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5 December 1985

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BILATERAL COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL DISCUSSED

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 7 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] Yesterday, in conversation over brunch with Portuguese and Angolan reporters at the Portuguese Embassy in Luanda, Jaime Gama said that he thought the problem of UNITA activities in Portugal existed largely in the minds of reporters rather than being a concern of Angolan authorities.

The Portuguese minister recounted the contacts he maintains in Luanda and mentioned the importance of the fact that Portugal can turn its attention to Angola now that it is about to enter the EEC and Luanda has signed the Lome Convention.

Jaime Gama, who returns to Lisbon today, travelled to Angola as a guest at the eighth conference of nonaligned ministers.

During his visit to Luanda, Gama was received by President Eduardo dos Santos and held meetings with the Angolan ministers of foreign affairs, industry and energy, as well as ANC (African National Congress) General Secretary Alfred Nzo and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma.

The minister told Portuguese News (NP) that he is against involvement of Portuguese Armed Forces in combat, but that he believes Portuguese officials can cooperate in training personnel on Mozambique territory.

The NP correspondent said that sources close to Gama affirm that the Portuguese minister would look favorably upon the establishment of a military academy in Mozambique.

The Portuguese government would be willing to lend full support in terms of providing the proposed academy with men and funds.

Yesterday, Lucio Lara, a member of the MPLA Politburo and party secretary for the organization, told O DIARIO's special correspondent that "Mario Soares never understood African reality in general and the Angolan situation in particular."

Lara added that if relations between Portugal and Angola weren't any worse than they were, "it was due to Angola's good sense." Giving an example of

unrealistic politics on the part of Mario Soares' government, Lara mentioned his "insistence on a so-called trilateral cooperation in which Portugal would serve as an intermediary between Angola and Western countries."

Lara stressed that "Angola does not need any intermediaries, but is interested in bilateral cooperation with Portugal."

Meanwhile, Gama was being received by Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos at the request of Prime Minister Mario Soares, according to a spokesman from the president's office of the council.

Soares sent dos Santos a letter stating that it would be helpful to receive Gama in order to restore the dialog between the two countries and clarify any misunderstandings in the relations between the two countries, said the spokesman.

8844/13046
CSO: 3442/13

ANGOP COMMENTARY HAILS ANNIVERSARY

MB121803 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Nov 85

[ANGOP Commentary: "A Decade of Independence and Liberty"]

[Text] From Cabinda to Cunene, the Angolan nation today, 11 November, is celebrating with particular enthusiasm the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of independence, an event that transcends our national borders and is marked as a moment of victory by all progressive mankind. Ten years have passed since the day when, to the roar of guns, the late Comrade President Antonio Agostinho Neto, the immortal guide of our revolution, proclaimed our national independence after a 14-year, difficult armed struggle, thus firmly challenging the invasion which was then mounted by the South African regular forces and mercenaries of various nationalities with the aim of putting into power a group of ambitious men who would be faithful servants of international imperialism. Determination, [words indistinct], and the right to liberty were the factors that led the Angolan people, under the leadership of the MPLA, to heroically defend the realization of a dream which for centuries had been denied them by fascism and colonialism.

The achievement of independence was the result of the people's resistance during 500 years of exploitation, humiliation, and oppression, during which the Angolan people were denied the right to determine their own destiny. The names of people like Ngola Quiluanje, [name indistinct], Mandumba, Hoje Ayeanda, Valodia, Jika, (Kwenya), Huila, and a number of other Angolan heroes clearly demonstrate our people's devotion to the struggle for total unity, no matter the sacrifice. These names will forever be engraved in our history as symbols of liberty.

Ten years after the proclamation of independence, the young Angolan nation has achieved indisputable successes despite the catastrophic heritage left by the colonialists whose attentions were exclusively directed to the uncurbed exploitation of our resources. This situation was worsened further by the premeditated destruction of machinery and equipment and the exodus of competent cadres. The nationalization of the important sectors of the economy and of the banking system, the control over foreign trade, the activities mounted in the field of education and medical assistance, the successes achieved in literacy campaigns where about 1 million people

were freed from illiteracy, the establishment throughout the country of peasant associations, the [word indistinct] of the People's Vigilance Brigades, and the ever increasing close relationship between the army and the masses reveal the existence in Angola of a government that identifies itself with the most sacred desires of its people. Gigantic efforts were made for industrial recovery to increase production and productivity to improve the living conditions of all Angolan people. An assessment of all the activities we have carried out leads us to the inevitable conclusion that important steps have been taken [words indistinct] for the building of a socialist fatherland, the strategic objective of the Angolan revolution.

On the political front, it is worth underlining the transformation of the MPLA into a vanguard party of the working class for building a socialist society. For the effective exercise of the power by the people, the People's Assembly and the provincial people's assemblies, instruments that enable everyone to participate in resolving the country's problems, were created.

However, the process of national reconstruction, in which all the people are engaged, has not progressed in accordance with the desires of the whole nation. As a matter of fact, since independence, the People's Republic of Angola has never had a minute of peace because of the undeclared war planned by international imperialism and carried out by racist South Africa and its servants, the puppet gangsters.

The installation of a progressive regime in this part of the African Continent has frustrated completely the macabre plans of successive American administrations, which encouraged the racist Pretoria regime to wage a war of attrition against sovereign Angola. The damages caused by the racist invasions are valued at more than \$10 billion, and those attacks are mainly against economic targets, specially bridges, roads, railroads, and hydroelectric dams. These factors contribute in a significant manner to draining from the state budget large sums which are allocated to strengthening our defensive capabilities to defend our territorial integrity, to the detriment of the people's living conditions. Despite the international community's condemnations of the attacks carried out by Pretoria's Army, the racist South African authorities persist in carrying out hostile acts against Angola in perfect coordination with the United States. The plan consists of trying to force the legitimate Angolan Government to renounce its principles. In this decade of freedom, if some outstanding successes were achieved in building the motherland, some errors were also committed. The nonimplementation of the decisions, the irresponsibility, the negligence, and the carelessness of the guidelines from the party or from the government should be duly analysed. In Angola, a revolutionary process is underway and the revolution has no pity for elements who in one way or another are hindering this revolutionary process. Effectively, the war that is imposed on us is preventing the harmonious development of society. However this should not be used as an excuse for not implementing the tasks that we all can accomplish.

Greater dynamism is needed because we cannot depend solely on oil revenues. All economic sectors should work more effectively and more in line with our human, material, and financial resources. The 2d party congress next December will draw realistic and concrete guidelines to strengthen the bases of the construction of the socialist motherland in such a way that the people will feel the benefits of independence for the [words indistinct] those who start the struggle for the achievement of national independence, we will know how to honor with dignity the memory of the immortal guide of our revolution, creator of the MPLA-Labor Party, and of the Angolan nation, the late Comrade President Agostinho Neto. We know how to fight and win today, like yesterday, and the Angolan people will always know how to hoist very high the victorious banner of their resolution. We know how to unite around Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos so that the most legitimate hopes of peace, freedom and social progress of our people are achieved. In order to accomplish this the struggle continues! Victory is certain!

/12858

CSO: 3400/397

BRIEFS

MPLA-PT DELEGATION VISITS PORTUGAL--An MPLA-Workers Party fact-finding delegation, consisting of comrades Antonio Burity da Silva of the MPLA-Workers Party Personnel Department, Eurico Gomes of the Administrative and Finance Department, Licinio Alves and Sebastiao Teta, visited Portugal on 21-23 August 1985, at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party. Information and views on party organization were exchanged at meetings with comrades Blanqui Teixeira, a member of the Political Commission and the Central Committee Secretariat, Luis Sa, alternate member of the Central Committee, and Jose Antonio Verissimo and at other visits. This fact-finding trip was undertaken by the MPLA-Workers Party within the framework of the friendship, solidarity and cooperation exemplified in relations between the Portuguese Communist Party and the MPLA-Workers Party. [Text] [Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 29 Aug 85 p 7] 8844/13046

CSO: 3442/13

CRUCIAL YEAR FOR ECONOMY FORESEEN

Djibouti LA NATION in French 17 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is undergoing a transformation. Right now it is trying to advance to the stage of agricultural and stockraising cooperatives (for the rehabilitation of surface water) and the development of small-scale fishing. Intent on responding to the new situation, and in order to set up better coordination in the use of its own resources, both material and human, the department has reorganized itself, with the help of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

As a consequence, starting in June 1985 it has expanded, and is now organized into two major divisions: general services (the secretariat general, soil and water laboratory analysis) and production services (agriculture and forestry, stockraising and fishing). In this new reform, the secretariat general is supported by two administrative offices: finance, and programming and coordination.

In observance of World Food Day it is appropriate to take a look at this newly reborn department and to review its record of activities in all the areas under its jurisdiction, as well as projects scheduled for the years ahead.

Livestock and Village Water Supply

--With \$1.5 million in financing approved by the Italian government, feasibility studies on the livestock water supply have begun, with financial help from the EEC. This project will lead to the creation of new water holes, the restoration of existing ones, the building of various underground reservoirs in the priority areas, as well as the installation of dams, channels and pond-beds.

--Water supply for Goubetto, financed by the Royal Saudi Kingdom. This involves the digging and equipping of a well, along with outflow pumping equipment, the construction of two reservoirs, livestock drinking troughs, and public fountains.

--Water supply for Yoboki, financed by the government, involving the equipping of a borehole, a 6-km distribution system, the construction of two reservoirs, livestock drinking troughs and public fountains.

--Water supply for Randa, financed by the EEC, development and equipping of a water supply, a 300-meter distribution network, drinking troughs and fountains.

--Improvement of the water supply for Holl-Holl, financed by the United Nations Development Program [UNDP] and 80 percent complete; rehabilitation of the pumping station and its equipment, four reservoirs and construction of two new ones, and the laying of 6,000 meters of distribution channels.

--The equipping of 11 livestock water pumping stations at Petit-Bara, Doudou-Alale, Behidle, Hanle (2), Andaba, Chabelley, Gontoy, Faffahto, Assossah and Kibo.

Agricultural Water Supply

--Agricultural irrigation via artesian well, with cofinancing by the EDF [European Development Fund] and the FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund]: a borehole and infrastructure for 2,000 meters of distribution channels, construction of a 600 cubic meter reservoir and irrigation networks (both drip and canal systems), and various buildings. A solar powered artesian pump, financed by the FAC; a 2,600-watt pump, coupled to the micro-irrigation network.

Creation of New Water Holes

In 1981 a technical cooperation agreement was signed between the Djiboutian government and the UNDP/UNICEF. As a result Djibouti received from UNPD and UNCDF [United Nations Capital Development Fund] a gift of \$3 million for the purchase of drilling materials and equipment and technical assistance. The Djiboutian counterpart contribution to this project came to 150 million Djibouti francs.

The German cooperation agency has financed a study to inventory water resources and build cemented wells.

Among the projects proposed in this sector are:

--A project to dig two boreholes in Gaggade with financing from the United Nations Emergency Fund [UNEF], the total cost coming to 36 million Djibouti francs.

--A plan to dig 20 fully equipped boreholes. The project, which would cost \$2.4 million, has been submitted to Italy.

--A cemented well project costing \$250,000, which could get financing from UNCPD/UNPD.

Animal Health

--Proposed construction of a livestock yard in the city of Djibouti, financed out of the fifth EDF on a nonreimbursable basis. This project will help improve animal health inspection and facilitate building of the structures necessary to feed and water livestock before it is slaughtered or exported. It should also reduce the incidence of livestock roaming the city.

--Training, now under way in Niamey (Niger), of five veterinary technicians who will complete their studies within a year.

--Work on the restoration of veterinary stations and the equipment at their disposal (now being completed).

Animal Production

--Restoration and better utilization of the doom-palm. This project, costing \$30 million Djibouti francs, has been financed from the fifth EDF as a gift, and it is already under way. The special importance of this project comes from the fact that the doom-palm areas serve as a refuge for animals during droughts.

--A project relating to the organization and development of small livestock activities in the northeast has received a 3-year financing guarantee from the FAC. This project, expected to get under way by the end of 1985, will facilitate a survey of livestock, vegetation and water holes, as well as a study of marketing networks.

Pasturage Mapping

This project, financed out of the fifth EDF, should lead to identification of the priority zones for development.

--Construction of a slaughterhouse and a livestock feed manufacturing plant. The implementation of these projects has already begun, and earthmoving work at the site is going to start right away. These two projects are financed by the Arab Economic and Social Development Fund [FADES]. The slaughterhouse will have a capacity of 10,000 tons of meat per

year, and its by-products, along with those of the flour-mill, will be used as inputs for the livestock feed plant.

--Construction of an animal hide drying machine financed by the West German government. This will permit improvements in the quality of the hides, which are one of the nation's principal exports.

Fishing

With regard to the fishing industry, efforts over the last 3 years have focused on expanding production resources. The most important achievements in this area concern the following:

--Expansion of the fishing cooperative's cold storage capacity. It now has three negative cold chambers [as printed], a positive chamber, a freezing tunnel and two ice manufacturing plants.

--Completion of work on the Obock fishing wharf, financed by the Djiboutian government, and completion of construction work on a fishery consisting of a salesroom, a cold room, an ice plant, an outboard motor repair facility, and small boats. These facilities are intended not only to meet the needs of producers and consumers, but also to help free up storage and processing facilities in Djibouti, and to serve as a base of operations for fishery development activities in the lagoon situated between Godoria and Ras-Syan.

--Completion of the training of two Djiboutian marine navigators. They have been stationed on the fishing vessels "Khor Angar" and "Khor Ambado." The first continues to experiment with new fishing techniques and explore the territorial waters to determine the best seasonal fishing zones. The mission of the second is to evaluate the nation's fishing resources and to support the training and exploration activities of the "Khor Angar."

--Reaffirmation of the support of USAID to the fishing sector. Its contribution over the next 3 years will come to \$300,000, all of which is nonreimbursable.

--The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is also continuing its assistance to the fishery sector, despite its current financial crisis. Its contribution will include a gift and a concessional loan of \$1 million.

--Positive reaction of the Italian government, which is ready to make good on its promise to participate in the development of the fishing industry in Djibouti. A \$1 million gift will be Italy's initial contribution.

--The successful organization of a campaign to promote fish consumption, particularly in school cafeterias, both in the interior and in the city of Djibouti.

--In Boulaos, on the premises of the cooperative, modernization of the fish salesroom and the building of another room for the preparation and processing of fish.

--Finally, we could mention construction of fish markets at Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil and Tadjourah, as well as several sales outlets in the city of Djibouti.

Agricultural Production

--Hydro-agricultural development (As-Eyla, Cheikhaiti, Hanle, Obock) costing \$2.47 million, financed by the Islamic Development Bank [IDB] and the Arab Agricultural Development Organization [OADA]. This 5-year project will get under way in 1986.

--Exploitation of natural resources and the struggle against desertification in Djibouti's coastal plain. This project, costing \$530,000, is cofinanced by the UNSO [expansion unknown], AGFUND [expansion unknown], UNEP [expansion unknown] and FAO, the latter having operational responsibility.

In the initial phase, lasting 1 or 2 years, the project will concentrate on the preliminary studies needed for the preparation of a program for the development of the region's agro-stockraising resources. Surveys of vegetation, soil erosion locales and livestock are all under way. Experimental introduction of forage and pasture vegetation has begun. Also, a medium- and long-term strategy for the battle against desertification has been drawn up, and it will be refined during the second phase of the project.

--Hydro-agricultural development in Ambado. This is being handled by the Italian government, and it will cost 876,658 lire. This 6-month project will assist in establishment of an irrigation area on the coastal strip of Tadjourah.

--Water purification/irrigation. This involves the agricultural exploitation of used water from the city of Djibouti. It will cost 7,664 ECU's [European Currency Units], and is being funded by the African Development Bank [ADB]. It will last 2 years and will culminate in establishment of a 25-hectare palm grove at Douda.

--The rural development program, costing 150 million Djibouti francs, is to be financed with the government's counterpart obligations to the EEC. This project, which is now under way, is stretched over 2 years and involves intense and extensive education, motivation and conscientization of the rural population.

Research and Development

A research and development unit has just been started up in the office of the minister, and it is to be responsible for coming up with concrete solutions to the chronic problems encountered by development specialists. It is also to sketch out the broad lines of research topics. This project, costing \$9.43 million Djibouti francs, will start up at the end of the current year and will last for 2 years. The FAO is responsible for program implementation.

--Assistance to the destitute small farmers of the northern region. This project, costing \$257,000 and lasting for 1 year, is scheduled to begin by the end of 1985. It is financed by the FAO as part of the latter's Technical Cooperation Program (TCP).

--Renovation of gravity-based irrigation facilities used by small farmers in Ambouli. This program, costing \$217,000, is in the hands of the FAO (TCP).

--Development of agricultural areas in Ali-Sabieh and Ali-Adde, at a total cost of \$1,024,000. This 30-month project is also being handled by the FAO and is to begin very soon.

--Upgrading of the Soil and Water Laboratory. This is a proposed study to determine what is necessary to bring the ministry's laboratory up to fully operational status.

This is an indispensable tool in the rational management of water and soil resources, and in the identification of crop and livestock enemies. It is to be the core of the nation's future Agronomy Research Center. This project is financed by the FAO.

--Integration into the agricultural sector of the disaster-stricken nomadic peoples in the As-Eyla region.

--Agricultural equipment needs of the agriculture and forestry service.

This project and the preceding one have attracted the interest of the FAO. They will cost \$496,000, and with the FAO's support they should get financing from the World Food Program [WFP].

--A project to develop the Day forest (first phase).

Still on the subject of agricultural development, Djibouti this year received significant aid from the Sultanate of Oman. This aid, consisting of agricultural equipment of every kind, is worth more than 100 million Djibouti francs. The equipment will be distributed directly to growers through their various cooperatives.

We should not forget the continuing and indispensable support provided in various ways by the OADA, two of whose technicians have been doing

fieldwork for nearly 3 years now. This organization provides the country each year with a gift of agricultural equipment worth 1 million Djibouti francs.

Annual Program 1985-1986

The year 1985-1986 will be a very important one for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. It will involve consolidation of previous efforts and will see the launching throughout the country of the majority of the above-mentioned projects for which financing has been guaranteed.

Also, we should add the following:

--A beekeeping project which has just been approved by the FAO.

--A \$900,000 project to establish forage reserves has been submitted to the FAO.

--An agricultural development project which has just been submitted to the FAO for consideration.

--A major integrated agricultural production diversification project, which will involve all the various agencies of the ministry and will cost an estimated 450 million Djibouti francs, has been incorporated into the fifth EDF.

--The startup of IFAD phase two assistance, as well as Italian assistance. Both will concentrate on promoting fish sales, one by strengthening the distribution system (renovation of vehicles, building of cold rooms and fish sales outlets at public markets, etc.), and the other by diversification of fish products (fresh, dried, salted, etc.) as well as community education and a search for external market outlets. With the help of UNICEF a nutritional education project to combat infant malnutrition by adding fish to the dietary regimen of Djiboutians is currently being studied.

The year will also see the integration of agriculture and stockraising and the modernization of marketing networks for all Djiboutian products.

Realization of the above-mentioned development objectives is a long-term task, one which cannot be accomplished without the determination, cooperation and mobilization of all.

The Republic of Djibouti appreciates the assistance of all countries and organizations, near or far, which are working toward the completion and realization of these tasks.

FAO ROLE IN NATION REPORTED

Djibouti LA NATION in French 17 Oct 85 p 9

[Text] In its development efforts in the fields of agriculture, stockraising, fishing and the struggle for water, the Republic of Djibouti has been a beneficiary since its independence of increasingly generous assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

More than 30 FAO experts and consultants in various specialties have come to Djibouti, at the request of the government, to work, prepare studies, train technical personnel and advise the authorities in various agricultural sectors.

The effective role played by this assistance has been made possible by the elaboration of various projects, some of which are already completed. We would note in particular:

- A study of development projects in the agricultural sector.
- The establishment of a vegetation protection unit.
- The designing of investment projects in animal production.
- The assistance of the Rural Engineering Service in using drilling equipment.
- Technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture, particularly in the field of hydrogeology.
- The struggle against algae predators.
- The reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- Hydro-agricultural development.
- Development of the fishing sector.

--Forest protection.

Other projects are already being carried out or about to be launched. We would mention:

--Exploitation of natural resources and the war against desertification on Djibouti's coastal plain.

--Technical assistance and the provisioning of equipment and other inputs to disaster-stricken small farmers.

--Renovation of gravity-based irrigation facilities among the small farmers of Ambouli.

--Production and protection of horticultural crops.

--Upgrading of the Soil and Water Laboratory.

--Integrated development of the Day forest.

We would also mention that two long-term projects are also scheduled:

--Integration of the disaster-stricken nomadic peoples in the zones of Ali-Sabieh, As-Eyla and Ali-Adde, and the building up of forage reserves in the Djibouti district.

9516

CSO : 3419/48

FOOD PRODUCTION EXCEEDS TARGETS

London TALKING DRUMS in English 21 Oct 85 p 23

[Text]

Dr I.K. Adjei-Maafo, Secretary for Agriculture, has announced that the country exceeded all but one of the 1985 national targets set for agricultural crops.

He described the general food output this year as exceptionally encouraging compared to what was regarded as a bumper harvest last year.

Dr Adjei-Maafo who announced this at a farmers' rally at Abofour in Ashanti gave statistics to support his claim and attributed the breakthrough to good rains, efficient and effective implementation of the government's agricultural programme and the fortitude and co-operation of farmers.

According to the Agriculture Secretary, cassava production this year exceeded last year's by 300,000 metric tonnes; yams by 50,000 metric tonnes; both plantain and cocoyam production shot up by 50 per cent while rice output rose from 60,000 to 95,000 metric tonnes.

He said groundnuts, millet, beans and other crops recorded remarkable increases. However, there is an anticipated marginal drop in maize production following a decrease in the number of hectares cultivated this year as against last year.

In the area of industrial crops, Dr Adjei-Maafo said from a position of an importer in respect of oil palm in the 1970's, Ghana's production had steadily risen from 13,000 metric tonnes in 1982 to 42,000 metric tonnes as at last month.

He explained that with the country's annual requirement of 39,000 metric tonnes and prospects of even increasing output in the succeeding years, indications were that Ghana would export oil palm as from next year in addition to maize and yam.

/9317

CSO: 3400/373

IVORY COAST

GABON ANALYZES IVORIAN ELECTION RESULTS

AB112146 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1900 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The results of the legislative elections that were held yesterday in the Ivory Coast are now known. One hundred and fourteen new parliamentarians are making their entry into the parliament. Among them are 61 former parliamentarians. For the latter, things were not at all easy.

Generally, the defection of the electorate came just 2 weeks after it renewed its confidence in President Houphouet-Boigny whose 6th term of office was a plebiscite with 99.99 percent of the votes. The defection is said to have resulted from a poorly prepared campaign and one in which the big means were not brought into play, whereas in the past the Ivory Coast has always waged its campaign in the American fashion by spending heavily on it. But it seems that this fall the electorate clearly took advantage of the democratic process which is now in practice in the Ivory Coast. The PDCI [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast] did not present any candidates in accordance with its promise to the people not to serve any longer as an umbrella for any candidate and leave it to the free play of democracy to select the good from the bad ones, hence the defeat of 54 parliamentarians among whom are 3 members of the National Assembly Bureau.

All the same, the ship of state did not capsize completely because 5 years ago only 25 out of the 125 outgoing parliamentarians were reelected. Moreover, things went on very well for the first-rank political figures who ran the elections. This is true of those who are considered as possible candidates for the function of speaker of the National Assembly, namely Philippe Yace and Henri Konan Bedie, the current speaker.

Following the constitutional reforms, the duties of the speaker of the assembly were expanded. Henceforth, he will act for the president for a period of 45 to 60 days in the event of a vacancy in that post. During this period, he will also be charged with the leadership of the PDCI until he organizes the presidential elections. These Ivorian legislative elections come at a time when the country wants to provide itself with a new political team alongside the old executive machinery.

/12858
CSO: 3400/397

IVORY COAST

TRANSMITTER RECEIVED FROM THOMSON TSF

AB050928 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] On 26 November this year, the new 500-kilowatt transmitter will arrive in Abidjan. The provisional technical delivery took place yesterday in Paris in the presence of the minister of information, Amadou Thiam. The Ivory Coast and the Ministry of Information succeeded in obtaining the transmitter with the assistance of the Thomson TSF Company. Our permanent correspondent, Julien Adepo, reports from Paris:

[Begin Adepo recording] The transmitter weighs 80 tons and it consumes 1200 kilowatts of electricity. It can transmit to a distance of more than 4,000 kms. It consists of the following components: an automatic operating system via a cathode-ray tube screen attached to the transmitter; a numerical modulation; a high frequency channel; a cooling system and so on. The acquisition of this transmitter is a credit to the Ivory Coast and the Ministry of Information, and to the technical expertise of the French company Thomson TSF. In fact it was in June 1985 that negotiations for the transmitter began. The negotiations were conducted skillfully and with determination by Minister Amadou Thiam, with the encouragement of the head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. On 8 October, the agreement was signed with Thomson. On 4 November, the transmitter was delivered and tested successfully in a close circuit at Gennevilliers near Paris. On Tuesday 5 November 1985, the dismantling and carting of the transmitter will start. On 26 November, the transmitter will arrive in Abidjan and be off-loaded at its Bingerville site where preparations to receive it have been completed. Thomson TSF officials have assured the minister of meeting the deadline. This is the fruit of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's wisdom and vision as well as his concern for the well-being of his people. It is also the fruit of Ivorian-French cooperation which has been given an impetus thanks to the dynamism of the Ivorian Government and the Ministry of Information in particular because the right to information is the right of all Ivoirians. [end recording]

/12640

CSO: 3400/351

INFORMATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON RSA MIGRANT THREAT

MB130629 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 12 Nov 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The South African Government yesterday admitted that it is drawing up contingency plans to expel hundreds of thousands of migrant workers, most of whom work in the mines, should international economic sanctions be imposed, but the Minister of Manpower denied any immediate intention to kick out the foreigners. Well, Lesotho, which is entirely surrounded by South Africa and has a reputation for outspoken criticism of apartheid, will be hard hit if its migrants were sent home. Lesotho's Information Minister, Desmond Sixishe, called us up this afternoon and told Julian Marshall how they reacted to the expulsion plans:

[Begin recording] [Sixishe] Well, our first reaction was one of dismay. In fact we now know that the South African Government has in fact taken a decision as against previously when they were only threatening to repatriate workers from South Africa, but this time the Presidential State Security Council, from which the decision has been taken, has decided that this should be done.

[Marshall] Now, how many Basotho would in fact be affected by such an expulsion?

[Sixishe] Well, out of a figure of 1.5 million migrant workers from neighboring countries, Lesotho would account for just over 150,000 workers who are engaged in South African mines and other industries.

[Marshall] And have you any idea of what kind of loss of revenue that would mean to Lesotho were these people to return home?

[Sixishe] We are in fact talking of something like about 200-300 million maluti, 164 million of which constitutes Lesotho's annual budget, government budget.

[Marshall] So, it is a fairly sizable sum of money.

[Sixishe] It is a sizable sum of money considering that it accounts for more than about 60 percent of our national budget.

[Marshall] And what kind of strain would this place on Lesotho's infrastructure were all these people to return home?

[Sixishe] Certainly, we are going to be immediately faced with a grave unemployment situation where suddenly our economy is going to have to absorb so many workers at one point. Certainly we are going to be faced with a security situation as these people will be coming all at the same time from the mines, and very frustrated people perhaps, and we are very concerned about the matter. In fact, we are sending a message to South Africa today to express our concern, but we know, of course, that such messages never get replies.

[Marshall] Now that this threat of expulsions of Basotho from South Africa is a lot more real, aren't you going to have to quiet down your criticism of South Africa?

[Sixishe] Well, I don't think we are going to be blackmailed into taking political positions that we don't believe in. I think our principled position is going to continue because we think that this reaction from South Africa is a reaction caused by the sting that they are feeling from the actions of the international community, actions that we have no control over. I mean whether we supported South Africa or we did not support South Africa, we still have no actions over the activities of the international community in their approach toward getting rid of apartheid. We are really a hostage state, hostage of the whole fight against apartheid. [end recording]

/12858

CSO: 3400/397

BRIEFS

LMA EXECUTIVES HELD--Over 60 security officers and inspectors of the Liberia Marketing Association [LMA] yesterday detained three LMA executives at the association's headquarters for delaying the more than \$28,000 salary arrears owed them over the last 18 months. According to the director of the LMA security unit, Joseph S. Weah, the LMA acting executive president, Mr S. Howard Bradful, his vice president, Mrs Lucy Massakoi, and another official, had for the past 3 months failed to meet their monthly payroll in spite of several appeals by the employees. The security officers and inspectors also accused Mr Bradful and his administrative staff for the incompetence to adequately manage the affairs of the LMA. During the temporary hold-up which lasted almost 6 hours, the LMA workers threatened that unless the officials along with the board of directors agreed to meet the arrears as well as to revamp the entire administration, they would not set the LMA chief executive free. The security officers also contended that apart from the actual account of the LMA, superintendents of markets presently collected a daily total of 25 centsr from each marketter, but added that they had no knowledge of how or where this money was going. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT AB] /6662

CSO: 3400/360

MARCELINO DOS SANTOS SPEAKS TO BEIRA CITIZENS ON FPLM DAY

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 1 Oct 85 pp 8-9

[Report on informal address by Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, governor of Sofala Province, in Beira on 25 September 1985, by Jonas Costa]

[Text] In response to public demand, Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos determined to take harsh measures against individuals who violate (consciously or unconsciously) the boundaries of the Beira airport. Such measures include the use of firearms by the Defense and Security forces against violators.

Marcelino dos Santos learned about these irregularities during an exchange of views with some citizens gathered at the Monument to Mozambican Heroes on FPLM Day, 25 September.

In the dialogue with the people, which is a traditional part of his visits, the governor of Sofala Province and member of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee brought up several issues relevant to daily life in the province and in the country. The conversation focused on the struggle against hunger and nakedness and to annihilate the armed bands.

At one point, listening to the people's concerns about the damage caused by the torrential rains which fell recently in this city, Marcelino dos Santos learned of the existence of certain individuals (peasants?!) who cut through the barbed wire surrounding the airport runway, ostensibly to reach farm plots on the adjacent land.

In this regard, the governor of Sofala reminded the gathering of the gravity of misusing this land for agriculture, considering the political-military situation in the province.

The Political Bureau member explained about flight patterns and referred to the tactics of opportunists, infiltrators and agents of the enemy.

Continuing, Sofala's highest official stressed the need to sharpen popular vigilance, to prevent possible infiltration by the armed bandits.

When Marcelino asked what measures should be taken against the violators, the crowd responded: 'If we catch someone trying to cut the barbed wire, we can shoot him.'

Some airport district residents who attended the meeting volunteered to help patrol the area around the airport complex.

Regarding the problem of flooding, the governor urged the peasants to open channels, using local resources, and asked the agricultural agencies to make information available to this end.

Organization of Future Citizens of Mozambique

It is important to note that, after the wreath-laying ceremony, Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, accompanied by Building and Water Minister Julio Carrilho, Health Minister Joao Ferreiro, Fernando Voz, vice minister of health, and other party and government cadres, slowly toured the two lines of people who were in attendance.

On leaving this area, the party went to meet the group of local primary school children, who sang to the accompaniment of the military band, lending an air of festivity and lightness to the ceremony. These are the future members of the Organization of Future Mozambicans (OCM), enrolled in the local cells.

The governor of Sofala chatted with a young girl about her organization and also about the preparations for the constituent conference of the OCM, which will be held in the nation's capital on 25 and 26 November.

Conversing with the members of the Arrangement Committee for that event, the province leader learned about the activities in progress in the province. He pointed to the need to bring all the children in this region of the country into the organization.

During this conversation, General dos Santos lamented the fact that the teachers in the Macombe Primary School did not know the history of the founder of their educational institution. The official urged the young pupils to study the biography of the great chief of the State of Barue, who struggled heroically against colonial domination.

Better Organization to Defend City

After speaking with the children, Marcelino dos Santos and his party went to greet the militia in training in Goto, who were bubbling with happiness to be celebrating 25 September at a time when the Defense and Security forces are winning a string of victories.

Political Bureau member dos Santos described the heroism and combativeness which the Mozambican Armed Forces had shown on the field in the struggle against the armed bandits.

At another point, the official again stressed the importance of patrolling the city as part of the action for the total elimination of the armed bandits, in order to consolidate the victory of Gorongosa.

"We must make a good effort to organize the popular militias, to prevent the armed bandits from entering the city," Marcelino dos Santos emphasized, noting: "To consolidate the Gorongosa victory is to insure the tranquillity of our city."

The governor of Sofala Province referred to the destabilizing actions of the bandits who had fled from Gorongosa and who are trying to spread panic in the districts surrounding the provincial capital of Sofala. In those zones, the bandits have been making night raids to kidnap women and children and to loot the people's property, among other crimes.

Marcelino later told the residents of these districts to keep their eyes open, to prevent any attempt at enemy infiltration. The governor urged the militia and other Defense and Security forces to mount a strong system of defense to detect any unusual movement.

The residents who were present pledged to denounce bandit collaborators and to catch the "madjubas" who attempt to create disturbances in the region.

Revolution Day was joyfully celebrated in Sofala Province, particularly in Beira; the restoration of electric power, after months of darkness, was applauded by all the residents.

As the governor noted, to strengthen the patrol of the city is to insure tranquillity and, thus, to celebrate the victory of the Mozambican Armed Forces in the various operations to search out and destroy the armed bands.

According to Marcelino dos Santos, as a result of the military offensive, peace and tranquillity are returning to this province; he reported that no district is now under the control of the armed bands.

The celebration was livened by the presence of the local primary children, enrolled in their respective OCM cells.

6362

CSO: 3442/24

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS MATOLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] A delegation from the State Committee of Professional Technical Training of the Soviet Union, which has been visiting our country since last Friday, visited the Industrial School of Matola, in Maputo, on Saturday morning. There, they reviewed the process of cooperative development between the two countries in the area of training of qualified technicians.

On its arrival at the institution of professional technical training, the visiting delegation, which was headed by the vice-president of the State Committee for Professional Technical Training of the Soviet Union, Tamara Glavka, was received by the education director of the city of Maputo, Florentino Ferreira, and by members of the staff of the school.

After a lengthy tour of the school's installations--its shops, its classrooms--the Soviet delegation met with students and professors of that establishment of professional training, who performed some selections from our cultural heritage.

Speaking during the meeting, Maria dos Anjos do Rosario, director of planning for the State Secretariat of Technical Professional Education, highlighted the existing cooperative relations between Mozambique and the Soviet Union for the training of specialized Mozambican technicians, and affirmed that the school had grown out of the accords of the Treaty of Cooperation signed by Mozambique and the USSR in 1976 for the training of qualified Mozambican workers.

Also, Maria dos Anjos do Rosario emphasized the participation of the Soviets who, side by side with Mozambicans, work toward the development of the country through the training of Mozambican teachers.

For her part, the vice-president of the State Committee for Professional Technical Training of the Soviet Union, Tamara Glavka, praised the work that is being developed by the students and professors of the school, affirming that, "We are thinking that, in the future, all Mozambican youths will have a profession with which they can participate in the economic development and the well-being of their country."

At this time, Tamara Glavka donated some books and a picture to the library of the school, which, as guaranteed by the adjunct-director of technical professional training of the institution, will be placed in the Patriotic Education room.

At the end of the visit to the Industrial School of Matola, the vice-president of the State Committee for Technical Professional Training of the Soviet Union signed the honor book, where she wrote, among other words, that, "Your school is a university of development for Mozambique, where the students learn through producing."

12,857/8918

CSO: 3442/21

MOZAMBIQUE

CHINESE TO REHABILITATE SHOE FACTORY

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Sep 85 p 16

[Text] In the next few months, the People's Republic of China will participate in a project for the complete rehabilitation of the "Ritmo" shoe factory, located in the industrial zone of Maputo. The unit will have an annual production capacity of 400,000 pairs of plastic shoes, for all ages and both sexes, DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE learned from a high official of the Chinese Embassy in Maputo. The official added that letters of protocol for the project have already been changed, and the agreement between the PCR and the People's Republic of Mozambique was signed during the recent Chinese visit of Francisco Caravela, secretary of state for the food and light industries.

According to the official, in February of this year a PRC team of shoe specialists was in Mozambique to study the possibilities for Chinese participation in the nation's shoe industry. The team selected the "Ritmo" factory, which is currently almost idle, both for want of raw materials and because of the breakdown of the machines, many of which are quite old.

The cost of the project and the date of initiation was not divulged, but it is known that the PRC will supply enough materials for 2 years of operation, in addition to new equipment and professional training for cadres in the sector.

"We can say that the plant will have completely Chinese traditions, because it is going to produce a type of shoes from China which we are sure will be a great novelty for the local people. The factory will also strengthen the economic relations which we have had for several years now," the Chinese official concluded.

6362

CS0: 3442/23

TRANSPORT COOPERATION WITH ZIMBABWE STUDIED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Bilateral discussions between the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe took place yesterday morning in the Grand Hall of the Executive Council of the city of Beira.

The discussions had to do with the area of transportation, specifically with rail terminals and bus depots, and the SADCC projects.

During the meeting, the status of other, already existing projects, and the support provided to SADCC by Scandinavian countries were also analysed.

At the table, the Mozambican delegation was headed by the Minister of Ports, Railways, and Merchant Marine, Alcantara Santos, who was supported by highly placed staff from his ministry, while the Zimbabwean delegation was headed by the Minister of Transport, Herbert Ushewokunze.

In his opening remarks, Alcantara Santos praised the visiting delegation, citing the role that the transport sector plays in the development of the national economy and of the various SADCC projects.

"We are here to discuss what can be called the Beira corridor, which is important not only for the development of our countries, but also for the members of SADCC," said Alcantara Santos, adding that, "We are from the transport sector, and we have a great responsibility."

The head of the Zimbabwean transport sector then stated that, "Only through collective and organized action will we be able to build a better economy."

Also, Herbert Ushewakunze spoke of the railway lines that connect Machipanda with the city of Beira, saying that they are working as planned.

The participating delegations divided into work groups, with one of them oriented toward questions having to do with ports, and the other toward matters having to do with the railways.

In the afternoon session, the Zimbabwean delegation, accompanied by Minister of Ports, Railways, and Merchant Marine Alcantara Santos, visited the Port of Beira, and met with a delegation from the Mozambique Telephone Company there.

The visiting delegation will leave Beira today, and return to their country.

12,857/8918
CSO: 3442/21

ALBERTO CHIPANDE SPEAKS AT MACHEL'S BIRTHDAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The coincidence of the 52nd birthday of President Samora Machel with his return from the U.S. where he had gone on a working visit and to mark the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, made his reception in Maputo different from all the others.

Many persons who had gone to the airport to receive the Mozambican chief of state, mostly young men and women from the democratic mass organizations, were not only singing and dancing but were also waving little flags and holding up flowers, forming a mixture of choruses.

Changing their routine of revolutionary songs, the cultural groups were also singing "Congratulations, Father Samora."

Moved by his traditional liking for popular songs, President Samora listened carefully to the songs dedicated to him and received bouquets of flowers and gifts that were offered to him on the occasion; he then thanked the people for this gesture.

But more affectionate words were spoken at his residence minutes after his arrival at Ponta Vermelha Palace; these words were spoken by National Defense Minister Alberto Chipande.

"Our people are with you. Congratulations, Samora, for the way in which you presented the aspirations of our people in the United Nations Assembly," said Chipande after "confessing" that "there are no words to express the people's feelings of gratitude."

In a reference to the role currently performed by President Samora during his recent trip, Chipande emphasized the fact that a large portion of the 52 years of the Mozambican chief of state was devoted to the cause of the revolution.

The ceremony, organized by family members of the Mozambican leader, was attended by the delegation that accompanied the president to the United States, including the airplane crew, members of the government and the party, and some family members of the president.

5058

CSO: 3442/14

GENERAL CHIPANDE ADDRESSES NEW SOLDIERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] "Onward, to battle, lions of the forest! Have a good trip, be successful and do a good job," Army Gen Joaquim Alberto Chipande, the national defense minister, on Saturday urged the graduates of the seventh military training course. During a ceremony which was attended by members of the cabinet, generals, officers, sergeants, and enlisted men, the army general emphasized that the soldiers "who today finish their course must be an insurmountable barrier against the desperate actions which the armed bandits are carrying out against our people and they must wipe out armed banditry."

The units that are going to go into combat will be commanded by their respective instructors who have volunteered for this mission. This is an initiative which will enable the instructors to evaluate the results of their work in field.

"You now have the primary mission of applying your knowledge in the theater of operation. Occupy the forests so that the bandit will feel that he is constantly being driven out so as to guarantee peace and tranquility for our people," said the army general; then he added that "You leave here, well-trained and aggressive. You came here as civilians with a tribal, regionalist mentality and with racial prejudices but you leave here today as Mozambican citizens, as patriots with a real historical and cultural grasp of our country."

In his address, the army general touched on the difficulties involved in organizing logistic supply in the field as part of the process of turning civilians into soldiers. In this context he stressed that the young soldiers, in spite of everything, managed to solve these problems because they understood the nature and importance of learning how better to defend the fatherland and the revolution. These new fightingmen completed their training during a phase in which major operations were being carried out throughout the country in an effort to wipe the armed bandits out completely. In this context, Chipande said that "During this crucial phase in the fight to wipe out the armed bandits in our country, we must display greater determination and self-denial in combat. This means that in our daily combat operations we must

engage in search and pursuit missions as well as encirclements and annihilation of the armed bandits."

Army Gen Alberto Chipande spoke these words after having heard the message from the graduates. They also handed over to him the amount of 5,000 meticals to strengthen the defensive capability of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

5058

CSO: 3442/14

EFFORTS UNDER WAY TO REORGANIZE MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] Government agencies of the city of Maputo are drawing up specific programs aimed at the implementation of the decisions adopted at the recent meeting on the reorganization of the city of Maputo under the slogan of "turning Maputo into a model city." With this in mind, the commissions which are active in the transportation and urban services sectors among other things propose the reorganization of the TPU [Urban Public Transit] system and the restoration of some lines as well as the transformation of some sectors of the urban services into autonomous enterprises. The goal is, through these measures, to revitalize the operations of the various agencies of the Executive Council of the city of Maputo in order to respond to the questions facing that city's government.

Following the recent meeting on the reorganization of the city, held under the guidance of President Samora Machel, commissions were created which, along with the directorates of the Executive Council, have the mission not only of surveying the problems but also submitting proposals for their solution.

It should be remembered that various problems with identified during the preparatory phase of the above-mentioned meeting. But, since it was discovered that it would be necessary to obtain more data on these issues, it was decided that the problem survey work would be continued, this time with a specific approach regarding the solution of these problems.

The urban services officials during that meeting emphasized the following main issues: Supply, transportation, and housing.

Transforming Urban Services

Transforming some sectors of the urban services into autonomous enterprises, as a step intended to make the sector more efficient in operational terms, was one of the proposals submitted by the commission which is working in this sector, as our reporter learned.

The proposals that were drafted are in line with the sector problem survey carried out by the above-mentioned commission.

In drafting the proposals for the operation of these services, the commission kept in mind the complexity of the tasks assigned to this sector. This resulted in the need for pursuing the studies more in depth so that the measures to be taken would be effective in solving these problems.

As our reporter was able to find out, the questions that were presented as being complex included the fact that the major portion of the sectors of those services did not yield any material profits. The services rendered to the public, especially street-cleaning and other services, were mentioned as examples. Questions such as these deserve more careful analysis with a view to the possible creation of enterprises that would operate independently of the Urban Services Directorate.

Transportation: Reorganize System, Reactivate Some Lines

The commission that worked on the transportation sector listed as a priority effort the reorganization of the TPU and the restoration of some lines that link Maputo and some districts.

A source in the city's Directorate of Transportation and Transit told our newspaper that consideration is being given to the idea of involving some private sectors in managing that transportation enterprise.

"In doing the work of reorganizing the transportation sector, we will need greater coordination with other agencies, such as the Secretariat of State for Highway Transportation," the city director of transportation and transit explained.

The program worked out for this sector calls for the restoration of the Maputo--Inhaca connection. For this purpose it is expected that the restoration of some boats operating on that line will be completed within 2 months.

As part of that same program, experts are studying the possibility of establishing a maritime link between Maputo and Matutuine; according to that same source, this would require the construction of support facilities so that the boats could tie up not only in the Matutuine zone but also in Matola-Rio, since the objective here is to create conditions so as to minimize the problems caused by the lack of transportation.

On this same issue we also learned that general restoration work will be done on the bridges in Maputo and Catembe as part of an effort to be carried out in coordination with the Naval Maintenance Enterprise.

Another objective to be attained is to provide proper conditions for driver training schools, especially vehicles, so that they may effectively assume their function of training skilled drivers for a city such as Maputo and other cities.

The need for restoring these training facilities springs from the fact that the current situation in the sector does not make it possible to carry out all training programs, particularly in practical terms.

Our reporter among other things found out that other commissions created in the wake of the decisions emerging from the meeting on this city's reorganization are also drafting proposals for the operation of each sector.

5058

CSO: 3442/14

OTM PROVINCIAL BRIGADE TO START WORK IN GORONGOSA

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 10 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] Gorongosa--A brigade of the OTM [Mozambican Workers Organization] Provincial Council is working in this district for the fundamental purpose of creating the conditions necessary for the official establishment of a district commission or council of this socio-professional organization.

The aforementioned brigade, headed by Antonio Januario and including Joao Sebastiao, has already held a series of meetings at some enterprises that exist in the district's headquarters locality. At those meetings, the brigade members provided an exhaustive explanation of the experience of the international labor movement, as well as of the OTM's program and bylaws.

According to Antonio Januario, who was contacted by the reporter from DM, the program now approved for the brigade's activities during its stay in the district involves two phases. The first one consists of holding meetings in nine production sectors (state enterprises and departments), while the second will be the one during which the creation of the Union Committees on the rank and file level will be undertaken.

The brigade's work program is due to end on 11 October, with the official establishment of an OTM district council or commission, with the selection of the respective leadership organs.

Since national independence in June 1975, the district of Gorongosa has had Production Council agencies established in the local mill, the feed factory and certain private sawmills.

With the mill and the feed factory at a standstill because of the lack of electric power, and the sawmills destroyed as a result of the armed bandits' terrorist activity, the Production Councils became inactive during a preliminary phase and gradually disappeared.

Regrettably, since 1980 the district has not had any agency of the Production Councils, owing to the difficult, agitated, politico-military situation being experienced in the region. It is for this reason that the work of the provincial brigade will have to start from scratch, mobilizing the workers and seeking candidates to staff the agencies both on the rank and file and the district levels.

2909

CSO: 3442/28

GORONGOSA RESIDENTS PLAN FOR NEXT YEAR

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Jonas Cossa, DIARIO correspondent in Gorongosa]

[Text] The residents of Gorongosa District, Sofala Province, already have a blueprint of activities to be conducted next year, following approval of the draft PEC-86 [General State Plan-1986] regarding that region of the country. To mark the conclusion of the planning, a gathering was held recently at the local education center for individuals involved in the planning.

Speaking on that occasion, Castigo Zandamele, party first secretary and Gorongosa District administrator, explained that the event had been organized to provide a moment for reflection and to exchange views on the responsibility of each citizen in carrying out the planned tasks.

At one point, the official praised the people for their enthusiastic participation in the design of the plan, particularly in reporting their production potential, capacities and needs. They also provided the information for an accurate assessment of the results of the agricultural campaign which is about to end.

Among other guests, all the members of the brigades which worked on gathering the basic data (students, teachers and workers) and representatives of party and government organs attended the gathering.

The party took place in a very festive atmosphere. The guests ate and drank "pombe" (a traditional beverage, made with fermented "mapira" since there was no sugar available on the market). The party ended with dancing.

Agriculture and Defense Stressed in Plan

It is noted that the draft for PEC/86, now approved at the district level, includes a series of actions which will directly or indirectly contribute to hastening the eradication of the armed bandits and the elimination of hunger and nakedness, the effects of which are well known in that part of the province.

The residents of the neighborhood of the district seat of Gorongosa, the only ones to be interviewed by the brigades drafting the plan, expressed their determination to farm even larger areas next year. They were also prepared to sharpen their vigilance and intensify their participation in self-defense programs.

The intensive operations which the Armed Forces are conducting in the jungle (to search out and destroy the armed bands) have also inspired the peasants to intensify their efforts.

Actually, that action resulted in enlarging the zone which is now clear of bandits, so the residents on the outskirts of the town of Gorongosa have been able to farm in security. There is no longer much danger of being abducted or of seeing their farms attacked by the "madjugas" [RENAMO agents], who used to conduct sporadic raids in the producing areas.

The draft PEC/86 also urges increased production of building materials using resources available locally, such as small-scale production of bricks; bricks produced in a pilot program solved the problem of the shortage of primary school classrooms.

Speaking for Gorongosa District, one of its representatives informed the provincial brigade which is assisting in drafting the plan that the people are concerned about the insensitivity and inflexibility of some official organs in creating the conditions which would insure the successful performance of the planned tasks.

Province Has Responsibility

At the meeting to take an accounting of the actions which had been planned for the first half of this year, it was determined that some actions had not been carried out. These were tasks which, by their nature, depended on other factors or resources which do not exist now in the district.

Hence, provision of consumer goods was inadequate because of transport problems. In agriculture, as well, production goals for vegetables and other crops were not met because of the lack of or delayed delivery of seeds.

The participants agreed that, in addition to the various problems facing the country as a whole, the district has experienced difficulties because of the malfunction of some government and private organs.

As an example, it was noted that the hospital is struggling with a shortage of oil to fuel the refrigeration system, and there was a shortage of educational material. This meant that the vaccination goals were not met (the vaccines were returned to Beira), and there are discouraging prospects for meeting the vaccination plan for this year. Measures have been taken to correct some work methods, and activities have been scratched which, given the situation in the district, are beyond the capacity of the people.

The first meetings to assess the results in the first half of the year found that tasks had been programmed which are currently out of the question because they require conventional materials, such as cement for housing construction and steel for bridge repairs.

This thought led to the idea that more people must be organized into associations for the production of bricks and for construction.

During the meetings to assess and approve the PEC in the party and state sectors, it was concluded that the plan is realistic, because it is based on the experience of prior years. This means that there are good prospects for its fulfillment.

It is noted that the provincial brigade selected to assist in drafting the plan for the Gorongosa District has already returned to Beira. The brigade was led by Manuel Nogueira, director of the Department for Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters in Sofala Province.

6362

CS0: 3442/24

MOZAMBIQUE

TOOLS, SEED DISTRIBUTED IN GORONGOSA INSUFFICIENT FOR DEMAND

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 9 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] Recently, over 4,000 hoes and 2,000 machetes were distributed to the population of the Gorongosa district. However, these amounts are still considered to be insignificant in comparison with the real needs and the number planned from the standpoint of farm tools.

Boaventura Lourenco Tivane, an agricultural supervisor serving in the Chimoio Agrarian Institute, who is in this district involved in the extensive program for reorganization, told the reporter from DM that 96 private farmers will be included in the next campaign, as well as thousands of peasants associated with the family sector.

At the present time, the district has nearly 10 tons of corn seed in stock. When planted in the ground, if there is moderate vegetative development, that amount of seed, estimated as covering 400 hectares, could produce nearly 600 tons of grain, with a yield of 1.5 per hectare.

That intermediate agricultural technician remarked: "We still need a large amount of seed, based upon our predictions."

Meanwhile, according to that individual, conditions are being created to increase the production of green vegetables, and relative priority must be given to the squash species, which will occupy a total area of 22 hectares; followed by cucumbers, with 6 hectares, eggplant, with 4 hectares, peppers, with 2 and, finally, carrots, with nearly 1 hectare.

Also in connection with corn, it is thought that every family should prepare 1 hectare, as a minimum, for which at least 25 kilograms of seed will be required. But it is still too early to specify exactly the amount of seed needed, because the inventory of "recovered persons" has not ended yet and, moreover, many families are showing up every day on the concentration sites.

At the present time, the district is undergoing a shortage of watering cans, rakes and sprayers, tools to be used in green vegetable production which, nevertheless, do not exist on the domestic market. However, there is the idea of collecting that equipment from various enterprises in the city of Beira, and possibly in Chimoio as well.

2909

CSO: 3442/28

CITIZENS DECORATED IN BEIRA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Last week, on Monday afternoon, an awards ceremony was held by Major General Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, Secretary of the Permanent Commission of the Popular Assembly, and director of the Province of Sofala. The ceremony took place at the Palace of the Provincial Assembly in Beira, where 21 citizens are decorated with the following medals: the Eduardo Mondlane Order, 3d degree, the Bagamoyo medal, the Veteran of the Battle for National Liberation medal, and the Valor and Patriotism medal, 1st and 2d degrees.

The conferral of the decorations to the 21 citizens is a form of recognition of the fact that they had distinguished themselves during the War of National Liberation, and for having demonstrated qualities on other war fronts during the post-independence period.

Marcelino dos Santos explained that the ceremony was a means of carrying out the recent decisions of the Popular Assembly to recognize the distinction of the best sons of the people, and those who were most noteworthy in carrying out the task of defending the territorial integrity.

The citizens were recognized in a ceremony at which members of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, residents of the city of Beira, members of the Assembly, and members of the provincial government, along with other city officials, were present.

The Order of Eduardo Mondlane, 3d degree, was awarded to the Military Commandant of Sofala, Joao Aleixo Malunga; the director of education of Sofala, Edmundo Enoque Libombo was decorated with the Bagamoyo medal; and 12 other citizens were presented with the Veteran of the Battle for National Liberation medals; three with the Valor and Patriotism Medal, 1st degree, and four with The Valor and Patriotism Medal, 2d degree.

During the award ceremony, Marcelino dos Santos said that the medal award ceremony had been scheduled to occur at the end of Defense Week, which had been initiated on the anniversary of the 25th of September, which is FPLM day and Revolution Day.

"We wanted to make of these awards a testimonial of the country's gratitude to its heroes," he emphasized, adding, "The comrades whom we decorate today are some of those who have distinguished themselves in our country, making her grow, and, at the same time, helping to consolidate her independence."

12,857/8918
CSO: 3442/21

INADEQUATE FISH YIELDS IN ZAMBEZI RIVER NEAR CHEMBA AREA

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 10 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] The lack of nets, among other materials, is considered the main factor in the meager development of the fishing industry in the waters of the Zambezi River in the Chemba area of Sofala.

According to sources from that district, the problem of the shortage of necessary equipment for fishing has been going on for a long time, but no solutions have been found as yet. Consequently, there is no complete use made of the abundant resources there.

In this connection, a member of the local 25 September bakery, fishing and tile cooperative remarked: "There are many fish in the river, but we are faced with a lack of fishing equipment, mainly nets, in addition to lumber for making boats.

"If we catch some fish it is with a great deal of effort. The two nets that we have, one hauled by eight men and the other by two, do not suffice for our growth."

There are various types of fresh-water fish in the Zambezi River. The cooperative member added: "With more fishing equipment we would succeed in raising the catching capacity and we would have an opportunity to supply the district, including remote areas."

According to a member of the management, the 25 September cooperative has made constant orders for the purchase of fishing implements to the agencies associated with this activity, through the district. However, this association's requirements have not been met.

Information gathered by our reporter indicates that, during February, March, April and June of this year, that cooperative caught 1,182 kilograms of fish. This activity was not carried out during the other months of the half-year now ending, because, according to the respective plan, the work is done only for 8 months.

As we learned from the cooperative members and district sources, this amount is not sufficient to meet all the needs, not even those of the district headquarters of Chemba.

The aforementioned factor is added to the problem of rainfall and agricultural work, which contributed greatly to preventing the goal, although it was attained (the goal was 960 kilograms during the first half-year), from meeting the needs of the Chemba farmers.

Because of the fact that the fish caught did not suffice to supply the majority of residents of the district, its sale was difficult.

Lumber: Another Problem

The Chemba fishermen said that they have a great need for boats that would enable them to increase their work. However, this possibility is considered remote, and hence they will continue to use canoes.

Moreover, there are major difficulties in the construction of boats with a capacity exceeding that of the canoes. There is no lumber, nor are the carpenters organized to be able to engage in the sawing activity.

One fisherman, discussing this issue, commented: "We are forced to use canoes, which do not offer safety in this work."

2909

CSO: 3442/28

NEW BEIRA BUS FLEET HIGHLY SATISFACTORY

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 19 Sep 85 p 83

[Text] The new bus fleet of the TPU [Urban Public Transport Company] which has gone into operation in Beira, solving a difficult problem which directly or indirectly affected everyone, was the culmination of a program for the reorganization of the sector, an effort which took 11 months and involved the most varied structures, at all levels.

As Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, governor of Sofala Province, stressed at the meeting to assess the benefits: "It is not a matter of solving today's problems, or tomorrow's problems, but of solving the TPU's problems once and for all," because the real conditions are being created for this.

Many of the bus riders see the new fleet, which went into operation on Victory Day, 7 September, as another case of the power of enthusiasm, which will die out as time passes and the old problems return.

The buses, 54 in all, will be introduced gradually, in three phases, and will serve the 10 routes already in place, plus two more which are not yet in existence.

The first phase, which got underway on 7 September, will last for a month, with 26 buses; the second phase, in which 33 buses will be in operation, will last for 60 days; in the third and final phase, all 54 buses will be operating.

The public transport situation in Beira had been really difficult, considering that, until the new fleet was inaugurated, there were no more and no less than six buses circulating in this city, as the TPU director noted at the meeting.

Thus, many workers who lived far away from their jobs were obliged to walk several kilometers to and from work, or else take on the "pirates," the cab driver who took full advantage of the situation to line their pockets.

To consolidate this victory, which is really a victory for all of us, it is important for the passengers and the transport company alike to keep the buses in good condition and to observe all rights and duties.

"The TPU's new bus fleet will make it possible for people who live faraway from their jobs to get to work on time." This opinion was expressed by two of our readers--Rui Alberto Franca and Maria de Lurdes--who were interviewed by our reporter.

According to Alberto: "As long as there is no shortage of spare parts and technical assistance and the bus drivers keep to the established schedules, the public transport problem in the city of Beira is finally solved."

Commenting on the new bus terminal, Rui Franca stressed that it "needs paving and more protection for passengers when it rains, particularly when the rain is accompanied by gusty winds. The shelters look improvised," he added.

"The users of the new buses must be disciplined and watchful, so the buses will be well preserved," he appealed to the passengers. Alberto Franca, aged 32, is employed by the Provincial Directorate of Education and Culture in Sofala Province. He is married and lives in the Fourth District.

Maria Lurdes, aged 22, married, works at the branch office of Acucareira de Mocambique in Beira and is a resident of the First District (Macuti). When DIARIO asked her opinion of the new bus fleet, she began by recalling what she referred to as the "difficult situation" which Beira had experienced until very recently with public transportation.

Speaking of the present phase, our interviewee added: Now we can go home for lunch and get back to work between noon and 2 pm.

"The passengers should not scratch up the buses or board through the windows, as they used to do," warned Maria de Lurdes, referring to ways to help prolong the "life" of these public transport means.

Regarding the cab drivers, our interviewee said it would be more organized if they were grouped at one location in each zone and the passengers could pick them up there.

6362
CSO: 3442/23

BEIRA-MACHIPANDA RAIL LINK TO BE REHABILITATED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 9 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] The rehabilitation of the Beira-Machipanda railroad along an expanse of 141 kilometers, subdivided into five visible sections, is due to begin this November. This undertaking will consist of the installation of 83,500 ties and the overhauling of 32,000 cubic meters of ballast.

According to sources from the CFM [Mozambique Railroad] in this city, all the necessary work will be completed within a period of a year. However, there are prospects for reducing the duration of the activities to improve the line to only 6 months, according to Herbert Ushewokunze, Zimbabwean minister of transportation, during his visit to that project.

To decrease the time period for completing the aforementioned restoration, in accordance with the plan already devised, also according to the Zimbabwean minister, the latter country will hold talks with Mozambique.

In this connection, Herbert Ushewokunze said that, during this phase, all the activities aimed at developing the transportation between the two countries and in the area of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference], as part of the bilateral cooperation and within the potential that exists, should be done in the shortest time period, particularly on this occasion when Southern Africa wants to reduce its dependence on, and relations with South Africa.

However, according to information procured from the CFM, the rehabilitation of the Beira-Machipanda railroad is part of a project for improving the railroad area which has financing from "U.S.A. AID" (an American agency to back development), valued at \$5 million.

According to the same source, the donation from "U.S.A. AID" calls for the reconversion of the steam machine shops to diesel locomotive shops, and occupational training abroad. In fact, 34 Mozambican workers from CFM assigned to rail transportation are due to specialize, starting next year, in Zimbabwe.

In this connection, the source added that, based on the aforementioned monetary backing, nine steam locomotives would be repaired, one for drilling and the rest for the line, as well as two diesel engines.

The improvement of the Beira-Machipanda railroad and the reconversion of the steam shops to diesel, among other jobs specified in this area, are considered important with respect to increasing the volume of goods to be transported per year for the individual benefit of the SADCC member nations, such as Zimbabwe and others of the region.

2909

CSO: 3442/28

MANDRUZE PEASANTS CELEBRATE RICE FESTIVAL

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 17 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] About 500 people took part in a great rice festival in Mandruze (Dondo) Saturday, to celebrate the end of the 1984/85 campaign. Workers from the host agricultural enterprise, representatives of Buzi cooperatives and collective, private and family farmers in the area all took part.

This was the first event of its kind, as part of what is planned to be Rice Day, the date of which has not yet been established. "We are here because rice is important. So we should find a way to see that every grain gets into the sack," recommended Teotonio Fevereiro dos Muchangos, member of the provincial government and director of agriculture for Sofala Province.

"The choice of Dondo District as the site of the rice festival is not just one important event in our contribution to increased agricultural production and productivity," said Cristovao Cassama, first secretary of the party and administrator of that zone of Sofala Province, who was speaking on behalf of the district government.

Noting that the objective is to encourage producers and to bring back the agricultural traditions, Teotonio dos Muchangos said: "There will be festivals for each of the crops, and we can only celebrate when we are really productive. Could we ever celebrate a famine?"

Saturday's festival in Mandruze was attended by hundreds of peasants and by Indian technicians who assist the workers in the local agricultural enterprise, introducing new production techniques. The festival was preceded by a voluntary work day, which was devoted to planting corn.

Model Producers

On Saturday, 19 agricultural producers, including cooperative, private and family farmers, received awards ranging from "Xirico" portable radios to clothing, as part of this first celebration of Rice Day in Sofala Province.

Issufo Ismail, a private dealer in farm products, was also presented with a shirt, trousers and jacket (a suit), in recognition that, in Dondo District, he had made the greatest effort to buy up the peasants' surplus production.

The prizes included 20 Xirico radios, three of which were won by agricultural cooperatives; one of these was the Eduardo Mondlane Cooperative, considered the model cooperative in the district because of its level of organization and profitability.

Donde To Produce for Export

A mortar and pestle, to be used for grinding "piri-piri" [type of pepper], was presented to the highest official of the party and government in Sofala by the Donde govenment, as a symbol that, in addition to the rice crop which was celebrated on Saturday, the distict will produce this prime product for export, it was explained by Administrator Cristovao Cassamo.

Workers salute Armed Forces

The workers of the Mandruze Agricultural Enterprise saluted the Armed Forces of Mozambique-FPLM on Saturday for their recent victories over the armed bandits, specifically for the capture of the bandits' base camp in the Gorongosa mountains.

The salute was expressed in a message delivered by Tulio Machava, director of the agricultural enterprise. The message noted that, because of the bandit attacks against this production unit, it had been necessary to move it from Cherimonio (Buzi), where it had functioned until 1982.

6362

CS0: 3442/23

CETA TO REBUILD INFRASTRUCTURES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 1 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] A brigade from the CETA [General Construction, Land Grading and Paving Company] regional branch in Sofala will soon leave for Gorongosa District to survey the buildings, bridges and roads destroyed by the armed bandits, in preparation for their rehabilitation. The brigade includes several specialists in this area.

At a general meeting held last week, the CETA workers made it known that they are prepared to turn this production unit into a military enterprise. Thus, they will move forward, side by side with the Mozambican Armed Forces [FAM], in the sweep of the jungle.

It was reported at the meeting that the workers will break roads to permit penetration by the FAM and to get supplies to the local population. They will also rebuild all the property destroyed by the armed bandits in their murderous rampage.

The some 400 workers who attended the 2-day meeting volunteered to donate blood at the Central Hospital of Beira, as part of the drive in progress, supported by the International Red Cross.

Speaking for the workers, the secretary of the OTM [Organization of Mozambican Workers] explained the gesture as more than just aid to invalids whose life is threatened by the blood shortage; it also symbolizes the transfusion of new blood into the CETA.

It should be noted that the activities follow upon organizational and administrative measures taken in the general assembly after an exhaustive study of the problems obstructing the productive process.

By decision of the assembly participants, Adelino Ribeiro, provincial director of building and waterworks, who chaired the meeting, called for the resignation of Momad Bay, director of the CETA regional office in Sofala, who was accused of various irregularities during his administration.

An administrative committee will direct the process of reorganization of the company, and there will be closer study of the questions raised by the workers at the general assembly, which lasted for almost 20 hours.

6362

CS0: 3442/23

BRIEFS

COOPERATION BETWEEN WRITERS--Two protocols of intention were signed between the AEMO [Mozambican Writers Association] and its Brazilian and Portuguese counterparts Wednesday afternoon at the headquarters of that association. The documents were signed for the Mozambican side by Rui Jogar, AEMO Secretary-General, and for the Brazilian and Portuguese sides by Fabio Lucas, president of the Brazilian Writers Union, and Manuel Ferreira, president of the Portuguese Writers Association. The protocols will permit an exchange of literary impressions between the writers as well as the sale of literature among the three countries. The ceremony was attended by Jose Craveirinha, AEMO president, and Calane da Silva, a Mozambican writer, in addition to officials from that social and professional organization. The photo shows the moment the protocols were signed; reading from left to right: Rui Nogar, Jose Craveirinha, Manuel Ferreira, and Fabio Lucas. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Sep 85 p 5] 5058

CHINESE DONATION--A gift made up of teaching and athletic materials, including sneakers, warmup suits, pencils, protractors, balloons, and radios was turned over on Friday afternoon to the Central Commission for the Preparation of the Constituent Conference of the Organization of Mozambican Scouts. This gesture was made by the Young Pioneers of the PRC in an effort to hail the CCOCM [Constituent Conference of the Organization of Mozambican Scouts]. The gift was presented by Dong Xiang Chen, counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Mozambique, and it was received by Teresa Carvalho, head of the Central Commission. During the ceremony, which was held in that agency's premises, Teresa Carvalho expressed appreciation for the offer in the name of all Mozambican youngsters and said: "This is a gesture of great importance primarily at this point in time as we prepare for the conference and we promise to use these articles properly." Speaking likewise on this occasion, the Chinese counsellor said that "The Chinese pioneers as well as the Mozambican scouts will in the future continue their relations of friendship and solidarity which date back to the time of the national liberation struggle and which still exist between our two peoples. The photo [not shown] illustrates the moment at which Teresa Carvalho received the gift from Chinese Embassy counsellor Dong Chen. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 85 p 2] 5058

FIREWOOD, CHARCOAL FOR MAPUTO--Maputo--A team from the Forestry Management Unit recently paid a working visit to the FO-2 forestry project, in Marracuene District, Maputo Province, to initiate a program to plant stands of fast-growing trees, to supply firewood and charcoal to the capital city in the future. During the visit, the team met with project and district cadres to discuss various technical and administrative aspects of the project. As a result of all the work conducted at that time, a number of steps have been taken, at several levels, aimed at meeting the reforestation goals for the 1985/86 campaign, which takes in 500 hectares. It was also agreed to organize the surplus manpower. To this end, it is planned to create cooperatives, with the support of the program, to conduct activities to complement FO-2. To insure the success of the project, other actions have been planned, to be carried out in the course of the planting campaign, with the direct participation of technicians from the Forestry Management Unit. It is noted that the project has been in existence since 1978, but has been faced with various supply problems. It should be stressed that the problems are diminishing, thanks to funding from the MONAP program. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 1 Oct 85 p 2] 6362

UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL CABLES REPLACED--In the city of Beira, Mozambique Electric is installing pressurized electrical cables along a 430 meter stretch which runs from the location of transformer No 7 to No 79, next to the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE. The subsurface cable installation operation began last 18 September, and utilizes workers from Mozambique Electric and PROMAC. A technician from Mozambique Electric who furnished us this information supplied no details about when the project would be completed. He added, however, that if nothing unforeseen occurs the project should not take more than a month. The excavations of the roadway necessary for the emplacement of the new cables make use of a portable drill and hammer, loaned by PROMAC to Mozambique Electric. The replacement of subsurface electrical cable is a routine operation carried out by Mozambique Electric along several arteries in the city of Beira. On some streets where the work is being done, traffic will be temporarily interrupted because of the transverse trenches being dug for the installation of the underground cables. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 85 p 3] 12,857/8918

TTA-METAVIA AIRLINE AGREEMENT--Next week, TTA Airlines is going to formalize an agreement with the South African freight airline, METAVIA. The agreement, which has for practical purposes already been in effect for the past year, allows for the transport of passengers and cargo between Maputo and Nelspruit, in South Africa, on regular flights of both airlines. Presently, this route is serviced daily by a METAVIA plane with a five-passenger capacity. TTA, whose planes play an important role in the economic development of the country, has not yet been able to make available a plane to begin the connection with South Africa, since its entire fleet has proven insufficient for the work required in the various provinces. The headquarters of our airline confirmed to us that the agreement with METAVIA will be formalized next week, allowing for the daily connection between the two cities, with 50 percent of the scheduled flights provided by TTA. "We are making every effort to place an airplane on this route, since this represents a source of revenue that we badly need in order to provide maintenance for our planes," said a spokesman for TTA. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 85 p 1] 12,857/8918

SOVIET DONATION TO RED CROSS--The Red Cross of the Soviet Union offered its Mozambican counterpart a considerable quantity of medications to help the victims of natural disasters and armed bandits. The gift was handed over by USSR Ambassador to Mozambique Yuriy Sepeyov and was accepted by Isaias Funzamo, president of the Red Cross of Mozambique. Speaking on the occasion of the delivery of these medications in a ceremony held last Friday at the headquarters of the CVM [Red Cross of Mozambique] in Maputo, the Soviet diplomat said that his government was concerned in view of the current situation of Mozambique which was created by natural disasters and armed bandits. He also said that his country would continue to support Mozambique through the Red Cross. Expressing appreciation for the humanitarian gesture of the Soviet Red Cross, Isaias Funzamo said that the medical equipment which was just received would help improve the people's health conditions and would be used to aid the victims of natural disasters and the criminal actions of the armed bandits. The gift which was turned over consists of miscellaneous surgical material whose value has been calculated at about 565 contos. In the meantime, a source at the CVM informed our reporter that a delegation from that humanitarian institution will visit the USSR in response to an invitation from its Soviet counterpart. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 85 p 2] 5058

CSO: 3442/14

BRAZIL TO TRAIN TROOPS FOR SWAPO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] Brazilian Ambassador Bernardo Pericahs Neto announced Saturday in Luanda that Brazil will train men for SWAPO, the Namibian liberation movement.

The Brazilian ambassador, speaking at the eighth conference of ministers of nonaligned countries, said that the Brazilian government's decision to do so followed earlier contacts between officials from Brasilia and SWAPO leaders.

The ambassador said, "Cooperative efforts between Brazil and SWAPO are now under way with the participation of the Council for Namibia and other UN bodies. He stressed that it is his government's intention to "broaden this relationship, particularly in the area of human resources."

The Brazilian ambassador asserted that a solution of the Namibian problem would have to include SWAPO and rejected any approach to the problem using outside forces such as the Cuban troops in Angola (a situation which South Africa has invoked in order to reject UN resolutions).

However, Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO leader, asked the nonaligned countries to impose sanctions against South Africa and condemn Pretoria's Namibia policy, claiming that the policy continues to exist only because of "a hypocritical alliance between the United States Administration and the racist South African regime."

The SWAPO leader summarized the organization's military operations and said that consequences of these operations have resulted in "the headlong flight of Western capital in the hands of partners who are now beginning to see that the continued survival of the Pretoria regime is an illusion."

"Signs of distress in the apartheid regime are beginning to appear and sooner or later, this inhuman system will come to an end," Nujoma concluded.

8844/13046
CSO: 3442/13

NIGERIA

LAGOS COMMENTS ON TORY, THATCHER FAMILY INTERESTS IN RSA

AB041256 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Commentary by Collins Atoregbe]

[Text] The report by antiapartheid movements that some British parliamentarians have business enterprises in racist South Africa is not surprising. But what is much more disturbing is that the husband of the British prime minister as well as some cabinet ministers are also maintaining commercial enterprises in South Africa. In short, the list shows that Mr Denis Thatcher is director in more than two companies in South Africa, apart from being partner in some others. From all indications it is now crystal clear that the British prime minister's opposition to the imposition of sanctions against the racist government was only an attempt to protect her party members and the involvement of her family in efforts to sustain apartheid in South Africa through cover-ups in government policy.

No wonder, therefore, that the Commonwealth conference in the Bahamas ended without a firm resolution on the question of sanctions against the racist regime in southern Africa. The undue sentimental attachment which the British Government under Margaret Thatcher has toward the racist government is nothing but a play to deceive the world that it was making alternative plans to ensure the eradication of apartheid. This undue attachment and Thatcher's unreasonable rejection of sanctions as a better way of forcing apartheid to its knees nearly resulted into a stalemate during the recently concluded Commonwealth meeting in which participants had to go into a retreat to work out a mild sanction to the pleasure of the British Government.

The only meaning that could be deduced from all this is that members of the Conservative Party in the British Parliament are much more interested in their economic gains than the lives of the millions of blacks who are providing cheap labor that helps to sustain their investment. All along, it is only members of the British Labor Party that have shown enough concern about the plight of blacks in South Africa. Some among them have taken part, especially when the racist leader declared a state of emergency in black townships. [sentence as heard] The attitude of British Prime Minister Thatcher and her collaborators--the British commercial parliamentarians--is quite regrettable, and does not support Britain's claim to democracy and human rights advocate.

It could be remembered that when the Nigerian delegate to the Commonwealth conference called on the British monarch, Queen Elizabeth, she expressed her support for Nigeria's stand on the issue of apartheid, and declared Botha's policy as a crime against humanity, which she said must be destroyed completely. It will be welcomed, therefore, if the Queen would bring pressure to bear on the British Government to take a much more positive step toward eradicating apartheid. Unless this is done quickly, the British Empire [as heard] will be isolated, and it could possibly turn out to be the loser, from the way things are going on in South Africa. It is only fair that these Britons also contribute to efforts aimed at creating equality for the people whom they have helped to place under bondage through investment in apartheid.

/6662

CSO: 3400/360

CARTOGRAPHERS REQUEST ARMED FORCES AID IN CENSUS

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 15 Oct 85 p 7

[Text]

THE Nigerian Cartographic Association (NCA), has urged the Federal Government to involve the Armed Forces in certain aspects of the preparation of maps so as not to jeopardise the security of the nation.

In a communique issued on Friday in Kaduna at the end of its seventh annual conference, the NCA suggested that the Nigerian Air Force should also be involved in the production of aerial photographs.

The communique said that the present practice of awarding mapping contracts to foreigners or companies was detrimental to the security of the nation.

It observed that the expertise and resources for mapping exist in the country.

It called for the review of a government regulation which, it said stated that private mapping organisation must have surveyors as principal officers before they could be recognised.

Arguing that Nigerian Cartographers were qualified to handle all aspects of mapping which it said, formed the back-bone of national planning, the communique noted that the regulation accounted for lack of suitable maps for census and other development-oriented exercises.

It expressed concern at what it described as neglect in the development of high-level manpower in cartography and called for the introduction of a programme leading to the award of degrees in cartography by the country's universities.

/8208

CSO: 3400/316

ABACHA DISCUSSES ARMED FORCES' MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Oct 85 p 32

[Article by Umar Abdulkadir]

[Text]

ONE of the problems facing the Nigerian Army today is the maintenance of equipment.

The Chief of Army Staff, Major-General Sani Abacha, made this observation in Minna on Tuesday in an address at the opening of a four-day seminar by the TRADOC (Training and Doctrine) of the Nigerian Army.

General Abacha explained that the global economic recession and the nation's poor external reserve situation had made it more difficult to import the much needed spare parts for the army equipment.

He said the problem of equipment maintenance had been an area which the government had been trying hard to grapple with without much success.

The general said this was evident in the number of unserviceable vehicles lying in many units and locations of the Nigerian Army in the country.

General Abacha lamented that the bid to modernise the army had

made it the single highest consumer of very large consignment of imported equipment from both the Western and Eastern nations.

He then said that experienced personnel and regular supply of spare parts are needed for the maintenance of such equipment to minimise the rate of their deterioration.

The Chief of Army Staff further explained that "effective maintenance system in the army cannot be over-emphasised because it is only with battle worthy equipment that the army can play its constitutional role."

The present level of maintenance to ensure the constant worthiness of the equipment had not attained the much desired level of efficiency due to either lack of trained personnel or misuse of the equipment, he remarked.

The army chief's speech was read by the TRADOC commander, Brigadier Ajayi, a member of the AFRC.

/8208
CSO: 3400/316

ARMY RECRUITMENT BEGINS IN NOVEMBER

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 11 Oct 85 p 12

[Text] The 21st intake of the regular recruits into the Nigerian Army comes up from November 1985 throughout the 19 states of the federation.

According to a statement from the army headquarters, Enugu, the recruitment in Anambra State will take place at the 82 Division Headquarters and Signals, Army Barracks, Abakaliki Road, Enugu.

The release stated that candidates who must be Nigerians should be between 17 and 25 years and should not be less than 1.65 metres (5ft. 6ins.) in height as well as be free from any criminal conviction by a court of law.

It added that candidates should be holders of at least GCF or WASC, while girls, in addition, must obtain a credit pass in biology and one other science subject at the school certificate level.

Candidates are to attend the recruitment exercise with original and photocopies of their credentials, birth certificates or sworn declaration of age, six copies of passport photographs and evidence of local and state government identification from an accredited local and state government signatory.

All candidates, the release adds, will be required to pass both the medical and physical fitness tests. Candidates will also be required to face a selection panel for oral tests.

At the end of the recruitment exercise, successful candidates will be conveyed to the Nigerian Army Depot, Zaria, on a date to be announced at the end of the selection.

/8208

CSO: 3400/316

AIR DEFENSE BRIGADE FOR AKURE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 12 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] An air defence artillery brigade of the Nigerian Army has been established in Akure, the Commander of the Brigade, Lt.-Col. Idu Enonche, said on Thursday in Akure.

He told the Ondo State Governor, CDR, Mike Akhigbe, during a courtesy visit to the governor, that the 35 air defence artillery brigade was established in Akure because Ondo State was the only state without a full military brigade.

Lt.-Col. Enonche said that some of his men had started moving into the state capital and called on the state governor to assist in the provision of accommodation and transportation facilities.

The governor expressed gratitude to the Federal Government for the establishment of the brigade and called for the establishment of other militia services to complement it.

/8208

CSO: 3400/316

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT SALARY CUTS--A member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC], Lieutenant Colonel John Shagaya, says the military administration has no intention to extend the salary cuts announced yesterday to other public organizations. He told [words indistinct] armed forces and the policy. Colonel Shagaya, who is also the minister of internal affairs, gave this indication at the end of a 2-day visit to establishments under his ministry in the state. He said the salary cut which ranged from 2 and 1/2 percent to 20 percent, was a demonstration of total commitment of the armed forces [words indistinct] and equipment as the main problem facing the (?customs), immigration, and the prisons departments under his ministry. The minister announced that a board would soon be set up for the welfare promotion of personnel under his ministry. Earlier, at the Sokoto prison, Colonel Shagaya has announced that special diet for prisoners and detainees for medical reasons had been abolished due to the abuse of the process. Henceforth, relations of inmates on special diet are not to provide their food. [Text] [Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Oct 85 AB] /6662

CSO: 3400/360

CNTS MEMBERS OPPOSE AFFILIATION WITH SOCIALIST PARTY

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 10-25 Oct 85 pp 6-7

[Article by Daouda Boye]

[Text] "No! CNTS [National Confederation of Senegalese Workers] first; PS [Socialist Party] second." That cry--shouted at the House of the Party last 6 October by one of the thousands of union delegates attending the Fifth CNTS Congress and taken up later by others in the form of "We are engaged not in politics but in unionism"--says a lot about the way in which responsible participation is perceived by the CNTS rank and file.

It must be admitted today that even though it has not resulted in any major clashes so far, affiliation by the country's largest trade union with the Socialist Party is posing more and more of a problem and causing growing unrest within the CNTS. There seem to be two basic reasons for this change: the fact that militants from the opposition have been reinstated in the CNTS and financial difficulties, which are causing responsible participation to lose all its credibility.

The fact is that just a few years ago, workers opposing CNTS affiliation with the PS were absolutely refusing to have anything to do the confederation, preferring to set up their own union structures. Those were the days of the UTLS Colobane, the SDTS, and so on. But that proliferation of atomized unions with a very low level of participation merely reflected the political situation prevailing in the country because of the democratic opening-up. All the more since the members of those unions were mostly active members of the opposition or, at the very least, opponents of the PS. But because of the poor results achieved, there has recently been a change in tactics. Those who were and are opposed to CNTS affiliation with the PS are no longer ignoring Madia Diop's confederation. On the contrary, they are joining it en masse. According to their logic, the CNTS includes the vast majority of workers, and they must therefore become part of it so as to work sensibly from within to oppose affiliation and responsible participation.

Judging from the current situation, it seems that that approach is beginning to bear some fruit. But the game is not over yet, since the PS still has a card up its sleeve: the CNTS is poor. It depends on Diouf's party for

financial support and will continue to do so for a long time to come. The PS will certainly not agree to put out millions in subsidies every year for a union confederation that is putting a spoke in its wheel. For that matter, regardless of what kind of scheme is adopted, the CNTS is not able now and will not be able in the future to achieve its financial independence solely on the basis of membership dues.

The second reason why the party's primacy over the CNTS is being challenged--and it is by far the most important reason--is the financial difficulty being experienced by the country's working masses. According to some delegates, affiliation with the PS, which governs the country, has prevented neither a dizzying deterioration in purchasing power for the workers nor improper layoffs by some employers who pay no attention to labor legislation. Union members have therefore realized that despite their confederation's affiliation with the Socialist Party, they are in no way protected from labor cutbacks.

Clarification

In any case, tension was so intense that the CNTS' leadership bodies were forced to take the new situation into account. The final resolution of the fifth congress openly recognizes this by asking in particular that the principles governing affiliation be reviewed and clarified. The same resolution mentions that although affiliation has had positive results, the fact remains that things are no longer what they were. This passage in the resolution shows implicitly that nothing can be as it was before in relations between the PS and the CNTS, even though the authors of the motion know full well that any redefinition of affiliation should give priority to the interests of the party.

It now remains to be seen whether, as this congress ends, the rope of affiliation that is now drawn tight will break or grow more slack.

11798

CSO: 3419/36

WADE DENIES TOURE HAS QUIT PARTY

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 10-25 Oct 85 p 8

[Article by Y. Nd.]

[Text] Moustapha Toure has resigned from the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party]. The secretary general of the National Urban Transport Union is said to be reproaching the party leader, Abdoulaye Wade, for having visited him only once since his imprisonment following the strike by drivers (see WAL FADJRI No 36).

Since the above information, being based on rumor, is unreliable, we attempted to verify it. When contacted by telephone, Wade denied it. He told us: "Mr Toure has not resigned from the PDS." Wade went on say in substance that he [Toure] was simply negotiating, on orders from his party, and that it was not impossible that he would rejoin the CNTS [National Confederation of Senegalese Workers]. Wade pointed out that it is possible to be a member of the union confederation affiliated with the PS [Socialist Party] while also being active in an opposition party. In short, the PDS leader informed us that the minister of state for equipment had accepted all the strikers' demands except those of a political nature—among them those concerned with the high cost of living.

The catch is that it is difficult to reconcile responsible participation by the CNTS with the wind of opposition. As a union confederation affiliated with the PS, the CNTS protects both the interests of the workers and those of the government. That being the case, can it serve as an operational framework for a union whose sympathies are known to lie with the PDS? Difficult, Wade would retort, but not impossible.

While waiting to witness that cohabitation against nature, Moustapha Toure still has a year to spend in the "citadel of silence" unless his negotiations reach a happy conclusion. Thanks to him, in any case, those of his fellow strikers who escaped repression are back on the road. All the same, his release would help take the edge off an atmosphere that is more than tense.

11798
CSO: 3429/36

BANNING OF ADS SCORED

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 10-25 Oct 85 pp 8-9

[Text] The Rubicon of radicalization was crossed last 4 September with the banning of the Senegalese Democratic Alliance (ADS). That step, of which the current chairman of the ADS, Abdoulaye Bathily, was informed by the minister of interior, is justified only because, according to the minister, the alliance "has objectives falling within the realm of the normal activities of political parties." As a result, it must "comply with the formalities of registration as provided by Law No 81.17 dated 6 May 1981 relative to political parties."

The response from the alliance is that the ADS is not a political party. It is merely "the designation of the framework for dialogue among our parties, each of which retains its independent existence on the political and legal levels." In short, the ADS is perceived by its leaders as being an informal grouping. Since it is no more than a framework for dialogue among legally established parties, is it compulsory to apply for legal recognition? That is the question being asked by the parties in question, which emphasize that "only the election law prohibits coalitions among political parties."

Interpretation

Moreover, the ADS committee has tried to draw the minister's attention to the existence of "many associations which have a stated political purpose but are not subject to the provisions of Law No 81.17." They include the Nation and Development Club, GRESEN, COSAPAD, CONAGRISAPAD, and, just recently, the "Friends of Jean Baptiste Collin," says the committee--which neglects to mention Suxxali Rew Mi, perhaps because opposition solidarity has its rules.

There is certainly a problem of interpretation as far as the law of 6 May 1981 is concerned. And based on the arguments we have heard on both sides, it can be suggested that both parties are right, even if the ADS is entitled to demand the same treatment as that accorded the other informal groups. That is where democracy begins.

11798

CSO: 3419/36

SPECULATION ON STEVENS' MOTIVES FOR RETIRING

London TALKING DRUMS in English 21 Oct 85 pp 12-13

[Article by Kofi Andoh]

[Text]

In spite of understandable attempts by the largely partisan Sierra Leonean press to play down the significance of the resignation of President Siaka Stevens, the issue continues to arouse passions in several quarters and resurrects the dormant themes of democracy and/or totalitarianism in Sierra Leone and Africa in general. Furthermore it brings into sharp focus the continued dominance of the All Peoples' Congress of Sierra Leonean politics.

Ex-President Siaka Stevens has been variously described as a stayer, a flamboyant leader and the father of Sierra Leone. In his chequered political career, he successfully slithered through many straits; he survived imprisonment, house arrest, army interregnum, assassination and coup attempts. His contemporaries included Presidents Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Jawara of Sene-Gambia and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. Like them, he is an acknowledged elder statesman of Africa and like them he also rules in a one-party political system.

In terms of political temperament and ideological inclination, they are all moderates, with strong capitalist bent and are, all non-aligned. (On the part of the west). Collectively, their rule are punctuated by periodic civil unrests, gross economic mismanagement, administrative incompetence, general lack of direction, and above all corruption. The

exits from the political arena, are remembered more for their suppressive and totalitarian policies than for any feelings of nostalgia.

However, like these despots, ex-President Stevens' resignation assumes significance for various reasons.

As already stated the resignation should never be mistaken for a demonstration of the virility of the democratic process in the country. Rather, it confirms the opposite. Even in retirement, he exercises enormous power in the choice of his successor, General Momoh. What this indicates is that, barring the unexpected, President Stevens could have chosen to

rule forever. His resignation is therefore the condescending act of a political tin-God, and confirms the fact that democracy still seems illusory in Africa and, that political pluralism, tolerance, accountability and probity are unattainable ideals on the continent.

And just as expected, reactions to President Stevens' resignation have been varied. Within opposition ranks, the reaction ranged from elation to skepticism. Elation, in the sense that it marks the first stage in the struggle to institutionalise democracy in the country, inasmuch as the ex-president symbolised totalitarianism in Sierra Leone. Skepticism in the sense that the resignation might not represent any significant change in political character and policies. At best, it is just a musical chair exercise whose impact

would be insignificant in terms of the expected reforms.

To the party faithful, the resignation comes as a call to close ranks, whilst to others it is an opportunity to advance personal political ambitions. To the outside world, the resignation is a healthy comment on the political maturity of the leadership of the country, as it marked a departure from the rule. However, this is slightly diffused by the fact that the new leader, far from being an acceptable leader, comes from the ranks of the military and marks an unhealthy trend in the politics of the country.

It is pertinent to question the reasons behind Stevens' resignation. Officially, the resignation is on health grounds. However, it is felt within certain circles that the resignation confirms and signifies the ex-President's loss of grip on the political and economic life of Sierra Leone. In other words, it indicates an admission of failure in the management of the economic and political life of the country. Furthermore, the timing of the resignation when opposition is gradually mounting, makes it difficult to escape the conviction that Stevens' bowing out, is not due to increased pressure, and the inability to cope with increased demands for reforms.

If this view is true, then President Stevens' decision to quit was influenced by instincts of self-preservation. Those who hold this view cite the circumstances surrounding his intended resignation in 1982. Then as was alleged, the major determinant factor in his resignation was the September 1981 labour strike which had several casualties and deaths and which led to a humiliation of the president when he was booed and nearly assaulted at Makem, in the Northern Province of Sierra Leone.

Another view — the one mostly believed — links the resignation with a deal with the army. The army has always been very powerful in Sierra Leonean politics

and since 1968, when Stevens assumed power, it has been playing a behind-the-scenes role. It is widely known that ex-President Stevens managed to come this far because of his ability to walk the delicate tightrope of playing the game according to the dictates of the military and aligning the same forces on his side against the opposition. The choice of General Momoh therefore pre-empted a military take-over in the wake of unprecedented economic hardships, the result of a devaluation which created an uneven distribution of its impact.

Whichever speculation or view is true, the major consequences of the resignation would not be in the upsurge of opposition or the decline in the fortunes of the APC. The opposition is not likely to make any impact in the political life of the country. It is still disorganised, lacks popular base and presents no visible threat to the institutionalised one-party rule of the APC.

There is though, no denying the fact that the resignation and the election of General Momoh eases the way for the covert take-over of the country by the military. To the APC, though, if General Momoh does not become a turncoat, its only major loss would have been its father-figure and national leader.

It must be noted that in the final analysis, the resignation makes room at the top and within the party, for young contenders. The snag is that, in spite of the resignation, the status quo remains unchanged — Africa is still a long way from the democratisation of its political institutions, and Sierra Leone, for that matter still remains in the political backwoods.

/9317

CSO: 3400/373

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY EXAMINES REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT

MB140910 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Station Commentary: The Reagan-Gorbachev Summit]

[Text] For Southern Africa the summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev is of more than the usual interest because of the American leader's decision to place regional conflicts on the agenda.

Mr Reagan has now confirmed that he will raise the subject of superpower involvement in such conflicts. That undertaking, given against the background of growing support in the American administration and congress for aid to UNITA, promises to raise the question of Cuban military activity in Angola for the first time to the level of a leadership dispute between the superpowers.

Nevertheless not too much should be expected of the summit in Geneva next week--the first to be held in six years. The strong public statements to prepare the atmosphere in advance have virtually said as much.

Mr Reagan has made it clear that he is determined not to allow more of the one-sided gains that many commentators believe have tended to flow to the Soviet Union from previous such encounters.

A pillar of his international policy as president has been his belief that the West must regain past losses in order for a more equitable--and therefore more stable--relationship between East and West to emerge.

As for Mr Gorbachev, as a new and untested leader in a system which deals harshly with weakness in the political hierarchy, he probably could not afford to make major concessions even if he wished to do so.

Judging by their public statements the Soviets are evidently going to try to restrict the agenda to nuclear disarmament, the sphere in which they most need to upset present developments.

Their inability to match the United States in developing the expensive strategic defence initiative--the Star Wars programme--makes that their main preoccupation at the moment, while their superiority in offensive

nuclear missiles enables them to offer seemingly generous percentage cuts and still remain well ahead.

The United States on the other hand wants to broaden the agenda to include the most important areas in which superpower relations are being disrupted to the detriment of international stability.

Mr Reagan believes these areas are nuclear disarmament, matters affecting bilateral relations, human rights and regional conflict. Since Soviet activities can stand up least to scrutiny in human rights and regional issues, Moscow is naturally rejecting the American approach.

Mr Reagan said last week he would not abandon the Strategic Defence Initiative, which was a defensive system, and not an offensive one.

At best no doubt the world must hope that the mere fact that the leaders of the two most powerful nations are meeting to end a six-year stand-off will give some impetus to efforts to reduce mutual suspicions and create greater understanding.

For smaller countries that are in the arena of surrogate superpower confrontations, perhaps the raising of their plight by the United States president will at least induce the Soviets to act with greater circumspection.

/12858

CSO: 3400/401

COMMENTARY STRESSES ROLE OF MODERATE LEADERSHIP

MB080644 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Station Commentary: "Strengthening the Moderate Consensus"]

[Text] That there is a great need in this country for closer communication among groups and political factions, for tackling the misunderstandings and resentments that separate even those most sincerely committed to peaceful change, is beyond dispute. It is curious therefore that so much fuss continues to be made in some quarters about the importance of negotiating, not with those groups, but with a body whose leaders state repeatedly that they reject the very notion of peaceful negotiation. It is more than curious; it is also dangerous, as a leading opposition member of parliament warned this week.

Mr Harry Schwarz, finance spokesman for the Progressive Federal Party, was remarking on the sudden enthusiasm for trying to negotiate with those views were furthest from what was really wanted. One must be careful, he said that the constituency of moderates is not destroyed in the black community by our action. In ignoring them and looking purely to the extremists for negotiation and leadership. Among moderate leaders with proven support in all communities an implicit consensus already existed. If leadership in South Africa just sat down and communicated, Mr Schwarz said, they would find that there was much more in common than they believe.

It is in giving formal expression to that consensus, beyond the immediate need to remove discrimination and carry through socioeconomic reforms, that the real challenge to South Africa lies. The success achieved in the endeavour will ultimately determine this country's political destiny. Individual rights, material welfare, cultural autonomy, the security of minorities...all will depend on how that particular process, conducted inside the country and among its own acknowledged leaders, unfolds.

The realisation of these goals will be the legacy of the moderate forces--of the believers in peaceful resolution of disputes and the legitimate claims of all South Africans. And it is in this sphere--in promoting the understanding and cooperation through which the latent moderate consensus may become an overwhelming active agent in national politics--that concerned South Africans may best make their contribution.

As for the prospects that would arise, few are as well qualified to comment as Mr Gavin Relly of Anglo-American, who led the business delegation that visited Lusaka recently. Provided an acceptable majority of South Africans could find the means to come to agreeable conclusions, Mr Relly said in a newspaper interview this week, an internationally acceptable solution would be found without ANC participation. He might have added that in the long run that was also the only way to reach a settlement with which South Africans themselves would want to live. If that were achieved, then it does not matter what the ANC thinks, Mr Relly concluded.

A desire to make some contribution in these troubled times is praiseworthy. South Africa is greatly enriched by those people who want to do something to help, however little. But if they are to help rather than hinder the task of the peacemakers and reformers, their efforts should be directed at the right targets.

/12858

CSO: 3400/401

PROFESSOR SCHLEMMER DISCUSSES IDEA OF NEGOTIATING SOLUTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Nov 85 p 20

[Text]

BLACKS generally want an end to white government and its replacement by popular rule, while whites are not prepared to abdicate power.

It is on this "rock" that the idea of negotiating a solution to South Africa's problems founders, says Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal in Durban.

"Possibly the two major protagonists — the present government of the National Party, and the ANC — will have to fight each other to a point of mutual exhaustion before a spirit conducive to compromise will emerge," he told the annual conference of the Federated Chamber of Industries in the city this week.

"This would take South Africa into a full-blown Lebanon-type situation in the process — a situation from which the economy will take decades to recover."

For this reason, the private sector had to take its role as a catalyst for peaceful negotiation and change and compromise more seriously. It would have to work far harder at opening up channels of communication between itself and the Government, at promoting the freedom of association which went with free enterprise and at providing more resources for sophisticated debate about the future.

He told industrialists that their task was made more difficult by a concept of liberation which had developed along the lines of the decolonisation model in the rest of Africa.

"It would appear that the expectation is that negotiations will not be about a share in the 'system,' but its obliteration," said Dr Schlemmer.

"A perception has taken hold that any vestige of white minority safeguards will represent the persistence of apartheid. The image of liberation is one of a white policy and administration entirely replaced by black or popular rule."

The dominant thinking among the perpetrators of black uprisings had evolved since the ANC Defiance Campaign of the 1950s. In 1976/77 it had taken on a "liberal democratic" dimension — not dissimilar to that of white business now.

In 1985, said Dr Schlemmer, the dominant mobilising ideology is anti-capitalist and pro-socialist.

He warned whites

against putting too much faith in any process of negotiation, while totally discounting the alternatives of crushing black resistance and of reaching stability through gradual reform.

"Reform, if it is to succeed in winning blacks across in support of existing South African institutions, will have to be well nigh total in its effect and very swiftly introduced."

It would have to be introduced fast and dramatically enough to transform the lives and consciousness of the political classes in the townships. This type of reform was impossible in this country where the Government spent so much time persuading a conservative white electorate to accept change that it was disappointing and out of date by the time it was implemented.

At present the Government was looking at a division of power, said Dr Schlemmer. Eventually it would get around to talking of power-sharing.

"To major black participants, with the exception of Inkatha, this will probably be per-

ceived to represent the continuation of undemocratic political privilege."

The Government's latest proposal of a federal system based on race would not work, he said, and at best it should be seen only as an interim measure.

"It might be said that we have to move swiftly towards a society which is open, but fully-integrated, and with full political participation by all, but which at the same time offers whites and their major political formations a guarantee of effective power in regard to policies which affect them."

/8309

CSO: 3400/391

POLITICAL DEATH RATE UP SINCE EMERGENCY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Nkopane Makobane]

[Text] **THE death rate in political violence countrywide has more than doubled since the state of emergency was declared, says the South African Institute of Race Relations.**

According to the institute, deaths from all causes (including accidental deaths and unknown causes) have increased from an average of 1,66 a day to 3,41 a day.

However, says the institute, the death rate in political violence has been drastically reduced in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area and on the East Rand since the emergency was declared on July 21.

Natal and the Western Cape, have replaced Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage and the East Rand as the epicentres of political violence. There is no state of emergency in Natal, while the Western Cape was placed under emergency regulations on October 26.

The institute says the

death rate in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage has been cut from an average of 0,56 a day in the pre-emergency period to 0,16 a day after the emergency. On the East Rand it had declined from 0,47 to 0,17.

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

The security force accounted for 53 percent of all fatalities and clashes between the residents for 29 percent.

According to the institute's latest Race Relations Survey, which has just been released, conflict within black community has become increasingly common.

/8309

CSO: 3400/398

BAPTISTS IN CALL TO DISMANTLE APARTHEID

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 25 Oct 85 p 9

[Text]

THE Baptist Church has called on the State President, Mr P W Botha, to dismantle apartheid.

A letter to Mr Botha, which was adopted at the church's Union Assembly in George last weekend, said apartheid was an "evil which needs to be repented of".

It added that the state of emergency had failed to halt unrest because it did not address the basic causes leading to it.

The Assembly called for:

- The full participation of all in the policy-making process in a unitary state.

- Urgent attention to be given to the provision of equal educational facilities and standards in one national educational system.

- The abolition of pass laws and the Group Areas Act.

- The police force and army to conform to the highest standards of discipline, and that those who breach it be brought to justice.

- The Population Registration Act to be amended to eliminate all reference to race and colour.

- The release of all detainees, return of exiles and the unbanning of persons and organizations.

The Assembly urged Mr Botha to talk to leaders who are recognized as "authentic".

The letter said: "We deeply feel that our society needs to be drastically re-structured, and we call for you, Sir, to give strong leadership in this direction.

"We pledge our prayers for you and all who will have a hand in establishing a truly righteous nation."

/8309

CSO: 3400/391

SOUTH AFRICA

PAC DEFINES FASCIST NATURE OF PRETORIA REGIME

EAL31241 Dar es Salaam Voice of PAC in English 1815 GMT 12 Nov 85

[From the Pan African Congress [PAC] program]

[Text] Sons and daughters of Africa, compatriots, and friends. This is the Voice of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania coming your way from the studios of the external service of Radio Tanzania here in Dar es Salaam. We are on the air every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6:15 in the morning, every Tuesday and Thursday at 8:15 in the evening, and every Saturday evening at 10:45--all Azanian times. We can be found on 1035 Khz in the medium band and in the 31 meter band shortwave. [words indistinct]

Revolutionary greetings, fellow compatriots. Welcome again to yet another of our usual 15-minute broadcasts at this time. The steps being taken by the settler colonialists in occupied Azania today ring out to the open what exactly is settler colonialism in essence. The well-known police terrorist tactics, detentions without trial, arbitrary and forced removal of people from their places of birth are all characteristics of a typical fascist state. Today's program takes a look into this similarity between settler colonialism and fascism. But before we continue, let us listen to this revolutionary message from the APLA [Azania People's Liberation Army--FBIS] combatants. [revolutionary song]

These days the world has continually condemned the white settler minority regime in occupied Azania for one inhuman act or the other. This [word indistinct] is now [word indistinct] in that more and more people are demanding a positive action against the regime. This has been proved very recently when the regime announced that it is banning radio and tv coverage of the ongoing resistance struggle waged by the dispossessed and oppressed masses of Azania. The action by the international community was such that even those regarded as toeing a reconciliatory line with the regime were vehemently denouncing it and were calling for tough measures to be taken against the regime. What remains now is how to approach or tackle this (? menace).

If faced with a problem a rationally thinking man will try and understand it thoroughly, thus have all facts at his hand before trying to solve it. Armed with the data of all these details it is easy to note that the

settler colonialists do not regard human values. The fascist conception of the state is false and racist. Outside of it no human or spiritual values can exist, much less have value. Thus understood, fascism is totalitarian and the fascist state interprets, develops, and [words indistinct]. Those words were written by none other than Benito Mussolini, the head of the state in fascist wartime Italy. Looked into carefully it will be realized that, more or less, the racist state in South Africa goes on very similar lines.

From its beginning the racist state began to draw up complex systems designed to interpret the position of the indigenous Africans so as to develop for them a social system that will suit the interpretation. This is the core of the state like racist South Africa. The main problem of such a state is to make sure that its plan goes accordingly. Therefore, among the recurrent structural features of a totalitarian state, is that of [word indistinct] phenomenon of police terror will be found in the positive value attached to the readiness to resort to violence by the state. In short, the ever present threat of police terror tends to function as an important institutional mechanism for ensuring conformity. Police terror also serves to reinforce the (? earlier) claims to power. This is no longer necessary for us despite the bitter repression the Africans in Azania have suffered over the years and are still suffering from today. This is because it is now a well known [word indistinct] and we can [words indistinct].

We should now address ourselves to the issue of how to go about destroying this evil system and [passage indistinct].

More important still may be the recognition of the potential threat to the position of the elite which the military while minimizing its danger, the elite is forced to undertake measures which will make the armed forces politically secure. The inclusion of party influence within the military is, indeed, one of the observable characteristics in the history of totalitarianism. Hence, in racist South Africa today we find a number of military officers holding strategic political posts, like Magnus Malan.

We can cite a number of similarities between settler colonialism in occupied Azania and classical fascism. But for the purpose of this program, if those who are aware of the nature of the regime and as such they must have identified areas best suitable for their support. [sentence as heard] Proper approach to any problem removes all elements of confusion and brings about a permanent solution. [revolutionary song]

/12858
CSO: 3400/401

NP CONGRESS RECOMMENDS LIFTING RESTRICTIONS FOR INDIANS

Cape Town DIE NASIONALIS in Afrikaans Sep 85 p 3

[Report on Orange Free State NP (National Party) Congress, in "Relations" section: "Indians in Free State"]

[Text] The Free State National Party Congress in Bloemfontein recommended by an overwhelming majority the repeal of the exclusion of Indians in the Free State. Only 6 out of the almost 500 congress participants voted against the proposal by the Free State executive committee. The recommendation to repeal Chapter XXXIII of the old Free State Code of Law places the Free State in the same legal position as the other provinces, since residential regulations will be set only by the Group Areas Act from now on.

With that, a bone of contention of many years has been removed from the Free State (and South African) politics.

The scope of that chapter of the old Code of Law was that colored people of Arabic or Asiatic descent (thus including Indians and Chinese)

--could not remain in the Free State for more than 2 months;

--could not own property in the Free State; and

--were not allowed to trade or farm there.

Due to political developments, which started with the recognition of Dr H.F. Verwoerd in 1961 of Indians as permanent South African citizens, which gradually led to their full participation in the country's parliamentary decision-making processes, their continued exclusion from an entire province of the country was no longer feasible.

But even before the new Constitution went into effect, the then leader of the NP in the Free State, the late Dr Nak van der Merwe, appointed a commission to study the matter further. .pa

Findings

The commission was chaired by the current leader in the Free State and Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee, and it consulted widely with elected

leaders in the Free State in various areas. The commission recently reported to the Executive Committee of the NP in the Free State.

It was found, amongst other things, that:

--the old Code of Law, in today's terms, is vague and confusing and utilizes obsolete terms;

--the Group Areas Act was meanwhile put into effect to guarantee group identity and group security; and

--the group character of the South African society is protected by the new Constitution.

The Executive committee unanimously recommended to the congress that Chapter XXXIII of the old Free State Code of Law be repealed. The congress attendants voted overwhelmingly in favor of that proposal.

This decision of the congress proves two things: First that the Nationalists of the Free State and of South Africa are not obsessed by traditions of the past, but are prepared to judge every matter on its merit in the light of new circumstances. And secondly, that the democracy is once again alive and healthy in the National Party.

The NP is prepared to consult widely with all interested parties, and ultimately final decisions on important matters will be submitted to the party congress.

The National Party continues to be purposeful, dynamic and democratic.

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CSO: 3401/31

SOUTH AFRICA

WINNIE MANDELA SET TO DEFY GOVERNMENT ORDER

MB090927 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Nov 85 p 1

[By Rich Mkhondo]

[Text] Mrs Winnie Mandela appears set to defy a government order to return to Brandfort--the Free State town to which she was banished in 1977.

THE STAR has reliably learned that she will move into her house at Orlando West in Soweto--but only after her husband Mr Nelson Mandela has been discharged from the Volks Hospital in Cape Town where he recently underwent surgery.

Mrs Mandela should have returned to Brandfort by November 4 at the latest or to have contacted a magistrate to relax the order which restricts her movements and activities. It is understood she has failed to comply with this regulation.

Last week the security police sent a letter to Mrs Mandela advising her to return to Brandfort or face charges under the Internal Security Act.

The letter dated November 1 was sent to her lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob. It read: "Please take note that Mrs Winnie Mandela's house in Brandfort has been repaired and she is required to return to it on or before November 4."

"Failure to comply with this requirement may result in action being taken against her in terms of provisions under the Internal Security Act."

The letter was signed by District Commandant of Brandfort, Brigadier G.M. Erasmus.

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CSO: 3400/401

POLITICAL SCIENTIST COMMENTS ON 'BLACK THEOLOGY'

Capt Town CAPE TIMES in English 30 Oct 85 p 13

[Text]

MARITZBURG. — A treason trial State witness said yesterday that although Black Theology did not per se relate to revolution, the ANC had reconciled Christianity with a committal to violence.

Mr Isaak de Vries, a lecturer in political science, told the Supreme Court here that only when theology justified the use of violence did it enter the field of revolution.

Mr De Vries, who was giving evidence in the trial of 16 United Democratic Front leaders, had been asked by the State to analyse some of the evidence given during the trial, and to comment on Black Theology.

'Mobilize masses'

He said that the question of Black Theology was frequently dealt with in revolutionary literature. Mr De Vries quoted an ANC publication in which there was a call for the church to associate closely with the poor and the oppressed and to join in with the "compatriots" to "mobilize the masses in South Africa".

Mr De Vries also said that Mr Oliver Tambo, leader of the ANC, had claimed that many churchmen were to be found in the ANC.

Yesterday the judge, Mr Justice A J Milne, expressed concern about the fact that in some instances words in the transcripts and translations of video recordings of meetings addressed by some of the accused were more offensive than those in the videos themselves.

The leader of the defence, Mr Ismail Mohamed, SC, said the problem was far worse in the case of sound recordings, where the court was not assisted in its corrections by lip movements and gestures.

A seventh video was screened in court yesterday, in which accused Mr Mewa Ramgobin allegedly said Mr Nelson Mandela would one day become ruler of South Africa, in the same way as Mr B J Vorster, who was "interned by the Smuts Government for anti-State activities", became prime minister.

Mr Ramgobin, who was addressing a Release Mandela Committee meeting in July last year in Soweto, allegedly said the human race should remain grateful for people like Mr Mandela.

'Govt guilty'

"It was the conditions in South Africa perpetrated by the government that caused people to take up arms.

"We unashamedly believe that it is the South African Government that is guilty of treason, that it is the South African Government that is guilty of terrorism.

"When the politics of negotiation and protest were virtually made impossible by the actions of this government with the banning of the ANC and the implementation of many more repressive laws, then the Mandelas believed that the only language this regime understands is the language that they themselves taught the people."

The trial continues today. — Sapa

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CSO: 3400/391

SOUTH AFRICA

SABC COMMENTARY DEFENDS EXPANSION OF POLICE

MB120533 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Station Commentary: "A Larger Police Force"]

[Text] The decision to increase the size of the South African police by 40,000 men in the next 10 years deals with a manifest shortcoming in the maintenance of law and order in this country; that is, the inadequacy of a force too thinly spread to be an effective presence wherever needed. The accusation that South Africa is a police state is, literally, absurd. At its present strength the force represent 1.9 policemen for every 1000 of the population. By comparison, the figure in Western countries like Britain, France, and northern Ireland is between 2 and 3 times as high, and that in Eastern European countries between 10 and 15 times. From the evidence of such comparisons, and the findings of an independent investigation undertaken locally, it has been determined that the ratio in South Africa ought to be approximately twice what it is now. As is to be expected the local situation also presents its own particular problems: the merging of First and Third World ways of life, wide differences of language and culture, and the size of the country.

The shortcoming has been clear for years. Black residents of the fast growing urban areas complained of the high incidence of ordinary crime there. There were simply not enough policemen on patrol duty to maintain the kind of presence that is often sufficient in itself to deter would-be criminals. And the consequences of such a situation are obviously greatly magnified in a time of unrest, when intimidation and incitement to violence are rife. As Western countries have found, by far the most acceptable approach in dealing with mass violence is the deployment of overwhelming numbers of policemen. The violent provocations that took place during the British mineworkers strike were most effectively quashed when it proved possible to send in large numbers of properly equipped men in uniform, capable of rounding up miscreants in their dozens and removing them from the scene. The degree of force required to be used by officialdom to restore order is thus reduced to a minimum. Such an approach is out of the question when a handful of policemen faces the daunting task of bringing an aggressive mob under control. South Africa's dilemma was tragically highlighted by the Langa shooting at Uitenhage when 19 people died in a confrontation in which fears arose for the lives of the small

police contingent present. No doubt there will be those who will exploit any expansion of the South African police as a sign of oppression. The answer to them is that democratic reform, free of intimidation, can take place only in a stable atmosphere in which all citizens are assured that law and order will be maintained. For that, a well trained and equipped--and appropriately manned--police force is a precondition.

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CSO: 3400/401

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO FREEDOM ON RSA DEFENSE FORCES

EAll0413 Dar es Salaam Radio Freedom in English 1815 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] One of the main objectives of the apartheid regime's president council is to throw as many Indian and colored youth into the South African death fire. It is through this sinister move that P.W. Botha wants to present his mercenaries as a so-called multiracial army representing all South Africa. The incorporation of Indians and Coloreds to the apartheid war machine must be seen in the context of the apartheid regime's attempts to win the hearts and minds of the people, more especially the Colored and Indian community as junior partners in the maintenance of the apartheid system and racial superiority, again as a response to increasing manpower shortage in the South African racist defense force.

In recent years the South African defense force has also been keenly bringing large numbers of Africans into the apartheid defense force, mainly to alleviate manpower shortages, to reduce the level of white casualties in the front line and provide (? troops) which in Botha's [words indistinct] are likely to win the hearts and minds of the majority of the people thus guaranteeing the security of the apartheid regime and that of the white minority.

One of the most notorious units of the South African Defense Force, the 21 Battalion consisting of African men who have been recruited to the apartheid system from the Bantustan and from the ranks of the unemployed in the black urban areas. This notorious unit is based in [words indistinct] near Johannesburg. This force was set up as a permanent force in 1974 with its main purpose being to train the Bantustan army. These black soldiers whether from the urban areas or from the Bantustan death camps are paid less than their white counterparts. They are discriminated in status and condition. These groups are also sent to the so-called operational areas in Namibia.

According to the racist regime the main task of black soldiers is to influence the local population. Parades, parents days, festivals, and official visits by black puppets to the 21 Battalion Camp are used by the apartheid regime as a propaganda campaign to win more blacks into the

apartheid war machine. However, it has now come to the fore that Botha and his generals have failed in their exercise. Besides hostility towards black troops in the townships has been overwhelming and soldiers and their families are being moved from black residential areas and resettled in the backyards of police stations and army barracks, for their own protection from the fighting people of our country.

The frequent use of these troops to suppress the demands of the people has put them in the same position with the police in our daily struggle by the majority of the oppressed.

Compatriots, we have more often than not called upon our brothers who are wearing the uniform of apartheid because of hunger and indoctrination to stop pointing their weapons against their fellow people. We have, on many occasions, appealed to them to desert their apartheid army and join the fighting ranks of the peoples army umkhonto we sizwe. It seems however that our pleas are falling on deaf ears. Now it is our duty, as we have done with the police in our area, to get rid of these murderers. There is no place in our area for collaborators and murderers. The presence of black troops in the racist army is not in [word indistinct] an obstacle to our call for mass united action. It is these sellers who are informing their bosses about our activities and the activities of our leaders. They are responsible for the many deaths in black townships, the thousands of arrests and detention, and it is therefore necessary for us to identify and then take action against them.

If these sellers and puppets want to live with us, they must participate in the struggle for national liberation. They have access to the apartheid regime's armory. They must arm the people in the war for national liberation. We call upon those in the racist army and police force to turn their guns against their masters.

Fellow fighters for the liberation of our motherland, the anticonscription campaign must also be intensified. In the climate of the sharpening struggle for national liberation it is not sufficient to resist conscription or to leave the country.

Nonparticipation in the racist army to build a basis on which to build active participation in the struggle for national liberation. [sentence as heard] Botha's brutalities and so-called reforms cannot extinguish the burning fire of freedom lit by the majority of the people of our country. The current upsurge of the whole population is a result of Botha's failure to come about with a solution to the problem of our country. And any way, the apartheid regime does not have a solution to the problems of our country. The boers are blind to the objective reality of the situation inside South Africa. They are hiding behind a thick curtain of arrogance and racism. It is us the oppressed and all democratic forces of our country who can bring about change in South Africa.

The current situation in our country is a measure of the failure of the racist government to destroy the spirit of resistance through its policy of systematic brutal oppression which resulted in the imprisonment of our leaders and compatriots, of the systematic use of torture and secret murders and the judicial hanging of patriots. It is a (? vindication) and ample proof of our efforts, the efforts of our liberation movement, the ANC, in keeping the spirit of resistance alive through persistent struggle. It is an outcome of international solidarity with the people of South Africa.

The upsurge not only reflects the deep rooted traditions of struggle but it is also an indication that the whole country is in revolt against oppression and exploitation. It is a reassertion of the people's will to be free inspired by the blood of our heroes, [word indistinct]. (Solomon Mashawe), (Hector Peterson), Benjamin Moloise, and many other patriots who have sacrificed their lives for the liberation of our motherland.

Compatriots, the end of apartheid is near. Those of us who are true liberators should not fight among ourselves. Our spears are meant for the enemy, the apartheid regime. To those who are in the army, the police force, and prison services of the apartheid regime and its Bantustan puppets, to those who administer the cruel laws against the people, we say to them earn yourselves a place in a free South Africa that is coming by organizing to turn your guns against your masters. Let your [words indistinct] speak the truth. Let there be no place where the enemy can rest.

To all our people in the farms, in the kraals, in the schools, in the mines, in churches, and mosques, we say the ANC is with you. It is your weapon, your instrument of unity, your spear head of liberation, umkhonto we sizwe, is with you. It is the people's army the (? death) point of our mightyspear which strikes here in the heart of every exploiter and oppressor. Join it and fight in its glorious ranks for a free and nonracial, democratic South Africa. Organize, unite, and act for the end of apartheid. Let us fight on. The struggle continues, and victory is certain.

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CSO: 3400/401

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY URGES MODERATES TO NEGOTIATE

MB090733 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Station Commentary: "The ANC and South Africa"]

[Text] Several statements on negotiations between the South Africa Government and the ANC have been made recently and it is worthwhile to take a closer look at them (? through) their institutions.

The Chairman of the Anglo-American, Mr Gavin Relly, who recently headed a delegation of businessmen who went to Lusaka for talks with the ANC, has said in an interview that provided an acceptable majority of South Africans could find the means to come to an agreeable conclusion, an internationally acceptable solution could be found without ANC participation. Then, he said, it does not matter what the ANC thinks. At the same time, a leading opposition member of Parliament, Mr Harry Schwarz, has said that one must be careful that the constituency of moderates is not destroyed in the black community by actions that ignore the moderates and look purely to the extremists for negotiation and leadership. And indeed, both points made are valid.

The fact of the matter is that [passage indistinct] in any settlement reached in South Africa if it remains intransigent on the issues of violence. South Africans of all races want to see a constitution which caters for all (? thirteen) ethnic groups in South Africa. We want to see minority rights protected and this country hopes to continue along the free enterprise road which has contributed towards making it one of the top countries in the world and, certainly, the leading country in Africa.

The ANC stands for Marxist socialism which has brought nothing but poverty to the people of Africa where this policy was practiced. South Africa contains a host of moderate black leaders who are willing to negotiate on this country's future. The people themselves want a peaceful settlement in South Africa, and numerous public opinion surveys have shown that negotiation is supported by the majority of black people. On the other hand, the ANC in statement after statement has declared that it will not deviate from its policy of using violence for the overthrow of the government. This means only one thing: The ANC has no intention of introducing a democracy in South Africa. It wants, through violence, to take over power in the country and the upshot will be greater violence in southern Africa as other ethnic groups object to this ANC [word indistinct] dictatorship. The time has come for negotiation. Time has come for the moderates to stand up and be counted.

COMMENTARY STRESSES NEED FOR DEREGULATION

MB110603 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Drastic adjustments have been forced on the South African economy in recent times as a result of fast-changing circumstances which have adversely affected the country: The drought, the lower gold price, the drop in the value of the rand and rising inflation, limited sanctions imposed by the United States and the European Economic Community, and the refusal of foreign banks to roll over short-term loans. These circumstances have necessitated equally drastic adjustments in fiscal and monetary measures such as exchange and interest rates and exchange control measures. But while the macroeconomic scene has received the necessary attention, microeconomic aspects, such as rules and regulations affecting the operations of small businessmen, have perhaps fallen by the wayside. This is an area which dares not be neglected; political and constitutional development alone is not sufficient to ensure stability and prosperity. Equally necessary is socioeconomic development in order to uplift lesser privileged communities and eradicate poverty--and the key to this is sufficient job creation. Small-business undertakings are without doubt the biggest and most effective creators of job opportunities, but in South Africa they are seriously hamstrung by the extremely constrictive statutory framework within which they have to function.

According to the managing director of the Small Business Development Corporation, Dr Ben Vosloo, this includes such constraining measures as unrealistic building, health, and safety standards, zoning regulations, rigid wage guidelines, restrictive business hours, and red tape regarding licensing.

He says the number of jobless in the country will grow to 5-million in the next 15 years unless a large number of black business enterprises are established. Failure to meet the challenge would be a recipe for social disintegration and revolution.

No one is hampered more than the black entrepreneur by involved procedures and unnecessarily high standards--and he is precisely the person whose access to the economy should be facilitated. It has been said that black

businessmen who have made their mark have done so despite the web of legislation working against them.

The authorities have done much in recent times to enable blacks to share in the benefits of the free-market system--for example, the opening up to all races of the central business districts. Much more is needed, however. There is no doubt that the authorities are fully aware of the urgent necessity to remove statutory stumbling blocks in the way of the small businessman--and especially the capital-shy and economically unsophisticated budding black entrepreneur. The restrictive role of the myriad laws, statutes, and regulations governing all aspects of business activity has been stressed by Dr Joop de Loor, former director general of finance, who said that some of these were hard to justify on rational grounds, let alone on the criterion of economic efficiency.

Earlier this year the state president himself emphasized the need for deregulation when he undertook personally to ensure that action would be taken in the next parliamentary session. As with constitutional reform, it is essential that his aspect of economic restructuring should proceed without delay.

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CSO: 3400/401

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT TO REPATRIATE FOREIGN WORKERS

MB110706 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0705 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 11, SAPA--The government intends to reduce the number of black foreign workers in South Africa, BUSINESS DAY reported in its main front page story today. There are about R1.5-million of them.

It is understood that the decision was taken by the State Security Council after repeated warnings by President P.W. Botha and senior cabinet members that the government would be forced to consider such a step if the U.S. and Europe implemented sanctions or other punitive economic measures.

The decision, which is likely to provoke an angry reaction in the U.S. and Europe as well as from the major mining houses, could well add impetus to the disinvestment campaign and decline of the rand.

Chamber of Mines President, Mr Clive Knobbs, was told of the decision by manpower minister, Mr Pietie du Plessis on Friday.

Asked to confirm this, Mr du Plessis told reporters he had "no comment whatsoever." Mr Knobbs--who had the task of informing chamber members--was not available for comment. Chamber members are expected to be informed today.

Johannesburg Chamber of Industries Chairman, Mr Gordon Waddell, said he had heard of the decision on Friday and that government would also speak to other major employer bodies.

He said: "The repatriation of foreign black workers would be the cause for very great concern indeed and would be against the will of most of the mining industry. It would be extremely provocative, and the last thing we want as regards overseas relations."

A mining economist said that, according to his information, a reduction in the numbers of foreign black workers would be done in phases.

According to government estimates, there are at least 1.5 million blacks from neighbouring states working in South Africa, of which 350,000 are legally employed here.

The government's anti-disinvestment brochure, published in September says of the legal workers: "A breakdown of 1984 figures shows that the major countries of origin were: Lesotho (139,000); Mozambique (60,000); Malawi (30,000); Botswana (26,000); and Swaziland (17,000).

The Chamber of Mines has put the possible loss of revenue to these states at R222 million, in the event of a major repatriation of foreign mineworkers alone.

The brochure says: "More than 80 percent of these workers are employed by the...mines. TEBA (the Chamber of Mines recruiting agency) estimates that about half of the (foreign miners) total earnings is remitted every year. Several of the labour supply countries derive a substantial proportion of their national income from these remittances. In 1983, they accounted for more than 50 percent of Lesotho's gross national product.

An official estimate of the number of illegal workers in South Africa is 1.2-million, of whom 1,500 are already being repatriated.

The government says any action to cut back on foreign black workers would not be "retaliation."

"If employment opportunities were to be reduced further by extraneous forces, such as sanctions, the government would be obliged to give preference to the needs of its own citizens in the labour market," the brochure says.

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CSO: 3400/401

CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER MISSING

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 31 Oct 85 p 1

[Text]

MYSTERY surrounds the disappearance of Mr Keith Gottschalk, chairman of the Civil Rights League.

Mr Gottschalk, a lecturer at the University of the Western Cape, is believed to have been detained under the emergency regulations on Monday but police headquarters say they have no record of his detention.

It was confirmed last night that another person of whom police initially said they had no record, Mrs Colleen Lombard of the Clothing Workers' Union (Clowu), was in detention.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said in a telex message on Tuesday that "according to our present records" Mr Gottschalk was not being detained under either the emergency regulations or security legislation.

Concerned

Last night police again said he was not being detained under emergency regulations but said a further check would be conducted today on whether he and several other people were being held under security legislation.

Friends and relatives of Mr Gottschalk said yesterday they were very concerned about him. Yesterday, Mr Gottschalk's father took food and clothing to Pollsmoor Prison for his son but was told to come back next week.

A friend, Mrs Sally Cristini, said she had telephoned his house on Monday morning after being informed by a neighbour of his that police were at the house.

Mrs Cristini said a Warrant Officer Van der Merwe had answered the telephone and told her she could not speak to Mr Gottschalk, who was under arrest "because of the emergency".

She also said a neighbour saw police taking Mr Gottschalk away. The neighbour told her Mr Gottschalk said: "Goodbye. Ask Sally to pay my rent and telephone bill. See you in three or four months."

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CSO: 3400/391

HIGH PRICE OF NATION'S WAR AGAINST SWAPO

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] 'More Costly Than Vietnam'

In terms of human lives the fight against Swapo has been more costly to South Africa than the Vietnam war was to the United States, according to a British economist.

He also calculates that the cost to the South African taxpayer of administering and defending Namibia has been even higher than admitted by Pretoria.

Professor Reginald Green of the Institute for Development Studies in Sussex estimates that as a proportion of the white South African population the number of white South Africans whose lives have been lost in fighting Swapo amounts to more than three times the number of American lives lost in Vietnam.

Professor Green estimates the military and civil cost of Namibia to South Africa at R1 700-million a year — R558-million more than the official South African figure of R1 140-million.

And he estimates that the cost of killing each Swapo insurgent who died in the bush war last year was nearly R1 million.

His estimates are in a survey published in the British annual, *Africa Contemporary Record*. The editor of the *Record*, Mr Colin Legum, quotes extracts from Professor Green's survey in an article in the latest issue of the British news magazine, *New African*.

According to Mr Legum, the professor estimates that the cost of the war in lives has been much greater than the authorities care to admit. While the SADF announced 77 deaths of military personnel in action in 1982, the figure is much greater

if the number of deaths from all causes, such as disease and accidents, is included. These totalled 850 in 1982.

If only 60 percent of these were white South Africans it would suggest a 1975-83 death toll of 2 000 to 2 500 — proportionally more than the American deaths in Vietnam.

Asset

Whereas Namibia had been a valuable asset to the South African economy up to 1979, it has since become an increasingly significant burden due to the war, the recession and drought, Mr Legum says.

According to him, Professor Green calculates the annual cost of Namibia to the South African taxpayer at R2 100-million. Against this he offsets private capital outflows of about R399-million, made up of profit and salary remittances and South African imports at below world prices of Namibian commodities such as fishmeal and diamonds. This gives him a net total of R1 700-million.

Professor Green calculates that a foreign debt has been built up for Namibia that by the end of last year had reached R718-million. He estimates the interest owing on this in 1985 at nearly R180-million, equal to 20 percent of Namibia's export earnings and more than a quarter of its probable 1985 local revenue.

Liability

He doubts that whatever government assumes power at independence will be willing to take over this huge debt and it could therefore become a further liability on the South African Treasury.

According to General George Meiring, the Namibian military commander, as quoted in *New African* magazine, the security forces have crippled Swapo's insurgency to a point where they are now "in a position to predict an end to the war" in Namibia.

General Meiring is quoted as saying in an interview with *New African* writer Eugene Nyati that "as matters stand at the moment I think we are in a position to predict an end to the war".

Swapo was forfeiting legitimacy by its continued insurgency, according to the general.

HRSC SURVEY SHOWS TV HAS SMALL EFFECTS ON BELIEFS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Nov 85 p 11

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

"MOST English-speaking high school pupils believe in prayer — and at least half believe in saying grace at mealtimes."

This is one of a number of findings made by a specialist team of the Human Sciences Research Council following an in-depth survey into the effect of television on the religious activities of English speaking high school pupils.

The leader of the team, Mr J J de Beer said yesterday that more than 64 percent of high school pupils questioned attached a relatively high value to prayer and 51,4 percent said grace at mealtimes.

The aim of the investigation was to determine the extent to which English-speaking pupils in standards six to 10, took part in religious activities, whether or not there had

been a change in their religious participation over a period of time and whether or not the extent of their television viewing affected such participation.

From 1974 — two years before the introduction of TV — annual surveys were conducted with the help of four education departments.

Over a period of eight years about 13 000 English-speaking pupils of different denominations were involved in the investigation.

Various findings emerged from the investigation and there was no remarkable change in participation in religious activities while two thirds of the pupils indicated that they read the Bible.

It appeared that nearly 60 percent of the pupils

attended church at least once a month while 29 percent were involved in youth church society activities.

Within the family context, 12,7 percent of the pupils indicated that they held family prayers.

It appeared that girls were more religiously active than boys.

Because of television's popularity among school children, there was concern over the possible effect of it on the religious participation of children, Mr De Beer said.

Among certain groups of boys in the investigation who fell into the "heavy viewing" category, indications were of a slight increase in personal religious activities as well as in religious activities within the family.

"From the investigation in general, it is clear that television has had a very slight effect on the religious activities of boys as a whole, and no effect on those of girls," he said.

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CSO: 3400/398

GOVERNMENT INCREASES AID TO JOBLESS WHITES

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 28 Oct 85 p 11

[Article by Barry Streek]

[Text]

THE maximum cash payments for unemployed white people were increased to R164 a month for adults and R49 a month for children at the beginning of October, the Minister of Health Services in the House of Assembly, Dr De Villiers Morrison, said yesterday in a statement issued in Pretoria.

Dr Morrison urged people in material distress to come forward to benefit from the assistance offered.

"The degree of support will be linked to the combined income of a family," Dr Morrison said.

The whites-only scheme for cash payments to the unemployed has been introduced by the House of Assembly's "own affairs" administration and is therefore not available to other races. When the scheme was introduced, it was strongly criticized by a number of groups because it is available only to whites.

Dr Morrison said that since the scheme was implemented on September 1 this year, R111 555 had been paid out to 327 adults and 315 children. Initially the grants were

a maximum of R151 for adults and R46 for children, but these had been increased on October 1, he said.

His department had also introduced a social relief scheme to assist people in material distress. During the current financial year, R252 209 had already been spent on this scheme, compared to the R163 376 during the 1984/5 financial year.

A relief scheme to assist farmers in drought-stricken areas was introduced on May 1 this year. Since the implementation of this scheme, R261 891 had been granted in assistance to 419 adults and 388 children.

The increasing prevalence of child abuse and emotional crises within family life were a direct consequence of unemployment and current economic circumstances, Dr Morrison said.

"It is a source of grave concern how increasingly prevalent child abuse and emotional crises within family life are becoming," he said.

"Should there be white people in need of such assistance, they are urged to contact the regional offices of the department."

Dr Morrison also said that according to press reports, some welfare organizations were experiencing problems in providing food to whites in financial distress. As his department had a supportive role in the distribution of food, welfare organizations in need of this aid should urgently contact his department.

His department had brought out a brochure on these issues because "most families are finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet". These brochures could be obtained at local regional offices of his department or at magistrates courts in those centres where there were no offices.

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY MARKS ANGOLA'S ANNIVERSARY

MB121245 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Station Commentary: "Angola's 10 Years of Independence"]

[Text] It is 10 years ago that Angola gained its independence from Portugal. The people of Angola have no reason whatsoever to celebrate the occasion. They have not known a day of peace since the hasty departure of the Portuguese from their former colony. Continuing civil war and compensation for foreign forces and weapons have eroded nearly all the country's resources.

The real tragedy of Angola is that things could have been very different. Potentially, it is one of Africa's richest nations. It has abundant oil supplies, [word indistinct] reserves of diamonds, iron, copper, uranium, and 30 other metals and minerals, has rich and abundant agricultural land, and a small population. There is little doubt that it is for this very reason that the Soviet Union has established a strong military foothold in Angola, a key country in the strategically important southern African region.

The Kremlin made its move directly after the country's independence from Portugal. On its instructions, Cuba rushed in troops to prop up the MPLA government which had seized power for itself from two other political parties, UNITA and FNLA. Since then and more so today, the MPLA government in Luanda is (? beholden) to the Kremlin for its very existence. It has been estimated that 70 percent of Angola's resources are swallowed up by the war effort, an enormous burden that no economy in the world could carry for very long.

Everything, including life-supporting agriculture, have been allowed to run down with the exception of the oil industry. Oil accounts for 90 percent of the country's foreign currency earnings. The irony of this situation is that 70 percent of the country's oil trade is with the West, and it is this money that goes to Moscow to pay for weapons and to Havana to pay for troops.

It is not difficult to imagine how the people of Angola might have prospered if it had not been for this situation. The people of Angola will continue to live in poverty and in the throes of war until there is a political

accommodation between the MPLA and UNITA. With all the foreign troops and weapons at its disposal, the MPLA has not succeeded in its aim of subduing UNITA, and UNITA'S leader Dr Savimbi has said that he is not fighting for total victory but merely reverse the situation with the MPLA becoming the resistance movement fighting against a UNITA government. It is only when the MPLA also sees the reality of this situation that a peaceful solution to Angola's problems could result.

/12858

CSO: 3400/401

NMC STATISTICS ON PRODUCTIVITY EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER in English Oct 85 p 429

[Editorial]

The 1984 Annual Report of the National Manpower Commission contains some very interesting statistics on productivity. Taking 100 as base in 1975 for productivity and wage levels for the manufacturing industry, wages increased to 313 and productivity to 118 during 1983.

Corresponding figures for the construction industry are 287 and 110 and the mining industry 313 and 90. This is a clear indication that increased wages do not necessarily result in increased productivity. The fall in productivity in the mining industry is particularly alarming.

The shortage of civil engineers is 8.4 per cent, electrical 16 per cent, mechanical 8.3 per cent, technicians 6 per cent and draughtsmen 8.8 per cent. The overall shortage of artisans in the metal and engineering trades is 3.4 per cent, electricians 5 per cent and motor mechanics 7.6 per cent. Newly indentured apprentices in industry increased from 1974 to 1984 from 11 218 to only

12 661. Black apprentices increased from nil in 1974 to 654 in 1984, whites from 7 383 to 9 851, coloureds from 601 to 1 653 and asians from 264 to 503.

Overall employment opportunities in the non-agricultural sector increased from 4 404 060 in 1974 to 5 015 664 in 1984.

These statistics are particularly of concern when it is considered that:

- The provision of employment has not increased at a rate to match the overall population growth.
- When the economy recovers the shortage of skilled labour is going to be critical.
- The shortage of engineers and skilled labour is going to inhibit growth in the years to come and the provision of sufficient job opportunities for the increasing labour force, a fact which is not readily appreciated by Government and which could be disastrous for South Africa's future.

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CSO: 3400/354

PROFILE OF MC KINNON CHAIN PUBLISHED

Johannesburg THE SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER in English Oct 85 p 460

[Text]

The attainment of the leading position in the chain industry for McKinnon Chain (South Africa) (Pty) Limited is the culmination of a story that began 50 years ago, at a time when secondary industry in South Africa was still sparse and when steel product manufacturing was yet to be established.

In earlier days, South Africa's chain requirements which were extensive by most standards because of the heavy demand on the part of the mining industry, were imported from Canada. This demand in itself, as well as the fact that steel in the form of rolled rod was available locally, was the incentive for the American company, Columbus McKinnon, to set up the South African company at Vereeniging in 1935.

At that time the manufacture of chain was progressing from the old fire-heated, hammer-welded (fire weld) links made of wrought iron, to electrically welded, machine-formed links of mild steel.

The first machines installed at Vereeniging included automatic forming and welding machines, which were soon turning out a full range of chain for many uses in mining, industry, agriculture and shipping. South Africa became self-sufficient in this vital product — just in time to be of value during World War II.

In the meantime, the company's American principals, determined to make welded-link chain the most acceptable means of lifting, hauling and securing, had already perfected the welding of special quality steels and were producing chain of a smaller diameter material which would lift heavier loads with complete safety and reliability, in as many carrying conditions as possible.

The earliest chain to emerge from this exercise was from a steel with a higher tensile strength. The mass could therefore be reduced, making the chain lighter and easier to handle without affecting its strength. Similarly, end fittings on assemblies could be reduced in size, and equally important, the need for the regular annealing of slings was obviated.

New range

Further American development resulted in the first import of a new chain range named Herc-Alloy. A heat-treated alloy steel chain specifically developed for use in sling chains for lifting purposes, it possesses long-wearing properties and high tensile strength.

The arrival of Herc-Alloy changed many things. Heavy, clumsy chain slings made to drawings at the factory, outsize top rings and bottom hooks and bulky intermediary links were things of the past.

Now a complete range of exact-size, special alloy steel chain, lighter and easier to handle was available, and with it a range of standardised matching terminal fittings such as sling hooks, grab hooks, foundry and safety hooks and the neat, versatile, oblong master link as a top attachment. All of these fittings and attachments could be stocked in various centres in the country, ready to be made up into *instant* chain slings by using a connecting Hammerlok link as and when, and to whatever specification, required. The range of chain fittings has been further supplemented with a growing number of clevis fittings, attachable directly to the chain, thereby obviating the need of the Hammerlock coupling link.

Manufacturing

Since complete manufacture in South Africa is McKinnon's policy, the company approached its local steel suppliers to cast and roll special alloy steel for the production of the Herc-Alloy range. Cooperation between steel suppliers and chain manufacturer has resulted in the local production of chain which is claimed to have put the Republic amongst the world leaders in this field. Hailed as the *chain of tomorrow* Herc-Alloy has placed McKinnon in the forefront of chain technology.

Today McKinnon chain (South Africa) (Pty) Limited, manufactures chain to a quality exceeding international standards.

The steel used for the manufacture of products is received either in coiled form, as rolled rod, or in straight bars for heavier chains. At one time the factory at Vereeniging has some 1 400 t in stock. Currently the material is supplied by Iscor's Pretoria and Newcastle works and Usco's Vaal and Klip works.

While some of the machines in the new factory are commercially available, the automatic machines are specially designed and built by the international McKinnon Group of Companies.

The manufacturing process is an interesting one: the coiled material is cleaned by acid pickling in the pickling plant and then drawn to size and cleaned again to ensure good contact for resistance welding. It is then automatically formed into continuous chain, and the links welded by automatic welding machines.

For the manufacture of heavier chain above 25 mm in diameter, straight bars are hot-formed and welded on flash-welding machines.

After welding, the chain is subjected to an initial inspection and is then heat-treated if required, tested to the required proof test, finally inspected and stored for shipment.

During the welding process, samples of chain are cut from the machines at regular intervals and subjected to destruction testing to ensure consistent weld quality. Further destruction tests monitoring elongation and also link bend tests, are carried out after final processing in accordance with the company's own stringent requirements, as well as those of the South African Bureau of Standards.

All chain is manufactured to laid down specifications — those of the SABS and McKinnon Chain's own specifications. The latter provide for higher break-loads, higher proof-loads and higher break-load limits for special applications.

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DETAILS ON 'WORLD'S BIGGEST ICE PLANT' GIVEN

Johannesburg THE SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER in English Oct 85
pp 431-433

[Article by Jim Middleton]

[Text]

Installation of a 1 000 t per day ice manufacturing plant at the Merriespruit No. 1 Shaft of Harmony GM represents years of research and dedication by a team of consulting engineers at Rand Mines.

In the following article Jim Middleton, Consulting Engineer in charge of the project, discusses how the idea of cooling a mine by using ice will finally become a reality when erection of the ice manufacturing plant at Harmony GM will be completed next year.

More information is given on the construction of the ice plant, the pneumatic conveying system and refrigeration plant.

Introduction

The installation of a 1 000 tons per day ice manufacturing plant at the Merriespruit No. 1 Shaft of the Harmony Gold mine complex brings to fruition a dream of the Rand Mines ventilation engineers.

Several years ago the idea of using ice as a means of cooling water underground in place of conventional refrigerating plants was mooted and work since then has been carried out under the auspices of the Chamber of Mines research organisation with a pilot plant at the East Rand Proprietary Mine in Boksburg. The present plant at Merriespruit may be seen to be a culmination of the idea although the design of the full scale plant differs in several ways from the design envisaged in the research programme. The chilling of water to be used underground is carried out with the intention of ensuring that the environmental conditions are tolerable for the work force in

the stopes and at the face in development ends and the use of chilled water for drilling ensures that the general atmosphere is at a temperature compatible with that required for efficient work performance.

Cooling of water is typically carried out on mines by the use of refrigerating plants situated either on surface or underground. The plants installed on surface cool water which is then piped to the underground workings where it is used for service water before being pumped back to surface for re-cooling. The cost of pumping all the water back out of a mine for re-cooling is a major disadvantage of the surface cooling plants.

Cooling plants installed underground are designed to chill service water which may be circulated through the workings and back to the plant without the necessity of constant high lift pumping but the heat generated by these refrigerating plants is a major disadvantage, as it has

to be evacuated from the mine workings by means of the ventilation fans at costs which are becoming increasingly prohibitive.

A further disadvantage is that the areas through which the return air from the cooling towers flows becomes a "No Man's Land" for workers at temperatures of up to 40°C or even higher.

The use of ice to cool underground service water is based on the idea of mixing the hot service water with ice in an underground reservoir instead of sending it to an underground refrigerating plant. The mixture of ice and water in the desired proportions will lower the temperature of the hot water to a level acceptable to the individual mine. The ice sent underground melts to provide additional water and the heat generated by the ice making plant is dissipated on surface where it has no detrimental effect on the mine underground environment.

Merriespruit ice plant

The Merriespruit ice plant has a capacity to produce 1000 tons per twenty four hours of ice in irregular particles roughly 60–70 mm square and 8–10 millimetres thick. The ice particles will be conveyed to the shaft, a distance of 80 metres, by means of pneumatic conveying and will be discharged at high velocity into the 200 mm diameter UPVC pipeline suspended in the shaft. The lower end of the shaft pipeline discharges into an underground reservoir where the ice particles are sprayed with hot water ($\pm 30^\circ\text{C}$) and the cold water resulting from this mixture is pumped into the service water dams to join the mine water reticulation. The ice plant comprises two main sections, the ice producing section and an engine room together with evaporative condensers and various storage vessels.

The ice makers are arranged in twelve modules each comprising eighty tubes arranged in eight rows of ten tubes per row. Each row consists of a cylindrical header to which ten tubes are connected. The twelve modules (total of 960 tubes) are housed in a completely insulated building. The ice formation takes place on the outer surface of the tubes which are 100 mm diameter by 3 048 mm long.

The ice as formed therefore is in the shape of a hollow cylinder of inside diameter 100 mm and a wall thickness of ± 10 mm. The formation is caused when water is sprayed on to the outside surface of the tubes while liquid ammonia is passed through the tubes by way of the connected header.

By means of a series of valves and timers the water flow is stopped after a sufficient thickness of ice is formed, the ice is then brought to a pre-determined temperature say -5°C , the flow of ammonia is then stopped and hot gas from the refrigerating compressors is fed to the manifolds. This displaces the ammonia and by heating up the inside of the tubes causes sufficient expansion of the tube to crack the ice which then slides down the vertical tube on to a screen and thence into a screw conveyor.

In the Merriespruit plant the timing is such that one module will discharge ice from all 80 tubes once every twelve minutes i.e. a "harvest" cycle of twelve minutes.

The layout of the ice plant is such that six modules are installed in the length of the building on either side of a centre walkway. The eight tube headers are across the width of the building such that each module comprises eight tubes across the width and ten tubes down the

Refrigeration

length on each side of the centre i.e. each half of the building houses six modules eight tubes wide by a total of sixty tubes in length (480 tubes per side). The eight header tubes are arranged in such a manner that the screw conveyors running the length of the building are situated between the second and third row of tubes and the sixth and seventh rows. Ice discharged from the first, second, third and fourth tubes discharges into one screw conveyor and ice from the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth tubes into the adjoining conveyor. There are four screw conveyors across the width of the building, two on either side of the centre line. Ice discharged from the tubes falls on to a sloping bar screen which diverts the ice

particles into the screw conveyor while permitting water and very small particles of ice to pass through the screen and into a trough from which the water is collected for re-use.

If potable quality water is used for ice making this discarded water which is obviously at a very low temperature is pumped back to the sprays discharging on to the tubes and is used for making ice over and over again. The flow temperature of this water reduces the refrigerating duty required of the liquid ammonia. However the Merriespruit plant is designed to use mine industrial water high in chloride content and in this case after making the ice the discarded water will be passed through a water to water heat exchanger to reduce the temperature of the incoming raw water before it is sprayed on the tubes.

After having passed through the heat exchanger the discarded water is run to waste being at this stage even higher in chloride content due to the partial desalination of the water formed into ice caused by the phenomenon that as ice is formed on the tubes, the salts in the water migrate to the outer surface of the ice cyclinder and are constantly washed to waste by the spray water during the ice forming cycle.

Ice harvested from the ice maker tubes is carried by the four screw conveyors down the length of the building to discharge into a double screw conveyor running in a transverse direction and discharging into the rotary valves of the pneumatic conveying system which are situated at the corner of the building closest to the shaft.

Pneumatic conveying system

The ice particles will be fed by the double screw conveyor into either one of two motorised rotary feeders which are connected by means of a trouser leg chute to the outlet flange of the screw conveyor trough. Each rotary feeder is capable of handling the total capacity of the ice plant of up to 55 tph so that one unit will always be a standby.

The rotary feeders are of the straight through type with the inlet and outlet pipe connections connecting directly with the pockets defined by the rotary vanes of the feeder so that the ice is not dropped out of the feeder into the conveying pipeline. Each feeder is connected to its own 200 mm diameter PVC conveying pipeline and the two pipelines are connected into a Y-piece approximately 6 metres from the shaft from where a single 200 mm PVC pipeline connects to a steel long radius 90° bend which is glass fibre lined and which discharges into a funnel section connected to the UPVC pipeline going down the shaft.

The pneumatic conveying pipeline is not connected directly to the funnel at the top of the shaft column there being a gap to allow the conveying air to escape to atmosphere i.e. in fact to join the air being taken into the downcast shaft. The ice particles will therefore not be strictly pneumatically conveyed down the shaft pipeline but will be transported due to the kinetic energy imparted to them by the high velocity discharge from the surface column into the shaft column. The air used for pneumatic conveying will be cooled to 1 °C before entering the rotary feeder to minimise any melting of the ice during its transport to the shaft.

The shaft column is made up of 200 mm nominal inside diameter UPVC pipes, 12 mm wall thickness and of a nominal 5 metres in length. Each length is individually secured to the shaft steelwork in such a way that the bottom end of each pipe enters the expanded top end of the pipe below it by 125 mm. This is to allow for the contraction of the pipe lengths when cooled by the flow of ice. The individual pipes are not bolted together and are in fact a loose fit in the expanded end of their mating pipe so that there cannot be a build up of air pressure in the column should the flow of ice be prevented by a blockage.

All pipes are insulated and the bottom end of the column is directed into an underground reservoir close to the shaft. The ice entering the reservoir will be melted by contact with the hot underground service water which will be sprayed on to it.

The motive power of the pneumatic conveying is supplied by two electric motor driven ROOTES type blowers (one for standby). These blowers are each capable of supplying 1.04 m³/sec. of air at the pressure of 150 KPa. The compressed air leaving the blower is at a temperature of 90 °C and is directed through a two stage heat exchanger to reduce the temperature to 1 °C before it enters the PVC pipeline connecting each blower to its individual rotary feeder.

The two stage heat exchanger comprises a first stage water to air shell and tube cooler and a second stage refrigerated finned cooler.

Refrigerating plant

Three 1 000 kW screw type compressors are installed for the ice making duty, one normally being a standby unit. The compressor packages each comprise separate skid mounted units complete with independent oil separators and lubrication circuits using refrigerant injection oil cooling.

The refrigerant to be used is ammonia and the control of the individual compressors is by means of a microprocessor based package control system. The compressors each have a refrigerating capacity of 2 748 kW and are designed to operate at a saturated suction temperature of -20 °C. In the event of a breakdown resulting in a loss of ice production the ice making capacity of the whole plant can be uprated from the normal 43.3 tph to 55 tph by the inclusion of the standby compressor with the other two duty machines.

The operation of all three machines for the ice making duty will result in a higher capacity but a rather inefficient utilisation of power. In addition to the ice making duty another smaller screw compressor is installed for the water pre-cooling duty. The purpose of this machine is to cool the incoming raw water to a level of temperature which will reduce the refrigerating duty necessary from the ice making duty compressors.

This machine is driven by a 300 kW electric motor and has a refrigerating capacity of 1 255 kW at a saturated suction temperature of -4 °C. The compressors are direct driven by synchronous induction motors operating at a supply voltage of 6.6 kV.

The liquid refrigerant feed system to the ice makers is supplied from two accumulator drums and refrigerant pump sets installed in the engine room. These vessels 1 800 mm diameter x 4 000 mm long are mounted on steel support structures such that a fully flooded positive head is ensured to the refrigerant pump suctions at all times. The unevaporated liquid entrained in the return gas flow from the ice makers is separated in the vessels and re-circulated vapour from the top of the vessels is drawn off by the compressor suction while the liquid in the bottom of the vessels is pumped back to the ice maker tubes. Make up ammonia liquid is fed directly to these vessels.

Each vessel is coupled to three refrigerating pumps, two duty and one standby in each case. The total circulation rate for the four duty pumps is 12 litres per second. Outside and adjacent to the engine room is mounted a liquid receiver 1 600 mm diameter by 3 500 mm long. The initial charge of 8 000 kg liquid ammonia was pumped into this vessel and make up to the system is supplied from here.

The evaporative condensers are mounted directly over a concrete sump built behind the engine room. The coil sections with fan cowl and coil casing are mounted vertically with the fans at the top producing induced draught air flow. The condensers are designed for a total heat rejection duty of 9 000 kW with a total air circulation of 320 cubic metres per second. Total water circulation is 210 litres per second.

Leak detection and safety precautions

The NH₃ leak detection system utilises two Sieger eight channel gas alarms and a total of 16 detection points. Each point

is set to detect concentrations of ammonia between 0 and 1 000 ppm. Each point will have set points for both alarm and cutout.

The detectors are mounted at appropriate positions, twelve in the ice maker building, three in the engine room and one off at the condensers. The sensors are located at a high level in the buildings to take account of the fact that the NH_3 will rise when leaked. A fan and duct system is provided to handle any ammonia laden air in both the ice maker building and the engine room. The ducting runs from the ice maker room through the engine room to a special spray chamber located alongside the evaporative condensers. The water to the spray chamber is supplied from the blow down water from the heat exchanger. The spray system is fitted with a droplet eliminator and the NH_3 will be absorbed by the spray water which will be run to waste.

Gas masks are provided for use by personnel operating in the plant and exit doors to stairways outside the buildings are provided on all levels.

Future possibilities

The Merriespruit ice plant will be the largest capacity single ice making installation in the world and will break completely new ground in the concept of

using ice as a means of providing cooling for deep underground mines.

It remains to be seen how well some of the theoretical aspects of the plant design will perform in practice and in this respect the plant will provide the only full scale operating means of testing the following processes which are at present the subject of some conjecture:

- The best means of rapidly melting the ice when delivered underground and the most efficient design of melting chamber.
- To what extent ice may be transported along the level underground and also possibly down sub-vertical or incline shafts. Will this require for example a solid connection between the pneumatic conveying pipeline on surface and the shaft pipeline?
- Will the transfer of an ice/water slurry by means of pumping prove to be a better cost effective means of transporting ice over long distances?

The answers to these and other questions offer exciting possibilities for the future development of what is basically a very simple means of providing cold water to assist in the control of the environment underground in mines.

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CSO: 3400/354

ROLE OF ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER in English Oct 85 p 455

[Text]

The Energy Research Institute of the University of Cape Town began life as the Energy Utilisation Unit in 1974 with a staff of two and an annual budget of R20 000. Three years later, and in the aftermath of the so-called energy crisis, the demand for research work in energy matters built up to the stage where the University felt that the time was ripe for the conversion of the Unit into a full Institute. The Institute was formed in such a manner that participation in the working of the Institute by industrial concerns in the energy sector could be encouraged.

The Institute was formed with a core of companies forming the membership of the Institute. The membership has grown from the original 5 to the present total of 25 and they form an Advisory Board which guides the work of the Institute.

The Institute is staffed by permanent research engineers, and technical and administrative support staff. From a staff of two the Institute has grown to a present complement of 21. The research staff include chemical, electrical, and mechanical engineers, most of them with industrial experience. In addition to the permanent staff a number of students studying for Masters' and Doctors' degrees carry out work in the area of energy.

The work carried out by the Institute is largely governed by the needs of industry though a very large part of the research work is sponsored by the CSIR and allows for more basic research than that required by industry.

The research currently being carried out by the Institute can be divided into four main categories: fuels and engines; coal; appropriate energy; and general. Work on fuels and engines concerns the application of alternative fuels, abnormal combustion, emissions, drive-ability and various fuel characteristics. Work is carried out on alcohol fuels and on various coal-based fuels.

The work on coal is mainly concentrated on Fluidised Bed Combustion with special emphasis on poor quality coals. With some discard coals sulphur levels are very high and the Fluidised Bed Combustor is being applied to the removal of sulphur dioxide by limestone and dolomite. Research is also carried out on the combustion of coal and on the wear properties of coal especially as it applies in ball-and-tube mills.

The rapidly expanding research on appropriate energy is concerned with the demand and supply of energy in rural under-developed communities. This study is concerned with the technical and socio-economic factors of energy usage in such communities and with various methods, including the use of renewables, for satisfying this need.

The last sector included work on various renewable energy sources, with the combustion of refuse, and with emission control measures. Work is also carried out on energy modelling, on various economic aspects of energy, and on policy and strategic aspects of energy supply and demand.

Results of institute research are published in the form of reports. It also issues regular digests of information on world energy news, conferences, and statistics. Information is also disseminated by conferences, a conference being organised every two years on a topic of major importance. Conferences have been held on Fluidised Bed Combustion, Solar Energy, Energy in the Future, Transportation, etc. whilst seminars have been organised on Lead in Petrol, Energy Use in Underdeveloped Areas, and Coal Resources. In addition, the Institute holds Workshops on such topics as Boiler Furnace Design, Energy Conservation in Industry, and Energy Modelling.

Apart from internal reports the staff of the Institute present papers at International Conferences and over the nine-year period since the formation of the Energy Utilisation Unit, staff have presented 21 papers at major conferences on subjects ranging from aldehyde emissions from motor vehicles to coal combustion.

Staff of the Institute have achieved an international reputation and serve on various international organisations and international conference committees.

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CSO: 3400/354

BRIEFS

BOILER FEED PUMP SEALS--Mechanical seals which have their own built-in liquid cooling system, enabling them to operate where there is a loss of suction for up to one hour, will be used at Escom's Kendal power station. They are the Cranpac heavy duty type 270F boiler feed pump seals which incorporate the latest technology in mechanical seals. The seals will be manufactured for use in the boiler feed pumps at Kendal. The boiler feed pump seals were developed by Crane Packing's UK principals a few years ago and have performed successfully in some of the most difficult sealing applications in Europe. This includes the Drax Power Station in Yorkshire where 170 mm diameter 270F seals operated in extremely severe duties: 200°C, 4,3 MPa and 8 000 r/min. This standard of seal performance would not have been considered possible 10 years ago. In 1982 Crane Packing installed the first type 270F mechanical seals in a new generation boiler feed pump in South Africa. This was on a 1 000 hour test basis at Matla Power Station where two 270F seals were fitted to a standby 50 percent boiler feed pump, operating at 6 000 r/min. Their performance was entirely satisfactory. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER in English Oct 85 p 466]

LONGEST WEIGHBRIDGE--SA Scale Co has manufactured and installed what is believed to be the longest weighbridge in Africa in 12 weeks. The 35m all-steel weighbridge is at Pretoria Portland Cement's Jupiter plant in Germiston. Equipped with 10 load cells, the 60-ton weighbridge is used for computer-controlled filling of cement tankers. The loading station straddles the weighbridge and cement can be loaded at any point over the 35m span. The weighbridge for which 30 tons of steel were used had to be installed in two weeks to allow construction of a load-out station to be completed. It is connected to an Avery CTH digital indicator, coupled to an Avery 8632 tally roll printer. This instrumentation communicates with the plant's computer and PLC to control filling to the set mass. It is able to record the initial empty and final filled mass of the tanker. The complete operation is fully automatic, being initiated by insertion of a magnetic card by the truck driver. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER in English Oct 85 p 466]

HEAVY FUEL OIL FIRING--Babcock Engineering Contractors (BEC) have successfully completed conversion and commissioning of the first of five 60 MW pulverised coal fired boilers at the Rooiwal Power Station, from diesel to heavy fuel oil firing. Total contract value is approximately R2-million. Rooiwal Power Station is about 30 kilometres north of Pretoria and is operated by the Electricity Department of the Pretoria City Council. The power station has used diesel fuel for start-up and stabilisation purposes since the installation was originally commissioned some 25 years ago. The conversion to heavy fuel oil will enable the station to operate its boilers more economically. The project involved replacement of the start-up system for the boilers, supply of fuel oil tanks, a pump station, and burners and burner management equipment. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER in English Oct 85 p 462]

HENRED FRUEHAUF DELIVERY--Cargo Carriers Coastal Division recently took delivery of a total of 40 vehicles from Henred Fruehauf's New Germany Branch. The vehicles are intended for three of Cargo Carriers' sugar cane depots, the Pongola Mill, Malelane and Nkwaleni Valley, and includes spill cane trailers, combination side tipping cane trailers and combination inter-link cane cane side spillers. These recent acquisitions mean an expansion of 30 percent in the Cargo Carriers cane division since the beginning of 1985 as well as the opening of two new depots, and can be linked to the Rorich Commission's recommendation that cane farmers be responsible for their own cane transport costs. This recommendation opened up considerable marketing possibilities for South African transport operators as can be seen from the above-mentioned orders. Henred Fruehauf's technical staff spent considerable time in the field with their Cargo Carriers counter-parts to enable them to produce vehicles allowing the cane farmers the simplest possible transition from the original rail transport to the new road transportation system, retaining original bundle lengths and masses wherever possible. Les Uppink, Henred Fruehauf's Durban General Manager, reports that since all the trailers were required at approximately the same time, the invoices were grouped, a special discount was offered and a once-off payment of R1-million was received. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER in English Oct 85 p 462]

SHIPBUILDING BOOST--Dorbyl Marine's shipbuilding operation has received a R6-million order boost from Tisand (Pty) Ltd (Richards Bay Minerals). The order is for the building of a floating bucket wheel mining excavator to be used for the dredging of mineral rich sand at Richards Bay. The excavator, with a total mass of 600 tons will consist of two side pontoons with wheelhouse, hydraulic control room and computer room provided in the superstructure. The hydraulically driven bucket wheel and electric driven pump, fitted to a pivoted submersible steelboom, is capable of dredging a depth of 15 metres. The excavator will be fabricated in the Durban works of Dorbyl Marine where it will be assembled, tested, dismantled and trucked to the Richards Bay site for final assembly and commissioning afloat in a man made pond in the sand dunes. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SOUTH AFRICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER in English Oct 85 p 465]

MINISTER ON URBANIZATION--The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, says that while the government is not ready to present an overall strategy for black urbanization, it has accepted that urbanization will be the most significant social phenomenon in the next 15 years. Speaking at a seminar on black housing in Johannesburg, Mr Badenhorst said urbanization was putting a tremendous strain on the ability of the country to provide housing for blacks. The present backlog was almost 20,000 units, Mr Badenhorst called for active involvement of the private sector in the provision of housing. The government was considering introducing legislation during the next parliamentary session to enable developers to develop towns on private land in areas earmarked for the extension of existing black towns. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Nov 85 MB] /12858

JOURNALISTS RELEASED--Cape Town, Nov 8, SAPA--Two journalists of the GRASSROOTS community newspaper and an executive member of the Western Cape Civic Association were released from Victor Verster Prison today after two weeks' detention. Mr Ryland Fisher and Mr Mansoor Jaffer were detained along with Mr Pro Jack, assistant secretary of the Western Cape Civic Association, on October 25 under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. They were later held under the emergency regulations. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2049 GMT 8 Nov 85 MB] /12858

CISKEI TO SUE ISRAEL--Bisho--The Ciskeian Government is proceeding with its litigation against an Israeli company, Gur Corporation, despite threats by Gur to "send smear allegations into the world" about Ciskei leaders, according to reports. An announcement in Bisho yesterday by the Ciskei Government said Gur was guilty of bribery and corruption on evidence presented to the commission of inquiry into malpractices by the former Ciskeian Minister of Health, Dr C.H. Beukes, and is threatening officials of the government that unless the case is dropped a smear campaign will be conducted against President Lennox Sebe and highly-placed officials. Gur built two hospitals and various schools in Ciskei, which it is alleged are "inferior." Independent specialist opinion obtained by the Ciskei Government indicated it would cost between R3 and R5 million to rectify the inferior work.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Nov 85 p 8] /8309

NO SUPPORT FOR MUSLIM CAPE BOYCOTT--An extremist call on Muslims to boycott Jewish businesses is unlikely to achieve any support in South Africa, according to religious leaders. Rabbi E Kaye, head of the Green and Seapoint Hebrew congregation, said he had been told that such a pamphlet had been distributed, but did not see it having any effect in the Western Cape. "I do not imagine that there's much steam behind it," said Rabbi David Sherman, convenor of the Interfaith Forum, an organisation of Christian, Jewish and Muslim [as printed] leaders in the Cape Peninsula. Other Muslim and Jewish leaders told THE CITIZEN yesterday they were unaware of any call on Muslims to boycott Jewish enterprises. All pointed to a "tolerant" attitude in the Cape. Some said that in the present state of emergency, ministers of religion were "cooperating on much more serious matters than the petty prejudices of some." "There are some hotheads in any community, but fortunately they usually fail," a Muslim leader said, he too was unaware of a boycott movement. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 85 p 3] /8309

BRIEFS

PRINCE TO ASCEND THRONE--Three years of political uncertainty in Swaziland since the death of King Sobhuza and upheavals in the royal family could be about to end. It has been announced that Swaziland is to have a new head of state early next year. From Swaziland, Norman Sowerby reports: [Sowerby] The new head of state will be Crown Prince Makhosetive, the teenage son of the present ruler, the queen regent or odlovukazi. It has been known that he was to become the king and absolute monarch since 1982 when his father, King Sobhuza, died and many observers assumed that he would take the throne at the age of 21. The problem was that no official birthdate has ever been given to Makhosetiva and most people could only guess that he is 18 or 19. The question of age still remains something of a mystery, but the question of accession was settled once and for all this afternoon when a royal spokesman announced to a gathering of chiefs that the crown prince would return from his public school in England before the end of this year for the final traditional ceremonies which lead to kingship. These are not expected to be prolonged and Crown Prince Makhosetive will almost certainly become Swaziland's king early next year. [From the "Focus on Africa" program] [Text] [London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 1 Nov 85]

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH EEC--The Swaziland Government and the EEC have signed a loan agreement of 52 million emalengeni. The signing ceremony, which took place at the Swazi Inn last Friday, was preceded by meetings aimed at drawing up the indicative program of community aid for Swaziland in accordance with the provisions of the third Lome Convention between the African, Caribbean, and Pacific states and the EEC. The EEC delegation was led by the Deputy Director General for Development of the Commission, Mr Maurice Foley, and included the representative of the European Investment Bank. Signing for the Swaziland Government was the Minister for Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Mr Derek von Wissel. The two delegations agreed that the Community's aid would be focused on support for rural development, including technical and vocational training of Swazis in all sectors related to improving rural living conditions. [Text] [Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Nov 85 MB] /12858

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