the Nation. The government of KwaNdebele and the Ndebele nation are looking up to you for their hope and faith in the future."

Mr Skosana also said that the young Ndebele would be accepted to their nation only if they receive training that is equal to international standards. The Ndebele have always been a peace loving nation, he said.

Mr Skosana paid tribute to the chief of the SADF Gen C.L. Viljoen and the Chief of the South African Army Lt Gen J.J. Geldenhuys, for allowing and assisting KwaNdebele to establish its own defence force.

He congratulated Col A.C. Slabbert who masterminded Project Postal which saw the fledgling unit established. On "this brave venture," he said, "We entrust our youth to your caring and loving custody."

Lt Gen Geldenhuys paid KwaNdebele a visit in June this year. He visited 115 Bn as well as a number of dams which the SADF is helping the KwaNdebele Department of Agriculture to build.

115 Battalion is also heavily involved with nature conservation. There is considerable game on the farm. The adjacent area belongs to the KwaNdebele government and will be used as a game reserve.

On 30 August the festivities kicked off with soccer matches against KwaNdebele Police and 21 Battalion. As if to prove a point, the 115 Bn teams trounced their opponents.

At 14h00 the Chief Minister arrived and a very impressive parade got underway soon afterwards. Three members of the Special Forces Skydiving team thrilled the crowd of more than 400 with a colourful display, jumping from 12 500 feet.

It was obvious that the men of 115 Battalion had put a lot of hard work into preparing for the opening of their base. This was no more evident than during the drill competition contested by four platoons. The judges, who had an unenviable task, chose platoon 4, drilled by S Sgt D. Mhlangu, as the winner.

Prizes were awarded for best sportsman (L.M. Tshabala), best student during basics (P.E. Ntuli) and the best shottist (M.F. Mayila).

Other highlights of a day packed with activities included a 60 mm mortar display, PT display, mock attack and a demonstration of close combat fighting.

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CSO: 3400/362

SOUTH AFRICA

32 BATTALION FIRST UNIT TO RECEIVE COLOR IN OPERATIONAL AREA

Pretoria PARATUS in English Oct 85 p 26

[Text] The Chief of the South African Army, Lt Gen J.J. Geldenhuys, presented 32 Battalion, which has the best fighting record in the South African Defence Force since World War II, with its black, green and gold colour at an equally colourful ceremony held on 27 August 1985.

The ceremony was attended by many ex-members of 32 Battalion, as well as a number of SAAF pilots who had worked closely with 32 Bn in combat. Also present were three former officers commanding, who with the present OC, Col E.G. Viljoen, have been instrumental in making 32 Battalion the outstanding unit that it is. They are Col J.D. Breytenbach (1976-March 77), Brig G. Nel (March 1977-78) and Col D. Ferreira (1979-82). The impressive parade fully justified the long distances travelled by the many ex-members, VIPs and a large Press contingent.

In his speech, Lt Gen Geldenhuys paid tribute to the members of the unit, especially the more than 150 who had died in action. "As Bravo Group you fought the enemy with what you had at your disposal, wherever you were, and you are still doing so as 32 Battalion--to such an extent that you have earned respect within the South African Defence Force and spread fear amongst the hostile forces across the border," he said. "You have indeed become a force which is able to take on any type of enemy."

Lt Gen Geldenhuys exhorted present members to maintain the high standards which the battalion had set itself in the past. "May your colour always be carried with respect, pride and dignity," he said as he formally presented 32 Bn with its new colour.

Members of the battalion formed three sides of a square as the colour was uncased and handed over to a proud 32 Battalion. The parade was also the first occasion on which the new company flags were paraded. The battalion impressed the crowd with its precise drilling during the march-past with Lt Gen Geldenhuys taking the salute. The South West Africa Task Force Band provided the music.

32 Battalion originated during the 1975 Angolan war. FNLA (Forças Nacionais de Libertação de Angola) forces who were fighting the Marxist MPLA were placed under South African officers. After the Angolan war they were settled at the current Buffalo base as refugees. On 27 March 1976, what was to become 32 Battalion was incorporated into the SADF as Bravo Group with Col Jan Breytenbach as the first commander.

It has since been utilised in a number of conventional, semi-conventional, COIN and guerilla roles. The unit has taken part in such operations as Seiljag, Bucksaw, Rekstok, Kropduif, Juliet, Safraan, Reindeer, Meebos, Daisy, Super, Dolfyn, Carnation, Protea and Askari.

Many of the original members of FNLA still form the core of 32 Bn's NCOs. Portuguese is one of the battalion's three official languages. Lt Gen Geldenhuys delivered part of his speech in fluent Portuguese.

The background of the unit colour is rifle green with the fringe in black and gold, the colours of the South African Infantry Corps. In the centre is the unit badge, a silver buffalo head with two crossed arrows with a scroll underneath the buffalo head. Large herds of buffalo are found in the vicinity of the 32 Battalion training base.

The motto, "Proelio Procusi" means "Forged in Battle," a reminder of the fact that the battalion originated during the Angolan war. 32 Battalion continues to prove its mettle in battle.

After the parade, guests were treated to a sumptuous buffet lunch on the lawns outside the battalion HQ overlooking the Kavango River.

Col Viljoen said in his speech that each and every member of the unit had contributed to its proud record. He said, "We that are here are few, but those that are here are effective. They are productive; they are fanatically loyal. We have a winning team and we are going to win this war in South West Africa."

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CSO: 3400/362

SOUTH AFRICA

101 BATTALION COMMEMORATES THOSE WHO DIED IN ACTION

Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English Oct 85 p 25

[Text] 101 Battalion started off in 1974 as 1 Ovambo Battalion with the original task of protecting the head men and the workers of the Ovambo Administration. Two years later in 1976 elements of the force received their first formal military training with 21 Battalion which is based at Lenz, near Johannesburg. In 1978 now at company strength, the name was once again changed and the Battalion began to become known as a fighting unit. Operating from Mahenene, at company strength, numerous successful contacts were made with enemy forces.

In September 1980 the last name change took place and the unit became 101 Battalion and at this stage the role of the Battalion was switched to a support formation that was to supply trackers and interpreters to other operational battalions and units working in Ovamboland.

In 1981 command was assumed by the present O.C. Cmdt W.H. Welgemoed and an expansion programme was introduced to both increase the size of the unit and develop the necessary infrastructure. In October 1982, the first 5 Reaction Force teams were deployed in the Operational Area by the Battalion and during the following month while engaged in operation "Opskop" they achieved many successes against the enemy and completed the operation as the most successful unit. These successes proved to be the turning point for the Vambo soldiers and the battalion and during 1983 a large number of volunteers were attested. These increases continued until the present time and 101 Battalion now consists of 6 Infantry type companies, backed up by 1 Equestrian, 1 combined Tracker and interpreter, 1 Support and a Civic Action company.

On 8 September 1985, 101 Battalion's Memorial to commemorate the 39 members of the unit who have been killed in action was unveiled by the General Officer Commanding the South West African Territorial Force, Major General G.L. Meiring, SSAS, at the unit's headquarters at Ondangwa.

/9317
CSO: 3400/362

SOUTH AFRICA

FRANZ JOSEF STRAUSS ON APARTHEID, ONE MAN-ONE VOTE

Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 25 Sep 85 p 13

[Article by Franz Josef Strauss, CDU chairman and Bavarian Minister President: "One Must Recognize Who Pulls the Strings and Profits from Unrest in the Republic at the Cape"]

[Text] The subject of South Africa is too serious, and the problems connected with it are too far-reaching in their global effects to be made the object of foreign policy stratagems and ambiguities. When responsible and resolute political action is called for, noncommittal evasion can only be the wrong approach. A policy which takes its responsibility seriously must not bend to every whiff of the alleged "spirit of the times" and exhaust itself in fawning complaisance. Whoever in Europe overlooks how much is at stake in South Africa for the people there, for the entire continent, and also for international politics, and who is unable to realize just who are the string-pullers and profiteers of revolutionary development at the Cape, demonstrates a lack of political insight and awareness of contexts.

Our positions vis-a-vis the situation and development in the Republic of South Africa are known.

1. The present wave of violence and murder will make the road of a peaceful solution to South Africa's complex problems impassable. State President Botha has purposefully embarked on this road, against fierce resistance in his own party and among segments of the white population. The dramatic deterioration of the situation must be of deep concern to anyone who wants to make a real contribution so that southern Africa will find the way, in accordance with its own nature, to a future of peace and freedom, economic well-being and social security.

Apartheid Must Be Dismantled

2. On the basis of the CSU's set of values and my own personal attitude, I am a decided advocate of dismantling apartheid. For this reason I have, for many years and in many talks with governments of the Republic of South Africa, made my contribution to the implementation of reforms which would have been unthinkable even a few years ago. It cannot be denied that important progress has been made in removing general apartheid. The dis-

mantling of wage discrimination, elimination of reserving jobs for Whites, equal pay for equal work, job training for non-white youths, joint use of public installations, and not least of all the dismantling of discriminatory legislation, such as the law forbidding marriage and banning sexual relations between Non-whites and Whites, and the new citizenship law are important steps on the way to total abolition of general apartheid. The remnants of general apartheid must be further dismantled until it is eliminated entirely.

"One Man-One Vote" Is Not a Panacea

3. Political apartheid cannot be overcome through quick introduction of the "one man-one vote" system. New ways must be looked for and found, in order to have non-white population groups participate in the political decision-making process of the country's leadership without opening the road to revolutionary upheavals. Those who, out of ignorance of the facts, disregard these connections and want to bring about by force realization of the "one man-one vote" demand overnight, are either unable or unwilling to recognize the incalculable and irresponsible consequences and thus are co-responsible for the preparation of a looming civil war whose losers would have to be the people in Africa, its winners the strategists in the Kremlin.

4. We reject white racism as we reject black racism. It must be the self-evident aim of any democratic order to acknowledge the equality of all human beings and to give it expression in the country's life. But it would be irresponsible and probably not in the well-understood interest of the colored and black population to close one's eyes to the difficulties arising for the political future of the Republic of South Africa and its economic and agricultural productive capacity from the side-by-side existence of different ethnic groups with differing cultures and traditions, ethics and morality, even a differing sense of justice; and furthermore, many tribes are inimical to each other.

Against Forced Formal Equality

5. It holds true for the Republic of South Africa that a forced formal equality serves neither justice nor freedom, but rather opens the way to chaos and would thus destroy in a short time the cultural, economic and social achievements so laboriously attained by all population groups, including Blacks. It conjures up the danger of a bloodbath the likes of which the African continent has not yet experienced. Especially those in Europe, for whom peaceful evolution in South Africa is too slow and who therefore are willing to accept revolutionary developments, must be aware that the only reason why misery and hunger do not demand hundreds of thousands or even millions of victims from many of South Africa's neighboring states is the fact that South Africa's productive agriculture supplies the necessary foodstuffs.

6. Whoever insists on immediate realization of maximum demands without ifs and buts, opens the gate to civil war, violence and decline. There is not

only a black-white and colored-white problem, but also a black-black and black-colored problem. With the end of security and order, the battle of the tribes would also start in South Africa. Death, misery and poverty would be the result. One Lebanon really ought to be enough; the world does not need a second bloody trouble spot of that kind, especially of a much larger dimension.

7. European, and therefore German, policy must be based on these facts and contexts. That is why the problem of overcoming political apartheid is so difficult. It cannot be the business of responsible Western policy to force the Republic of South Africa onto a road which, in a very short time, would lead to conditions as we see them today in Zimbabwe, the former Rhodesia. Western hopes and illusions did not materialize there. Head of state Mugabe has now openly declared as his goal what he has been carrying out purposefully for a long time: destruction of the opposition, total suppression of political and tribal enemies to the point of extermination, and creation of a one-party state ruled by dictatorship on a Marxist-Leninist basis.

This policy in a very short time resulted in Zimbabwe, once a country with a flourishing economy and exporting agriculture, being turned into a recipient country for development aid.

8. The solution to Africa's real problems can only be attained on the road of evolution, not that of revolution. In my numerous talks with almost all black political leaders, I have not yet found one who did not agree with me on this point. For this reason, the West must be a helper in the struggle for peace and adjustment and not a puppet for revolutionary strategies whose irresponsibility is hidden behind mellow concepts but which, after closer study and careful analysis, show the handwriting of Moscow.

9. If Moscow were to succeed in gaining control over the raw material reserves in southern Africa which are important for the free world, indispensable for Western Europe, and vital for the existence of the FRG, it would be the real master of Europe--without firing a shot. For this reason, the future of Western Europe in peace and freedom is also decided in southern Africa. He who keeps silent about the genocide in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the horrifying events in Uganda and other black countries of Africa, or only makes colorless obligatory statements about them, does not then have the moral right to lament over allegedly outrageous conditions in South Africa.

10. It must be the task of Western, European and German policy, dedicated to uphold peace and freedom, to encourage the present South African government with State President Botha at its helm to continue a brave policy, carried out against strong internal political and party resistance, and to provide lasting support.

A Touchstone for the Bonn Coalition

All in all, and to repeat in summary: the subject of South Africa is too serious and the problems connected with it are too important to be delivered up to cheap tactical moves of internal politics. Because the CSU takes its responsibility seriously, it is not available as a partner in this game. In this light, South Africa is a touchstone and a test for the Bonn coalition's capacity for action and responsibility. The CSU will make its contribution so that the test will be passed.

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CSO: 3420/9

SOUTH AFRICA

ONLY SURVIVING ELECTED UDF OFFICIAL IN EASTERN CAPE SPEAKS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 25-31 Oct 85 p 4

[Interview with Stone Sizane, only elected UDF official in the Eastern Cape who is still alive and free]

[Text] IT was strange for the articulate Eastern Cape orator and leader to be a roadside spectator at the march-past of the movement he helped sculpture. So it was last week for Stone Sizane, publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front Eastern Cape region.

Sizane is the only elected Eastern Cape UDF official still alive and free.

He still keeps up with publicity and other UDF work while hiding from the state.

He went underground and started running — started "swimming" in his words — on July 20, the day a State of Emergency was declared in the Eastern Cape.

That day he delivered a fiery speech at the Cradock funeral of four assassinated Eastern Cape leaders. All were his friends and Matthew Goniwe was rural organiser on his executive.

Flanked on the platform by Durban lawyer Victoria Mxenge — who herself was soon to be assassinated — he defiantly denounced the State of Emergency — and then slipped into the dusk, apparently headed for some dusty Karroo dorp to lie low.

He gave his first face-to-face interview, after 93 days in hiding, to the Weekly Mail.

Sizane says he lives like a fish in water — he is the fish, the people his pond.

He has moved from telephone booth to telephone booth, performing his duties. He had a change of clothing, stolen while making one quick call.

Occasionally he surfaces, evading an army of soldiers and police surrounding the Eastern Cape townships. They would, he says, dearly love to detain him.

At first glance he is unrecognisable.

Gone is the casual-smart image the laboratory technician used to portray. Instead, Sizane dresses like the vast majority of people in the Eastern Cape — in simple sidewalk fashion. The style is definitely "unemployed".

Wearing a rumpled hat, faded pants and top, he is a Johannes Stefanus February from the *plaas*. He lifts a foot revealing a laughing sole and asks for glue.

Sizane spent seven years with Mandela on Robben Island in the seventies.

In the 30 minutes available to talk to me before his "comrades" picked him up, he spoke of life in hiding.

"It is difficult living from one house to the next. You are kept busy looking out for soldiers and the Security Branch."

He could not attend public meetings, (which are almost non-existent at the moment) or go to any institution, shop or bank for fear of being recognised.

"I am grateful people are so happy

to give me shelter, food and clothing. Some are prepared to give even their house.

"This is good, because if one is in hiding and doing the work of the people, they should give you shelter.

"You must be like the proverbial fish in the water. You are the fish and they are the water."

The UDF was still a force to be reckoned with: "The government has failed up to this point to crush it and will never crush it," he said.

"Yesterday's funeral was like no other under the State of Emergency. The procession took an hour to pass — and I am not talking about the Casspirs and Buffels of the people on the side. I am talking about the cadres marching on foot, the cars, mini-buses and buses taking people to the graveyard.

"When you look at how the victims were killed, shot by soldiers, when you look at the three-year-old girl who is one of the victims, when I read the speeches and listen to what people tell me of the experience of attending a funeral, then you can sense the anger of the people."

About the ongoing consumer boycott in the Eastern Cape, he said:

"It has been going well up to now and is most effective in Port Elizabeth. Big business was not feeling it in the beginning, but as the stocks began to pile up in the warehouses, as workers had less work to do, as profits showed signs of decline, then they felt it work.

"The feeling towards negotiations

now with the leadership was obvious. The noises they were making in the media indicated that they were panicky. They were trying to indicate to the state that it should be willing to negotiate.

"We are not considering an end to the boycott at this stage because the demands have not been met; the SADF and police are much more malicious and vindictive than before, people feel more anger than they used to and the state is arrogant towards our demands — not because of the demands, but because of their pride in the power they have and that has corrupted them until this point," he said.

Since the State of Emergency was imposed, Sizane claimed, support for the UDF had grown.

Being on the run was "very exciting, but, at the same time, very difficult.

"You don't know what is going to happen to you next, but you know whatever happens to you will be for the benefit of the struggle of the people.

"It is difficult in the sense that if you do not have transport, or enough resources to keep you going, you have to fall back on your friends, your comrades, or supporters of the organisation.

"But even though they feel they are part and parcel of you, somehow as a human being you feel it is hard to go on. It is only because of the hope we have of achieving what we are fighting for, that one feels the strength to go on. Hope keeps us going," he said.

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CSO: 3400/376

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW GROUP TO PROMOTE NATION'S IMAGE ABROAD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Oct 85 p 9

[Text]

A NEW organisation to promote South Africa's image abroad has been launched on the Reef, with ambitious plans to expand countrywide.

The organisation, to be known as Otasa the Organisation for Truth about South Africa, has no political affiliations and will operate on a non-profit basis.

The chairman, Miss Janis van der Westhuizen, told The Citizen that the organisation would concentrate on recruiting young members, but was also open to adults.

Its functions would include the promotion of cultural links, the provision of an information service to bring about a

broader understanding of South African society, and a lobbying effort in overseas capitals.

"We're extremely enthusiastic," Miss van der Westhuizen said, "but we need members and ideas to develop Otasa into a determined national campaign."

Otasa recently sent a telegram to British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, thanking her for her stand against economic sanctions and asking her to encourage new investment in South Africa, thereby speeding up the reform process.

Additional information can be obtained by telephoning (011) 946-1080 or (011) 672-7061 between 5pm and 8pm.

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CSO: 3400/360

SOUTH AFRICA

PR EXPERT HITS AT GOVERNMENT'S PUBLIC RELATIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Oct 85 p 10

[Text]

A TOP South African public-relations and advertising expert has slammed the Government's public relations and information machinery — and placed much of the blame for the country's poor image on it.

Ms Denise Stam, managing director of Grey Perspectives — one of 16 companies in the international Grey Group — said that at the same time it was ironic that South Africa was now being hammered to the extent she was against the growing pattern of change.

"One is tempted to ask where was the huge orchestrated international outcry against South Africa over the past 35 years while the mechanics of apartheid were being set up," she said.

"One is tempted to comment, with a wry smile, on the hypocrisy evidenced in sudden international concern at the time those same mechanics are being dis-banded."

She said the big problem was that foreign countries did not know how to take South Africa — as a Third World "ba-

nana dictatorship" or a fully-fledged member of the First World.

As a "banana republic" South Africa should arouse far less criticism. As a member of the First World, she probably deserved the criticism she was receiving.

In a long criticism of the state's public relations and information machinery, published in the latest "Grey Matter," house journal of the group, she said that too often South Africa tried to whitewash situations and in the process undermined her credibility.

The "notorious" Rubicon speech was a classic example.

Then, she deplored the way in which the state of emergency was announced a "sudden and harsh appearance" by the State President. She also slammed the Government for not speaking with one voice. Ministers did not speak with the same voice to different constituencies or with the same terminology to the same constituency over a period of time.

Another criticism voiced was of the energy

expended on finding different ways of phrasing the same concepts — and the frequent changes of names of departments to make them sound more "just".

By changing names without changing the concepts they defined, South Africa gained little in the way of international credence, she said.

Another particularly negative South African plot was the inability to admit mistakes.

Also, sporadic announcements of reform over a time interval appeared to be concession to placate the growing voice of discontent.

"Rather than being packaged as a strongly pro active programme reform is perceived to be reactive."

Then, many senior State officials appeared not to understand the notion of public accountability — and in the process the government had developed a deep-rooted antagonism to the Press, said Ms Stam: "The time has come to take bold initiative which is action orientated."

SOUTH AFRICA

NATAL ENGLISH SPEAKERS TURNING MORE TO NATIONAL PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. —English-speaking people in Natal, which has in the past been regarded as "traditional opposition territory", are increasingly backing the National Party.

Mr Stoffel Botha, Natal NP leader and Minister of Home Affairs, said this in an interview with The Citizen yesterday following his Port Natal victory, in which he pushed up the NP majority.

The increased NP support in Natal ran counter to the by-election results in the other three provinces, where the NP majorities were reduced.

Asked how he explained this result, Mr Botha said: "I would not have been able to obtain that support had it not been for the English-speaking vote.

"In the past I think Natal's English-speaking people have not fully trusted National Party policy.

"I believe they are now coming round to realise we are committed to the programme we have put

on the table, and that they can trust us.

"I will certainly go out of my way to convince them they are fully justified in backing the National Party."

Mr Botha, who is a former Administrator of Natal, said language played no part at all in the National Party and this fact was being recognised by English-speaking Natalians — this dividing-line was therefore falling away.

With the so-called "traditional" reasons for opposing the NP out of the way, he believed the party would improve its position in the province.

At present the NP holds 10 of the province's 20 elected seats in the House of Assembly, with the Progressive Federal Party holding six and the New Republic Party, the remaining four.

Mr Botha said the Port Natal result indicated that the NRP should now wind up its affairs. "I hope they will see their way clear to joining us," Mr Botha said.

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CSO: 3400/360

SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE MUSLIMS TAKE NEW HARD LINE WITH LAW ENFORCERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 85 p 11

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Chants of "Jihad" (Holy War) are being shouted at security forces when they are present at Moslem funerals in the Cape Peninsula.

While Moslem leaders say only a small percentage of the Cape Moslem community are fundamentalists, who believe in the "Jihad" principle, it is nevertheless a factor in the present unrest.

The Moslem strength in the Cape Peninsula is estimated at 100 000, and of these possibly as many as 20 000 are radical in their approach to apartheid and the present unrest.

A majority of Moslems believe that not even civil disobedience is permitted by the Koran. They say negotiation is the way to secure their rights in society.

But pacifists and activists alike agree that Moslems may not tacitly accept either injustice or oppression — and the Islamic Council of South Africa earlier this month

described apartheid as "mindless brutality and injustice".

Within the tolerant society of the Peninsula, the Moslem community enjoys substantial recognition. This corner of the country is acutely aware that Christian, Jew and Moslem rub shoulders daily, regardless of the confrontations and conflicts elsewhere in the world.

For example, only in the Peninsula will one find a Halaal certificate, signed by the Moslem Judicial Council, prominently displayed at a Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet.

It is a standing joke that nearly all meat sold in the Peninsula is Halaal or Kosher, meeting the demands of both the Moslem and Jewish religious authorities — but, "the meat pies are only fit for Christian consumption".

When District Six was declared a "White" Group Area, and all traces of its previous Coloured occupants erased, Moslem mosques were left standing like

sentinels on this slope of Table Mountain, satisfying Muslim custom that ground once dedicated to Allah can never be deconsecrated.

Here, too, the Moslem community follows age-old funeral tradition in carrying their dead in procession through the streets. And this has been the cause of friction with security forces.

On October 17, the Moslem Judicial Council called a meeting at an Athlone mosque to clarify issues about the release from police custody of Moslems killed in the unrest and also about the burial rites which Moslems see as sacred and outside the ambit of security operations.

The meeting began at 10 pm. There are difference about how and why events occurred, but during the meeting a Moslem was shot dead by security

forces at the gate of the mosque and tear smoke was fired into the courtyard.

People inside the mosque barricaded the windows with boards and tables. Almost 2 000 Moslems remained in this seige situation for three hours.

It was also at a Moslem funeral that a young Athlone policeman was brutally murdered during an altercation with people in the procession. Both sides have suffered casualties.

On Tuesday this week, Sheikh Nazim Mohammed, president of the Moslem Judicial Council, led the funeral procession of a 16-year-old unrest victim past a barricade in Hanover Park, in defiance of a police call for the estimated 1 500 people in the procession to disperse.

According to reports, six Casspirs, a Buffel and four other police vehicles joined the procession, while two helicopters circled overhead — one a police helicopter and the other from the Air Force.

It is a conflict situation — a clash between the need of the security forces to keep people from gathering in the streets so as to prevent the inherent risk of unrest in such large gatherings on the one hand, and the Moslem need to carry out traditional burial rites on the other.

"We are such a small community that what is happening here now, with the frequent deaths of members of our community, tends to draw us together on occasions such as funerals. This is particularly true with the tragic loss of our young people," a Moslem leader told The Citizen.

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CSO: 3400/361

SOUTH AFRICA

JOURNALIST REPORTS FROM MAVINGA ON MPLA OFFENSIVE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Oct 85 p 8

[Article by Barry O'Brien]

[Text]

HARDLY anybody lives any more in the little town in South Angola for which in the past few weeks nine Russians, 38 Cubans, more than 2 000 Angolan Government soldiers and 410 anti-government rebels fought and died.

Lilac-coloured jacaranda flowers still bloom brightly in the tree-lined main Avenida of Mavinga, 320km north of the Angolan-Namibian border and oranges grow in orchards.

An ornamental fountain still stands in the town square. The pastel-walled post office is also still standing, its walls holed by shells.

But the houses and villas the Portuguese built there when Angola was a colony before gaining independence in 1975 are shell-shattered ruins destroyed when anti-government guerrillas captured the town five years ago and no attempt has been made to rebuild them.

The forces of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebel movement who have just repulsed the Government's attempt to regain Mavinga and its airfield in a major anti-Unita offensive with Russian and Cuban support do not live in towns but in the bush.

The bush has been their habitat for ten years of guerrilla war against the Marxist MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) regime which seized

power in Luanda when the Portuguese left in 1975 and in the liberation war against Portugal before that.

Their bivouacs in a nearby base camp where Dr Savimbi has his forward headquarters are a guerrilla war version of traditional centuries-old housing in black Africa.

The Unita fighters live in camp in sandy-floored dug-outs below ground, walled with bamboo cane, roofed with tree branches and thatch and camouflaged with foliage and undergrowth to make them invisible from the air.

They do not have electricity. Their lighting is battery-powered torches and oil lamps made from ration-pack food cans.

Mavinga and its airstrip are within range of the Angolan Air Force's Russian Mig 21 and Mig 23 fighter-bombers based at Lubango and Manongue and flown by Russian, Cuban and Russian-trained Angolan pilots.

Deadly

They have been coming almost daily to bomb the long runway in the bush.

"Now, it's 7.30am and they did not come yet but they will," Dr Savimbi told visiting journalists in a camouflaged bunker at his headquarters.

"They come every day, two Migs, sometimes three, sometimes four, and they bomb so we have to get well organised so we don't give an unnecessary target.

"We have our defences here and we have our trenches, so it's not a problem."

The guerrillas depend on the supplies they receive from South Africa.

They arrive at night at bush airstrips in unlit aircraft flying at low level to keep below Angola's Soviet-supplied radar air defences manned by Russians, Cubans and Russian-trained Angolan operators.

The deadly effect of Unita's guerrilla tactics against the conventional formation of the Russian-planned offensive with heavy logistic support of vehicles transporting supplies, ammunition, fuel and water is demonstrated by the wreckage of several dozen vehicles, including armoured cars and the rotting corpses of Angolan government soldiers on the battlefields south of the Lomba River 32km north of Mavinga where the advance was turned back in three days of fierce fighting at the end of last month.

Devastated

A big logistic base set up by the government forces under their Russian and Cuban advisers in the advance south from the river was devastated when Unita guerrillas attacking it with 120mm mortars from the rear hit Russian Katyusha rockets in truck-mounted multi-barrelled launchers, causing big explosions.

Unita mortar fire even brought down a big Soviet MI 25 helicopter of the type used in Afghanistan when it was landing with supplies and rations.

The routing of the Angolan Gov-

ernment's offensive, aimed at taking Mavinga's airstrip to use it as a staging post for an advance on Dr Savimbi's rear main base

at Jamba, 270km to the south, has left the Unita forces in a state of high morale.

Smartly turned out in camouflage battle fatigue, well organised and well disciplined, they responded with enthusiastic shouts, cheers and battle cries when Dr Savimbi addressed them not in Portuguese but in Ovimbundu, the language of the tribe to which most of them belong, telling them that they were winning the war.

Morale

But, after ten years of civil war, Unita's 50 000 guerrillas, though holding about a third of Angola's countryside, are still in the bush.

Unita officers, despite high morale, do not believe the guerrilla army can ever capture Luanda, the heavily fortified capital, and defeat the Government.

But Dr Savimbi, trained as a guerrilla leader in China, believes that as long as he remains undefeated he must win in the end.

"If the Russians cannot win this war with all the weapons they have we are not losing it, and if we don't lose the war we win it," he said.

He believes that so long as he can maintain his position and defeat Government attempts to dislodge him the Government must eventually be forced into power-sharing talks with him because of the damage which the civil war is doing to Angola's economy.

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CSO: 3400/377

SOUTH AFRICA

EXECUTIONS BRING 1985 TOTAL TO 102

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Nov 85 p 11

[Text]

SIX men convicted of murder and one of rape were hanged on Wednesday morning at Pretoria's Central Prison, bringing the total number of people executed so far this year in South Africa to 102, a spokesman for the Department of Justice confirmed in Pretoria yesterday.

According to local newspaper reports the man convicted of rape, Nicolas Mingo (32) failed in a 3 am bid to obtain a stay of execution.

Mingo, who was sentenced to death in Cape Town for rape, made an urgent application to a Judge in Chambers for a stay of execution, saying in an affidavit that after his conviction, he had applied for leave to appeal and petitioned the Chief Justice.

When this failed, Mingo wrote to his advocate, asking what steps he should take, but received no reply. As a result, no petition for mercy had been made to the State President, according to the reports.

On Tuesday, Mingo wrote to the State President, denying he had committed the crime and alleging his advocate had "left me in the lurch."

At 3 am Wednesday Mr Justice Van der Merwe dismissed the application.

The other six men executed were Alex Williams, Johannes Goliath, Mbukelwa Kiwa, Rembeni Mawawa, Monwabisi Mnguni and Koko Claasen.

— Sapa.

/9317
CSO: 3400/360

SOUTH AFRICA

THABONG TOWNSHIP DEPLORES RISING CRIME RATE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Oct 85 p 4

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN. —

There is a reign of terror in Thabong township near Bloemfontein and life in many aspects has come to a standstill because of the lack of police protection, a statement by the Thabong Town Council said yesterday.

The statement said on Sunday a mob of thugs assaulted several people in the streets with spades, garden forks, pangas and pick handles. Eleven teachers' homes in Thabong had been petrol-bombed — one for the second time in three days — at the weekend. Children had been prevented from going to school by gangs of thugs in the past two weeks.

"The people have no police protection and the crime rate has soared.

Hospitals are teeming with assault cases," the statement said.

"The Town Council of Thabong is awaiting reaction from the public of Thabong as a result of the phenomenal crime rate at present. When the Thabong Council's 'A-Team' was active there were no assaults on citizens and the streets were safe at night.

"The thugs who were punished too severely in some cases were quick to complain at the police stations and their cases were immediately taken up and prosecutions initiated against the A-Team."

"At present a large percentage of students have decided to take sjamboks to protect themselves while writing their examinations.

/9317
CSO: 3400/360

SOUTH AFRICA

CRIME PREVENTION DRIVE IN JOHANNESBURG UNDERWAY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Janine Stein]

[Text]

HUNDREDS of policemen, Defence Force personnel and railway policemen swarmed into the Johannesburg city centre yesterday in a massive crime prevention operation.

A spokesman for the Public Relations Division of the SA Police in Pretoria said there had been no reported arrests in the drive which lasted most of the day.

He said there was nothing sinister about the police presence in the city centre and they had been there to pre-empt a possible recurrence of the trouble which occurred the previous two Fridays.

The police presence caused a great deal of panic amongst the public and The Citizen was inundated with calls from people wanting to find out what was happening.

Rumours were also rife that there had been trouble at Khotso House, the Rand Supreme Court and Hillbrow police station. All the rumours proved to be false.

A report of an explosion at the OK Bazaars in Hillbrow proved to be nothing more than a OK neon sign which had caught alight.

The police and members of the Defence Force were extremely conspicuous, patrolling in groups of up to 10.

Defence Force personnel, who were reluctant to be photographed, were armed with R1 rifles and several had dogs. Policemen were mainly armed with batons, although a few of them, on patrol in Hillbrow, were armed with pump-action shotguns.

There was also a large number of plainclothes policemen on duty, especially near Johannesburg Station, the scene of violence two Fridays ago. Railway policemen were also conspicuous around the station.

Many shopkeepers, fearing an outbreak of violence, kept burglar proofing on their shop windows all day. "We are doing this as a precautionary measure," said one shopkeeper.

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SOUTH AFRICA

RSA FACED WITH DILEMMA OF 'STAGFLATION'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Oct 85 p 24

[Text]

SOUTH Africa is saddled with a "stagflation" dilemma, with a stagnating real economic growth rate and a relatively high inflation rate, says Volkskas in its latest economic spotlight.

"To make matters worse, the balance of payments position must also be taken into account, in particular the limitations which the foreign debt burden and everything associated with it place on the balance of payments," it says.

"This in turn inevitably limits freedom of movement in the economic policy strategy."

Sluggish economic growth led to a decline

in the national product or income per capita, increased unemployment, lower company profits and more bankruptcies.

"In short, everyone or almost everyone is becoming poorer. Moreover, the danger is that the economic recession can feed on itself. Sluggish growth leads to poor consumption and investment which in turn can further depress the growth rate — thus, a vicious circle that could lead to a highly dangerous state of affairs," says Volkskas.

How far the Government's domestic stimulation package would

go was not yet clear.

"However, keeping in mind the recent course of events, it seems as if a real economic growth rate of 3 to 4 percent can be expected in 1986. Compared with this year, the inflation rate should be a percentage point of two lower in 1986, while the current account of the balance of payments could continue to show a surplus.

"Unless something surprising happens with the gold price, which is of course hoped for yet cannot be counted on, 1987 could be a great deal more problematic," Volkskas says. —Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/353

SOUTH AFRICA

LONG-TERM GROWTH ADVOCATED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Oct 85 p 11

[Article by David Rees]

[Text]

ATTENTION has been focused recently on the short-term situation in South Africa. Ultimately, all such considerations are subject to the longer and more problematic issue of the long-term growth prospects for SA. Whether our children are going to be rich or poor depends on the sort of growth we can generate over the next few decades.

In the period 1946-69, SA averaged an annual growth rate of 5,25%. In the decade 1960-70 the average growth rate was 5,5%. In the decade of the 1970s this growth rate fell to 3,5%.

This figure strains credibility somewhat. It is difficult to accept that a decade characterised by a high gold price should be associated with significantly slower growth. If the official figures are to be accepted, then a 58% increase in the dollar price of gold from 1978 to 1979 was associated with only a 2,5% increase in the real value of exports.

The following year was even more extraordinary. A 100% increase in the gold price from 1979 to 1980 caused a 1% decrease in the real value of exports. Growth in the 1970s was almost certainly faster than official figures suggest.

The suggestion that the 1970s was a disappointing decade is easier, perhaps, for white South Africans to accept. Their incomes (according to calculations of Professor Jill Natras of the University of Natal) grew at 1,5% a year, in contrast with black income growth of 5,5% a year.

It looks as though we can regard 5% a year as the long-term growth potential for South Africa. This is probably a conservative estimate.

These are fairly impressive statistics. Over the post-Second-World-War period the US economy achieved only a 3,5% growth rate. A growth rate of 5% a year means that income doubles every 14 years. Subtract, say, 2,5% for population growth, and income doubles every 28 years.

At this sort of growth rate we can, on the basis of per-capita GNP, be as rich as Spain is now, in one generation, richer than Britain is now, and richer than any country in the world is now in three generations.

If this sounds unacceptably slow, it is well to bear in mind that earnings rise with age and experience, so the typical individual will enjoy a much steeper earnings gradient than this in the course of a life's work. The table relates to the US, and shows income levels as a percentage of the national average across ethnic groups.

There is obviously considerable divergence across ethnic groups. In column 2 the white ethnic groups — with the exception of the Japanese and Chinese — appear to be above the US average, with the non-white groups below average.

How does one explain these significant ethnic differences? Is it evidence of systematic racial discrimination against non-white minorities? Maybe, but an alternative explanation suggests itself.

Column 3 indicates the average ages of the different ethnic groups in 1970. If we assume everybody leaves school at 16, regardless of race, then column 4 shows the number of years of work completed, on average, for each group.

The final column shows the relative income positions on the assumption that each individual starts with the same income (\$100 a month) and enjoys a regular 3% a year increment in income on grounds of age, seniority and experience, but excluding the race factor.

A comparison of the actual figures in column 2 and the hypothetical figures in column 5 shows that Poles, Irish, Indians and blacks are, by this calculation, relatively deprived, and the Japanese and Chinese relatively favourably placed.

The important point, though, is the striking similarity in the ranking of the two columns. It seems that age is a major explanatory variable in accounting for ethnic income differences. Had the US been a country of absolute equality (save only for income differentials based on age), then the average income of Jews relative to Puerto Ricans would have been about what we observe.

This simple and, of course, simplistic explanation of racial income differences as being due exclusively to age is considerably less convincing when applied to South Africa.

Whites are considerably richer than they should be if age were the only criterion. There are other major factors operating such as superior education and easier access to towns and markets, to name but two.

The average age of an ethnic group is important, however, in determining its average income. Nevertheless, these figures suggest the generous opportunities available to individuals lucky enough to live in a growing economy and with access to productive employment. The question is whether this is what SA will be like in the future.

In South Africa, 54% of the black population falls into the age group 0-19 years. Almost all are poor, and all aspire to better things. Whether or

Ethnic Group (1)	Income (% of Average) (2)	Average Age (3)	No of Years Work (4)	Estimate Income (5)
Jews	170	46	30	171
Poles	115	40	24	143
Irish	103	37	21	131
Italian	112	37	20	127
German	107	36	20	127
Anglo Saxon	107	34	18	119
Japanese	132	32	16	113
US average	100	28	12	100
Chinese	112	27	11	97
Black	62	22	6	96
Indian	60	20	4	82
Mexican	76	18	2	76
Puerto Rican	63	18	2	76

Source: Based on T Sowell: Markets and Minorities: Oxford (1981)

not their dreams come true depends on the kind of growth rate we can generate over the next decade or so.

The alternative to growth is redistribution. Redistribution has, for a long time, been a major feature of the SA way of life. The difference is that in future the recipients of state generosity are more likely to be black. As the past few decades have shown, it is possible to achieve respectable growth rates in South Africa simultaneously with state intervention of a redistributive nature.

This will continue, and probably at a faster rate. This implies high taxation, although savings can be achieved if this is accompanied by dismantling of costly, idealised, experiments.

In the next 10 years enormous numbers of present-day teenagers are going to enter the SA labour market. Better educated and obviously more aggressive than their parents, their prospects for achieving substantial improvements in their material circumstances must be rated as good.

Assuming a 5% growth rate and allowing for normal income growth due to experience and promotion, the typical SA teenager can expect his income to quadruple during his working life.

There is a suggestion in the US that when the "baby-boomers" arrived in the labour market in the early 1970s, average productivity tended to stagnate for a few years as these relatively inexperienced workers acquired skills. This implies that wages grew slowly, although total output expanded due to a large labour force. Perhaps we shall have the same experience in SA.

What is important is that young people should have the opportunity to get onto the first rung of the ladder. In the normal course of events, then, we can expect — over the medium-to-long-term — a sustained increase in output, in domestic expenditure and in living standards.

This is not, of course, inevitable. It is only one of a number of alternatives available to us.

SOUTH AFRICA

MILLIONS LOST DUE TO FOREX LOOPHOLE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Alan Sendzul]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICAN subsidiaries of international groups have deprived the local foreign-exchange market of more than \$500m since 1982 when the rand fell below parity with the dollar.

In so doing they are technically contravening an exchange-control ruling.

The newly-revealed drain stems from some SA companies having taken out forward-cover contracts to protect their contributions to their parents' consolidated accounts.

This makes sense for a company which might have performed well in South African terms but whose results would suffer when earnings were remitted to the parent abroad and restated in a foreign currency. The revaluation of assets in, say, dollar terms would also be hit.

Subsidiaries based in SA have been knocked by a shaky rand — now worth 35% less than it was a year ago — and a severely depressed domestic market, both of which have diminished contributions to international groups' earnings significantly.

The exchange-control contravention arises from the buying of protection against a fall in the rand, which is strictly available only to local residents with firm, future commitments to meet. These usually arise out of trade financing or loans.

The subsidiary's cover is usually under the guise of "loans" to the parent which are based on the local company's net worth.

The contracts on forward cover seldom run to maturity, since the objective is to have continuous cover against the exchange rate. By extending or rolling-

over cover, companies prevent dollars from being released back into the market.

One analyst told *Business Day* "It is not surprising so many foreign operations have not elected to disinvest. By taking forward cover to coincide with year-end, they are effectively ensuring that the company will be revalued more favourably and that the parents' group accounts are unaffected by currency movements here".

The Reserve Bank said it was aware of parent companies abroad taking out forward contracts with foreign banks which then counter-cover with local banks on the Johannesburg market.

It conceded that such cover would offer profits in the case of a falling rand, but if the currency remained stable or appreciated, the profits would disappear.

The loser is the SA foreign-exchange market, which is still battling to trace the millions of dollars being generated by SA's huge trade surplus. The SA taxpayer is also picking up the tab for inevitable forward-cover losses incurred by the Reserve Bank.

Concerned critics say the Reserve Bank should immediately scrutinise schedules of bankers' previous transactions. This would enable the authorities to calculate how many dollars could be released back into the market if contracts were cancelled.

They say this is yet another contributor to the flood of dollars escaping the standstill net. By ordering banks which granted cover to reverse their transactions, the Reserve Bank could alleviate at least some of the acute dollar shortage.

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SOUTH AFRICA

SUPER LABOR FEDERATION TO BE LAUNCHED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Oct 85 p 5

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — A new super federation of trade unions, numerically the strongest and potentially the most powerful union grouping in South Africa, will be launched in Durban at the end of November.

The federation has a paid-up membership of 380 000.

Unity was not easy to achieve for the various unions with differences on labour and political issues, the dramatic downturn in the economy and the political turbulence that resurfaced during the negotiations.

After four years of negotiation, the final grouping will be: Nine affiliates of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (130 000 members), the National Union of Mineworkers (100 000), General Workers' Union (12 000), Food and Canning Workers' Union (25 000), the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (50 000), Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association (12 000), 11 unions affiliated to the United Democratic Front (40 000) and nine affiliates of the National Federation of Workers (12 000).

Five principles have been accepted by all the unions affiliated to the federation:

- Non-racialism.
- One union, one industry.
- Worker control.
- Representation on the basis

of paid-up membership.

- Co-operation at a national level.

Discussions to form a super federation started at Langa in August 1981. Although the meeting rejected the State's attempts to control the union movement, division emerged on the issue of whether or not unions should register.

By the end of last year three distinct groupings within the independent labour movement had emerged — the "unity" unions, unions affiliated to the UDF and emergent black consciousness unions affiliated to the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (Azactu).

In May 1985 the scope of the talks was widened and all unions were invited to a meeting in June to discuss the federation's draft constitution.

At these talks, attended for the first time by the black consciousness unions, differences emerged over the question of non-racialism, with Azactu arguing for an "anti-racist" policy which left open the possibility of blacks-only constitutions for members.

However the core "unity" unions wanted the federation established before the end of the year on the basis of the five principles and Azactu did not attend subsequent meetings.

SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL SQUABBLING COULD PREVENT SUGAR AGREEMENT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Oct 85 p 11

[Article by Alan Peat]

[Text]

POLITICAL bickering could destroy the chances of agreement at the International Sugar Organisation (ISO) meeting in London from November 18 to 22.

South African Sugar Association's (Sasa) ISO representative John Chance says the top four sugar exporters — Australia, Brazil, Cuba and the European Economic Community (EEC) — have been at each other's throats for years over various sugar issues.

"Unless they can iron out their problems, most of which are based on political rather than commercial issues, there is no chance of a satisfactory agreement," he says.

"The chance of an agreement in 1983-84 in London and Geneva collapsed because of this.

"One of the major reasons was a vendetta that Australia waged against the Cubans having a 'window' to the free market for sugar through re-exports from the Comecon countries (the east European bloc).

"The refusal to compromise with the Cubans was a government stance.

"The Australian sugar industry was in favour of an agreement, but it does not have as much clout with government as we have here."

Sasa's stance is that the only reason for an agreement between the exporters is to keep the price at a reasonably high level.

"This would have demand based on a price reasonable to both buyer and seller, with the producers guaranteed sufficient income to cover the return on their investment," says Chance.

One of the prime reasons for the effort to obtain a 1984 agreement was to fix a mechanism to allow the supply to be matched to the price.

But the agricultural policy of the EEC on sugar-beet production thwarted this, says Chance.

"The EEC policy does not have any form of quota system on beet-growing.

"The farmers cannot have their supplies increased or decreased to

match the market conditions," he says.

"Using a historical basis for the formula, South Africa, for example, would have a 5.5%, about 850 000 tons a year, share of the world free market.

"The EEC, using a similar formula, would have about 20%. Each country could therefore match its supply to its market share.

"But the EEC could not relate to market share.

"We spent 1983 and 1984 arguing almost *ad nauseum* against the complicated formula devised, which we just did not think would work.

"The meeting eventually broke down without any agreement."

The November meeting again faces a constraint from the Australians.

"They have a three-inch thick document on the EEC's malpractices against the Gatt (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) principles," says Chance.

"This is extremely provocative and will not endear two of the major parties in the agreement efforts."

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CSO: 3400/353

SOUTH AFRICA

RSA FRUIT IMPORTS EMBARRASS IRISH

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Linda Ensor]

[Text]

DUBLIN — Ireland's imports of SA fruit and vegetables have increased by almost 25% during the past six months.

The figures have come as a shock to the Irish government and anti-apartheid campaigners.

Publicity surrounding the anti-apartheid strike at Dunne's stores in Dublin was thought to have had a major impact on the Irish public.

Instead, during the first half of this year, imports of SA fruit have increased substantially compared with the same period last year.

Total value of the trade is just more than R12m. The largest increases were in orange imports followed by grapefruit and apples.

A spokesman for the importers said he was not surprised by the figures.

"SA fruit and fresh produce is of superb quality and is in big demand because the public likes it. Politics and protest won't change that basic fact," he said.

Major Irish supermarket chains have already agreed, at the request of the Irish government, to phase out SA pro-

duce and arrange other sources of supply.

A spokesman for the supermarkets said that the next six-monthly figures would show a very different picture.

He said the phasing out had already started and added: "Next week we won't have an Outspan fruit in the place — or any other SA produce."

In Johannesburg, it is reported that fruit producers are keeping their heads down in the continuing row over potential boycotts of SA exports.

Citrus Exchange assistant GM Arend Venter, and Fred Meintjies of the Deciduous Co-operative, said yesterday any comments could worsen an already delicate situation.

Meintjies, however, was doubtful whether Sainsbury's, a major British food chain looking for substitutes for SA goods, would be successful.

Last year Britain imported R324m worth of fruit and vegetables from SA, with oranges, apples and grapes accounting for half of this amount.

Despite action against SA products this year, almost the entire citrus crop had been sold, said Venter. The marketing season ends early next month.

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SOUTH AFRICA

DEVELOPMENT OF MOSSEL BAY GAS PLANNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text]

THE Development of the two large gas fields located on the seabed off Mossel Bay will almost certainly take place.

Although no official announcement from the State President, Mr P W Botha can be expected in this regard before late in November, feasibility studies into the project have been so encouraging that the Government is tipped to give the go ahead for the R2,500-million project.

The feasibility studies undertaken for Government by a large merchant bank are understood to show that the project would remain viable even should the value of the Rand increase by a third or more against the dollar.

And this would remain so even although the projected escalation in the cost of completing the scheme would probably rise to between R4,500 and R5,000-million in the five or so years it would take to complete.

Various ways to finance the massive project are possible, including seeking the capital on overseas markets as a means of restoring confidence in South Africa in the face of recent developments.

But it is understood that one of the most positive suggestions was for the Government and the private sector to finance the different parts of the project, with the private sector coming in as shareholders as they have in Sasol.

The Mossel Bay gasfields contain reserves of

more than one trillion cubic feet of gas — sufficient to produce up to 25 000 barrels of petrol and diesel a day.

Other advantages would be a significant saving in the country's fuel bill and a reduction of the government's oil stockpiles, which could save up to R400-million a year in the interest paid in maintaining the present supply.

Surveys on the project have indicated profitability running up to R400-million a year at current prices during the 20 years the reserves are expected to last.

As the project would entail both gas production and conversion plants, it is also regarded as an important opportunity for regional diversification and development.

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SOUTH AFRICA

INCREASE IN COAL EXPORTS FORECAST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Oct 85 p 24

[Text]

SOUTH African suppliers of minerals are likely to be put under political pressure next year but Trans-Natal Coal Corporation nevertheless expects its export sales proceeds for the financial year to June 1986 to exceed those for the year just past, says the chairman, Mr S P Ellis, in his chairman's review in the annual report.

The likely pressure on suppliers could affect tonnages and prices, but the group expected higher proceeds on account of existing forward cover contracts.

The group was also looking for more from the export market, in line with its share of the increasing capacity of the Richards Bay coal terminal.

"Although demand for South African steam coal is expected to remain relatively firm during the coming financial year, sales prices in US dollar

terms will remain under pressure depending on the strength of the Australian dollar against the US dollar and the placement of Colombian coal on the market," Mr Ellis says.

Domestically, with the South African economy in a depressed state there was little likelihood of a material increase in off-take of coal by Escom.

"It is expected that the tonnage to be supplied to Escom during the next year will remain around the levels of the year under review.

"A slight improvement in the domestic general trade market is expected, depending on the economy and the burning rate at non-tied power stations."

Referring to last year's announcement regarding the development of an anthracite mine in Zululand at an estimated cost of R86-million, Mr Ellis said: "Although production was not expected to

commence before the last quarter of 1985, the mine commenced production and earnings early in June, 1985, well ahead of schedule.

"Certain infrastructure remains incomplete but this should be finalised by the end of the calendar year. The final capital cost of the mine is expected to be below forecast."

He said that planning of mining ventures to meet the production expansion required to satisfy the group's export allocation of 11,5-million tons a year was on schedule, as was planning to maintain the supply of coal to domestic markets.

A proposal had been submitted to supply coal for a 120 MW power station presently under construction in Bophuthatswana, while the supply of coal to a possible power station in Swaziland was being investigated. — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/353

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

DISABLING GAS CHARGES DENIED--[No date line as received] Mr Peter Gush, chairman of Western Deep Levels Gold Mine has described as unfounded allegations that "a system exists to pump disabling gas into black mineworkers living quarters at the mine." Mr Gush, who is chairman of Anglo American Gold and Uranium Division, was responding to statements made earlier this week by Mr Malcolm Fraser. "During serious inter-tribal rioting at Western Deep Levels in 1974 and 1975, several workers lost their lives and considerable damage was caused to property. The situation was seriously aggravated after rioters looted the mine liquor stores. As a result, Western Deep Levels decided to install tearsnake systems, which could be activated by management, in the liquor stores, hostel kitchens and the hostel management offices." "The system which used convention tearsnake and was introduced as a precaution to protect lives and property in the event of unrest, has not been used since 1975," Mr Gush said. [SAPA PR wire service; issued by: Anglovaal, for immediate release] [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1834 GMT 2 Nov 85]

OPPENHEIMER CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT--Business leader Harry Oppenheimer has told the government it is on the wrong path. Speaking in Johannesburg last night, he warned the state president that his current reform policies will end in disastrous failure unless he widens the National Party, NP, power base to bring all language and racial groups. The former chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation has provided renewed encouragement to business leaders to press ahead with their recent initiatives to demand radical reform. Mr Oppenheimer has defended closer contacts with the ANC against attacks by rightwing politicians, and he has warned the NP that although it appears to be impregnable, it is now facing problems similar to the ones that destroyed the old United Party. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 5 Nov 85]

ANGLO AMERICAN DENIES NUM ALLEGATIONS--In response to NUM's [National Union of Mineworkers] continuing allegations regarding security on the mines, management reiterates that it has the clear responsibility to provide adequate precautions to ensure the safety of all its employees. Serious rioting has occurred in the past, regrettably with loss of life. Management has for many years provided riot control equipment including tearsnake, firearms and some riot control vehicles as a contingency for use only in drastic circumstances, and solely for the protection of all employees. If these circumstances had been of concern to NUM, it would

have been more appropriate to have raised them through our established communication channels. [SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by Anglo American Corporation of S.A. Statement by Mr T. L. Pretorius, managing director of Western Deep Levels Gold Mines] [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1500 GMT 5 Nov 85]

DETENTIONS IN CAPE--Cape Town, Nov 5, SAPA--Police today confirmed more detentions in the Cape Peninsula under the emergency regulations, including that of Mrs Helen Kies, a 60-year-old teacher. Last week, police headquarters twice said that according to present records, Mrs Kies was not being held in terms of either the emergency regulations or security legislation. Mrs Kies, editor of the EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL, published by the Teachers League of South Africa, was reported to have been detained last week at the Harold Cressy School, where she teaches English and Latin. She is the wife of the late Mr Bennie Kies, a Cape Town advocate who was involved in the formation of the Unity Movement in 1943. Her detention has been condemned in statements by the Harold Cressy School parents/teachers/students association and the Schotchkloof Civic Association. The Schotchkloof Civic Association statement, issued by its secretary, Mr O. Shadboodien, said here detention was "unwarranted" and that "no amount of detentions will deter us in our struggle against political oppression and economic exploitation." Police also confirmed the detentions of 20 students and teachers. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1820 GMT 5 Nov 85]

TOP CINEMAS OPEN TO ALL RACES--Thirty major cinemas and four drive-ins around the country officially opened their doors to all races yesterday. This follows applications to the Government earlier this year for racially integrated cinemas in the central districts of main cities in South Africa. The cinemas are: Johannesburg--Kine Centre 1, 2 and 3 in Commissioner Street; Elite 1 and 2 in Mooi Street. Cape Town--Golden Acre 1, 2 and 3; Monte Carlo 1 and 2. Durban--Kine 600, cnr Smith and Aliwal Streets; Embassy Cinema in Smith Street; Broadway 1 and 2. Pietermaritzburg--Kine 1 and 2 in Commercial Street. East London--Cine 1 and 2 in Caxton Street. The Bluff drive-in and Durban drive-in in Durban will also be integrated as will the Pietermaritzburg drive-in and the Amanzimtoti drive-in. Public response to the move has been mixed but some cinema managers said they have already been turning a blind eye to integrated audiences for some time. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Nov 85 p 3]

KWA-NDEBELE RECEIVES AID--More than 180 000 people have benefited from a South African donation of powdered milk worth R140 000 to Kwa-Ndebele on Thursday. Kwa-Ndebele became the second homeland after Qwa-Qwa to receive aid from a R20 million food aid scheme to alleviate hunger and starvation in the homelands. The scheme is administered by the South African Department of Development Aid and renders help to the homelands on request. Kwa-Ndebele's Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Mr C.N. Mahlangu, received the grant on behalf of his government on Thursday. Milk will also be distributed as soon as possible among more than 180 000 people at clinics and through the help of the tribal authorities, Mr Mahlangu said.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Nov 85 p 10]

ENGINEERS NEEDED--Despite the economic downturn, South Africa's chronic shortage of engineers has increased beyond all expectations. There are now 1816 engineering posts vacant throughout the country--162 more than predicted in a painstaking survey by the Federated Society of Professional Engineers (FSPE) last year. The greatest shortage is among electrical and electronic engineers. The survey predicted a shortage of 533 in this field, but the actual shortage is 663. The president of the FSPE, Mr Douglas Mills, has commented: "We have been saying for several years that the demand for technically qualified people is significantly higher than the supply. Latest figures show clearly that even in a time of economic stress, the demand is still there. "We are extremely worried about what will happen in any economic upturn. "School leavers this year must seriously think of careers in engineering and technology. By the time their training is complete, the demand for their services is likely to be high." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Oct 85 p 19]

THREE COAL FIRMS--London--Three South African firms are among 15 of the world's major coal-producing companies which have founded an institute for coal similar to those which serve the metal industries. The South African companies involved in the new International Coal Development Institute are Apex Mines Ltd, Douglas Colliery Ltd and Trans-Natal Coal Corporation Ltd, all of Johannesburg. ICDI, which will be based in London, has grown out of an idea first discussed over a year ago between Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of Britain's National Coal Board and Dr Karl-Heinz Bund, formerly chairman of West Germany's Ruhrkohle AG and subsequently developed with other leading coal producers. A statement issued here said: "The institute is a non-profit making organisation dedicated to the continuance and extension of the use of coal as the most abundant long-term fossil fuel source adaptable to the widest possible energy requirements. "While individual members will continue to be commercial rivals in a fiercely competitive market, they will have a common interest to enlarge the total market for coal and through the institute will aim to publicise coal's advantage over other fuels, improve its acceptability and encourage research and development."--Sapa [Text][Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Oct 85 p 10]

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SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

LUTHERANS TO PROVIDE AID--Mbabane--The World Lutheran Federation is to give the Swaziland Government R50 000 to help implement the government's "back to the land" scheme. The scheme introduced two months ago by the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, aims to encourage the thousands of unemployed, in particular young people in urban areas to return to their home rural areas and take up farming with government help in order to become self sufficient in food and lessen the crime rate in urban areas. The Lutheran Federation in Swaziland will identify chiefs in the rural areas who are prepared to allocate potential farming land for members of their community who return there from towns to farm. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Oct 85 p 19] /9274

NEW DRIVE ON SEX HEALTH--Mbabane--Swaziland chiefs have been issued with cartons of contraceptives as part of a drive by the country's Ministry of Health to cut the alarming rate of sexually transmitted diseases in the country. The cartons were issued to the chiefs at the end of a health seminar in Mbabane, which was attended by the Minister of Health, Prince Phiwo kwadkhe. A spokesman for the chiefs, Chief Majaha Dlamini, said the source of the venereal disease problem in Swaziland was foreign tourists. He called on the Ministry of Health to compel foreigners visiting Swaziland to be medically examined at the border to ensure they were free from sexual diseases, and for those affected to be treated before they were allowed into Swaziland. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Nov 85 p 11] /9274

SA HIGH INTEREST LOANS CRITICIZED--Mbabane--Swazi MPs have attacked South Africa for the interest charged on loans to the front-line governments which they claim are unfair. They were addressing the Minister of Finance, Mr Sibusiso Dlamini, in parliament during a debate on the borrowing of R9-million by Swaziland from South Africa. Members accused the Republic of "failing to honour her obligations as a trading partner and fellow member of the rand monetary area to which Swaziland belongs." Many expressed shock at the six percent interest rate on the loan which was urgently needed for the country's road reconstruction programme. Mr M M Ginindza, drew loud support from the House when he asked: "How can South Africa do this to us after all we have gone through in the international community because of South Africa? We have had better deals from people whom we don't even know," he said. Mr Ginindza and other members said South Africa's businessmen and SA Transport operators also made extensive use of Swazi roads. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 85 p 9] /9274

CSO: 3400/377

END