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ANGOP DISMISSES BANDITS PARTICIPATION IN TALKS

MB110711 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[ANGOP commentary: "Coherence of Principles"]

[Text] The participation of the puppet gang in the pay of Pretoria in the southern African peace talks that the People's Republic of Angola, together with the other frontline states, seeks, to hold with the United States is out of the question.

The attempt by the mentors of apartheid and their allies to find a decorous way out of a situation which they themselves created clearly and unequivocally explains their despair in the face of the inevitable dissolution of the apartheid system in South Africa. Tension in southern Africa persists due to Pretoria's intransigence in its illegal occupation of Namibia and continuation of the apartheid system. To survive, the racists resort to destabilization in the neighboring countries, either by direct action or through their lackeys.

It has long been known that the People's Republic of Angola will only agree to talk with the real sources of tension in the region: Racist South Africa and the United States. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' recent proposal for a joint frontline states-Reagan administration meeting on southern Africa unambiguously demonstrates Angola's often reiterated desire to contribute toward peace in southern Africa.

Angola's position in regard to the situation in southern Africa is clear, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in his speech at the recent Harare nonaligned summit. However, this offer by Angola and the frontline states does not include the armed bandits, namely the UNITA puppets, whose history of treason to Angolan and African interests is well known. This stance was well explained by the Angolan head of state when he added that Angola and the other independent southern African countries only want their sovereignty, territorial integrity, national independence, and the fundamental rights of their peoples to be respected so that they can use all their human and material resources to promote their peoples' development and well-being in a climate of peace.

It was from this viewpoint that Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos made his appeal to the members of the Nonaligned Movement meeting in Harare: The frontline states need the aid and solidarity of the international community to face the war and its negative effects on the population, as well as direct financial aid or credits and loans to carry out projects to guarantee the normal functioning of regional infrastructures.

The position of the Angolan Government in regard to ways of finding peace in southern Africa is therefore unequivocal and firm, which effectively negates the participation of the armed bandits in the pay of Pretoria in any of negotiations.

/9604
CSO: 3400/558

BRIEFS

UNITA KILLS 13 MPLA TROOPS--Free Land of Angola, 11 Sep (KUP)--A UNITA guerrilla unit destroyed three military vehicles of theMPLA's 86th Brigade traveling between the towns of Beira-Alta and Ngulungo-alto in Cuenza Norte Province at the end of last week. A total of 13 MPLA soldiers were killed and 13 AKM automatic weapons, 1 PKM, 1 60-mm mortar, 3 60-mm shells, 3 pistols and an assortment of military equipment as well as various other goods were captured. This information was revealed by the UNITA operations office. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 11 Sep 86] /9604

UNITA CLAIMS 24 TROOPS KILLED--The UNITA movement in Angola says its forces killed 24 government soldiers in skirmishes on Sunday and Monday. In a statement issued in Lisbon, UNITA accused government troops of having massacred 63 civilians. The statement says the government troops were supported by SWAPO terrorists. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 11 Sep 86] /9604

49 MPLA, 8 CUBANS KILLED--Free Land of Angola, 10 Sep (KUP)--A communique released by UNITA's general chief staff reveals that in 1-4 September fighting in Cuanza Norte, Bie, and Moxico provinces, UNITA forces killed 49 MPLA soldiers and 8 Cuban troops. The communique adds that 3 MPLA soldiers from the 37th Brigade were captured east of Cuemba, near the Chitende River. During these attacks, UNITA forces destroyed 2 tanks and 38 military vehicles. UNITA suffered 11 dead and 36 injured as a result of these operations. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0611 GMT 10 Sep 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/558

FRENCH DEPUTY INTERVIEWED ON MILITARY COOPERATION

Paris LE FIGARO in French 3 Aug 86 p 7

[Interview with Deputy Pierre Sergent by Claude Jacquemart; date and place not specified; first paragraph is LE FIGARO introduction]

[Text] Francois Fillon, RPR [Rally for the Republic] deputy from Sarthe and chairman of the National Defense Committee, headed a parliamentary mission to Chad and the Central African Republic from 4 to 11 July of this year. Pierre Sergent, FN [National Front] deputy from Pyrenees-Orientales, was a member of that mission. Here he shares with us his thoughts, informed by his experience as a former officer in the Foreign Legion, on the French military presence in the two countries visited.

Question: As far as our military assistance is concerned, what do you remember from your visit to Chad and the Central African Republic?

Answer: I discovered two totally different atmospheres. Our troops in Chad are in the midst of Operation "Sparrow Hawk"--that is, they are living under the strain of a permanent alert. Our airmen have adopted the most effective operational methods and are ready to react within a few seconds to an air attack or within a few minutes to ground attacks in the vicinity of the 16th parallel. They are using the most modern equipment to listen to the enemy and keep permanent watch on the territory. This real-life exercise is enabling them to test the most sophisticated equipment. Despite the temperature and the sand, that equipment seems to be operating perfectly. I wouldn't give much for the chances of anyone who might try to fly over N'Djamena, as a Tupolev from Libya did a few months ago.

Question: So you feel that our military presence in Chad constitutes an effective deterrent as far as threats from the north are concerned?

Answer: Colonel Gaultier's airmen, who are admirably precise in their work, convinced me personally: "Sparrow Hawk" is a deterrent force that al-Qadhdhafi would be wrong to underestimate. Mirages and Jaguars, always "ready to go" and refueled in flight when necessary by C-135's, are in a position to deal him some hard blows. Reinforcements brought in from the Central African Republic by air would make it possible within a few hours to help the Chadian

National Armed Forces (FANT) block the advance of units coming from the north. Incidentally, the FANT proved last February that it was no longer a minimal force (as it was in the time of Operation "Manta"), but capable of using the modern equipment and arms we provide to the best advantage in a fight.

The training and worth of FANT forces are in fact one of the major concerns of French authorities, because someday Chad will have to be strong enough to ensure its own security. In this area, our military assistance is beginning to bear fruit. The Chadian squadron that was presented to us is certainly not comparable to one of our own, either in strength or in quality. But we were able to verify that Chadian soldiers--warriors in their souls--are already capable of using 20mm cannon, 12.7mm machineguns, and Milan missiles. They care for those weapons with the concern that cavalrymen show for their horses. And that is a good sign.

Assistance Missions

Question: What about the Central African Republic?

Answer: The atmosphere is not the same. War is not on the doorstep. There is not a constant concern. The rapid deployment units stationed in Bouar (currently the 2d Foreign Parachute Regiment) are not asleep, however.

The activity by our troops consists basically of assistance missions. They build, care for, train, and teach. I had the impression that I was back in the atmosphere of the old days, accentuated by a gentle welcome that was almost pathetic and the reemergence of veterans displaying their medals, proud to have served France, and desirous of retaining its advantages.

I will never forget the moving speech by the chairman of the veterans organization, who reminded us of the promises made in 1981 by Jean Laurain, French secretary of state at the time, concerning their right to a pension and the bestowal of decorations: "We ask you, Honorable Deputies, to be our faithful spokesmen with the French Government headed by His Excellency Jacques Chirac and to describe to him the difficulties that weigh upon us." That appeal is also a reflection of loyalty.

11798
CSO: 3419/299

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT RECRUITMENT FROZEN--The PNDC has imposed a freeze on the recruitment of personnel within the public service. In a statement issued today by the head of civil service who is also chairman of the public sector labor rationalization committee, all heads of public organizations are reminded of the prevailing freeze on the recruitment to the public services. The areas particularly affected by the freeze are the civil service itself, education service, fire service, prison service, health service, state banking, financial institutions and all parastatals. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 20 Aug 86 AB] /9738

CSO: 3400/492

BRIEFS

KESSELY'S WIFE REQUESTS PROTECTION--Monrovia, 22 Aug (AFP)--Linne Kessely, wife of jailed opposition leader Edward Kessely of the Unity Party, has appealed to the Liberan authorities for security protection. Mrs Kessely told a press conference Thursday that five soldiers and police went to her house on Tuesday and entered it "illegally and demanded by whereabouts" while she was absent. She asked the security authorities to ensure that "our tax we spend on weapons and training should not be used to prosecute women. Those who prosecute us today will be prosecuted in time to come," she said. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0733 GMT 22 Aug 86 AB] /9738

RURAL RADIO NETWORK--Monrovia, 22 Aug (LINA/PANA)--Liberia's first rural radio network, the Liberan Rural Communications Network (LRCN) was inaugurated in Monrovia today by President Samuel Kanyon Doe. The U.S.$18.7 million project, jointly financed by the governments of Liberia and the U.S. comprise a central programming unit in Monrovia, the three regional radio stations located in the rural Liberian cities of Gbarnga, Voinjama, and Zwedru. [Excerpt] [Dakar PANA in English 1647 GMT 22 Aug 86 AB] /9738

CSO: 3400/492

NEW COMPANY'S FLEET ADDS TO NATION'S OPERATIONS, ROUTES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 15 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] A new transport company, Star International Haulage, began operations in Malawi last month to develop routes to or through Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia and possibly Tanzania and South Africa.

The Africa Economic Digest said last week that Star was one of several transport operations approved recently by the Malawi government under plans to set up an umbrella organisation to encourage small-scale local concerns to enter into regional transport operations.

In cooperation with the state-owned Malawi International Transport Company (Mitco), Star International will offer administration services to such concerns in the acquisition of fuel, permits, insurance cover, commercial vehicle guarantees, security arrangements, despatch advice and recovery services.

Its fleet at present consists of six Scammell trucks worth about US$542,000 purchased through Leyland Motor Corporation in Blantyre, the local subsidiary of Britain's Rover Group (formerly BL) and semi-trailers manufactured locally by PEW.

It is also of interest that direct dialling facilities to Zimbabwe were introduced in Malawi last month. These serve subscribers connected to the Balaka, Blantyre, Kamuzu international airport, Kanengo, Kasungu, Lilongwe, Mangochi, Msuzu and Zomba telephone exchanges.

/9274
CSO: 3400/553

BRIEFS

COAL MINE REOPENED--Malawi's minerals parastatal, Mining Investment and Development Corporation (Midcor), has reopened the Kaziwizwi coal mine near Livingstonia, according to the African Economic Digest. It is producing 750 tonnes a week, enough to satisfy present demand. Midor now aims at developing local demand to take advantage of its potential production capacity of more than one million tonnes of coal a year. Apart from Kaziwiziwi there are other coal deposits and all are said to contain relatively high grade, semi-bituminous coal with a higher clorific value and lower ash and sulphur content than produced in Zimbabwe, Botswana or South Africa. This could later give Malawi an edge when it decides to enter the competitive export market in the long term, said the report. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 22 Aug 86 p 10] /9274

CSO: 3400/553

SPECIAL CARGO VESSELS BOOST BEIRA PORT

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Aug 86 p 10

[Text]

CARGO leaving Beira for Europe aboard conventional freighters is now routinely reshipped through a South African port on the way. But specialised "roll-on, roll-off" vessels have been providing more direct cargo service between Beira and Europe for years and a Soviet line may soon start direct shipments from Beira.

These types of vessels are so equipped that cargo containers can be literally rolled on and off the ship without the need for derricks and cranes, making them ideal for ports like Beira that have limited loading facilities.

The roll-on, roll-off (or ro-ro) cargo service at Beira is being provided as a joint operation between the Conference Lines and a Swedish company called Transatlantic. A spokesman for the operation said it is "the only service calling on a regular basis at Beira packing cargo direct for Europe".

Ro-ro ships call at Beira every three weeks at present, loading and unloading some 200 cargo containers with each stop. The ships do call at South African ports on their way back to Europe, but there is no standard reshipment of their freight as there is with regular cargo vessels.

The ro-ro shipping service at Beira and Maputo has been provided for the past seven years. "We've had a long-term commitment to Beira and intend to continue with it," said a spokesman for one of the operation's agents in Zimbabwe.

But the service may soon face regular competition on the direct cargo route to Europe from a Soviet-based shipping line.

The Zimbabwean agent for Besta Line, which is headquartered in Leningrad, said the Soviet shipping company made a decision in July to resume regular freight services between Beira and Europe as a result of recent changes in Mozambican wharfage rates.

According to the agent, Besta Line previously operated a cargo service at Beira between 1983 and 1985. "The service sort of fizzled out when South Africa introduced lower wharfage rates" last year, the agent said.

The Soviet ships are scheduled to call at Beira once a month and will be able to handle containers and light bulk cargo, according to the agent for the line.

The threat that South Africa might close Zimbabwe's traditional import-export trade routes has stimulated interest in the use of Beira. Lower cargo rates for the Beira route have also increased the desire among Zimbabwean companies to take advantage of the port.

"Cargo hasn't yet matched the potential for Beira," said the agent for the ro-ro operation. He added that the companies involved in the operation were now "studying carefully the various options" for expanding services to the Mozambican port.

One option might be the use of cargo vessels that carry their own equipment for loading and unloading freight, the so-called "self - sustaining vessels" now being used at other East African ports.

/9274
CSO: 3400/551

RENNIES SHIPPING GIVES SITUATION REPORT ON BEIRA

Harare THE HERALD (Business) in English 4 Sep 86 p 4

[Text]

SITUATION report on the Port of Beira from Rennies Shipping and Airfreight sent to clients.

Rail Link

● Condition of line: A rehabilitation project is currently under way and is being undertaken jointly by CFM and NRZ. The effect of this work is evident in the significantly reduced transit time for export cargoes.

● Transit times: Since last April there has been a marked improvement in the movement for containerised export cargoes to Beira. The average transit time during this period being four to six days (Mutare to Beira). In one instance a consignment dispatched from Bulawayo arrived in Beira within six days.

On June 2 the NRZ extended its service of traffic to Gondola and it is anticipated that transit times will improve rather than deteriorate.

● Line capacity: Although the CFM/NRZ are geared to handle at least two trains per day, current export volumes only justify one train per day. The rail link is, therefore, underutilised with additional capacity in excess of 400 tonnes per day.

The port

● Rehabilitation work: Since May 1 there has been a noticeable increase in both the speed and volume of rehabilitation work in the port. Of greatest significance to Zimbabwean users is the resurfacing of the container wharf. This project is planned for completion before the forthcoming rainy season.

The rehabilitation programme is segmented into "immediate" projects which are designed to improve the efficiency of the existing installations in the short term and a long-term 10-year plan to increase both the capacity and facilities of the port, as well as the communications networks servicing the hinterland.

Current status

● Breakbulk handling: Observation of the port in operation indicates efficient handling of cargoes and records indicate that a loading/discharge rate of 300 tonnes per hold per day is not over-optimistic.

● Breakbulk equipment: At present the port is adequately serviced with three- six- and 10-tonne cranes. Only one 20-tonne crane is currently commissioned, but there is limited requirement for heavy lift. There are sufficient forklifts to handle existing volumes of breakbulk cargo and two 20-tonne operational.

● Warehousing: In the context of current volumes moving through the port warehousing capacity is, to all intent and purpose, unlimited.

● Container handling: As the port has limited container handling equipment, containerised movement is restricted to vessels using own container rig/equipment. Most of the vessels calling at the port on a regular basis, however, do have container handling capabilities and containerised movement through the port is viable. At present only 20ft. containers are being handled.

Line services

● Regular line services afford sailings to the following ports: Antwerp - Kobe, Bombay - Le Havre, Busan - Mombasa, Bremerhaven - Nagoya, Colombo - Oslo, Dar es Salaam - Rotterdam, Dubai - Singapore, Hamburg - Tanga, Hong Kong - Tilbury (London), Karachi - Yokohama, Keeling.

Numerous other ports are serviced on a less regular basis. Details are available on enquiry.

General

● There is a general atmosphere of activity about the port and the recent history of transit times, coupled with keener seafreight rates, makes the port extremely competitive, particularly for Zimbabwean exporters.

/9274
CSO: 3400/551

BRIEFS

ELECTIONS UNDERWAY--The series of elections in Mozambique, which are due to come to an end on 15 November with polling for the members of the national assembly, commenced on 15 August with voting for local representatives in rural areas. Elections in the districts, the provinces and the principal cities will follow. These general elections, which had been postponed several times, are the second since independence in 1975, the previous ones having taken place in 1977. Candidates must be approved by the ruling Frelimo party but can be rejected by voters, as happened in 1977 for 2,000 out of 22,000 elected to local assemblies. Voting at local level is by show of hands. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 23 Aug 86 p 6] /9274

CSO: 3400/551

OIC MEMBERSHIP RAISED RELIGION TO NATIONAL ISSUE

Lagos THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN in English 28 Aug 86 pp 16, 17

[Article by Godwin Agbroko]

[Text]

IF historians were to chronicle the first 365 days of President Babangida, they would most likely assign it two distinct periods — the pre-and the post-OIC eras.

The first era witnessed attempts at openness and candour in government so much so that an arcane subject like the acceptance or rejection of a proposed IMF loan was opened to public debate. Cynics who thought the government was merely making pretensions to consultations over a loan it had made up its mind to accept were proved wrong in December, 1985 amidst populist acclamation.

But weeks later, and barely five months into the life of the fledgling administration, the tide changed. Nigerians were to learn via a foreign news medium, that the country had been admitted, this time without a public debate, into the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC). Not even a high-ranking government official like the Chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, the Number Two Citizen, was aware of Nigeria's membership. When the public asked questions, the government replied with a deafening silence.

The second era, which marked the distinct turning point in the Babangida administration had begun with the surreptitious admission of Nigeria into the OIC at a conference in Fez, Morocco, in January.

Faced with acidic criticisms, President Babangida defiantly told a delegation of Catholic Bishops shortly after Nigeria's membership of the Islamic organisation that, while recognising the secularity of the country, Nigeria will not shy away from flying its flag at all international fora that will benefit her.

However, by February 13, an embattled Babangida had to inaugurate the Shagaya Committee to examine the implications of Nigeria's full membership of the OIC. Barely two days after the Committee submitted its report to Commodore Ukiwe, the tenuous tolerance that had existed between moslems and christians broke down in Kwara State.

On March 23, a clash occurred between christians who were celebrating Palm Sunday and moslems in the Ila Ogunbo area of Ilorin. The casualties: eight persons, including an Assistant Superintendent of Police, received injuries. Four cars and the building and property of St. Paul's Anglican Church at Baboko were vandalised.

Even in the heat of the religious clash, the Ilorin Moslem Elites Organisation stated that the moslems in Ilorin had to attack the christians because the Ila Ogunbo route through which the Palm Sunday procession passed was a predominantly moslem area. "Christians were the aggressors who came to humiliate moslems in their territory," the statement said.

In reply, the Kwara State branch of the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN) alerted the President that the violence which marred the Palm Sunday celebration in Ilorin was an indication of what Nigeria stands to gain from the OIC.

While still awaiting government's decision on the Shagaya Report, the nation was again jolted on May 5 by the news that unidentified persons had

burnt the statue of the Risen Christ carved in 1954 by Ben Enwuonwu, and the door of the Chapel of Resurrection which houses the statue at the University of Ibadan.

Before now, the same University had been embroiled in the *Crisis of the Cross*. Following the opening of a mosque in December last year, the moslems started complaining that a Cross built 32 years ago in front of the Chapel, obstructs their view of the East of "Kabba" when praying. They therefore demanded that it should be pulled down. By Friday, July 18, a group of moslem protesters chanting Arabic songs stormed the university carrying placards that bore, "UI is not for christians alone" and "moslems are no fools." The simmering crisis remains unresolved.

In the same month, also in Ibadan, a clash occurred between Egungun masquerades and moslem students.

When, on May 27, President Babangida gave what looked like the *state of the nation address*, he carefully avoided mentioning the OIC. The closest he came to the matter was the setting up of a council on religious affairs, an act which emphasized, rather than close, the cleavage separating the moslems and the christians. The following month, church leaders met in Kaduna and signed a communique rejecting the religious council.

AN equally ominous fallout came from the Kaduna meeting. Stretching the religious question to the area of appointments, the Church leaders regretted that the impression was being created that Nigeria is divided into a Moslem north and a Christian south as "is being reflected in most federal appointments."

As if these elements were absent from the nation, the prelates set aside September 22 to 29 for fasting and prayers for peace, stability and justice in Nigeria.

As the Babangida administration enters its second year, it may need such a divine intervention to keep off the whiplash of the religious can of worms it unwittingly opened between January 6 to 10 in far away Fez.

For the first time in the national experience, religion has become an albatross that has been elevated to the centre stage of Nigeria's affairs. It is now the proverbial fragment of the calabash that must bubble to the surface no matter how long it is suppressed underwater.

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GOVERNOR APPOINTMENTS, REASSIGNMENTS ANNOUNCED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text]

EIGHT new governors have been appointed by the Federal Government in a major reshuffle of the National Council of States, announced in Lagos yesterday.

The reshufflement which was approved by the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) saw the re-assignment of five former governors to other states, the re-deployment of eight governors and the retention of five.

The new governors include two ministers and a member of the AFRC. They took their oath of office yesterday. They are: Commander I.E. Princewill, Cross River State; Lt-Commander Amadi Ikwechegh, Imo State; Lt-Colonel Ahmed Abdullahi, Kwara State; Lt-Colonel Garuba A. Mohammed, Niger State; Colonel Raji Rasaki, Ogun State; Colonel E.B. Opaleye, Ondo State; Colonel Anthony Ukpo, Rivers State and Colonel Lawrence Onoja, Plateau State.

The governors re-assigned to other states are: Colonel Yohanna Madaki who swapped states with Group Captain David Jang from Gongola to Benue; Wing Commander M.M. Umaru, from Kwara to Kano; Navy Captain Mike Akhigbe from Ondo to Lagos and Colonel Ahmed Daku from Kano to Sokoto.

Those who retained their posts are Group Captain Emeka Omeruah, Anambra; Colonel John Mark Inienger; Bendel, Colonel Tunji Olurin, Oyo; Lt-Colonel Abubakar Umar, Kaduna; Colonel Chris Garuba, Bauchi and Lt.-Colonel Abdul Mumuni Aminu, Borno.

The eight governors re-deployed are Navy Captain Allison Madueke, Imo; Colonel Mohammed Chris Aili, Plateau; Colonel Dan Archibong, Cross River; Group Captain Gbolahan Mudashiru, Lagos; Colonel David Mark, Niger; Colonel Oladayo Popoola, Ogun; Police Commissioner Fidelis Oyakhilome, Rivers and Col. Garba Mohammed, Sokoto State.

President Ibrahim Babangida told the new governors after they were sworn-in that their postings should be regarded as military postings.

He commended the former governors and urged the new ones to maintain their standard.

He told the former governors that the government and the nation appreciated their excellent performances and was proud of them.

Chief of General Staff, Commodore Ukiwe told newsmen after the meeting of National Council of State that the former governors would be re-assigned.

He also said Colonel Raji Rasaki, a member of the AFRC, had seized to be a member with his appointment as governor.

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PAPER QUESTIONS DEPOSITION OF MURI EMIR

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 24 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

SO the Gongola State Governor, Colonel Yohanna Madaki, has decided to act the chicken-hawk by employing a military fiat in resolving the hassle in which he got entangled with Alhaji Umaru Abba Tukur?

We are talking about the deposition of Alhaji Umaru Abba as the Emir of Muri. Under normal circumstances, we would have been impressed with the action considering the catalogue of allegations against the ex-emir as contained in his letter of deposition.

But when the action is viewed within the context of the tug-of-war between the ex-emir and government of Gongola State which is already before a Federal High Court, we have a lot of reservations.

We may be wrong to impute contempt of court against the governor. Surely we are not the ones to do it. The courts can be their own defenders. We nevertheless believe that the decision to remove the emir in the middle of a court case seems to do some violence to the concept of justice and separation of powers as we ordinary mortals know it.

More violent becomes the decision when it is perceived that Governor Madaki is among the newly arrived graduates of our highly esteemed law school, the Nagerian Law School.

In the first place here was an emir who, allegedly filed false claims of ₦516,051.02 as compensation for a piece of land sold to Al-Hilal Agric Process Limited in the Jalingo Local Government Area of the state. The emir was said by the government to have been over paid to the tune of ₦249,842.26.

As far as the government appointed committee that investigated the compensation matter was concerned, Alhaji Umar Abba Tukur was only entitled to ₦13,470.

But in the exercise of his legitimate rights, the now-deposed emir felt the Gongola State government was unfair to him and went to court. And the Kano Federal High Court issued an injunction restraining the government of Gongola State from taking any action on Alhaji Abba pending the determination of his suit against the decision of the state government.

Unfortunately, Governor Madaki seemingly driven by military haste appears to say that the court is too slow for the action he wants to see administered on the "erring" emir.

Earlier, he allegedly detained the emir for five days. A few days later, Governor Madaki dissolved the Muri Emirate Council of which Alhaji Umaru Abba Tukur was chairman. At the beginning, the emir was even deprived of his traditional bodyguards and other office paraphernalia in "error". These were later restored.

As a result of these developments, Alhaji Umaru filed a fresh appeal for contempt against the government. A case whose hearing has been fixed for October 22.

It is not that the *Sunday Triumph* wishes to disbelieve the governor on reasons he has advanced as having informed his decision to fire the emir. It is also beyond doubt that Governor Madaki was merely concluding a disciplinary process begun nearly twenty years ago by the first military governor of Northern Nigeria, Lt.-Colonel (as he was then addressed) Hassan Usman Katsina, carried further by former Head of State Major-General Muhammadu Buhari (rtd), who gave Abba Tukur a final warning in 1976 when he was the North-Eastern State Governor.

Indeed, from the facts made available, the emir may be rightly considered a poor copy of what a traditional ruler should be. Allegedly, Alhaji Abba Tukur engaged his people in the repugnant practice of forced labour, he was a tax evader and worse still, misappropriated public property put under his trust. These are crimes that could unmake any leader.

We, however, are not quite able to accept these as the bases for the hasty removal of Alhaji Abba Tukur, considering the aforesaid legal land tussle.

Thus, it is our considered opinion that even if the emir was guilty of all the atrocities spanning the last 20 years, the governor should have stayed action until the case in court was determined.

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FACTIONS COMPLICATING OIL WORKERS' UNION DISPUTE

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 11 Aug 86 pp 1, 32

[Article by Jackson Imafidon]

[Text]

INTRA union dispute in the oil workers union in Nigeria, like the world oil crisis, took a new turn last week, with the emergence of a third viable faction.

Chief Taigho Oloko, leading the new faction, in a letter to the Employment, Labour and Productivity Minister, Rear-Admiral Patrick Koshoni, said that the "hard earned check-off dues of poor workers were being wasted on senseless litigations".

Also in the letter jointly signed by Mr. F.E.O. Fregene, the new faction said that it believes in probity and accountability and was therefore not happy with the way workers' check-off dues were being wasted just because there was crisis in the union. The Oloko faction is a break-away of the Messrs A. Okwese and Richard Uzegbu faction, and the other faction is the Messrs S.A. Dada and Frank Kokori.

The new faction recalled that the past three factional conferences held since 1983 have not produced the desire peace in the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers, NUPENG. While the crisis lasted, Chief Oloko said, the interests of the union members and the economy of the union members and the economy of the country are being jeopardised.

The Oloko faction therefore pledged to co-operate with the Labour Ministry, Nigeria Labour Congress and Dada/Kokori faction to ensure a popular conference where no branch will be eliminated and to put paid to the leadership crisis in the union.

Rear-Admiral Koshoni had reached an accord with the Uzegbu/Okwese and Dada/Kokori factions last June on the conditions to hold a delegates conference to bring the crisis to end. A seven-point peace proposals was produced by the minister which advised that all suits filed by both factions be withdrawn from the courts. The minister also among others, advised that delegates should not be disqualified from the proposed conference on financial grounds.

Some of the points were not acceptable to the Uzegbu-Okwese faction, which insisted that only branch unions which have met with the financial requirements to their faction's secretariat, would be allowed to participate in their proposed Port-Harcourt conference slated for later this month.

On the other hand, Dada/Kokori, faction, in a statement last week said that they were going to abide by the minister's seven-point peace proposals in the conduct of a delegates conference coming up next Saturday in Lagos.

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UNEVEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CAUSES DISSATISFACTION

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 31 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Benson Upah]

[Text] When the grim-faced Colonel Chris Garuba of Bauchi State declared before a group of reporters that, "We have come together on a number of issues...that is why we are having problems," he was stating what many top government functionaries have been afraid to say all these years.

The statement has caused tremors in some quarters, and landslides are expected to follow if nothing is done to curb what prompted the governor's outburst.

THE TRIUMPH for instance in its editorial of July 31, 1986 described it as "clearly pregnant with meaning, and worrying."

THE TRIUMPH in the same editorial lectured the governor on the virtues of unity and went further to ask, "who does not 'want to come together' and why?"

While the mild indictment of the governor by THE TRIUMPH is understandable, it is worth pointing out that the governor's outburst is a reflection of the thinking of many Nigerians who have had to suffer under the umbrella of regionalism or colonial brotherhood.

If the governor had called for the fragmentation of the country or the north in particular, nobody would have followed him. What he is advocating is socio-economic justice, this is why his "rebellious" statement deserves more than a cursory glance.

The New Nigerian Development Company (NNDC) which is owned by the 10 northern states is hardly felt outside Kano and Kaduna yet it is supposed to be the biggest syndicate in Africa, having over 104 companies.

Bauchi, Ilorin, Makurdi and Minna are left in the cold, except occasionally, when one notices a lone branch of Bank of the North. Aside from this, NNDC has nothing to show in these shareholding states.

Even the 10 governors' meetings must always take place in Kaduna reminding the visiting governors all the time that they are subservient to Kaduna State, the former regional headquarters of the north.

In the face of such long-standing lopsided development, Garuba is justified to question the rationale of staying together.

Apparently, Garuba is not against coming together but when it is done at the expense of the other party, it definitely is not worth the gamble.

However, this micro periphery-metropolis relationship is not restricted to the northern parts of the country alone.

ODUA assets which are jointly owned by the Yoruba-speaking states are concentrated in Ibadan to the chagrin of Ondo that produced an enormous part of the wealth. Today, Ibadan is seeping with infrastructures while Abeokuta and Akure can hardly boast of a good street let alone drug store.

Enugu and Onitsha symbolised the then Eastern region which explains the malignant poverty of Cross River and Rivers states.

While some accusing fingers could be pointed at the three super tribes for this unjust historical trend, it is worth stressing that it is a colonial legacy sculpted out primarily to serve the interest of the macro metropolis (London, Paris etc).

Frantz Fanon observes in **The Wretched of the Earth** that the colonial world is a compartmentalised world: the colonial master lives in the GRA with posh structures while the native grapples with worms and flies in the slums. Colonialism from the word go, sanctions inequality and it creates avenues for the sustenance of this status quo.

One of the ways of grooming and sustaining the privileged class (who themselves are lackeys of the West) is through the establishment of cities.

According to Norma Perchonock, "...the establishment of cities necessitates the existence of a ruling class (usually urban-based) which survives by appropriating the products of the producing classes in society, whether rural or urban."

The city which is synonymous with the select class functions as an exploiter in the capitalist economy. In Africa, the city acquires raw materials for European factories at very cheap rate from rural dwellers on the one-hand, while it sells finished products, from Europe at usurious prices to the people on the other.

This arrangement suits the European capitalists for it saves costs, the fact that the city has become unnecessarily cruel, destructive and impersonal notwithstanding. This explains why all infrastructures are concentrated in Kano, Enugu and Ibadan to enhance the uninterrupted exploitation. Many years after independence, this imbalance has not and cannot be corrected because the national growth followed the pattern laid down by the capitalist mode of production.

Driving along the main streets of our cities one has the impression that a lot of progress has been made. Betrayal! It is what can be described as superimposed growth because it has failed to modify pre-existing conditions, and this has inhibited real development.

What apprears to be industrial development and modernisation of agriculture are facade of development and unending exhibition of dependency syndrome.

Capitalist arrangement has a funny way of working against itself, this is why Colonel Garuba's outburst is more significant than many have thought.

Colonel Garuba, however, will be told that going it alone is not the answer. Making Bauchi town an eldorado like Kano and Kaduna is hardly the elixir either. Dass, Gombe, Misau, Azare, and other local government areas in Bauchi State will cry out in protest. They will also want to be made eldorado.

So, while we share Colonel Garuba's concern for the exploited states we will, however, opt for a national policy that generalizes development, both in rural and urban areas at the same time.

It is hoped that when this is done, rural-urban migration will be minimised and crime rate in Lagos, Kaduna and Benin City will drop considerably. Above-all these, every body will be happy.

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ANAMBRA ELECTRIFICATION, WATER, ROAD PROJECTS REVIEWED

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 7 Aug 86 p 15

[Text]

THE Anambra State rural electrification project is being executed with a foreign loan of N147 million.

The original scope at the time of the loan in 1980 was 117 towns.

By 1983, field construction was certified in 62 towns and the remaining 55 towns were taken up by the military regime after a renegotiation in 1985.

Briefing Commodore Larry Koinyan at the Government House, Enugu on Monday, the state commissioner for local government, rural development and chieftaincy matters, Dr Humphery Nwosu said that 13 towns have been commissioned, while seven others are ready for energizing.

Dr Nwosu, however, said that the project needs an additional "foreign exchange of about DM4.3 million to complete the remaining 55 towns.

On rural water supply, the commissioner told the visiting chairman, federal directorate of food, roads and rural infrastructures, that the programme covered 56 rural water supply schemes.

According to Dr Nwosu, the completed programme would provide adequate supplies to 77 communities in the state with a population of one million.

He explained that the project was divided into two phases, adding that the first phase involves 38 locations.

"Contracts awarded for 19 locations are at varying levels of completion" he said.

Commissioner Nwosu further said that the Task Force on Rural Water Supply, already working at 19 other locations by direct labour, has completed six of the projects.

The second phase, involving 18 schemes, he said, would be implemented within the financial allocation in the 1986 development stock.

The state government is pursuing the completion of 29 bore-holes commenced under the federal bore-holes programme, and also communities not covered by the programme are encouraged to raise funds for the implementation of their rural water schemes, he said.

Commissioner Nwosu, speaking on roads, told Commodore Koinyan that priority was given to rural feeder roads leading to food producing areas. A total of 12 roads have been completed, he said.

The commissioner, who is also the chairman, state Rural Development Implementation Authority said that 2,300 hectares of land have been acquired by the government and put under cultivation to generate employment. 1,900 hectares, according to Dr Nwosu are being cultivated under the school leavers farming scheme.

The major constraint militating against the effective implementation of the state's rural development plans, Dr Nwosu said, was lack of funds.

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LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOUND INADEQUATE FOR GOOD PLANNING

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Aug 86 p 2

[Text]

NIGERIA is yet to have a near accurate livestock figure which could be used for effective national planning, an annual report of the Nigerian Livestock Information Service has shown.

The 1984 report produced by the Federal Livestock Department, indicated that though there had been consistent efforts to collect good data that would help us to plan better, the efforts were frustrated by factors such as unrecorded domestic slaughtering, while some category of livestock were not amenable to the use of livestock tax returns.

Although the NLIS report showed an estimated figures of cattle, goat and sheep production as well as poultry, it admitted that there were lapses in the data collection as a result, what the situation report revealed could be slightly different from what obtained in the livestock Industry.

However, it stated that a total of 1,181,786 heads of cattle were inspected and slaughtered in the country annually

Out of the figure, an estimated 618,174 heads of cattle were produced in Nigeria and 313,577 imported annually in 1972 - 1984.

Of goats and sheep it said, in 1972 - 1974 period, an annual average of goats and sheep slaughtered and inspected were 1,662,400 and 613,800 respectively or 1,963,700 and 767,000 for the period of 1978 — 1984 respectively.

Over the 1978 - 1984, goats and sheep imports as a percentage of recorded supplies were only 15 per cent, while an annual average production of 5,755,730 and 1,762,100 respectively were recorded and estimated production figures for 1984 was 6,583,000 for goats and 2,119,700 for sheep.

The report said it was difficult to determine the domestic growth of sheep and goats due to inadequate data, but nonetheless gave 5 per cent production growth for both species.

It was noted in the report that due to diseases of livestock, drought and the related shortage of forage and water for livestock, there had been a decrease in cattle prodution.

As a result of the shortfall the report said goats and sheep had become a ready substitute leading to a high demand for both.

On poultry production the report said the exact size of the indigenous and exotic poultry populations were not known, but said the industry had undergone remarkable growth and development.

However, it also confirmed that the gains in size and structure made prior to 1982 might have been lost due to the cost-price squeeze arising from shortages and high

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FARM SETTLEMENTS FOR EX-SERVICEMEN PLANNED

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 17 Aug 86 p 1

[Text]

THE federal government is to set up farm settlements in all the states of the federation and Abuja as part of its plans to resettle ex-servicemen, the assistant secretary-general of the Nigerian Legion, Captain John Adole, has said in Bauchi.

He told the Bauchi State governor, Col Chris Garuba that the scheme was aimed at providing an alternative source of employment for ex-servicemen and making retired and discharged soldiers to form a co-operative farmers' society to boost food production.

Capt. Adole said that the Ministry of Defence had already requested the states for land for the scheme and that Bauchi had been selected for the take-off of the scheme.

He said that the state branch of the legion had already cultivated 500 acres of land with assorted crops and that about N20,000 had so far been invested in the farm.

He said that the legion could have cultivated more but the Gongola/Jamaare River Basin Authority which was assisting it could not meet its demand for tractor-hiring services.

Capt Adole called on the state government to assist the legion in the attainment of its objectives by allocating to it "a suitable hitch-free and litigation-free land".

He said that the most pressing problem of the legion was the construction of two small farm houses to give shelter to two guards posted to the farm to check the menace of animals.

Col Garuba pledged the continued assistance of the government to the legion saying that it was an institution which required government co-operation.

The governor said that he would direct the state Ministry of Works to undertake the construction of two houses on the farm to accommodate the guards and solve the problem of land.

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GOVERNMENT MEASURES TO PROMOTE COMPUTERS URGED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 11 Aug 86 p 11

[Article by Ngozi Ikeano]

[Text]

Although computer knowledge has been spreading like wildfire in the developed nation, in Nigeria the contrary is the case. For the pace of computer awareness and usage has been rather slow. With an estimated 1,000 computer installations, there are approximately 4,000 computers for 100 million Nigerians.

This works out to a system for every 25,000 people.

The computer community in the country is estimated at 10,000 persons and the computer literacy quotient at two persons per 10,000 or just 0.02 per cent.

Experts agree that Nigerians are becoming more and more aware of computer. However the consensus of opinion is that there is a need to spread this awareness among the rank and file of Nigerians.

In this regard the computer vending companies in the country have been running training courses, workshops, seminars etc for interested persons, including kids.

One of the fundamental benefits of computers is that they help speed up the decision-making process. Computers are an important tool for planning and accurancy their watchword. But this is in so far as they are fed with the right data for as the computer saying goes: garbage in, garbage out (GIGO).

Nevertheless, the computer is far more accurate than human-beings and does in a twinkle of a second what will normally take many man-hours to complete if done manually.

The possibility of human errors in any job done manually is very ripe. But the reverse is the case with computers as errors are a rare possibility.

Here in Nigeria we lament the dearth of statistics. Vital information on the nation are hard to comeby and where one stumbles across them per chance, they are more often than not, out-dated by several months, if not years.

Needless to say that computers could come to the rescue here. In brief the importance of computers to a nation's technological and economic growth cannot be overemphasised.

The Chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe noted that Nigeria has no option but to become intimately involved in and concerned with development in computer technology.

However, many computer companies interviewed opined that Government has not accorded the computer industry in Nigeria the place of pride it deserves, considering the imported role of computer in the nation's development.

Import licence restrictions have been one of the major stumbling blocks to the development of the computer industry in Nigeria.

All of the computer companies complain of lack of or inadequate import licences. They are irked that computers are classified under 'general merchandise in the Ministry of Trade sectorialisation of goods.

They opine that computers in view of their importance should be separately classified.

It has been suggested that the nation evolve a national computer policy that will allow priority for importation of computers and consequently

research and development of component hardware in the country. It is also advocated that a body be set up to look into local development of computer hardware technology.

There is also the need for development of infrastructures. An important adjoint to computer development in the country is efficient communications.

In this connection, it is noteworthy that the Federal Government is taking steps to improve communications network both within and outside the country.

Also the services of NEPA need to be greatly improved upon to make them more reliable. For the computer industry is a high technology one and arabic power supplies affect the industry adversely.

Again government needs to map out certain incentives like tax incentives to attract people into the computer industry as well as and its growth in Nigeria. In all, the computer industry in Nigeria it is essential that the government evolved appropriate policies to enable the computer industry in Nigeria thrive.

Computer installations in Nigeria

Year	No of installations	Source
1960-1970	30	U.N. Survey
1977	70	Nigeria Computer users Directory (NCUD)
1979	82	National Policy Development Centre.
1983	414*	NCUD
1984	635*	NCUD
1985	975*	Projection from NCUD data

These numbers represent computer centre installations. Actual total computers in the country may be up to five times those numbers.

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EDUCATIONAL POLICIES DESCRIBED AS 'TRAGEDY'

Ikeja NEWSWATCH in English 18 Aug 86 p 4

[Column by Ray Ekpu]

[Text]

Nigeria appears to have the uncanny ability of creating problems where there is none and the uncannier ability of compounding problems where they exist. Perhaps in no area is this plague more noticeable outside the political and economic arena than in the classrooms.

Several years back, the school calendar started in September and ended in June, with two short holidays in between and a long one at the end. Now, that old order is about to change and about to yield place to a new one. The school year will now run from January to December, having two short holidays and one long one. But no one has been able to tell the nation what useful purpose all of this gerrymandering is supposed to serve.

The vague excuse we get comes from the doubtful assumption that the pupils will be available to work in the farms during the holidays and Nigeria will be free from the bondage of importing rice from Asia and corn from America. But the truth is that the January-to-December calendar is no big discovery, for it was in practice in this country and it didn't get us anywhere.

Again, several years back, the universities were conducting their admission of students independently. Each potential student would apply to all the universities of his choice listing his course preferences. Some of the students, the bright ones, would end up having admission letters from several universities at once and they would pick and choose the most attractive, while most of the students, particularly the not-so-bright ones, found themselves picking up letters of regret each time they went to the post office. A central co-ordinating body that would be responsible for admissions in all the universities was therefore conceived as the solution to the wastage.

But the Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board, JAMB, that was supposed to be the solution became the problem. It got caught up in a quagmire of endemic problems: its computers were breaking down by the minute and, when they were not breaking down, they were spewing out garbage; some of the staff, as part of their fringe benefits, started fishing for girlfriends from amongst the stack of JAMB forms. Together, men and machines were to drive the organisation — and education — into a jam.

When you have walked through the maze of confusion and got into the universities, you are confronted with an oppressive atmosphere, one that forbids males from visiting female hostels. Wasn't that the genesis of the bloody incident at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, where the police mowed down some innocent students? And then the government that stepped in to sort out the mess ended up compounding the problems of education, not only at the ABU, but in the entire country.

Now, the students' right of free association in a national union of students has been taken away. The lecturers have been called names — communists and socialists — and they carry about with them the odious tag of people who are not teaching what they are paid to teach. The new McCarthys are abroad in the land, afraid of

the goatee beards and the denims of some of the lecturers, for they see these as indications that the campuses have gone red.

A few years back, the ABU made a move to ban the teaching of communism in its political science programme. But even America, the very quintessence of capitalism, teaches communism in its universities, because it realises that a univerity is the place to teach any and everything under the sun.

All the institutions that were shut in the wake of the students' crisis have now reopened, the only exceptions being the University of Ife and the Kaduna Polytechnic, two institutions which the government thinks had crossed the "line of death." But even the institutions that re-opened have not bothered to complete the teaching of courses listed on their syllabus; instead, they have rushed the students through examinations that they were ill-prepared for an adorned them with graduation gowns and caps, and if you remove the caps you'll find that there is nothing much left. All the same, they are going out into the world flashing their "meal tickets," except that these days one can see the tickets but not the meals.

The students of Ife and Kaduna, however, don't have a chance of acquiring these so-called meal tickets this year as their institutions remain firmly shut. The Justice Mustafa Akanbi Committee that is inquiring into the disturbances in several institutions is yet to complete its work and until it does, the two unfortunate institutions will lie fallow.

Since there is more than a casual hint that there is a real likelihood of a purge in these and perhaps other institutions, a purge that the students may object to, the grand strategy seems to be to keep the students away until the long knives have been used. At present, all the lecturers at the University of Ife have been sent away on leave and as far as this year is concerned the fate of the students hangs in the balance.

The surprising thing is that there is this thunderous sound of silence in the country as if these things fall within the normal order of things, as if losing a whole year does not make any difference to students, parents and the country. Isn't it enough tragedy for the nation to make policies that clearly have the effect of churning out intellectual zombies and robots. Isn't it enough tragedy to simply let the students pass through the universities without the universities passing through them? Isn't it enough tragedy to have a mad education system that has no method whatsoever to it, a system that is aimed at nothing except to manufacture certificated illiterates?

It is clear that the nation is bent on creating more problems in the educational sector. Almost every step it takes is like a nail that is driven into education's coffin. But the coffin maker and grave digger, Jubril Aminu, evidently thinks that the corpse is alive and well. Must Nigeria go along with him?

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DECREE ASSIGNS FUNCTIONS OF SECURITY AGENCIES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Aug 86 p 16

[Text]

FEDERAL Government has published the enabling decree setting out the functions of the three national security agencies.

The decree, Number 19 of 1986 established the Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA), the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) and the State Security Service (SSS). The agencies were carved out of the Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO).

The Defence Intelligence Agency is charged with the prevention and detection of crimes of military nature against the security of the country, protection and preservation of all military classified matters on security within and outside Nigeria and other responsibilities affecting defence intelligence of a military nature, both within and outside the country.

Responsibilities of the National Intelligence Agency include general maintenance of the country's security within and outside in matters not related to military issues and others affecting national intelligence outside Nigeria.

The State Security Service is responsible for the prevention and detection of any crime against the internal security of the country within. Others are the protection and preservation of all non-military classified matters on internal security and any other responsibilities affecting the nation's internal security.

The decree said the State Security Service and the National Intelligence Agency were responsible to the President while the Defence Intelligence Agency was responsible to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

A co-ordinator of the three services would advise the President on their activities, make recommendations in relation to their activities, corrolate and evaluate intelligence reports and disseminate such intelligence within government.

He would also determine the number and level of staff to be employed by each of the agencies, organise the transfer and posting of existing staff of the NSO.

Also published is the School Year (Variation) Decree 1986 which formally changed the school year from September to June/July to January to December. It repealed the School Year (Variation) Act 1972.

/9274
CSO: 3400/464

BRIEFS

CROSS RIVER BASIN AUTHORITY--The Cross River State government has declared its intention to take over the activities of the Cross River Basin and Rural Development Authority to bring the services of the authority readily to farmers. Gov Archibong said in Ikom, while visiting a farm complex belonging to New Tec Agricultural Holdings (Nig) Ltd that he condemned the attitude of the basin authority in rendering services to the farmers, thereby sabotaging government's efforts to boost food production. Col Archibong said that as the nation's oil earnings was fast depleting, emphasis had shifted to agriculture as a potential revenue earner, adding that a meeting of all state and federal agricultural agencies would soon be convened to work out modalities for increased food production. The governor said that he had given a directive that an inventory of agricultural equipment in the state be taken while bad ones be repaired because, with dwindling resources, it might not be possible to import new equipment. However, the General Manager of the basin authority, Mr Okokon Etuk, told the News Agency of Nigerian (NAN) that the basin was not supposed to run extension services for farmers in the state, adding that that was a responsibility of the state Ministry of Agriculture. Mr Etuk said that the authority assisted farmers attached to its projects, but recalled that the authority had on many occasions gone out of its way to assist many farmers. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 16 Aug 86 p 4] /9274

KAINJI POWER STATION--The proposed Damming of the River Niger by Niger Republic will not affect Nigeria's Kainji Hydro-electric Power Station, the Director of the station's power generation, Mr George Oragunye, said in New Bussa, Kwara State. Mr Oragunye told newsmen on tour of selected NEPA installations that the station could only be affected by diversion of water from the river of irrigation. He said that if Niger Republic carried out the damming for its power generation, it would still discharge the water used into the river because the water would be required by the Kainji station. The director explained that the volume of water might be required by Niger Republic would depend on the capacity of its proposed power station. Mr Oragunye said however, that no country could dam the River Niger without the agreement of the River Niger Commission which comprises countries the river passes through. He said that although the Jainji Lake's reservoir had a capacity of 18 billion cubic meters, the current level of about 12 billion cubic metres was sufficient for the power station's needs. Mr Oragunye denied a news report of a crack in the concrete section of the dam adding that a dam is usually inspected every five years by an external body for the purpose of insurance. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Aug 86 p 9] /9274

MAIDUGURI FLOUR MILL PRICES--Maiduguri Flour Mill has nearly doubled the prices of its products due to what it said was rise in the cost of production. A bag of Semovita has been increased from 4.45 Naira to 9 Naira, Flour from 22 Naira to 43 Naira and a bag of whole wheat has been increased from ₦3.90 to 11 Naira. The Acting General Manager of the Mill, Malam Kali Ja'afar, told the NEW NIGERIAN that there had been a fall in the value of the Naira and also increases in numerous other charges. He said the Mill, with a capacity of 400 tonnes of wheat per day was now producing at less than 50 per cent due to lack of raw materials. He added that the Mill was only able to utilise a small portion of its 12.56 million Naira import licence because of non-availability of foreign exchange. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Aug 86 p 9] /9274

BENUE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION PROSCRIBED--The Benue State Development Association (BESDA) has been proscribed with immediate effect by the out-going Benue State governor. Announcing this last Friday at his one year anniversary press conference in Makurdi, the out-going Governor, Group Captain David Jonah Jang explained that the ban became necessary in view of security reports reaching him. According to him the organisation "is a political one planning against 1990 and no longer a development association", adding that he would not like to hand over problems to his successor, Colone. Yohanna Madaki. Governor Jang announced that a state taxi services with the state government having 5 per cent shares and the Chamber of Commerce and private transporters taking the rest is soon to commence in the state capital. The chief executive revealed that the cabinet of Gongola and Benue States were to be retained by both chief executives, for the sake of continuity. This followed specualtions in town that Governor Madaki would not retain the present set-up. [Text] [Article by Paul Udenyi] [Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 1 Sep 86 p 1] /9274

BAUCHI CONTRACT WITH YUGOSLAV COMPANY--The Bauchi State government has signed a contract with a Yugoslav company, Ingra Limited and an indigenous company, Andevco Limited, for the establishment of a tomato paste and mango juice factory in the state. Signing on behalf of the state government, the commissioner for finance, Mr Sonni Sule, said in Bauchi on Friday that the machinery for the factory was expected to be supplied on a loan basis from the Yugoslavian government at a cost of ₦3.5 million while the indigenous company, Andevco Limited would undertake the building and civil engineering works at a cost of ₦4.3 million. Mr Sule explained that since the government alone could not single-handedly execute the project, various steps had to be taken to contact development financial institutions and commercial banks for possible assistance and participation in the project. He said that part of government's 80 per cent initial shares in the project would be sold to interested indigenes leaving the government with a 10 per cent share, to enable it retain a seat on the board of directors. [Text] [Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 1 Sep 86 p 2] /9274

OIL COMPANY POLLUTION CLAIM--Environmental pollution has forced the prople of Obagi town in River State to request an oil company to resettle them outside its operational zone. According to a spokesman of the community, ELF Nigeria Limited, started the exploration and exploitation of oil in the town in 1964. Obaji town, he said, has as many as over 50,000 people living in it. However, the town has since the oil company started operation been neglected by both successive governments and the French oil firm. And now the people can no

longer produce foodstuffs for their consumption and have to purchase them at exorbitant prices in the urban centres. This is because pollutants from the oil wells have affected their soil, air, fish ponds, drinking water and economic trees. These arise from pipe leakages, gas flare, waste water ponds, blow-outs and evaporation of hydrocarbon from waste-pits. The spokesman Prince Solomon Amirahobu, recently informed the state's commissioner for Local Government and Community Development, Dr Joseph Egberike, about the people's desire to be resettled by the oil firm. He argued that the 27 oil wells in the town produced 130,000 barrels of oil worth ₦3 million per day. Prince Amirahobu also called on the Federal Government to review the oil Companies Act with a view to amending and making it mandatory for all oil companies to adequately compensate the people for the damages done to their properties and provide social amenities to them. The spokesman further complained that since the arrival of ELF in Obagi town, 23 years ago, the firm could only boast of constructing access roads to the area. The commissioner visited the town in connection with a petition on the issue submitted to the state government in June, 1985. [Excerpt] [By Albert Ebenezer] [Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 31 Aug 86 p 12] /9274

PRICE INCREASES--After an initial fall at the beginning of this year, prices of essential commodities, mostly detergents and baby foods, have again escalated beyond the reach of the common man. A market survey carried out by the WEEKLY STAR shows that apart from the rise in prices, most of these products, especially baby foods are fast disappearing from the markets and departmental stores. For instance, at the Ogbete Market in Enugu, our survey shows that prices of detergents like Omo now costs as much as ₦95 for a carton of the big size, as against ₦65 six months ago. Same is of Elephant detergent which now costs as much as ₦93 as against ₦63 of the same product earlier this year. Retail prices for the big size of some of these detergents now cost between ₦10 and ₦12 as against between ₦3.50 and ₦4.50 sold be retailers before the present prices. Prices of bar soap and toilet soap are not left out in the escalation as a carton of bar soap sold at ₦45 and ₦50 early this year is now at between ₦55 and ₦65. Worse still, are the prices of baby foods which have gone up to the extent that most traders are afraid to buy them for retailing. Again, at the Ogbete Market and the Kingsway Departmental Store in Enugu, our survey shows that prices of baby foods like Similac now cost between ₦6 and ₦6.50 for the small tin, as against ₦3.50 earlier this year. Other baby goods like: NAN, Lactogen and SMA whose prices have gone so high, seem to be virtually unavailable at the departmental stores, while Cerelac, a product that according to the traders is made in Nigeria, still floods the markets and departmental stores partly because it is made in Nigeria and partly because it is not preferred popular with most customers, they claimed. The absence of these products in the departmental stores, our reporters gathered, was as a result of irregular supplies which have been attributed to lack of raw materials for the production of the foods. However, traders at the Ogbete market see the situation differently; some of them attribute the absence of some and the increase in the prices of others to low importation as a result of nonissuance of import licence to most deserving traders. One of the traders at the Ogbete Market, Mr Kelvin Umeh, told our reporters that the only way to bring down the prices is to flood the markets and stores with these products which will definitely curtail the activities of the hoarders. [Text] [Enugu WEEKLY STAR in English 10 Aug 86 p 1] /9274

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH DPRK--The working visit of DPRK Ambassador Hwang Chol-su to the Ziguinchor Region has ended. Hwang Chol-su left Zinguinchor for Dakar this morning at the end of a 2-day visit. Here are more details from our Ziguinchor reporter Oumar Diallo: [Diallo] This visit falls within the framework of the implementation of the protocol agreement for economic and technical cooperation between the Senegalese government and the DPRK, following the visit of the head of state, President Abdou Diouf, to that country, which is Senegal's friend. In fact, the two countries are jointly setting up a project named the (Kamobantoro) project which will be launched very soon in the Ziguinchor region. It concerns the development of 6,000 hectares of land in the Zinguinchor region. The DPRK ambassador, who arrived in Zinguinchor on 18 August, reviewed the entire draft project with the regional authorities. [Excerpt] [Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 20 Aug 86 AB] /9738

CSO: 3400/492

CATHOLIC BISHOP SUPPORTS SANCTIONS AGAINST RSA

MB281026 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Aug 86 pp 1, 24

[Text] Sanctions must be imposed on South Africa if that will bring peace to that country, the Catholic Bishop of Swaziland said yesterday.

The leader of the large Catholic community in Swaziland, Bishop Ncamiso Ndlovu said the Catholic church welcomes the imposition of sanctions against South Africa if this means the liberation of "oppressed people" of that country. "If sanctions bring liberation to the oppressed, then they are welcome. In preaching the gospel of Christ we preach the liberation of the whole person," he said yesterday.

When he met a group of West German Parliamentary deputies who toured the country last week, Bishop Ndlovu also expressed his favor for sanctions for change in the republic.

Asked whether he was aware of economic spill-over to Swaziland when the sanctions are imposed against the republic, Bishop Ndlovu replied: "That is for the politicians. I am a religious leader and I always talk on the religious side."

Bishop Ndlovu has just returned from attending a southern African Catholic Bishops conference in Johannesburg where it was said the "most effective" of non-violent forms of pressure left is economic pressure.

The bishops said they were deeply concerned about additional sufferings that some forms of economic pressure might cause and said they remained very sensitive to the possibility of further unemployment and escalating violence in the republic.

"But against this we have the balance of enormity of the present suffering, the rate of unemployment and the prospects of the future if apartheid is not dismantled soon," the bishops observed.

"The aim and purpose of economic pressure is to change our society so that the present sufferings may be removed together with the obstacles to unemployment deriving from the apartheid system.

"In considering economic pressure, we recognize that it can be morally justifiable means of bringing about the elimination of injustice.

"In deciding a particular case whether such pressure is justified or not, one needs to balance the degree of injustice and pressing necessity to eliminate it against the hardship such pressure may cause," the conference found.

The bishops said disinvestment embargoes on trade and boycotts were the right forms of economic pressure.

The Anglican Church leader, Bishop Bernard Mkhabela also said he was for sanctions to bring about change in the republic.

"I support Bishop Ndlovu because what we want is change in the republic without bloodshed and sanctions will bring no bloodshed. That is why they are welcomed," Bishop Mkhabela said.

/9738
CSO: 3400/528

BRIEFS

GOOD RELATIONS CONTINUE--Mbabane, 29 Aug (SAPA)--The South African Government would do its utmost to maintain good relations with Swaziland and to improve economic cooperation between the two countries, the deputy minister of trade and industry, Mr Kent Durr, said today. Speaking at the Swaziland International Trade Fair, he said the stance taken by the Swaziland Government towards economic ties with South Africa contrasted starkly with the unrealistic approach of some other neighboring countries. Economic cooperation between Swaziland and South Africa was possible in spite of the acknowledged political differences between the two countries. "Looking at some of the forces working in from abroad upon the southern African situation, it is a tragedy of our time that people who have gained by long association, and that have everything to lose, are being set against each other by those that have nothing to lose and everything to gain." He said the cooperation between South Africa and Swaziland had grown and now covered many fields of endeavor including agriculture, transport, justice and water affairs. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0005 GMT 29 Aug 86 MB] /9738

ARMS CACHES IN MATSAPA--Government sources in Swaziland said two separate arms caches have been discovered. The arms, said to be of Russian origin, were found hidden in drainage pipes in the Matsapa industrial area near Manzini. One cache was found by electricity board workmen, while the other was discovered by young children playing nearby. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 6 Sep 86 MB] /9738

CSO: 3400/528

STRENGTHENING OF BILATERAL COOPERATION WITH MOROCCO

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 4 Jul 86 pp 1, 5

[Article by Monsa Iyaka Duku]

[Text] The new Moroccan ambassador has delivered an invitation from his prime minister to the first state commissioner.

His Excellency Majid Balalem, the Kingdom of Morocco's ambassador to Zaire, has delivered an invitation to the first state commissioner, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, from his Moroccan colleague, Azzedine Laraki, to make an official visit. The Moroccan diplomat did so while making a courtesy visit to the coordinator of the government. He also took that opportunity to inform the latter that the Moroccan Government has just decided to increase by 30 percent the number of scholarships made available to the Executive Council. About 100 Zairian students are currently studying in Moroccan universities and higher institutes in accordance with the cultural agreements linking the two countries. For his part, His Majesty King Hassan II has given his consent to the twinning of two cities, one in Morocco and the other in Zaire.

Yesterday's interview also enabled the two important figures to survey the privileged relations existing between Zaire and Morocco. They discussed ways and means of strengthening cooperation by giving it new impetus. The Moroccan ambassador said that Morocco is Zaire's fourth most important partner and that during his tour of duty here, he firmly intends to put new blood into that cooperation. The Moroccan diplomat feels that Zaire and Morocco have broad experience in several areas and that together, they can take every possible step to ensure that each benefits.

To strengthen that bilateral cooperation, the two countries have established a major joint commission that meets annually. There is also a followup committee that studies common points of interest. It will meet soon to prepare for the meeting by the major commission, which will be held in Zaire before the end of this year. We note that the first state commissioner has accepted the invitation to visit Morocco. The date of his visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

11798
CSO: 3419/299

EDITORIAL VIEWS NATION'S RETURN TO OAU AS 'SIGNIFICANT'

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 28 Jul 86 pp 1, 13

[Editorial: "Significant Return"]

[Text] Zaire will play an active part in the work of the 22d summit meeting of OAU chiefs of state and heads of government. The delegation headed by the first state commissioner left Kinshasa yesterday for Addis Ababa in Ethiopia.

This means that after suspending its participation in the OAU 2 years ago following the admission of the would-be SDAR, Zaire is again taking its place within the continental organization so as to play its role in the concert of independent African countries. Its return, the result of a sovereign decision by the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Revolution, is highly significant in that Zaire intends to play that role with dignity and with respect for the order and texts governing the OAU. Although eager to contribute to cohesion within the OAU with a view to making a resolute attack on the serious economic problems that are slowing Africa's development, Zaire could not tolerate the violation of the charter that had been accepted by all the member countries in the name of certain foreign ideologies.

From every point of view, therefore, this return to the OAU can only result in a further strengthening of cooperation among the peoples of Africa, who are confronted with economic difficulties calling for a greater harmonization of relations within the OAU so as to combat the demon of discord effectively. Because, as the state commissioner for foreign affairs has emphasized so well, the continent is currently experiencing "a crucial period in its existence": it is being exposed to the greatest economic crisis in its history and is combating the last bastions of colonialism and capitalism.

In any case, Zaire's presence in Addis Ababa is none other than the expression of its African calling and of its will and determination to work for the victory of the OAU's ideals in a spirit of straightforward cooperation and in a climate of unity and fraternal solidarity.

11798
CSO: 3419/299

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXAMINES DRAFT BUDGET FOR 1987

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 26-27 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The Executive Council held its weekly enlarged meeting at the Council Building this Friday, 25 July 1986, under the chairmanship of First State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo, member of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau, who began the meeting by passing on the directives from the chairman-founder of the MPR and president of the republic concerning the operation of the Executive Council's departments.

The council's deliberations during the meeting were devoted exclusively to an examination of the draft state budget for fiscal 1987 as presented by the state commissioner for finance, budget, and portfolio.

Revenues: 58 Billion Zaires

The preparation of this draft budget is characterized by a cautious approach to forecasts concerning state revenues, which are currently estimated at 58 billion zaires.

That volume of revenues was proposed after taking into account the present economic situation, the collection capability of the departments, and the probable level of revenues at the end of the current fiscal period.

Expenditures: 61 Billion Zaires

The draft budget estimates expenditures at 61 billion zaires, 6 billion of which will be allocated to the investment budget.

The report by the state commissioner for finance, budget, and portfolio was followed by a lengthy debate, during which the council members made suggestions and recommendations aimed not only at increasing the state's overall revenues but also at distributing credits in accordance with the priority needs of each sector of national life.

The Executive Council dwelt at length on the need to ensure an optimal mobilization of revenues and, with that in mind, decided on mechanisms likely to enable the departments concerned to improve their efficiency.

In view of the proposals made during Friday's meeting, the Department of Finance, Budget, and Portfolio was instructed to continue its preparation of the draft budget, which is to be resubmitted to the council for deliberation before being presented to the Legislative Council at its upcoming budget session.

In general, mention should be made of the realism characterizing this draft budget as far as its forecasts of both revenues and expenditures are concerned.

Also to be emphasized is the Executive Council's will to define the level of monetary financing in proportions compatible with the effort for financial recovery that has been undertaken within the framework of the program agreed upon with the IMF.

The council also placed special emphasis on the investment budget, which is to be executed with the greatest rigor so as to guarantee proper execution of the 1986-1990 5-year plan.

11798
CSO: 3419/299

BRIEFS

ARGENTINA OFFERS LINE OF CREDIT--The Argentine Government has just granted a line of credit totaling about $5 million for the purchase of goods and finished products from the Argentine Republic, according to a communique issued to the press on Wednesday by the Department of International Cooperation and Foreign Trade. The news was announced following the audience granted by Citizen Mobutu Nyiwa, secretary of state for international cooperation and foreign trade, to Ruben Antonio Vela, the Argentine Republic's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Zaire, on Wednesday. The same source adds that the specific arrangement relating to this line of credit will be signed by the two countries in the near future. The communique notes that the granting of this line of credit bears witness once again to the excellent relations existing between Zaire and Argentina in the field of cooperation. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 4 Jul 86 pp 1, 5] 11798

CSO: 3419/299

BRIEFS

JAPAN DELIVERS ZIMBABWEAN MAIZE--Nearly 9,900 tonnes of Zimbabwean maize was delivered to Zambia recently, under an agreement reached with Japan last year. A spokesman at the Embassy of Japan in Harare confirmed this week that his country had, in September last year, agreed to purchase 9,854 tonnes of white maize from Zimbabwe, in aid for Zimbia, at a total of 500 million Japanese yen. At the exchange rate prevailing in September last year, the consignment would therefore have been worth over Z$3.5 million. At current rates it would be worth about Z$5.5 million. The maize was moved from the Grain Marketing Board depot in Kwekwe, into storage in Kitwe, Zambia, recently. The loading exercise took five weeks to complete, with the grain being despatched at an average rate of 10 trucks every day, a spokesman for the transporters, Mitchell Cotts Freight, said. The embassy spokesman added that another agreement to supply more Zimbabwean maize to Zambia may be signed soon. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 15 Aug 86 p 1] /9274

NONALIGNED ACTION ON SANCTIONS--The aim of sanctions against South Africa is not to destroy that country's economy but to force it to the negotiating table. This has been stressed by the Zambian minister of foreign affairs Luke Mwananshiku. Speaking in Harare he said sanctions were meant to bring pressure on the South African Government to negotiate on the country's future. He said once democracy has been established, the new government has to inherit a viable economy. Commenting on the effect of sanctions on South Africa's neighbors, he said some countries would be able to disengage quite quickly, but he said some countries would be unable to disengate their economies from that of South Africa. He reaffirmed that the Nonaligned Movement countries will impose sanctions against South Africa. What is needed, he said is material assistance for this in specific areas. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 31 Aug 86 MB] /9738

BUFFER TO RSA SANCTIONS--The 15 members of the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] have announced in Zambia that the organization is drafting plans to protect members of the organization from the effects of international sanctions against South Africa. The PTA strategy will focus on emergency measures for the provision of goods to the more vulnerable members of the Frontline States, but attention will also be given to ways of substituting South African industrial and consumer goods. The use of alternative harbors for imports and exports will also be examined. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 29 Aug 86 MB] /9738

U.S. ACCUSED OF BLACKMAIL--Zambia has expressed indignation at the overt use of economic aid by the Reagan Administration to blackmail small nations into toeing political lines. President Kaunda declared that small nations need aid to develop but also need the independence of thought and action. Dr Kaunda made Zambia's stand clear on the decision by the American Government to cut aid to Zimbabwe over policy differences, in an interview with Zambian journalists covering the eight nonaligned summit in Harare. President Kaunda said if small nations are going to be treated in such a blatant manner by richer ones, aid would stop flowing. He explained that several African countries, including Zambia, have been severely criticized over their policies, but they had merely responded by explaining their positions. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 4 Sep 86 MB] /9738

PREPARATIONS AGAINST RSA MANEUVERS--The party secretary general, Mr Grey Zulu, has warned the nation to stock enough food to prepare itself to ward off South African retaliatory maneuvers if Zambia breaks trading links with the racist regime. Mr Zulu issued the warning in (?Chipala) this morning on his arrival at the airport to attend a 12-day political seminar being held (?for party officials in Central Province). He said in the wake of stopping trade with South Africa, Pretoria will use all means at his disposal to destabilize Zambia and create another problem for the country. Mr Zulu said the racists will fail to destabilize the nation if there was enough food and urged farmers and other marketing agencies to ensure that all the maize and other produce are stored safely and properly to prevent wastage. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Sep 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/558

MINISTRY SEEKS ALTERNATE SOURCES OF MEDICINAL DRUGS FROM RSA

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 86 p 4

[Text] Zimbabwe is trying to find alternative sources to South Africa for its drugs, the Minister of Health, Cde Sydney Sekeramayi, said yesterday.

Replying to a question by Mr J. C. A. Welman (CAZ, Runde), who had asked where drugs would be sought in view of difficulties being experienced with South Africa, the major supplier.

Cde Sekeramayl, who was defending his vote of $229,4 million, said that alternative sources were being found, but he declined to name the countries.

He assured the House that "there are some people who are keen to help us," and that the drugs would be available when needed.

The minister also said that Government, in principle, was interested in carrying out research on items that were thought to have medicinal properties preferably in conjunction with the Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association.

He said that it was his hope that members of Zinatha would come forward and show the Government which herbs they used for treatment, and together with the department of pharmacy at the University of Zimbabwe, these could be investigated to isolate the active medicinal ingredients in them.

He was replying to a suggestion by Cde Mica Bhebhe (Zapu, Lupane) who said that Government research should dovetail with that of Zinatha to benefit the nation.

/9274
CSO: 3400/552

NEGOTIATIONS WITH PAKISTAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CAUSTIC SODA PLANT

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Text]

NEGOTIATIONS are under way between the Industrial Development Corporation and Pakistan for the development of a $9 million caustic soda plant in Zimbabwe, which, it is envisaged, would cater for both the local and the Sadcc regional markets.

Mr Abid Javed Akbar, commercial secretary at the Pakistani Embassy in Harare, told the *Gazette* this week that the proposed joint venture would be in line with Pakistan's efforts to divert bilateral relations between the two countries away from the area of straightforward two-way trade.

"The bilateral trade agreement was signed three years ago", he explained, "and since then we have been trying to develop trade — not very successfully because the economies of the two countries are not complementary but supplementary. The primary commodities we export are mainly agricultural and have no market here. Zimbabwe's main exports, such as tobacco, cotton and coffee have none in Pakistan.

"So we have come to realise that instead of normal strategies, we would have to use unconventional methods. Thus our first participation in the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair was token: The idea was to introduce our goods here, to give the local person some idea of standards and quality and thus precipitate the development of small, export-orientated joint ventures".

Such ventures must amount to $5 million and above, hence the caustic soda plant is being seriously considered. Initially, it was meant to be between Pakistan and a certain local group of chemical companies, but now negotiations have reached a "fairly advanced stage" with the IDC, said Mr Akbar.

"Plant and machinery would be supplied by Pakistan. Not all of it, because our experts have been here and were happy to note that many of the manufacturing components could be fabricated locally. So about half could come from Pakistan and half from here.

"The completed plant would cater for local needs but also the final product could be exported to other countries in the Sadcc region. The project, incidentally, already has a place on the Sadcc schedule of industries".

SPORTS GOODS

Other areas that have been examined by Pakistan in the quest for more joint ventures include the manufacture of surgical instruments and of sports goods, both of which commodities are traditionally produced by small-scale industries in that country.

Success has been registered in sports goods, with the development of a project by a local group which has already visited Pakistan to assess the technologies available. Their case is now being processed by the Ministry of Industry and Technology, said Mr Akbar.

"With counter-trade gaining ground in this region", he continued, "we would like a share in that too. We have identified certain commodities that could be imported from Zimbabwe, in exchange for essential items like rice and capital goods. This way, deals like the 5 500 tonnes of rice we supplied to the Grain Marketing Board in February, could be processed".

At next year's trade fair in Bulawayo, Pakistan will have a team trained "to reflect rural technology and agro-based industries", Mr Akbar said. "We feel that because Pakistan, like Zimbabwe, has 80% of its population living in the rural areas and because of the way we have developed in these fields, there is a lot we can share.

"Our technology is based on the western concept but we have introduced into it that vital ingredient: manpower. That is what we want to share with Zimbabwe"

/9274
CSO: 3400/550

TALKS HELD WITH HUNGARIAN PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Text]

A HIGH-LEVEL delegation from the Hungarian pharmaceutical industry recently held preliminary discussions in Zimbabwe on a number of major pharmaceutical, veterinary, and chemical projects. If the projects are implemented, they could create hundreds of jobs locally — in addition to earning the country foreign exchange through import substitution and exports.

With some of the proposed projects, Zimbabwe would be the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to have such industries.

However, the technical director of Caps, Mr Henry Briscoe, told the *Gazette* this week, they are still at an exploratory stage, with detailed studies still to be carried out before a further meeting is held with the Hungarians.

Four of the projects would be carried out on a joint-venture basis between a Hungarian pharmaceutical company, Medimpex, and Caps (Pvt) Ltd.

The first project is for the marketing of pharmaceuticals which have been researched and developed in Hungary. "It was agreed that they will send us samples of these, together with the comprehensive technical literature," said Mr Briscoe.

"If it is felt that the drugs have a place in Zimbabwe, we will firstly assist in processing the application for registration with the Zimbabwe Drugs Control Council, and if we obtain clearance, an agreement will be entered into to manufacture the drugs under licence in Zimbabwe.

"Another project is for the local manufacture of veterinary pharmaceuticals and again, if the products are suitable, they could be manufactured under licence."

In addition, a pharmaceutical raw material project, was discussed, and a project for the manufacture of biological preparations for human and veterinary use will be looked into.

Medimpex and another local Caps subsidiary, McDonalds Scientific (Pvt) Ltd, also undertook to investigate various projects. One is for the manufacture of laboratory chemicals, and another is for the manufacture of medical and dental accessories.

Mr Briscoe said that with the spare capacity in Zimbabwe's plastics industry, coupled with the fact that there is a good mould-manufacturing facility in the country, this would help these two projects' viability.

The manufacture of biological reagents and diagnostic aids, which at present are being imported, was also discussed as a possible project with McDonald's. The Hungarians further hinted at the possible local manufacture of insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides.

Mr Briscoe told the *Gazette*: "Caps emphasised that in these ideas, they were looking for the provision of jobs for Zimbabweans earning foreign currency by impor. substitution and exports, and the utilisation of local raw materials.

"In each case the projects were merely noted by both sides with a view to carrying out detailed studies before calling a further meeting in early 1987.

"We received a very positive impression from the Hungarian delegation who seemed sincere in their wish to cooperate," he said.

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CSO: 3400/550

GIFTS FROM NORWAY, SWEDEN TO AID SERVICES, WATER SUPPLY

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Aug 86 p 4

[Text]

ZIMBABWE received 40 Scania trucks worth $2,5 million from Sweden plus another four caterpillar front-end loaders from Norway worth about $600 000 at two different ceremonies in Harare yesterday.

The trucks and the caterpillars will be used by the District Development Fund, a development arm of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development. The deputy minister, Senator George Chinengundu, received the gifts on behalf of the minister, Cde Enos Chikowore, from the embassies of the two countries.

Cde Chinengundu received the four caterpillar front-end loaders from the acting charge d'affaires of the Norwegian embassy, Mrs Inger Henriksen, at a ceremony held at Zimbabwe Earth Moving Machinery Company who are the caterpillar dealers.

Cde Chinengundu thanked the Norwegian government for the loaders which he said would improve DDF's operations in providing dams to the rural people. He said bringing clean-water supplies to rural folk improved their health and also reduced long hours spent on fetching unclean and unsafe water.

Mrs Henriksen said Norwegian development co-operation with Zimbabwe had focused on rural water supply and the DDF was viewed as an important partner in water development.

She said the machinery would also enable the ministry, through DDF, to achieve its goals in the five-year development plan.

At a ceremony at Willowvale where Cde Chinengundu also received 28 Scania trucks of the 40 trucks from the Swedish International Development Authority he said the gift would enable the organisation to provide services at growth points and service centres in the communal areas.

He said the trucks would be available for use as from next week throughout the country, moving grain to the Grain Marketing Board depots for the communal people for as little as 2c a kilometre, per bag.

"Those who wish to avail themselves of this assistance should approach the nearest District Administrator for details."

The trucks would also move drought relief food. The Secretary for the Ministry of Local Government, Dr Mariyawanda Nzuwah, said already there were about 10 000 tonnes of grain waiting to be moved by the trucks in Bulawayo and Beitbridge.

The acting ambassador of Sweden, Mr Torsten Johansson, said his country had always supported Zimbabwe since the liberation war. It was providing the trucks to improve the transport fleet as there were bound to be new routes in use, in view of imminent sanctions.

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CSO: 3400/556

MUGABE: PROVINCE NAMES DENOTING ETHNIC DIVISIONS TO CHANGE

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 86 p 7

[Text]

NAMES of provinces referring to ethnic divisions must be changed before the middle of next year, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said.

Answering a question in the Assembly, Cde Mugabe said that no new names had been adopted yet, but the Cabinet Committee on name changes was working on various changes including those for streets.

People had given their views restructuring and renaming Zimbabwe's provinces to reflect the geographical position of each province.

Cde Mugabe agreed that in a country trying to forge unity and nationhood, characteristics that divided the people had to be eliminated, except in cases where they served the country culturally or augmented the cultures of the people.

"To have a place called Mashonaland, Manicaland, Mashonaland East and then you have Matabeleland — I don't think that is promoting the national ethnics that we want to promote. Now that you have reminded us and reminded Government, it's an exercise we will be engaging in.

"I would hope that the exercise is undertaken not later than the first half of next year," said the Prime Minister. He believed Midlands did not need any change in its name.

The Government was educating people on the fact that the continual cutting down of trees would bring about desertification and communities were being encouraged not to cultivate along river banks or in such areas that facilitated soil erosion, said Cde Mugabe.

In areas that were already turning into deserts, people had to be mobilised and ensure that trees were planted in these areas. He said that people were now conscious that cutting down trees would produce deserts in various areas of our country.

But, unless people were provided with timber for housing, and wood for fuel, there would be continuous cutting down of trees.

"We expect that there will be some measure of electrification in the country, and people will be encouraged to build brick houses and to roof those houses in a much more modern way."

On granting title deeds to rural investors at growth points, Cde Mugabe said that businessmen could not be given these while the rural people in those areas did not have them. People lived in their rural areas on a permanent basis.

If title deeds were granted to rural people, it would create problems for future generations. With the present situation, rural families could move away from areas they lived and settle elsewhere without any problems of title deeds.

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CSO: 3400/557

MINISTER SHAMUYARIRA CONDEMNS 'ULTRA-LEFTISM' OF SOME MP'S

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Aug 86 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Cde Nathan Shamuyarira, yesterday condemned the "ultra-leftism" of some Members of Parliament who called for the nationalisation of the Press, saying it was dangerous.

Referring to Zanu (PF) MP for Mutare East, Cde Lazarus Nzarayebani, who recently described local newspapers as colonial, the minister said: "This type of hypocrisy and ultra-leftism does not impress the party or the Government."

The Government was opposed to the idea of nationalising the Press, he said, adding that Cde Nzarayebani and Cde Kenneth Manyonda (Zanu-PF, Buhera North) did not appreciate the relationship between the Government and the mass media.

Cde Shamuyarira said that even Lenin, one of the two founders of the marxist-leninist ideology, was against ultra-leftism "because it can be highly dangerous".

Cde Shamuyarira said that it was not his ministry's role to arbitrate in personal issues, adding that all misunderstandings between the Press and MPs had to be solved between the editors and the affected members.

On complaints by some MPs that little coverage was being given to the rural areas as compared to urban areas he said his ministry had established the Zimbabwe Information Services to give more publicity to rural events.

About 50 ZIS reporters were stationed in some of the remotest parts of the country and about 80 percent of their work was published in Radios 2 and 4.

Cde Shamuyarira said that his ministry was establishing provincial and district newspapers and had already made a start with the Murewa News.

On poor coverage of the operations of the Zimbabwean army in Mozambique, he said that MPs had to be aware of the military and security factors involved in the operation. — Ziana.

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CSO: 3400/557

MAIZE MEAL, BEEF PRICE INCREASES CRITICIZED

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions yesterday expressed shock at the price increases on maize meal and beef gazetted on Monday.

In a statement, the president of the organisation, Cde Jeffrey Mutandare, said the low-income group already spends 55 percent on food.

According to the Government Gazette, the maximum retail price of maize meal went up by about 14 percent while the price of beef increase is to cater for recent increases to producers of lower grade beef.

"The 14 percent is disturbing. Minimum wages for the low - income group have only risen by 10 percent. The recent price hikes leaves them nowhere."

His organisation was concerned with how workers would make ends meet when the cost of living was "going up so fast without a corresponding wage review".

He said it was becoming increasingly difficult for the low income group to afford basic requirements and spelt out that such a "trend has unfortunate health repercussions". If the workers cannot afford minimum subsistence, this affects, not health but productivity.

"In ZCTU's opinion the price control mechanism is ineffective and it has become the norm that workers are kept in suspense as to what is going up next," Cde Mutandare said.

The veteran trade unionist added that it was a socialist tenet to subsidise basic commodities and "ZCTU deplores the unorthodox methods employed by some manufacturing companies of creating artificial shortages so as to demand price increases".

"The ZCTU therefore believes that it is expedient to speed up wage increases in order to reconstitute the worker on the economic map."

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CSO: 3400/552

MINISTER SHAVA SPELLS OUT NEEDED DROUGHT RELIEF

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 86 p 5

[Text]

PRELIMINARY Government estimates indicate that Zimbabwe needs at least $40 million for drought relief this year, the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Dr Frederick Shava, said yesterday.

Defending his ministry's vote for this financial year in the Assembly, Cde Shava said the $1.4 million set aside for relief operations fell "far far short of our requirements".

The department of social services believed that at least $4 million would be required every month for drought victims until May next year, he said.

"We need more funds for this purpose," he said, to cover Matabeleland, parts of Masvingo and the Midlands which had been hit by drought for a second time since independence in 1980.

The minister was replying to points raised by Cde Steven Nkomo (Zapu, Matobo) who had described the situation in his constituency as "alarming".

Cde Nkomo told the Assembly that out of the 30 000 identified victims of drought in the area, only 8 000 had received food aid so far.

Cde Shava said the drought relief committee was examining ways of introducing the food-for-work scheme in affected areas to reduce the costs of the operation.

But, he said, this depended on the ability of ministries to initiate labour-intensive projects in the areas.

On the future of the camps used by displaced Mozambicans in Zimbabwe, Cde Shava said the facilities were permanent and would be used by Zimbabweans as soon as the foreigners left the country.

These included clinics, recreational facilities and houses.

The minister said new regulations were introduced by the Government recently to determine labour disputes, thus removing the absolute power which previously rested on him to decide on cases of dismissals.

Cde Shava said representatives of workers, employers and the Government now meet to review all such cases and, in the event of a failure to agree, the matters were referred to hearing officers.

Should a disagreement continue to persist over a particular case, he said, the matter might be further referred to the labour relations board, from which it could be taken up by the labour relations tribunal.

The tribunal was chaired by a High Court judge (it is also deputised by another High Court judge). If the tribunal's decision failed to satisfy all the parties, then either party could appeal to the Supreme Court, said Cde Shava.

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CSO: 3400/556

NATION WORLD'S LEADING PRODUCER OF WHITE CHRYSOLITE ASBESTOS

Harare THE HERALD (Supplement) in English 2 Sep 86 p 4

[Text]

TURNALL AC manufactures a wide range of fibre cement building products and pressure and sewerage pipes at its factories in Harare and Bulawayo, employing over 800 people.

Zimbabwe is the world's leading producer of white chrysotile asbestos which is widely accepted as the safest form of asbestos. Turnall AC only use chrysotile asbestos in their fibre cement products with the white fibre being locked into the cement matrix during manufacture.

Turnall AC's pipes and sheets are made to the Bureau of Standards internationally accepted Central African specifications. As the largest roofing material manufacturer in Zimbabwe, Turnall AC's roof sheets and flat building boards are used extensively for industrial, agricultural, municipal and domestic buildings.

Turnall AC's pipes are manufactured in sizes ranging from 15mm to 1 000mm in diameter and are used in water reticulation and sewerage schemes. Turnall AC's canal linings and irrigation pipes are used extensively by farmers.

The Turnall range of architectural mouldings is featured on many public buildings in Zimbabwe and the Turnallware range of garden decor provides a wide choice of moulded products either to standard designs or made specially to order.

Turnall AC offers its customers a free on-site technical advisory service throughout Zimbabwe and its products are exported to many neighbouring countries in the SADCC and PTA region.

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CSO: 3400/550

BRIEFS

MINERAL VOLUME UP--Provisional mineral production volume index figures for the first six months of this year show that output in the mining industry increased by 4,7% between January and June compared with the same period in 1985. According to the figures from the Central STatistical Office, coal production rose by 40%, and chrome ore by 18,8%. Other increases were in copper, which rose by 10,17%, and iron ore by 9,46% compared with the same period in 1985. Decreases in production were: cobalt (20%), asbestos (8,85%), tin (8,5%), nickel (3,96%), silver (2,9%) and gold (1,6%). Of the minerals listed under "others", lithium production increased by 29,76%, while phosphate and limestone had decreases of 16,99% and 11,12% respectively. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 22 Aug 86 p 1] /9274

5 DAMS OF MASHONALAND--The District Development Fund will have completed building five dams in Mashonaland by the end of October this year, the director, Cde Edward Ndoro, said in Harare yesterday. Cde Ndoro said that the four new caterpillar front-end loaders given to DDF by Norway this week would speed up the work of the organisation. DDF dam engineer Mr Wall Bake, who has been with the organisation since November last year, said by the end of the year people in Zvimba, near Kutama Mhondoro, Musana, Hurungwe, Omay and Guruve would be supplied with water. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Aug 86 p 1] /9274

CSO: 3400/556

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE U.S. AGRICULTURAL SANCTIONS

MB031842 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1746 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, 3 Sep (SAPA)--It was hoped that farmers in the United States would consider taking a strong stand "against the intervention of politicians in the present sound trade relations" between that country and South Africa, the minister of agricultural economics and water affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said today.

Following discussions held yesterday with the president of the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU), Mr Wentzel said in a statement he appreciated the viewpoint taken by the SAAU on the possible imposition of sanctions by the United States "in respect of agricultural products, particularly if it is taken into account that over the years exceptionally good trade relations have existed between the two countries."

"South Africa has, during shortages arising from drought conditions, imported large quantities of grain from the United States," Mr Wentzel said. "In the most recent cases the imports proceeded at slightly less competitive prices precisely on account of the fact that the RSA regards the United States as far as provision and quality are concerned, as a reliable supplier," he said.

The South African farmer felt therefore that he could expect the government to support him in his view regarding the imposition of sanction.

The South African farmer would also "earnestly appeal to his fellow-farmer in the United States, who at present is also contending with difficult economic conditions," to insist that their government should not impose sanctions "on the RSA in the light also, in particular, of the limited sales opportunities which exist worldwide at present for the disposal of grain products," Mr Wentzel said.

It was hoped that farmers in the United States would consider taking "a strong stand against the intervention of politicians in the present sound trade relations between the United States and RSA, and that they will endeavour to persuade the politicians to adopt other views," he said. "It is still the point of view of the South African Government that it does not believe in sanctions and in participation in boycotts to the detriment of its own farmers.

"The minister wishes on behalf of the government to give the assurance to the South African farmer that he will do everything within his powers to protect them against sanctions if these should become a reality," Mr Wentzel said.

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CSO: 3400/544

COURTS PROHIBITED FROM RULING ON NAMIBIA LEGISLATION

MB051714 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1704 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, 5 Sep (SAPA)--The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today proclaimed restrictions under which a government can be established in SWA/Namibia.

This was done through publishing an additional subsection to section 3 of the South-West Africa Legislative and Executive Powers Establishment Proclamation of 1985 in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in Pretoria.

This reads: "This proclamation shall not be construed as entitling any person to claim as a fundamental right the power to establish a government in any manner other than a peaceful and democratic manner, or to establish any form of government in or by which all fundamental rights or any one or more of them are or may be abolished, diminished or derogated from, or to bring about a state of affairs in which the maintenance of the security of the territory or the public order is or may be threatened."

Section 19 of the proclamation was amended by the addition of the following subsection: "No court of law shall be competent to inquire into or pronounce upon the validity of any act of the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa enacted before or after the commencement of this proclamation."

The proclamation was retro-actively dated to 17 June.

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CSO: 3400/544

MINISTER VILJOEN DISCUSSES CLOSURE OF BLACK SCHOOLS

MB111646 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Interview with Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen by Auda Landman, on the "Network" program, in Cape Town--live]

[Text] [Landman] Good evening Dr Viljoen; welcome to Network.

[Viljoen] Thank you.

[Landman] Dr Viljoen, how will the closure of these schools contribute to the solution of the problems of black education?

[Viljoen] The closure as such will not contribute immediately to solving the problem. But we must note that there are many needs at various social levels that have to be satisfied, and education amenities are among the most important. We cannot afford to spend money on schools where no education takes place and make manpower available if the children and the community do not make proper use of these amenities.

[Landman] But you are going to retain the personnel.

[Viljoen] Personnel will be placed in other schools where education exists and where an increase in personnel will contribute to effective teaching. In some of the areas where the schools involved are situated specialized courses will be introduced for teachers to improve their qualifications. In this way we hope--when schools resume normal activity next year--these teachers will be more prepared to do their work properly.

[Landman] Why do you think the situation will be different in January than it was in July and from what it is now?

[Viljoen] We know that since June, that is the end of the second quarter, there has been a dramatic improvement during the third quarter in most parts of the country, partly as a result of safety regulations imposed to protect the children and teachers against intimidation and also to protect the school against vandalism, but also because in many areas the parents as well as the majority of children are tired of the senseless continued destruction of education and training facilities.

[Landman] But at the same time conditions in some areas have deteriorated to such an extent that you had to close schools. Does this not mean that the department has lost control?

[Viljoen] The areas where conditions have deteriorated were not affected by the education issue but as a result of general unrest and militant action in the towns involved.

[Landman] But will the closure of the schools, which has placed thousands of children on the streets, not aggravate the situation?

[Viljoen] The closure of the schools has not put the children on the streets. The schools were closed because the children were not in school, because they hesitated to return to school. The schools that have now been closed are all schools where no one was registered during the third quarter. In other words, a situation arose where a school no longer was a school. We are considering certain schools where the children have registered but have not returned to school. I think it is senseless to waste funds and manpower on a situation where no use is made of that service; whereas there are other places where good use can be made of the service.

[Landman] But was there not another possibility--one of the criticisms leveled at the department is that since July, and before that, unilateral action was taken and heavy-handed tactics used, which aggravated the situation. Should you have talked to bodies such as the National Education Crisis Committee about the matter?

[Viljoen] We were prepared to...and we have negotiated with various local authorities, with parent representatives groups, with elected representatives in the school committees. In most cases the adults were dejected and said they do not have the ability to control those children. Under those circumstances it made no sense after trying to negotiate for weeks, to continue with education, because it meant a wasting of scarce aids needed by other schools.

[Landman] Yet in July, when the new measures were announced in schools, there were reports that you only talked to headmasters.

[Viljoen] We talked with the headmasters, but we had before that received a plea from parents and pupils of these schools in which they asked for protection against intimidation. We want to continue with our normal education, they said. We want protection against panga and knife-wielding persons. You must give us proper protection. For that reason we imposed simple measures, such as identification at certain schools, to make sure that those entering school premises are people who should be there and not disruptive elements from outside.

[Landman] Sorry that I have to interrupt you. I would also like to talk about the issue of the so-called people's education.

[Viljoen] Yes.

[Landman] The NECC [National Education Crisis Committee], for example, and also other organizations, insist on this type of alternative education. Are you aware of its existence in some of the schools already; and how is the department going to handle it if pressured in this regard?

[Viljoen] The department's point of view is very clear. If the so-called people's education, as perpetuated by its supporters, becomes a revolutionary type of education or a political brainwashing and political indoctrination, it will not be acceptable, because, in reality, that is not an education. Where it exists in schools the department has taken tough measures to put an end to it. That there will be more cases I do not want to deny. When we get information about those cases, we take steps against them. But, on the other hand, as I have repeatedly stated, if people's education has positive intentions--for example, directed toward more relevant content, in keeping with the needs, objectives, values, and wishes of a particular society--then we are willing to negotiate to make curriculums more relevant to society. If people's education means that the people, the community, should be more involved in the education, then we agree entirely with that. Besides it has always been the policy of the department to have democratically-elected parent committees and parent management councils at the primary and secondary schools. We also started with new liaison committees last year, in which not only the parents but also the community, the teachers and even the pupils, by their elected student representative council members, would be represented.

[Landman] Are you going to negotiate with these people now to put an end to the impasse before December?

[Viljoen] If the communities where the schools have been closed come forward with a readiness to support a program of orderly resumption of education and take coresponsibility, then we will seriously consider it. Mr Colleague, Deputy Minister Sam e Beer, held talks on Monday with church and community representatives from Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, where we were asked not to close their schools. They finally agreed that it is senseless to continue education at schools where pupils have not registered or returned and have agreed with the department on measures to be taken to continue education at schools where there was registration but where serious disruption took place.

[Landman] Dr Viljoen, will there be a problem if you simply keep the schools open so that education could continue?

[Viljoen] I think a very serious problem, which could emerge and which already exists, is that the school is not in a position to attain its high standard because of the disruption of its normal education process. We will not allow the standard of black education to be suspect, especially in the light of accusations made that black education is inferior or that it would become gutter education. Therefore, standards must be maintained in the whole process.

[Landman] I thank you for your time tonight. Good night.

[Viljoen] You are welcome.

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CP LEADER REJECTS CONFEDERATION SOLUTION

MB101948 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], has rejected confederation as a political solution for South Africa. Dr Andries Treurnicht addressed a public meeting at Ladysmith in support of his candidate in the byelection of Klipriver.

[Begin video recording] [Unidentified reporter] Regarding the latest discussion between the CP and the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party--reformed National Party], Dr Treurnicht announced last night that both parties now accept that there can be only one right wing party in South African politics, and intimated that the CP and the ulta-right wing, in view of a possible general election in the near future, are closer to merging than ever before. In his address Dr Treurnicht emphasized the right wing rejection of the idea of a federal system.

[Treurnicht] The government is choosing a dangerous path. It is being led by the nose by the NRP [New Republic Party] which has a policy of federation--confederation. What does that mean my friend? It means that in South Africa, in the areas outside the national states, you have whites, coloreds, and Indians and the urban blacks, and they say these must form a federation. If you put them together...[changes tought] and now they want to try something else here in Natal. But even with that formula the blacks would be in the majority within South Africa and then this South Africa, which is federation now, must enter into a confederation with the black states that are independent. In other words South Africa will have a black majority, black domination. [end video recording]

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CSO: 3400/544

BRIEFS

NEW PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL MEMBERS--The chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Representatives, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, has announced the names of the three new members of the President's Council. They are Mr Billy (Ross) of the Eastern Cape who also serves on the SABC board, Mr E.D. Jackson of Transvaal, and Mr Albert (Stowman) of Natal. Their appointments take immediate effect. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Sep 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/544

BLACK EDUCATION PLAN IN BRITAIN DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Five thousand South African may be flown to Britain to be educated as part of a bold new plan by business brains aimed at bringing an end to apartheid.

And South Africa's two other chief trading partners--the United States and West Germany--will be asked to back the multi-million-rand scheme in order to avert a tit-for-tat sanctions war.

Even though the ambitious scheme is only in its embryo stage, the man behind it, former British Oxygen chairman Sir Leslie Smith, is confident it will receive the blessings of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl of West Germany.

Sir Leslie is chairman of the British Industry Committee on South Africa, whose 54 member firms include a host of household names.

Among them is Burmah Oil, whose subsidiary Quinton Hazell, the Midlands car parts maker, has the British Prime Minister's husband, Denis, as a director.

Sir Leslie, a strong opponent of apartheid, said that during a visit to South Africa a fortnight ago businessmen there gave his scheme a "tremendous welcome".

Boost

He wants black leaders in South Africa and President Botha's government to link up in what would be the biggest-ever boost to black education in the subcontinent.

Community groups like the Urban Foundation would act as go-betweens to get the projects off the ground.

Sir Leslie said: "Nobody can gain if the blacks take control in South Africa--as they will--and inherit an economy destroyed by apartheid.

"The level of education there is so low among blacks that there is little hope of poverty being relieved, even if the blacks get control.

"The only way to compel Mr Botha's government to react is from pressure from inside South Africa--from a new, educated middle-class.

"The West can help accelerate that growth with what amounts to a kind of Marshall aid programme. It would cost millions a year.

"But it would be a hell of a lot cheaper than a sanctions war."

Sir Leslie said the scheme might be labelled "blood money" by some on the grounds that millions were being pumped into the education of South African blacks to clear people's consciences for their "sins" of the past.

But he declared: "We want the active assistance and involvement of the blacks and their leaders. We see this as the only way out of the misery."

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CSO: 3400/548

GOVERNMENT INCREASES FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO TRANSKEI

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 21 Aug 86 p 5

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Direct financial assistance to Transkei, South Africa's first independent homeland, increased from R153 697 859 in the 1981/82 financial year to an estimated R300 348 000 for the current year, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

He was giving details in a written reply to a question from Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP, Sasolburg) of amounts paid to the TBVC states — Tranksei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — over the last five years.

The grand total for amounts paid to Transkei, which gained independence in 1976, increased from R289 116 665 to R740 677 000 over the same period.

Direct financial assistance to Bophuthatswana increased from R27,9 million to an estimated R115,56 million over the same period.

The corresponding amounts for Venda were from R56 773 482 to R132 950 000, and for Ciskei, R165 414 454 (from the 1982/83 financial year) to R224 717 000.

The greater portion of all these direct financial assistance figures were for budgetary aid.

Mr Botha said SA did not exercise direct control over the money's use as it was an independent state's prerogative to set its own priorities on the application of its total available income.

"These funds consist of direct RSA assistance and their own revenue from taxes, etcetera.

"However, officials of the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Finance visit the TBVC states on a regular basis to have budgetary negotitaions and where possible, to advise the officials of the states," Mr Botha said.

The object of budgetary aid was to enable the TBVC states "to maintain at least the same standard of service which prevailed before their independence".

"The amounts made available are calculated after an analysis of their own resources and the envisaged application of the funds and taking into account what it would have cost SA to provide the same service if the states in question had not become independent."

Mr Botha said negotiations were currently in progress between SA and the TBVC states on the structure of future financial relations between them.

"In essence, the proposals mean that this form of direct aid will in future be based, in the medium term, on SA-TBVC-negotiated norms and target standards in respect of both expenditure and revenue." — Sapa

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CSO: 3400/548

JAPANESE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BLACK UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 25 Aug 86 p 8

[Text]

PRETORIA. — In what has been described as "the beginning of positive steps" to help South African blacks develop their human resources, the Japanese Government has granted merit bursaries to 24 black students from the University of South Africa (Unisa) and the University of the North.

Speaking at a function at Unisa today, Mr Katsumi Sezaki, Japanese Consulate-General, said although his government had been consisistently opposed to the system of apartheid and had taken restrictive measures against South Africa, it wanted to take positive steps by improving the standing of the local black community.

The total amount of bursaries for 1986 is R57 217 and will cover registration fees, cost of books, travelling allowances and boarding expenses where applicable.

Accommodation

The approximate value of each bursary per year — which will be awarded only to black students on academic merit — is R750 for Unisa students and R4 000 for University of the North students, who have to pay additional costs for accommodation.

A major sponsor of the bursaries is a Toyko-based private non-profit making body known as the Africa Society of Japan, which last year raised R600-million through a public appeal campaign to the Japanese people.

Mr Sezaki said another TV campaign would be launched in Japan to appeal for donations for people in Africa and Asia. Some of the money raised would go towards the scholarship fund for South African blacks.

He appealed to the black students who had been awarded the bursaries to "work hard so they can show the Japanese people they are doing something for the upliftment of their people".

Earlier this year, the Japanese Government gave R18 000 to two black students from Wits University.

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ROLE OF VIGILANTES IN POLICE REPRESSION CONDEMNED

London SECHABA in English Aug 86 pp 25-28

[Article by Kgomotso Bapela]

[Text]

Today, in the face of the most genocidal onslaught since colonial conquest, it is necessary to look closely at the seriousness of apartheid's criminal acts, and at their escalation in the recent period. For it is clear that criminals who act with impunity simply continue their crimes and indeed increase them — exactly what we see in South Africa today. Furthermore, under their new Emergency rules, the apartheid criminals have drawn a veil of censorship over their deeds, and it is important that we examine the trends over the past year in order to highlight the type of crimes continuing — and indeed escalating — behind the information blackout in South Africa.

One element in this situation that we must examine is the role of police-supported vigilantes acting against our people, both activists and non-activists alike.

The vigilantes were first visible in 1983, during the bus boycott in Mdantsane in East London. The Ciskei authorities turned a football stadium into a Nazi-type concentration camp. Since then, they have become a common feature in the violent political scene in South Africa. Not that this was the first time the racist regime had used Blacks to further its aims; but it was the first time they had been used in this fashion.

Vigilante groups are set up, organised and supported by pro-apartheid forces. Their targets are always people resisting apartheid or bantustan rule, and their purpose is to complement the legal violence by the police and army. The advantage of this to the regime is that it is difficult to attach blame for vigilante atrocities to its own official armed forces. And because the vigilantes are usually recruited from the Black community, their actions — and resistance to them — can be presented as 'Black-on-Black violence.'

Racists Try to Justify Their Racism

This 'Black-on-Black' phrase has become popular with the regime, as the racists try to justify their racism through attributing savagery, tribalism and in-fighting to Black South Africans. In turn, the regime hopes this portrayal will justify its official repression and denial of human rights to the mass of our people. But once again, the racists have miscalculated, and the truth has come out. Vigilante violence is now firmly exposed as originating with the regime and its agents.

In the meantime, however, many vigilante crimes continue as the regime tries to regain control of the townships. While vigilante groups often use sticks and sjamboks, in many cases they have resorted to petrol bomb, and even hand-grenade, attacks on the homes of activists. From Tumahole near the Vaal, to Leandra and Crossroads, the pattern has crystallised and spread.

■ In Crossroads, over May and June, vigilantes, armed, assisted and directed by the police, attacked three surrounding squatter settlements. Their aim was to root out anti-apartheid activists, community leaders they had driven from Crossroads in January, and to win state favour for themselves. In the battles that followed, they were able, with the direct intervention of police and army, to render 70 000 people homeless, with close on 50 dead.

■ In Thabong and Fort Beaufort, vigilantes linked to puppet community councils have acted as private armies to terrorise local democratic groups, and coerce consent for the councillors. At least one of the victims in Thabong sustained more than 100 raw cuts and weals from a

wholesale sjambokking session at the local authority board offices. In Fort Beaufort, 20 affidavits incriminate the local police station commander, a Captain Grobler, in the beatings.

■ In Leandra, 50 UDF supporters, who had long opposed forced removal of their village, have still been unable to return home after vigilantes forced them to flee in January this year. When they tried to return in May, the vigilantes, assisted by two Whites, attacked them with pangas. Thomas Ditshego, the son-in-law of the popular Chief Mayisa, assassinated by vigilantes in December last year, had his eye gouged out. Police observed the attack without intervening.

■ In direct association with the "Chief Minister" of the soon-to-be-independent bantustan, KwaNdebele, a large gang of vigilantes has committed terrible acts against people opposing bantustan rule or incorporation into the bantustan. In January, 400 residents of Moutse were abducted by this gang, taken to KwaNdebele, and viciously thrashed on a slippery wet floor for a whole night, all the while having to shout pro-KwaNdebele slogans. Again, vigilantes and police are working hand in hand there.

Special mention must be made of the atrocities committed on a vast scale by Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha vigilantes. Amongst the numerous people abducted and hacked to death by Buthelezi's butchers — even before the launch of Inkatha's own trade union body — were unionists Thabo Mokoena, Mandla Ndela and Ian Zamisa. Since the launch of UWUSA by Inkatha, however, attacks on, and killings of, unionists have risen to the extent that the Natal branch of COSATU has called on its members to form defence units against "state-sponsored Inkatha functionaries."

Youth and UDF activists like Nunu Kheswa and Toto Dweba have suffered the same brutal fate as the murdered unionists. Toto Dweba's family had to hold a separate burial ceremony when his hands were discovered in a canefield two weeks after the main funeral. University and school students, too, have been injured and murdered by Inkatha — most notably at Ngoye University, when nine students died in 1984, and in KwaMashu in May this year, where several students' representative council members were killed.

Civic leaders have also been attacked by Inkatha thugs. Umlazi Residents' Association chairperson, David Gasa, had his home petrol-bombed twice, and he received a number of death threats. Tobias Mgobhozi of KwaDengezi Residents' Association, and three young UDF supporters, were killed in February of this year, in attacks bearing all the hallmarks of Inkatha's impi style.

Armed Busloads Attack Mass Meetings

Not content with attacks on individuals, Inkatha vigilantes have sent busloads of armed men to attack mass meetings and, indeed, entire townships. A notable case here is the massacre of 19 people at a memorial service for UDF lawyer, Victoria Mxenge, after she had been gunned down outside her home. In an orgy of violence after disrupting the service, the Inkatha thugs attacked the homes of UDF supporters with petrol bombs, and shot at people trying to put the fires out. Here is the story of student activist, Dube Khabela, attacked by vigilantes:

> "A petrol bomb was thrown into the large bedroom where my mother, sister and sister's child were sleeping. The child was killed instantly. I borrowed a car and drove my badly burned mother and sister to the hospital. On the following Saturday, I went to visit my mother but was informed that she had died. On the following day, Sunday, I went to inform my sister, Rosena, but was informed that she, too, had died. My younger brother, Aubrey, had been shot by a group of men earlier that month."

The collusion between vigilantes and the state was clearly shown on June 29th. Then, at a time when under the state of emergency all meetings of the UDF were banned, the regime allowed Buthelezi to hold a huge rally at Jabulani Stadium in Soweto. The London *Guardian* of June 30th reported the presence at the stadium, not only of South African police, but also of KwaZulu police (though Soweto is hundreds of miles outside their area of jurisdiction) and local Inkatha supporters:

> "KwaZulu police with shotguns kept an eye on the thousands of people who poured into the amphitheatre. Many of them were Zulu migrant workers from hostels in Soweto ... staunch, even fanatical supporters of Chief Buthelezi. They carried sticks, spears, pangas and battleaxes. They were not disarmed but were allowed to descend into the pit of the arena, where they formed a human barrier between Chief Buthelezi and the crowds on the seats above.
>
> "Inkatha flags were placed at intervals along the top of the crescent-shaped amphitheatre."

Townships that have opposed KwaZulu bantustan rule, and Inkatha's style of politics, have come under attack on several occasions, such as the Inkatha invasion of Lamontville in October 1985 which left three dead and 12 injured. Inkatha-linked vigilantes have also been reported from Chesterville, Hambanathi, Imbali (near Pietermaritzburg) and Mdadeni (Newcastle). In Chesterville, mothers have resorted to standing vigil every night to guard their homes and children against Inkatha's impis.

The need to do this can be seen by the size of Inkatha's vigilante force. Inkatha central com-

mittee member, Thomas Shabalala, who has publicly declared how he aims to leave hundreds of UDF supporters dead on the battlefield, has a paid impi of 200 under his control, financed out of taxes imposed on people in the Lindelani area.

Although they are probably most severe in Natal, vigilante actions have spread to many parts of our country, leaving behind them a string of corpses, injured people and damaged property. It was reported in the Johannesburg *Star* of December 3rd 1985, that in Tumahole, for example, Lefu Rasego, 19, was hacked and beaten to death with garden implements by vigilantes.

Policemen Help with Dirty Work

Where police have had less success in setting up formal vigilante groups, they have relied on "off-duty" colleagues and unemployed individuals to do the necessary dirty work. And dirty work it is. At least eleven activists' homes in Atteridgeville have been hit by petrol bombs thrown under cover of darkness. Evidence in the Pretoria supreme court has showed police to be deeply implicated in these attacks, as was reported in *The Sowetan* of October 25th, 1985.

More evidence comes from a 20-year-old youth, Mlungisi Maseti, who has made affidavits describing his involvement with police in firebombing the homes of Cradock leaders. More recently, Abraham Zwane, 19, revealed in June how he was paid R500 to be part of a vigilante death squad that left a woman dead, a man badly injured, and eight homes burned to the ground.

In Alexandra, the same late night attacks have happened, and the pattern is repeated, along with numerous deaths and injuries in Soshanguve, Kroonstad, Tsakane, Mamelodi, Mankweng, Namakgale, Lenasia, Moutse, Brits, Kagiso, Ackerville, and even in White Uitenhage, where the house of an anti-apartheid sportsman was razed by fire.

White Vigilante Bandits

White vigilante bandits have also engaged in very severe crimes against our people. Regularly, they have been invading Kagiso township where one of their victims, Stephen Matshogo, 22, died after a beating, so badly pulverised that he was described as unrecognisable as a human being, and his head was pulp. Other Kagiso residents were dragged from vehicles and homes and beaten unmercifully with rifle butts, pick handles, truncheons and stones. Two were shot in the heart. A nine-month-old baby, Kate Tsele, was teargassed and had to be hospitalised. One doctor saw 22 victims in one day. Said one activist:

> "No one escaped the rain of blows; toddlers, pregnant women, the elderly, the infirm — if they had a black skin, it seems they felt the sting of the whip and the thud of the truncheon."

Violence by vigilantes, police and White thugs might start off as 'unofficial' activity, but the official involvement of the regime is being increasingly exposed. Because the police are now not escaping blame, a new criminal strategy is being developed. The regime is now moving towards legalising, and more directly organising, the violence.

As a result, the discredited community councils are being assisted in setting up their own private police forces, and in many cases, the recruits are erstwhile vigilantes. That this is a most serious development can be seen from the plans made for the Alexandra council before its collapse.

In Alexandra, the State made available R75 000 to recruit a 50-strong force, and equip them with 10 vans, 11 shotguns, 40 revolvers, 10 rubber bullet riot guns, 80 riot helmets and shields, 40 sjamboks and a bomb blanket. Altogether, the regime has allocated R25 million to the councils for similar purposes.

This is the tendency in many African townships. In the Coloured areas of Queenstown, a vigilante squad has already been formalised and incorporated in the army.

The racist regime has become more violent today than before. Its use of vigilantes is a sign of its desperation. Our people, unarmed and disarmed, are very vulnerable to vigilante attacks. They have become fugitives and refugees in their own residential areas.

The People's Determination Strengthened

The activities of the vigilantes seem to show a certain pattern, a strategy the racists are devising to divide our people, to break their unity, to destroy their spirit of resistance and determination to struggle. After the murderous attacks by the vigilantes on the Crossroads people, the racist regime felt bold enough to tell the people to go to Khayelitsha — a move the racists had not been able to bring about for years.

But these actions do not demoralise our people. On the contrary, they instil courage and determination. The funeral of Goniwe, Calata, Mkhonto and Mhlawuli in Cradock demonstrated this, when people turned the sad occasion into a massive demonstration of solidarity and commitment to the ANC and SACP.

The ANC is convinced that the vigilantes will disappear with apartheid. So will UNITA, the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army and Mozambique's MNR. In this year of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the People's Army, we have pledged to remove these evils from the face of Southern Africa.

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COMMENTARY VIEWS CUBAN ROLE IN ANGOLA

MB050801 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "The Cubans and Angola"]

[Text] Of all the ludicrous statements to emanate from the conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, President Fidel Castro's assertion that Cuban soldiers will not be needed in Angola once apartheid in South Africa is abolished tops them all. He told the conference that once apartheid came to an end then no country will feel threatened, Namibia will immediately be independent, not a single Cuban soldier will be needed, and the immediate withdrawal of the Cuban troops in Angola may begin.

No doubt UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi would be delighted with this summary of the situation. It would mean that he would become the head of government in Angola because the only thing stopping him from occupying that position is the massive Cuban force propping up the MPLA government.

Dr Castro needs reminding that the three parties in Angola, the FNLA, the MPLA, and UNITA, had signed an accord with the Portuguese in January 1975 which provided for multiparty elections to be held after independence. The organisation of African Unity send a fact finding commission to Angola which later reported that of the three parties UNITA enjoyed the most support. However, elections were never held, the Marxist aligned MPLA seized power for itself, and Cuban troops were rushed in by the Soviet Union to prop up the MPLA against UNITA and the FNLA.

Today, 11 years later, Angola is wracked by civil war, the economy is in ruins and its people are deprived and starving. The world slump in the price of oil, Angola's main source of foreign exchange, has made things even worse. Over the years UNITA has gained in military strength and popular support and is said to be in control of much of the country.

To blame Angola's internal situation on apartheid in South Africa is patently ridiculous.

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'HARSH REALITY' OF SANCTIONS FOR REGION SEEN

MB100725 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Punitive Sanctions"]

[Text] It is close on 6 weeks since the rulers of Zambia and Zimbabwe announced, with much emotional speech-making, that they would impose comprehensive punitive sanctions on South Africa. The emotionalism in Lusaka and Harare has become muted in the 6 weeks since then. South African Railways' trucks are still busily ferrying goods to and from Zimbabwe and Zambia and, in the skies above, South African Airways is still operating, even landing in Harare during last week's nonaligned conference.

The harsh reality is dawning as to exactly what sanctions will mean to the economies of southern Africa; to the north, the European Community, approaching the end of a 3-month deadline for approving its own package of sanctions, has been unable to reach consensus. Such developments, coming after 3 months of the most intensive lobbying for sanctions throughout the Western world, also signals an increasingly acute awareness of the hazards involved. One manifestation of this awareness comes from TIME magazine, which says and we quote: Reagan is right in asserting that South Africa plays an important role in the global balance. It could be dangerous if American foreign policy is once again driven by a moral rampage against an unpopular pro-Western state. The magazine concludes: The long term interests of both the United States and South Africans, black and white, will require a tortuous and careful sorting out of extremely complex facts rather than a headlong rush toward confrontation.

The sanctions bandwagon has acquired a momentum that makes it for the moment unstoppable, but the wall of self-righteous complacency behind which the sanctions campaigners have built up their attack is showing cracks. And, through the cracks, come the first glimmerings of realism and the first signs of a reassessment of just what sort of harm sanctions will do, not only to South Africa but to other countries as well. Slowly, the realization is dawning that the harm to others will be substantial.

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ECC HOLDS FIRST CAPE MEETING SINCE EMERGENCY

MB050910 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0734 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 5 SAPA--The End Conscription Campaign (EEC) last night held its first public meeting in the western Cape since the state of emergency was imposed on June 12. The meeting, attended by 700 people in the Sea Point civic centre, formed part of a nationwide ECC "right to speak" campaign.

Addressing the audience, the former PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, outlined what he termed "five roadblocks" that had to be removed "on the road to peace in South Africa":

--The system of apartheid. He singled out the population registration act as a "measure that will have to go."

--Political prisoners must be set free.

--The unbanning of banned organizations.

--The tri-cameral parliament--"The most positive thing the members of the Houses of Representatives and delegates can do for peace in South Africa is to resign en bloc. Now."

--White ignorance of the "real situation" in the country--"if a society is denied truth and if the public media manipulates it, then that society is on the way to disintegrate."

Cape Town EEC chairman, Mr Nic Borain, said the ECC had been "singled out" for security force action during the state of emergency. "But I want to tell Magnus (General Malan) and (Mr Louis) le Grange: that Thorn (the ECC) is back a little stronger and for a little longer."

UDF [United Democratic Front] member Maulana Faried Esack said that the UDF "salutes the ECC for having had the courage to call this meeting. The ECC, for us, symbolises the fact that our struggle is not against whites."

Sir Richard Luyt said he had been "happy to support," the EEC ever since it came into existence and endorsed the ECC's "right to speak" campaign.

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AZAPO PRESIDENT WARNS OF BEIRUT-TYPE SITUATION

Durban POST NATAL in English 3-6 Sep 86 p 8

[Commentary by Saths Cooper, president of AZAPO]

[Text]

A FEW minutes before my 36th birthday was due to end on June 11, I was arrested by members of the security forces. Ironically, I had advised many colleagues to be careful as we could expect police attention in the run-up to June 16 when the system usually overreacts.

As I was the applicant in Supreme Court actions in Durban and Johannesburg overturning the ban on meetings, and I could not see myself on the run as all my political activities have been above board.

While I was being held under the emergency regulations I heard that yet another passport application had been turned down. This was about the thirteenth time that I was refused a passport; since I was 18 years old I had been applying for a passport without success.

My very first application was to study abroad after I had been expelled from university. This last application had been to take up a Distinguished Student Fellowship at Boston University where I would be entering a doctoral programme in clinical/community psychology, a field not offered locally and which is very important for a country like ours.

When I was released from detention it was brought to my attention that I had spent around a quarter of my life in prison and had excited the interest of state agencies for 20 years, especially since the formation of Saso.

I have interacted with hundreds of parents and children who have been pained by what is going on in the country, especially the lack of clear direction and the apparent mindlessness of much that is done in the name of the struggle.

People have been shocked at the type of activity, often self-destructive and counter-productive, that they are witnessing and being subjected to.

Over the last two years our country has been wracked by its worst crisis. Not only have individuals and communities been traumatised but the entire nation has experienced its severest test.

In the last year there has been a steady slide down the path toward a Beirut-type situation. And, if a massive national intervention is not undertaken soon the likelihood of the country emerging whole at the dawn of liberation is remote.

In the bantustan parts of our country we see warlord aggression by self-proclaimed dictators and their lieutenants. In many townships we see the spectre of vigilantes wreaking havoc and the alarming internecine warfare between rival political factions in a bid to assert the hegemony and sole representation of one group.

Yet every two-bit politico claims that he stands for democracy. Obviously, most haven't a clue what democracy entails. If more activists understood the democratic process there would be very little disarray within the ranks of the liberation movement.

What else can we expect when many are educated on the emotion of political slogans and chants.

Instead, there would be more understanding of one another's political position, more tolerance of different ways of working and the ability to rise above the restraints of individual personalities.

Ours is a country of stark contrasts where mediocrity seems to be the overriding norm. Nowhere is this more apparent than within the ranks of a liberation movement that cannot overcome its pettifogging and get on with the strenuous task of leading the nation to a freedom that they can readily identify with.

The tragedy is not that rival factions are squabbling — it is that we are destroying our youth. Over the last couple of years hundreds of thousands of children have been out of school.

They have been socialised in so many other ways and have been forced to experience what whole societies have not been expected to undergo. They have been nurtured on streetwiseness and brutality.

When you experience violence at a tender age only a short leap separates you from brutalising others. And since you cannot easily assail your enemy you turn on those around you.

This is what is happening in many townships where parents fear for their children, themselves and the future. Why should a toiling worker be made to endure drinking cooking oil and eating soap powder, not merely because a consumer boycott was called without his consultation but particularly when it was imposed at short notice an a unilateral whim?

What kind of society is this where not only has a war been declared on school children but where we fear our children?

In Cambodia children just out of puberty suffocated "deviationists" by forcing blue plastic bags over their heads. Here we have the indiscriminate branding of persons as "collaborators" who are burnt to death after a tyre has been forced over their heads.

What sort of madness is this when a couple of young men who gave up the best years of their life on Robben Island are burnt to death?

Imagine the agony of parents who are at a loss when it comes to their offspring, parents who are for the struggle but who ache for a healthy environment for their children.

What of a political leadership which is largely helpless and seemingly afraid to overcome their narrow organisational constraints and do something effective at a national level to restore proper direction to the oppressed and exploited majority?

While there is this search for a resolution of the conflicts plaguing the black community the whites are as lost as ever.

They still cling to the privileged lifestyle gotten at the expense of blacks and are worrying about sanctions that will reduce the gap between them and us. They have no idea what is happening in the townships.

It is time that ordinary, caring citizens decided to be more forthright in their criticism of what is happening in their name and vigorously petition community and national leaders to end the chaos before before their children become a lost generation.

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'MYSTERIOUS' ANTI-ANC PUBLICATION APPEARS

MB110647 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0635 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, 11 Sep (SAPA)--A mysterious and very expensively produced publication aimed at discrediting the African National Congress has appeared in Cape Town.

The names of the printer, publisher and author do not appear anywhere in the publication.

A source in the Cape Town printing business said yesterday that the publication, titled "Face to Face With the African National Congress" was funded by a government agency. The printer was ordered to destroy the original plates used for the printing, the source said.

No confirmation of this claim could be obtained yesterday, a senior spokesman for the Bureau for Information said: "I have absolutely no knowledge of the publication. But I can tell you that we are an open bureau, and as deputy minister Mr Louis Nel has said repeatedly, we do not engage in covert operations. If this were our publication, it would have been stated clearly."

The publication, in full colour, was described by an experienced printer yesterday as "a very professional, top-quality printing and obviously tremendously expensive job."

Progressive Federal Party spokesman Mr Peter Soal said: "If this publication was sponsored by government, then it would mean that we have returned to the old days of secret projects. I hope the authorities will crack down on the printer in terms of the law."

The 68-page publication, in the format of an international news magazine, is in contravention of several laws. It is illegal not to mention the publisher or printer of a publication. Several banned publications and people are quoted in it, and it also contains a photograph of a jailed person, Nelson Mandela.

The publication was obviously well-researched and contains quotes from Radio Freedom and banned ANC and SA Communist Party publications.

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SUZMAN CRITICIZES FORCED REMOVAL NORTH OF PRETORIA

MB051528 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1442 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Sept 5, SAPA--If the government went ahead with the forced removal of about 15,000 people north of Pretoria it would be one of the worst such actions in the history of the policy, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said today.

Opposing the second reading of the borders of particular states extension amendment bill, she said its provision for the removal of the 15,000 people to Rus Ter Winter and the area's incorporation into Bophuthatswana was "the most revolting mess."

The 15,000 were to be "shunted off" from the areas of Boedfontein and Geweerfontein to farms in the Rus Ter Winter District, which would then be incorporated in KwaNdebele.

White farms in Rus Ter Winter were to be expropriated at a cost of between R150 million and R170 million, while Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein were to be added to Bophuthatswana.

This exchange tied in with the granting of farms in the area to Lepowa in compensation for the excision of the Moutse District and its incorporation in MwaNdebele to persuade the homeland to accept independence, Mrs Suzman said.

Meanwhile, however, KwaNdebele had decided to reject independence and all people involved in the consolidation scheme, including the white farmers, opposed the scheme.

"Nobody wants it except the government, who are still bound to the consolidation plans despite the fact that we were told the government was not going to go ahead with consolidations and forced removals.

"If the government goes ahead with the removal of Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein, it will be one of the worst forced removals in the history of the scheme," Mrs Suzman said.

She said the best thing the government could do was to withdraw the bill.

Failing that, it should resubmit it to the Standing Committee on education and development aid for proper consideration. She moved an amendment to this effect.

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MP CLAIMS DETAINEES LIST 'DELIBERATELY JUMBLED'

MB091930 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1857 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, 9 Sep (SAPA)--Detainees lists issued by the government were "deliberately being jumbled" in order to make it difficult to monitor detentions, Mr Graham Mcintosh, (PFP Pietermartizburg North), charged this week.

In a statement, Mr Mcintosh, who is head of the PFP's missing persons bureau, said the recent list issued by the Department of Law and Order containing the names of some 700 detainees was not in alphabetical or regional order.

Mr Leon Mellet, director of internal media for the Bureau for Information said today the charge was "purely political" and suggested the Cape Town newspaper, which contacted him, seek legal advice on the matter.

Mr Mcintosh said the PFP noted with "concern" that the lists were "deliberately being jumbled with the mischievous purpose of making the monitoring of detainees more difficult for organisations such as the PFP's missing persons bureau."

Mr Mcintosh said he would request the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, to publish lists in alphabetical order in future.

"This possible deliberate jumbling must also be seen against the background of the minister of law and order's refusal to reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) in Parliament calling on the government to indicate how many persons have been detained in terms of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act since 12 June this year," he added.

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PFP MP SAYS INFORMATION BUREAU 'DISCREDITED'

MB040617 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2103 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Sept 3 SAPA--The Bureau for Information should be "closed down immediately before it does any more damage," Mr Peter Soal (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Johannesburg North) said today in the special debate on the Soweto deaths.

The PFP motion, he said, called for the appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry to investigate the events surrounding last week's shootings and the actions of various authorities and organisations.

"My hope is that when organisations are investigated the actions of the bureau for information will be included.

"Because the day after the shocking event the bureau announced that 13 people had been killed. The following day, after newspapers throughout South Africa had reported that in fact the figure had risen to 21, the bureau confirmed this figure."

The bureau had also given a version of events which conflicted with other versions of the shootings.

"How is it that these conflicting reports can come from the same incident?" asked Mr Soal.

"The answer is quite simple: Because, I believe, the bureau is deliberately manipulating the news and attempting to keep South Africans in the dark about what is happening in this country."

Both the English and Afrikaans press had been critical of the bureau's handling of the incident.

"It is clear the bureau has become totally discredited in the eyes of the South African public and the laughing stock of the international press. The Soweto incident was the final straw."

Mr Soal said newsmen were "browbeaten into submission by vague regulations and sinister threats from the bureau."

With the threat of expulsion from the country hanging over them, it was no wonder that pressmen regarded terms such as "white minority regime" and "draconian" as being ruled out of order.

In the early days of the state of emergency there had been confusion and misunderstanding particularly if one took into account the guidelines issued by the bureau for the answering of questions at press conferences.

"How can one anticipate what is to be announced and then be gagged by not having asked the question in advance?" he said.

"On the other hand, if one does ask a question four hours in advance, the answer is phoned through to the questioner and he is then informed that the matter may not be raised at the press conference."

This had been a deliberate attempt by the bureau to manipulate the news and control the flow of information by taking on tasks for which it was ill-equipped to handle.

The deputy minister for information, Mr Louis Nel, had in his "melodramatic performance" in the house this afternoon been guilty of misinformation by quoting from two separate reports of the WEEKLY MAIL in a manner which gave the impression that they were one report.

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LP ADOPTS 'TOUGHEST STANCE' ON REFORM

MB061939 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] At its annual national executive conference at Stellenbosch this weekend, the Labor Party [LP] adopted its toughest stance yet on reform in South Africa. Three wide-ranging resolutions included the release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners serving more than 20 years the unbanning of the ANC, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and similar organizations, and the full participation of all South Africans at all levels of government. The LP's public relations officer, Mr Les Abrahams, said the party had no objection to its members visiting the border or other operational areas, but he said military conscription should not be compulsory until all South Africans were given inherent rights and privileges.

The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, has welcomed the LP's decision on visits to the border. He said in a statement that it was clear that the party accepted coresponsibility for the defense of the country and were prepared to play their part. They were also ready to familiarize themselves with the threats to the country's borders.

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SACC OUTLINES EFFECTS OF HOMELAND INCORPORATION

MB050617 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1231 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 4 SAPA--Should the border of particular states extension amendment bill presently before parliament be passed by Friday, September 5, 1986, it will mean that thousands of South Africans will lose their citizenships, the South African Council of Churches [SACC] said in a statement issued today.

"The bill provides for the incorporation of land into the four independence homelands, and includes many black communities who up until now have successfully resisted attempts to incorporate or move them into the homeland. In the Transvaal alone about 50,000 people will be affected. Four of these communities, Machakoneng, Bloedfontein, Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein are all due to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana. In addition, the 15,000 strong Boedfontein community stands to be forcibly removed onto land in Kwandebele. Bophuthatswana wants their land but not the residents who are non-Tswanas," the statement issued by the general secretariat says.

"Should the incorporation go ahead these communities will lose any benefits from the abolition of influx control. They will now fail under the Aliens Act and will have less freedom of movement then ever before. The residents of Machakoneng and Braklaagte have already applied for new ID documents and RSA citizenship but will now not get this if they are incorporated. It has been reported that Bophuthatswana wants anyone who renounces Bophuthatswana citizenship in favour of South African, to leave the homelands. This means that these freehold communities may also be persecuted to the point where they may have to leave their land after incorporation. This will in fact mean forced removal will go ahead as a consequence of this action," the statement says.

/8309
CSO: 3400/540

'BRUTALIZATION OF INNOCENT' SEEN JUSTIFYING EMERGENCY

MB060721 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Continuing Political Reform in South Africa"]

[Text] The South African Parliament has just completed its legislative program for the year. At two sessions during the year great strides were made on the road of racial reform and in the past few months alone Parliament has changed 35 laws involving racial segregation. Earlier laws prohibiting sex and marriage across the color line were abolished, as were various laws restricting labor mobility so that South Africans of any race can today work wherever they choose. Also abolished are the so-called pass laws controlling influx into urban areas. Further moves are in the pipeline.

The watchword in this dramatic march toward political reform is evolutionary change, but such change is not to the liking of some. They would prefer revolution, as shown once again in the past week with an outbreak of violence in Soweto. This violence was organized, not spontaneous. Rocks, petrol bombs, and even hand grenades were the weapons of the revolutionaries. Men and women going to work were set upon with whips by thugs who want to control people's lives and dictate if and when they can go and earn a living. A man paying the rent for his family's house was liable to be brutalized and even murdered.

It is because of this brutalization of the innocent that there is a state of emergency in South Africa. In the face of revolutionary activity aimed at making whole towns ungovernable, extraordinary measures are needed to protect the lives and property of those going about their lawful daily business. The state of emergency is slowly having the right effect, even though as in Soweto this week there have been setbacks. The tragic black-on-black violence that has seen the necklacing and other horrendous murders of black citizens by black revolutionaries declined by 23 percent last month alone. Despite isolated outbreaks of violence, normality is returning to much of South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/545

TUCSA OFFICIAL CALLS FOR BLACKS IN DECISIONMAKING

MB030729 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1856 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] President's Council, Sept 3, SAPA--Accommodation of the black man as an equal partner in the decision-making process was an absolute prerequisite for the creation of an economy that would solve the employment problem in a sustained way, the vice-chairman of TUCSA [Trade Union Council of South Africa] Mr Willie van der Merwe, said today.

Addressing the President's Council on the creation of employment, Mr van der Merwe said the measures announced over the past few months costing hundreds of millions of rand were "little more than cosmetic."

"They do not address the core of the growing unemployment problem which is mainly structural.

"What is required is a federal system with elements of the Swiss Cantons that would provide for the invomvement of the total South African population in the development of the country.

"Right at the moment these people are so frustrated that they talk of nothing else but a new radical political order."

Leaders of organised labour knew, because these people were member fellow workers.

"The economy will grow at an accommodating rate when a political system acceptable to the majority South Africans has been devised. We cannot accept that South Africans of all races and creeds do not have the wisdom and goodwill to accommodate each other.

"The enemies of South Africa could not have hoped for a better climate in which to launch the attack than that which has prevailed for the last year or two.

"We want to repeat our main postulation, namely that the model that is presently in the process of being developed is inherently so fragmented and atomistic that it is largely disfunctional," Mr Van der Merwe said.

The more important decision-making apparatus would only function properly within the confines of a homogenous institution representative of the South African population as a whole.

"Such a model must have as a first object the removal of the almost total inertia which has been the most important characteristic of the South African economy for almost two decades."

TUCSA, Mr Van der Merwe said, was of the opinion that South Africa's economic problem was not that of an economy in the [word indistinct] of a deep recession caused mainly by a communist and media plot from abroad.

That such an onslaught was being conducted at a most inopportune time, was readily recognized.

"The prolonged drought and other exogeneous problems facing the country are, of course, responsible for a substantial part of the hardships experienced by the country.

"It is appreciated that the government is trying its level best to change the many phases of the country's socioeconomic and political life under very difficult circumstances, labour is, however, of the opinion that first things should be done first," Mr Van der Merwe said.

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CSO: 3400/540

GROUP DETAILS EXTENT OF TRADE UNION ARRESTS

MB050619 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2116 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sep 4 SAPA--Of 479 trade unionists detained at some stage during the state of emergency, 329 were still being held, the Labour Monitoring Group [LMG] said today. Of the 479, 141 had been released, four were charged, four were released then restricted, and one was transferred to detention under section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

The LMG has compiled a list of all trade union officials, shop stewards and trade union members known to have been detained countrywide during the state of emergency. The figures, the LMG said, did not include mass arrests.

LMG records indicated "about 2,200 members have been detained in mass arrests." In addition to the individuals, 10 SAAWU (South African Allied Workers Union) members, and one CTMWA (Cape Town Municipal Workers Association) member, were detained. Approximately 40 railway workers in Port Elizabeth were also held for about a month. Several hundred of those detained lost pay, while some lost their jobs as a result of being in detention. Most unions were demanding full pay and job guarantees for detainees, the LMG, an independent monitoring group, said.

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CSO: 3400/540

VAAL TRIANGLE REPORTS WORKER STAYAWAY

MB031838 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1249 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 3, SAPA--Vaal Triangle businesses reported between 10 and 60 per cent stayaways of their workers today on the second anniversary of unrest in six Vaal townships.

Those who did go to work arrived late when PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] suspended their services after several buses were stoned.

A spokesman at PUTCO said the company managed to maintain their peak hour service but withdrew their buses to the townships from 8 p.m.

"We'll be trying throughout the day to reinstate the service," she said.

The works manager at a large industrial firm in Vereeniging said about 20 per cent of the factory's workforce arrived late and about 10-15 per cent never arrived at all.

"Many of the remaining workers have asked to go home at 3 o'clock and I'm meeting a liaison committee to discuss the matter," he said.

The secretary of the Vaal Triangle Chamber of Commerce, Mr M. Weitzmann, had not received definite reports from businesses in the area except that a large Vereeniging agricultural implements factory had reported a 60 per cent stayaway.

The managing director of Checkers, Mr Clive Weil, said 40 percent of their Vaal Triangle workforce did not report for work.

However, a chemicals factory in Sasol reported a full attendance.

"Whenever there is trouble, the township where this factory draws its labour from is always slower to react than others. This is because most of the workers live in company homes and some are home owners," Mr Weitzmann said.

"Most workers live in townships where the houses are rented out by the municipality."

On September 3, 1984 more than 100 people, including five community councillors, were killed when residents in six Vaal Triangle townships protested against rent increases.

The Vaal Triangle National Federation of Chamber of Commerce [NAFCOC] yesterday called on black businessmen to close shop today between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. when township dwellers will attend church services.

The president of the Vaal Triangle NAFCOC, Mr Don Mashinini, could not be contacted to confirm the report today, but a spokesman at NAFCOC Johannesburg said black businesses in the townships usually closed on commemoration days.

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CSO: 3400/540

GROUP SAYS 48 TOWNSHIPS BOYCOTTING RENT PAYMENTS

MB050814 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0806 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 5 SAPA--Two years after residents of the Vaal triangle protested against rent increases by marching on administration board offices, 48 townships countrywide are boycotting rent payments, the community research group [CRG] said in its latest report released this week. The majority of the townships--22--is in the Transvaal, with 19 in the Eastern Cape and border, five in the Free State, and one each in the Northern Cape and Natal.

"Despite allegations from the Soweto councils of intimidation as the primary cause of the success of the rent boycott, events in white city, Jabavu and other parts of Soweto last week raise substantial doubts as to the credibility of the intimidation thesis," the report said. The CRG said if the boycott was the result of intimidation, it was likely that counter-action from the authorities would end the boycott but that the events in white city last week revealed the opposite. "Such mass participation cannot result from intimidation and is far more likely to be the result of underlying socio-economic and political grievances," the CRG said.

It said a survey in 1981 revealed that 70 percent of the white city households were living below the breadline and research since then calculated that unemployment among economically active blacks had risen from 21.1 percent to 25 to 30 percent.

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CSO: 3400/540

POLICE FEAR GANGS WITH DEADLY WEAPONS COULD START WAR IN CAPE

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 23 Aug 86 p 17

[Article by Stephen Wrottesley]

[Text]

PENINSULA gangsters are arming themselves with a deadly collection of home-made firearms which, police fear, could lead to a major gangland war.

An increasing number of murders and attempted murders are being reported on the Cape Flats, most involving "zip guns".

Police are attempting to root out the men behind the back-yard armaments industry before gangsters use their illegal weapons to take control of Cape Town's sub-economic communities.

Dangerous development

Police described the increasing number of home-made weapons as a dangerous development in gangland activity.

"Zip guns" are made out of bit and pieces found in workshops and homes, making it difficult to track down the manufacturers.

Able to fire only one shot at a time, the guns are no use in a continuous gun battle. But for one sharp fusillade, a "hit" or to intimidate, the weapons are perfect.

A prime example was one made from part of a paint spray. A piece of tubing with the same diameter as a bullet was placed in a slot at the front while at the back, an elastic band was attached to two pegs.

When a nail was attached to the band and the band was stretched and released, a firing mechanism was created.

Double-barrelled version

Among others recovered recently was one made from a piece of tubing with a skewer as firing pin. Another was a double-barrelled version.

A detective who has had to face such weapons said that many look like metal bars and that it would be impossible to pick them out as guns except at close range.

He said that if a bullet was too small for the chamber, gangsters put wire around the cartridge to ensure a snug fit.

Police said this week that three home-made guns had been confiscated in Elsies River and six in Lansdowne. Cases involving "zip guns" had also been reported at Philippi.

Police put the increase in the number of weapons down to the ease with which they could be made.

But another reason could be that there is plenty of ammunition available on the black market.

Police confirm that thousands of firerams are stolen annually and, with each gun, a quantity of ammunition is also taken.

As one policeman pointed out: "It takes only one bullet to kill."

A police spokesman said that police headquarters was of the opinion that the "zip gun" was a firearm and that it was therefore illegal to possess one without a licence.

However other experts are not so sure.

They point out that the Arms and Ammunition Act, in its defenition of "arm", makes it illegal to possess any barrel of an arm.

This would imply that the barrel of a weapon is an important part of deciding whether a mechanism falls within the ambit of the Act.

As many "zip guns" do not have barrels in the accepted sense of the word, they are not arms in terms of the Act, an expert said.

The weapon would also not be controlled by the Dangerous Weapons Act either as a dangerous weapon is defined as "any object, other than a firearm, which is likely to cause serious bodily injury if it were used to commit an assault". Without a bullet, a "zip gun" could not cause serious bodily injury.

The police spokesman said the arguments had yet to be tested in court.

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CSO: 3400/549

CAPE TOWN MEETING DRAWS 1000 FOR COMMEMORATION

MB010506 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2202 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, 31 Aug (SAPA)--In the first major public gathering of anti-apartheid organisations in Cape Town since the state of emergency was declared, about 800 people today met to pay tribute to trade union activist, Mr Elijah Loza, who died in hospital while in detention in 1977.

The memorial meeting heard speeches from, among others, Congress of South African Trade Union's regional secretary, Mr Nic Henwood, United Democratic Front Vice President Mr Joseph Marks, Cape Youth Congress Executive members, Mr Lawrence Mohlala, United Women's Congress executive member, Mrs Hilda Ndute, Western Cape Hostel Dwellers Association publicity secretary, Mr Johnson Mpukumpa, Mrs Zora Menlomakhulu of the Transport and General Workers Union, and executive members of the Release Mandela Committee and the Joint Students Representative Council.

After the service, the crowd swelled to over 1,000, and the singing, chanting group marched to the Nyanga cemetery where the Rev Geoffrey Silwanyana and Mr Loza's widow, Mrs Nombeka Loza, unveiled a tombstone commemorating his death.

Two police casspirs monitored the service throughout, and were joined by two buffels, which at one stage raced in front of the march as youths threw clenched first salutes and shouted "Bulala Botha" (Kill Botha).

Mr Loza, who was western Cape Chairperson of the South African Congress of Trade Workers Union, died on 2 August 1977 in hospital after going into a coma while in detention.

A Bureau for Information spokeswoman last night quoted police as saying no action was taken and no unrest incidents took place.

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CSO: 3400/545

NEW BOOK ON IMPORTANCE OF UPCOMING BLACK MANAGER CLASS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 24 Aug 86 p 19

[Article by Mike Peirson]

[Text]

A PHENOMENON of "unparalleled importance and significance in the history of South African leadership" is unfolding: the advent of black managers on the organisational scene.

To emphasise the importance o. the integration of black managers into the business and industrial infrastructure and to show how it can be achieved, senior lecturer in the department of psychology at the University of Natal, Dr Eric Charoux, has published a paperback on the subject.

In a foreword to the book entitled "Integration of black managers into South African organisations", Dr Charoux stresses that local organisations have no alternative but to accelerate the career progress of black employees. But that in itself is insufficient.

"I have attempted, in a small way, to suggest to organisations that they should have as their primary objective not so much the upward mobility of their black employees but their actual integration into the organisation.

"Promotion into a more senior position is not enough. The black potential manager needs to feel part of and accepted by the organisation if his commitment and productivity levels are to increase."

Dr Charoux says the book is aimed at three audiences: the company. the black manager and the academic.

The organisation, he says,. will find it contains a practical and relevant organisational integration model as well as many examples of how it could be implemented and how it has been done in other companies..

The black manager will find some down-to-earth practical advice on how, for example, he could go about securing an advertised position.

"More importantly," says Dr Charoux, "he will become aware of the need to be organisationally accepted and the signposts he needs to watch for along the tortuous route."

The academic, he says, will find it a fairly thorough review of the literature on the subject and a pointer towards further research.

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CSO: 3400/549

PLANNED MIXED SCHOOLS SEEN AS HOPE FOR FUTURE

Durban POST NATAL in English 3-6 Sep 86 p 8

[Commentary]

[Text]

THERE is an urgent need in this country to bring together people who have been polarised through statutory racial barriers and one way of doing this is through contact at grassroots level.

The New Era Schools' Trust (Nest) has taken the initiative in this regard and has forged ahead with the planning of mixed schools, one of which is nearing completion at Tongaat on the North Coast.

The school, Uthongathi, will cater for children of all race groups and from every stratum of society when it opens in January next year.

Our education system has already suffered the tragedies of enforced separation, and the Nest philosophy therefore comes to us like a breath of fresh air. By growing together in such an environment, the children will experience the benefits of contact across racial and social barriers which will obviously lead to mutual respect and a better understanding of the others' point of view. This is in stark contrast to the strained relations now being experienced because children are kept apart from infancy.

At Uthongathi, we see a microcosm of a future South African society, and Nest deserves praise for their genuine efforts in building a South Africa free from discrimination.

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CSO: 3400/555

ACCOUNTANCY CRISIS AT UNIVERSITIES REVEALED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Aug 86 p 14

[Article by Stan Kennedy]

[Text]

A review by the educational committee of the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Board shows that three of the top accountancy professors at the University of the Witwatersrand have resigned and that there are 30 vacancies in the accounting department at Unisa.

Of the levy raised for the education fund, R1,1 million was spent on matters relating to education (R800 000 was used to subsidise lecturers' salaries).

Mr Rob Fryer, chairman of the education committee, says the situation is "critical".

"It has come to the point where we have to ask ourselves whether we can afford to have accountancy departments at all 14 universities."

He was referring to guidelines which may be adopted at the conference on "The Future of Accountancy Education" at the University of the Witwatersrand on September 1.

Mr Fryer says academic staff are generally underpaid by commercial standards, and it is easy to poach qualified staff from short-staffed universities.

The practising accountant is likely to play a greater role in educating trainee accountants. In the past, tuition for the qualifying examination was largely in the hands of universities.

Special emphasis

"Now we want the practitioner to play a bigger part in educating and training the prospective chartered accountant when he is doing his in-house training."

It is "particularly disturbing", he says, that there has been no growth in real terms of registered articled clerks (4 478 in 1983 and 4 490 in 1984), as well as no "apparent planning" with regard to present supply and demand, or future requirements.

Special emphasis will be put on marketing accountancy to Afrikaans-speaking and black students at the conference.

"Little effort has been made to expose the profession to these groups; the result is that there is a preponderance of English-speaking white accountants," he said.

The conference will examine all the issues involved in accountancy education, with the feedback and interchange of ideas enabling the board to plan its educational courses more efficiently.

The result is expected to bring changes in the qualifying examination structure as well as in the training structure.

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CSO: 3400/549

BRIEFS

COST OF APARTHEID--Apartheid cost SA more than R56bn in lost income last year and about 12c in every rand spent by the State went towards maintaining segregation, Professor Michael Savage said in Cape Town last night. Savage said in his inaugural lecture at Cape Town University that those figures were based on "extremely" conservative estimates and they indicated that between 10% and 21% of the annual budget was devoted to financing the machinery of apartheid. He said the political system had given birth to three Houses of Parliament and the President's Council, with 1 720 members. It had also resulted in 121 ministers of government and at least 21 deputy ministers--and had spawned 151 government departments. Savage said between 1980 and 1986, the cost of Parliament, including the tricameral system and the President's Council, had risen by 140%. He said: "While no State can function without legislative bodies, their proliferation, founded on apartheid doctrines, exacts massive economic and political expenses." A low estimate of the direct annual cost of apartheid amounted to R2,8bn, a medium estimate to R3,9 bn and a high estimate to R5,7bn. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Aug 86 p 3] /13046

TUCSA LOSING AFFILIATES--A wave of disaffiliations has left the Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa) in serious difficulties. Those who have left feel the body is out of touch with worker needs. Tucsa's membership, which stood at 500 000 in 1983, has been whittled away to under 240 000. It has lost six affiliates since May, including the 20 000-strong National Union of Garment Workers (NUGW). NUGW administrator Atholl Margolis said the union had recently clashed with Tucsa over its passive stance on Labour Day and June 16. Tucsa's failure to meet worker needs had affected the NUGW as far back as 1982, when the union's resolution calling for the release of detainees and protesting at the death of unionist Neil Aggett had been defeated by the body. Tucsa president Robbie Botha said the disaffiliations were unfortunate, particularly when labour unity was greatly needed. Tucsa planned to make certain decisions at a special national executive committee meeting on September 11. Unions which have recently disaffiliated from Tucsa include the National Union of Leather Workers, the Johannesburg Municipal Combined Employees Union, the Textile Workers' Industrial Union, the Tramway and Omnibus Workers' Union and the Durban Integrated Municipal Employees Society. Tucsa has not only experienced a substantial drop in revenue, but has little immediate hope of finding a general secretary to replace veteran unionist Arthur Grobbelaar, who died in 1984. Botha said despite the lack of a general secretary, Tucsa had

maintained its efforts to make representation at local and international level on behalf of labour. [By Claire Pickard-Cambridge] [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Aug 86 p 3] /13046

OPERATION HUNGER HELPS DESTITUTE--Operation Hunger has to feed 950 000 destitute people--most of whom are children. And its fund-raising director Bernard McHardy said at a ceremony marking the handing over of two containers of canned pilchards worth more than R100 000: "We are desperate for funds as we can only help 700 000 people." The donation was made by Federal Marine advertising manager Ian Campbell on behalf of the inshore fishing industry for the third successive year. McHardy said: "Recession and resultant retrenchments have placed an enormous strain on resources. Therefore we appeal to more of the business community to give on a regular basis." Executive director Ina Perlman said: "What we particularly appreciate is that the donation was given in spite of a shortage of supply and was not surplus stock." [By Sophie Tema] [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Aug 86 p 3] /13046

BLACK BOYCOTTS SEEN AS PLEA --Black boycotts of white businesses should be seen as a cry for help and an appeal to whites to acknowledge the plight of blacks in South Africa. This is the view of Mr Tony Gilson, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, who has been involved in several attempts to solve the eastern Cape boycott crisis. Speaking at an Institute of Personnel Management seminar on industrial relations in Sandton yesterday, Mr. Gilson urged white South Africans not to see only what they wanted to see. He said long-term solutions were needed and whites should resist the temptation to adopt quick-fix, short-term solutions which would prolong the political crisis. He warned that black political groups had considerable support. "Contrary to popular belief, organisations like the United Democratic Front and many other civic associations and community bodies have considerable grassroots support. We do not have a situation where a small minority is manipulating a complacent majority. In Port Elizabeth during prolonged boycotts of white businesses, intimidation alone could not have kept the boycott going. There is a view that as long as whites sort out a few things that bother blacks, blacks will go back to being happy. This I call the 'happy little Sambo syndrome' because it is simply not the reality." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Aug 86 p 13] /13046

WARNING ABOUT AWB--The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) had the potential to spur some of its undisciplined hangers-on into actions which could plunge South Africa in a Lebanon-type conflict, an expert warned today. There was ample evidence that sympathisers of the AWB did not have the same self-discipline as members of the movement, said Mr Abie du Plesis, senior researcher of the Institute for Africa and Political Studies at Potchefstroom University. Speaking at a symposium on resistance movements in Southern Africa, he said Lebanon was characterised by the increasing militarisation of factional groups among the population. The result was that none of them succeeded in promoting its own interests--and a senseless shooting war developed. "The fact that the AWB leadership is forcefully spurring people into being able to defend themselves could prompt its undisciplined hangers-on to take action on their own," Mr du Plessis said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Aug 86 p 7] /13046

DURBAN LAND INCORPORATION PROPOSALS--Residents of a new suburb outside Durban are scared their property values will plummet if the governmet goes ahead with plans to incorporate land there into KwaZulu. More from IRN's [Independent Radio News] Carmel Rickard. [Richard] Three new sections of Natal have been earmarked for consolidation into KwaZulu in terms of an announcement made yesterday by the Commission for Cooperation and Development. One proposal concerns thousands of hectares of farmland presently owned by whites at Nseleni, north of Riahards Bay. The other two areas, both close to Durban, are earmarked for what is described as high-quality black housing. One is a 500-hectare area in the Inanda District, and the other one is a 500-hectare site in the Pinetown District. This Pinetown proposal has met a whilly response from several quarters. The site is next to the plush white residential area of Waterfall Crest (Home), and it is feared by some that incorporation of land there would cause white property prices to drop sharply. The commission will hear evidence in response to the new proposals early in September. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 29 Aug 86 MB] /9738

SADF TROOPS IN CLASSROOMS--Johannesburg, 28 Aug (SAPA)--The presence of SADF troops in township classrooms throughout the country was playing a major role in disrupting black education and fueling tension in the already volatile black townships, the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) alleged today. In a statement to SAPA, the ECC said the situation was of concern, not only to the township residents, but also to some conscripts who faced the prospect of being called up to enforce the Department of Education and Training's regulations. According to information received by the ECC, armed soldiers have been patrolling school grounds, inspecting class registers and occasionally attempting to entice students into playing soccer with them. "Without exception the presence of troops on school premises is resented by the black students, parents and teachers. Black students say the presence of the SADF increased tensions and makes it virtually impossible to learn properly," the statement said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2254 GMT 28 Aug 86 MB] /9738

DEVELOPMENTS PLANNED FOR ENNERDALE--Ennerdale, the fast-growing Indian township south-west of Johannesburg is to get a multi-million-rand central business district with an eventual business component of 100 000 sq m. And with further servicing of land in the area, a further 3 600 home sites will be created which will eventually increase the Ennerdale population from its current 25 000 to 40 000 by next year. The first phase of downtown Ennerdale will make provision for 40 000 sq m of leasable business space, with 15 000 sq m as an immediate target. The developments were announced at a Press conference by Mr David Currie, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture. Mr Currie said: "Due to the rapid growth of Ennerdale, a consortium of consultants has been appointed to prepare a development plan for a CBD. "As in the case of the provision of housing, the Department has invited the private sector to participate in this exciting business component." Handling the promotion of the Ennerdale CBD is property group, Herbert Penny, which will receive development proposals from developers and institutions with a deadline before the end of next month. To ensure that development takes place according to the time schedule, the transfer of land offered will be transferred to developers only once buildings are almost complete. [By Frank Jeans] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Aug 86 p 13] /13046

PROFESSOR ON ANC'S SACP CONNECTIONS--The African National Congress (ANC) has become less concerned about its connections with the South African Communist Party (SACP), Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, said in Johannesburg yesterday. He told the annual conference of the Security Association of South Africa: "Where the ANC tended to play down its SACP connections in the past, they are more open about it today. Professor Hough said it was also significant that several SACP members held key positions in the ANC. According to him it was doubtful that "nationalist" elements in the ANC would be willing to abandon violence and participate in negotiations. It should also be kept in mind that "nationalists can of course be dedicated revolutionaries", Professor Hough said. "In view of the extreme pre-conditions for negotiations set by the ANC, it is however clear that basically it views negotiations as a consequence of an 'armed struggle' and not really an alternative." [Text] [By Hannes de Wet] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Aug 86 p 3] /9274

DECLINE IN GROUP AREA ARRESTS--Pretoria, 3 Sep (SAPA)--The Transvaal attorney-general, Mr Don Brunette, today confirmed that there had been a sharp decline in the number of Group Areas Act prosecutions over the past few years. He was reacting to reports that the authorities had stopped prosecutions as more blacks move into white suburbs. But legally he would still be compelled to consider any case submitted to him by the police--except that no such cases were being submitted. "I don't know if this is due to the public not complaining anymore and whether there is apathy about blacks moving into white areas," he said. Police are expected to issue an official statement on the issue soon, but it could not be established today when. The acting senior public prosecutor for Pretoria, Mr A.H.P. Louw, also said there had been a "drastic" decline in Group Areas Act prosecutions. "As a matter of fact, I cannot recall any recent cases." He said there had been one about a year ago, but it had mysteriously "fizzled out" before it reached the court. He was unaware of any official instruction not to prosecute offenders, however. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1110 GMT 3 Sep 86] /9604

MOZAMBICANS ELECTROCUTED ON BORDER FENCE--Two Mozambicans have died after touching the electrified fence in South Africa's eastern border. The men were electrocuted when they tried to cross the fence between Komatipoort and Kangwane. The first man was killed on the fence 3 weeks ago after it was activated on 1 August this year. The second incident was a week later. This information was given by the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, who also said the erection of the fence in the adjoining patrol had cost R6.7 million. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 3 Sep 86] /9604

ASSOCOM CHIEF ON JOB CREATION--Cape Town, 8 Sep (SAPA)--South Africa's population and job creation policies had to be coordinated, Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce [ASSOCOM] of South Africa, said today. Addressing the President's Council's committee for economic affairs on job creation, Mr Parsons said it was alarming that there were deep causes operating which, if not modified, would interfere with the country's ability to maintain standard of living and create jobs. It was essential, therefore, to recognize that the population in South Africa was growing. This should be borne in mind when formulating policies. "This is a sensitive subject...one which

arouses some of the deepest instincts and emotions of man in our part of the world, as elsewhere. We cannot shy away from the economic realities which it embodies. The job creation strategy and a population policy must be brought closer together "since ultimately their successful impact is interdependent," Mr Parsons said. "It will require that a job creation population policy must be coordinated in South Africa. This will require the cooperation and support of all community leaders in South Africa, including the private sector," Mr Parsons said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1008 GMT 8 Sep 86] /9604

NRP TO CONTINUE ACTIVITIES--The New Republic Party [NRP] has decided to continue its activities as a party. The leader of the party, Mr Bill Sutton, said in Cape Town this morning the NRP still had an important role to play in uniting moderates in South Africa. Mr Sutton said the NRP's role in the Natal Indaba was proof of this. The party's federal executive council decided on its continuing in existence in spite of losing two by-elections this week in the Claremont and Pinelands constituencies in the Ape. The decision is made last night after 5 hours of deliberations. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Sep 86] /8309

CSO: 3400/540

COUNTRY'S SANCTIONS-EVADING CAPABILITIES DESCRIBED IN DETAIL

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 20 Aug 86 pp 4-7

[Text]

Following recent moves by 48 member-states of the Commonwealth and the adoption of new measures by the **United States** (US) Senate, the movement towards wide-ranging international sanctions against South Africa looks unstoppable. That is how most observers see matters. It also appears to be the view of the South African authorities and businessmen, to judge from their efforts to evade the sanctions which are eventually imposed.

Sanctions-busters are now moving into top gear to prepare themselves for the measures which are expected to be decided in September by the European Economic Community (EEC) and perhaps by the USA as well. In the opinion of **Pat Corbyn,** head of the *Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce,* 'International traders are waiting for our cargoes. They have been queuing up to offer their services in the past few weeks.' Corbyn is an expert on sanctions evasion, having organized the flow of clandestine trade through South Africa for the government of **Ian Smith** during Rhodesia's period of unilateral independence. Corbyn is now advising the South African government on how the forthcoming international sanctions may be countered. He declines to say exactly what administrative machinery has been established, but says only that 'there are coordinated efforts between government and business.' At the centre of these links is the Secretariat for unconventional trade which was recently set up by the Ministry for trade and industry.

The workings of the Secretariat for Unconventional Trade are a well-kept secret. But one of the people who may be heading the new department is **Fred Bell,** until recently the general manager of *Armscor,* the state armaments corporation. He too has a long history of involvement in evading sanctions. His experience derives from the international arms embargo, the only sanction that has been declared mandatory by the United Nations' Security Council (UN). Bell is a determined operator who two years ago publicly warned that South Africa would have to 'fight dirty' to avoid the weapons ban.

Businessmen are now faced with a bewildering array of possible or likely sanctions. Many Third World countries have banned all economic links with South Africa for years, but Western governments are now introducing their own measures, either unilaterally or as part of international groups like the Commonwealth and the EEC.

To look at how the sanctions-busters operate, we have investigated three specific items which may soon be the subject of wide-ranging international measures. These are the oil embargo, new airline restrictions, and a ban on the import of South African coal, iron and steel. Sanctions legislators will need to consider loopholes carefully if they are to make their measures effective.

Oil

All significant oil exporting countries have embargoed South Africa, yet supplies continue to flow. Oil deliveries to South Africa are naturally shrouded in tight security. Little information leaks out, and the best source of data comes from the Amsterdam-based *Shipping Research Bureau.* Its next report, to be published in October, will indicate that over two-thirds of South Africa's oil comes from Arabian Gulf countries which officially embargo Pretoria.

Our own inquiries in the spot market indicate that **Saudi Arabia** is the most important source, followed by **Iran,** the **United Arab Emirates** and **Oman.** These

countries always claim that they don't know their oil is reaching South Africa, but traders admit that officials can be encouraged to turn a blind eye in return for favours.

Clandestine shipments to South Africa usually leave the Gulf in supertankers with shipping papers showing they are heading for the Far East or Europe. Once safely outside territorial waters, they disappear from international shipping records and head south, discharging a week or so later at Durban or Saldanha Bay.

This multi-billion dollar business is handled by a few international traders with the right contacts. **John Deuss**, a Dutchman who runs **Bermuda**-registered *Transworld Oil*, dominates the market by maintaining very close relations with several Gulf sheikhs. **Marc Rich** is number two in the South African market. Despite his legal problems in the US, he is still in business, operating from the **Swiss** tax haven of Zug. South Africa's other main supplier is *Marimpex*, a **West German** company which has close links with Iran, now desperate for funds for its war with **Iraq**.

The five international oil companies in South Africa (*Shell, BP, Mobil, Caltex* and *Total*) buy from the traders, providing the final link in the supply chain. Although their head offices claim they do not know how their South African subsidiaries evade sanctions, inside sources have confirmed that key executives in firms like Shell are kept informed about these clandestine deals.

In the past few months, South Africa's oil purchases have increased dramatically. Tanker brokers report the disappearance of an unusual number of supertankers from the charter market, a sign which suggests South Africa is a particularly active customer. Reserve Bank statistics also indicate that South Africa's oil purchases during the first half of this year have been more than double last year's 200,000 barrels a day. The most likely explanation is stockpiling in the light of increasing international pressure, but the construction of storage capacity for the volume suggested by these figures would be extremely expensive. Mystery still surrounds South Africa's recent aggressive oil purchasing, though there are reports that oil is being stored in disused mine-shafts.

Airlines

South Africa is on the brink of an international air ban. In early August, six of the seven Commonwealth countries at the London mini-summit agreed to cut air links, a step which is certain to be accepted by most of the Commonwealth. US President **Ronald Reagan** is also likely to take similar action after the recent vote on sanctions by the US senate.

Governments normally go to great lengths to protect their own national airline, but Pretoria is now sufficiently concerned to encourage foreign companies to enter the South African market. Among these new services is a weekly flight from the **Seychelles** to South Africa, to be inaugurated on 4 October. The route is being run by **Hong Kong**-based *TFC*, a company linked to *Southern Sun*, which operates Sun City in Bophuthatswana. This is *TFC's* first air venture, and it is using a Boeing 737 leased from *South African Airways* (SAA). TFC admits that 'political problems' meant that SAA couldn't operate the route itself. The new service, starting up just at the time when the Commonwealth will be discussing how to implement a full air ban, may cause considerable embarrassment to the Seychelles government.

Another company with its eye on the South African market is **Taiwan's** *China Airline*. It hopes to operate a Taipei-to-Johannesburg service, refuelling in Colombo. This would require **Sri Lankan** approval, a real hurdle after the Commonwealth mini-summit. Evidence of official South African involvement in this 'commercial' venture came a few weeks ago when a South African diplomat in London approached a visiting Sri Lankan minister for support.

Even the big international airlines are making contingency plans for a ban. London lies at the heart of South Africa's intercontinental air network, accounting for a third of total traffic. Both *British Airways* and *British Caledonian* have applied for landing rights in Gaborone, only half an hour's flying time from Johannesburg. Neither airline is publicly admitting it, but if flights to South Africa are ended, then **Botswana** could become a vital transit link.

British Airways, which handles half the lucrative London-Johannesburg traffic, is now caught in a dilemma over South Africa. So far it has taken a tough stand against sanctions, discreetly lobbying the British government to reject the air ban. It is among *British Airways'* most profitable routes, generating £60 million in revenue last year. The danger now is that British Airways could face retaliation elsewhere in the Commonwealth, especially as it is state-owned.

The **Indian** foreign ministry has been considering plans to withdraw landing rights from British Airways, although this would probably lose *Air India* its route to Britain. Prime minister **Robert Mugabe**

announced earlier in August that **Zimbabwe** would refuse landing and even overflying rights to lines flying to South Africa. British Airways now has two London flights to Harare, one of which goes on to Johannesburg.

The success of the air ban is likely to depend on whether other African states follow Zimbabwe's tough stand. At present there are two gaping African holes in the ban. **Cape Verde** allows SAA to refuel at Ilha do Sal, a stop-over for American and European flights. Although **Kenya** refuses landing rights for SAA, it is the main refuelling point for other aircraft heading for South Africa. Seventeen of these flights touch down in Nairobi every week, including *British Airways, Swissair* and *Lufthansa.* Action to tighten the air ban was raised at last month's summit of the *Organisation of African Unity* (OAU), but Cape Verde and Kenya only made vague promises to consider the issue.

Coal and iron

Next month EEC ministers are virtually certain to introduce embargoes on the purchase of South African coal, iron and steel. Similar action is possible in the United States, after the Senate sanctions vote. **Japan** would probably follow any concerted European and American action. Japan has banned certain trading links with South Africa since 1977 and has made sure that commercial contacts remain limited. Losing all her South African trade would not hurt Tokyo.

Coal is South Africa's most important export after gold. The EEC buys half of South Africa's 45 million tonnes of exported coal, with Japan taking a further 9 million tonnes. Mining magnates are now trying to expand sales elsewhere, particularly to **Israel,** Taiwan and **South Korea.** Only two weeks ago an Israeli delegation headed by Ministry of finance director **Emmanuel Sharon** visited South Africa, with coal sales high on the agenda. Even expanding Asian markets, however, will only be able to absorb part of South Africa's total exports.

The losers from an embargo will include Western oil companies which have diversified by expanding into coal mining in South Africa. Although they are trying to keep their involvement as quiet as possible, nearly 40% of South Africa's coal is exported by *Shell* (6m tonnes), *BP* (6m tonnes), *Total* (3m tonnes) and *Agip* (2m tonnes).

International traders are looking at how to shift South Africa's coal, but sanctions-busting will be difficult. Coal from different areas has distinctive characteristics that would make it relatively simple to identify South African supplies. One tactic under debate is to blend South African coal with other shipments, but this might prove too expensive.

A ban on iron ore imports also seems relatively easy to enforce, although South Africa earns much less from this commodity than it does from coal and it is less dependent on the EEC market. The EEC accounts for three million tonnes of South Africa's 11 million tonnes of exports. The South African state iron and steel corporation *Iscor* is also now looking towards its growing Asian markets.

Finished steel will pose less of a problem to the South African government because it can be fairly easily relabelled to disguise its origin. *Iscor* claims already to sell to over 80 countries, and these must include many Third World nations which officially embargo South Africa. *Iscor* general manager **Nols Oliver** said recently that its market was expanding in Eastern Europe, particularly **Hungary.**

Links with Israel could prove particularly useful. *Iscor* has gone into partnership with *Koor,* a corporation owned by the Israeli Histadrut labour federation. Operating under the name *Iskoor,* the company uses South African raw materials to manufacture steel products which can be labelled 'made in Israel'.

Middlemen

'You will always find men in the middle who don't give a damn about politics,' says **Sally Gallagher,** a representative of the Johannesburg consultancy firm *Business Development Africa.* How sanctions can be broken obviously depends on the commodity, but the basic technique is to use an intermediary, such as a trader, to stand between the buyer and seller. The trader can then disguise the business, at least on paper, by transhipment (with Botswana, **Swaziland** and **Mozambique** as possible local points in Southern Africa), simply relabelling the goods, or even producing false documentation.

The ease with which sanctions can be broken depends crucially on how serious the rest of the world is about isolating South Africa. Bilateral action by individual countries or groups can have an impact, but only decisions by the UN Security Council and mandatory action will really apply pressure. If Britain and the US continue to veto mandatory measures, there is a danger that new sanctions which are introduced will degenerate into token steps which will merely bolster the confidence of the South African regime - and increase the profits of the middlemen.

Even mandatory action will not instantly cut off Pretoria's economic links. But although the South

Africans may be able to evade many sanctions, the costs will be high, and this in itself is a form of pressure. In a world recession, sanctions not only tend to be more effective, as some of the better studies of the Rhodesian experience have shown, but are more willingly imposed. Industrialised nations will be delighted to have the excuse to clamp down on imports of South African coal, steel or citrus fruit, since this will help to protect their own producers. Even the oil embargo, although breached by at least one supertanker every week, has still proved expensive. President **Pieter Botha** recently admitted that oil sanctions have cost his country an additional 23 billion rands over the past decade. It is hardly surprising that traders are queueing up to do business with South Africa - but at a price.

/9317
CSO: 3400/527

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIERS OF TECHNOLOGY NAMED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT has carried out the first stage of its plan to co-ordinate public sector buying of computers and technology.

Five companies have been chosen to supply all the State's needs in computer terminals, and another five for two-way radio systems.

The Standing Committee on Electronics is about to sift through applications from companies wanting to supply 25-pin connectors. Next is likely to be security equipment.

Committee chairman Carel van der Merwe, who is senior GM of the Industrial Development Corporation, confirmed yesterday that the committee had begun issuing lists of suppliers from whom State bodies must buy their equipment.

The approved suppliers of computer terminals are Siemens, Tecnetics, Comtec, Datacorp and Andromeda.

For two-way radios, the chosen few are Philips, Motorola, Servitek, Barcom and Quayle & Dowse.

Government organisations account for an estimated 50% of total spending on electronics, excluding consumer goods.

Officials say the chief effects of a co-ordinated buying and negotiating policy will be:

- The buying power will be such that approved foreign suppliers will be less likely to disinvest;
- The assurance of a stable, long-term market will encourage greater local manufacture of electronics and encourage the local industry to become self-reliant.

Van der Merwe said the committee based its choice on companies' technical ability, level of local content, prices, research facilities and record with other products. Each supplier was approved for three years, during which time it would bid for every State tender.

SA Transport Services has already signed a major contract with Siemens for terminals, while Escom is understood to have concluded a deal with Tecnetics.

None of the approved suppliers is guaranteed sales.

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CSO: 3400/524

NEW SATELLITE PROSPECTING METHOD DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Aug 86 p 9

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text]

Satellite probes into space have been recruited by South Africa to join in a new hi-tech hunt for hidden gold seams under the Witwatersrand that may have been missed by earlier explorations using more conventional methods.

The giant Johannesburg mining houses are pouring at least R150 million into the space-age search, which the Chamber of Mines estimates will launch at least 15 and perhaps as many as 20 new gold mines in the next decade or so.

Explorations have been accelerated to an unprecedented tempo as a result of the recent boom in bullion prices on world markets which promises a bonanza for South Africa.

Geologists say it is the most intensive exploration since the gold rush that gave birth to Johannesbury a century ago.

Earth's crust

The new prospectors, using satellites instead of the over-burdened mules of popular image and computers rather than picks and shovels, are probing deeper into the earth's crust than ever before — far below the 4 km which is the record depth of even the most modern mining operations.

Anglo American Corporation confirms that exploration is going on at depths of at least 10 km. Geological consultants say it is possible to go down twice as far.

A blanket of secrecy is wrapped around results while new mines are mapped out on the drawing boards, but insiders confirm that the main focus of attention is what geologists call the Witwatersrand Basin and miners call the Golden Arc, which stretches east of Johannesburg to Evander, west to Klerksdorp and south-west to Welkom.

The process starts when the Hartbeeshoek Space Station in the Magaliesberg tunes in its massive dish antenna to one of the satellites in orbit — either the American Landsat IV or the French Spot eye-in-the-

sky — and pulls out a detailed map of a specific area of South Africa.

The satellite sends signals which the station converts into a magnetic tape packed with coded letters and digits which give an alert to the presence of any of a vast range of minerals.

Specialist consultants, such as Geodass in Parktown, snap a battery of computers into action to convert the digital data into picture form, which is flashed on to an electronic screen.

If necessary, Geodass sends its specialists and computers aloft in helicopters or light aircraft to take an even closer look over areas that look promising. They have already flown over 4 million km criss-cross fashion over South Africa.

The results of the surveys with detailed reports go back to the mining house, which makes a decision over pressing ahead with the next phase.

If the company feels it is on the right scent, it calls on other specialist consultants, such as Rockplan, of Randburg, to join in the exercise.

In this phase, an armada of monster-size trucks trundles off into the bush where potential riches are suspected.

Over the particular X-mark on the map, three of the trucks halt in a row and each lowers from its huge belly a two-ton steel drum which nestles on the ground. Hydraulic jacks lift each vehicle off its wheels, increasing the pressure to at least 18 tons.

A fourth truck is stationed a short distance away and a set of gadgets called geophones is pegged in the earth at regular intervals in a chain reaching back to the juggernauts perched on their steel drums.

Next moment, the veld echoes in deep booms and the earth trembles as, in unison, the three drums start to act as hammers which pound the ground at the rate of 16 times a second.

The shock waves search for particular rock formations.

"It's like three 18-ton loudspeakers yelling down into the bowels of the earth," says Mr Mike Trigg, manager of Rockplan.

As the vibrations encounter mineral seams, the shock waves bounce back upwards to be caught by the line of geophones listening in and which, in turn, flash back their readings to the computer truck.

Savings on searches

"It's been named the vibro-seis method and it's proving a breakthrough that promises to open entirely new doors to the mining industry," says Mike Trigg.

"Guesswork has been cut to a minimum and the savings on futile searches must be running into millions and millions of rands.

"We can even produce a three-dimensional computer picture of the geological structure — down far deeper than anyone has seen before.

"So far, actual mining operations have managed to go no deeper than 4 km, but technogical advances mean it's only a matter of time before we can go deeper still.

"At Rockplan, we have already delved as deep as 14 km and see no reason why we can't go down twice as far."

Says Mr Martin Frere, a director at Geodass: "Until now, it had been widely assumed that South Africa's gold resources would be exhausted by early in the next century.

"Now it looks like the life of the South African mining industry is going to be stretched by perhaps several decades."

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CSO: 3400/524

STATE INTERVENTION IN ELECTRONICS DEFENDED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Aug 86 p 5

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT intervention is vital to protect the electronics industry from remaining an assembly operation for imported technology.

Standing Committee on Electronics chairman Carel van der Merwe yesterday defended government's decision to "interfere" in the electronics market at a time when there is a concerted move towards free enterprise and privatisation.

"Nowhere in the world has development of the electronics industry been left to the private sector only," he said. "On the contrary, every developed country has been conducting a co-ordinated programme to ensure the development and continued growth of the industry."

Van der Merwe, who is senior GM of the Industrial Development Corporation, was speaking in Johannesburg at the launch of International Digital Corporation, the new specialist arm of local high-tech manufacturer Spescom.

Referring to government plans to co-ordinate State buying of electronics to stimulate local industry, he said it was "an urgent national priority" to develop local capability.

The SA market — expected to grow from R5bn this year to R10bn in 1990 — was on the way to becoming the biggest single industrial sector.

He said the electronics strategy put forward by the standing committee rested on five foundations:

- ☐ Efforts should be directed towards the high-technology sector, where the State is the main buyer in SA;
- ☐ State buying-power should be harnessed and its buying rationalised and co-ordinated to create a base load for local industry and for export;
- ☐ Local capability to produce micro-electronic components should be underwritten by the State, but with major electronics companies encouraged to contribute;
- ☐ A co-ordinated effort was needed to create local design capability; and
- ☐ Risk capital should be made available to smaller firms.

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CSO: 3400/524

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY FASTEST GROWING SECTOR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Aug 86 p 26

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

THE fact that the Government regards the development of more local capacity in the electronics industry as an urgent national priority, has little to do with the threat of impending sanctions.

So says Dr Carel van der Merwe, chairman of the Standing Committee for Electronics, who points out that South Africa could never make the large variety of components required to keep the country's sophisticated systems going.

He was speaking at the official launch yesterday of International Digital Corporation (IDCO), the high-tech manufacturing arm of Spescom (Pty) Ltd which has been renamed Spescom TMS.

The electronics industry made up the fastest growing market sector in South Africa, absorbing an ever-increasing percentage of the GNP.

However, it was supplied mainly by an assembly industry based on imported components and licenced know-how, and was in danger of disappearing as an industry as more and more added value moved onto integrated circuits.

"This is a scenario crying out for more local capability and some kind of national strategy," he said.

A government proposed investigation started in 1983 found that South Africa could not compete with low-priced products, mainly from the Far East, for the consumer and entertainment market.

"It was felt that our efforts should rather be directed towards the high technology sector where the State is the main buyer in South Africa.

"It was also felt that the purchasing power of the State should be harnessed and its buying should be rationalised and co-ordinated to create a base load for the local industry and for export," he said.

The South African electronics industry would have to develop an export capability sooner or later if it was to survive. No country, including the US and Japan, has a national market capable of sustaining a competitive electronics industry, he added.

Another recommendation arising from the investigation was that the local capability to produce micro-electronic components should be enhanced and underwritten by the State and all the major electronic companies should be encouraged to participate in the project.

This has resulted in the establishment of SAMES, the only local producer of micro-chips and in which all the major electronic firms in the country have shareholdings. SAMES receives major support and underwriting from the Post Office and the Government.

Dr Van der Merwe noted that some people might criticise the amount of Government involvement in the industry but, he said, nowhere in the world has the development of the electronics industry been left to the private sector only.

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- END -