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USSR PROPOSES SOVIET-PORTUGUESE COOPERATION IN SAO TOME

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 13 Dec 86 p 24

[Text] The president of the republic has told EXPRESSO that he is available for discussions with Moscow concerning a tripartite agreement on development for Sao Tome and Principe. The agreement was suggested to him by the Soviet ambassador to that country, Kuznetsov Vlatimir, during Mario Soares' visit to the archipelago a week ago.

According to some of those accompanying the president, the Portuguese party found the USSR's diplomatic representative to be quite open to cooperation with Lisbon in solving the serious economic and social problems affecting that small African country, which has a population of just over 90,000. One of the experts invited to make the trip with Soares disclosed that the ambassador had "admitted that Soviet aid in the agricultural area was leading nowhere in Sao Tome and that only the Portuguese were in a position to guarantee the archipelago's development in that area." The same source also said that Moscow would be interested in cooperating only in the service and fishing sectors.

The intentions announced by the Soviet diplomat contrast with the traditional hegemonic inclination manifested by the USSR in relation to the African continent, an inclination which reportedly included the islands of Sao Tome and Principe in their first decade of independence. But one of those accompanying the Portuguese president said that during a conversation with Vlatimir, the latter had assured him of the existence of "major changes" in Soviet foreign policy, one of which was being reflected in this manner.

The USSR has two satellite tracking radar installations in Sao Tome and Principe, but there are no visible signs in the archipelago of any progress made as a result of supposed Soviet aid. For its part, Angola--another officially Portuguese-speaking African country that is also traditionally close to Moscow--maintains a force of from 1,000 to 1,500 soldiers in Sao Tome for training purposes. But that fact did not prevent the Sao Tomeans and Portuguese from making some progress in the field of military cooperation (especially in the area of training) during the visit by Mario Soares.

It is very probable that the Soviet proposals will meet with a cool reception on the part of the Portuguese Government. On more than one occasion during Soares' visit, the secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, Azevedo Soares--who was also part of the presidential party--told reporters that trilateral cooperation was not one of Lisbon's priorities for the African continent.

ISRAELI CONTACTS WITH REGION SAID INCREASING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Jan 87 p 8

[Article by Peer Meinert and Laszlo Trankovits]

[Text]

Every time the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has a summit, there has been the same ritual for years: the condemnation by acclamation of the "Israeli policy of terrorism and liquidation of the Palestinians".

Each time, the OAU promises its "total and effective support" to the fight against Israel and admonishes all members "not to establish or re-establish diplomatic ties with Israel".

But all that could be on the way out. During 1986 Israel opened diplomatic relations with the Ivory Coast and Cameroon and its Prime Minister had a highly publicised summit with the King of Morocco.

The Israelis seem to have made vital progress to end their 13 years of isolation from the African continent and look set to forge a breakthrough in the new year.

"We reckon that in 1987 four more African nations will open diplomatic relations with us," said Mr Benad Avital, director of the Africa section at the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

Israel is placing its bets primarily on a change of heart in Gabon and Togo in West Africa, in the Central African Republic and in Kenya.

The African comeback promises the Israelis advantages at the United Nations where the pro-Palestinian faction has benefited for years from the help of nearly all of Africa's 50 states to vote stinging condemnations of Israel.

In 1973, when the Africans turned their backs on the Israelis en masse in protest at the Yom Kippur War, only South Africa, Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland failed to join in.

The first black nation to make up with Israel was Zaire in 1982. Liberia followed a year later.

At the moment envoys representing Israeli interests are stationed in three more nations that have not yet upgraded relations to the diplomatic level: Ghana, Togo and Kenya.

The major coup for the Israelis was the resumption of their old and friendly links with the Ivory Coast, whose President, Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny (80), is one of the grand old men of the African independence movement.

The resumption of links with the Israelis has in each case largely been a matter of disappointment with the scale of help these struggling countries have obtained from the Arabs.

When Libya campaigned back in 1973 for African solidarity with the Arab cause, the Arab nations beckoned with development aid and investment cash.

But as a West African diplomat in Addis Ababa said: "We just overestimated the scale of practical help we would get from the Arab brothers." Libya's own actions and bid to expand southwards have also driven the Africans in the other direction.

When Liberian President Samuel Doe made overtures to the Israelis in 1983, many believe he was promised regular Israeli intelligence on Libyan-backed activities in black Africa. Israeli military advisers were also fielded for a period to help Chad a couple of years ago when Libyans and Chadian rebels thrust south.

Demand is especially strong among the black Africans for military expertise and arms that Israel can well provide.

For example, the presidents of Zaire, the Central African Republic and Cameroon are believed to have quietly obtained Israeli help to train their bodyguards. Israeli officials say 10 unspecified black African nations have requested Israeli advice on security matters since 1973.

Even more nations have obtained Israeli arms supplies without heeding their diplomatic coolness to the Jewish state.

When Israel airlifted more than 10 000 Falashas, or black Jews, out of Ethiopia in late 1984 and early 1985 amid the biting famine, sources in Jerusalem said Israel had been shunting military aid to Moscow-aligned Addis Ababa for some time.

In fact Israel never completely pulled out of Africa no matter how much diplomatic stick it was being given by the Africans in the United

Nations. Agriculturists from Tel Aviv, irrigation experts from Israel's Negev Desert and Haifa engineers were hard at work up and down the continent.

They built government office buildings in Nigeria, Nairobi was given an American-style high-rise skyline and in Zaire the Israelis were almost feeding the capital through their aid to a market garden company.

The heady days of the Israeli-African love affair were the 1950s and 60s, but to this day Israeli development aid has the reputation as the best. Israeli President Chaim Herzog proudly announced two years ago that his nation was providing technical and agricultural aid in 23 African nations. Quietly, of course.

Africa experts say Israel's co-operative relations with the South Africans are unlikely to pose a major obstacle to a reconciliation with the black grouping.

OAU conferences continue to denounce "military collaboration" by Israel with Pretoria, but the fact is that most African nations trade with the hated apartheid regime. "The only nations that have made an issue of it are ones that don't want to know us anyway," said Mr Avital. — DPA Features.

/9317

CSO: 3400/851

STUDY NOTES DPRK PRESENCE IN REGION

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 13 Jan 87 p 11

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

NORTH Korea has set out to become a major power in Africa and its troops may replace the Cuban soldiers in Angola, according to two French academics who have made a special study of the subject.

Dar es Salaam has become the kingpin of North Korean subversive activities that now reach into nearly a dozen countries, say Professor P Chaigneau and Professor R Sola of the Institute for the Study of International Relations in Paris.

They believe the North Koreans are operating in collaboration with Libya and the Soviet Union.

In a paper reproduced by Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies, the French academics say the North Korean presence is strongest south of the Sahara.

"From the Seychelles to Angola, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Uganda and Burkina Faso, more than 2 000 North Korean military men are endeavouring to promote their country as a major power on the African continent."

The French professors' claims complement recent allegations about the subversive activities of North Korea in Lesotho.

After setting up an embassy in Maseru under the prime ministership of Chief Leabua Jonathan, the North Koreans became deeply involved with leftist elements in his government who were aiming to overthrow him and King Moshoeshoe II and install a Marxist regime, according to senior members of the present military government.

They say it was the North Koreans' activities, including the arming and training of the youth league of Chief Jonathan's party, that had a major influence on the army's decision to oust Chief Jonathan in the coup last January.

After the coup several North Korean diplomats were expelled for allegedly continuing to interfere in Lesotho's domestic politics. The embassy in Maseru has now been abandoned.

Professors Chaigneau and Sola say the North Korean entry into Africa was inspired partly by the virtual radicalisation of the non-aligned movement in favour of eastern bloc countries since 1979, when Cuban President Fidel Castro acted as president.

They say the North Koreans also see Africa as a market for their exports, especially in the military field.

They have succeeded in attracting 14 African leaders to Pyongyang since 1982, including Chief Jonathan, former President Machel of Mozambique, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi of Libya and President Rene of the Seychelles.

Mmilitary agreements have been signed with Uganda, Ghana, Libya, Ethiopia and Burkina Faso.

"Although the first arrival of the North Koreans in Africa took place in 1965 in Tanzania, it has only been since the 1970s and especially during the last five years that their military presence has increased to the point where they have become chief actors in African strategies," say the academics.

Besides civilian aid projects they have specialised militarily in three spheres: a fighting function by elite troops specialising in anti-guerilla warfare, a training function and a praetorian guard function.

Zimbabwe gave Pyongyang its first chance for a significant penetration into Africa in 1980 when Prime Minister Robert Mugabe called on North Korea to train Zimbabwean elite

troops and create a military intelligence service.

They set up what the academics call "the most important militia in black Africa" and also formed the notorious Fifth Brigade which carried out the "ethnic quasi-genocide" involved in the suppression of dissent in Matabeleland.

The French professors say Uganda forms the second pillar of North Korean military influence.

"At the same time, from Mahe to Accra, the beginning of the 1980s provided Kim Il Sung with new expedient opportunities to consolidate his African penetration from east to west."

Since 1982 a force of North Korean soldiers have been in de facto control of the Seychelles defence force. In Ghana North Koreans are active in the political police. Since 1976 they have been building up the security services of Madagascar.

In 1980 North Korean troops intervened in Benin to support President Kerekou's regime and now appear to be supervising the political police and the presidential guard.

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CSO: 3400/851

MORE ACTIVE PORTUGUESE RELATIONS WITH FORMER COLONIES URGED

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 13 Dec 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Our Africa"]

[Excerpts] "The habit makes the monk."

When Mario Soares was prime minister, he was frequently accused of not paying proper attention to Portugal's relations with its former colonies.

Even more, he was accused of not understanding the place that the former colonies in Africa ought to occupy in Portugal's foreign policy and of concerning himself only with our country's ties with Europe.

And the truth is that during the periods corresponding to governments headed by Mario Soares, relations with the new Portuguese-speaking countries did not improve at all and may even have deteriorated.

But the situation has changed.

Soares was elected president of the republic.

And his first state visit abroad in the exercise of his new duties was made precisely to two former colonies in Africa.

That is the point that needs to be remembered in connection with the presidential visit to Sao Tome and Cape Verde.

Another point that should be mentioned in connection with this visit is the distinction between words and actions.

It is one thing to talk about relations with the former African colonies--but it is something else to implement them.

And the truth is that 12 years after 25 April 1974, there is still a lot of talk about this subject--but almost nothing is ever done about it.

Portugal draws little benefit from the fact that it speaks the same language and is uniquely familiar with every inch of the territories of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, and Sao Tome and Principe. And those countries draw little benefit from the experience accumulated by the Portuguese during their stay in Africa.

There is knowledge that is in danger of being lost forever--and ingloriously.

The danger exists that as far as we are concerned, the former colonies will turn into new Brazils.

Visits are made, agreements are planned, and promises are lined up between Portugal and Brazil as well.

But the distance between the two nations never stops growing.

As is known, the Portuguese have an irresistible tendency toward nostalgia.

Decolonization and the stampede out of Africa fuel passionate discussions even today.

But when it comes to the new opportunities opened up by the emergence of five new nations that speak Portuguese, there has never yet been a serious debate on that subject.

It is necessary that nostalgia be balanced with pragmatism, efficiency, and a taste for the concrete.

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CSO: 3542/31

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES CHURCH-STATE CONFLICT

EA211302 Nairobi KNA in English 1630 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 20 January--The heightening tension between the Catholic Church and the state in Burundi, culminating in the closure of its seminaries, imprisonment of clergy and lay people, and abolition of military chaplaincy among other things, is non-religious, according to an ALL AFRICA PRESS SERVICE (APS) report released yesterday.

The move, according to a government spokesman here, is aimed at cracking down on church personnel working with foreign forces to undermine the Government of Burundi through anti-government press coverage.

The spokesman from the Burundi Embassy here who spoke to APS on the increasing tension between the Catholic Church and the government accused the foreign press of misinforming the world on the issue. "There is nothing like an explosive fight between the Catholic Church and the government as some sections of the foreign press would like us to believe," he said.

"What there is, is a massive government-directed campaign to crack down on some church personnel who have accepted to be used by foreign forces to undermine and discredit the government in its efforts to promote unity and development among its people."

Commenting on the church's allegations, the government spokesman at the Burundi Embassy here said it was the prerogative of the government to grant or refuse entry and re-entry permits to anybody, including church personnel.

On the nationalisation of some theological institutions, the government spokesman said, "This has not taken place because all along the government has been the sole planner and implementer of the national education policy of its people. What we have done of late is to stop the seminaries on lower and middle level from operating in accordance with our basic education policy in the country," he explained. But while we have done that, we have allowed the Catholic Church to continue to enroll young people for theological education after their secondary education, he added.

On the church's allegation on a massive imprisonment and expulsion of missionaries from the country, the government's spokesman noted: "What is

taking shape in this aspect is in line with the government's efforts to maintain security for all in the country. The Government of Burundi is hardly against the Catholic Church or any other church in the country. I find it difficult to believe that a crackdown on bad elements in the church by the government qualifies to mean that the church was being persecuted by the government."

/12858

CSO: 3400/853

BIYA DESCRIBES ECONOMY AS 'PROSPEROUS'

AB230701 Dakar PANA in French 1213 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Brazzaville, 22 January (ACI/PANA)--Cameroonian President Paul Biya has expressed satisfaction with his country's economic growth whose gross domestic product [GDP] increases annually by 4 to 6 percent. In an interview published at the beginning of the week by the monthly Brazzaville CONGO-MAGAZINE, President Biya added that "the Cameroonian economy is a prosperous one." The Cameroonian head of state expressed satisfaction with the reorganization of public resources, the very low rate of indebtedness (rate not stated), and with the moderate rate of inflation in Cameroon in spite of the crisis which is mainly due to the deterioration in trade terms and the staggering fall in oil prices.

"Compared to the overall world economic situation, I am tempted to assert the Cameroonian economy is prosperous," he said. "Our public resources are sound and our GDP has been increasing annually by 4 to 6 percent. The rate of our external debt is low and our inflation rate is moderate," he added.

Cameroon, an oil producing country, has based its development on agriculture because of the risks in the oil market. According to CONGO-MAGAZINE, during the 1984 farming season, Cameroon produced 701,900 tons of bananas, 820,000 tons of cocoyams and taro, and 640,000 tons of cassava, thus covering 377 percent, 174 percent and 120 percent respectively of the needs of the people.

The magazine also recalled that in [date indistinct], each Cameroonian inhabitant consumed 2,582 calories in Yaounde, and 2,518 calories in Douala, whereas according to FAO and WHO recommendations, one must consume 2,400 calories to achieve a balanced diet.

"I am satisfied with the achievements of my country in all fields and this is rightly so because Cameroon is on a sound footing and the Cameroonian people are becoming increasingly mature and responsible," he continued. These changes, he emphasized, have also affected the social and cultural sectors with the building of grade schools, high schools and colleges, the awarding of more scholarships and grants, and the introduction of national television.

On Cameroon's refusal to participate in the French-African and Commonwealth summits, President Biya pointed out that his country is a sovereign country whose policy is based on nonalignment.

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

CCCE DEVELOPMENT LOAN--Yaounde, 22 January (AFP)--The Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) (French Government) has granted three loans amounting to 7.327 billion CFA francs (146.54 million FF) to Cameroon to finance development projects, it was learned today in Yaounde. Two of the projects are related to the development of internal telecommunication networks (5.75 billion) and the reorganization of the banana production sector (1.55 billion). The loans are granted over a 15-year period with a 5-year moratorium at a 5 percent interest rate. The third convention consists of an investment of 27 million CFA francs in the capital stock of Royal-Fruits (company processing local fruits) by the Company of Promotion and Participation for Economic Cooperation (Propayco) a branch of the CCCE. [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in French 1850 GMT 22 Jan 87 AB] /12858

CS0: 3400/853

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN, SOUTH AFRICAN INTERESTS--One of the smallest countries in the continent is apparently offering its favours to two of the biggest, Nigeria and South Africa. On 2 December the Nigerian government granted Equatorial Guinea five million naira in aid, requested by the Malabo government to host a conference of the Union douaniere et economique de l'Afrique centrale (UDEAC). Not only is the UDEAC an organisation normally disliked by Lagos, but relations between Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea have not been good since the former Spanish colony gave aid to rebel Biafra during the civil war. Nigerian military sources suggest that this aid was but the first instalment of a larger package. The Equatorial Guinean government is also considering generous offers of aid from Pretoria and is bargaining hard. South Africa already has a commercial presence in Equatorial Guinea, a vast cattle ranch at Lobo with an airstrip. At Leconi, in nearby Gabon, a South African construction company called Chesterfield has joined French interests to build an airstrip capable of taking large aircraft. When Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida met African National Congress leader Oliver Tambo on 1 December, Babangida discussed with him intelligence reports on these and other South African activities. The Nigerian high command even claims to fear a military attack by South Africa. [Text] [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 7 Jan 87 p 8] /9317

LOAN TO IMPROVE BATA AIRPORT--The African Development Bank (AfDB) is considering a \$4.6 million loan to improve safety at Bata airport, on the mainland. The project has four components: civil engineering works; supply and installation of navigational aids, aeronautical telecommunications, meteorological, electronic and electromechanical equipment as well as, fire-fighting, rescue, operating and maintenance equipment; works supervision and inspection, and technical assistance training. The Public Works, Housing and Town Planning Ministry will manage the project. Spain's national carrier Iberia in September 1985 temporarily suspended services to Malabo airport on Bioko island because of poor firefighting standards. [Text] [London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 13-19 Dec 86 p 13] /9274

CSO: 3400/809

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH TOGO

AB231845 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Relations between Ghana and neighboring Togo hit rock bottom after last year's coup attempt against President Eyadema. There were accusations and counteraccusations about the amount of involvement of Ghanaians. And when the Ghanaian government denied any official involvement, the Togolese authorities alleged that Ghanaian soldiers actually took part in the attack. Proof of it, they said, was the fact that three of the dead carried official Ghanaian gun permits. Davina Dougan was in Accra recently and she asked Ghana's foreign minister, Obed Asmoah, whether or not this was the case.

[Begin recording] [Asmoah] From what I could gather they said that they carried weapon permits, a permit for them to carry weapons. I used to have one, too. I do not belong to the Ghana Army and anybody could have got hold of them and there is no evidence that in fact they were current permits. Anybody could have got hold of an old permit and used it for this kind of purpose.

[Dougan] So, as far as your understanding goes, these few gentlemen were not members of the Ghanaian Armed Forces. Is that what you are saying?

[Asmoah] As far as I know, yes. They are not current members of the armed forces, as far as I know.

[Dougan] You talked [words indistinct] about trying to repair relations with Togo [words indistinct] Ghana, Togo, and Nigeria extradition treaty [words indistinct].

[Asmoah] Well, it should be possible. We cannot review the relations between the two countries to personal attitudes of the rulers. [sentence as heard]

[Dougan] But while they represent such different areas of [passage indistinct].

[Asmoah] I think the [words indistinct] are taking things a little high. You talk about the animosity. I really do not think that, you know, one can talk in terms of animosity between us. I believe that, you know, there have been some misunderstanding and some bad issues or some bad talks but I will not call it animosity. I mean that will be going a little bit too far.
[end recording]

BURKINABE ENVOY CITED ON TIES, PROPOSED INTEGRATION

AB251854 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] The Burkina Faso ambassador to Ghana, Maimouna Ouattara, has declared that the year 1987 will see concrete action between the two revolutions of Ghana and her country for the common benefit of the peoples of the two countries. As a first step, Ghana Airways and Air Burkina are to start flight services to each other's country as soon as the necessary formalities are completed. Madame Ouattara hinted that Burkina Faso is currently studying how best to give preferential treatment to Ghanaian manufactured goods to compete with goods from other countries in the Burkinabe market. The ambassador, who was on a tour of the Northern Region, was speaking to newsmen at Tamale.

Madame Ouattara said the governments of the two countries are also holding high-level discussions on the possibility of Burkina Faso buying her petroleum products from Ghana. She added that it will be economical for Burkina Faso to draw her petroleum products from the Buie Petroleum depot when the project is completed. Burkina Faso is also to enjoy hydroelectricity from Ghana as soon as the northern sector power grid project is completed in 1990.

The two countries are also collaborating in the area of communications and it will not be long when peoples from the two countries could speak to each other directly instead of passing calls through Paris and London.

On the proposed integration between the two countries, Madama Ouattara pointed out that what needs to be done is for the political structures of the two countries to mount political education to conscientize the people on why there is the need for the unification of the two revolutions.

Earlier in the day, Madame Ouattara paid a courtesy call on the northern regional secretary, Hudu Yahaya. Mr Yahaya stressed the need for the removal of artificial barriers between the two countries because these barriers militate against economic, political, and cultural cooperation between them. He noted that Ghana and Burkina Faso have common resources which could be pooled for the mutual benefit of the peoples of the two countries. He declared: The revolution can be achieved only when we create the necessary confidence among us. Africans, he said, tend to mistrust their fellow Africans, and this is all that the imperialists want so that Africans cannot unite for political and economic emancipation.

/12858

CSO: 3400/898

ACTIVITIES OF OPPOSITION MOVEMENTS

Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL in Portuguese 12 Oct 86 p 11

[Text] Cesario Alvarenga, one of the most important members of the opposition to the regime in Guinea-Bissau, died under unusual circumstances in the middle of July in Senegal. The case is straining relations between Portugal and Senegal--Alvarenga had Portuguese citizenship. Meanwhile, the Guinean opposition outside the country is becoming more and more agitated. At the beginning of November, the creation of a new opposition movement will be publicly announced in Lisbon. This movement will anoint itself with the mission of uniting the various opposition cells heretofore scattered throughout Portugal, France and Senegal.

Cesario Alvarenga is a former official of the PAIGC, with which he quarreled. Shortly thereafter, he turned himself in to the Portuguese colonial authorities. Alvarenga had moved to Senegal along with two former African commandos, Bailo Djau and Luis Azuala, both residents of Portugal as is Alvarenga. Their mission was apparently to organize Guinean opposition cells, especially former commandos, with the purpose of provoking actions aimed at overthrowing the regime of Nino Vieira.

An investigation into the case, which did not, however, completely bring to light some of its essential aspects, leads to the conclusion that the mission of Alvarenga and his companions had previously come to the attention of Guinean security in Lisbon as a result of being turned in by another former commando, who works as a "mole" in the opposition organization.

Knowing about Cesario Alvarenga's plans, Guinea's regime alerted the Senegalese authorities and probably requested that the three men be arrested. Equally consistent is the version that Bissau also proposed to exchange Senegalese dissidents who had taken refuge in its territory (proponents of independence from Casemance) for the three men. Senegal probably hesitated to include Alvarenga in the operation, given his Portuguese citizenship.

Arrested upon their arrival in Dakar, the Guinean opposition members were put in a car a few days later. After a few hours of travel, the car headed for the Guinea-Bissau border. When they realized what

was going on, the three men tried to resist, and that was when Bailo Djau grabbed the steering wheel and yanked it violently, causing the car to overturn. Alvarenga and Djau were killed and Azuala was wounded.

Meanwhile, sectors of the Guinean opposition abroad have prepared to launch an organization in Lisbon at the beginning of November which will be called the International Association for the Defense of Human Rights in Guinea-Bissau. At the top of its agenda are the overthrow of Nino Vieira and the installation of a democratic regime. Among the organization's mentors are officials such as Drs Domingos Fernandes and Pedro Jandi, as well as Prof Helder Vaz, all residents of Portugal. But the president will be Adao Mendonca, a principal character in the Guinean community in France (10,000 people) where the organization will be headquartered. With its main decision-making body being a political commission of 31 members, the organization seems to have already garnered international support.

9895/12223

CSO: 3442/46

IVORY COAST

SWISS DEBT RESCHEDULING PACT SIGNED

AB311250 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 30 Jan 87 p 6

[Text] Minister of State Seri Gnoleba and His Excellency Claude Caratsch, ambassador of Switzerland to Ivory Coast, signed at the former's office on Wednesday, 28 January, a debt rescheduling agreement of 16.8 billion CFA francs. The two officials expressed satisfaction with the good relations between their two countries. Then Mr Gnoleba stressed the positive aspect of the multi-year rescheduling the international creditors granted to our country. By doing so, they once more showed the confidence they have in the future of our economy. The multi-year rescheduling Ivory Coast has just benefited from is the first of the kind to be granted to a debtor country, and the agreement signed with Switzerland fits into this policy. It covers a 3-year period for the Club of Paris and a 4-year period for the Club of Rome. It is a policy which enables us to initiate medium-term development projects. The austerity measures courageously taken by the Ivorian government in time of economic crisis to restore the major economic balances have been fruitful. The Ivorian economy is out of the tunnel and has gradually begun to develop. But it must be acknowledged that we have a long and difficult way to go before we achieve full recovery, if one takes into account the drastic drop of the dollar, which penalizes us more than we benefit from it, as well as the drop in the price of our raw materials last year. These difficulties reduce the financial capacity of our country and make it a necessity to revamp the economy, the result being an increase in domestic wealth. In other words, the multi-year rescheduling is undoubtedly a good thing, but our economy not only needs a real relief effort but also adequate resources to stimulate the long-expected growth. The struggle for stability is outmoded and to go on with it in the present economic situation would be detrimental to our economic system, which is based on the stability acquired at the cost of great efforts, and needs a genuine dynamic recovery policy.

/7358

CSO: 3400/912

ROOTS OF MWAKENYA, RURAL SUPPORT DISCUSSED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 7 Jan 87 pp 4-5

[Text]

Mwakenya is a major threat to the government of President **Daniel arap Moi**. In the last year, over 100 people have been imprisoned on suspicion of belonging to the secret movement which has no clear hierarchy or programme but which groups opponents of the government. Sympathisers swear secret oaths of solidarity. Most *Mwakenya* detainees whose names have been made public are intellectuals. Less publicised has been *Mwakenya's* support among farmers in the highlands which were the home of the *Mau Mau* nationalist movement in the 1950s. *Mwakenya* has much in common with its predecessor, including the secret oaths and the support of some Kikuyu farmers. But the fact that Luo intellectuals and others have been accused of taking secret oaths suggests that the *Mwakenya* movement is more than a Kikuyu phenomenon.

The roots of *Mwakenya* go back to 1982, when the Moi government changed the constitution. After a mere 45-minute debate in parliament, Kenya made the transition from being a *de facto* one-party state to becoming one in law. This was done to head off moves towards the formation of an opposition party which would have challenged the monopoly of the ruling *Kenya African National Union* (KANU). Subsequently, former Vice-President **Oginga Odinga** was put under house arrest and his political associate **George Moseti Anyona** was detained for planning to set up a socialist party. The decision to change the constitution, masterminded by the now ousted **Charles Njonjo**, sparked off nationwide protests which culminated in the bloody coup attempt of August 1982. Some Kikuyu conservatives saw Njonjo's downfall as an attack on the status of their tribe, compounded by the failure of many Kikuyu businesses in 1986 (AC Vol 27 No 18).

In the absence of recognised opposition, lecturers and students from Nairobi University began to organise in secret. They had some success in forming an alliance with farmers, especially Kikuyu from Central Province, as well as people from other groups, some of whom were already associated with the *December 12 Movement*.

The government reacted by banning the Nairobi University Staff Union (USU) and the students' organisation. Several leading members of USU were detained, among them **Maina wa Kinyatta**, a historian who had written a book on *Mau Mau*. Many intellectuals, including former USU members, went into exile. The well-known novelist **Ngugi wa Thiong'o**, the scourge of the Kenyan establishment, was out of the country when the clampdown began. He decided to stay out. Professor **Micere Mugo**, Ngugi's co-author in writing *The Trial of Dedan Kimathi*, another book on *Mau Mau*, fled to the United States.

After the purges of student leaders that followed the attempted coup of 1982, the government assumed that it had cut off the head of the opposition. However, members of the Nairobi University Students' Organisation had scattered throughout the country as teachers, civil servants or unemployed graduates. There they made common cause with Kikuyu farmers in some country areas.

Since its inception disparate and autonomous *Mwakenya* elements have organised demonstrations, produced pamphlets, and are said to have carried out several sabotage operations against electricity supplies. Both urban and rural wings of *Mwakenya* aim to overthrow the Moi government. But after that their aims differ. Some intellectuals hope subsequently to establish a socialist order, and see in

Mwakenya and the *Mau Mau* tradition a symbol to unite Kenyans of every ethnic group. The original *Mau Mau* was a movement of dispossessed Kikuyu. Many of the Kikuyu farmers who have sworn *Mwakenya* oaths are conservative and aim to safeguard their own landed interests against the encroachment of carpetbaggers who have been undermining their prosperity, with government backing. Others are landless farmers with different material interests. There is an element of Kikuyu chauvinism which is incompatible with the vision of socialist intellectuals.

Mwakenya has been active since 1983. But it was only in January 1986 that the usually alert Kenyan security police made their first arrest. **Peter Young Kihara** was detained on 23 January 1986. This was followed by the detention of three university lecturers including **Ngotho Kariuki**, a former dean of the commerce faculty of Nairobi University. Most of the subsequent detainees whose names have been published are other academics and journalists. So far, it appears that the security forces have been able to break only one or two underground cells of *Mwakenya*, which is not highly structured.

The rural supporters of *Mwakenya* have received far less publicity but are if anything a more serious threat to the Moi government. Their base is especially in the prosperous farmlands of Nakuru and Nyeri, the latter a former centre of *Mau Mau* activity. Nyeri was the constituency of ex-Member of Parliament **Waruru Kanja**, a former *Mau Mau* fighter himself who caused a storm in 1986 by organising a meeting

of *Mau Mau* veterans in the area (AC Vol 27 No 8). The farmers in these places are the main funders of *Mwakenya*. They have helped to smuggle arms from **Uganda**, via the cattle-rustlers of the West Pokot area. Last month two prominent local politicians, businessman **John Kamangara** and lawyer **Mirugi Kariuki** were arrested, apparently on suspicion of being among the *Mwakenya* ringleaders and of taking secret oaths. Another former politician from Nakuru North, **Koigi wa Wamwere**, previously detained twice on account of his support for landless farmers, has fled the country.

The government is afraid of *Mwakenya* but has tried to turn the threat to its own advantage by labelling all opposition as *Mwakenya* subversion. This probably explains the government's allegation that the secretary general of the National Council of Churches of Kenya, **John Kamau**, had connections with *Mwakenya*, which the council denies. The churches had earlier expressed their opposition to abolition of the secret ballot in elections (AC Vol 27 No 19). Some journalists allege that the security forces have sent them *Mwakenya* literature through the post. Those who do not deliver the material to the authorities may then be arrested on subversion charges. This encourages press self-censorship. Certainly the Kenyan press is scared. In November three journalists were convicted of offences related to membership of *Mwakenya*. **Mugo Theuri**, the *Standard's* bureau chief in Nakuru, was sentenced to four years for taking an unlawful oath●

/9274

CSO: 3400/823

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT ARREARS PAYMENTS--The Comptroller at the Finance Ministry, Mr Wallace H. Powell, has assured that all government employees would receive their November salary checks on or before January 15. He assured that there were "sufficient funds" at the National Bank of Liberia (NBL) for encashment of government employees' salary checks for November. Speaking in an interview with reporters yesterday, Mr Powell blamed the slow disbursement of government checks on the lack of logistics, and said they were doing everything possible to ensure the speedy disbursement of November salary checks. [Text] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 9 Jan 87 p 1] /9274

LEBANESE 'GREEN REVOLUTION' DONATIONS--Two checks totalling \$30,000 were yesterday presented to President Samuel K. Doe by two Lebanese businessmen as their personal contribution towards the enhancement of the Green Revolution program. According to an Executive Mansion release, \$20,000 was presented by Mr Ezzat N. Eid on behalf of the International Aluminium Factory and the Capital Electric Company (CEC), while Mr Ghassan Basman donated \$10,000 on behalf of the Modern Textiles Factory. Receiving the checks from the two businessmen, President Doe expressed thanks on behalf of the Liberian Government and people had lauded the Lebanese for identifying with the Green Revolution program. He praised the businessmen for their gesture and hoped that other businesses will emulate the "re-investment policy" of Messrs Eid and Bassam by supporting the government's agricultural initiatives. [Text] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 18 Dec 86 p 1] /9274

CSO: 3400/825

UK BOOSTS MILITARY AID

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by John Battersby]

[Text]

LONDON — The British government has boosted its military aid to Mozambique for the third time in 12 months.

The Foreign Office confirmed yesterday the British army training base at Nyanga in Zimbabwe had doubled the intake of Mozambican officers from 60 to 120.

The training camp has also increased the number of British military advisers from eight to 12.

This means that in 1987 about 480 Mozambican officers will complete the three-month training course at a cost to Britain of R2-million.

Last year 240 officers completed the course at a cost of R1.1-million.

The move follows a modest but growing British military aid programme to Mozambique aimed at helping the Frelimo government of President Joaquim Chissano protect its rail and transport

links to the sea from sabotage attacks by Renamo rebels.

These links are regarded as vital to the continued independence of Zimbabwe and as an insurance policy against further destabilisation and cross-border raids by SA.

Britain is also a donor to the major R800m international effort to renovate and keep open the vital Beira corridor rail, oil and road link between Zimbabwe and the Mozambican coast.

The increased British military support for Mozambique comes at a time when British officials are conceding a shift of emphasis in regional foreign policy aimed at helping the Frontline states reduce their economic dependence on SA but also dissuading them from imposing direct sanctions against Pretoria.

Britain has stepped up its modest bilateral aid to Mozambique from R5.4m in 1983 to R25.2m in 1985.

/9317

CSO: 3400/843

TELEPHONE SYSTEM MONITORS HIGH OFFICIALS

Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL in Portuguese 12 Oct 86 p 13

[Text] An important link in controlling power in Mozambique is the so-called "president's line", begun in 1978 with support and advice from the Soviet Union and Cuba. At a moment of political uncertainty and vacuum such as now exists, control of this exclusive telephone exchange of the presidency of the republic, the politburo of Frelimo, the general staff of the armed forces, the council of ministers and the central committee, may prove to be crucial. The fact is that exhaustive data concerning both the private and public life of the country's most influential people are recorded and filed there.

This telephone exchange operates out of a building located across from the ministry of defense, in the Polana district, near the Ponta Vermelha Palace. It has 200 lines and is operated exclusively by 30 very carefully chosen members of SNASP who work 24 hours a day in eight-hour shifts. They listen in directly on all calls in addition to recording them and filing any portions thereof which are judged to be of interest.

Taking the highest officials from the "list", most of these telephone listeners are unaware of the minute scrutiny to which they are subjected, furnishing detailed clues to SNASP concerning the subjects' private lives, especially in one particularly sensitive aspect: the extramarital adventures of ministers, generals, and high party officials.

In this way, the SNASP carries out an authentic "triage of mistresses" of the political class, placing them under visual observation (see AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL no 11 p 1), removing them from the scene, or discreetly advising the individual in question to put an end to his adventure.

Telephone calls from or to the president are directly listened to only by the telephone exchange chief and his aide, who take 12 hour shifts. The corresponding recordings are under his exclusive jurisdiction and care.

Not even the highest SNASP officials escape this scrutiny. It may be added by way of illustration that it was thanks to the "president's

line" that in March of 1984, on the eve of the N'Komati agreement, it was possible to detect Armando Emilio Guebuza's moves against the moderates who favored the treaty. Guebuza was later stripped of his portfolio as minister of the interior and placed under house arrest. Samora Machel, in a subsequent speech delivered in Beira in April, would refer to the matter, saying that there were "anti-Frelimo elements within Frelimo itself."

This surveillance also extends to correspondence, which is minutely examined and registered--with special attention given to that from the presidency--for reasons of security but also for keeping a data file. An interesting case in this regard is that of Jacinto Veloso, who, when he was minister of security, used to deliver his foreign correspondence to the airplane by hand.

Another detail indirectly related to these is that any candidate being considered for a high-level position in the state hierarchy (up to secretary of state) is subjected to constant observation by SNASP for 30 days before being finally appointed, along with the candidate's close family members. Only after the SNASP gives its approval, based on an exhaustive report, does the appointment become effective. This is an aspect that will no doubt carry weight in appointments in Mozambique, now that great changes are expected quickly in all sectors.

9895
CSO: 3442/46

PRIME MINISTER COUNTS COST OF SOUTH AFRICAN HOSTILITY

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 87 p 2

[Text]

MAPUTO.

MORE than 100 000 Mozambicans have lost their lives through South African destabilisation, and the total cost of South Africa's undeclared war against Mozambique is about US\$5 billion, Prime Minister Mario Machungo told the Mozambican parliament, the People's Assembly, on Wednesday.

While the most dramatic expression of this is the banditry of the South African-sponsored MNR, South Africa has also used a series of economic mechanisms against Mozambique.

Cde Machungo cited the South African boycott of the port of Maputo. In 1973 Maputo handled 6,8 million tonnes of South African goods. This dropped to just 960 000 tonnes in 1985.

South Africa also cut back drastically the number of Mozambicans working in its mines. The number of Mozambican miners in South Africa fell from about 113 000 in 1970 to some 45 000 in 1982.

Cde Machungo pointed out that the reduction in migrant labour had led to a substantial increase in unemployment in southern Mozambique, while lost miners' remittances were estimated at around US\$568 million.

The South Africans also unilaterally cancelled the gold agreement of 1928. This stipulated that 60 percent of the salaries of Mozambican miners in South Africa would be paid in gold at the fixed rate of R20,75 an ounce. When the world market price of gold rocketed,

the colonial regime and later the Mozambican government was able to sell the gold on the world market and make windfall profits.

The South Africans abruptly cancelled the fixed gold price on April 10 1978. From 1978 to 1982 the amount of foreign currency that Mozambique lost as a result of this move has been calculated at US\$2,6 billion - roughly the same as the total foreign debt of Mozambique in 1982.

Cde Machungo pointed to the South African-inspired destruction of bridges, locomotives, electricity pylons, factories and other installations as an important factor in the debilitation of the Mozambican economy.

The objectives of South African aggression, he said, were to strengthen Mozambique's economic dependence on South Africa, and to make regional co-operation between the member states of SADC unviable. Ziana-AIM.

/9317

CSO: 3400/843

FRELIMO DELAYS CONGRESS FOR ONE YEAR

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Jan 87 p 3

[Text]

MAPUTO — The Frelimo Party Central Committee has postponed the party's fifth congress for a year to allow Mozambique to concentrate efforts on defence and economic recovery.

This was reported by the news agency AIM.

Under the party's statutes, congresses are held every five years. Thus the fifth congress was due in 1988. However, the Central Committee is empowered to postpone congresses if necessary.

The final resolution of last week's Central Committee meeting, released yesterday, says "considering the need to concentrate efforts on the defence of the country and the implementation of measures for economic recovery", the congress will be held in 1989.

The committee also heard a report from the commission charged with amending the country's constitution. It praised the work done by the commission so far which "clarifies the leading role of the Frelimo party,

strengthens the democratic and popular nature of our state and enshrines in the constitution the political, military, economic, social and administrative transformations that have taken place in our country".

The commission is to present a fully amended text of the constitution to the next Central Committee meeting, after which a nation-wide debate on the new draft of the constitution will take place.

The Mozambican National Commission of Inquiry into the causes of last October's plane crash in SA in which President Samora Machel and 34 others died also reported to the Central Committee. The committee approved the commission's work so far and mandated it to continue.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Mozambique Liberation Front, and the tenth anniversary of its transformation into the Frelimo party.

The Central Committee called on the people to celebrate the anniversaries with joy, solemnity and austerity.

/9274

CSO: 3400/809

NINE STEAM LOCOMOTIVES BEING REHABILITATED FOR BEIRA

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 87 p 7

[Text]

THE first of the Mozambican National Railroad steam locomotives being rehabilitated by a Bulawayo company under a \$3 million contract with the United States Agency for International Development, will roll out of the city on its way to Gondola and Beira at the end of this month.

Nine steam locomotives and two General Electric diesel locomotives are to be rehabilitated by the company, Zeco, in the contract which forms part of a \$5 million Usaid grant to the Mozambique government for railway refurbishment on the Beira Corridor.

A spokesman for the US Information Service in Harare yesterday gave a progress report on the rehabilitation work. There are at present five steam locomotives, a steam shunter and two GE diesel electrics at the Zeco workshops.

The steam engines are in varied stages of repair and the first rehabilitated engine will steam out of Bulawayo at the end of the month.

The Zeco project, which began in May last year, included on-the-job training of about 60 Mozambican railway workers, the procurement services for tools and parts for future rehabilitation of the engines at Beira and Gondola and the provision of three technical assistance personnel at the Beira workshops for 18 months.

The spokesman said the two diesel electrics had been stripped down and parts ordered from the United States. The diesel engines would be ready to roll in March or April.

The on-the-job training of Mozambique railway workers began last September and will be completed for steam locomotive technicians next

month. Diesel electric technicians will complete their training in April.

The three technical assistance personnel from Zimbabwe will be in Beira from next month until August.

The spokesman said the project's aim was to increase the carrying capacity of the Mozambican railways in the Beira Corridor through emergency track repairs, the rehabilitation of locomotives, workshop and foundry improvements and commodity procurements, manpower training and diesel shed conversion at Beira.

Although the Usaid was to Mozambique, a substantial amount was being spent in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe would be able to benefit from emergency repairs.

The US ambassador, Mr James Rawlings, is expected to visit the Zeco yards tomorrow.

/9317

CSO: 3400/890

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

PROBLEMS IN REPAIRING RAIL LINES--Despite the most careful choice of words, the article on the Limpopo line from Chicualacuala to Maputo, as published in The Financial Gazette on January 9, has been misunderstood. It was not implied that the line could be reconstructed to NRZ main-line standard in either three months, or indeed 18 months. The possible three-month programme outlined was for the reconstruction of the badly damaged 50 km section just over the border from Chicualacuala that would enable the line to function on a very limited basis--possibly one or two trains per day. While these trains were running, an 18-month programme could increase the traffic on the line to possibly four trains daily. To bring the Limpopo line up to NRZ main-line standard would require much more fundamental, more expensive and longer-term work, for which no time period was conjectured. A similar situation exists on the Beira line, where rehabilitation work is being undertaken by the NRZ. This is expected to be completed by April this year. The eventual reconstruction of this line from Machipanda to Beira, to bring it up to NRZ main-line standard, would again require more fundamental reconstruction, involving the realignment of track, particularly in the steeper gradient sections just over the border from Mutare. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 16 Jan 87 p 3] /9317

U.S. FOOD AID--The United States has just granted Mozambique food aid worth around 11 million dollars, the U.S. embassy in Maputo announced on December 26. This aid, comprising milk, butter, cheese and wheat, is destined for children in the provinces of Nampula, Tete, Sofala, Manica and Maputo. In recent weeks several countries have announced that they were sending food in response to the appeal for aid issued by the Mozambican government. They include Britain which is to supply and pay for the transport of 7,000 tonnes of maize purchased from Zimbabwe, and West Germany, which is to provide almost 8,000 tonnes of various food items. Last October Mozambique's food deficit worsened considerably because of the upsurge in activities of the rebel Renamo movement, and according to the authorities famine is now threatening four million people out of a total population of 14 million (see ION No 250). [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 10 Jan 87 p 7] /9317

ANC REDUCES PRESENCE IN MAPUTO--According to Agence France-Presse, the African National Congress has agreed with the Mozambican authorities to reduce by six the number of its representatives in Maputo, in the wake of death threats from South Africa. Those leaving include Jacob Zuma, a

member of the ANC's national executive, and Indres Naidoo, deputy head of the Maputo bureau. The decision was reportedly taken in talks last week between ANC president Oliver Tambo and Mozambican leader Joaquim Chissano. South African foreign minister Roelof 'Pik' Botha confirmed that he had asked Mozambique to reduce the ANC numbers in Maputo. The incident demonstrates Mozambique's extreme weakness in the face of its neighbour: the Nkomati agreement between them said the ANC could have ten representatives in Maputo. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 10 Jan 87 p 3] /9317

MUSLIMS GATHER IN MAPUTO--Maputo--Delegates from South Africa are among hundreds of Muslims attending the fifth Conference of Southern Africa Islamic Youth which opened in Maputo yesterday. The Mozambique News Agency said delegations attending the conference came from Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Swaziland, Lesotho, South Africa, Namibia, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Sudan. The theme of the conference is "Islam--a religion for all times and all places." At yesterday's opening ceremony Mozambique's Minister of Justice Mr Ossumane Ali Dauto, said the conference showed that reports on lack of religious freedom in Mozambique were false. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Jan 87 p 5] /9274

FORMER COMMANDOS IN TRAINING--Special intervention units staffed by former Mozambique commandos in the Portuguese army are to be formed in Mozambique. Training of these units will also be entrusted to these commandos, and is to be done mainly in the former B. Cac. 18 (Maputo) and in the Macussi barracks in Zambezia. But there are plans to widen the experiment to other provinces as more former commandos sign up for the program. There is also information indicating that North Korean instructors are to train a military corps which will be under the direct command of the president of the republic. Also, the first 40 sergeants trained by the British at the Nyanga (Zimbabwe) training center have arrived in the country. The Mozambique troops, trained according to classical models inspired by the Soviets, have shown major shortcomings in the area of combat readiness. [Text] /Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL in Portuguese 12 Oct 86 p 2/ 9895

CSO: 3442/46

ANGOLA REARMAMENT POSES MILITARY, COUNTERINSURGENCY THREAT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jan 87 p 13

[Text]

The Angolan armed forces may become arrogant as a result of the conventional arms buildup in the country and it is only a matter of time before they feel they can challenge Namibian-based security forces on or over Angolan territory, according to a senior South African Defence Force officer.

The outgoing General Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Georg Meiring, said it was particularly the Angolan Air Force that felt it could challenge the superiority of its South African counterpart.

He said the southern Angolan radar net now covered northern Namibia and pilots felt free to fly down to their southern border looking for action.

General Meiring said that while there had been no aerial combat between aircraft of the two countries in four years, "if they think they can take on our aircraft, they would".

Patrol under fire

Four years ago, South African jet fighters shot down two MiG-21s in a brief dogfight during a South African cross-border sortie.

General Meiring revealed that a vehicle patrol that had crossed into Angola to lift a Swapo weapons cache three months ago had been attacked by Angolan fighters just 30 km from the Namibian border.

He said two MiG-21 aircraft had taken off from Lubango in southwestern Angola and fired several rockets at the Territory Force patrol.

None of the Namibian soldiers had been injured, but the vehicle was slightly damaged.

This was "an exceptional occurrence" that had not been repeated, General Meiring said.

There had, however, been a number of other confrontations with Fapla, the Angolan armed forces.

General Meiring said he did not regard these clashes as serious, apart from one incident when about 60 members of the Angolan Army had been killed when they ambushed security force vehicles pursuing Swapo insurgents back into Angola.

General Meiring, who takes over Northern Transvaal Command this month, said a liaison point "of sorts" had been established with the Angolan Army at Santa Clara on the Namibian border.

The Angolans were usually notified when the security forces crossed the border in pursuit of Swapo.

The security forces had crossed into Angola on hot pursuit operations against Swapo "as often as in the past, only last year we did not publicise it".

General Meiring listed the Angolan Air Force's aircraft lineup as including MiG-21 and MiG-23 fighters, the advanced Sukhoi SU-22 fighter and Mi-25, Mi-8 and Mi-16 helicopters.

The anti-aircraft defence system comprised virtually the entire range of Soviet-made SAM missiles, including the sophisticated SAM-8 and SAM-6 tracked systems.

These surface-to-air missiles were used in conjunction with the radar net and were deployed as far south as Cahama and Matala — less than 300 km from the Namibian border.

General Meiring added that the main radar stations were sited at Lubango, Menongue and Luena as well as intermittently at Cuito Cuanavale.

Rebels from the Angolan resistance movement, Unita, claim to have attacked Cuito Cuanavale in the second half of last year, but the success of the raid is in doubt.

General Meiring said the rearmament of southern Angola posed not only a conventional military threat to Namibia but also a potential counter-insurgency one.

At present Swapo had no permanent bases closer than 250 km to Namibia, fearing that a closer deployment would tempt pre-emptive operations from Namibia.

In moving to Namibia, however, insurgents sometimes used Angolan Army transport, logistical lines and medical assistance.

Asked whether the security forces might not lose too many soldiers in a pre-emptive strike should Swapo

create permanent bases with Fapla in southern Angola, General Meiring said: "It depends how badly you want to take that base."

In deploying in southern Angola, insurgents maintained a headquarters element of two to three members who roved the area avoiding security force detection while their comrades crossed into Namibia to carry out sabotage missions.

General Meiring said not only had the northern Namibian bush war diminished by a third in the number of incidents recorded last year compared with 1985, but Swapo had also scaled down its activities.

"Instead of blowing up power stations, they are blowing up telephone poles," said General Meiring.

Swapo had moved from its guerilla footing to a reorganisational phase, he said, adding that the security forces had killed 645 members of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Swapo's military wing) in 1986.

General Meiring said the number of Swapo fighters had decreased from about 16 000 in 1978 to the present level of about 8000.

Most were deployed against Unita, leaving a potential force of about 1 200 to infiltrate Namibia.

/9317

CSO: 3400/896

56 SWAPO GUERRILLAS KILLED IN SOUTHERN ANGOLA FIGHTING

Capetown CAPE TIMES in English 14 Jan 87 p 7

[Article by Brian Jones]

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — Fifty-six Swapo guerillas and six SWA Territory Force (SWATF) members have been killed in fighting in southern Angola over the past four days, as Swapo guerillas began their annual rainy season infiltration of Namibia.

These casualties bring to nine the number of SADF/SWATF troops killed in less than a week.

The security forces are crossing into southern Angola in an attempt to strike at groups of guerillas before they reach the Namibian border from bases deep in the Angolan bush.

And in another security incident in Namibia yesterday, a man was killed when a bomb exploded at a petrol station in Gobabis.

Another bomb was defused near the scene of the explosion.

The SWATF said in a statement yesterday that

56 members of Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), had been shot in skirmishes.

Six SWATF members had also died in the contacts. They were: Lance Corporal M Fernandez, 25, Rifleman E Nyawaka, 20, Rifleman L Alweendo, 22, Rifleman P Cerement, 25, Rifleman E Leonard, 25, and Rifleman M Ndjolominus, 21.

The statement said the Swapo guerillas preparing for the rainy season infiltration of northern Namibia in the low-lying ground north of the border had become active.

After receiving information, the security forces had moved against the insurgents.

The officer commanding the SWATF, Major-General Georg Meiring, said last Friday that he expected PLAN's infiltration to begin this week and that security forces could be deployed in southern Angola as a preventive measure.

A SWATF spokesman discounted the possibility yesterday that Angolan troops had been involved in the most recent skirmishes.

In a recent interview, Maj-Gen Meiring warned that the Angolan forces could become increasingly confident and it was a matter of time before they felt ready to challenge the South African security forces on Angolan territory.

Casualties in the Namibian bush war have risen fast this year.

On Sunday, Defence Headquarters in Pretoria announced that three members of the South African Defence Force (SADF) had been killed in action against Swapo guerillas, and last week the SADF said 19 insurgents had been killed.

Security force losses have been relatively heavy, with a ratio of about one to every 10 guerillas killed so far this year, compared to what the SWATF said

was a 1-to-20 ratio last year.

In another war-related incident, the SWATF reported yesterday that four children were seriously injured on Saturday when they detonated an anti-personnel mine on a path near their school in Ovamboland. One child had lost both legs.

The SWATF also said that three PLAN members had shot dead a Mr Timoteus Shikongo in the Ovambo war zone.

Namibian police reported yesterday that a 700g high-explosive time bomb exploded at a petrol station early yesterday morning at Gobabis, about 200km east of Windhoek, killing one man and causing damage estimated at R45 000.

A second time bomb, consisting of about 200g of high explosives, had been discovered nearby and defused.

Police said it was believed that the bombs had been planted by the man who died in the blast.

/9274

CSO: 3400/854

NAMIBIA

CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES GROUP RIGHTS

MB282003 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1923 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Windhoek, 28 January (SAPA)--The SWA/Namibian Constitutional Council has begun discussing the politically contentious issue of whether and to what extent ethnic, language and religious groups should be accommodated through government structures, according to an official statement issued in Windhoek today.

The present dispensation in the territory of ethnic second-tier authorities created by Proclamation AG 8 (1980) has long been at the centre of political dispute.

The exclusively-white SWA National Party, represented by its leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius, is expected to team up with the Rehoboth Liberated Democratic Party to argue in favour of optimal protection of group rights. Mr Pretorius, who took his seat in the council at the beginning of this month, has been a long-time champion of non-interference in affairs concerning any of the 11 officially-recognised ethnic groups in SWA/Namibia.

On the left of the SWA/Namibia Government's political spectrum, the SWAPO-DEMOCRATS and the SWA National Union are favouring an outright abolition of Proclamation AG 8.

At the centre, the Democrateic Turnhalle Alliance and the Coloured Labour Party have declared themselves in favour of replacing the present ethnic structures with regional administrations.

The Constitutional Council presently works on a consensus mechanism for decision-making which avoids any topic being put to the vote. If, however, the Constitutional Council fails to reach agreement on a constitution by 12 July this year, decisions by the 16-member council will be taken by a two-thirds majority vote.

/12858

CS0: 3400/853

NEW YEAR SEEN CRITICAL FOR TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Jan 87 p 4

[Text]

As the bells of Windhoek's famed Christuskirche welcomed the birth of 1987, Namibia raised a cynical eyebrow.

What could the new year bring that the old did not?

Former cabinet chairman Mr Moses Katjuongua heralded 1986 as "the make-or-break year for the Transitional Government of National Unity".

Last Thursday, Education Minister Mr Andrew Matjila lamented: "When somebody wishes me Happy New Year, I wonder whether he is trying to be funny."

Of the eight ministers in the Government, Mr Matjila has probably the most cause for despondency.

For what happened in those those 365 "make or break" days resulted in Mr Matjila's decision to resign in June if the Government cannot overcome its internal squabbles.

With the Government having been in power for 18 months, many Namibians feel it's time it established its credibility.

Constantly, the Government has flaunted its Bill of Rights and objectives — freedom of speech, freedom of movement, freedom of association. Look, we are civilised, it seemed to say.

But, while the cynics sniggered often last year, they were given food for thought on many occasions by the Supreme Court.

The Bench, led by Judge-President Mr Justice Hans Berker, is regarded as one of the most liberal in Southern Africa.

First, Swapo meetings were legalised, resulting in a crowd of about

10 000 attending the first Katutura rally. The meeting was quiet, a far cry from the viciousness that disrupted a November International Year of Peace rally, when alleged vigilantes killed a veteran Swapo member, wounded dozens of supporters and wrecked cars.

No independent judicial inquiry has yet been launched.

The basis for lifting the ban on Swapo meetings was the Government's Bill of Rights.

It also served as a basis for successful applications against the Government in regard to the rights of detainees, Swapo guerillas and the leading ethnocentric member parties of the Government: the white National Party of South West Africa and the Rehoboth Free Democrats.

The Constitutional Council was convened early in 1986 to work out a constitution that could be submitted to the people.

The reformists were in the majority. So the reactionaries sought to invalidate each decision taken by the council on the ground that one of their fundamental rights, that of free association, was being violated.

The application was rejected. But a fortnight later, the parties seeking to shed South Africa's apartheid and security legislation yoke on Namibia were dismayed when a full Bench of five judges ruled that laws promulgated before the 1985 inauguration of the transitional government could not be challenged.

When apartheid made the headlines in 1986, it was primarily in connection with education.

In terms of pre-transitional government legislation, each of the territory's 11 second-tier ethnic authorities is allowed to maintain its own facilities.

While at the beginning of last year, 35 000 black children were estimated by Mr Matjila to be on the streets because of inadequate facilities, most white schools were under-utilised and some were closed.

Mr Matjila vowed that when the schools reopened on January 7 they would be open to all.

For six months he and several colleagues fought for the normalisation of education. The primary foe once again was the National Party-dominated administration for whites.

White intangence won, prompting Finance Minister and veteran statesman Mr Dirk Mudge to note: "We have thrown away a golden opportunity to prove we are not racists. Now the people have to wait for a black, racialistic, government to do what we could not."

In the north, the situation was quieter than in recent years. While Namibia today waits for the annual wet season Swapo infiltration, the people stand better prepared militarily to ward off an attack.

At present, 68 percent of the forces deployed in the northern Namibian operational area with the army are Namibians. All members of the police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, are Namibian citizens.

Jointly, they killed 625 insurgents, compared with 599 the previous year.

There were no publicised cross-border sorties of note by the security forces into Angola during 1986.

So, while Swapo marshalls its forces for an infiltration, the transitional government marshalls its own in an attempt to remove the cause of Swapo popularity among the people.

Ask any cabinet minister — it's 1987 that is going to be the make-or-break year.

NUMBER OF TRADE UNIONS RISES, ACTIVITIES INCREASE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Dec 86 p 5

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text]

IN THE "grand tradition" of Namibian politics, trade unions are proliferating, with the last 18 months seeing a marked upsurge in the numbers of trade unions formed as well as an increase in their activities.

Already this year, there have been a number of strikes — with varying degrees of success.

These have included: Taurus Chemicals at Lüderitz, Swameat, Hartlief, and Sigmark fruit and vegetable wholesalers.

Although only two new trade unions were registered between 1978 and 1985, after certain discriminatory aspects of relevant industrial legislation were removed, four unions have been officially registered this year.

But, the largest boost to unionisation was undoubtedly the recent launching of potentially the most powerful union, the Mineworkers' Union of Namibia (MUN).

It has brought together representatives from five Namibian mines, including the "Big Three" — CDM, Rössing and TCL. Potential membership is around 12 000.

The forming of the MUN also marks part of a concerted bid this year to revive the umbrella National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), which has a longstanding affiliation with Swapo.

HISTORY

While orthodox trade unionism has never been strong in Namibia, the first strike action dates back to the late 1800s when contract workers at Otavi rebelled against harsh working conditions on the farms and mines.

Activism increased in the early 1950s as did official retaliation, manifesting itself in a crackdown.

After several strikes for pay rises by Owambo contract workers at Lüderitz and Walvis Bay, "African" unions became illegal.

The minimum sentence for striking or instigating a strike was five months imprisonment and the maximum death.

However, workers defiantly continued to strike, demanding better pay, more humane working conditions and, later, the abolition of the contract worker system.

THE NUNW

The NUNW was initiated in the late 1950s during the founding of the Owambo People's Organisation (OPO) and played a key role in perhaps the bestknown strike: the 1971/72 general strike, which had wide-ranging political and economic implications.

In the late 1970s, the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower turned down an application to have the NUNW officially registered — reportedly because of its Swapo links.

A member of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the NUNW has been largely dormant since 1980.

Organisers attribute this to the introduction of AG 9 which provides for detention without trial.

With its revival, the NUNW has been transformed into an umbrella organisation.

Also under the NUNW is the 6 000-strong Namibian Food and Allied Union (Nafau), formed after 38 workers' committees were established at food and food-related industries around Windhoek within five months.

OTHERS

Apart from the NUNW, there are at least two other umbrella organisations: the Namibian National Trade Union (NNTU), and Mr Alpha Kangueehi's National Trade Union (NTU).

Mr Kangueehi is the former Swanu (MPC) representative in Botswana, but now maintains he has no political affiliation.

The NNTU has also been making overtures to municipal workers.

Key mover in the NNTU is Mr Theo Ngaujake. A member of Swanu, before the party split over participation in the TG, he says he now has no political affiliation.

A member of the NNTU, the Namibian Federation Trade Union (NFTU) recently formed a workers committee at TCL.

Also under the NNTU umbrella is the Namibia Wholesalers and Retailers Workers' Union (NWRWU). It was recently recognised by Taeuber and Corsen, where it claims to represent 85% of all employees.

REGISTRATION

This year four trade unions have registered with the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower.

They are: the Namibia Wholesalers and Retail Workers' Union, the Government Service Association, the Rössing Mineworkers' Union (represented in the MUN) and the Society for Officials of Financial Unions (representing bank personnel, with more than 1 050 registered members already).

Another three are having their applications considered.

A number of trade unions were already registered, although a Civic Affairs and Manpower spokesman said while some are quite active, others have been dormant.

These are Mr Hans Schoeman's SWA Municipal Staff Association (reportedly quite active); the Association for Government Service Officials (believed to be mainly 'white'); the SWA Mineworkers' Union (previously all 'white', but which has now opened its ranks to everybody and is mainly operative at Tsumeb); the SWA Building Workers' Union; a branch of the SA Typographical Union; and, a fishermen's union at Lüderitz.

Unions under the umbrella of the NUNW also plan to register officially.

NUNW spokesman Anton Lubowski said this would be done as soon as unions had drafted constitutions and had them approved by congress.

While umbrella organisations like the NUNW and NNTU do not register, under the ordinance member unions have to register individually.

THE FUTURE

One of the major difficulties confronting unions in

Namibia will undoubtedly be unemployment – particularly unskilled workers.

This was vividly illustrated less than 10 days ago, when Sigmark manager Heinz Paanakker called in police, fired striking workers and immediately filled his ranks from the unemployed.

The incident was sparked by the firing of four workers without prior warning, and grievances over wages and working conditions.

Whether unions will reflect the fractured party political scene remains to be seen.

While they will face many tests – not all enumerated here – the government will face the test of sincerity.

Although Manpower Minister Moses Katjiuongua has stated the TG is favourably disposed to unions, a feeling of unease has developed, even in "moderate" circles over some of his recent hardline statements on "quasi- or pseudo-trade unions".

"I just hope this is not a sign that the government wants to control unions, and will be automatically opposed to those who are more militant," was how the spokesman for one of the Territory's major employers put it.

EMPLOYERS ORGANISATIONS

Quite a few employers organisations are officially registered.

They are the Electrical Contractors Association; the Master Builders and Allied Trades Association; the SWA Chamber of Printing; the SWA Motor Trade Association; the Tischlerinnung von Südwest Afrika; the SWA Master Hairdressers' Association; and, the Chamber of Mines.

GOLD, GAS BONANZA EXPECTED TO BOOST ECONOMY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jan 87 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK — Hope that the Namibian economy might receive a boost from a gas and gold bonanza next year was expressed yesterday by Economic Affairs Minister Andreas Shipanga.

He leaves for Europe on February 1 to discuss development of the potentially rich offshore Kudu gas field.

And the Namibian Water Affairs Department confirmed this week it was investigating the provision of water for a possible Anglo American gold mine near Karibib.

Both projects are still at the feasibility study stage, but Shipanga said he hoped they would come to something.

The Namibian transitional government last year voted R25m for the further exploration of the Kudu field off the coast near Luderitz.

Two boreholes are being drilled this year by Soekor and Shipanga said it should be clear by the end of the year whether the field was commercially viable.

Shipanga's European trip will include talks with a gas and petroleum consortium and a visit to Britain's North Sea gas field.

He said: "If, as we expect, the Kudu gas field is commercially viable, we will start serious work on it next year."

Anglo are remaining tight-lipped about the extent of the gold finds near Karibib, west of Windhoek.

Namibian Water Affairs Secretary Pedro Maritz said yesterday Anglo American had asked his department to investigate water supply and supporting infrastructure.

He estimated the cost of a water scheme for the mine at R20m and said about two-million to three-million cubic metres of water would be required annually.

An Anglo spokesman emphasised that although the provision of water was being investigated, it did not mean the project was going ahead.

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CSO: 3400/896

FORMER GOAL OF SCHOOL INTEGRATION NOW SEEMS REMOTE

Capetown THE ARGUS in English 16 Jan 87 p 12

[Article by Brendan Seery]

[Text]

WHEN Namibia's 361 000 school pupils returned to their desks this week, the racial integration of education was as far off as it has always been.

For white children, it was back to well-equipped classrooms, swimming pools, tartan athletics tracks and low teacher/pupil ratios. For blacks and coloured it was back to overcrowding, lack of basic items like books, pencils and even furniture. For some new non-white pupils, there was even the chilling reality of not having a school place at all.

Some white schools are closed through lack of pupils, and in one small farming town a school hostel has been sold off to local business and turned into a hotel. Outside Windhoek, a multimillion-rand teachers' training college stays three-quarters empty because of the colour bar.

All this in a country which, in the late 1970s, looked like being a blueprint for a future South Africa, as petty apartheid was outlawed and the group areas restrictions were scrapped.

When the Transitional Government — the latest in a long line of political experiments in the territory — took office in June 1985, it made much of its pledges of equal rights and opportunities for all. The six member parties of the coalition

— from the left of centre Swanu and Swapo-Democrats to the rightwing National Party of South West Africa appeared sincere in their efforts to build a new Namibia.

Substantial progress in changing the status quo was a political prerequisite for the new government, if it was to syphon off the strong popular support for the revolutionary-leaning policies of Swapo. Whatever cosmetic changes to society may have been on the minds of the Nats, it soon became clear that major amendments to the policy of separate development were not on the party's agenda.

Thus, while apparently agreeing to a Cabinet suggestion early last year that colour be scrapped as a criterion for entry to schools, the NP and its hardline leadership dug in its heels on the open schools question. This became particularly spirited when Education Minister Andrew Matjila said he wanted the doors opened as early as the first term of 1987.

Both sides used the government's Bill of Fundamental Rights to justify their positions. Minister Matjila, with Finance Minister Dirk Mudge and their Cabinet allies, claimed that refusing to allow black and coloured children access to whites-only schools was violat-

ing the human rights of those children.

The NP countered that forcing the white community to accept what it called "forced integration" was likewise an infringement of that community's basic rights.

"Human Rights Violations"

The Nats, too,

were heavily outvoted — 62 to 8 — in the National Assembly in Windhoek, on a motion calling for the scrapping of the colour bar in schools.

Not that defeat there worried the party unduly. They knew they had the law on their side.

Under South African government Proclamation AG 8 of 1980, Namibia is divided up into separate "ethnic" administrations, each of which is responsible for providing social facilities, health and education for its own people.

The Administration for Whites — an elected body — is controlled by the NP, with Mr Mudge's more liberal Republi-

can Party having minority representation. Under the Administration's school regulations, non-white children cannot be admitted to educational institutions. And the NP has made it clear that it has no intention of amending those regulations.

The Administration for Whites did, however, make one "concession". It allowed individual school committees — parents and teachers — to decide for themselves what they wanted.

So far only one school — an English-medium primary at the coastal town of Swakopmund — has made application to open its doors to all.

All of which prompted Mr Mudge to comment in despair late last year: "We have thrown away a golden opportunity to prove we are not racists. Now the people have to wait for a black, racialistic government to do what we could not".

Despite Mr Mudge's grave-side tone, he and his like-minded colleagues intend to carry the fight to the Nats this year. Minister Matjila — who has threatened to resign in June if there is no progress on the issue — has warned that he will take legal action against any person or institution who refuses admission to pupils solely on the grounds of colour.

/9317

CSO: 3400/896

BRIEFS

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION--Windhoek, 12 January (SAPA)--The question of desegregated schools in SWA/Namibia is threatening to cause a major confrontation between the territory's central transitional government and the second-tier administration for whites. The minister of national education, Mr Andrew Matjila, said today that court action would be taken against anyone who refused a child enrollment at any school this Wednesday on the grounds of race or colour. "It is a flagrant violation of the bill of rights," Mr Matjila said. Meanwhile, the chairman of the white's administration, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said his administration could only act in terms of existing legislation. The education ordinance of his administration stipulates that children can only be allowed to register at schools under the control of the administration if those children are classified as members of the white population group. The National Assembly, the legislative arm of the transitional government, carried a motion last year calling for the opening of schools in SWA/Namibia to all races, but the necessary legislative action for such a step was not taken. Mr Matjila said ways would have to be found to force the second-tier white administration to conform to National Assembly resolutions "otherwise it makes the whole assembly look stupid." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1539 GMT 12 Jan 87 MB] /12858

COMMANDER NOTES SUCCESS AGAINST SWAPO--The retiring officer commanding Western Air Force Command, Brigadier Winston Thackeray, says a final victory over SWAPO can be gained more quickly if everybody in the country cooperates to achieve peace. Speaking in Windhoek at the official handing over of the command to Brigadier Carel van Heerden, Brig Thackeray said the war in the operational area was not only being fought during office hours, but was part of the daily lives of the country's people. The brigadier said considerable success had been achieved against SWAPO's military wing, and that 645 SWAPO terrorists had been killed in the war last year. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jan 87 MB] /12858

LEADER OFFERS COOPERATION AGAINST SWAPO--The chairman of the executive committee of Kavango, Mr Sebastian Kamwanga, says the population of Kavango is prepared to keep SWAPO's military wing from entering the country from Angola for the second year in succession, by means of cooperation with the security forces. Mr Kamwanga was reacting to reports that SWAPO's annual rainy season offensive from Angola to the northern parts of southwest Africa has begun. He said cooperation between the people of Kavango and the security forces is improving all the time, and SWAPO would find it impossible to penetrate the region without its presence being reported. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 23 Jan 87 MB] /12858

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

OFID LOAN--The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) has approved a \$1 million balance of payments support loan. OFID has provided four other such loans and one project loan for a product storage and distribution scheme, costed at \$4.2 million and due for completion in 1987. [Text]
[London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English Dec 86 p 38] /9317

CSO: 3400/840

LOCAL ELECTION RESULTS FIND DIOUF IN CONTROL

Dakar LE DEVOIR in French 24 Dec 86 p 12

[Text] The recent reassessments of the socialist party's basic procedures, in conformity to Circular No. 15 of the secretary-general, have not occasioned any great upsets; for, except at the level of the second coordination of Dakar, with the surprise victory of Lena Diagne-Fall at the expense of Oumar Ba, the war between the old and the new that has marked these reassessments has almost everywhere been settled by the victory of the trend toward renewal.

Politically, this new wave basically seems to include the madmen who surround the president and thus allow Abdou Diouf better control over a party that up to the present time has been totally hostile to the man and to his style.

This trend toward renewal, however, will remain in perfect cohabitation with the former man, who is generally unwilling to die a natural death. Except in Casamance where the changing of the guard is being looked after by Mamadou Cisse, with the voluntary retirement of Louis Dacosta.

Due allowance being made, no one was killed this year, which was not the case in 1984 at Bignona and Kaffrine. In the latter place, the local Mata (Hari) Diallo seriously shook up Momar Tall Cisse, moribund in both senses of the word.

In Dagana, the situation was deemed "serious" by reason of the rivalry between Khaly Seye and Tidiane Niang. The possible return of Habib Thiam could make the scales tip in favor of Tidiane Niang.

Still more uncertain was the situation at Rufisque, where Mbaye Jacques Diop and Mamadou Cora-Fall are seemingly equal; but it would not be surprising to see Mbaye Jacques Diop win the victory, given the feeble efforts made by Cora-Fall and the party's anxiety not to make anyone jealous: let Cora-Fall keep his city hall and Mbaye Jacques his coordination.

Lamine Sarr, the old trouper, was exposed to Mustapha Ka in Fundiugne.

The trend toward renewal represented by the director of the cabinet of the president of the republic could win, and all the more so in that Thierno Peulh could settle in favor of Mustapha Ka.

The victory of Mbaye Diouf in Nioro was not much of a surprise; granted, no one knew that the secretary of state for animal resources was such a political animal himself. But his success should not surprise us if we realize how Mbaye Diouf came out of the near-anonymity in which he had been cloaked by the administration, and the possible reasons for his appointment to the animal resources job.

All in all, then, Diouf's vision of things is all the more confirmed by the arrival of his own men in the posts he wanted to see them occupy.

It would potentially remain the case with certain gold-brickers such as Iba Der Thiam, in his very ambiguous position vis-a-vis the party. But given the fact that the winds of Dioufism of the years of grace I, II and III will soon begin to blow again and that the party itself is taking on a Dioufist hue, we wager that all the gold-brickers will be rejoining the all-embracing socio-Dioufist family.

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CSO: 3419/52

LOCAL ELECTIONS, REVITALIZATION OF SOCIALIST PARTY

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 12 Nov 86 p 5

[Text] The socialist party, as we mentioned in our last edition, had thrown itself into an obvious political marketing process during its reassessment of basic procedures, by introducing into its official jargon the classifications "with problems" and "without problems," to refer to its coordinations [government party organs heading groups of local sections]. Now that these operations are virtually terminated (only the coordinations of Matam, Bignona, Ziguinchor and Kaffrine are "in the process of renewal"), their results confirm our doubts as to the true application of internal democracy, the spearhead of Habdou in his claim that his socialist party is the avant-garde party.

What confirms our skepticism is the figures: the socialist party numbers 46 coordinations in all, of which 19, more than a third, were designated "with problems" before the renewal; now that we know the results for 42 of them, we count 36 reappointments of secretaries-general whose term of office is up and only six replacements. Only unfortunates such as Omar Ba in the second Dakar coordination, Ibrahima Boye in the sixth, Abu Sy in the tenth, Thierno Ba in Fundiugne, Maky Gassama in Fatick commune and Kacer Fall in Kaolack department have had to yield their seats, respectively, to Lena Diagna Fall, Maky Sall, Alassane Daly Ndiaye, Mustapha Ka, Cumba Nooffene Diouf, Junior, and Mbaye Diouf.

And that is not all, for out of the six who were toppled, three had been categorized as "with problems," and three others as "without." Therefore, for the failures, the two camps--"with" and "without"--come out even. Three "K.O.s" all around. It is true that the four coordinations that are "in the process of renewal," which are going to decide between them, are all "with problems," but that does not compel us to come to any specific conclusion.

On the other hand, if one excludes the four that are "in process," which then enter into the composition of those designated by our man, T.T. Fons, as the "coordinations with unsolvable problems," and if one considers only the figures 36 (reappointments) and six (topplings), one may conclude that the largest segment of the 46 coordinations remained in place as "euks" (rootstocks).

Nevertheless, since December 1984, the socialist party militants have shown themselves to be fault-finders. Encouraged by the speeches of Habdou on the

willingness of the party to restructure itself on democratic foundations, they have battled in the open and have expressed their willingness to attack traditionally client-serving and interdependent fortresses within the party. And it had been believed that in 1986, things would move notably forward; but see for yourself: Fatumata Ka in Diourbel; Laye "Kingsize" Diack in Kaolack; David I in Linguere; Momar Talla Tourism in Kaffrine; Lamine Diack, Mamadou Diop--the pages of this newspaper would not suffice to list them all--are immovable monuments on which young wolves come and ruin their teeth.

As for Habdou, the secretary-general of this little world, he thundered forth in one of the numerous speeches he made during his stay in the department of Matam, that he was opposed to sending in his men by parachute.

What an ostrich-like way to conduct politics! Habdou knows well that parachute landings are a matter for the new-born government, which, in quest of consolidation, is sowing its people to all winds.

He tried his hand at that himself at the time of his accession.

Today his regime, six years old, is falling into one of the defects of aging governments: patronage. Those whom he had sown have acquired a taste for the soil in which power grows, and they are in the process of taking root. Instead of talking of parachute landings, he should shake down certain baobab trees.

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CSO: 3419/52

BACKGROUND, POLICY OF OST PARTY

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 28 Nov 86 p 6

[Article by A. Wahab Diene]

[Text] Like most of the so-called leftist parties, the Socialist Workers' Organization (OST), which received its mandate in February 1982, is the end result of several mutations that took place in the political sector in the wake of the disputes of May 1968.

In fact, according to OST leaders, it was after the certified report of failure and bankruptcy of the original African Independence Party in 1968 that young people, chiefly from educational circles, both students and teachers, created a think-tank called the "Workers' Avant-Garde," whose aim was to seek out ways and means to allow them to create a revolutionary movement that might respond to the demands of the times.

It was after that that the "Workers Avant-Garde," although initially composed of students and teachers, had to extend its action into workers' circles, while still retaining its character as a shapeless clandestine organization. But as the years went by, the scope of the tasks it had to confront in an ever more repressive conjuncture led its most determined members to create the GOR (Revolutionary Workers' Group) in 1975, which opted clearly for Trotskyism and membership in the Fourth International.

From then on, the process of creating a revolutionary party has taken a decisive turn.

Thus in a manifesto published in 1981, the precursors of the OST declare: "The Marxist revolutionaries do not act on their own account. They are convinced that it is not by means of a series of spontaneous uprisings that the working class will realize its strategic goals. The struggle for the abolition of imperialist oppression and exploitation is a struggle of titans, which demands that the working class provide for itself an authentically revolutionary administrative staff.

"Such a staff is the Revolutionary Workers' Party, possessed of a revolutionary proletarian program knit together by iron discipline and made up of highly conscious elements of the Avant-Garde, animated by courage, resoluteness and a

spirit of sacrifice--only such a party can resist bourgeois pressures and properly direct the working class and its allies."

Here is the place to mention that before the publication of the above-mentioned manifesto, one fraction of the GOR had already declared itself the Communist Workers' League (LCT), which we have already presented. But the motives behind the existence of two organizations, each of which claims to be Trotskyist, have not been made clear to us, neither by the one nor by the other, although we have clearly stated the problem. We hope to receive some enlightenment from them concerning this problem.

On the doctrinal level, the OST considers itself the "heir to the tradition of the Senegalese Trotskyite movement and the continuator of the GOR Action." It claims to be the original nucleus on which will be built the revolutionary party of the working class.

The OST is taking root, developing and educating itself among the working class. Its rules are those that Trotsky formulated in the basic program of the Fourth International: "To face up to reality, to call things by their true name, to tell the truth to the masses, however bitter it may be, not to be afraid of obstacles, to be strict in small matters as in great, to be daring when it comes time to act."

On the programmatic level, the OST believes that it is up to the working class to achieve, as democratic bourgeois tasks, both national liberation and agrarian reform. Basically, the revolutionary process will take on a character of permanent revolution. There will be no historically distinct steps between the "Democratic Bourgeois Revolution" and the socialist revolution. There will be only one Revolution, permanent in its character and development, in the course of which the proletariat, carrying along with it the disinherited masses of the cities and the countryside, takes command, fulfills the democratic tasks, and by means of this process assures the continued growth of the Revolution as a socialist revolution, by the expropriation of the bourgeoisie and the socialist reorganization of the economy."

The accomplishment of such tasks could not be the work of a single organization and a single class, however. So the OST advocates the broadest possible alliance on the national as well as the international level.

For this reason it is a member of ADS (Senegalese Democratic Alliance), of which it is currently taking the presidency.

P.S. Like the LCT, the OST has no secretary-general. It is directed by a political bureau made up of four members, whose names follow:

Ahmadou Guiro, professor
El Hadj Mamadou Diop, laborer
Lamine Dial, engineer
Badara Ndiaye, teacher

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CSO: 3419/52

CONNECTIONS, DEALINGS WITH SOUTH AFRICA ALLEGED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 7 Jan 87 pp 1-2

[Text]

Some months ago *Africa Confidential* published details of the **South African** and **Israeli** connections of a company which has gained enormous influence over the Sierra Leonean government and a foothold in the economy, *LIAT Finance Trade and Construction Ltd* (AC Vol 27 No 19). Now there is a new twist to the story. LIAT is working closely with one of the world's major sanction-busters, *Marc Rich & Co.* Company chairman **Marc Rich**, a commodity dealer, has become one of the two biggest suppliers of crude oil to South Africa in recent years, shipping an estimated 2.5 million tons between 1983 and late 1986 in defiance of international embargoes (AC Vols 24 No 1 and 27 No 17). This raises the question of what attitude the South African state will take to these developments in Sierra Leone.

The South African connections of both Rich and LIAT are multiple. LIAT is headed by an Israeli of **Soviet** origin, **Shaptai Kalmanowitch**. He is also the accredited diplomatic representative in Israel for the South African 'homeland' of Bophuthatswana. LIAT has an office in Bophuthatswana and employs ex-Bophuthatswana government staff. We learn too that a Kalmanowitch company was the contractor for construction of the independence stadium in Bophuthatswana's capital of Mmabatho and has other construction interests in the homeland. The same building in Tel Aviv houses both a LIAT office and the Bophuthatswana consulate. The flamboyant Kalmanowitch owns property at Mongin on the **French** Riviera, where he drives a Rolls-Royce formerly belonging to **Rumania's** President **Nicolae Ceausescu**.

Marc Rich made a fortune dealing in oil for *Phillip Brothers* in Madrid in the early 1970s. He also dealt with success in other materials. His talent is now channelled through his own multinational company. Rich's offices in Zug, **Switzerland**, under **Pincus Green** and in Madrid appear to be in charge of Sierra Leonean operations.

Sierra Leone undoubtedly has long-term business interest: good agricultural potential, abundant fish, forests, and minerals including diamonds. LIAT, named after Kalmanowitch's daughter, made its first impressions in Freetown by proposing to build a bridge from the capital to Lungi airport at very low cost. For various reasons the bridge project seems no longer to be on the agenda. However Kalmanowitch has won the admiration of President **Joseph Momoh** and his wife **Hanna**, as well as of some ministers. But not every Sierra Leonean politician loves LIAT, and a group called the *Pan-African Union*, as well as the local newspaper *For di People*, has denounced its influence, equating it with support for zionism and apartheid.

Momoh told Kalmanowitch that the country needed buses, food, housing and oil. During 1986 LIAT provided two buses, which we understand were delivered ceremoniously to State House, from where Hanna Momoh takes a close interest in the bus service. They are serviced by Israeli mechanics. Next, LIAT set up a poultry farm. It also acquired rights to the defunct iron ore mine at Marampa.

This is where Rich came in. He bought iron ore stocks at Marampa for several million dollars in cash. It was apparently Kalmanowitch who also arranged for the arrival of a shipment of oil by Marc Rich. It is not clear who paid for the oil, since the government issued no letters of credit. Kalmanowitch has travelled to the Soviet Union with a Sierra

Leonean delegation on a Sierra Leonean diplomatic passport and has accompanied the minister of agriculture to Israel, although he reportedly failed to secure a meeting with top Israeli officials. Kalmanowitch is a frequent visitor to **Belgium**, nerve centre of the international diamond trade. He has ambitions to move into **Guinea** and would like to interest the government there in the construction of a Bophuthatswana-type stadium.

There is now a plan to revive a kimberlite diamond mine near Koidu, a project which has been a bone of contention between *Selection Trust*, *BP Minerals*, *de Beers* and the late *Precious Minerals Marketing Company*. In this connection, Kalmanowitch introduced to Momoh the London-based *Industrial Diamond Company* (IDC) headed by **Jack Lunzer**, one of the world's best-known diamond dealers who is already buying Sierra Leonean diamonds at auction. The cost of exploiting the Koidu kimberlite mine will be some \$40 m. The **Finnish** mining company, *Outokumpu*, is acting as consultant. Also involved in the project are LIAT, Marc Rich, and *Afro-West*, a small outfit with **Australian** connections.

IDC's presence in the Koidu project is self-explanatory, since diamonds are its business. But the potential role of the other interested parties is somewhat mysterious, since they have nothing obvious to offer by way of diamond expertise, and Kalmanowitch has previously said he has no interest in the diamond business. LIAT already buys local alluvial diamonds, which it is allowed to export without repatriating the consequent foreign exchange earnings. There are endless complications. The **Saudi** sheikh, **Abdullah Bin Rafaah**, who shipped earth-moving equipment to Sierra Leone in 1984 with the aim of mining gold, has a stake in the kimberlite in the form of promissory notes given to him in return for his machinery. He is loathe to renounce these now.

In Sierra Leone's current economic plight, it is not surprising that the government should go for a potential revenue-earner in spite of the involvement of some of the parties concerned with South Africa. The South African government is currently making strenuous efforts to set up commercial entrepôts and sanctions-busting outlets throughout the continent. It has to be interested by the foothold established by people such as Rich and Kalmanowitch who are already well-connected in South Africa●

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CSO: 3400/823

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR WORLD SUPPORT FOR MOZAMBIQUE

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by James Mwakisyala]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Mwinyi yesterday called on the international community to give Mozambique full moral and material support so that it can effectively withstand and defeat South Africa's military and economic aggression.

"We hope that the international community will respond positively and swiftly to her (Mozambique's) plight", he stressed.

The President made the call when addressing diplomats at the State House in Dar es Salaam at a traditional get-together between the President and members of the diplomatic corps at the start of the year.

He said Tanzania "will continue to support the brotherly people of Mozambique in their just struggle to defend their territorial integrity."

He said Mozambique, a country which has never known peace since its independence in 1975 because of South Africa's sponsored aggression, "now urgently needs food, financial and material assistance".

President Mwinyi told the diplomats that it was an open secret that the MNR (Mozambique National Resistance) bandits were actually trained, armed and financed by South Africa and hired to carry out aggression in Mozambique.

The bandits had of late intensified their aggression in Mozambique at the behest of the Pretoria regime by committing

atrocities against Mozambicans.

"We are also deeply concerned about South Africa's aggression and destabilisation policies against the independent neighbouring countries," he said, reminding the diplomats how such acts led to the sudden and tragic death of "our brother and colleague," President Samora Machel in an unexplained plane crash inside South Africa.

"That regime is at war with its own people. Throughout 1986, it continued to torture, massacre, detain without trial and maim innocent women and children in their efforts to stop the wind of change."

He said Tanzania would continue to support the people of South Africa through their national liberation movements until apartheid was eliminated.

Tanzania, President Mwinyi said, would also continue to support the people of Namibia in their struggle against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa. She would do so in close co-operation with her colleagues in the Frontline States, he said.

Imposition of mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa remained "the only peaceful means left to effectively fight apartheid, he said, expressing appreciation that the trend on the matter "is gaining increasing world momentum."

The President praised donors to the Tanzania's three-year economic recovery programme ushered in last July after an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

"We highly appreciate the important role you played... We are encouraged by pledges of financial assistance... (and) we shall, on our part, do everything in our capacity so that we may become worthy of this support."

The President expressed continued commitment to the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) Treaty, and the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC). He also stressed good neighbourliness.

Earlier, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Tanzania, Ndugu Eusebio Sebastiao Junior, congratulated the President on efforts he was making since being elected and promised to further the existing co-operation between Tanzania and other countries.

Ndugu Sebastiao Junior, who is the Angolan Ambassador, said that if not much was done last year, it was due to the international economic situation which was beyond many countries' control.

"We can assure you Mr. President that in 1987, we will try our best to better the co-operation between our countries and the United Republic of Tanzania", Ndugu Sebastiao Junior said.

ZANZIBAR ACTS AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE IRRESPONSIBILITY

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text]

THE Zanzibar Revolutionary Government has announced new measures to intensify the campaign against indiscipline and irresponsibility in the Civil Service, under which senior public officials will be accountable for misconduct by their juniors.

Speaking at a seminar for Principal Secretaries, heads of government departments and parastatal organisations in Zanzibar yesterday, the Isles Chief Minister, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad, said the exercise to rout out indisciplined and irresponsible workers in the public service had slackened because it lacked the support of senior government officials.

Henceforth, the Chief Minister declared when opening the seminar, the government would take punitive measures against principal secretaries, department directors and general managers for misdeeds by the rank and file in their respective areas and not office supervisors as was the case previously.

The tough stance by the Zanzibar Government comes in the wake of poor response by the Isles senior public officials including ministers, to spearhead the execution of the campaign to get rid of laxity and mismanagement in government departments and parastatal organisations.

Tightened discipline and accountability is the sole topic for the one-day seminar held at the CCM sub-head office here.

In the speech, read on his behalf by the Minister of State in the Chief Minister's Office, Ndugu Said Bakari Jecha, Ndugu Hamad said that many accounting officers (principal secretaries, directors and general managers) lacked sufficient sense of duty and probity, worked through old-boy network or shunned responsibility for fear of being termed "bad bosses".

He said this "neutral" position by the senior officers was clearly exemplified by the style of letters they wrote to culprits caught under the campaign, following impromptu visits by the Chief Minister or the special committee composed of all principal secretaries to public institutions here.

Ndugu Hamad said most of the letters read: "...As directed by the Chief Minister, you are suspended or your salary would be slashed by a third because of reporting late to duty or for not fulfilling your responsibility", meaning that the accounting officers were disassociating themselves from the campaign and, therefore, the punishment metted.

"This has created the impression that the crack-down was not the brain child of the Party or the Government, but by the Chief Minister himself", Ndugu Hamad said in the speech.

He said the few senior officers who took part in the campaign, did so just to settle old scores because they punished diligent workers and not bad elements.

The Chief Minister challenged the seminar to evolve strategies that would arrest the deteriorating discipline in the public service, stressing that mismanagement and irresponsibility had gnawed at the core of the public confidence in the Government.

OLD-BOY NETWORK

Since the campaign began last March, the Zanzibar Government has sacked 21, suspended 29 and fined 234 public officials for irresponsibility.

Meanwhile, the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government has been commended for establishing a Commission to rationalise appointment and recruitment procedures in the Civil Service.

However, participants to the one-day seminar urged the Commission to strictly abide by high qualifications for those it recommends for appointments in the Government and parastatal organisations.

Previously, they said, appointments to the senior posts or recruitment in the public service was purely based on old-boy network, nepotism of a political or family nature or favouritism resulting into incompetents assuming senior leadership positions in the Government.

The participants attributed this to indiscipline, irresponsibility and lack of accountability in the public sector, noting that in the absence of professional competence, the so-called directors or managers could not execute duties entrusted on them including supervising juniors.

In their recommendations to the Government, the seminar participants also called for increased authority on the top officials so that they could be in a position to sanction irresponsible and undisciplined juniors by way of transfer, demotion or withholding annual increments.

Chaired by the Secretary to the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, Ndugu Jaffar Mfaume, the seminar also complained of too much interference by higher authorities even on routine matters such as job assignments or transfers to the detriment of discipline at work places.

The Zanzibar Minister of State in the Chief Minister's Office, who is also the Attorney-General, Ndugu Abubakar Khamis, later closed the seminar at the CCM sub-head office at Kisiwandui.

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CSO: 3400/963

PACT SIGNED WITH BURUNDI TO INCREASE BORDER TRADE

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 86 p 12

[Text]

ARUSHA.

TANZANIA and Burundi have signed a new five-year trade agreement intended to increase border trade and combat smuggling across their common boundary.

The agreement followed a meeting of the second session of the Tanzania/Burundi joint commission held in this northern Tanzanian tourist town at the weekend.

Under the agreement Tanzania will sell to Burundi a number of items, which include salt, cement, textiles, cooking oil, soap, corrugated iron sheets, radios and batteries.

Others are canned foods, matches, cigarettes, electric transformers and radiators.

Tanzania will buy from Burundi blankets, hides and skins, detergents, textiles, paints and varnish. Others are insecticide powder, pharmaceutical products, foam mattresses and plastic pipes.

Tanzanian minister in the presidency, responsible for international co-operation, Cde Kigho-

ma Halima, said payment arrangements were being worked out by the central banks of the two countries.

He said the payment arrangements would operate through the Preferential Trade Area act of which both countries are members.

A joint communique said the two countries discussed transport and communication, education, culture, information, health, security and immigration.

They agreed to further consolidate and strengthen the existing links and improve transportation and communication links.

Tanzania and Burundi, together with Rwanda and Uganda, are also members of the Kagera Basin Organisation which aims at developing agriculture, energy and communication. — Ziana-Shihata-Pana.

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CSO: 3400/962

MINISTER TERMS TRADE LIBERALIZATION 'TEMPORARY'

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Moses Kitururu]

[Text]

THE liberalisation of trade is a temporary measure by the government to stimulate competition among local manufacturers to contribute to the national economic recovery programme.

The move was expected to push local entrepreneurs to not only increase output but also improve quality of their products to be sold at competitive prices.

This was said by the Minister for Finance, Economic Affairs and Planning, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya during his address to the Tanzania Journalists' Association in Dar es Salaam.

He said the government would soon issue a statement assessing the scheme and its contribution to the economic recovery programme adding that once the economy improved, the trade liberalisation scheme would naturally cease.

Under the liberalisation policy, exporters retain 50 per cent of the export earnings so that they can import more.

Said the minister, "This country has great potential for achieving the targets of the recovery programme". The national resources built over the last 25 years could provide solutions to the economic problems if utilised properly and effectively, Ndugu Msuya said.

•The 40m/- loss reported by the Tanzania Breweries Limited (TBL) last October could have been uncovered ten months earlier in December 1985 if a special audit ordered by TBL head office was carried out.

The intervention would have prevented the disappearance of at least 3,300 cases dispatched from the Arusha brewery to the Mto-wa-Mbu Depot also in Arusha between July and November last year. The crates were not received at the depot.

The diversion of beer allocated to Mto-wa-Mbu and Karatu Depots from the Arusha brewery was suspected in 1985 by the former TBL Executive Chairman, Ndugu Patrick Qorro, who ordered a special audit towards the end of the year.

At least four of the company's employees, are helping police with their investigations into the case.

•The management of the Kilombero Sugar Company has been restructured and some of its senior staff transferred under recommendations drawn by the Presidential Commission investigating the shooting of four sugarcane cutters last year.

The company's management had also been directed to involve sugarcane cutters in making decisions which affect their welfare.

The measures were announced early in the week by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development.

The ministry had further directed Kilombero's holding company, the Sugar Development Corporation to extend a 10m/- loan to the sugar company to finance improved housing for sugar cane cutters. Kilombero had budgetted 2.7m/- for the project this year.

•Other reports had it that the Italian Government is working on modalities for funds for 50 tractors to be donated to Morogoro Region.

The Italian Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr. F.M. Longhi, said this in the city while commenting on the progress of the Morogoro mechanized agricultural project which has 150 Italian-donated tractors.

The project is being implemented by the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation. He said the achievement of the project were evident in the increased agricultural production in the region.

•Trade this week witnessed a closer relationship between Omani businessmen and their Tanzania counterpart after the former paid a visit of the country.

The Vice-President of the Omani Chamber of Commerce,

Sheikh Khamis Ali Al Hashir told members of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, that Oman was ready to promote Tanzania in the Gulf States and the Arab world with a view to fostering trade relations.

"We do not want to start something like a flower that blossoms in a short time and wither later...we have to take time, and make some effort to establish firm relations", he said.

●From the Isles, it was announced that the Zanzibar Electoral Commission has extended by one week, the polling date for the Isles Local Government elections which will now be held on February 8.

The extension has been made to allow Zanzibaris join fellow Tanzanians in marking the 10th Anniversary of CCM and two decades of the Arusha Declaration, being held at national level in Dodoma.

Similarly, the commission has postponed the campaigns for the elections. They will now start on January 27 and end on February 6. They were earlier set for January 20 to 30.

The commission described the celebrations and the Isles local government elections as events of great political significance to Tanzania and as such it was improper to hold them simultaneously.

●Party Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, has been presented with the peace medal awarded to him by the Greece Peace Movement during a five-continent peace conference held in Athens from December 13 to 17.

Speaking at the occasion held at his Msasani Residence in the city, Mwalimu said the main ob-

jective of the six-nation world Peace Initiative Group is to influence public opinion in the countries of the two super-powers against the arms race.

The group, he said, aimed at stimulating global concern over the manufacture of nuclear weapons, especially in the United States and Soviet Union, who are competing in manufacturing dangerous weapons.

The medal was presented to him by a National Member of Parliament, Ndugu Edward Lowassa. He said the Athens meeting appreciated efforts by leaders of the six nations including Tanzania, Greece, Mexico, India, Argentina and Sweden. It was attended by more than 200 delegates from all five continents.

●Dar es Salaam and Mara regions were crime hot spots last, the Inspector General of Police, Ndugu Harun Mahundi told a press conference in the city during the week.

On the other hand he said fraud had reached such an alarming stage that people were now stealing in millions.

Without giving details, he said the just ended national executive committee of the Party in the police force in Moshi, had noted with satisfaction the work of the force last year and recommended a number of strategies to the government.

Last year, the police seized 244 guns of different makes, 339 sticks of dynamites, 100 boxes of explosives and 5,671 rounds of ammunition.

In 1985, 192 guns, 2,956 rounds of ammunition were seized. During the same period, the police also seized 12,116 sticks of dynamites and 37 boxes of explosives.

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CSO: 3400/962

DAR ES SALAAM PORT CAPACITY TO DOUBLE

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 16 Dec 86 p 1

[Article by Zephania Musendo]

[Text]

THE Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) is taking measures to double Dar es Salaam Port's cargo handling capacity to serve Frontline States and the landlocked Southern African countries in the event of economic sanctions by the international community.

The THA General Manager, Ndugu Athumani Janguo, told the Prime Minister and First Vice-President, Ndugu Warioba, yesterday that with the completion of the World Bank-funded port rehabilitation and modernisation of the container terminal, Dar es Salaam Port would handle four million tonnes of cargo per annum.

The port's present cargo handling capacity is 2.5 million tonnes a year. Ndugu Janguo said the sanctions would revert Zambian, Zimbabwean, Botswana, Malawi and Zairean cargo from South African ports to Tanzanian or Mozambican ports.

The THA management has proposed to the Government certain measures to cope with the added responsibility. Ndugu Janguo told the Premier that THA would rehabilitate loading and off-loading facilities at

the port, complete development projects and raise workers' enthusiasm and efficiency.

A THA delegation to Malawi recently established that with economic sanctions against the South African regime, Malawi would route 95 per cent of her imports and exports through Dar es Salaam port.

However, another team sent to Zambia and Zimbabwe to explore possibilities of routing cargo to and from these countries through Tanzania had found out that some Zambian businessmen were reluctant to use Dar es Salaam Port doubting its handling capability.

It also found out that Zimbabwe private businessmen were still undecided on using Dar es Salaam.

To correct the situation, the THA had embarked on a publicity campaign to expel the doubts and fear. A brochure for SADCC countries would be published next month.

Business concerns from Southern African countries and Frontline States would also be invited to visit Dar es Salaam Port for a familiarisation tour and an on-the-spot inspection.

Reporting on the performance of the Dar es Salaam Port, Ndugu Janguo said the Port had handled more cargo for Zambia, Zaire, Burundi and Rwanda from 745,963 tonnes last year to 1,158,835 tonnes this year.

Earlier, the Prime Minister toured the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) workshop. Ndugu Warioba hailed the efforts made by TRC in hauling crops and other agricultural goods.

Ndugu Warioba also toured the Tanzania-Zambia Railways Authority workshop where he stressed efficiency and the Tanzania Italian Petroleum Refinery (TIPER) where he praised the management and workers for their increased efforts at production.

The Premier presented the struggling brothers of Mozambique against South African and MNR aggression.

Today, Ndugu Warioba will tour Auto Mech, Aluminium Africa, Afro Cooling system and the SIDO workshop, on the second day of a three-day tour of Dar es Salaam industries.

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CSO: 3400/962

USE OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY RECOMMENDED

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jan 87 p 5

[Text]

MOST of the writers have tried to point out some of the snags or rather impediments for quick and smooth socialist transformation in Tanzania. Socialist transformation should not be done in one sector only. It must be supported by transformation in other sectors also.

There is wide range of knowledge available for producing various goods and services. So you have to distinguish between large scale; medium scale, and small scale or simple Technology. Here is where we found ourselves making a wrong choice.

Despite the Ujamaa and self Reliance, including government Policies towards an increase in the use of local resources, there was not much change in the Character of Industries established after Arusha Declaration. Industries continued to depend on Import substitution industries.

With the Arusha Nationalisation large farms were brought under National control. The villagization programme brought together peasants. This created potential for the spread of modern Technology including use of better inputs, seeds, irrigation, health services etc. But for several reasons the Technology employed in villages has remained the same even to date. There has been deterioration in irrigation work, in crop husbandry, methods etc.

The Technology choice in production after the Arusha Declaration continued to be large capital intensive Technology. There was no built in national capability to be able to service Technology. The management in the parastatals have down-graded domestic skills and up-graded foreign skills (wrong Choice).

Historically the Tanzania economy was controlled and directed by the metropole and the socio-economic structure were established to serve the interests of the metropole. Tanzania, like any other developing country adopted the import-substitution and export orientation Industrial strategy. The strategy which does not consider the question of ownership and market!

The industrial structure in a developing country like Tanzania should have involved the development of a system whereby the country relies primarily on its own needs, development of local market and of local technology capability; indigenous science and technology and capital goods manufacturing capability. The import substitution and export orientation industrial strategy Tanzania has adopted acts as a barrier to setting up of local basic industries and difficulty of exporting capital goods to extend the market. The strategy doesn't oppose finance capital: it

initiates indigenous science and technology capability.

By the ideology of socialism and the policy of socialism and self reliance Tanzania intends to build a self sustaining economy with capital formation within the economy which in turn requires skills, learning process and hard struggle. It entails structural change in production so as to serve domestic market instead of producing for exporting. The ideology stresses self-reliance and doing away with exploitation but the industrial strategy still depends on foreign finance, and doesn't transform the structure of the society and thus: consolidating economic dependence and endangering self-sustaining economy.

But this shouldn't frustrate us. Still we have time to read-dress ourselves to choose appropriate technology. Technology development policies should be created

through technology imports so as to indigenise the technology to build capacity to service Development: To create policies towards making use of domestic resources — materials, tools, parts and components of machinery and equipment. Provision of incentives to technical cadres and then push them in the Rural areas rather than being centred in Urban areas. Lastly the government should bargain in the process of Transfer of technology, i.e. seeking information about the other part; technology in question and about ranges of technology available and suppliers available and their terms. For this then, we need a consolidation of cadres including engineers, lawyers, financial analysts and economists.

BABAH; H.S.
Customs and Sales Tax Dept.
P.O. Box 9053,
Dar es Salaam.

/9317

CSO: 3400/962

TOGO

BRIEFS

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE DELIVERED--General Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and president of the Republic, received this morning at the Presidential Palace in Lome His Excellency Dr Vasile Chivulescu, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Togo. [Words indistinct] expressed to General Eyadema the gratitude and congratulations of the Romanian delegation which, on 13 January, participated in the festivities that marked the 20th anniversary of our national liberation. At the end of the audience, Dr Chivulescu made the following statement to the press. [Begin Chivulescu recording in Romanian with consecutive French translation] During the audience, we informed His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema about the acceptance of the invitation extended to President Ceausescu and his wife to pay a friendly official visit to Togo in 1987. [Excerpts] [Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 30 Jan 87 AB] /7358

CSO: 3400/912

LEADER OF OPPOSITION CONGOLESE LIBERATION PARTY INTERVIEWED

London AFRICAN CONCORD in English 27 Nov 86 pp 18-19

[Interview with Antinio Kibingu, leader of Congolese Liberation Party, by Henry Gombya]

[Text]

Three years ago the Congolese Liberation Party (PLC) was established to wage an armed struggle against President Mobutu Sese Seko who seized power in 1965. Our Kampala Correspondent, Henry Gombya, spoke with its leader Antinio Kibingu, a former member of Patrice Lumumba's Mouvement National Congolais. Lumumba, Zaire's (then the Congo) first leader, was widely believed to have been assassinated by his rival Mobutu in 1961.

Q: *Could you explain the basis of your movement?*

A: *The movement was formed in 1983 in opposition to the Mobutu regime. Mobutu is a fascist who does not want to negotiate or discuss the problems of the country with anyone. Those who have criticised him have been arrested; Many have been killed. We realise that we would have to wait for a thousand years before getting any favourable response from him. That is why we have adopted the only alternative — an armed struggle against Mobutu.*

After we have overthrown him it is our intention to restore democracy in the country. We also have to build up the economy and raise the standard of living of our people. We also want to give every Congolese freedom of expression and to rehabilitate their civil rights. We also intend to end the corruption.

Q: *What were the main conditions you gave to Mobutu?*

A: *One of them was the restoration of democracy — that he must allow a political opposition to exist. We also demanded that he hold elections so that the Congolese people can choose the leaders they want.*

Human Rights

Q: *How extensive is the violation of human rights in Zaire?*

A: *I will give you one example. About 13 parliamentarians decided to create a new party. They wrote to Mobutu about their intentions. But soon after, they were arrested, tortured and some of them are now invalids. Clandestine assassinations of those suspected of being anti-government frequently take place. Others have been arrested and put in prison where they have been literally starved to death.*

In Shaba Province, for example, it is the Protestant missionaries who feed prisoners and not the government. Last year, there was a massacre of students in Bukavu, Kivu Province, as a result of a misunderstanding between Mobutu's soldiers and the students.

Q: *Does your movement have real support within the country?*

A: *We have the support of the Congolese people, that is all I have to say.*

Q: *Why do you use the name 'Congo' for your party?*

A: We do not know why Mobutu changed the name of the country to Zaire. When the PLC takes over we shall restore the name to Congo. And we shall ask the people to choose their own names (Mobutu ordered Zaireans to drop their Christian names after he discarded his own name of Joseph Desire as part of his 'Africanisation' policy).

"Mobutu is a puppet because he is in the pockets of the United States and France."

Q: Is your armed struggle operating in Zaire or outside the country?

A: We are operating over almost all the Congo. We have bases in Kivu and Shaba Provinces as well as in the northern part of Kisangani. And we have small guerilla units all over the country.

Q: Have you made any recent attacks against the Mobutu Government?

A: In August we launched an attack against Mobutu's troops and killed 60 soldiers. Only last month between the 11th and 14th, we attacked Mobutu's soldiers at Mchôira and Mtwara.

Q: Where do you get your troops from?

A: In 1964, we launched a huge offensive against the enemy in which the revolutionary forces occupied three-quarters of the country. Despite the fact that the revolutionary forces failed to oust Mobutu, our combatants remained in the country. When I left the country, I was in communication with the Simba Forces which also remained in the Congo and with whom we began to collaborate. We then started recruitment through the Simba because many of its troops had been specially trained for guerilla warfare by the Chinese Government. Our present army has never been trained outside the country. Our senior soldiers carry out all the training.

Waging War

Q: Where do you get your weapons from?

A: We get them from the enemy after each attack. In the beginning, though, we fought with traditional weapons.

Q: In 1964 Mobutu used foreign troops to help him crush the rebels. Don't you think he will do this again once you start seriously threatening his government?

A: When we started the struggle we were fully aware of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Congo. Our movement, however, is based on the people's support. We have already started mobilising the people who have now accepted us. Mobutu and his foreign troops cannot conquer us with this backing. If the first revolution collapsed, it is because the people did not know exactly what we stood for.

In the past, diplomacy was at a low level. We are now in a more experienced position to convince the powers to withdraw their support from the puppet Mobutu. Even if these countries do not accept this, we are still a force to be reckoned with.

Q: Why do you call Mobutu a puppet?

A: He is a puppet because he is in the pockets of the United States and France. Mobutu is a policeman of imperialist interests: he is an international agent of imperialism in Africa. When a country is attacked by revolutionaries, Mobutu sends in troops because the West asks him to do so. Look at his role in Chad and Togo.

Mobutu sent his troops to Chad against Libyan-backed rebels on behalf of France in 1984 and to help crush seditious activity following an abortive coup attempt in Togo in September. Mobutu is also allowing UNITA to operate from within his country in order to topple Marxist Angola.

Q: Currently there is a rumour circulating among Southern African countries that president Mobutu might have had a hand in the death of the late President Machel. Do you think this might have been possible?

A: Indeed. Our organisation has evidence that Mobutu used his ambassador in Maputo to carry what might have been the cause of the plane's crash. Perhaps you might ask me why Mobutu would risk the life of his ambassador who died in the accident. For Mobutu, an ambassador is nothing. He can always get another one. The main objective was to accomplish the mission given by his masters. Mobutu has killed his ministers before, so he would not mind killing his ambassador.

Insidious Murderer

Mobutu could have also alerted South Africa that Machel had left Zambia (where he and other Frontline state leaders had been meeting with Mobutu), for Maputo so they could make their preparations. We know that Mobutu was involved in the sudden death of former president Augustino Neto of Angola. We cannot reveal the details, but we, the Congolese, know what Mobutu did. And we know how he instigated the death of Marien Nguabi, the late

leader of Congo-Brazzaville. Whenever Western countries want to kill radical leaders, they use Mobutu.

Box: "More Violence in Zaire"

Kibingo Marandura later told our correspondent just before press time that after the recent clashes between the Congolese Liberation Army (FAPC) with the Zairean Government troops, which took part on 13th and 14th in three towns of Muchora, Mtwanga and Lume, more soldiers were killed and several soldiers were reported to be admitted in Witcha, an American hospital. Those admitted to hospital are continuing to die.

There is more violence in three towns: Muchora, Mtwanga and Lume. Government troops are involved in raping women and schoolgirls, stealing of property. All goats and pigs were taken by soldiers. Nobody to complain about it.

/9274

CSO: 3400/854

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

MOBUTU SUPPORTS HABRE--Yesterday afternoon Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko and Mama Bobi Ladawa [wife of President Mobutu] returned to the country through Gbadolite from Lome via Ndjamen. In Lome they participated in the festivities marking the 20 years in power of Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema. The founding chairman of the MPR [President Mobutu Sese Seko] used the opportunity offered him by the Ndjamen stopover of 4 hours and 30 minutes to hold discussions with Chadian President Hissein Habre on the development of the situation in the latter's country. As was emphasized by the Guide Mobutu Sese Seko during the press conference which followed the long meeting, in fact he passed through Ndjamen to convey the consolation and unflinching support of the Zairian people to the brotherly Chadian people in the fight they are waging to restore the integrity of their country's territory, the northern part of which has been occupied by the Libyan army for many years now. During the press conference, Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko reiterated his firm condemnation of the Libyan action. [Excerpt] [Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 16 Jan 87 AB] /12858

CSO: 3400/853

EXPORT PROMOTION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EEC

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 87 pp 1, 7

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S increasingly important export drive received a boost yesterday with the signing in Harare of the financing agreement for a new \$8 million export promotion programme.

The agreement was signed by the Secretary for Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Cde Elisha Mushayakarara, and the EEC delegate in Harare, Mr Gaspard Dunkelsbuhler.

It is expected that

over the next three years the programme will help generate millions of dollars worth of extra exports, create more jobs and provide training for people from the private sector and Government officials.

It is the first export promotion programme in an African - Caribbean-Pacific state financed under the Lome III agreement with the EEC.

Cde Mushayakarara said that the aim of the programme was to "strengthen the capacity of the export promotion section in the Ministry of

Trade and Commerce through human resources and institutional development.

"It is hoped that this will lead to the improved administration of trade fairs in Zimbabwe, provision of adequate information on trade, including market research, and strengthening Zimbabwe's external institutions tasked with trade promotion."

The EEC grant also came at a time when Zimbabwe was more determined than ever to increase exports of manufactured goods as well as agricultural and horticultural products.

Mr Dunkelsbuhler said

the programme fitted in with Zimbabwe's First Five-Year National Development Plan and would in particular help Zimbabwe promote the exports of textiles, clothing, processed food, furniture, leather goods and horticultural products.

Under Lome II, the EEC had provided training for the Ministry of Trade and Commerce's original 15 staff members for its export promotion department through the Irish Export Board, a programme that would be continued for the 20 extra staff members recently recruited for the department.

/9274

CSO: 3400/814

EXPERIMENT ON TECHNICAL DATA EXCHANGE READY

Harare THE HERALD (Business) in English 29 Jan 87 p 1

[Text]

A UNIQUE experiment to increase the South-South exchange of technological information is gearing up to go into full swing by April 1.

Known as the Technological Information Pilot System, the experiment is being funded by a US\$4.5 million trust fund set up by the Italian government with the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology. It is being executed by the United Nations Development Programme, which has commissioned Inter - Press Services to get the project on its feet through its subsidiary, Devnet.

Ten developing countries, including Zimbabwe, have been selected to start the project and the director of Zimbabwe's national Tips/bureau, Mr Claude Chokwenda, said this week that the aim was to fill the technological information gap that currently existed between developing countries.

"While the developing

countries often have access to scientific, technical and economic information from sources in the North, this information is usually oriented towards the users in the industrialised countries," he said.

"At the same time, users of this information in the South generally know little about the work being done in other parts of the Third World to develop appropriate technologies or new products or about the impact of new technologies on development and employment. They also generally know little about the opportunities that exist for technical and scientific co-operation among developing countries. This can lead to duplication of efforts and less of opportunities for strengthening scientific and technical capacities in developing countries."

Tips was therefore aimed at tapping the information available in developing countries and some international organisations for dissemination to other developing countries.

Since the end of last year, national bureaux have been established in the initial 10 countries — Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, Pakistan, Philippines and Zimbabwe. With the help of consultants the staff are now identifying core groups of companies that might need technological inputs.

In the case of Zimbabwe, 120 companies involved in agricultural machinery, solar energy, machine tools, fisheries, biomass, biotechnology, extractive metallurgy, food processing, pharmaceutical products, coal, electronics textiles machinery, and hydropower are being identified.

It is hoped that a computer link-up with Tips' international operations centre in Rome will be established soon so that the bureau staff can start feeding in requests for information or details about local technological developments into the Tips system.

These will then be processed in Rome and dis-

seminated to the other nine countries, whose bureaux will match all queries/offers with information from their companies and put possible partners in contact with each other. The system will initially cover 2 000 companies in the 10 countries and the Tips computer system will be linked to the UN data bank in case of special requests.

This service will be provided free of charge for the first year the system is in operation, after which the whole programme will be reviewed, evaluated and hopefully continued although it is likely that minimal service charges will then be levied for information provided.

But Mr Chokwenda who is on loan to the Zimbabwe bureau from the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, hopes that companies will start feeding requests and information to the bureau as soon as possible so that he and his staff can gain experience before the system goes "live" on April 1.

/9317

CSO: 3400/947

FIVE CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH FRANCE EXPLAINED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 9 Jan 87 p 3

[Text]

THE THIRD France-Zimbabwe aid protocol swung into operation at the end of 1986, with the signing of over \$38-million worth of equipment-supply contracts for both the public and private sectors.

In the five contracts signed so far, the main single beneficiary is the Zimbabwe Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC), which, together with the Ministry of Health and Central Film Laboratories (CFL), will receive equipment valued at a total of \$22,25 million.

The balance (\$15,9 million) comprises contracts signed with the private sector for the supply of various types of equipment including machinery for the bottling, food, rubber, textiles and printing industries. Also included here is agricultural equipment such as tractors, combines and hay balers.

Mr Christian Saillard, economic and commercial counsellor at the French embassy in Harare, this week told the *Gazette* that the indications are that the full \$82,5 million involved in the protocol will be committed and disbursed "within the next three months".

CFL was the first beneficiary, with a \$2,5 million contract signed with the French company Somexi for the supply of advanced film-

processing equipment. "This equipment will be very helpful", said Mr Saillard, "in that where CFL had to send film abroad for processing, it will now be done locally".

The PTC came next, with three contracts valued at a total of \$13,5 million, mainly for equipment for the extension of Zimbabwe's telecommunications network into the rural areas.

TRT, a French company, is to supply \$6,25 worth of modular telecommunications systems which use microwave technology for the rural areas, particularly Murehwa. These systems, known as the IRT 1 500, provide a low-cost service to large numbers of scattered subscribers and incorporate a wide range of functions, including automatic callback and priority status, emergency lines, pay telephones, telex services and data transmission.

Another French company, CGCT, is contracted to supply the PTC with 70 subscriberline concentrators known as the CTR 160/E. This equipment, also meant for the extension of the network into the rural areas, is able to concentrate the traffic of up to 160 subscribers on only 28 trunks. The value of this contract is \$4 million.

The third PTC contract was signed with Sagem, another French company. Valued at \$3,25 million,

it covers the supply of some 700 teleprinters.

The last of the public line contracts was signed by the Ministry of Health and the French company, Hospitex, and is for the supply of medical equipment (mostly X-ray) valued at \$6,25 million.

In the private sector line, the \$15,9 million now committed to various contracts represents the total allocated to the private sector, and was disbursed between September and the end of the year, Mr Saillard said.

"Most has been diverted towards machinery for industry. A lot is for bottling lines, equipment for the rubber and food industries, for machine tools, cigarette and shoe-making equipment, textile machinery and printing equipment.

"The rest has been mostly allocated to agricultural equipment; that is, tractors, combines and hay balers. Then we also have earthmoving equipment — excavators and compactors — forklifts and a line of micro-computers to be sold through a local computer company".

Final negotiations for contracts to cover the rest of the protocol are currently underway, Mr Saillard said, and the emphasis throughout is on the supply of machinery and other industrial equipment.

ZIMBABWE

GAZETTE WARNS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICAN SANCTIONS

MB230722 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 9 Jan 87

[Editorial: "Effect of Sanctions Must be Worth the Cost"]

[Text] The prime minister's New Year address was a very sober, realistic but not overpessimistic prelude to 1987. Mr Mugabe reviewed the nation's pluses and minuses, presenting an overall picture of which Zimbabweans can be reasonably proud, considering the state of the world economy and the disturbed situation in Southern Africa.

The year ahead, however, will be a difficult one, a fact that Mr Mugabe, to his credit, did not attempt to hide. The major cause for concern this year will, of course, be the effect of the imposition of sanctions against South Africa by Zimbabwe. It is worth repeating, verbatim, the comments the Prime Minister made on New Year's Eve.

Referring to last August's mini-summit in London, which he attended and which discussed what economic measures might be introduced by the Commonwealth nations, Mr Mugabe said: "These sanctions will be implemented soon, but now obviously no longer at the end of December, 1986, as earlier expected, because our task force charged with the duty of coordinating various relevant aspects and areas still needs a little more time to complete its task. I shall, as soon as this is done, announce the sanctions commencement date."

It is, therefore, the clear intention of our government to introduce sanctions measures--what is unknown at the moment is what these measures will involve, when they will be introduced and what other countries will be involved. It is also known that Botswana and Mozambique will not adopt sanctions. It is unlikely that Malawi will be a participant, and Zambia is in such a parlous economic state that the adverse effect of a trade boycott could precipitate a major political upheaval.

What is certain is that, in 1987, Zimbabwe is likely to face a challenge to its very existence, and we all depend on those who make the final decision--that they have made adequate preparations, that the timing is correctly chosen, and that the reaction of the South African government has been correctly assessed.

The Prime Minister said: "As a member of the Commonwealth, Zimbabwe must be seen to be playing its part in support of the struggle for liberation in South Africa and Namibia." No one in Zimbabwe would quarrel with that statement, but in the months that lie ahead, the balance of cost and effect must be carefully calculated.

No general would commit his troops to battle where there was a likelihood of casualties, unless there was a certainty of tangible gain. To ignore this basic fact would be to make a tactical error with far-reaching strategic consequences. Zimbabwe has to adopt a position where, whatever actions it takes, it can continue to play an active part as an opponent of apartheid.

Already Pretoria is turning the screws on its neighbours. The sudden about-face by the Botswana government over the takeover of its railway system from Zimbabwean control is the result of threats made by the puppet regime in Bophuthatswana, echoing the voice of its South African masters. This week's expulsion of six ANC officials (including the chief of the mission, Jacob Zuma) from Mozambique has come as the result of irresistible pressure on President Chissano from Pretoria.

Zimbabwe itself knows how easy it is for President Botha to manipulate our trade routes--it is not necessary to completely close the border when "administrative" delays can cause almost equal chaos. The effectiveness of alternative routes for Zimbabwe's trade will hopefully be assured before extreme measures are adopted in what is likely to be an ongoing and escalating confrontation.

The Beira corridor will never be capable of carrying more than a portion of our country's imports and exports. The Limpopo line to Maputo could be brought up to the present standard of the Beira line fairly quickly, but it would be two years at least before meaningful traffic could be carried. No work, of course, can be done on this until there is adequate protection for workers against the MNR. Routes further afield, such as the Tanzam railway, are at the moment practical alternatives only on the typewritten pages of planners' reports.

Within Mozambique the MNR, supported by South Africa, has seriously damaged the Nacala line and is tying down large numbers of Zimbabwean troops along the Beira corridor. Will international military support, mooted in information contacts, be forthcoming this year to meet the threat of a South African government hell-bent on causing economic chaos for the SADCC nations that are dependent on the route to Beira as a lifeline to the outside world?

It is understood that the imposition of sanctions against South Africa by the international community is likely to be placed before the United Nations in a few weeks' time. Whether this will coincide with the completion of the work of the sanctions task force referred to by Mr Mugabe can only be guessed at now, but the Prime Minister did say the imposition would come "soon." Can we presume that this will be a matter of weeks rather than months? If so, the PM's warning "to gear yourselves for the difficult times ahead of us" was given in all seriousness.

The decision to invoke sanctions is one that the government has a legal right to make, as it has the support of the majority of Zimbabweans, but the consequences are so very serious for the future of this country that it must be hoped that all the factors are most carefully evaluated, so that the effect of sanctions on the situation in South Africa is worth the inevitable cost to Zimbabwe.

/12913

CSO: 3400/906

RSA, MOZAMBIQUE FUNDS GET BOOST FROM FILMS, CHURCHES

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Jan 87 p 5

[Text]

THE South African Solidarity Fund and the Samora Machel Memorial Fund yesterday received another shot in the arm when four organisations gave more than \$1 600.

Twenty-one affiliates of the non-governmental organisation Volve gave \$1 300,77 and the management and workers of Kadoma Cotton Marketing Board gave \$136,05 towards the funeral expenses of the late Cde Machel.

The engineering department of National Breweries gave \$132,50, while the workers of the Ministry of Public Construction and National Housing maintenance station at Parirenyatwa Hospital gave \$75 towards the South African liberation fund.

The money was presented to the Zanu (PF) deputy secretary for the commissariat and culture, Cde Nelson Mawema by delegation leaders.

Cde Mawema in turn handed over the money to Cde Don Muvhuti, the party's deputy secretary for finance.

Cde Mawema thanked the organisations for their kind gesture which would go a long way in eliminating bandits of the surrogate MNR in Mozambique as well as assisting the struggle for freedom and social justice in Namibia and South Africa.

Appealing to Zimbabweans to support the cause of Mozambique, Cde Mawema said the country had suffered during Zimbabwe's liberation struggle and it was the duty of every citizen to support the Mozambicans.

Cde Muvhuti urged Zimbabweans to be prepared "as this is just the first step towards more sacrifice".

In Chegutu, 10 churches recently contributed more than \$500 to the Samora Machel Memorial Fund.

According to a statement from the Zanu (PF) headquarters in Harare, the churches which gave \$502,55 in memory of the late president were: Methodist, Salvation Army, Baptist, CCAP, Church of Christ, Assembly of God, American Methodist, Pentecostal, African Methodist and the Apostolic Church.

Meanwhile, the Governor of Masvingo, Cde Dzika-mai Mavhaire, has called upon civil servants to donate generously towards the Mozambican Solidarity Fund, the South African Liberation Fund and our security forces in Mozambique.

Cde Mavhaire said the public sector in the province was lagging behind in donating towards the funds although civil servants there were doing a good job by motivating others to pay up.

The governor made these remarks in Masvingo on Wednesday when he received a cheque for \$102 from workers and management of Duly's Masvingo.—Herald Reporter-ZIS.

/9317

CSO: 3400/888

CATHOLIC BODY TO INCREASE AID TO MOZAMBIKAN REFUGEES AT MAZOWE

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 Jan 87 p 5

[Text]

THE Catholic Development Commission of the Chinhoyi diocese plans to increase aid to Mozambican displaced persons in the Mazowe camp in the Rushinga district.

This was said by Cadec's development coordinator, Mrs Diana Auret, in an interview with The Sunday Mail in Chinhoyi last week. Mrs Auret emphasised that, "where there are refugees we will do what we can."

Outlining Cadec's involvement in helping Mozambican refugees which started when the displaced persons problem began in 1983, Mrs Auret said Cadec is providing sugar, salt, mahewu, towels and nappies for the young children.

"We have been running a supplementary feeding scheme," she said.

Mrs Auret was happy to report that a large number or percentage of the children in the Mazowe camp are up to normal weight. Figures

for last year show that to date Cadec has spent about \$143 000 on building Blair toilets in the camp. Now the organisation wants to start construction of cement Blair toilets.

She said in 1985 Cadec spent about \$55 488 for the inmates of Mazowe camp and last year the figure for food commodities rose to about \$179 000.

Cadec is also responsible for running the clinic at Nyamatikiti camp for displaced persons which is near Mazowe camp.

Cadec does most of its operations in the communal areas which are within the boundaries of the Chinhoyi diocese. Their main work is in building water projects like dams and other related projects and pre-school care, and primary health care projects.

Mrs Auret said the organisation's emphasis is working with the people. "Our whole idea is to make people realise that they can help themselves."

Describing how Cadec makes decisions to help the rural folk, she said the concerned people first assess their own resources, then the Catholic organisation comes in with the aid which the people cannot provide themselves.

Citing the primary health care projects, she said people are contributing 80 percent of the resources required for the schemes. "Rural folk in Zimbabwe have tremendous potential," she said.

She said Cadec's work at the Mazowe camp owed much of its success to the fact that the camp administration was very efficient. She said the administrators knew what was happening everywhere and were very helpful.

On Nyamatikiti camp, she said the non-governmental organisations involved at the camp were hoping for more help from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to improve the water situation which she described as difficult.

/9317

CSO: 3400/947

STATEMENT BY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 87 pp 1, 13

[Text]

THERE should be an all-out drive towards economic recovery, reconstruction and development now that the devastating famine crisis between 1983 and 1985 had eased, African university heads said yesterday.

The Association of African Universities/Economic Commission for Africa meeting attended by 47 rectors, vice-chancellors and presidents of universities ended yesterday with the adoption of the Harare statement.

The Harare statement commended African leaders for relentlessly searching for workable and lasting solutions to problems of development which culminated in the adoption of the African priority programme for economic recovery and development in July 1985.

Leaders of African countries had called for a special session of the United Nations General Assembly to discuss Africa's economic problems and urge the support of the international community for the recovery programme.

The session was held in May and June 1986 and the Organisation of Afri-

can Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa jointly submitted Africa's economic problems to the United Nations which set out a programme for economic recovery and development for 1986 to 1990.

The international community responded favourably to the programme and to Africa's plight by pledging support and agreeing to enter a partnership with African governments to provide support.

A meeting of African scientists will be held in the Congo in June this year to further study plans to revitalise and rehabilitate African economies.

The Harare statement said that if the international community honoured its commitments to UN programmes for Africa the measures could ensure that in the long run Africa would achieve accelerated, self-reliant and self-sustaining growth and development.

The university vice-chancellors, presidents and rectors on behalf of their institutions committed themselves to undertake the following programmes at national levels:

- To institute special programmes of education and training for priority needs of recovery.

- To popularise the recovery programmes in lectures, seminars and workshops for students, public servants and businessmen and make them more appreciative of the gravity of Africa's predicament.

- To give greater attention to resources in education, training, research and consultancy in economic management generally and external debt management particularly.

- To draw up programmes of research in support of the priority programme designed to respond to identified priority areas in agriculture, food, drought and desertification control, technology development and adaptation and in human resources development.

- To endeavour to reduce universities' dependence on governments by strengthening their capacity to generate funds.

- To make more readily available to governments, regional and international organisations the universities' expertise and capabilities through con-

sultancies and research on project formulation, appraisal and implementation, evaluation of economic development policies and improvement of the performance of the public sector.

At sub-regional levels the universities would stress research into problems affecting dry countries, land-locked countries and those that border on South Africa. They would also pool more of their common teaching and research resources.

At continental level the universities committed themselves to:

- Intensifying the Mbabane programme which aims at easing the social and economic crisis in Africa.

- Strengthening their co-operation within the continent and with other regions of the Third World in research, teaching and production of teaching materials and co-operate with the Economic Commission for Africa and the Pan-African Documentation and Information System project (Padis).

/9317

CSO: 3400/888

CHIREDZI MP APPEALS FOR FOOD AID

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by David Masunda]

[Text]

MORE than 60 000 people in the Lowveld will this year need food aid because of the impending drought in parts of the region, the Member of Parliament for Chiredzi North, Cde Henry Pote, has said.

Cde Pote told The Herald during a recent week-long tour of the region that the most needy were in Chiredzi as well as parts of Bikita and Zaka. Chiredzi, he said, was the worst drought-stricken area in Masvingo province.

Meanwhile, officials were experiencing difficulties in moving drought relief aid.

Said Cde Pote: "The main problem really is transport." The Department of Social Welfare which ferries the food, did not have enough vehicles to do so on a regular basis.

He said although the District Development Fund had helped by having some of its trucks move the food, these still were not enough. Another problem facing Lowveld officials was the mushrooming number of squatter families. More than 700 families have now illegally resettled on Tokwe Farm, which is between Triangle Sugar

Estates and the Tokwe River.

Pleas by both Cde Pote and the Governor of the province, Cde Dzika-ma Mavhaire, have not made them budge. In fact, the numbers have continued to swell.

The squatters came from the neighbouring communal lands of Chivi, Zaka and Masvingo as well as Chiredzi town.

"You get some people who are actually working here in Chiredzi but who have settled their families on this farm."

He said he and other officials had already approached the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement on a number of occasions to no avail yet.

A resettlement scheme in the region, Nyangambe, had also been invaded by squatters. These he said, were mainly people who would not wait to be properly resettled but went and occupied any piece of land that they fancied.

Nyangambe, initiated just after independence and one of the three resettlement schemes in the Chiredzi North constituency, has up to now no school, clinic, roads or proper water supply despite having more than 150 families already resettled there.

/9274

CSO: 3400/892

MASHONALAND WEST GOVERNOR REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Shakespeare Johnson]

[Text]

WHEN Cde Mudhomeni Chivende was first appointed Governor of Mashonaland West Province in April 1983, the first problem the people of the province were experiencing and are still experiencing is the shortage of land.

The governor said this in a recent interview, reviewing the developments that have taken place in his province since independence in 1980.

He said: "The land shortage is especially being experienced in the communal areas. The people there are congested and their cry is for more land especially in areas like Zvimba, Chirau, Mhondoro and Ngezi."

The land shortage situation has bred another problem of squatting so serious that some people have gone to settle in grazing areas and, said Cde Chivende, "we have squatters in the province numbering not less than 10 000 families".

"The problem is compounded by the fact that some of the squatters do not only come from Mashonaland West but from many parts of the country as well."

To solve the problem, the responsible ministry has been approached to acquire more land for resettlement, hence there are resettlement areas such as Muzveze, Jompani, Musengezi, Pote, Nyamakate where people have been resettled.

However, the governor issued a stern warning: "While we encourage the acquisition of more land for resettlement, we ought to take stern measures against squatters so that they return where they came from. My provincial squatter control committee met and an action plan to rid the province of this menace is being drawn. So they might just be warned now that they will certainly be made to move."

Cde Chivende said that the other problematic area is the inadequacy of social services such as in the fields of health, education, roads and water.

The Government has made commendable progress in the provision of these services: both primary and secondary schools have been built; a number of clinics have been built in various parts of the province.

The other problem faced is in the urban areas where there is a lack of accommodation — both office and residential — especially in the provincial headquarters (Chinhoyi). "This has effectively delayed our decentralisation process but I am glad that efforts are being made to provide this much-needed accommodation," he said.

On the province's population, the governor said: "The 1982 census put our population figure at about 859 000 and the annual growth rate of 2.6 percent. Taking the growth rate into account and assuming all other factors remain the same, the present population should be about 970 000. But then we have had an influx of squatters in the province. I would say our population today is close to a million people."

At independence, some districts in the province were less developed than others, for example, Kariba. In the Omay area of Kariba district, there were no roads, no schools, and no clinics. Other districts such as Makonde and Chegutu had a relatively higher level of development.

"It is our policy to ensure equitable development throughout the whole province. So generally, our districts now compare very well with each other," he said.

Cde Chivende said that the Government had achieved in five years what the colonial governments could not do in over 90 years. He listed some of the major developments that have occurred in the province since 1980.

- The completion of the Chinhoyi-Chegutu highway by the Ministry of Transport.

- The thirty-million dollar dam near Banket called the Mazvikadei Dam which is being constructed is a remarkable piece of project. The DDF have also constructed smaller dams such as the Mukadzimutswa, Dzum-bunu, Neuso and Negande dams.

- The promotion of agricultural productivity in the communal land areas through Govern-

ment policy is another remarkable achievement. Mashonaland West is becoming the bread basket of this country. The Hurungwe communal land area is a living example of agricultural success.

The governor said that the province's Five-Year-Development plan has been completed. It lays more emphasis in the agricultural and mining sectors.

"To the businessmen my message is clear. I would like to see them invest in the industrial growth of the province not only in urban areas but at growth points as well. We want to ensure that industry is decentralised from Harare to Chinhoyi and from Chinhoyi to Murombedzi, from Harare to Kadoma and from Kadoma to Mamina and so on."

Cde Chivende said that

Mashonaland West has over seventy mines and recently over thirty mining co-operatives have been registered as carrying out activities especially in the area of base metals such as chrome. The major precious mineral mined in the province is gold and there are over twenty-five gold mines.

"The Mazvikadei Dam is certainly going to be one of our country's largest dams holding about 365 million cubic metres of water. One of its major functions will be the promotion of wheat growing through irrigation. So basically, the dam will promote agriculture.

"Although we expect the fishing industry to develop because of these dams, I do not, however, foresee a stage where water-based industries will take precedence over agriculture and mining," he said.

/9317

CSO: 3400/950

MASHONALAND WEST PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATOR REVIEWS 5-YEAR PLAN

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Jan 87 p 4

[Text]

THE Five-Year Development Plan for Mashonaland West Province, has been conceived within the context or guidelines of the National Development Plan. It is in conformity with national objectives and goals, the Provincial Administrator for the province, Cde Flinnie Munyira, has said.

"Our plan starts by identifying the province's resources and potential and proceeds to design how those resources can be utilised to promote the economy of the country in general as well as to develop the quality of life of our people in particular.

"Our plan lays great emphasis on the development of the agricultural and mineral resources as well as the provision of the infrastructure directly delivering services to the people such as health and educational facilities," said Cde Munyira.

He said that from the provincial point of view, the administrative district is regarded as a lower unit of the subnational development planning process. "Our policy is to ensure that each district has a fair share of the national cake all round."

Mashonaland West Province has five administrative districts: Kariba, Hurungwe, Makonde, Chegutu and Kadoma. The total area of the province is 60 467 square kilometres and this land falls under the jurisdiction of 20 local authorities and one local board.

An examination of the land distribution indicates that 44 000 square kilometres fall under the three types of local authorities while the rest can be classified as other land and this contributes about 17 000 square kilometres, Cde Munyira said.

The road network in the province comes under three types of road authorities with national roads under the Ministry of Transport; local authority roads which are constructed and maintained by the respective local authorities such as the rural councils and the urban councils.

Then there is the road network in the communal land areas — areas that are under the jurisdiction of the district councils.

Said Cde Munyira: "The road networks in this area are constructed and maintained by the District Development Fund. This is the area of my office's responsibility.

"Before independence, the DDF had about 600 kilometres of road, most of which was in a very bad state. After independence, more than 1 000 was constructed and the former tracks were upgraded. We now have a total of 1 650 kilometres of DDF road network in the province."

One spectacular road that the DDF is constructing within the province is the Kanyati Road which links the administrative centre of Kariba and the communal land area. "We have spent over 1½ million dollars to cut out this road through the Zambezi escarpment. It is a commendable project."

A good proportion of land in the province is still jungle forest especially in the districts of Kariba and Hurungwe where there are safari areas such as Chewora, Nyakasanga and National Park as well as recreational parks such as Mana Pools, Matusadona and other parts of Kariba.

"Unfortunately, in the communal land areas such as Zvimba,

Chirau, Mhondoro and Ngezi areas we no longer have the forests and jungles. They are just gone! It is in these areas where we highly encourage afforestation programmes," he said.

Wild life in Mashonaland West is rich, and it is regarded by the provincial administration as a precious resource in that it assists the promotion of the tourist industry which brings the country valuable foreign currency.

Said Cde Munyira: "It is important to point out that the proceeds from game have contributed to the development of a socio-economic infrastructure, especially in the Nyaminyami and Hurungwe Council areas, where schools, clinics, teachers' and nurses' houses and the provision of electricity and water has been made possible by the contribution of game proceeds."

But two problems have arisen — one is caused by the commercial poachers from both within and without the country. The Department of National Parks and Wild Life and the police are working flat out to bring the poaching under control.

The other problem, said Cde Munyira, "is the conflict that exists between the animals and the communal land people especially those of Nyaminyami. They have in the past considered the animals meat and saw no reason why they could not kill and eat them. Furthermore, the very same animals have also destroyed their crops".

But through educational programmes, the people are now beginning to appreciate wild life as a resource which must be man-

aged on a sustained basis. Discussions are at present being held with the National Parks and Wild Life to see if approaches can be introduced to help reconcile the conflict between man and animal, he said.

The railway line that runs in the province ends at Lions Den and many in the province feel that it should be extended to Chirundu.

Said Cde Munyira about the idea: "Yes, the extension of the railway line from Lions Den to Chirundu has been expressed as a necessary need, especially by the farming community and our development plan has acknowledged this.

"This has been submitted to the Government for consideration, together with other national priorities. Central Government is expected to respond positively.

"The proposed railway line extension will assist in the haulage of agricultural and mining produce and this will not only benefit Zimbabwe but Zambia as well. We have sent tons and tons of maize to Zambia by road and it would be more economic to use the railway line."

Cde Munyira said that he is generally satisfied with the progress which has been made so far, for example, in the Nyaminyami area where there are now seven schools, four clinics, 169 km of DDF road as well as reasonable supplies of water.

"Our development plan therefore lays great emphasis on the provision of those services lacking in particular areas while expanding or upgrading the existing ones."

OVERPOPULATION, LAND MISUSE THREATEN TSETSE-CLEARED AREA

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 9 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Text]

FEARS THAT the multimillion dollar EEC-funded tsetse-fly clearance project for Sadecc countries bordering the Zambezi Valley will result in over-populating fragile areas and the ruin of the entire environment are growing in Zimbabwe. Many ecologists believe it could prove yet another "EEC disaster".

Thousands of new settlers are already pouring into the Zimbabwe side of the area, although only the first of the three-year spraying phase has been completed and no formal land-use programme has yet been accepted to safeguard the cleared areas south of Kariba around to Omay, Binga and the north-eastern valley up to Nyanga.

The new settlements in the semi-arid marginal lands are dismayed local and overseas ecologists and conservationists. They previously warned that good land-use control and a co-ordinated four-country fly-clearance plan was essential if the Zambezi Valley areas were not to become land-degraded "deserts" through over-population and threats of reinfestation.

Since September land-hungry new settlers have been allowed by various district rural councils to enter Kanyati, Shamva, Rushinga, Sebungwe and lands south of Kariba to Gokwe, swelling the numbers of existing populations. They are known to be cutting down trees and bush, ploughing the marginal land bringing in many cattle and goats, while game poaching is increasing rapidly.

An official report recently prepared by representatives of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation in Zimbabwe confirms that uncontrolled land settlement in the newly fly-cleared areas is becoming a "serious" problem.

The EEC project started, after weeks of controversy, during a meeting in Brussels last year when it was finally agreed to grant about \$24 million for the Sadecc tsetse-fly eradication programme. It was then set to involve Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique and Malawi, and was aimed at "raising the standard of living of the existing populations" in the valley regions.

Ecologists reported in the London Sunday Times that the project could entirely destroy the valley environment if uncontrolled land-use, and a "cow-and-plough" policy for additional populations should follow in the wake of the cleared fly-belt areas.

Advocates of the plan, headed by Dr Des Lovemore of Zimbabwe as regional coordinator of the Sadecc programme, and including large chemical manufacturers, assured the Brussels meeting that this would not happen. Land use would be carefully controlled and only "approved" insecticides and methods would be used in the EEC fly-clearance project, it was said.

On this understanding the funds were finally approved. Zimbabwe was granted some \$5.5 million for the first three-year phase. Neighbouring Sadecc countries were also

granted draw-down funds as a co-ordinated fly-clearance project in the valley was said to be essential to avoid reinfestation later. The funds were granted under the Lomé II programme.

But so far only Zimbabwe has been involved in the entire project. Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique have not taken any similar action, and some specialists believe that the danger of reinfestation within Zimbabwe is growing.

"Due to security and other problems the valley areas belonging to the other three countries are heavily fly-infested. The belief that Kariba lake acts as a barrier to the fly is largely superstition," said a veterinarian specialist last week. "The fly can travel widely via vehicles, poachers and cross-border vessels or traffic, as it did in the past after we had pushed it back to the borders."

In reply to criticism of the project by the experts published last year in the British Sunday Times, the EEC delegate in Harare, Mr G Dinkelsbuhler, telexed the editor in London last April saying: "Let us not nurse nostalgia for Papa Hemingway's Africa. Let us look at the needs of these populations today."

In May the Brussels meeting agreed to allocate funds for the Sadecc fly eradication project and the Zimbabwe campaign started in July last year, ending the first year's clearance work in September. Two further local campaigns are due to

go ahead this year and in 1988, provided the EEC organisation approves.

When the work started in 1986 there was an estimated Zimbabwe population of about 250 000 people and 113 000 milking cattle in the fly-infested north-east region, covering some 12 600 square kilometres, which the EEC-funded teams plan to clear over the full three-year period to 1988.

It was not intended that new settlers would move into the areas until approved land-use plans had been finalised and approved.

But now thousands of land-hungry people from overcrowded communal lands have already moved in with cattle and goats, ahead of land-use plans.

A wildlife specialist recently returned from the valley said gloomily: "Papa Hemingway now wouldn't even recognise 'his Africa'. Marginal lands from Omay to Gokwe are becoming land-degraded rural slums. Those arid areas cannot sustain large extra populations and agriculture."

He added that previous plans to run cattle together with game in the arid regions appears to have gone by the board. "There is precious little game left now. Trees are being hacked down freely, game is openly poached and the fragile soil is being badly ploughed for uncontoured crops."

While various district rural councils are approving new settlement schemes, nobody seems to know the total number of new residents or herds now coming into fly-cleared valley areas. It is claimed they already number "thousands" of people.

In December the Zimbabwe Government signed a \$16.6 million loan agreement with the African Development Bank to finance a large mid-Zambezi Valley rural development project, as part of the Five Year-Development Plan. It is

aimed at resettling another 3 000 families (about 30 000 people and their cattle) in addition to the existing population, numbering some 46 000 people and their cattle, in the marginal areas.

Mr Jan de Vries, agricultural adviser to the EEC delegation in Zimbabwe, views the first year of the fly-clearance project as a success because it started and stopped on target, as planned, last year.

"Some 4 000sq km of fly-belt land from Mount Darwin to Kotwa in the north-east, including the Umfurudzi safari area, was cleared at a cost of \$1.5 million," he said. "Banned chemicals were not used by the EEC aerial spraying teams and monitoring scientists have found no evidence of irreversible insecticide damage, but that might only become apparent later if at all."

But he agreed that new settlers were coming into cleared areas and said that "in special cases" the EEC was financing settlement development projects mounted by the Agricultural Rural Development Authority (ARDA) in Kanyati.

Some families were being resettled there and elsewhere to run cattle in conjunction with wildlife safaris, he said.

Mr de Vries also confirmed that EEC funds would be available this year and in 1988 to finish clearing the entire 12 600sq km involved in the Zimbabwe project.

Commenting on the required land-use precautions as outlined during the Brussels fund-granting meeting last year, he noted that EEC representatives had no control over this aspect in the cleared areas. Land-use control in the region was "entirely up to the Zimbabwe Government," as a sovereign state, he said.

But the FAO representative in

Harare, Mr Karl Kolding, appears not too happy about the uncontrolled settlements springing up in the Zambezi Valley. At the EEC meeting in Brussels last year it was agreed that FAO representatives would be involved in planning the future use of the fly-cleared marginal areas.

"It is true that uncontrolled resettlement appears to be already underway. It is a serious problem, of great concern not only to the Zimbabwe Government but to external agencies involved."

Mr Kolding said that the government had now asked the United Nations Development Programme representatives and the FAO to prepare a master-plan study for controlled land settlement in the valley for "consideration".

He confirmed that "urgent" actions were needed to ensure proper land-use saying that the master-plan, as envisaged by the government, would doubtless take account of necessary overall development.

"As part of the first Five-Year Development Plan, the Zambezi Valley is of priority interest. Its development, with external assistance to be granted by organisations such as the EEC, the United Nations and other agencies will, no doubt, be matched by government's own policies and programmes in order to make the maximum, correct use of such assistance in the future," he said.

Mr Kolding stressed that apart from the master-plan study project, the FAO had already prepared a small pilot project for good land-use planning in the mid-Zambezi valley, involving livestock and agriculture in combination.

"It is believed that the government may implement this project in the valley this year," he said.

GOLD REMAINS MOST IMPORTANT IN DECLINING MINING OUTPUT

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 9 Jan 87 p 3

[Text]

THE VOLUME of Zimbabwe's mining output appears to have stabilised just below the 1980 level after five years of declining output, RAL Merchant Bank reported in its recent Executive Guide to the Economy. The volume, the bank said, was fluctuating between 3% and 7% from the average.

Based on annualised figures for the first eight months of 1986, the volume of mineral production appears to have shown no change when compared with 1985, and dropped by 3,1% when compared with 1980. The Zimbabwe dollar value of output in the 12 months to August, 1986, rose by 8% compared with the same period a year earlier.

This falling output of most base metals against a background of escalating input costs highlights the vital importance of the Zimbabwe dollar exchange policy, the bank comments. However, in 1986 the Zimbabwe dollar exchange rates did not keep pace with declining world prices of many minerals. This had adverse effects on company profits, job creation and the volume of output in the industry. Most of Zimbabwe's minerals are traded in US dollars and at December 2, 1986, the Zimbabwe dollar had depreciated 54,3% since December 8, 1982.

"Although this represented significant gains in terms of the Zimbabwe dollar to commodity producers," RAL stated, "the increase is less than proportionate to the rate at which costs have risen since 1982."

Gold remains Zimbabwe's most important mineral, and accounted for 39,4% of the total value of mining output in the year to August, 1986. "Provided the world price remains at close to US\$400 an ounce, gold's position in Zimbabwe's mining industry is likely to be further strengthened", the bank commented.

Gold sales of 584 000 fine ounces earned the country \$336,2m in the first eight months of 1986, exceeding the annual levels reached over many years. The bank believes that these record export values were the results of sales of gold inventories, as gold output declined by 2%, from 478 000 ounces in the year ended August, 1985, to 469 000 ounces in the year to August, 1986.

RAL states that rising costs are hitting producers and one is reported as having forecast costs exceeding profit after provisions for anticipated increases in salaries, wages and consumable stores. Against this background, the bank states there are indications of a possible increase in the government's support price

above the present Z\$500 per ounce.

Asbestos, despite opposition to its use in many developed countries, is still the country's second most important mineral. In the year to August, 1986, production volume reached 163 900 tonnes, although this was a 3,3% decline on the same period a year earlier. Asbestos output accounted for 12,2% of Zimbabwe's mining sector's total production value.

Despite overseas opposition, exports for the first seven months of 1986 reached 99 915 tonnes, a 1% increase on the corresponding period in 1985. However, the value of asbestos exports declined by 8%, from \$51,38m in the seven months to July, 1985, to \$47,226m in the equivalent period of 1986.

Nickel output fell by 5,9% in the year to August, 1985, while the value fell by 13,7%. Coal, copper and iron ore showed significant improvements in both volume and value in the year to July, 1986. Coal output rose by 35,3% to 3,808 million tonnes, while values increased by 47% to \$85,7m. Copper output rose by 10,6% in the year to August, 1986, and the value in Zimbabwe dollar terms increased by 37%. Iron ore production rose by 20,8% to 1 148 million tonnes in the year to August, 1986, while values increased by 42,1%.

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CSO: 3400/947

FARMERS BENEFIT FROM GOVERNMENT RESETTLEMENT DRIVE

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 87 p 4

[Text]

THE Government's resettlement drive has come as a blessing for people in the Copper Queen area in Mashonaland West who have launched ambitious farming projects for the benefit of their families.

Some of the small commercial farmers, who were resettled as far back as 1981, have seized opportunities and are now running lucrative farms which have enabled them to buy their own tractors for tilling.

A Herald team visited the area recently and spoke to a number of farmers who expressed confidence in getting a bumper harvest at the end of this season.

For Cde Dikinya Matsa, a lot of ground has already been tilled and planted with cotton, maize and groundnuts. The farmer has reserved at least 30 hectares for cotton and, from his efforts, he expects to reap 123 bales estimated at a \$3 000 profit.

"Progress was earlier hampered by the late rains and I was forced to start preparations in November. We expect to start picking cotton by late April."

Although local farmers have enough cattle, they prefer to use tractors which they believe can

cover a lot of ground quickly. Another farmer, Cde Samuel Zvamashoko, who settled in Copper Queen in 1981, recently acquired a tractor after being granted a \$16 000 loan by the Agriculture Finance Corporation.

Repayment of the loan is spread over five years. Since he started growing cotton, Cde Zvamashoko has made a profit of \$14 000.

Although some farmers have been properly resettled, there are still others who have chosen to squat on State land. A number of squatters have built homes for themselves on arable land and are also engaged in farming.

Some of the squatters told The Herald that they came from as far as Chivi, Chinoyo and other parts of the country, to look for land to settle.

But some of the squatters could not justify whether they had approached any local authorities to be resettled properly. All those who spoke to The Herald conceded that they were satisfied with the areas they had chosen to settle.

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CSO: 3400/892

LOW-INCOME URBANITES HIT HARDEST

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 16 Jan 87 p 9

[Text]

THE COST of living for lower income urban families in Zimbabwe went up by 32,6 index points from 192,2 in June 1985, to 224,8 points in June 1986, representing an increase of 15%. During the same period, the cost of living for high income urban families rose by 12,2%, when the cost of living index rose from 189,4 to 215,9 points. The base is 100 for the year 1980.

According to the latest Quarterly Digest of Statistics released last week by the Central Statistical Office, the cost of foodstuffs for low-income urban families rose from 206,2 index points in June 1985 to 237,3 in June 1986, an increase of 13,1%. Drink and tobacco prices increased from 259,1 to 300,2 points in June 1986, a 14% increase.

Clothing and footwear prices went up from 177,7 to 200,9 index points (a 12% increase), while rent, fuel, and light charges increased from 167,4 to 211,1 points, a 21% increase. Household stores went up in price from 175,4 to 197 points, an 11% increase.

Transport costs increased by 19%, while miscellaneous expenses went from 151,4 to 167,2 index points, representing a 9% increase.

The "all items" index rose from

196,9 to 229,8 (a 14,3% increase), while cost of all items, net of sales tax and excise duty, went up from 192,2 to 224,8 points, an increase of 15%.

10,4% INCREASE

For the high-income urban families, the foodstuffs price index went up from 198,9 to 222,0 from June 1985 to June 1986, an increase of 10,4%, while the cost index for drink and tobacco went up by 12% from 214,2 to 242,9 index points. The cost of clothing and footwear went up from 182,4 points in June 1986, a 15% increase.

Rent and rate charges increased by 7%, while fuel and light charges rose by 108,2 index points from 357,7 to 249,1 points, a 30,2% increase. The cost of household stores went from 167,7 points to 192,4, a 12,3% increase. Domestic workers' cash wages rose 13% from 283,4 points to 325,6 in June 1986.

During the same period, the cost index for vehicle expenses rose from 208,3 to 236,9 points, a 12% increase, and the miscellaneous items index increased to 197,2 points from 176,5 points in June 1985, a 10% increase. The cost of all items for high income urban families, excluding sales tax and excise duty, rose by 12%.

/9317

CSO: 3400/888

BRIEFS

MUGABE HAILS CUBA--The Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, yesterday thanked Cuba for its unflinching support for the oppressed people of Southern Africa, in a message to the Cuban leader, Cde Fidel Castro, to mark his country's national day. Cde Mugabe said: "We reiterate our objection to the linkage of Namibia's independence to the extraneous issue of Cuban forces in Angola, and all other manoeuvres, including the creation of a puppet regime in Namibia, to which racist South Africa and its allies have resorted in a bid to circumvent the United Nations plan for Namibia's decolonisation." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 87 p 1] /9274

UNION MERGE--Bulawayo--All 11 municipal trade unions affiliated to the Federation of Municipal Trade Unions have agreed to merge into a single national union called the Zimbabwe Urban Councils Union. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 87 p 1] /9274

SQUATTERS INVADE SANYATI--More than 7,000 squatters have settled on State land, graded as unsuitable for agriculture in Sanyati, the area's district administrator, Cde Bernard Chahuruva, said recently. Cde Chahuruva told The Herald that while some of the squatters were from within the district, at the other extreme some had drifted in from areas outside Mashonaland West. Some were farmworkers abandoned by their employers soon after independence and left destitute. A district squatter control committee, comprising the Ministry of Health, Department of Social Service, Agritex and the local party leadership has been set up to try and combat the problem. "The committee is tasked to come up with recommendations which will be sent to the provincial council. The members are also expected to map out a plan of action on the squatters." Cde Chahuruva said it was realised squatters were not merely an administrative problem but also political. If any action was to be successful, there had to be co-ordination between the administrative machinery and the Zanu (PF) local leadership. "I believe the political leadership should move in first and educate the people on the dangers of squatting. It is impossible to provide services such as schools and clinics to these people when they are settled illegally," Cde Chahuruva said. Politicians should move around with civil servants educating the squatters and explaining to them why they have to move from the areas. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Jan 87 p 3] /9274

BIKITA BRIDGE COMPLETED--The \$68,000 Chivaka No 3 bridge in Bikita was recently completed by the Bikita District Development Fund. The district

administrator for Bikita, Cde Webster Tembo, said Chivaka was one of the areas neglected before independence and the bridge would help link the Nechirongwe area to the Masvingo-Mutare road. "Farmers will now be able to ferry their produce to urban markets. During the rainy season effective administration was hampered because Chivaka River was impassible," he said. Cde Tembo also said the delivery of medical supplies to Chirorwe clinic will be much easier, and access to Chirongwe business centre has been enhanced. Work on the bridge started in March last year and was finished in December. The DDF also completed two other bridges over the Chivaka River between 1982 and 1984. The DDF field officer for Bikita, Cde Richard Chihwayi said construction of roads and bridges was an on-going exercise, adding that work would start soon on the Silveira-Chabata road. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Jan 87 p 8] /9274

NEW PARLIAMENT OFFICES--Harare--Zimbabwe is planning to spend millions of dollars on building new offices for the Prime Minister, deputy Prime Minister and a number of key Ministries. Architects have been invited to submit designs for the new buildings, to be erected on a site close to the Prime Minister's official residence. The land opposite the Royal Harare Golf Club is at present occupied by the Agricultural Research Station. Allowing for expansion, the buildings are to provide more than 100,000 sq m of space. The government has already approved a design for a new parliament building to be erected on the Harare Kopje. The cost has been estimated at nearly R200 million. Work is due to start this year on a 16-storey building to house the ruling Zanu (PF) Party. The Prime Minister at present occupies offices in an old colonial building in the city. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Jan 87 p 7] /9274

JOURNALISTS MEET WITH SOVIET PRESS--Moscow--About 30 African journalists--five of them from Zimbabwe--invited to the Soviet Union by the USSR journalists' union, met at the Friendship House with members of the Soviet public. Cde E. Sarkisov, vice-president of the presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, told African journalists about the main lines of the union's activity. Over 50 million Soviet people are members of societies of friendship with foreign countries who total 85. The membership of the USSR-Africa friendship societies is about 200,000. In Moscow alone more than 100 meetings and exhibitions are held to mark major events in the life of African states. Moscow News, a weekly newspaper of the Soviet friendship societies and the Novosti Press Agency, was presented to African journalists. The paper is distributed in 140 countries, including African ones. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Jan 87 p 3] /9274

MULRONEY MEETS WITH BANANA, MUGABE--The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, has arrived in Harare for a four day visit to Zimbabwe. During his stay, Mr Mulroney will hold talks with the leaders of three Frontline States on the situation in Southern Africa. Meanwhile, the Canadian prime minister has paid a courtesy call on the President, Comrade Canaan Banana, and the Prime Minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. Mr Mulroney and Comrade Mugabe held the first of a series of discussions planned for the next two days. The two leaders met for one and a half hours at Comrade Mugabe's residence, but details of the talks have not been given. [Excerpts] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Jan 87 MB] /12913

MUGABE RETURNS FROM MEETING--In the Indian Capital, New Delhi, leaders of nine nonaligned countries have officially announced the inauguration of a plan of action for resisting invasion, colonialism, and apartheid. The Africa Fund has been established to assist the Frontline States and liberation movements exposed to the pressures, blackmail, and military actions of the racist South African regime. Meanwhile, the Prime Minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, who represented Zimbabwe at the Africa Fund summit, has arrived back in Harare. He was met at the airport by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, members of the diplomatic corps, party and government officials. [Excerpts] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 25 Jan 87 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/906

CP, HNP LEADERS' DIFFERENCES PREVENT UNITY

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 10 Jan 87 p 13

[Article by Peter Fabricius]

[Text]

“WHY don't they simply get down and do it,” one exasperated political observer once said about the endless attempts at reconciliation between the parties of the far right — the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

To an outsider, the protracted ritual does indeed seem like an elaborate courting dance by elephants with a poor sense of anatomy. Surely they must know how to get together now after four years and more of foreplay? They are after all, surely members of the same species?

Now more than ever it is politically vital for the survival of this far-right species for them to join in some sort of matrimony as they face an election designed precisely to test far-right strength.

Veteran political analyst Dr Willem Kleynhans believes that if the two parties form some sort of electoral pact, they can win over 40 seats and become the new official opposition.

If they do not, he says, the Conservative Party will win fewer than 10 seats and the HNP none at all.

SO what is the problem?

Certainly, there are differences of policy, and though they may seem extremely trivial from the perspective of normality, they are the sort of issues which have often absorbed far-right politicians.

Should the Indians have a homeland a la CP or should they be repatriated to India a la HNP? is the sort of absurd question which has inspired jokes like this one: “*Why can't the HNP and the CP come to an agreement?*” “*Because the HNP wants to drive all the blacks into the sea, but the CP doesn't want to let them onto the beaches.*”

This sort of doctrinal hair-splitting could explain some of the antagonism between the two parties, but not enough, surely, to show why a solid agreement has not yet been struck when so much is to be gained by it.

THE real reason, many political observers say, lies in the personalities of the two leaders — Jaap Marais, of the HNP, and Andries Treurnicht, of the CP.

It is said that in any union of the two parties, Marais

would insist on at least the deputy leadership and possibly even co-leadership. This would be unacceptable not only to Treurnicht, but also to Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, who would have to stand down as deputy leader of the CP.

Most CP supporters also believe that Jaap Marais gives the right wing a bad name.

When one turns from policy differences to focus on the leaders, it is obvious that there are immense differences in style between the two men — which are reflected in the parties' images.

Jaap Marais was once described as a “doctrinal gauleiter of the thirties”, and certainly his intense, almost fanatical, demagoguery and naked racism have not endeared him to many outside his own hard-core of supporters.

Treurnicht, by contrast, is a suave and subtle theologian who owes much of his stature to the fact that he seems to stand in the great tradition of DF Malan and the other domineers of the early National Party.

It is probably just those adaptable qualities that make him a good politician which

damn him in the eyes of an unswerving zealot like Marais.

It seems likely that it is for this reason that Marais does not trust Treurnicht, who must appear to him to be using the politics of the far right to advance himself personally. More than once, Marais has refused to enter a by-election pact with the CP for fear that he would be dropped once he had served his purpose.

THE roots of that mistrust are bedded in the turbulent times when Jaap Marais broke away from the National Party because it had given permission for Maoris to tour with the 1970 All Blacks.

At that time, Andries Treurnicht was editor of the right-wing Pretoria newspaper *Hoofstad* and his editorial commentary on the HNP breakaway was a masterly performance of sophistry.

He had been conducting a fierce editorial battle with the Transvaal Sunday paper *Beeld* over its more verlig utterances, in the course of which he supported positions almost identical to those that would become HNP policy.

The HNP men regarded him as their spokesman, but he never openly supported them. His editorials skilfully espoused their heretical cause while appearing to support Government policy.

Schalk Pienaar, then editor of *Beeld*, described Treurnicht's role like this:

"... the newspaper has played a devastating role... in the Afrikaner turmoil which started long before it appeared on the scene. It aggravated the situation... by using great dialectic skill to clothe low forms of recalcitrance with the cloak of respectability."

WHEN Dr Albert Hertzog, Jaap Marais and others met in the Pretoria North City Hall to launch the HNP they felt justified in expecting Treurnicht to attend. But he did not.

There is a story that he actually got as far as the door of the hall, but was persuaded by his wife to turn around.

But so sure were the HNP of his support that he was voted onto the steering committee for the new party "by acclamation" in his absence.

The next day in *Hoofstad* Treurnicht dissociated himself from the new party and said that he intended to continue his struggle against those with incorrect views, from within the party.

The new party did not have an alternative to National Party policy, he said. "You cannot establish a party purely on dissatisfaction," he lectured.

Treurnicht's subtle manoeuvring could only have seemed to a man like Marais as betrayal. And as champions of the right now sitting on either side of the great Afrikaner divide they were bound to clash again and again.

They did almost immediately. In 1971 the ultra-conservative seat of Waterberg fell vacant and the National Party in the area chose Treurnicht as its candidate, much to the chagrin of the party leadership.

A The HNP also put up a candidate — Jaap Marais — in the seat where it had recorded its best performance in the 1970 general election.

It was a bitter battle, where Treurnicht had to use all his "dialectical" skills, as Schalk Pienaar had described them, to reconcile his own known right-wing views with the party line.

Treurnicht nonetheless won that election as well as the next four encounters with Marais in that harsh arena, the last as leader of the Conservative Party.

That last defeat for the much-defeated Marais must have been the most difficult to swallow. To be beaten by the full National Party election machine was at least honourable.

SADF ADVERTISEMENTS ATTEMPT TO ALLAY YOUNG RECRUITS' FEARS

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 12 Jan 87 p 5

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG. — In an unprecedented move, the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, has placed full-page newspaper advertisements.

He tells youngsters due for call-up next month that the SADF "tries hard to treat troops as people".

The advertisement appeared in Sunday newspapers. General Geldenhuys wrote it himself, and it shows just how his style of military leadership differs from that of his predecessors, defence sources say.

They believe this is the first time such a campaign has been run.

The call-up system has recently been changed and the next national service intake will report in February instead of January. The July call-up

has been moved to August.

In the advertisement, General Geldenhuys said it was not the policy of the SADF to "break troops". The SADF was also aware that the individual was "not merely a number".

Unfair treatment of national servicemen by instructors would not be tolerated.

Every effort was made to use troops in their field of training, but this was not always possible.

"A few out of every hundred men may have difficulties, but these will be so minor that they will easily be able to handle them personally.

"A few out of every thousand will experience bigger problems, but they would in all probability experience similar problems working in any other organisation."

/9317

CSO: 3400/847

ANC TO OPEN PERMANENT SOVIET MISSION

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Jan 87 p 7

[Text]

THE African National Congress of South Africa is to open a permanent mission in the Soviet Union, according to the director of the liberation movement's international department, Cde Johnny Makatini.

He was in the Soviet Union recently at the head of an ANC delegation which was received by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Foreign Ministry and other Soviet state and public organisations, on the occasion marking the 75th anniversary of the ANC.

In a statement to the Novosty Press agency, Cde Makatini said: "The forthcoming opening of the permanent representation of our organisation in the Soviet Union is a good present made by the Soviet people on the occasion of the ANC's 75th anniversary."

He said it would contribute to the stepping up of the liberation struggle in South Africa, adding that the ANC had come to the conclusion that "despite the widely publicised military might and the guaranteed support received by the apartheid regime from the imperialist

powers", the regime was "on the rocks".

Cde Makatini said the ANC's slogan to make the country ungovernable and the apartheid system inoperative had been translated into life while the campaign for the refusal to pay rent and for the setting up of peoples' courts and street committees was under way.

"We are moving towards the complete isolation of the racist regime within the country and outside it in order to compel the apartheid authorities to abandon this inhuman system," Cde Makatini said.

The apartheid regime was failing to cope with the people's mounting resistance and that was why it was venting its "anger on the neighbouring independent states which express solidarity with our struggle and give us moral support", he said.

He said only the speediest introduction of comprehensive economic sanctions against Pretoria, would help in the "struggle being waged by our people against the criminal system" and called upon the security council of the UN to positively solve the issue of sanctions.

/9317

CSO: 3400/889

PAC CHAIRMAN PLEDGES ARMS, TRAINING FOR PEOPLE

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Jan 87 p 7

[Text]

THE Pan Africanist Congress of Azania will this year intensify its military programme of arming and training the masses to strike harder at the Pretoria regime, the PAC chairman, Cde Johnson Mlambo, has said in a New Year message.

This was in recognition of the teaching by the PAC president, Cde Zeph Mothopeng, that "a nation without arms is no nation", said Cde Mlambo in his message to Azanians. "We, therefore, declare 1987 as the Year of Arming the People, arming them both mentally and physically to increase their fighting capacity."

Summarising PAC activities inside South Africa last year, Cde Mlambo said 1986 had been a year of "momentous events", with the PAC army, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, having scored great successes in expanding its ranks, arming and training the masses.

It was now widely recognised that the PAC was very active inside South Africa, with the regime admitting that hundreds of trained PAC men had been in the country as far back as 1976.

"During 1986, racist chieftain P. W. Botha and two of his ministers then,

Louis le Grange and Louis Nel, had to accuse us falsely of sending what they call hit squads," said the PAC leader.

"In the meantime, thousands of our unarmed patriots were cut down by enemy fire, but many more rushed forward like a tiger that no force could hold back.

"This growing resistance of the oppressed Azanians is a foretaste of what our angry masses do in the approaching stage of the armed struggle. It is a strong reminder to the racists that we are indeed in the 1980s -- the decade of the Azanian revolution."

On the labour front, he said after hailing the birth of the 500 000-strong Cosatu, the PAC had welcomed the formation of the 420 000-member Cusa-Azactu Federation following the merger of two of the country's largest black consciousness labour groups.

He urged the labour unions to take up the great task of unionising the majority of the workers who were at present outside the labour bodies and to create conditions to promote overall trade union unity.

"To our women, youth, peasants and other communities, the PAC recog-

nises your contributions in your respective fronts. You are different battalions in one army of the self-same struggle."

On the question of whites, Cde Mlambo said: "We wish to emphasise that the freedom of the Africans will mean the freedom of all in Azania, the whites included, because only African majority rule can guarantee the establishment of a genuine democracy in our country.

"We continue standing for equal rights for all individuals. But the whites first have to accept allegiance to Africa. Once a truly non-racial democracy exists in Azania, all individuals, whatever their colour or origin, will be accepted as Africans."

Cde Mlambo said the oppressed people in South Africa were demanding "one person one vote in one undivided non-racial Azania. All our patriotic organisations should restate this as our immediate demand."

The PAC leader noted that international support for the cause of the oppressed in South Africa had during the past year "taken a great leap forward", boosting the morale of the struggling masses inside the country.

"For our part, we extend our solidarity to all others fighting for liberation in all parts of the world. We especially extend our support for and solidarity with the Palestinians under the leadership of the PLO headed by chairman Yasser Arafat."

Meanwhile, the PAC leader has dismissed denials by the South African prison authorities that one of the country's two longest serving political prisoners, Cde Jeff Mase-mela, was critically ill after 33 days of hunger strike.

In a statement issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday, Cde Mlambo asked: "How can a man who has gone without food for 33 days be said to be not in danger?"

On the reason why Cde Mase-mela was on hunger strike, he said South African political prisoners had always resorted to such actions because of the continuously worsening problems in the country's maximum security prisons.

Cde Mlambo said the PAC had learnt that Cde Mase-mela was "critically ill" and that his life was in grave danger. He urged the international community to exert pressure on the Pretoria regime "to save the life of this prisoner of apartheid".

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CSO: 3400/889

'WITDOEK' WAR MOVES TO EASTERN CAPE

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 9-15 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Peggy Killeen]

[Text]

UNITED Democratic Front members in Kwanobuhle are still reeling from a *witdoek*-type raid on their homes at the weekend.

They were attacked by about 1 000 youths wearing white headbands who swept through the streets, setting fire to property and furniture as they went.

At least two people died and many were injured in what was later described as an attempt to destroy the UDF in the Uitenhage township.

At a press conference later in the week, Uitenhage UDF spokesman Meedisi Stoto said many of those who managed to flee the youths were arrested by municipal policemen waiting nearby.

Stoto also said a police helicopter had hovered above the township for more than an hour before the attack.

Stoto said some activists had fled on foot all the way to Port Elizabeth—about 35 kilometers away.

He said he believed about 200 people had been arrested and there were a further 100 unaccounted for.

● Meanwhile a spokesman for a group formed shortly before the violence erupted, the African Persons' Concerned Committee, telephoned local newspapers to announce that his group intended "disbanding" all political organisations in the township, including the UDF and Azapo.

He said the committee had been formed spontaneously by "concerned

people" who were "tired of the intimidation of comrades holding the township to ransom".

After the launch meeting on Sunday, he said, "some people decided spontaneously to attack comrades".

To add to the confusion, ousted Azapo leader Ebenezer Maqina released his own press statement warning white civil rights campaigners to stay out of Kwanobuhle.

Describing the weekend's clashes, he said he had seen "elderly people of about 60 marching through the streets with knobkerries. They were against the comrades, who were perhaps unfortunately UDF. It's there now for everyone to see."

The police responded by saying the violence was "not unrest-related".

SAP liaison officer Major Eddie Everson described the vigilantes as "just a group of concerned people".

He said about 1 500 people had marched through the streets "calmly". They had "tried to get hold of the troublemakers, removed the furniture from specific houses and set it alight".

When the group encountered an opposing band of men, he said, the two "thrashed it out" and "the youngsters fled into neighbouring koppies".

He said police had not been able to stop the violence because of the group's size and the fact that it was operating over a large area. — East Cape News Agency.

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CSO: 3400/812

NEW BRIGHTON TOWNSHIP UNDER SADF CONTROL

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 9-15 Jan 87 p 16

[Article by Mono Badela]

[Text]

NOWHERE is the militarisation of South Africa more clear than in the strife-torn Eastern Cape city of Port Elizabeth where the townships are under the control of the army.

The situation is particularly bad in New Brighton — the oldest black township in the city — where some 500 000 residents have been living under a state of siege by SADF troops for nearly 20 months.

On entering New Brighton, one is immediately struck by the tension in the atmosphere. One is greeted by an entanglement of razor-wire fencing which seals residents off from the outside world.

A huge roadblock at the entrance to the township is manned by soldiers, police, black municipal policemen and the newly-created "kits-cops", the hastily trained blue-overalled police.

At the roadblock, residents as well as visitors are thoroughly screened. Names, addresses and vehicle registration numbers are taken down. All are asked the purpose of their visit to the township.

Passing the roadblock, one is greeted by small columns of black policemen with R1 rifles patrolling the street on foot. They have been recruited from other areas.

Hippos patrol the streets night and day, playing military music and blaring out propaganda saying they are there to stabilise and protect and give blacks a better way of life.

Many school buildings have been

destroyed. So even if the 53 schools closed down by the government were opened, there would have to be double sessions to get everyone into classrooms.

There is only one post office for New Brighton and two neighbouring townships. Those in Kwazakhele and Zwile were destroyed by arsonists, leaving the New Brighton post office to serve all three townships.

The same can be said of many township shops.

People's courts are continuing to try alleged offenders and there is a strong communal support system. Residents share what food they can muster.

The local consumer boycott, relaunched in November, was lifted on New Year's Eve. A consumer boycott committee representative said the decision to suspend the boycott indefinitely had been taken to give relief to people because they "had sacrificed a great deal during the festive season".

Resistance leaders are hard to find. One of the few still around, Mzimasi Mangcontywa, said more than 1 000 township dwellers have been detained under the State of Emergency and very few have been released.

He said despite this the political movement in the township was massive. Many new leaders were coming forward.

"It's a continuous tide, wave upon wave. They can't stop it. The more they detain people, the more the struggle intensifies," he said. — TOPS

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CSO: 3400/812

STRUGGLE BETWEEN DET, 'PEOPLE'S EDUCATION' ENTERING NEW PHASE

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 16-22 Jan 87 p 5

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

MEN wielding paint brushes and carrying pails of paint are busy removing the names of leaders of the outlawed African National Congress and the South African Communist Party from the walls of black schools.

The names — Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu and Joe Slovo — were painted on the walls by young activists in township classrooms in the past two years.

Emblazoned on school walls in townships around Johannesburg, they signalled a bid to rename the schools after them in recognition of their fight against the established order.

The men armed with swabs were ordered into action after a visit to black schools in Alexandra by the Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Sam de Beer.

It was as if he were trying to wipe the slate clean ... to begin again at the beginning.

The new year undoubtedly started differently. Thousands of black pupils returned to school, signalling the end of the boycott which disrupted black education in South Africa last year and, at different levels of intensity, every year since 1980.

But the struggle between the Department of Education of Training and its radical foes for control of township classrooms is far from over. It has merely entered a new phase.

The demand of many black pupils returning to school after the turmoil and boycotts last year is for "people's education".

After a brief flirtation, the boycott-encouraging slogan "liberation before education" has been discarded. It has been replaced by a new rallying cry: "people's education for people's power".

The aim is not to boycott state-run schools but to change them from within by the introduction of courses designed to help pupils to "understand the evils of apartheid" and to prepare them for "participation in a non-racial, democratic system".

It is against that background that most black organisations have urged pupils to return to school.

The National Education Crisis Committee has called on the government to grant control of black education to the black community, saying: "We want to resume the duty of setting syllabuses."

The authorities are clearly nervous of the new demands, as manifest by two successive Emergency decrees.

The first empowered the director-general of black education to prohibit any course not approved under the Education Act of 1979, thus effectively outlawing all but officially approved courses. The second, issued a week ago by Police Commissioner Johann Coetzee, forbade all meetings held under the auspices of the NECC where people's education is even discussed.

Most NECC executive members are already in detention, including its chairman, Vusi Khanyile, and its secretary, Molefe Tsele. So, too, is

Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of *New Nation* and chairman of the NECC commission into an alternative people's education.

The Minister of Education and Training, Gerrit Viljoen, has charged on television that people's education is inspired by political rather than educational objectives. He cited its declared aim of eliminating "capitalist norms of competition" as evidence of its Marxist outlook.

Eric Molobi, one of the few NECC executive members who has managed to elude the Security Police, hit back promptly. "(Viljoen) has correctly interpreted people's education as a threat to his government," he commented.

Molobi rejected a cherished and oft repeated notion of the Department of Education and Training: that it offers a politically-free education.

"We reject Bantu Education as a reactionary education system, very political in content and form," he said. "It is not coincidental that students refer to it as 'gutter education' because it is just that."

He was seemingly referring to without specifically quoting the words of the architect of Bantu Education, Hendrik Verwoerd, who declared: "There is no place for (the black man) in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour."

The Department of Education and Training has repudiated that statement — in the words of Jaap Strydom, acting director general of black education — "over and over and over again".

But the suspicion lingers in the black community that behind all the new terminology the intention is still the same.

Molobi, who helped with the first draft of a people's education history textbook, challenged Viljoen to deny that history, as taught in state schools, black and white, teemed with "historical and political discrepancies, omissions and distortions, aimed at maintaining white minority rule while belittling the majority of our people".

Where Strydom has justified Emergency measures as necessary to keep "intruders and intimidators" out

of black schools, Molobi countered by referring to the posting of soldiers in schoolyards.

"It is strange that he conveniently ignores the role of the South African Defence Force," Molobi said.

By any criteria — per capita expenditure, teacher-pupil ratios, end-of-school exam results — black education is inferior to the education received by white children.

Per capita expenditure on black children is less than a sixth of that on white children. Teacher-pupil ratios for blacks are about 1:40 against 1:20 for whites. End-of-school pass rates are much lower in black schools, 50 against 90 percent.

Black education is not merely second best. It is fourth best, being inferior — by the criteria cited above — to the state education given to Indian and coloured children.

But many black parents — perhaps even a clear majority — want the turmoil in schools to end. Peter Mundell, of the Department of Education and Training, contended: "Black parents are determined to cut the clatter and get on with it."

The attrition rate at black schools is disturbing. For every 100 black pupils who start school, only 10 survive to write the school-leaving exam at the end of standard 10. Of these, only 50 percent pass — against more than 90 percent for whites, nearly 86 percent for Indians and about 66 percent for coloureds.

Faced with the threat of a whole generation of drop-outs, a majority of parents may even temporarily settle for inferior education as better than no education. Their children may be less pragmatic, even in the short term.

As the South African National Students Congress warned: "We must warn the government that if going back to school means more swallowing of the colonialist education that we so abhor, then it will have itself to blame if schools are going to run empty."

Whatever the immediate outcome, as Viljoen has conceded, there can be no long-term solution to the crisis in schools until blacks are accommodated politically. That, however, is a long way off.

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CSO: 3400/891

KWANDEBELE CITED AS ONE OF APARTHEID'S FAILURES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Jan 87 p 14

[Article by Rich Mkhondo and Sol Makgabutlane]

[Text]

kwaNdebele, 1 600 sq m of dusty, barren land, could be described as a monument to the shortcomings of South Africa's system of homelands.

Political instability and violence in this troubled landscape have cost many lives.

With about 200 000 residents (the kwaNdebele Government refuses to reveal the exact number), it has become one of apartheid's most unsuccessful creations.

It is made up of 40 villages, some turned into shanty towns, on the north-eastern edges of Pretoria.

Political violence erupted last year and scores of people were killed as inhabitants, occasionally led by members of the royal Mahlangu family, campaigned against proposed independence.

The big day for independence was originally scheduled for December 11 and a multimillion-rand stadium, a venue for the celebrations, was built.

Then, in August, the Legislative Assembly decided to halt independence moves.

In November, the Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, died of diabetes and his Interior Minister, Mr Piet Ntuli, was killed in a car bomb blast.

Mr Skosana's successor, Mr George Mahlangu, is non-committal about forthcoming developments, saying it is "too soon to predict what is going to happen".

After the events in kwaNdebele, it is not going to be easy for the other non-independent homelands to opt for self-rule. They are kwaZulu, Lebowa, QwaQwa, kaNgwane and Gazankulu.

Political observers believe it has become increasingly clear that unrest in the homelands, especially in kwaNdebele, is a definite message to the South African Government that most South African blacks want nothing to do with the Government's mini-states.

The homeland remains a poor relocation area on the periphery of the wealthy and industrial Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) triangle. Daily, people from kwaNdebele travel long distances to and from work in buses.

Mr Petrus Skhosana, chairman of the kwaNdebele Students Congress, which has been fighting to thwart the independence plans, said: "Independence is a divide-and-conquer ploy."

kwaNdebele's backtrack on independence was the inhabitants' second victory.

The first was when they forced the Legislative Assembly to dissolve the dreaded Mbokotho vigilante group, a conservative movement formed by Mr Simon Skosana.

Residents soon claimed the movement was imposing a reign of terror, killing and torturing people, especially opponents of the ruling party.

The assassination of Mr Ntuli cleared the way for the dissolution of the movement.

Government people say Mbokotho has been disbanded and independence plans shelved.

Mr Deon du Plooy of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in Pretoria, said: "The South African Government respects the will of the kwaNdebele Government on the independence issue and we shall continue our close co-operation for the further development of the territory and for the betterment of the people of kwaNdebele."

He said any tribal territory that preferred not to accept independence would remain a part of the South African nation, its people would remain South African citizens "and the territory should be accommodated in political institutions within the Republic".

/9317

CSO: 3400/844

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CISKEI IMPORTS GERMAN BEEF--East London--Tons of frozen meat are still being imported into Ciskei--but this time from Germany and not Australia. A Bisho businessman, Mr Andre Linde, set a precedent last year when he imported several tons of Australian mutton which he sold for almost R2 a kg cheaper than South African mutton. Mr Linde is now importing beef by the container-load from Germany. The general manager of the SA Meat Board, Dr Pieter Coetzee, said Ciskei had agreed not to allow the imported meat out of Ciskei.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Jan 87 p 5] /9317

RAPID ESCALATION OF BLACK POPULATION--The number of blacks in SA increased by more than 1-million to 19,507-million between October 1984 and October 1986, says Central Statistical Services. By October this year, the black population will exceed 20-million for the first time. Economists said yesterday the rapid population growth among blacks--currently approaching 3% had to be slowed if the escalating unemployment problem was to be retarded. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Jan 87 p 3] /9317

CSO: 3400/844

PROS, CONS OF DRAFT BILL ON LABOR RELATIONS EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 16-22 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Claire Pickard-Cambridge]

[Text]

UNDERNEATH the shiny face of the draft Bill amending South Africa's Labour Relations Act are some dark, worrying features.

The feeling among legal experts is that the main aspects of the draft legislation are beneficial — but there are some retrogressive and ambiguous provisions.

A key proposal is the creation of a special labour court manned by Supreme Court judges, which will hear appeals against Industrial Court decisions and could handle cases brought to it directly if Ministerial regulations allow this.

Labour experts agree that a special labour appeal body is needed, but say its success will depend on the appointment of judges with a sensitivity to labour matters.

A serious concern will be the inability of these courts and the existing industrial courts to hear applications for urgent relief following the proposed scrapping of section 17 (11)(a).

The industrial courts currently have the power to hear urgent disputes of right, but the new Bill could remove this — the only mechanism in labour law for the resolution of immediate problems.

One leading labour lawyer says: "Time is of the essence in labour disputes. Without this provision, parties will only be able to go to the Supreme Court, which doesn't always understand the urgency and complexity of labour matters."

Another legal expert disapproves of the special labour court's potential to serve as a court of first instance in hearing unfair dismissal and unfair labour practice (ULP) cases. This would give it almost the same powers as the industrial court, he says, raising fears that the authorities could be downscaling the industrial courts.

New secrecy provisions, making it a criminal offence to disclose the outcome of industrial court cases without the consent of the court's president, have been widely condemned.

Clive Thompson, editor of the *Industrial Law Journal*, says the development of a coherent legal approach would be seriously hampered by the secrecy provision.

"It is in the public interest that judgements be published. The only exception should be to allow a party to argue before the industrial court that certain evidence is confidential and should not be made available for general distribution when the judgement is published," he said.

The creation of new ULPs in the Bill is likely to generate the most controversy because their terms are so wide-ranging.

Professor PAK le Roux of Unisa's mercantile law department says some of the new ULP definitions are vague and still need a lot of work. One example is a clause making it unfair for one worker to be replaced by another under less favourable circumstances — apparently a sop to

white workers by discouraging racial undercutting.

While most unions are likely to welcome this clause, it will mean employers' hands will be tied. Even salaries, irrespective of seniority, will have to be retained if the clause isn't redefined clearly.

Le Roux says the exact scope of new clauses which make it illegal to have sympathy strikes, and unfair to launch secondary boycotts involving employers and employees not directly party to a dispute, are unclear.

The clause making discrimination on grounds of race, sex or religion unfair has been welcomed, although it is largely of symbolic importance because the old ULP definition could encompass this. But at least one lawyer suspects that the remaining job reservation provisions in the Mines and Works Act will continue to take precedence over the new ULP amendments.

The most critical clause in the new ULP definition makes it a duty, for the first time, for representative unions and employers to bargain with one another. This could signal the end of the recognition disputes between companies and representative unions.

The clause is vital because it gives the court the power to decide whether employers have to bargain at plant level rather than at industrial council level, if unions request this. A leading lawyer says this clause may reverse the Metal and Allied Workers' Union v Hart case, where the court found there could not be a duty to bargain at plant level if this duty already existed at industrial council level.

Legal strikes have still not been decriminalised and the Bill does not clarify the circumstances under which legal strikers should enjoy protection. However, it will still have to be seen whether the courts will treat illegal strikes as ULPs.

Mark Anstey, new director of the University of Port Elizabeth's Industrial Relations Unit, is also concerned about a new ULP in the draft Bill which applies to an employer organisation or union taking action without authorisation from its members.

"Some unions give representatives a fairly open mandate, while others do not. Who will decide what kind of mandate is fair and under what circumstances? I suspect this is the product of employers looking for certainty in circumstances which do not lend themselves to it," he says.

Another important feature of the Bill is the separation of an unfair dismissal from an ULP. Some feel this is a positive move — but critics say there's no clear provision against selective dismissals and selective rehiring, and arbitration procedures for an unfair dismissal seem unnecessarily convoluted.

In terms of the Bill, it is no longer a ULP to selectively re-hire dismissed workers according to objective criteria. This allows employers to hire new workers after a strike and only re-engage a portion of their old staff, albeit using "objective criteria". This is retrogressive because any selective re-engagement may be unfair under the existing ULP definition.

Simplified procedures for conciliation board applications will speed up dispute resolution, and allow quicker access to the industrial court if board meetings fail to result in agreement.

In future, the appointment of a conciliation board will not depend on Ministerial discretion but will be an automatic procedure; handled by a Manpower Department official. This has been welcomed because it will prevent controversies arising, as in the past, over suspected political interference. But the new time limits in which conciliation board applications have to be lodged are felt to be a little stringent. Grievance procedures at factory level could be undermined if parties have to apply for a board before initial negotiations have stalemated.

There is confusion about whether industrial councils are still obliged to settle disputes only with the consent of affected parties. If the Bill allows industrial councils to resolve disputes without the consent of parties (who may not be directly represented on the council), this could block opposing parties from going to the industrial court.

This question, and others, will receive more attention when the Bill is discussed at a conference at the Wits Law School from January 22 to 24.

The coming month will also, clearly, be a crucial period for parties wanting to make representations to the Manpower Department before the deadline lapses on February 6.

/9317

CSO: 3400/846

LEGAL RESOURCES CENTER WORK GROWS ALONG WITH UNREST

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Jan 87 p 15

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

Difficult and unhappy conditions in South Africa led to a growth in the demand for free legal services from the Legal Resources Centre (LRC) in recent months, says the LRC's latest annual report.

The LRC, which was first established in 1979 to give free legal advice to those who could not afford it, employs 23 attorneys and advocates and a sizeable support staff to keep going its five branches in major cities around the country.

Its major fields of work in the year ended March 31 1986 involved labour matters as well as housing, residence, influx control, human rights, citizenship, consumer abuses and the abuse of power vested in public officials.

In addition a new and demanding set of issues relating to the state of

emergency have taxed the resources of the LRC, an organisation dependent entirely on donations for funds.

"Unrest throughout South Africa has introduced changes in the pattern of work coming to the LRC," said the Mr Charl Celliers, chairman of the Legal Resources Trust which controls the funding of the LRC.

"For most of the year under review a large part of the country was subject to a state of emergency.

"Since then a nationwide state of emergency has been declared and this is still in force," said national director of the LRC, Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC.

"Under the state of emergency wide powers of arrest, detention, search, seizure and censorship have been conferred

upon and used by the police and military.

"Ultimately a just society depends upon a legal system which functions openly and fairly and which is readily accessible to all who wish to make use of its institutions.

"The work of the LRC, which is directed to this goal, is therefore of fundamental importance and is indeed made more urgent by unrest and conflict within the country."

He said the emergency had added considerably to the LRC's workload.

"Suddenly there are a large number of people wanting information about where their friends and relatives are being detained, about what rights detainees have, what can be done for people in detention and what can be done to get people out of detention."

Following several

court challenges to the emergency regulations a substantial number of people had been released.

Mr Chaskalson welcomed vigorous protests from the legal profession against the emergency.

"It is important that this should be done, otherwise the courts cannot perform their historic role of providing protection to individuals against unlawful conduct of the State or its officials."

Reports compiled from the regional offices of the LRC said the first state of emergency had "serious and alarming consequences on the protection afforded by an independent judiciary to an individual".

"The numbers suffering under arbitrary action by the police and the army are high."

Every day the offices of the Legal Resources Centre are crowded with people tangled in the legal red tape which rules their lives. Here are just a few of the human stories told to the Centre:

● The Development Board at Paarl told Mr X's employer that his contract as a migrant labourer would not be renewed because he had brought his family with him to the Western Cape without a permit.

In fact, Mr X had brought his three-year-old son to stay with him for a month for medical treatment.

Mr X was arrested for having the child with him. He paid an admission of guilt fine.

The LRC appealed against the ruling, which ended his migrant labour contract, and was successful in winning Section 10 (1)(b) rights for Mr X under the influx control laws.

● Mrs Y wanted to work in Johannesburg and the West Rand Development Board approved, sending the required form to the local labour office

in Bophuthatswana. The office refused to process the application because Mrs Y was not a citizen of the homeland.

The Johannesburg authorities refused to process the application because she was a citizen of Bophuthatswana and required approval from the homeland labour office.

The LRC finally obtained recognition of Bophuthatswana citizenship for Mrs Y, enabling her to work in Johannesburg.

● Mr C, a teenager, was arrested by the police after someone had falsely accused him of theft. He was assaulted by the police.

His brother went to inquire why he had been arrested, was himself arrested and assaulted more seriously than Mr C.

Actions for damages for unlawful arrest and assault were brought against the Minister of Law and Order. Before the court appearance, the Minister paid R1 000 to Mr C and R3 500 to his brother.

/9317

CSO: 3400/849

SAIRR SURVEY SHOWS BREAKDOWN OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE DURING YEAR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Jan 87 p 13

[Text]

Education

Staff Reporters

Figures compiled in a South African Institute for Race Relations survey reveal that politically-related deaths increased dramatically after the imposition of the state of emergency in 1985.

Security forces killed 71 more township residents during the five months of the emergency than in the previous six months, say survey figures. In the six months from January 1 to July 20 1985, 185 were killed. From the start of the emergency till the end of the year, security forces killed 256. In all, 879 people died in politically-related incidents that year.

The survey's breakdown of the political violence toll for the year shows:

- Almost double the number of residents (179) were killed by residents in the emergency compared to the rest of the year (94).
- No blacks were killed by white civilians before the emergency; two died during the emergency. One white civilian was killed by blacks before the emergency; four during the emergency.
- Seven security forces members were killed by residents before the emergency; 19 during the emergency.

Violence

More than a million black and coloured schoolchildren boycotted classes in 1985. Survey figures show that about 674 300 black and 360 000 Western Cape coloured pupils were involved.

Neither the emergency nor strict Government measures could stem the stayaways. Pupils continued to boycott until their demands were met, and when the Congress of South African Students was banned on August 8 this sparked new boycott calls.

The survey said a significant feature of the boycotts in 1985 was the co-operation between pupils and parents.

The vast disparity in education between different races was indicated by the survey's pupil/teacher ratios in 1985: one teacher for every 41 black children; one teacher for every 19 white children.

The crisis in black schools and collapse of formal education in some areas led many parents to enrol their children at private schools.

Black Resistance

Black resistance to Government policies and conflict within the black community reached new levels of intensity during 1985, according to the survey.

"Resistance included school boycotts, worker stayaways, insurgency, violent confrontations with security forces by township residents, and violent attacks on people allegedly associated with the authorities," it said.

Consumer boycotts were also used as a political weapon, and in some cases led to "unprecedented negotiations" between businessmen, municipal officials and township organisations over national issues.

"The epicentre of violence moved from the northern Free State, Eastern Cape and East Rand in the early part of the year to Natal, the Peninsula and Boland. Damage to property was estimated at R138 million."

There were 2 615 injuries caused by gunshot wounds, stonethrowing, burning, tear-gas, hand grenade attacks and bites by police dogs, according to figures provided by then Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange.

Altogether 7 996 people were detained between July 21 1985 and March 7 1986.

"In the 18 months which preceded November 1985, the homes of 500 black policemen were burnt down."

Employment

The decline in job opportunities was an important feature of the 1985 employment scene, says the survey. The number of registered unemployed in 1985 were (1984 figures in brackets): blacks — 52 984 (34 094); Asians — 9 744 (3 980); coloureds — 29 315 (12 406); whites — 28 068 (13 089).

The survey noted that unemployment statistics cannot be regarded as comprehensive because it is not compulsory for the unemployed to register. Non-official estimates put the number of jobless at between 1 500 000 and 3 000 000.

The survey said that despite growing unemployment, the number of beneficiaries from the State's Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) declined from 320 475 in 1983 to 305 870 in 1984. At least 459 employers were prosecuted in 1984 for failing to keep their employees' UIF cards up to date. Another 10 986 received warnings.

The Consumer Price Index at the end of 1985 was 18,4 percent higher than in December 1984 — its highest increase in 66 years. The main factors behind the acceleration in the inflation rate was the depreciation in the rand foreign exchange value and the rise in GST from 10 percent to 12 percent.

An estimated 1 200 000 employees were covered by wage determinations passed in terms of the Wage Act, with the 1985 average monthly household incomes being R325, R1 109, R680 and R1 958 for blacks, Asians, coloureds and whites respectively.

The low wages paid to domestic workers continued to be an issue in 1985.

Transport

The transport industry was beset by financial and political problems in 1985.

Subsidies for bus passengers amounted to R209 million in 1984/85, and those for train passengers were an estimated R840 million. The root of the problem, said one authority, was that passengers bore only 22 percent of transport costs compared with 66 percent worldwide.

Widespread unrest in townships from September 1984 saw many buses being petrol bombed, burnt, stoned or hijacked. Many companies with-

drew vehicles to the outskirts of townships for long periods to avoid losses and injury to drivers and passengers.

Putco said unrest from September 1984 to September 1985 had cost it R21 million.

Race Classification

More than 31 percent more people were reclassified as belonging to other race groups in 1985 than in the previous year, the survey shows.

In all, 1 167 people were reclassified.

The largest single group being reclassified is "coloured to white" — more than 700 people.

The next largest group was "African to coloured" — 249 people.

Nineteen whites were reclassified as coloured but, unlike 1984, none reclassified as Chinese or Indian.

More coloureds were reclassified into all race groups than in the previous year, with four times as many "becoming" Africans.

Migrant Workers

The number of migrant workers to get urban rights rose only minimally in 1985, the survey found.

This was in spite of the Government's announcement that it was giving urgent consideration to measures to eliminating discriminatory aspects of influx control.

In 1985, permanent residence rights in white group areas were granted to 25 612 migrant workers — an increase of only 1 282 on the previous year, although more than 7 000 more applications were made.

However, the number of arrests for influx control offences (the so-called pass laws) declined dramatically from 1984 to 1985 — 132 397 arrests.

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CSO: 3400/849

REPORT ON RACE RELATIONS SHOWS LITTLE CHANGE IN PAST 50 YEARS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Jan 87 p 13

[Article by Claire Robertson]

[Text]

The South African Institute for Race Relations celebrates 50 years of monitoring the injustices, advances and setbacks in a multiracial society with the publication of its 1985 Race Relations Survey this year.

In 1935 J D Rheinallt-Jones published the pioneering "Race Relations in 1935: A South African Survey" which included several observations on police-public relationships:

"In certain areas, notably the Cape Peninsula and the Witwatersrand, the relations between the Police and sections of the Non-European public are very strained, and there is a growing disposition to use the knife.

"There were numerous instances of vicious attacks by Native and Coloured men on the police:

- Five members of the police force in Benoni were seriously injured in one month.

- A Native detective in Johannesburg was paralysed through the penetration of a stab into the brain.

"While it may be true that to some extent the situation is due to brutality by some of the European and Native police, the serious growth in the consistently criminal elements, in both the Native and Coloured populations, is also an important factor."

The survey also noted that "a common complaint by Non-Europeans against the Police is that they use compulsion to secure confessions from accused persons and statements from witnesses.

"In a few cases the Court refused to accept the complaint as true."

In conclusion he wrote:

"From what has been said, it will have been gathered that during 1935 there were many matters of serious concern to engage the attention of those who give time and thought to problems of race relations, and that at the close of the year most of these problems remained unresolved.

'FEELINGS OF UNCERTAINTY AND ANXIETY'

"Not only so, but feelings of uncertainty and anxiety have been aroused in large numbers of the Native people through the discussions on the transfer of the Protectorates and the Native Bills, the results of the civilised labour policy and, not by any means the least disturbing influence, the Italo-Abyssinian War. In remote Native Reserves the War is a topic of conversation and the cause of anxious concern for the fate of what is regarded as a Native State.

"Among Europeans, the conflict of principles in racial policy had become sharper, the issues more distinct."

The survey was presented at the annual meeting of the council of the institute on February 20 1936.

At the meeting, the council also heard an address written by Professor R F Alfred Hoernle in which he described a South Africa "governed by the votes of some 900 000 White men and women admitted to the franchise (because) they had a white skin and an age of 21 years".

Concerning what a "visitor from Mars" or "an intelligent Japanese traveller" would note about South African society in 1935, he said:

"He would set down that very large numbers of black-skinned humans are found in the White areas but they are rather markedly set apart from the Whites.

DELIBERATELY SET APART

"He would find them set apart by deliberate spatial arrangement — their dwelling-places bunched together in 'locations', generally at some distance from the White settlements, or, if close by, then specially fenced off from the neighbouring White homesteads; or, where the Blacks live as domestic servants in close proximity to the Whites for the latter's convenience, he would still find their rooms visibly segregated at the back of the yard, or at the bottom of the garden, connected and yet kept at a distance.

"Looking deeper, he would also find that most of the hard and dirty work, the unskilled work, the menial labour, is down by them, and that, if Whites are found to be doing similar 'Kaffir-work', they are paid for it at three, or more, times the rate which the Blacks receive.

"Even where there is no direct competition in the labour market between Black and White, he will note that Blacks are paid much less for the same kind of work than Whites.

"Even in town schools, experienced Black teachers will receive, on the average, less than half the starting salary of a White teacher. In short, he will note that there are, in principle, two standards of life: one caused the 'civilised' standard, and regarded as proper for every White person in virtue of the colour of his skin; the other, nameless, regarded as appropriate for all Black-skinned South Africans."

MATRIC RESULTS SHOW DISPARITY IN QUALITY OF EDUCATIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Jan 87 p 11

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text]

An analysis of the 1986 matric results of pupils from different education departments indicated a wide disparity in the quality of education between the racial groups.

White pupils came out with the best results, followed by Indian, coloured and then black children.

Education in South Africa is run by 18 education departments, including those controlled by the independent States and the provincial white departments.

The racial groups write different exams. For example, black candidates write the Department of Education and Training's Senior Certificate examination, coloured candidates write the exams from the Department of Education and Culture, House of Representatives, Indians write the exams from the Department of Education and Culture, House of Delegates.

White pupils write examinations set by provincial education departments. Transvaal pupils write the Transvaal Education Department examinations and in the Cape they write the Cape Education Department's papers.

All examinations written in South Africa are moderated by the Joint Matriculation Board.

Although some pupils write the exams set by separate and independent education departments in the independent and national States, many homeland pupils write the DET's papers.

The majority of results issued from the Department of Education and Training come from pupils in the homelands. Only a small number are from urban areas in South Africa.

Of the 89 235 black full-time candidates under the DET, 51,99 percent passed — an increase of 2,96 percent over 1985's results.

The black matric results were low in comparison to the white candidates' results. The percentage of white candidates to pass the Transvaal Education Department matric examinations topped 92,1 percent.

Only 13,07 percent of DET candidates passed with matric exemption while 43,2 percent of TED pupils gained this standard, putting them in a more favourable position to gain entrance to university this year.

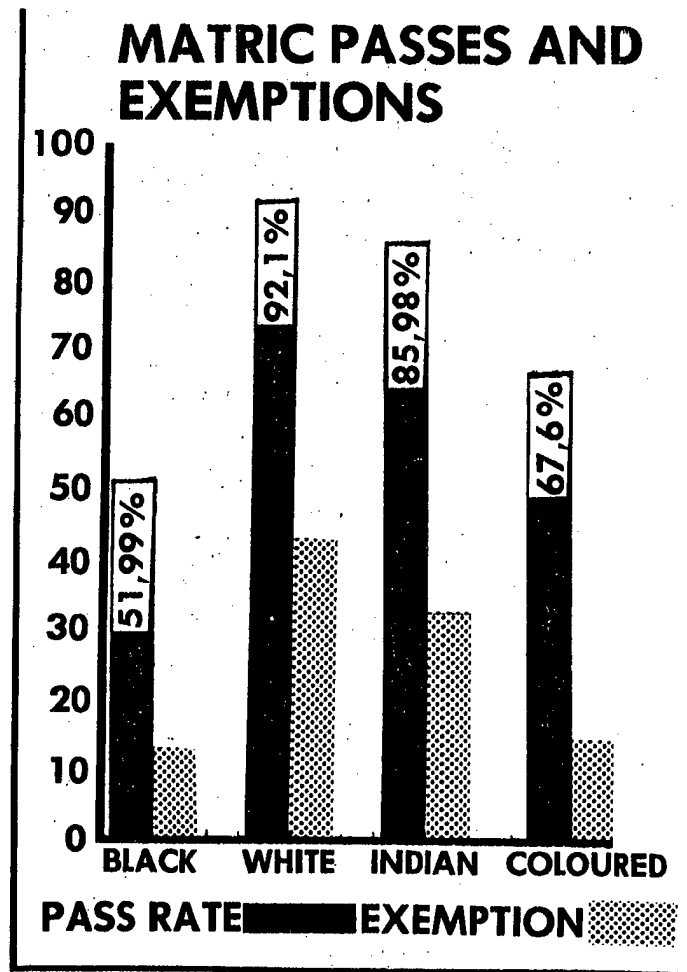
Indian pupils registered with the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Delegates gained comparable results to the white pupils. Of the 11 359 pupils who wrote the exams, 85,98 percent passed. Of these, 33,3 percent gained university exemption.

The executive director of Indian education, Mr E Kuppusamy, said the results reflected an overall improvement in the quality of passes.

The TED pupils gained the most distinctions — 10 534 were awarded — and seven pupils gained eight distinctions. In the DET's examinations, 33 candidates achieved distinctions in two or more subjects while two candidates gained an A aggregate.

There was a 67,6 percent pass rate in the coloured Department of Education and Culture, House of Representatives, examinations and 15,3 percent won matric exemption.

The DEC said it was "relatively pleased" with the results. There had been an improvement in the pass rate because disruptive influences which had marred schools the previous year had not interfered with teaching and work in schools in 1986.



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CSO: 3400/849

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. SANCTIONS TO COST INSURERS MILLIONS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Linda Ensor]

[Text] Millions of rands' insurance is expected to be paid out to exporters whose goods have been barred by sanctions from entering the US.

Executive director Chris Leisewitz of Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation (CGIC)--SA's national credit insurer--said yesterday CGIC had received substantial claims in the last six months because SA goods, on transit to the US when the sanctions were imposed, were affected when Congress passed the Anti-Apartheid Act.

The goods--which Leisewitz was only prepared to say were "commodities" to protect the interests of the policy-holders--were impounded by US customs officials and had to be returned to SA or redirected to other potential markets.

Leisewitz would not quantify the extent of the losses, saying they would depend on whether it had been possible to resell the goods.

CGIC is owned by a consortium of leading insurance companies, banks and financial institutions and provides insurance against export and domestic credit risks.

Export credit risks are underwritten in co-operation with government, which will probably have to pick up the tab for a large part of the diverted shipments.

/9317

CSO: 3400/850

U.S. COMPANY WITHDRAWALS ENDANGER WELFARE PROJECTS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Hamish McIndoe]

[Text]

AMERICA'S corporate run from SA is having a terminal effect on many social programmes aimed at improving the lot of the black community. It is also likely to persuade more blacks that big business is, at best, a faint-hearted ally in the battle for political reform.

The touted remedy that sanctions would pressure Pretoria into reforms has not worked any more than the "sweat equity" of Sullivan Code signatories has hastened the dismantling of apartheid.

Instead, many divested companies have left a trail of unfinished community and welfare projects but continue to allow their products to be sold in SA; an action that has infuriated many blacks.

Extra \$40m

Washington itself has not shirked its financial commitment to help under-privileged black South Africans — witness the extra \$40m allocated for this purpose by the Anti-Apartheid Act last year. But the Reagan administration will clearly not fund the welfare programmes of departed US companies.

General Motors and IBM will honour their social projects. But Coca-Cola — which ploughed \$10m in 1985 into a five-year education, housing and business programme — is apparently still undecided whether to continue its support.

Says Soweto Chamber of Commerce executive director David Mailoane: "We're not happy to see US companies go. But we're even less happy about the manner in which most of them have chosen to leave."

The Sullivan Signatory Association (SSA) fears that more US companies will fall into "white hands" and further entrench economic apartheid. Management of former Sullivan companies, for one, are no longer bound by the terms of the code to pay their workers 30% more than the minimum living level. So far, there is no evidence that black wages have been eroded.

Black business opinion is not only hostile to the jettisoning of social programmes, but openly sceptical that corporate America has the leverage to bring about the smallest political reform in SA — if it ever had.

Mailoane believes blacks have been misled by hopes of a US corporate "Messiah" bringing about political change in SA. "The efforts of SA companies far outweigh the contribution of foreign companies anyway," he says.

One prominent black businessman, who asked not to be named, resignedly asked: "Why should foreign companies fight on our behalf?"

Not surprisingly, the Urban Foundation does not hold such jaundiced views. Executive chairman Jan Steyn describes the saddest aspect of US divestment as the loss of "well-directed programmes aimed not only at social and economic upliftment but at securing fundamental change.

Pressures

"We found leadership in the US business community; strong and sensible allies in our efforts, for instance, to secure full property rights for blacks and to lobby for a positive urbanisation strategy," says Steyn.

SSA executive director Lionel Grewan is sympathetic to the pressures facing US companies. "They are clearly not political organisations, but they've been drawn into SA's political battles here and abroad."

The *Wall Street Journal* recently noted that US companies must please too many masters: shareholders, anti-apartheid lobby and the black community.

Black opinion on disinvestment has shifted since GM and IBM announced they were leaving and triggered a spate of smaller corporate pullouts.

Doyen of South African social scientists, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, believes the current disinvestment row will polarise black opinion. The latest surveyed trends on these issues, he says, are already eight months out of date.

"Threat of higher unemployment will make some blacks more intensely opposed to disinvestment. The better educated and opinion-formers will support disinvestment and sanctions as publicity mounts.

"But there's no doubt that most blacks want effective external pressure on Pretoria to end apartheid," Schlemmer says.

The chances, however, of US companies heeding the Leon Sullivan's call to quit SA by May 31 unless statutory apartheid is scrapped are rated as nil.

Sullivan has said he will use \$100bn worth of stocks and investments pledged to his cause to force out all remaining US companies from SA. "Frankly," says Grewan, "we don't expect a lot of companies will pull out of SA because Sullivan asks them to. But the call obviously makes it more difficult for many to continue operating here."

Critics say the code's hitherto "spray and pray" approach to welfare and community projects now needs to be targeted at long-term programmes to help bring about social change. In short, a united corporate effort.

Resistance

"It's a valid criticism," admits Grewan. "The code's monitoring system grades companies individually and there is not much recognition for collaborative efforts. We have been trying to change this."

Sadly, US parent companies will resist such moves. Shareholder meetings, explains Grewan, "tend to ask what contribution you have made and encourage the individualised effort."

Says Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut director Fritz Stockenström: "It's impossible to see how the US hopes to achieve any positive changes in what they are doing now."

BLACK BUSINESSMEN PLAN TO BUY OUT DISINVESTING COMPANIES

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 16-22 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Sefako Nyaka]

[Text]

CIVIC leader Dr Nthato Motlana and three other Soweto businessmen have formed a company aimed at buying out companies pulling out of South Africa.

The chairman of the company, Black Equity Participation (Pty) Ltd (BEP), is former Urban Bantu Council member Richard Maponya. The other partners are former Inkatha executive member Gibson Thula and a Soweto doctor, Jackie Mphafudi.

Maponya has confirmed that one of its aims is to "negotiate" with companies planning to pull out of South Africa, but would not elaborate.

The company was formed last August but Motlana, who claims he is a "peripheral member", said he was only drawn in two months ago.

Speaking from the African American Institute conference in Botswana, Motlana said: "I only agreed to come in because I thought this is something that blacks could exploit.

"BEP is, I believe, intended not only to focus on departing companies but on getting a piece of the action for black businessmen."

He said the majority of companies BEP had spoken to are "South African companies operating within South Africa" and not companies pulling out.

He said his impression, when approached, was that the group would focus on available business opportunities in South Africa.

BEP, he said, had not yet taken over or acquired any company, as the project is still in the "brain-storming" stage.

/9317

CSO: 3400/848

ECONOMIST CLAIMS RED TAPE INCREASES BLACK POLITIZATION

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jan 87 p 2

[Text]

IN A BLUNT criticism of Pretoria for dragging its heels in deregulating the economy, the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) says there has been a marked increase in the politicisation of blacks because they "cannot see any significant gain from active participation in the SA economy".

SBDC economist Guy Woolford says he is "surprised the economy is so buoyant with all the regulations, licensing and high tax levels" discouraging the formation and growth of businesses.

He says despite the fact that government is dragging its heels in implementing its much-vaunted deregulation plans, an estimated 10% more informal businesses sprang up last year compared with 1985.

There are now more than 650 000 such businesses in the informal sector — defined as "unrecorded, uncensed, mostly non-taxpaying and

providing non-fixed salaried employment".

Last year there was also a 10% increase in the employment provided by the informal business sector and these businesses contributed an extra 5% to GNP.

The SBDC attributes the increases to unemployed people trying to eke out an existence, "but the growth is small businesses and 'invisible employment' could have been much greater if government had been more enthusiastic about deregulation".

The SBDC is calling for a freer economy with more visible gains from entrepreneurship.

Says Woolford: "You cannot expect business to be normal in a society in which movement, property rights and entry to markets are restricted.

"The deregulation seen to date has been marginal. Far more is required." — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/848

CIVIL SERVANTS GROUP SEEKS PAY INCREASES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Chris Cairncross]

[Text]

REPRESENTATIVES of the Public Servants Association (PSA) are to press for blanket pay increases of up to 15% at a meeting in two weeks' time with Alwyn Schlebusch, Minister responsible for the Commission for Administration in the President's office.

If agreed to, the increases will be introduced from April, boosting the civil service wage bill by R1,5bn to R11,5bn — which would account for almost a third of total State expenditure.

The PSA will also ask for a substantial rise in the ceiling on the low-interest soft loans to civil servants for property purchases. The present ceiling for this 100% subsidy, estimated to have cost taxpayers at least R200m last year, is R50 000.

Government sources indicated yesterday that the pay demands would almost certainly be met — as an obvious "sweetener" to an important section of the electorate before the general election.

Opposition spokesmen said yesterday they had no quarrel with civil servants

getting pay rises.

But, at the same time, they demanded that government should indicate clearly how taxpayers were going to shoulder this extra burden.

PFPP finance spokesman Harry Schwarz said government should not announce any pay increases prior to the election.

He added that the Part Appropriation Bill (mini-Budget) to be tabled in Parliament this session as a stop gap — with the main Budget delayed to August — was not the right place to announce these increases, particularly as the manner of financing them will patently be ignored.

Schwarz said government could not blame people for seeing any pay rises as a political ploy — and for treating them as such.

He again called on government not to delay tabling the main Budget, adding there was more than enough time to deal with it before Parliament rose towards the end of March.

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NEW SEARCH FOR OIL OFF EASTERN CAPE

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 10 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Colin Urquhart]

[Text]

The Soekor rigs are at present drilling in deep water south of Sardinia Bay, out of sight of land.

A spokesman for Soekor, Mr Mike Leibbrandt, confirmed that two rigs, which he declined to name, had returned to the Eastern Cape and were drilling off the coast south of Sardinia Bay.

He said the company considered the area "geologically very promising". Although no major discovery, other than the gas fields off Mossel Bay, had been found, South Africa's 20-year search for oil would be an ongoing process.

It was hoped, he said, to expand the country's existing gas reserves.

If any major discoveries were made in this area, follow-up holes would have to be drilled and a full-scale gas field found before its economic viability could be assessed.

The present move to these waters was to try to build on the Southern Cape coast's gas and oil field reserves — reserves estimated at present to last about 30 years.

Mr Leibbrandt said that since the signing of the contract between Mossgas and Energy Management Services Off-Shore (Emso) for the conceptual design of the off-shore development last year, it had been decided to continue the

search for further gas or oil deposits up the east coast to beyond Durban and also along the west coast.

Soekor, which began a land-based search for oil in the late 1960s in the farmlands around Colchester, 40 kilometres north-east of Port Elizabeth, turned to off-shore drilling in 1978 when the finds were not considered economically viable.

The giant Sedco K was brought into East Cape waters in April, 1978, first drilling 53 kilometres south-east of Cape Recife.

Another rig, the Actina, off Sardinia Bay in 1983 for about two months, and the Sedco K returned to the area again in January, 1985, this time off Schoenmakerskop within sight of land.

A number of wells were sunk and rumours of some gas finds drew a "no comment" from Soekor.

The Murray and Roberts magazine Robust said recently the Mossel Bay off-shore project, if finally approved, was expected to start at the beginning of 1988 with the first gas being piped ashore in 1991.

The gas and condensate would be piped ashore along approximately 80 kilometres of pipeline.

The direct labour requirements were estimated to peak at 2 000 people.

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GENCOR GOLD MINES' EARNINGS IMPROVE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jan 87 p 5

[Article by Peter Stacey and Cherilyn Ireton]

[Text]

GENERAL Mining Union Corporation (Gencor) gold mines' attributable earnings in the December quarter have improved 1,1%. Despite the stronger rand's erosion of the enhanced dollar price of gold, eight of the 12 group mines reported better prices received for gold, compared with the three months to September.

Kinross' results reflected the mine fire losses, with production and earnings down noticeably. Bracken, rapidly nearing the end of its life, suffered a similar fate.

Buffels improved its earnings, despite continued faulting problems, while Beatrix was able to lift grades again.

A good quarter was reported by both Leslie — which lifted production against expectations — and Marievale, which managed to reduce its unit costs.

Stilfontein reports hedging forward half of its expected gold production to mid-year at prices ranging from R29 872 to 31 128/kg.

BUFFELSFONTEIN'S earnings shot up 27% to 242c, against the previous quarter, thanks to a much lower tax claim of R3,8m (R34,2m) from Beatrix.

Recovery problems continued, with yields falling to 7,1g/t — the lowest level since 1982. Gold output dropped 9%.

By contrast, **BEATRIX** had a good quarter, lifting its grades to a record 6,8g/t (6,5g/t). Costs rose R3 a ton. Tonnage was unchanged at 525 000 tons.

The outlook for Beatrix in the current quarter is not as optimistic. The mass resignation of half the mine's workforce will cut production by 150 000 tons.

As expected, earnings from **KINROSS** crashed

to 77c a share (177c) because of production losses from the tragic mine fire.

Tonnage milled at the **EVANDER** mine plunged by 91 500 tons — not 80 000 as forecast. This pushed unit costs up 21% to an unrealistic R85 a ton. However, costs are expected to settle back to a reasonable level in the current quarter.

At **STILFONTEIN** a higher gold price, coupled with a marginal increase in gold produced to 2 018 kg (2 013 kg) and lower working costs, helped the Western Transvaal mine to boost pre-tax income to R9,58m (R7,38m).

Earnings after a tax reversal in the quarter and R8m in dividends received from Chemwes were 118c (25c). The year's total was 245c, compared with 276c in 1985.

Production at **ST HELENA** was adversely affected by two work stoppages and fires at No 2 Shaft and No 8 Shaft, causing the loss of seven shifts. Earnings, however, were up for the quarter to R9,35m (R6,6m) and for the year to R33,76m (1985: R46,08).

WINKELHAAK'S earnings in the quarter were down 25% at 118c a share (158c) on a reduction of tonnage milled to 593 000 tons (606 000 tons), grade marginally down at 5,9g/t (6,0g/t) and a 7,6% increase in working costs.

Gold produced at **UNISEL** dropped in the quarter by 6% — 2 241kg compared with 2 384kg on a yield of 6,7g/t (6,9g/t). The gold price fell R807kg to R29 450 (R30 257). Earnings in the period were down 24,6% at 49c a share (65c).

WEST RAND CONSOLIDATED MINES' quarterly results showed earnings a share more than doubled to 38c (17c), compared with the three months to September, but total earnings for the year of 105c were 40% below last year's 172c.

GROOTVLEI'S 71% earnings boost in the fourth quarter to 79c (46c) means the years total at 186c marginally shaded the 1985 performance (185c).

Lower tonnage milled in the latest quarter —

432 000 tons compared with 463 00 tons to September — was offset by a significantly higher grade of 3,4g/t (3,0g/t).

BRACKEN — which until now has been living a charmed life — finally succumbed to old age, with both grades and tonnage coming off. Earnings shrank to 19c a share (40c), while working costs rose R4 to R62 a ton.

Despite chairman Carl Netcscher's warnings that no improvement in recovery grade

should be expected, **LESLIE** surprised by lifting its yield marginally to 2,5g/t.

However, higher working costs of R18,8m (R18,1m) reduced taxed profit to R3,3m (R3,7m). A capex provision of only R127 000 (R1,1m) pushed earnings up to 19c (16c) a share.

Cost-conscious **MARIEVALE** trimmed its costs to R69 a ton (R70). This, together with a slight improvement in yield, contributed to the 5c-a-share improvement in earnings.

GENCOR GOLD MINES	Tons milled 000s	Yield g/t	Gold produced kg	Costs R/t	Costs \$/Oz*	Costs R/kg	Rev \$/Oz*	Rev R/kg	Net profit R000s	Profit after capex R000s	EPS after capex cents
Buffels	710	7,1	5 070	122	238	17 183	411	29 612	41 083	26 717	242
Sept	733	7,7	5 615	122	197	15 902	377	30 394	65 739	20 860	190
Beatrix	525	6,8	3 570	82	168	12 059	410	29 574	39 161	31 865	—
Sept	525	6,5	3 413	79	152	12 170	377	30 154	39 137	37 287	—
Stilfontein	424	4,7	2 013	111	298	23 617	368	28 888	18 162	15 474	118
Sept	426	4,7	2 018	114	300	23 964	355	28 350	4 883	3 306	25
West Rand Cons	507	1,9	942	50	347	26 316	374	28 909	2 965	1 615	38
Sept	510	1,9	950	48	319	25 786	344	27 801	1 393	708	17
Kinross	444	6,0	2 662	85	197	14 167	422	30 281	16 104	14 023	77
Sept	535	6,0	3 218	70	141	11 675	362	29 755	26 406	21 212	117
Bracken	234	3,0	706	62	281	20 667	417	29 900	3 038	2 760	19
Sept	245	3,2	794	58	215	17 955	365	29 622	7 169	5 626	40
Leslie	351	2,5	880	54	293	21 600	415	29 826	3 311	3 184	19
Sept	358	2,4	863	51	253	21 065	366	29 688	3 764	2 590	16
St Helena	504	4,1	2 079	83	278	20 244	410	29 659	23 702	9 350	97
Sept	543	4,1	2 212	76	236	18 750	372	29 499	17 873	6 608	68
Unisel	337	6,7	2 241	68	142	10 149	410	29 450	17 732	13 819	49
Sept	348	6,9	2 384	61	109	8 960	372	30 257	21 023	18 244	65
Winkels	593	5,9	3 472	68	159	11 525	415	29 857	39 030	14 479	118
Sept	606	6,0	3 624	62	125	10 306	364	29 629	47 162	19 335	158
Grootvlei	432	3,4	1 483	64	262	18 824	418	29 731	9 968	9 051	79
Sept	463	3,0	1 403	59	242	19 564	370	29 873	6 556	5 280	46
Marievale	89	2,9	261	69	328	23 793	418	29 943	1 127	741	16
Sept	86	2,8	241	70	301	25 025	355	29 009	873	514	11

*Standard Bank average \$/R exchange rate \$0,4463 — December quarter

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PALAMIN COPPER PRODUCTION DOWN

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Jan 87 p 9

[Article by Peter Stacey]

[Text]

COPPER production by Palabora Mining (Palamin) dropped 4% in the December quarter to 30 954 tons, compared with the September quarter, but was still above the two-year quarterly average for the Rio Tinto Zinc base-metal producer.

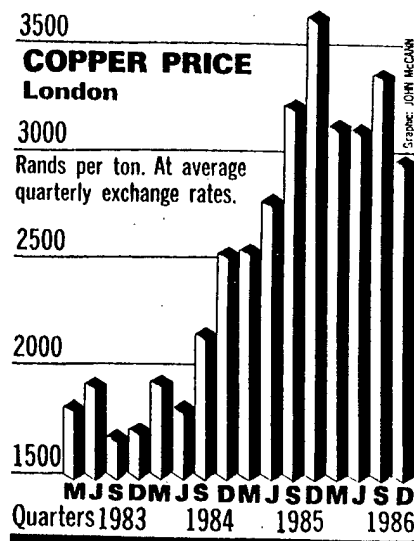
Total copper production for the year at the Northern Transvaal opencast mine, South Africa's largest producer, was 117 411 tons, down 1,4% from 1985's 119 119 tons.

Mill throughput in the December quarter was 7,42-million tons, bringing the year's total to 29,4-million tons (27,1-million tons). Increased tonnage milled (at lower grades) over the year is attributed to 90 days of mill downtime in 1985. Grade during the year was down about 5% on 1985 results at 0,48% (0,51%).

Increased demand for vermiculite and magnetite boosted sales of these minerals by 6% and 4% respectively during the year. Vermiculite sales for the year were 187 129 tons (175 275 tons). Magnetite sales improved to 110 726 tons (106 432 tons). Together with zirconia and other products, these minerals as a rule contribute about 13% to overall revenue.

Precious-metal content of anode slimes production in the fourth quarter improved to 2 442kg, compared with the previous quarter, but overall production was down 5,6% to 15 137kg (16 045kg) in the year. This accounted for R22,3m, or 5%, of total revenue of R450m for Palabora in 1985.

No uranium concentrates were sold in the quarter, but total sales for 1986 were 325 651kg, against no sales for the previous year.



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END