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MASIRE DENOUNCES APARTHEID, EMPHASIZES RSA LINKS

MB110658 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, says Botswana believes that the apartheid policy of South Africa is immoral, inhuman, and unsustainable in natural law and that it is impractical for the conduct of international relations. In an interview with Benjamin Pogrund, the foreign editor of a London-based daily, on Friday, Dr Masire said Botswana also believes that apartheid policy is the sole cause of the conflict in South Africa. He said this policy is also the sole reason for which South Africa resorted to war against its neighbors in a vain attempt to coerce them to accept it. It is an unacceptable doctrine to us, Dr Masire emphasized.

Dr Masire said Botswana's links with South Africa were economic, cultural, and sociological and that its links with the outside world were through South Africa. He said this is so because Botswana is landlocked and the nearest ports to it are in South Africa, adding that it is cheaper to use the South African ports. Dr Masire said there were Botswana in South Africa with whom a Botswana share a common heritage as a people, adding that links among Botswana were irrevocable and indivisible because they were the same people who believe in the same things, share a rich culture, and understand one another.

On threats from South Africa he said Pretoria had attacked Botswana on three occasions without any provocation and that South Africa had boasted about these two attacks and denied the third one. The president said a number of bombs had exploded in Botswana which emanated from South Africa and that President Botha had threatened to carry out more attacks against Botswana.

On sanctions, Dr Masire said the world was already imposing sanctions against South Africa. He said it appeared many countries have decided and others were still considering the kind of sanctions they should impose against the country. Asked how much progress was being made in making Botswana and the Frontline States more independent from South Africa, Dr Masire said from 1980 efforts have been made to improve transport and communications infrastructure in the whole region. He said the objective was to have an interdependent group of countries that can [word indistinct] for mutual benefit, adding that South Africa was an integral part of the group. Dr Masire said it is always unfortunate that the policy of apartheid in South Africa disqualifies it to actively participate in the SADCC programs of action.

/12624
CSO: 3400/372

FOUR SOUTH AFRICANS SENTENCED FOR ARMS POSSESSION

MB081929 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] A total of four South Africans were today given 7-year jail sentences for unlawful possession of arms and ammunitions of war by the Gaborone senior magistrate, Mr (Gabriel Rolanageru).

The four, who have been appearing in court since 8 July, are (trinity Majija), (Bengo Tamnye Akhina), (Sputnik Mnini), and (Norton Prezelo Mubutiaba) from the Transkei homeland of South Africa.

They were arrested in Gaborone on 19 May in possession of weapons of war which included four AK-47 rifles, 558 rounds of ammunition, hand grenades, detonators, limpet mine bases, and antitank mine fuses.

They had pleaded not guilty to the charge and had argued in court that the weapons belonged to a certain (Jackson Mlambo) who, they said, had disappeared on the day they were arrested.

In his judgement, Mr (Rolanageru) said that the prosecution had proved its case beyond reasonable doubt. He said that denying knowledge of the weapons and casting liability to a fictitious (Mlambo) was a ploy by the accused to extricate themselves from the case.

Mr (Rolanageru) said the fact that they had met the said (Mlambo) at a certain hotel in Gaborone and willingly agreed to carry a parcel which contained the weapons of which they claimed innocence was proof that the whole exercise had been arranged in advance.

Immediately after judgement was pronounced, the four rose and raised clenched fists, chanting political slogans, notably Amandla, which means power, and started singing the pan-African political song, Nkosi Sikelela Africa [God Bless Africa].

They were defended by Mr (Jean Kahn) of Gaborone, while the prosecutor was Mr (Barata) from the attorney general's chambers, assisted by detective inspector (Minete Manewe).

/12624
CSO: 3400/372

BRIEFS

BDF COMMANDER ON SECURITY--The commander of the Botswana Defense Force [BDF], Major General Mompati Merafe, has spoken about he deteriorating security situation in some areas which he said had resulted in the introduction of security checks by the BDF. Maj Gen Merafe was addressing officer cadets at a commissioning parade at the [word indistinct] army barracks at Mogaditsane today. He said although it was not easy to ensure that normal human activities are not tampered with, the security of Botswana takes precedence. Maj Gen Merafe said it was regrettable that some people were not appreciative of the security measures being taken by the BDF and were discrediting it. He assured all Botswana residents and visitors that the BDF does not suffer from racial prejudice as it had been falsely charged. He thanked the public for their cooperation with members of the force during the security checks. Turning to the officer cadets, Maj Gen Merafe cautioned them that their conduct should be above reproach and that they should be modest with their subordinates. They also cautioned the officers that although decisions in the army are often made under stress, they should not act emotionally. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 8 Aug 86 MB] /12624

40 'ALIENS' ARRESTED--About 40 Aliens, most of them South Africans, were arrested after they had been found in possession of various weapons and ammunition including communication equipment in roadblocks mounted by members of the Botswana Defense Force since 19 May this year. A police spokesman said in Gaborone today that 29 of those arrested are South Africans, 3 Portuguese, and 3 Zimbabweans. Others are an Australian, a Greek, a Mosotho, and a Mauritian. The Spokesman said they were either charged under the arms and ammunition act or the Botswana telecommunications act. All the arrests were made in Gaborone, Lobatse, and Francistown, and the sentences ranged from 50 to 200 pula. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 8 Aug 86 MB] /12624

CSO: 3400/372

PNDC PUBLISHES LAWS ON MINING, MINERAL RESOURCES

AB021800 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] The government has published two important legislations for the control and efficient management of the country's vast mineral resources. One of them, the Minerals and Mining Law 1986, modifies eight existing enactments relating to the country's mineral resources. The other law, the Minerals Commission Law 1986, shall, among others, formulate recommendations of national policy for the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources with special reference to establishing national priorities, having due regard to the national economy.

The Minerals and Mining Laws says all minerals in natural state in Ghana shall be the property of the Republic of Ghana, and shall be vested in the PNDC for and on behalf of the people of Ghana. According to the law, where any land is required to secure the development or utilization of a mineral resource, the PNDC may acquire the land or authorize its occupation and use under existing applicable enactment. The government shall have the right of preemption of all minerals raised, won or obtained in Ghana, and from any area covered by territorial waters exclusive of economic zone or the continental shelf, and of the product derived from the refining or treatment of such minerals. Furthermore, the government may, by an executive instrument, appoint any statutory corporation to act as its agent for the exercise of the right of preemption conferred by this law.

Any person who obstructs the government or its agent from exercising its rights of preemption in respect of any minerals or products under this law, commits an offense, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 500,000 cedis or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

The law made it clear that except as otherwise provided in its provisions or any other enactment, no person shall export, sell or otherwise dispose of any mineral unless he holds a licence granted by the secretary responsible for lands and natural resources. An application for the licence shall be made in writing to the secretary in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed, and the secretary may issue the licence in such form and condition as he may determine. Such a licence shall not be transferable.

Under the Minerals Comimssion Law, the commission shall additionally be responsible for advising the secretary on matters relating to minerals and monitoring the operations of such policy as the PNDC may adopt relating to minerals and reporting. It shall also monitor the operations of such bodies or establishments concerning minerals, report to the PNDC and receive and assess all public agreements relating to minerals. The commission, which shall be headed by a chairman, shall have a chief executive to be responsible for its day to day administration as well as implementing the commission's decisions. The chief executive shall be appointed by the PNDC while other employees of the commission shall be appointed on the advice of the Public Services Commission.

The law took effect from the 11th of last month.

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CSO: 3400/368

ACCRA RADIO ADVOCATES OAU FORCE TO FIGHT APARTHEID

AB051605 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Osei-rutu Danquah commentary]

[Text] At the just-ended OAU summit in Addis Ababa, the main issue which preoccupied the minds of the leaders was finding effective ways and means to end apartheid. As expected, Africa is demanding comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. It is pledging more money and arms to liberation movements; it is pledging assistance to the Frontline States and (?mid-wing) states, which are victims of South Africa across-border raids and efforts at destabilization. But one issue, which the leaders failed to examine critically was the possibility of forming a defense force in order that Africa would the better be able to take care of her security needs.

When the issue was raised, Ethiopia expressed strong reservations, arguing that the plan was premature, and that the logistical cost would be too prohibitive to bear. The Ethiopian foreign minister, Goshu Wolde, said there was no political will among African countries as yet on which defense organ could be set up. He cited the peacekeeping operation in Chad which brought enormous expense to some African countries and urged the meeting to draw lessons from what happened. Mr Wolde warned that such a force could even backfire and destabilize the very purpose for which it was established. As an alternative, therefore, he suggested the strengthening of the liberation movements through increased material and financial support for them to intensify the liberation struggle. One may be tempted to agree with Mr Wolde's fears of logistical cost and strategic blunder. The question however remains: If without a defense force the OAU can successfully secure the total liberation of the blacks from oppression.

The differences within the liberation movements have weakened their defense capability. The need to present a united front to fight the racist regime is lacking. The activities of the liberation movements for freedom and dignity are seen by Western countries as a sign of violence and terrorism. So Botha appears justified in carrying on aggressive wars overseas against these freedom fighters to the detriment of the economy and the security needs of other African countries. But who would dare accuse an OAU defense force as a terrorist body whose role as a keeping [as heard] force would be internationally recognized. That is why there is the hope and belief in certain quarters that with proper planning the modalities of a defense force could be worked out to minimize cost of member countries.

The founding fathers of the OAU had in view one and only Africa pooling its resources within the framework of a continental unity. There is no doubt therefore that an OAU defense force would be better able to strengthen the defense capability of the frontline states against South African aggression and acts of destabilizaiton. It is the only way to counter the Western and Zionist conspiracy to entrench a dehumanizing system on the continent. It is the only way to galvanize the efforts of South Africa labor movements and student organizations in their bid to overthrow apartheid through industrial and consumer boycott. It is the only way to help OAU to translate the 1976 Mauritius declaration which states that an attack by South Africa or any enemy on an African state should be viewed as an attack on the whole of OAU.

Time is running out; we should seize the time when the youth of Africa are bubbling with zeal to work and fight for the total liberation of the continent. The patience of the oppressed people has come to its elastic limit. There are no compromise solutions to the problem in South Africa. The urgent need for an African defense force should therefore be given a second thought. It is the only way left to Africans to reassert their human dignity and free themselves from oppression, racial bigotry and exploitation. The blacks have had enough of apartheid.

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CSO: 3400/368

GOVERNMENT TO EXTEND COLOR TV TO RURAL AREAS

AB312259 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The secretary for information, Mr Totobi Quakyi, has spoken of misinformation and rumor-mongering in the various sections of the Ghanaian society. In a broadcast this evening to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the inauguration of the television service of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC], he cited some misrepresentations being attached to the exercise by the special task force set up to consider the restructuring of state-owned sector. Mr Quakyi said the truth is that reviewing state enterprises through a profitability yardstick does not amount to a wholesale privatization exercise. Mr Quakyi stressed that it is not the intention of the government to follow the unplanned premeditated sale of viable state enterprises as after 1966.

Mr Quakyi said GBC television should not perform the role of the clearing-house for the inflow of culturally alienating and psychologically destructive programs whatever their aesthetic qualities. The secretary noted that although Ghana started television service before other neighboring countries, her service is trailing behind in terms of coverage and essence. But under the economic recovery program GBC as a whole has been undergoing immense changes including the systematic program for color television transmission throughout the country. The secretary pointed out that it is not a mere question of color transmission which is at the moment largely oriented towards a few urban areas. There is the need to actually expand the scope of television so that every area in the country will be adequately served. Mr Quakyi said it will cost the country about $10 million in the next year or two to extend television services to cover the Northern, Upper East, Brong-Ahafo, and Volta regions. He assured the people in all regions that they will surely be served by television sooner than later.

In partial fulfillment of the government's intention to improve information dissemination, Mr Quakyi announced that the PNDC is to supply as many rural communities as possible in areas now serviced by television transmitters with one color receiver each.

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CSO: 3400/368

BRIEFS

RISE IN COCOA PRODUCTION--Ghana has improved her annual cocoa production by 52,000 tons since the PNDC launched the national cocoa rehabilitation program 3 years ago. The figure represents an increase of 34 percent. In 1985-86, the Cocoa Board purchased 205,000 tons as against 165,000 tons in 1984-85. Purchases for 1983-84 were 153,000 tons. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 Jul 86 AB] /12624

CSO: 3400/368

TWO WRITERS GIVE CONFLICTING VIEWS OF INTERNAL SITUATION

Frelimo's Failures Described

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Jul 86 p 22

[Article by John D'Oliveira]

[Text]

Ultimately, almost everything in Mozambique today comes down to the war between Frelimo and the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

Take, for example, the latest report by the agency responsible for ensuring that Mozambicans get enough to eat which made it clear that, after more than a decade of independence, Mozambique still faced "extremely serious" food shortages.

And it placed most of the blame for these shortages on the shoulders of the "bandits" of the "South African-backed MNR".

Essentially, Mozambique's current economic disaster is due to a breakdown in the country's transport, communication and administrative infrastructure. This is largely due to the war but also results from administrative incompetence and ideological foolishness.

At the weekend Mr Mario Muchango, the country's Prime Minister-designate and the man who will have to pull Mozambique out of its current economic mess, said the Mozambican economy had declined by a third between 1982 and 1985.

While he said this was mainly due to "South African aggression through the bandits", he conceded that there had been "serious shortcomings in the management of the economy".

The situation is aggravated by the reluctance of investors to become involved in an insecure situation and by the severe shortage of hard currency for the spare parts and the equipment to keep industry, agriculture and the infrastructure going.

Thus it is, for instance, that the poor state of the vital railway line between the Mozambican port of Beira and the Zimbabwean border town of Mutare produces more derailments than do the "bandits". This is so in spite of the fact that the movement, which calls itself Renamo, has its operational headquarters just north of the railway line.

Maputo is caught in a vicious circle.

Because of the breakdown in the transport and communications infrastructure, government services, government aid and government information cannot reach beyond the cities, the towns and some of the villages.

Discontent

The MNR breeds on the resulting discontent.

Equally, food, equipment, ammunition and information cannot reach Frelimo soldiers in many of the beleaguered rural areas and there have been reports of hungry, unpaid Frelimo troops going over to the MNR or even selling their weapons to the MNR.

It has been impossible to confirm these reports, but it is clear that a significant number of Frelimo soldiers are badly paid, badly equipped, badly fed and badly utilised.

At the weekend, the Minister of Defence, General Alberto Chipande, told the Mozambican Parliament the Government was aware of the fact that its armed forces were short of uniforms, boots, combat rations, fuel, lubricants, spare parts for their vehicles and communications equipment.

The MNR takes advantage of the resulting military ineffectiveness.

While Frelimo gets significant military assistance from Russia and its Eastern bloc satelites, it is not nearly enough to defeat the MNR and to end the debilitating civil war.

The MNR, on the other hand, has brought both Frelimo and the Mozambique economy to its knees — but it does not appear to have the resources to displace Frelimo from the urban areas and to take over the Government.

The situation cries out for a reconciliation between the two sides, if only because their persistent fighting is destroying what is left of Mozambique's infrastructure, condemning most of

its people to poverty and forcing millions into destitution.

Two attempts by South Africa — one in 1984 and another last year — to reconcile the two sides failed completely. This left the perceived gap between Frelimo and the MNR as wide as ever.

Frelimo said it was willing to consider a ceasefire, but only if it preceded the surrender of the rebel forces.

The MNR said it would be satisfied with nothing less than a ceasefire which led to a coalition "government of national reconciliation" which would organise elections for a constituent assembly which would draw up a new, democratic constitution for Mozambique.

Although there have been rumours in recent weeks of international moves to bring the two warring parties together, the latest statements by both sides have reflected determination to fight on — and Mozambique President Samora Machel has reorganised his executive to give him more scope and more time to directly control the war effort.

His is a difficult task.

While his Soviet friends are preoccupied in Angola, Afghanistan and in Ethiopia, they cannot or will not bail him out militarily.

Survive

And, for as long as the civil war lasts, his Western donors cannot bail him out economically — even if they wanted to.

The best he can do at this stage is survive.

Some observers believe that the Maputo Government's refusal to come to terms with the rebels will provoke a coup from a tired military machine, a military machine which must be daunted by the prospect of continuing the war indefinitely.

In a recent statement, the MNR president, Mr Afons Dhlakama, said that he would not consider negotiations with Frelimo. The MNR would talk only to Frelimo military officers "serving in the field".

In other words, the MNR would talk only to those charged with prosecuting the war.

It is difficult to assess the chances of a military coup in Mozambique.

However, a coup — or perhaps even the threat of a coup — may be the only thing that can save what little is left in the former Portuguese colony.

Paul Fauvet Counters Criticism

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Aug 86 p 18

[Article by John D'Oliveira]

[Text]

When one country sends an army into another, this is usually described as an invasion. *The Star*, however, takes issue with the English language and in its Leader Page article of July 30 describes the aggression against Mozambique as a "civil war".

The instrument for this aggression, the MNR, was a creation of Rhodesian intelligence in 1976. In 1980, with Zimbabwean independence looming, the MNR had to change its rear base in a hurry. South African military intelligence took over the operation lock, stock and barrel, and flew it to the Transvaal where it has been based ever since.

These are matters of historical record, which *The Star* should know perfectly well. Retired officers of the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation willingly speak of their role in setting up the MNR, while captured MNR members and documents confirm, in great detail, the South African leadership of the whole operation.

Even Western journalists sympathetic to the MNR have freely admitted the role of Rhodesian and South African intelligence.

It is, of course, true that most MNR members are Mozambican citizens. This is of secondary importance. There were plenty of French and Soviet citizens who collaborated with the Nazis in World War 2, but nobody dreams of calling Hitler's occupation of France, or the invasion of the USSR "civil wars".

The key factor is that the supplies, training and orders for the MNR all come from a foreign power. It is this that justifies the description of the war as aggression.

The Star article does not even touch on this. Instead it presents the South African Government in an angelic light. The writer claims that President Botha's regime tried to "reconcile" Mozambique to the MNR in 1984 and 1985.

Perhaps the writer has not read the documents captured from the MNR when Zimbabwean and Mozambican forces stormed its main camp in Gorongosa last August. (The authenticity of the documents was grudgingly admitted by Foreign Minister Pik Botha.)

They reveal that while South Africa was negotiating with the Mozambican Government in September and October 1984, its military were busy arranging massive arms shipments (disguised as "humanitarian aid") to the MNR.

They also installed secret listening devices so that the MNR leadership could spy on Pik Botha's discussion with Mozambican representatives.

In September we find MNR scribes recording meetings with the then head of military intelligence, General van der Westhuisen, and with General Constand Viljoen, the then head of the SADF.

Van der Westhuisen pledged that his department was "always side by side with Renamo (MNR) and we shall study and work together, since our common purpose is to rid South ern Africa of communism both militarily and politically".

Viljoen declared: "I agree with a joint strategy for getting rid of Machel." Not much sign of "reconciliation" here.

As for 1985, presumably *The Star* is referring to the three clandestine flights to Gorongosa made by the then Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel. The Mozambican Government has flatly denied that these were in any way authorised, but the South African authorities have stuck to the lame story that Nel was trying to bring the MNR and the Mozambican Government to the negotiating table.

Why should *The Star* accept the South African Government version? Does it really think that Pretoria is the source of all truth?

The South African Government described Nel's escapades as "technical" violations of the Nkomati non-aggression accord. What would it think — and come to that, what would *The Star* think — if a Mozambican Deputy Minister flew in the dead of night to an ANC guerilla camp in the Transvaal, and then alleged that the purpose of his visit was to bring the ANC and the Botha Government to the negotiating table?

I rather doubt that Pretoria would treat this as a mere technicality.

It is now clear that South Africa never had the slightest intention of honouring the Nkomati Accord. It saw the agreement as just a first step towards propelling its MNR surrogates into the Mozambican Government. That strategy has failed due to the consistent refusal of the Mozambican authorities to enter into any political dialogue with the MNR.

Negotiations, yes — but only with the MNR's paymasters in Pretoria. As Security Minister Sergio Vieira put it last year: "Why talk to the corporal when you can go to the general?"

No agreement with the MNR would be practicable in any case, given the hatred felt for the MNR among the ordinary people. How many troops would South Africa have to deploy in Mozambique to protect an MNR regime from the general public?

Without an analysis of South Africa's determined efforts to wreck the Mozambican economy (described by one Mozambican Minister as the Botha regime's "cleverest operation in Southern Africa"), the country's present plight becomes quite incomprehensible.

Of course there are management errors, and a considerable amount of bureaucratic incompetence. These are the targets of open criticism by the Frelimo leadership. They are important, but not determinant, factors. Their impact is minor compared to the sabotaged railways, burnt out trucks, blown bridges and the rest of the MNR's handiwork.

Much that appeared in the article in *The Star* is true: its source material consisted of dispatches from the Mozambique news agency AIM. Unfortunately *The Star* quotes selectively.

In its summary of Prime Minister Mario Machungo's speech to the Mozambican parliament, it did not mention that his figures showed substantial growth in the Mozambican economy from 1977 to 1982. In this period exports doubled and the gross social product rose by 15 percent.

Decline set in from early 1982, not because of any increase in bureaucratic incompetence, but because of massive South African aggression, direct and through the MNR.

Despite the war, some development projects have gone ahead, but *The Star* prefers to keep silent on these. They include irrigation schemes in the Limpopo Valley, dams on the Umbeluzi and Sabie rivers, expansion of the energy and telecommunications networks and a new drainage system for Maputo.

This latter, plus a vaccination programme that reaches nine out of every 10 children, makes Maputo much healthier place than any black township in South Africa.

Unlike the South African Government, the Mozambican authorities have had a tradition of admitting the difficulties they face.

They encourage criticism of their mistakes and weaknesses, they publish devastating economic reports that in many countries might be considered top secret, and they do not restrict legally available information to laconic releases from a censorship body euphemistically known as a "Bureau for Information".

The lectures that *The Star* gives to Mozambique are declaimed from offices that now suffer the harshest Press censorship in the world. They are made by senior journalists who have agreed to fit their own gags and put on their own shackles.

Rather than defy the emergency regulations, they have fallen in line with them — thereby making their implementation possible. (Does anyone believe that if the Argus Group had said "we will not respect your censorship rules" then the Government would have closed all the papers down and locked up all the journalists?)

Yet these same gagged journalists, forbidden from writing the truth about their own country, solemnly denounce "ideological foolishness" in Mozambique.

Is *The Star* really blind to the fact that it is published in the land of the supreme ideological folly of our time?

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CSO: 3400/359

AIM ACCUSES RSA OF RECRUITING REFUGEES FOR MNR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Aug 86 p 6

[Text]

MAPUTO — Mozambican refugee camps in South Africa are being used as recruitment centres for the Mozambique National Resistance movement, the Mozambique News Agency (Aim), has said.

The agency also accused South African Government officials of being involved in large-scale trafficking in refugees from Mozambique and of allowing anti-government guerillas to cross into Mozambique from South Africa.

The Mozambican Government has also denied that it has asked Pretoria to repatriate Mozambicans who have fled into South Africa.

An average of 1 500 Mozambicans are repatriated every month from South Africa for entering the country illegally.

It added that for the Mozambican authorities the main problem was that "South Africa continues to allow terrorists to move over the border into Mozambican territory with the aim of destabilising the life of people living in the border areas".

The Mozambican side in the Joint Security Commission had warned South Africa that there was evidence that the camps for Mozambican refugees inside South Africa were being turned into centres of forced recruitment for the MNR, Aim said.

"Unofficial South African sources last week also said that the MNR was seeking new recruits in the refugee camps," it added.

The agency accused South African farmers in the border areas of exploiting the refugees by paying them wages lower that those stipulated for black South Africans.

It said trafficking in refugees involving government officials was uncovered in May.

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NIGERIA URGED TO STAY IN COMMONWEALTH TO PRESSURE UK

NLC President's Comment

AB032130 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Nigeria has been asked to stay within the Commonwealth (?to exert) the necessary pressure on the British Government to impose sanctions on the apartheid regime in South Africa. The president of the Nigerian Labor Congress, Alhaji Chiroma, said at the end of the 3-day meeting of the Commonwealth Trade Union Council in London that the racist regime would be only too happy to have strong countries that could exert pressure on Mrs Thatcher outside the Commonwealth.

NEW NIGERIAN Comment

AB020742 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The NEW NIGERIAN examines the persistent call for a total pullout from the Commonwealth organization as a reprisal against Britain's intransigence on apartheid South Africa. The paper describes any such move as a misconception which, from the experience of the 1960's and 1970's will not yield any positive result and may in fact jeopardize the chances of an effective settlement of the South African issue. It believes that instead, when the Commonwealth mini-summit opens in London tomorrow, the leaders present should increase their pressure on Mrs Thatcher to agree to sanctions, failing which Britain should be censured and boycotted.

According to the NEW NIGERIAN a pullout from the Commonwealth will not hurt Britain but will in fact be the loss of a valuable instrument for focusing world attention on the issue involved.

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CSO: 3400/394

EDITORIAL PRAISES ZAIRE'S RETURN TO OAU

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 27 Jul 86 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

NEWS that Zaire has restored its membership of the Organisation of African Unity after a 2-year abstension must have gladdened the hearts of many an African patriot.

Zaire, acting the good surrogate to Morocco, felt she could not go along with the decision of the Pan-African body to accord recognition to the right of self-determination of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, SADR. The two-some therefore elected to quit the organisation as a protest.

This move, generally perceived as a walk-out on Africa, was by no means the first. Over time, the 27-year-old organisation has always had the misfortune of being rocked by potent forces of destabilisation, including the Congo crisis of the 60's, the abhorrent apartheid situation in Southern Africa, the conflict in the horn of Africa plus the numerous enigmatic rulers of Idi Amin's category presiding over the affairs of several hapless African nations.

But if the walk-out was a manifestation of the various problems facing the continent, there also exist worrisome issues as to why Zaire must be among the countries to act it out.

Indeed, it was ironic that President Mobotu Sese-Seko who says the O.A.U. had been paralysed because of inter-Arab disputes could also be swallowed by the same monster he seemed to be raising an alarm about. Only when the 55-year-old dictator, who currently is in his 21st year as president, is placed in proper perspective can

there be an understanding of the treachery he has engaged in.

Ever since the advent of Mobutu, Zaire has become an extreme example of the workings of neo-colonialism. He jettisoned stringent nationalism on whose platform he became acclaimed as a leader, all in his effort to please Europe and America.

The implications for his country's economy are much more devastating. The Belgians who had once been the hated imperialists are back feeding fat on the Zairean economy.

External debt is over 5 billion U.S. dollars and inflation about 200 per cent. The saddest commentary on Zaire is of plunder: it is reckoned that about half the proceeds of the annual exports of diamonds, copper, coffee and cobalt go to Mobutu's family and friends.

Thus on a U.S. prompting, Mobutu joined King Hassan to embark on the task of splitting OAU's continental unity and Mobutu specifically proceeded with a controversial plan to form a league of black African states to be established in Kinshasa but which was aborted because Nigeria, black Africa's most powerful country said 'no' to it.

Perhaps Mobutu may have resorted to the volte-face because of these set-backs. But be that as it may, we are impressed that in spite of his being the 2nd or 3rd richest leader in the world, he could still have the will to swallow his pride and return to the fold of the OAU. This is how it should be.

African countries of various geo-political colorations must come to realise that only when they unite can they vanquish their common enemy: racialism. Already, South Africa is taking advantage of the OAU's paralysis to further consolidate its grip on the country and its neighbours, particularly Namibia.

Where Africa is able to stand as one, the issues of food and economy will be tackled with greater resolve. OAU will do better without becoming splintered. Zaire is welcome back; Morocco should return.

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CSO: 3400/152

MUSLIM ORGANIZATION ADDRESSES BABANGIDA ON OIC MEMBERSHIP

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE Jama'atu Nasril Islam (JNI) has called for the publication of the full report of the Shagaya panel on Nigeria's membership of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

In a letter to President Ibrahim Babangida dated July 18, the JNI said publication of the report would show that representatives of the Church on the panel "had virtually accepted Nigeria's full membership of the OIC".

It would also wipe out the fear that Nigeria's membership of the OIC would convert her into an Islamic state.

The JNI said it had written to the President to re-iterate the position of muslims on the OIC issue in the wake of unguarded attacks and comments by 355 christian organisations on his recent broadcast to the nation as it affected the OIC.

It stressed that the report of the Shagaya panel contained a detailed analysis of the implications of OIC membership from the christian and muslim points of view and took note of the Federal Government's assurance that the country would not become an Islamic state.

The Shagaya panel which CAN members endorsed willingly, the letter stated, unanimously recommended the establishment of a permanent forum for both muslims and christians to discuss other vital religious issues of mutual interest.

The letter said the JNI urges all "reasonable muslims and christians" to welcome the establishment of the National Council for Religious Affairs, pointing out that the government had a right under section 41 of the constitution to regulate freedom of worship in the interest of peace and security exercised under section 35.

One vital decision of the Shagaya panel, it added, was the change in position of its church representatives from regarding the country as "secular state" to regarding it as "a multi-religious state."

"In a simple language, the government has to deal with all religions without favouring any one over the other," it remarked, but noted that as things were today, christians were favoured with the use of the Gregorian calendar as official calendar, Sunday as a public holiday and the maintenance of diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

It said there was a need to balance up since christians did not seem to recognise that the muslims have rights to the national cake.

It gave assurance to the Federal Government that muslims committed to peace, would never work against the peace of the country and had full support for the implementation of recommendations of the Shagaya panel.

The JNI said in whatever muslim "do, they are guided by the injunctions of the Holy Koran, Sunnah, Ijma and Qiyas and cannot be causers of trouble," but said, "it must be understood that, if they are not left alone, their religion has permitted them to defend themselves as Allah says in the Koran."

It expressed support for the government action in implementing the Shagaya panel and said it would continue to pray for peace so that an atmosphere of understanding might prevail.

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AFRC ABOLISHES CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Clement Eluaka]

[Text]

THE Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) has abolished the death sentence provided for under Decree 20 of 1984.

Those convicted under the decree would now serve life sentences.

Decrees 2 and 3 have also been amended, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Prince Bola Ajibola, said in Lagos at the end of a one-day meeting of the AFRC.

Offences covered by the amended decree include illegal bunkering, drug trafficking and tampering with electricity supply.

He said persons detained under the State Security (Detention of Persons) Decree, otherwise known as Decree Number 2, would now be held for initial period of three months, instead of six months.

Detention warrants also would only now be signed by the Chief of General Staff and not together with the Inspector-General of Police as earlier amended and which drew so much criticisms.

He said AFRC had carefully looked into the issue of who would sign Decree Number 2.

The AFRC meeting, which was the fifth this year, also gave the go ahead for the setting up of an appeal tribunal to hear appeals from persons convicted under the decree.

The attorney general said "whoever is not satisfied with the judgment of that panel would have the right to appeal to the special appeal panel which is now being set up."

He said "accused persons would now have legal representations of their choice."

Prince Ajibola further said "the special appeal panel will consist of appeal court judges as well as senior military officers who would be empowered to deal with the issue."

He however, said the decision of the special appeal panel would still have to be confirmed by the Armed Forces Ruling Council, (AFRC).

The minister also told newsmen shortly before leaving Lagos for Harare to attend the Commonwealth Law Conference yesterday that anybody found guilty under the amended Miscellaneous Offences Decree (Decree 20) would in addition to the jail sentence have all his assets forfeited to the Federal Government.

He said convicts would also have their passports impounded for five years.

The minister said anybody found planting, importing and manufacturing cocaine would also be imprisoned for life while drug traffickers, transporters and exporters would get 20 years imprisonment. Those found in possession would get 14 years while those found selling it, users and smokers would get between 10 and 20 years imprisonment, he added.

He aslo said illegal mining, especially in the northern states was another cause for concern to the government, adding that the offence now carried life sentence for anybody cought in the act.

Prince Ajibola said penalty for illegal miners was very alright becasue a lot of the country's minerals had been plundered and exploited even by foreigners.

The minister said stiff penalties also awaited those engaged in adulterating genuine products such as drinks and detergents, adding that such people would get up to 14 years.

Government, he said, was doing everything possible to bring those engaged in counterfeiting to book.

On Decree 2, he explained that it was reduced from six months to three months to ensure speedy review of cases adding that 3 months was enough to investigate any case.

Prince Ajibola also spoke on the extradiction of fugitives from the different countries they are presently residing.

He said an application had been sent to London concerning the fugitives residing there, adding that similar action would be made in the other countries.

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WHITE PAPER CONTAINS POLITICIANS' ACTIVITY BANS, SENTENCES

50 Persons Banned for Life

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jul 86 pp 1, 10

[Text]

ELEVEN governors of the second republic are among over 50 persons barred from holding public office or participating in partisan politics for life.

They are Professor Ambrose Ali, (Bendel State), Alhaji Adamu Atta, (Kwara State), Alhaji Sabo Bakin-Zuwo, (Kano State), Alhaji Abubakar Rimi, (Kano State), and Dr. Garba Nadama, (Sokoto State).

Others are Mr. Aper Aku, (Benue State), Mr. Solomon Lar, (Plateau State), Alhaji Mohammed Awwal Ibrahim, (Niger State), Chief Jim Nwobodo (Anambra State), Chief Bisi Onabanjo, (Ogun State), and Mr. Wilberforce Juta, (Gongola State).

The ban order was contained in a white paper embodying Federal Government's views and decisions on the Mr Justice Mohammed Bello judicial tribunal which reviewed the cases of persons convicted under Decree No. 3 of 1984, published in Lagos yesterday.

Other prominent persons affected by the ban are the former Federal Finance Minister, Mr. Victor Masi, a Special Adviser to ex-president Shagari, Professor G.A. Odenigwe, the former Director of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC), Colonel Peter Obasa, Alhaji Mohammed Bachaka, a former Deputy Governor, Sokoto State and Dr. Tajudeen Idris, a commissioner in ex-governor Lateef Jakande's government.

Others are Dr. Solomon Ayodele, Alhaji Sani Gule, Alhaji Wada Abubakar, Alhaji Sadauki Kibiva. Mr. J.A. Anemba, Mr. Farouk Dau, Dr. A.O. Okafor, Mr. Amos Adenuga and Mrs Ladi Anne Netimah.

Others are, Dr. O. Fanibe, Mr. Sam A. Ifeka, Chief Bisi Akande, former deputy governor, Oyo State Mr. Richard Nwankwo, Mr. Yisa Oladoyinbo, Mr. Oladosu Adenle, Dr. Adetunji Adelekan, Samuel Soyemi, Chief Samuel Akinwale, Mr. Joseph Adebonyan, Mr. Augustine Musa Omolaiye, Mr. Sam Olaniyan Iredia, Mr. Imoran Ade Egun Salami, Mr. Abdul Jimmy Yusuf, Mr. Oluwole Okanla, Mr. Simon Nwokomah.

Politicians barred for only ten years are former Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi, Alhaji Ahmed Sokoto, Chief Bola Ige, former Governor of Oyo State, Mr. Adeoye Omosehin, Adjuga Agwotu, Isa Abubakar, Chief Melford Okilo, former Governor of River State and all former legislators from Kwara State.

Others are Francis Gbede Endeley, Mose Bola Akinpelu, Ibrahim Adua, Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa, Alhaji Abdullahi Adamu, Alhaji Grema Benesheik, Mr. Leonard O. Umeh.

Some Sentences Reduced

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jul 86 pp 1, 10

[Text]

THREE former governors and other politicians in the second republic are now to regain their freedom, according to a Federal Government white paper on the Bello review tribunal released in Lagos yesterday.

They are the former governors of Rivers, Oyo and Kaduna states, Chief Melford Okilo, Chief Bola Ige and Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi who were convicted under Decree 3 of 1984.

Others are former deputy governnor of Oyo State, Chief Bisi Akande and wife of former governor of Imo State, Mrs. Victoria Mbakwe.

The former governors of Rivers, Oyo and Kaduna states were discharged and acquitted while the three others had their jail terms reduced to three years.

However Chief Onabanjo, Mr. Samuel Kolade, Mr. Joshua Tuki and Chief Akande would be released only after they have served a three-year jail term.

Chief Okilo was jailed 10 years for operating a foreign account and corrupt enrichment by accepting a transfer of 200,000 Naira to the account of his company while Alhaji Adamu was jailed three years for maintaining a foreign account.

Alhaji Abba was jailed five years for paying 500,000 Naira to former legislators of the defunct Kaduna State House of Assembly out of security vote and Chief Ige was convicted 10 years for corruptly enriching the banned Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) with 781,750 Naira from contingency vote of Oyo State.

However all the three former governors had been banned from holding public office and participating in party politics for 10 years, while the defunct Kaduna State legislators are to refund 42,000 Naira.

Chief Onabanjo and Chief Akande who were banned from holding public office or participating in party politics for life and their political parties would forfeit 3.3 million Naira to the government.

Mrs. Mbakwe on her part would forfeit more than 3.5 million Naira party politics for life.

Four other persons were discharged and acquitted but banned from holding public office or participate in party politics for ten years.

They are Alhaji Ahmed Sokoto who is to refund 110,000 Naira; Mr. Adoye Omosehin, Mr. Ajuga Agutu and Mr. Fasasi Oyewo to refund 5,000 Naira.

Fifty-one other persons who were jailed under Decree 3 of 1984 have had their sentences reduced.

They include Mr. Victor Masi whose sentence is reduced to seven years from 21; Colonel Peter Obasa from 22 to five years.

Alhaji Sabo Bakin Zuwo from 21 to 7 years and Alhaji Abubakar Rimi from 22 to five years.

Also on the list are Alhaji Garba Nadama from life to 10 years; Mr. Aper Aku 10 to three years, Mr. Solomon Lar from 22 to three years; Alhaji Awwal Ibrahim from 21 to three years; Alhaji Abdu Dawakin Tofa from 10 to seven years, and Mr. Jim Nwobodo from 22 to 10 years; and Mr. Wilberforce Juta from 21 to three years and Alhaji Muhammadu Bachaka from five to three years.

The government said Chief Sam Mbakwe would be tried for conspiracy in a case of fraud and misappropriation preferred against one Dr. A. O. Okafor.

Two former dead politicians, Chief Busari Adelakun and Prince Julius Eweka have had their prison sentence reduced. Chief Adelakun from five to three years and Eweka from 21 to five years.

The white paper said forfeiture or refund orders were imposed as a precondition for discharge or reduction in sentence.

It warned that failure to cooperate or comply with ultimatum early, means having full sentence as originally imposed by the special military tribunal and where applicable previously released persons would be rearrested and detained until after full compliance.

Other Sentences Continued

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] SEVEN former governors are to remain in prison following the confirmation of their jail terms for corrupt enrichment by the Federal Government.

Government white paper on the Mr. Justice Mohammed Bello tribunal released in Lagos yesterday said the governors had also been barred from holding public office and participating in partisan politics.

The governors are Professor Ambrose Alli, Alhaji Adamu Atta, Alhaji Sabo Bakin Zuwo, Alhaji Rimi, Dr. Garba Nadama, Mr. Solomon D. Lar, and Alhaji Abdu Dawakin Tofa.

Former Governor Alli of Bendel State would serve seven years in jail and refund 983,000 Naira, while former Governor Atta of Kwara State would remain in prison for five years and pay two million Naira to the Federal Government. The Kwara State House of Assembly legislators would refund 40,000 Naira each.

Former Governor of Kano State, Alhaji Sabo would serve seven years and forfeit 100,000 Naira with two others and another 100,000 Naira alone, while Alhaji Abubakar whose five-year jail term was confirmed would refund 593,000 Naira.

The jail term of former Governor Garba Nadama of Sokoto State was increased from seven to 10 years by the Federal Government while he is to refund 860,000 Naira, while Mr. Lar of Plateau State would serve seven years for withdrawing and spending 32,981,000 Naira from the state coffers.

Alhaji Abdu Dawakin Tofa would remain in jail for seven years and pay 689,133 Naira to the Federal Government.

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BABANGIDA ISSUES WARNING ON DANGERS OF ETHNIC RIVALRY

AB070823 Lagos NAN in English 0820 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Abuja, 5 Aug [date as received] (NAN)--President Ibrahim Babangida said yesterday in Abuja that major controversies between Muslims and Christians in the country were potentially dangerous to the nation's interest.

In an address at the opening of a national seminar on "The National Question in Nigeria," Maj-Gen Babangida said that such controversies were dangerous because they had "often assumed regional overtones."

In the address, which was read by the Chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, the president noted that although the two religions promoted ideological and cultural unity amongst different ethnic groups and nationalities, they tended to intensify contradictions at the higher level.

The president said that it was regrettable that politicians, top government functionaries, and businessmen had exploited Nigeria's ethnic, religious, and linguistic differences to their advantage.

He told participants at the week-long seminar that "people have been made to believe that it is only when someone from their ethnic group holds an effective office that their lot can improve, irrespective of the personal qualities of the individual." President Babangida added: "Unfortunately, individuals in government have acted and exercised power in a manner to (?lend credence) to this belief."

The minister of special duties, Air Vice-Marshal Ishaya Skekari, who is also the chairman of the seminar, said that Nigeria was presently standing "on the threshold of foregoing its national identity."

He stated that after 25 years of independence there [word indistinct] to have "another critical look at the divisive factors in our past to chart a new course for future greatness and stability."

Also speaking at the seminar, the president of the Historical Society of Nigeria, Prof Obaro Ikime, suggested the promulgation of an "act of union" in the country.

In a keynote address, Prof Ikime said that it was imperative to have such an act in the absence of a proper charter or rights.

The act, he said, should spell out what it meant to be a Nigerian and what the people could expect from the state in return for their loyalty and sacrifices.

In the 36-page address, Prof Ikime said that it was time for Nigerians to decide whether to stay together or pull apart.

He said that the ills of the society which hindered the formation of a united and virile nation included tribalism, religious differences, ethnicity, and the introduction of federal character in national undertakings.

The seminar is being jointly organised by the Ministry for Special Duties and the Department of History, Ahmadud Bello University, Zaria.

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THE TRIUMPH CRITICIZES RELIGIOUS 'PROVOCATIVE STATEMENTS'

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 23 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

RENEWED agitations by church leaders in the country for a clear statement on Nigeria's membership of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) and for an unqualified withdrawal from the organisation give us cause today to ask one crucial question: How deeply should religion be involved in Nigerian politics, or indeed the welfare of Nigerians? Again, it is necessary to ask: Has the separation of religion and state not become an inevitable principle on which Nigerians must sooner or later agree?

Indications that Christian religionists are now spoling for a fight with government (and not beyond, we hope) over the OIC issue vividly reveals the dilemma.

Clearly, we are disturbed by recent provocative statements made by the Archbishop of the Lagos Catholic Archdiocese, Dr. Anthony Okogie, in an interview with the Vanguard when all else is seemingly quiet, and the likely ominous heat it has generated.

Hear him: "But I can assure you that the Christians will fight the matter to a finish. At the worst the government may decide to lock up all Christians. That is the only way to stop us from fighting against the OIC issue and we are prepared to be locked up."

And in a mood obviously aimed at forcing the Okogie pace, the Magajin Rafin Kontagora, Alhaji Hassan Sani, in an interview with the New Nigerian chips in a reply: "Muslims in the country will not compromise their religion and we are therefore battle ready to fight to finish if Nigeria withdraws from the membership of the OIC."

Both Dr. Anthony Okogie and Alhaji Hassan Sani are leaders in their own right, and are expressing what they believe is the feelings of those they must have us believe they represent. But together they are exacerbating the confusion and controversy hanging over an already explosive issue. That is the crux of the matter.

Such unguarded utterances seriously negate the virtues of good leadership which is the bane of our society. If anything, they expose the odious excesses of so-called leaders in matters of religion which, by and large, is gradually becoming a divisive instrument used at the whims and caprices of those who should know.

For too long Nigerians, in particular the impoverished, have been manipulated by a series of myths of which unfortunately, religion has come to be one. Unfortunately, those who espouse the cause of religious freedom and want to "fight to a finish" for it and all that, are themselves surrounded and influenced by a climate which generates however wrongly the reactionary concept and often do not perceive the dehumanizing power of their excessive bigotry.

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CSO: 3400/152

NEW NIGERIAN COMMENTS ON DISSOLUTION OF MURI EMIRATE COUNCIL

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

GOVERNOR Yohanna Madaki has been explaining lately that his recent dissolution of the Muri Emirate Council has been misunderstood. He has said the dissolution was not to spite the Emir of Muri, Alhaji Umaru Abba Tukur with whom he has been at odds over a land matter. He respected the emir too much to do that kind of thing, the governor has said.

If indeed the Colonel has such respect, we are afraid, we see little, if any, evidence of it. Why do we doubt the governor? First the background to his controversial act. Some subjects of the emir had petitioned the governor over inadequate compensation for a land which was acquired by Al-Hilal Company, in Jalingo area. The compensation had reportedly been paid to the emir. Quite legitimately, Governor Madaki wanted some explanations from the emir. Alhaji Umaru's explanations were that he owned a large chunk of the land and the compensation he held back was his due. Obviously the governor thought otherwise; he asked for refunds.

Perhaps the governor was right to feel dissatisfied with the emir's explanations. Perhaps not. But most certainly the governor was wrong to have twice detained the emir. It was also wrong to have suspended some of the emir's privileges. These punitive measures followed Alhaji Umaru's action in sueing the state government for ordering him to make the refunds. We ask, are such punitive measures the actions of someone who respects another? Are these the actions of someone who respects the institution of traditional authority?

Governor Madaki says he has powers to dissolve any emirate council. Nobody disputes that. What is in dispute in this case is his judicious use of that power. It has always been there, so why is it being invoked only now? And why Muri Emirate alone? These questions are even more pertinent considering the governor's explanation that the dissolution of the Muri Emirate Council was part of his government's efforts to reorganise ALL its arms. So we ask again why single out Muri Emirate Council? When it is well-known that there is serious disagreement between the governor and the emir, who is the chairman of the council, the answer to these questions is anything but coincidence.

We would be the last to defend anyone hiding behind traditional authority to deprive his subjects of their just compensations. But this is precisely the issue at stake here, namely has the Emir of Muri deprived his subjects? The emir was right to go to court for an answer. For the governor to be seen as punishing him for so doing is to adjudge the emir guilty *a priori*, and to pass a vote of no confidence in the courts. Surely no governor, or anyone in authority for that matter, can afford to undermine the respectability of emirs and the legitimacy of courts, whatever their shortcomings.

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CSO: 3400/152

NORTHERN GOVERNORS HOLD MEETING

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 21 Jul 86 pp 1, 12

[Article by Abubakar Buhari]

[Text]

The ten Northern State governor's meeting kicked-off yesterday at the State House which served as the seat of power of the former Northern Regional Government in Kaduna.

Seven state governors attended the meeting except the governors of Borno, Niger and Kwara who were represented by Lt.-Col. Mohammed Zakari; Colonel Tunde Obeha and Wing Commander Emmanuel Edem, acting as governors of the three states respectively.

The meeting which started at about 10.00 a.m. discussed at length crucial issues including the series of frauds at the Bank of the North (BON) and the expansion of the capital base for the Northern Nigeria Development Company (NNDC).

Other issues discussed at the meeting include the payment of annual subvention to Kaduna Polytechnic and an overall five-year development plan for the institution.

Also discussed was the harmonisation of courses and policies in all northern polytechnics.

On the opening of the institution, the chairman of the meeting, the Governor of Benue State, Group Captain David Jang, said the issue of the Kaduna Polytechnic was a matter of national security and the ten northern state governors were not capable of deliberating on it unless the federal government had made a pronouncement on the issue.

Governor Jang also said as an achievement, the conference had so far succeeded in depoliticising the NNDC as the only way of making it viable.

He said the NNDC as a result of this achievement was now picking up in line with the purpose for which it was established.

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BAUCHI GOVERNOR NOTES PROBLEMS WITH JOINT INSTITUTIONS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jul 86 p 16

[Article by Tawey Zakka]

[Text]

COLONEL Chris Garuba, Governor of Bauchi State yesterday in Kaduna dropped hints that common ownership of some institutions by the ten northern states had created some intractable problems.

The ten states own Kaduna Polytechnic, the Bank of the North Limited and the New Nigeria Development Company (NNDC)

Colonel Garuba who was attending a meeting of the governors was asked why Bauchi State Government waited to set up a newspaper of its own instead of working with the other states which already have.

Replying, he asked, 'who wants to come together? We have come together on a number of issues and that is why we are having problems."

The governor said it was the problems they had with the commonly-owned institutions that had often brought them to Kaduna.

Speaking specifically about the state's proposed newspaper, Colonel Garuba said it would be launched this year, first as a weekly newspaper. He refused to be specific about the date of its launching, but said it would be published in English to give it a national outlook.

He said the paper would take off as a government-owned paper but later 'we'll privatise it to encourage indigenes who are well to do to run it'.

Colonel Garuba once more refused to indicate the cost of the newspaper, only that the state was in a position to support it.

Asked whether the paper could survive beyond 1990 after the military would have handed over power to civilians, the governor said he believed a good newspaper should survive the departure of the government that set it up.

'A good newspaper should stay', he said, adding that it was meant 'to project the interest of the state at the national level'.'

Asked the degree of response to the state government's decision to give scholarships to non-indigenes reading for degree in medicine, the governor disclosed that 14 out of 22 non-indigenes interviewed have already been awarded scholarships. Six more would be selected to bring the number of initial beneficiaries this year to 20.

He said the government intended the policy to be 'a pilot scheme', adding that 20 medical doctors in a year were enough.

On bonding of beneficiaries, Colonel Garuba said for one year of sponsorship, a beneficiary would serve the state for four years.

He explained that the bond period comprised a year of national service (NYSC), another year of housemanship and two years in the state's service.

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KADUNA GOVERNOR VOWS TO DEAL WITH KATSINA-ZAIRA DISSENSION

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 29 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Conrad Bosah]

[Text]

THE governor of Kaduna State, Lt-Col Abubakar Umar, has vowed to deal ruthlessly with the dichotomy syndrome among the Katsina and Zaria elements in his state.

Answering a question in an interview with the *'Daily Star'* the governor said that he knew why the division existed between the people of Katsina and Zaria, and would handle it decisively because he believed in every society.

Accordingly to Col Umar, misgivings were caused by certain elite elements who want to have political control at all cost, "and in doing this, they use all sorts of concepts such as religion and political interests in trying to control the people.

"They fan the embers of discord and tell the masses that so and so people are employed in government, while your people are not there.

"They convince their people that there is need to view things in the light of the dichotomy so that they would get some prestige to achieve their selfish political ends, and that is exactly what is happening between Katsina and Zaria", the governor said.

Col Umar said that although he would not stop this group of elements from showing the tendency to control their people through political or religious interests, his action would be to mobilise the masses to ignore the division and join hands to build a virile state.

He described the elements concerned as a minority group who could never test their popularity in a referendum because they had no followership.

"I don't stop them from having meetings; I want them to continue, but there is a limit to what you should allow them to do, especially when their actions endanger the peace and security of the state. It is then that we shall clamp down on them."

According to Governor Umar, those championing the cause of their various interests should do so by mobilising their people to attract positive physical developments such as good drinking water, electricity, airports, medicare and other social amenities.

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CSO: 3400/152

EXTERNAL RESERVE DECLINES SLIGHTLY IN APRIL

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Jul 86 p 32

[Text]

EXTERNAL reserve has managed to remain at ₦1.5 billion for the month of April 1986 after attaining a height of ₦1.8 billion in February 1986. This is contained in the latest assets and liabilities report of the Central Bank.

This was an improvement when compared with that of April 1985 when the foreign reserve was ₦1.2 billion.

The major source of foreign reserve which is foreign government's securities and balances with foreign banks has continued to be the major sources of external reserve for the month of April at ₦1.4 billion.

The external reserve declined from ₦1.8 billion in February to ₦1.2 billion in March. A decrease of ₦600 million. The reason for the continuous decline in external reserve for the month of March and April is not unconnected with the decline in foreign exchange earning.

For example foreign exchange inflow for the month of March 1986 declined by ₦236.3 million or 26.9 per cent to ₦580.6 million as opposed to ₦816.8 million in February.

And despite the fact that there was a reduction in the amount of foreign exchange inflow in the period in question yet there was an increase in foreign exchange outflow. According to Central Bank report, foreign exchange outflow recorded was ₦766.0 million and this resulted a net foreign exchange outflow of ₦185.4 million.

Although the report did not indicate the reason why there was a decline in foreign exchange inflow and decline in foreign reserve, however, financial observers associated the decline in foreign exchange inflow and the level of external reserve to that of drastic fall in the price of crude oil which is the major source of foreign exchange.

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PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS REVIEWED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Nduka Nwosu]

[Text]

THE Federal Department of Rural Development has made available under its 1986 capital estimate (Head 220 Rural Development) disbursement a total of ₦40,526,100 to the various Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs).

A Business Times survey had sought to know how efficient funds disbursement had been at this time liquidity cash flows were holding up various projects under implementation.

The investigation which was also prying into defaults on ADP implementation by state governments and the slow rate of economic returns from projects, surprisingly found the World Bank praising the Federal and State governments on their current efforts to revamp the economy through timely and adequate funding of the ADPs. This development is a departure from the past when projects were either slowed down or delayed because counterpart funding was stretched and far between.

Mohsin Alikhan of the World Bank referred to the most recent third quarter disbursement of ₦25,144,000 to the ADPs as not only timely but indicative that government involvement in its agricultural project implementation has taken a positive turning point.

Out of a total ₦57,900,000 funds meant for the ADPs, only ₦17,373,900 is outstanding for the fourth quarter. Mr. Alikhan disagreed with allegations of funds diversion by state governments although he said in the past there was the usual tendency to delay projects because funds from counterpart sources were not forthcoming.

To shore up the dwindling participation of state governments in ADP funding, government introduced the idea of development stocks with specific instructions to state governments on how much disbursement should be made available to agriculture and the ADPs in particular.

The slow economic returns based on the schemes retardation, Mr. Alikhan explained were not unrelated to the bureaucratic stop gaps arising from local funding of projects. For instance import procedures, difficulties in procurement, and when certain guidelines involving bidding and evaluation are taken into account, one could almost say that the development of ADPs from a third world perspective was not slow afterall.

Mr. Alikhan said discussions had been initiated with FACU, Ibadan on the need to reconcile certain lapses in World Bank experts advice by strengthening the FACU unit of procurement. Already a seminar has been held at FACU, and all the old ADPs and the eight newly established ones presented participants.

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TEXTILE MILLS TO MODERNIZE FOR WAX PRINTING

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Jul 86 p 3

[Text]

THE Nigerian Textile Mills Limited (NTM) is to install a wax printing system as part of a ₦25 million modernisation programme being embarked upon by the company.

When the current programme to re-equip is fully operational, NTM will be among the few textile mills in the country to produce high quality real wax print materials which is always in high demand both at home and abroad.

These facts were disclosed during the week by NTM's managing director, Mr. O. A. Ilo, in a welcome address he presented to visiting NIDB boss, Alhaji Abubakar Abdulkadir.

Mr. Ilo who conducted Alhaji Abubakar round the giant mill also stated that the modernisation programme was a continuous effort to lower production costs and improve quality.

"It is hoped that from your visit we can count on your support in this project in which we require equity participation of existing Shareholders as well as long term loans", he told the august visitor.

In his reply, Alhaji Abubakar expressed NIDB's readiness to support NTM in its modernisation efforts saying that all the financial houses willing to sponsor the project were no strangers to NIDB.

NTM which employees 2,700 workers out of which only 10 are expatriates, is a partnership venture in which Nigerians hold a majority 40 per cent of the total shares. Odua Investments and NIDB owns considerable shares in the company.

In intergrating backwards, NTM has gone into production of cotton. The company in conjunction with SCOA formed the United Growers Limited to develop a 20,000 hectares of cotton farm. The SCOA established offices in Francophone countries will be utilised as export avenues.

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LABOR FORCE SURVEY SHOWS MORE GOING INTO FARMING

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by Omafume Amurun]

[Text]

MORE Nigerians are now going into farming according to statistics released by the Federal Office of statistics, Lagos.

The labour force survey which was carried out in December 1984 indicated that the proportion of agricultural workers rose from 63 per cent in the rural areas to 71 per cent, while in the urban areas it rose from 13 to 22 per cent.

It explained that the increase in the work force of agriculture, forestry and fishing was at the expense of the community, social and personal service industry.

According to the survey the work force in this sector dropped from 36.9 per cent to 27.7 in the urban areas and from 8.1 to 5.8 per cent in the rural areas between December 1983 to December 1984.

The survey said unemployment rates had gone up slightly in the urban area from 7.3 per cent in 1983 to 7.8 per cent in 1984.

It said the increase in the rural rate was more pronounced because of migration of unemployed workers in the urban areas to the rural.

About 54 per cent of the unemployed in the urban areas and 48 per cent in rural areas, the survey said, were secondary school leavers.

The 1984 labour force survey indicated that both in the urban and rural areas, the proportion of the economically active population had remained stable over the recent past.

It said unemployment rate as well as under employment rate had increased more in the rural than in the urban areas, adding that the size of the highly educated among the unemployed was also rising.

About 43 per cent of the country's population, the survey said are below 15 years and 13 per cent above 45 years while the average size of household was put at 4.56 in the urban and 4.77 in the rual areas.

The Survey indicated that the labour participation rate for males was 76 per cent and 35 per cent for females.

The results also showed that rates for female in the Southern states was higher than rate in the Northern states.

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CSO: 3400/152

NLC PRESIDENT PROPOSES 'WORKERS GOVERNMENT'

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 29 Jul 86 p 16

[Text]

THE President of the Nigeria Labour Congress, Alhaji Ali Chiroma, has said that the congress will prepare a political blueprint for "workers' government" in 1990 for submission to the Political Bureau.

Addressing the first tri-ennial delegates conference of the Oyo State NLC Women's Wing in Ibadan on Friday, Alhaji Chiroma said that workers must organise themselves to participate effectively in government in 1990.

He said that the NLC, when in government, would protect the interest of workers and ensure justice.

Alhaji Chiroma implored women to be more involved in trade unionism since they constituted a substantial proportion of the workers.

He cited Lagos State, where women made up about 50 per cent of the workforce, adding that they should organise themselves to have more say in labour affairs and should not limit themselves to the kitchen, "be prepared to fight for elective posts when the next elections of the NLC come in 1988", he said.

'Alhaji Chiroma said that the NLC rejected the proposed second tier Foreign Exchange Market, adding that the measure would make life more uncomfortable for workers.

The chairman of the state women's wing of the NLC, Mrs F.I. Sanni, appealed to the national headquarters of the congress to make it mandatory for other state councils to launch their state women's wings.

She pledged that "come 1988, women will vie for elective offices" of the NLC.

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CSO: 3400/152

NATIONAL TRANSPORT POLICY COMMITTEE INAUGURATED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 31 Jul 86 p 13

[Text]

THE Minister of Transport and Aviation, Brigadier Jeremiah Useni, yesterday in Lagos inaugurated an 11-man committee of experts to draft an integrated national transport policy usable in the country up to the year 2,000.

Speaking during the inauguration, the minister said such a policy should be able to make the entire transport system play its expected role in the socio-economic, cultural and political life of the country.

Useni urged the experts to identify areas of improvement in the data base of the transport system and recommend the types of research and development needed in the sector.

He also called on them to suggest necessary improvements needed in training facilities, planning and management.

The minister urged the committee to seek public views on the subject by organising at least two public seminars in Lagos and Kano.

Replying on behalf of the copmmittee, the chairman, Professor Eniola Adeniyi, said the only comprehensive report on transport coordination in the country was a study conducted in 1961 by Stanford research institute.

He said the only transport s tudy designed to harmonise transport policy at the urban level was the "Lagos metro- begin preparing for the mini-summit of seven commonwealth countries in London on Monday to discuss the politan area transport study" of 1976, adding, however, that there had been no urban/rural transport policies.

Adeniyi further said that for a national transport policy to be successful, there was the need for a clear-cut provision of an institutional framework to carry it out.

The committee has six months to complete its job.

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CSO: 3400/152

OX PLOWS REPLACE TRACTORS DUE TO SHORTAGE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Jul 86 p 16

[Article by Waziri Garba]

[Text]

RURAL farmers in Bauchi State might have to rely more on ox-ploughs to till their farms instead of using tractors because of the inability of the tractor hiring unit of the state agricultural development programme to cope with increasing number of farmers who required such services.

The *New Nigerian* gathered that the rising cost of tractors and delays in the supply of orders for the machines was in turn responsible for the government's inability to meet farmers' demands.

Officials of the agricultural services have considered a proposal to the government that farmers in the face of insufficient tractors, be encouraged to use ox-drawn ridgers for cultivation rather than depend on tractors.

Manager of the state Agricultural Development Programme (BSADP), Alhaji Alhassan Mohammed commenting on the situation said the subsidy on tractor hiring run by the programme created a false impression with the farmers that it would continue to be cheaper than using ox-ploughs.

The BSADP, he said, did not have the capacity to meet farmers increasing demand.

He said a farmer would just need about 150 Naira to cultivate ten hectares of land with a tractor from the hiring unit, which he said was good enough but pointed out that tractors available could not meet farmers' demand of such services as a result most of them ended up disillusioned after waiting for long times for the tractors to reach them.

Alhaji Hassan said the cost of tractors, some of which now sold for 50,000 Naira and the delays by companies before orders were supplied created a lot of problems for the BSADP and the farmers.

He however said the hiring unit would not be cancelled by the programme completely but would rather be transferred to the state Ministry of Agriculture with a recommendation that a break even price be charged for hiring services.

He said the BSADP would now encourage farmers to shift emphasis to ox-drawn ploughs for cultivating their farmlands.

More of the ploughs would be made available by the programme for sale to farmers he said, while loans, part of a proposal to the government, would be advanced to farmers to buy their own ploughs.

He said the proposal if approved would include a loan package which would enable a farmer buy a ridger which sold between 120 Naira and 150 Naira and two bulls whose market prices ranged from 500 to 1,000 Naira.

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CSO: 3400/152

PAPER QUESTIONS PERFORMANCE OF NEWSPRINT COMPANY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

LAST Saturday the Nigerian Newsprint Manufacturing Company (NNMC) at Oku-Iboku, Cross River, was finally commissioned by President Ibrahim Babangida — seven years in arrears.

While commissioning the plant the President urged NNMC to market its newsprint beyond our borders. With an expected production target of 100,000 tonnes a year, 25,000 tonnes above local requirements, that should be an easy task for NNMC. Yet we fear that NNMC may disappoint Major-General Babangida's expectations.

First, Oku-Iboku is right now producing at less than half its target, with little hope that it would meet up within this year. In other words, NNMC may not satisfy even local requirements in the near future. Second, NNMC's newsprint is not competitive in price. Imported newsprint can reach our press at less than 600 Naira. Oku-Iboku's is 965 Naira ex-factory. NNMC argues that the increase is accounted for by the 30 per cent levy, increased customs tariffs and the run on our Naira. We wonder how these account for nearly 80 per cent increase in cost. In any case at that price, those who have options will choose, and it won't be our newsprint.

Third, the newsprint's quality is poor even to the inexpert eye. It is yellow and coarse. Worst of all, it breaks easily on the press, which means lost production time. It also raises dust, which clogs machinery and affects the quality of print. Not only that, whereas a reel of imported newsprint will give you a minimum of 1,500 copies of a 16-page paper, we have discovered to our chagrin that Oku-Iboku will give you at best 1,200, more often, 900.

Lest we sound like gloomy pessimists, we must hasten to point out that we list these shortcomings of Oku-Iboku with the best of intentions. It is in the interest of the Nigerian print industry that Oku-Iboku succeeds. Therefore, our long list is meant to help NNMC improve and make the Nigerian print media survive and prosper.

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CSO: 3400/152

BRIEFS

ANAMBRA ALUMINUM FACTORY--The Anambra State Commissioner for Commerce and Industry, Engineer Charles Iwobi, has given reasons why work on the Aluminium Products Factory, Awkuzu in Anambra Local Government Area had to be suspended. According to the Commissioner, work on the factory was grounded in 1983 when containers in which most of the equipment and machinery for the factory arrived in the country, were "mysteriously" sold at the Port Harcourt Wharf, and all efforts to trace the buyer since then have failed. Engineer Iwobi who was speaking in an interview in his office explained further that in 1984, the electric generating plant and other equipment already installed at the factory were made away with when the factory was burgled by unknown persons. He said that because of these and other related problems, government could no longer continue with work on the factory, more so in view of the government's present lean finances. In the interim, the Commissioner said that government has directed his ministry to find an alternative use for the factory building which has since been completed. The ministry, he went on, is still working on this. On the ₦7 million factory at Ohebe Dim in Igbo-Etiti Local Government Area, Engineer Iwobi explained that a managing agent, East India Produce Company Limited, has been appointed to run the factory. He said that some officials of the company were now in the state and testing the machines, adding that when the rest of the officials and the machine representatives arrive in the next ten days, government would start taking over the factory, preparatory to its take off. [Text] [Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 25 Jul 86 p 4] /9274

DOSUNMU INDICTED--Former Housing and Environment Minister, Dr Wahab Dosunmu, was yesterday indicted for the part he played in the award of ₦23 million housing project at the Aladja Steel Township in Bendel State. The chairman of the commission probing award of contracts by the Federal Ministry, Mr. Justice Anthony Okuribido, said it was wrong for the former minister to be involved in the nomination of contractors for the project adding: "That is an abuse of office." The commission had heard that Dr. Dosunmu recommended two firms--Grandi Lavory (nigeria) Limited and Shinhan Engineering and Construction Company--to be included in the list of companies that applied to build 1,000 priority houses with facilities at the township for ₦23,842,943. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 31 Jul 86 p 24] /9274

HIGH-YIELD MAIZE SEEDS--The Lagos State Government is to produce hybrid maize seeds for sales to farmers in the state. The variety is high-yielding and

more nutritious than the ordinary variety. The source close to the state Ministry of Agriculture said plans were under way to establish commercial farms for the production of the seeds. It was understood that government was working with the National Seed Service and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) on the project. Meanwhile the state government will hold its third hybrid maize field day tomorrow at Logemo Farms, Coker Village, Ikeja. The maize field planting exercise, which is jointly organised by the Federal Department of Agriculture and Co-operatives, are test runs of hybrid maize project in the state. The statement further said the field trials of hybrid maize in the state have showed that the hybrid maize were superior to the best available open pollinated variety in the state. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Jul 86 p 16] /9274

DOCUMENTATION OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINES--Traditional medicines practitioners in the country have now embarked on documentation of the African remedies for different types of ailments. Only those herbs already tested over the years and found suitable for the treatment of certain diseases are affected in the documentation. The Public Relations Officer of the National Council of Traditional Medical Practitioners, Dr. Fola Awosika who made this known in Akure yesterday said that the results would be translated into three main Nigerian languages on completion. Dr. Awosika said traditional medical practitioners have sent a joint letter to the Federal Government to send five orthodox medical practitioners and four pharmacists to serve in the traditional medical board, to confirm that their findings were genuine. He called on both Federal and State governments to grant only half of the money now being sent on Western trained doctors to traditional practitioners, adding that they would perform wonders. Dr. Awosika did not rule out the possibility of an existence of AIDS in the country because of what he claimed as importation of blood banks from foreign countries in the past. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Jul 86 p 3] /9274

ENUGU STEEL COMPANY REHABILITATION--Arrangements have been completed to revamp the Niger-Steel Company, Emene Enugu. The state commissioner for commerce and industry, Mr Charles Iwobi, announced this to newsmen in Enugu on Thursday. He stated that the state government would spend a total of ₦40m to make the steel company viable. Mr Iwobi said that the rehabilitation of the industry was a joint undertaking between the state and an Italian company. The company he explained, has 20 percent equity share. On the allegation that some members of the staff of the Nigersteel who were being owed salary arrears were forced to give bribe to some officials of the ministry in order to get their arrears, Commissioner Iwobi warned that any official of the ministry caught in such practice would face the wrath of the state government. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 26 Jul 86 p 1] /9274

RURAL FACILITIES SURVEY--About 92 per cent rural dwellers do not have access to pipe-borne water and electricity, according to household survey conducted by the Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos between 1983 and 1984. The survey indicated that 63 per cent of rural households obtained water from streams while about 26 used wells. In urban areas, the report said, 69 per cent of the dwellers had pipe-borne water while 17 per cent, wells and nine per cent got water from streams. According to the survey, eight per cent of rural households

and 75 per cent urban households had electricity while about a third of households with electricity had television. The survey said 42 per cent of all rural households and 57 per cent urban households had radio while only three per cent of rural households and five per cent of urban households owned cars. Wood and herosine, the survey said, still accounted for the common sources of fuel with 82 per cent of rural households and 44 percent of urban households using wood. The statistics revealed that 51 per cent of rural dwellers still live in thatched mud buildings while nine per cent of urban dwellers live in similar buildings. Literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above was 23 per cent in rural and 51 per cent in urban areas. According to the survey, 71 per cent of rural and 43 per cent of urban dwellers never attended any school. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Jul 86 pp 1, 3] /9274

BAKERS REQUEST WHEAT BAN DELAY--Kaduna State Branch of the Association of Master Bakers and Caterers has called on the federal government to extend the ban period on wheat import by five years. This would enable the bakers and the Millers adjust to the situation of using local materials such as maize for baking of bread. A communique issued after the end of the Association's meeting in Kaduna said the Millers, Bakers and the consumers were not prepared for this sudden change, as a result appealed for more time for them to adjust to the situation. It noted that priot to the announcement of the ban on importation of wheat by 1987 many research institutes in Nigeria had concentrated on partial substitution of wheat with maize or cassava flour. It said the institutes had thus came up with recipes for composite flour application in making bread but nothing had been made available to the bakers in terms of total substitution. The Bakers therefore appealed to the government to give the researchers more time to complete their various research efforts. The four-point communique stated that inadequate supply of maize was a potential threat to the flour millers due to increasing demand by the food processing, brewing and animal feed mill industries. In addition it said the modification to existing milling and bakery equipment would be required to cope with the challenge of maize substitution explaining that a lot of time and money would be involved. The association therefore appealed to the federal government to reconsider its statement and to grant the bakery industries five years period as was granted the Breweries within which they would adjust to the situation. The meeting of the association was attended by representatives from the flower Mills Research Institutes and members of the association. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jul 86 p 2] /9274

POLICE TRAINING IN EGYPT--Seventeen African countries, including Nigeria, are participating in the first rraining course for African police officers, sponsoredby the Cairo-based African Centre for Crime Prevention, Research and Studies, which opened in Cairo on Monday. The course will last till August 14. The Egyptian Minister of Interior, Major-General Zaki Badr, said at the opening that the course was one of the outcome of the conference on African interior ministers held in Cairo last December. The North Africa correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) quoted Major-General Badr as saying that if African co-operation had become necessary in the development and progress of the continent, it was more important in the field of police work

because crime, with the advancement of means of communication, no longer recognised geographical boundaries. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jul 86 p 8] /9274

COMPLETION OF LOW-COST HOUSING ASSESSED--A Committee to determine the levels of work and amount needed to complete all uncompleted federal housing units has been set up Minister of Works, Alhaji Abubakar Umar has said in Bauchi. He told the governor of Bauchi State, Colonel Chris Garuba, that the country had been zoned into five for the purpose of the assessment. He said the report of the assessment committee would form part of the new housing policy being worked out by the Federal Government. Alhaji Abubakar said the problem of abandoned federal housing units had to be approached on a nation-wide basis adding that all completed federal housing projects would be given out on owner-occupier basis. The decision of the Federal Housing Authority (FHA) to sell such houses would however be influenced by the number of people interested in buying them in each state, he added. Alhaji Abubakar, on tour of projects under the ministry said that the visit would enable him [to] see the problems first hand. Governor Chris Garuba said there were 2,104 federal low-cost houses in the state out of which 1,190 were completed but not occupied while 672 had been abandoned. The governor said 1.6 million Naira made available to the state last year for the rehabilitation of federal low-cost houses was sufficient to rehabilitate only those houses in Bauchi town. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Jul 86 p 16] /9274

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS--Nigeria generated a trade surplus of more than 3,000 million naira last year. This is an increase of 23.4 percent over the 1984 experts receipts of 1,900 million naira. The Central Bank in its annual report for 1985 explained that agricultural production in the country rose by 2.5 percent last year, compared with a more favorable growth rate of 4.2 percent in 1984. It attributed the fall to the sharp decline of about 40 percent in fish production. The report stated that the value of import goods rose sharply last year by 10.5 percent to almost 8 billion naira. This is [a] reversal of the downward trend recorded in the previous year, when imports recorded 755 million naira. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Aug 86 AB] /9274

CSO: 3400/394

KAUNDA SAYS WEST 'POISONING' RACE RELATIONS

MB111302 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Zambia's president, Kenneth Kaunda, has accused the western government of poisoning the race relations in southern Africa because of their support for the white minority regime in South Africa. Dr Kaunda said he was angry at the western governments because they are succeeding in poisoning the nonracial atmosphere in the region. He said whites today are to be suspected because of what the racists are doing in South Africa. Dr Kaunda also blamed the Western Governments for the trade restrictions imposed on Zambia and Zimbabwe by South Africa. He said South Africa was severing its ties with Zambia and other neighboring states.

Dr Kaunda said the four whites and one black have been arrested recently after confessing being spies. Dr Kaunda denied that the foreign nationals being held by Zambia security have been maltreated. The Zambia leader said there is no way in which Zambia security forces can torture foreigners being held. He said he had not received any formal protest note about allegations that five Swiss nationals and one Austrian being detained in Zambia have been tortured. Dr Kaunda said it was a pity that whites were being harassed in Zambia. He said this situation existed mainly because of the continued support for aparthied by Western Governments.

/12624
CSO: 3400/373

KAUNDA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

MB110726 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has said that Zambia will pray for Iran to see this nation ending its 6-year-old Gulf War with Iraq so that the efforts of both countries can be directed at development projects which both countries need. Speaking at State House at the start of official talks with Iraq Vice Chairman of the Revolution Command Council Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim, with whom he later hosted a dinner, Dr Kaunda said Zambia supported the five points drawn up by Iraq for a quick end to the Gulf war. The president told Mr Ibrahim that he was welcome to Zambia because he represented his president, Saddam Husayn, who had an outstanding invitation to visit Zambia, although it has not been possible because of the war with Iran. Dr Kaunda also said the bilateral relations between Zambia and Iraq were very warm because their principles were similar. He realized that at the moment Iraq was preoccupied with the war, but he praised the efforts made by President Husayn to end the war.

In reply, Mr Ibrahim told Dr Kaunda that it was through him and President Husayn that the two countries had been able to establish the sort of relationship that exists between them. He assured Dr Kaunda that, Iraq will come up with positive results from its conflict with Iran, adding that the confidence and belief in the future of Iraq came from the belief of the country's just cause for the war.

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CSO: 3400/373

BUSINESSMEN URGED TO FIND ALTERNATE SOURCES OF SUPPLY

MB112007 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Today's commentary is the opinion of the ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL:

The imposition of levy on Zambian and Zimbabwean bound goods from or passing through South Africa, which is Pretoria's retaliatory measure for the two countries' support for economic sanctions, should be seen as a challenge to the people of Zambia to speed up diversification of dependence on the racist country. It is a challenge to all businessmen to find other sources of supply without having to wait until the regime decides to stop the flow of goods completely, for it is clear that the South African Government has only started a chain of measures against our countries. The next move would be a total ban on goods from or passing through South Africa.

It is not true that the South African regime cannot crash with economic sanctions, even if supported by its major trading partners such as the United States and Britain as implied by former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith, but the man who made the racist regime in Rhodesia defy sanctions with the support of South Africa was right in saying that you always get the best out of people when their backs are pushed against the wall. The people of Zambia and Zimbabwe, whose economies have been dependent on South Africa, are pushed to the wall by the country's military aggression and now economic sanctions. It is the people of these countries who can come out beneficiaries of the present situation if the whole international community unites in isolating the South African regime, but this can only be achieved if Zambia traders and manufacturers took the initiative to find alternative sources of supply to the South Africa ones. They should not wait to be told by the government that the racists would go further than the levy just introduced in their desperate move to cow Zambia to abandon the call for economic sanctions.

President Kaunda was right in telling American journalists yesterday that alternative sources of supply can be found, but it should be the innovative businessmen who should find these alternative sources. The president noted that the mining industry was a major source of concern as it was dependent

on mining equipment from the racist country. He, however pointed out that the minority shareholders in the mines based in South Africa were also expected to do something about the problem. We have no doubt that the minority shareholders have remained connected with the industry in Zambia because they have interest in the economic development of the country. Their interests can remain protected by a peaceful country. It is not too much to expect them to play a major role in supporting the Zambian efforts to keep industries afloat, and consequently support the government stand against apartheid and the threat it poses to industrial peace in Zambia.

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CSO: 3400/373

BRIEFS

WEST URGED TO DISMANTLE APARTHEID--The president, Dr Kaunda, said in Lusaka today that Western governments should brush aside the fact that their genuine interest are not in the indigenous people in South Africa and use their wealth to force that government into dismantling its racial policy. Dr Kaunda, who made these remarks at State House yesterday when he received the credentials from the new Ugandan high commissioner to Zambia, Dr (Kalamya Muya Mushinda), warned that if the big five Western countries did not impose trade sanctions on Pretoria an explosion in the region was inevitable. He said he was aware that the United States, Britain, Japan, France, and West Germany could not apply economic sanctions in terms of trade, but warned that if they do not [words indistinct] an explosion becomes inevitable. At the recent special Commonwealth summit held in London, Zambia was in the forefront of calling for effective sanctions against South Africa. South Africa has since taken retaliatory measures against Zambia and Bimbabwe for their supporting sanctions against her. Dr Kaunda said today that Zambia faces serious problems from South Africa in view of that. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Aug 86 MB] /12624

KAUNDA ON RSA MINING EQUIPMENT--President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has said his country would fight back with everything possible against the South African retaliatory measures in the event of sanctions. Dr Kaunda said that the trade restrictions applied by South Africa would have adverse effects on the economies of Zambia and Zimbabwe. He added that the restrictions could be child's play when it comes to thinking what South Africa can really do against Zambia and Zimbabwe. Dr Kaunda said Zambia was not really concerned about luxury goods, but was worried about dependence on South Africa for mining equipment. [Excerpt] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 100 GMT 10 Aug 86 MB] /12624

KAUNDA SAYS FORCES ON ALERT--The President, Dr Kaunda, confirmed today the defense forces have been put on alert to defend the country's routes to Tanzania, following the discovery of South African plans to sabotage them. Speaking in two separate interviews with American journalists at State House, Dr Kaunda said the troops were put on alert a couple of months ago after South African spies had confessed that they were sent to locate transport installations in the NoOmern Province. The targets that these had to locate

are the Tanzania-Zambia railway and the TAZAMA oil pipeline and the road and rail bridges on the route to Tanzania. The president said according to the four captured South African military intelligence sources, South Africa intends to drop commandos in the Northern Province to attack the installations. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Aug 86 MB] /12624

KAUNDA WELCOMES GORBACHEV PEACE INITIATIVES--His Excellency President Kaunda has said Zambia welcomes the peace initiative that Soviet Leader Michail Gorbachev has initiated since coming to power and urged the West to respond favorably. The president was speaking when he met Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Anatoliy Adamishin, at State House today. He said Zambia was worried about the Western media's nonappreciation of Mr Gorbachev's efforts to secure peace even though the developing world is convinced that Mr Gorbachev's peace efforts are genuine. Dr Kaunda said the situation in Southern Africa was getting serious and that Soviet understanding and support was necessary to bring about peaceful change. In reply, Mr Adamishin, who is in the country to deliver a special message to President Kaunda, said while in the country he had useful talks with government officials which had enabled him to have a better understanding of the situation in region. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Aug 86 MB] /12624

/12624
CSO: 3400/373

CONSERVATIVE, GOVERNMENT DEAL FALLS THROUGH

MB080936 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0812 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 8, SAPA--Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance has failed to reach agreement with Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU[PF] on a political co-operation deal, which would allow some form of continued while minority representation under a one party state. Spokesmen for the two parties said the gulf between them was too wide, but contacts would go on in the hope of improving relations. The leader of the ZANU(PF) Delegation at the talks, central committee member Mr Nelson Mawema, blamed Mr Smith's party for refusing to concede the principle of white representation on a common roll alongside black.

It is believed that if a deal had been agreed, Mr Smith would have bowed out gracefully from the Zimbabwean political scene, removing a focus of white opposition to Mr Mugabe.

The chairman of the CAZ, [Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe] Mr Lou Ankers, said ZANU(PF) insisted the whites should subscribe to its Marxist-Leninist philosophy and become card carrying members. The CAZ, which won 15 of the 20 reserved white seats at the 1985 general election, still holds 14 after the defection of one MP, Mr Charles Duke, to become the first white ZANU(PF) member.

Mr. Ankers said the ruling party's demand that the CAZ disband was unacceptable, as its members could not accept the idea of a Marxist-Leninist one party state. The door had not, however, been closed to further talks. He said Mr Smith's party would continue to support Mr Mugabe's government whenever it could without compromising its principles. He did not believe there would be a mass exodus of white MP's in the wake of Mr Duke.

Next April, Lancaster House constitutional guarantees lapse for the retention of the 20 white seats. Mr Mawema said Mr Mugabe would not go back on his plans to abolish them as soon as possible.

It was announced yesterday that one of the 10 CAZ senators, Mr John Probert, is to retire from parliament. Mr Probert, who has been ill for some time, plans to live in England.

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CSO: 3400/374

MUGABE, BANANA SPEAK ON HERO'S DAY

MB111202 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Commemorations to mark Hero's Day are being held throughout the country in honor of Zimbabwe's fallen heros. The highlight of the events was at the National Hero's Acre in Harare. Heros of the National Hero's Acre are Comrades Chitepo, Takawira, Tongogara, (Lungita), Moyo, (Rezi), Chinamano, (Ajiredze), Manyika, and (Futhangwini).

In his speech to mark the occasion, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, stressed the need for unity and a high-level security consciousness to consolidate the country's hard-won independence. Comrade Mugabe urged Zimbabweans to make [work indistinct] sacrifices to counter economic threats and destabilization activities by racist South Africa aimed at undermining the independence and sovereignty of neighboring countries. He said South Africa's economic threats should serve as a reminder that the Botha administration is determined to perpetuate [words indistinct] policies.

The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, also addressed the crowd at the National Hero's Acre and paid tribute to Zimbabwe's fallen sons and daughters and those maimed and disabled in the war of liberation. Comrade Banana emphasized the importance of unquestioned unity to repulse the forces of destabilization and imperialism who are causing death and destruction in southern Africa. He noted that South Africa's unprovoked acts of aggression are desperate efforts to save apartheid, whose edifice is crumbling. The president also described the Pretoria regime's policy of racial segregation as a weapon of South Africa's own destruction.

/12624
CSO: 3400/374

BBC VIEWS INTERNAL ZANU-ZAPU TENSIONS

MB100809 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 9 Aug 86

[From the "24 Hours" Program]

[Text] While Robert Mugabe may be facing dilemmas in his dealings with South Africa, the internal political developments may bring some comfort. It is now a year since the beginning of the present round of the long stalled unity talks between his ZANU Party and the opposition ZAPU Party led by Mr Joshua Nkomo. The talks were aimed at forging a political and administrative [word indistinct] from the two troups and reports suggest that a breakthrough has finally been made. They have agreed on the symbolically important question of the party's new name. ZAPO will disband and merge into ZANU. However, as the BBC's Peter Meyer reports, other problems still beset the path to unity.

[Peter Meyer] Although sources close to the talks have made it known there have been arguments over the new party's name that became the most serious obstacle to progress, there are a number of other issues that have to be resolved. The most important of them perhaps is the actual role of ZAPU officials and ZAPU members will play in the new party. This could still prove to be a stumbling block, given that the ZANU central committee will not be able to take in all of ZAPU's leadership. It's pretty well inevitable that many of them will be left out in the cold. Nevertheless, Maurice Nyagumbo, one of the most senior figures in ZANU, is known to have agreed in principle that ZAPU membership be integrated at all levels of the new ZANU. (?Meanwhile), ZAPU, president Joshua Nkomo recently said that he wanted unity before he dies. If the two parties do not unite, he said, he will not get to Heaven. A [words indistinct] of this kind came only a few weeks after any chance of unity appeared to have been dashed by two unrelated events. First, there was a series of wranglings within ZANU itself, centering on transport Minister Herbert Ushewokunze, a corruption scandal and accusations of a tribally motivated assassination plot against him. And, also still undecided about what lay behind the row, but there was almost certainly a power struggle going on within ZANU. As for the [words indistinct] has been resolved. And on the other hand there was what ZAPU supporters regarded as a humiliating treatment of one of their own war heroes, former guerrilla leader. Lookout Masuku, who died in April, only weeks after he was released from prison where he has been held for over 3 years under the internal security regulations.

But behind what appears to be an unbridgeable hostility, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo are reported to have had a secret meeting just before the Zimbabwean prime minister left for last week's Commonwealth mini-summit in London. It is reported that a document was drafted which could well pave the way for an announcement of unification sometime between now and the nonaligned summit due to begin in Harare on 26 August. Those close to the talks seem certain that an agreement can be reached this time around. Sources in Harare indicated to me that there are still a number of outstanding issues such as the integration of ZAPU members into the reformed party and that of ZAPU activists still in detention. But the will exists to solve these differences. Senior figures in both parties have made it known that in the present atmosphere, that will is stronger than it's ever been.

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CSO: 3400/374

BRIEFS

INFORMATION MINISTER WELCOMES COMPUTER SERVICE--The deputy minister of information, posts and telecommunications, Comrade Naomi Nhiwatiwa, has thanked the initiative of the private sector and other agencies in establishing a computer service. Speaking at the launching of the new Computer Information Service in Harare yesterday, Comrade Nhiwatiwa said the establishment of this information service would strengthen the flow of information between public representation of the country abroad and the daily working of the private sector. The country's foreign embassies will also benefit from the Computer Information Service. The deputy minister also said one of the objectives after Zimbabwe assumes chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement will be to further south to south cooperation, including that of new technology in the information field. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Aug 86 MB] /12624

FALSE DATA TO AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL--The minister of home affairs, Comrade Enos Nkala, has ordered all nongovernmental organizations, NGO's to register with the government so that their activities can be monitored. Speaking at a meeting between the ministers of state for defense and security on one hand, and members of the NGO's in the capital yesterday, Comrade Nkala also disclosed that some of these organizations have been passing false information about the activities of security forces to the London-based Amnesty International. He said the government is aware of which NGO's were sending out false information about the security organizations to Amnesty International, adding that the false information contained far-reaching allegations. However, he praised some NGO's for doing a good job in Zimbabwe. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Aug 86] /12624

FUNDS COLLECTED FOR MOZAMBICAN PORT--Millions of dollars have been collected for the rehabilitation of the port of Beira in Mozambique and its transport links with Zimbabwe. Jenny Cargill has details. [Cargill] The Beira corridor has long held top place in regional development plans. However, little has been achieved in reducing neighboring transport dependence on South Africa. Now with broadening sanctions against South Africa, development of the port as well as road and rail links with Zimbabwe have taken on renewed urgency. The bulk of $280 million needed for upgrading has been secured. Scandinavian countries are the major backers. Work on the port and railway line have already begun, and the Mozambican authorities will be

offering special rates for container traffic. According to unconfirmed reports security along the corridor has been stepped up in anticipation of Mozambican rebels trying to sabotage the initiative. [Excerpt] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 8 Aug 86 MB] /12624

MINISTER EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN PLAN--The minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, says the government is poised to make the 5-year National Development Plan a reality. Speaking on the ZTV [Zimbabwe Television] program The Nation, Comrade Chidzero said the government is investing in manpower development in a bid to have skilled people to run projects envisaged in the 5-year National Development Plan. The minister noted that the establishment of the Ministry of Cooperative Development will accelerate the setting up of cooperatives in the country, thereby necessitating [as heard] a smooth transition to socialism. He stated that the country will cope with the situation of sanctions when they are imposed against the South African regime. The minister expressed confidence in the government's ability to contain the present 15 percent rate of inflation. Comrade Chidzero also said the government does not want to be at the mercy of the IMF. In this regard the government would borrow from non-banking sources to finance the budget. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Aug 86 MB] /12624

CSO: 3400/374

AHI 'DEPLORES' COMMONWEALTH SANCTIONS

MB061316 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1302 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 6, SAPA--The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute] (AHI) is still of the opinion that sanctions will not be to the benefit for South Africa and its economic partners, the president of the institute, Mr Christies Kuhn, said in a statement released in Johannesburg today.

What is in fact applicable and necessary for South Africa is high economic growth to encourage reform initiatives.

Unfortunately sanctions, besides those already in force since 1963, are a reality with which the country would have to reckon. The AHI therefore deplores the steps taken by the mini-summit of the Commonwealth.

"It is clear that some of these steps were taken to promote the economic interests of other countries such as Canada and Australia, and that strategic minerals of which South Africa is the major supplier are not at the moment affected," the statement said.

This situation indicates that economic and strategic realities will prove to be of more importance than sentiment, Mr Kuhn said.

Although South Africa is in a very strong position to impose sanctions on its neighboring states, the AHI believes that economic realities will force these countries to adopt a more realistic attitude.

Should they, however obstinately continue to create difficulties for South Africa, the AHI supports the government in appropriate actions taken, after consultation with the private sector, to safeguard the country's interests.

Mr Kuhn said the AHI appreciated Mrs (Margaret) Thatcher's position on the issue, and said sanctions would not "force South Africa to its knees," although it may lead to a lowering in the living standards which would increase [as received] to the detriment of all its people and neighboring states unless they cooperated.

The statement also said those who approve of sanctions would have to reckon with South Africa's determination and means to survive and said ARMSCOR [Armaments Development and Production Corporation] and SASOL [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation] showed proof of this. The enforced replacement of imports may be all that is needed for the country to discover its own potential.

Apart from a greater emphasis on import replacement, serious attention would have to be given to "inward industrialization," closely tied to the policy of orderly urbanization and the increase in living standards of the poorer sections of the community, Mr Kuhn said.

The statement stressed the roles of marketing, export, the foreign exchange policy, stockpiling and the fact that economic processes should be continued where possible.

More emphasis on the following guidelines will add to the maximum economic growth:

-- Privatisation

-- Deregulation

-- Inward industrialization.

"Political reform (according to the South African model) must be continued dynamically and sincerely, the statement ended.

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CSO: 3400/377

NEL SAYS AUSTRALIA TO BENEFIT FROM SANCTIONS

MB082008 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, has warned Australia that that country wants to enrich itself at the expense of 200,000 black South African if coal boycotts are imposed against South Africa. In two Australian network television interviews, Mr Nel said Australia is South Africa's major competitor in the field of coal exports. If sanctions were imposed against this country's coal, Australia could benefit, while about 38,000 black workers who have to care for 200,000 people could lose their jobs.

[Begin video, in English] [Unidentified reporter] That gives us two questions. First, if it is hurting the blacks, or threatening to hurt the black so much, why is Bishop Tutu supporting these sanctions?

[Nel] Because Bishop Tutu will not suffer if sanctions are imposed. Bishop Tutu will not lose his income, he will not go hungry. He is a rich man. But many thousands of blacks will, hundreds of thousands might. And I have not heard of any one single black man in South Africa who says: I know if sanctions are imposed I might lose my job, and I am in favor of sanctions. But the guys who are in favor of sanctions are those who will sit pretty and who will not lose their incomes, who will not lose their jobs.

[Second unidentified reporter] Mr Nel, a final question: When can the rest of the world, including Australia, expect to see you really try, seriously, genuinely, to dismantle apartheid?

[Nel] We will dismantle apartheid. That is our intention, that is our policy, and we have gone a long way on that road. But we cannot undo the nature of our society. We have a multiracial, multiethnic, multicultural society, and that we cannot undo. But in your country, you have aboriginals, you have a ministry of aboriginal affairs, you have reserves for the aborigines. Is that not apartheid?

[Second Reporter] We do have a multicultural society. We do not exercise apartheid in having that.

[Nel] You have a ministry for aboriginal affairs. Why? Is that not apartheid?

[Second reporter] It certainly is not. We do not operate apertheid in this country.

[Nel] Well, you do have a ministry of aboriginal affairs. You have reserves for aborigines in your country, and in some of those reserves, white people cannot buy land. Even in some of those reserves; white people even go into those lands, into those reserves. They must have permits to go in there. Is that not apartheid?

[Second reporter] Aborigines in this country can move around in capital cities. It would take me 5 minutes to drive to an area in Sydney where aborigines live alongside white people.

[Nel] In South Africa, you find that as well. And black people in this country can move wherever they want to move. [end video]

/12624
CSO: 3400/377

MINISTER SPEAKS ON EDUCATION SYSTEM

MB051319 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1318 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 5, SAPA--Equal education in South Africa could only be realized if the attempt to stage a revolution failed, minister of national education, Mr F. W. de Klerk, said today.

Speaking at a Pretoria press club luncheon, he said the future of the country depended to a great extent on the ability to achieve the government's accepted goal of equal education for all.

Although it was a fact which had to be accepted that this could not happen overnight, they determined to make a full contribution from its side.

Equal education could be expected within a reasonable period of time "but then everybody must play their part.

"Schools must be built and not burnt down, teachers must be given the opportunity to teach and children must be at their schooldesks; not on the streets with petrol bombs and stones."

"The provision of equal education can only succeed if the attempt at revolution fails," Mr De Klerk said.

The minister said it appeared to him from numerous news items he had not succeeded sufficiently in communicating to the public at large the essential characteristics of South Africa's education system -- restructured since 1984.

The main criticism was that a single department of education had not been established, but a distinction had to be made between one department and a unitary system of education.

A single department would lead to rigid management structures and central control, which was contrary to what existed in most Western countries and also certain countries of the Eastern bloc.

The government had opted against this and for a unitary system of education, which, among others, granted meaningful autonomy and the ability to cater for a diversity of needs.

The 11 principles accepted in 1984 legislation to provide for equal education could be likened to cement, in that they held the system together.

The determination of general policy concerning the financing of education, salaries and conditions of service of staff, the professional registration of teachers and norms and standards for syllabuses, examinations and the certification of qualifications applied to everyone.

"In that sense we now have one education department," Mr de Klerk said.

"The various components have been combined within the system in such a way that the same educational and teaching goals are being pursued in all education departments."

South Africa therefore had an education system that satisfied the demands imposed by the fact the country's people shared a great deal with each other.

"At the same time, however, this system leaves room for individual religious and moral value systems, individual languages and cultures and the values of individual communities to be embodied in the education of their children."

The department of National Education therefore guaranteed the essential unity of education in South Africa, but did not enforce uniformity.

/12624
CSO: 3400/377

WEEKLY MAIL CARRIES 'APARTHEID BAROMETER'

MB260910 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 25-31 Jul 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] State of Emergency Detentions

The government has refused to release the number of those detained under the emergency regulations. According to Detainees Parents Support Committee the names of just over 3,000 emergency detainees are known to them. They estimate about 8,000 people have been detained so far under the emergency. About 1,000 of these are believed to have been released so far.

According to the independent Labour Monitoring Group, a total of 2,646 trade unionists had been detained by 15 July. This figure includes 269 office bearers and officials.

Detentions by Organization

[PWV - Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging]

[TVL - Transvaal]

[OFS - Orange Free State]

	PWV	TVL Country	E-Cape	N-Cape	W-Cape	Natal	Ofs	Unknown	Total
Students/ Scholars/ Teachers	130	36	31	21	22	81	38	7	366
Unionists/ Workers	77	36	17	14	13	42	34	22	255
Community/ Political	183	78	195	34	33	78	33	9	643
Clergy/ Churchworkers	26	21	20	7	8	17	1	3	103
Media	2	0	6	0	5	0	0	0	13
Other/Unknown	328	154	445	90	384	62	122	54	1639
Total	746	325	714	166	465	280	228	95	3019

Emergency Deaths

According to figures released by the government's bureau for information, by 6 a.m. on Wednesday morning this week there had been 174 deaths since the start of the Emergency. These figures do not include unrest deaths in the "independent homelands."

Brain Drain

South Africa recorded a net migration loss of 2,157 for the first four months of the year, compared with a migration gain of 5,011 during the same period last year.

A total of 4,760 people emigrated between January and April - an average of nearly 1,200 a month. Last year 2,948 people emigrated between January and April. A total of 2,603 people immigrated between January and April this year, compared with 7,959 during the same period last year.

The Central Statistics Service figures show that 758 of the emigrants were professional people including 162 engineers (122 last year), 27 doctors and dentists (19), 79 accountants (21), 95 educationists (42) and 161 administrative and managerial employees (119). The immigrants included 409 professionals (1,046), making a net loss of 349 professional people.

Wealth Distribution

The white share of total disposable income in South Africa was 55.5 percent in 1985, according to a Bureau of Market Research survey. The other 44.5 percent was shared by clacks, coloured and Indians.

According to the bureau, the black, coloured and Indian share of total disposable income rose by 12.2 percent, while between 1980 and 1985 the white share fell by 17.9 percent.

Group Areas Act Removals

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, said in parliament last year that by August 1984 a total of 126,176 families had been moved from their homes under the Group Areas Act of 1950. He did not say how many people this involved. Of these families, 2,418 (two percent) were white, 83,691 (66 percent) were coloured, and 40,067 (32 percent) were Indian. The forced removal of Africans occurs under other laws.

By the end of 1984 a total of 899 group areas had been proclaimed. Of these 451 group areas were for whites (83.6 percent by area), 326 for coloured (10.6 percent) and 122 for Indians (5.6 percent). Whites comprise about 13.9 percent of South Africa's population, coloured 8.1 percent, Indians 2.5 percent, and Africans about 75.5 percent (including those living in the "independent homelands").

Banned Books, Publications, Objects

Unbanned:

The Male Member (Kit Schwartz)

Prisoners of Conscience: Dennis and Edith Bloem

Kroonstad United Democratic Front [UDF] leader, Dennis Bloem and his wife, Edith, were detained under the Emergency regulations on 12 June. An application for their release, brought by their family members, was refused in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court last week.

Dennis Bloem, who runs a family-owned general dealer business in the coloured township of Brenthurst, near Kroonstad, is one of the founders of the UDF area committee in the area. During the past year he has been detained four times for a total of nearly nine months. Between June and December last year he was held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. This year he was twice detained under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act before being detained under the Emergency regulations six weeks ago. He has never been charged with any offence. This is Edith Bloem's first period of detention.

Dennis Bloem also worked closely with civic associations and student groups in the African township of Seeisooville. In January this year at least two members of the township council allegedly fired at him in his car. An urgent interdict restraining certain councillors from further threatening him was refused by the Bloemfontein Supreme Court. Both his house and his shop have been petrol-bombed.

The Bloems, both in their forties, have a large extended family dependent on them.

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CSO: 3400/335

EASTERN PROVINCE POLICE WITHDRAW EMERGENCY ORDERS

MB312007 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2002 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 31 July, SAPA--The divisional commissioner of police in the eastern province, Brigadier Ernest Schnetler, today withdrew emergency orders he issued since the declaration of the state of emergency on 12 June. The orders now withdrawn were published in government notices numbers 1276 and 1277 of 19 June, and number 1432 of 1 July.

The withdrawal of the orders follows Tuesday's judgment by a full bench of the Grahamstown Supreme Court, which effectively invalidated certain orders issued by Brig. Schnetler.

On 19 June, Brig. Schnetler issued orders barring non-residents from entering certain areas without the written permission of a member of the security forces, and imposed a curfew between 9 p.m. and 4 a.m. on certain areas in the eastern Cape. The areas concerned included new Brighton, KwaZakele, Zwide, Walmter black township, Motherwell, KwaMagxaki, KwaDwesi, Kwanobuhle, Kabah, Langa, despatch black township and townships in the magisterial districts of Albany, Fort Beaufort, Humansdorp, Hankey, Kirkwood, Somerset East, Bedford, Adelaide, Alexandria, Cradoc and Bathurst.

Brig. Schnetler had also placed restrictions on funerals in 13 magisterial districts. He also issued orders controlling the movements of pupils on school premises, and prohibited any person from being in possession of any device with which projectiles could be cast, any simulated firearm, any uniform, T-shirt, flag, or banner with name, badge or emblem of 58 organisations. On 1 July, Brig. Schnetler issued orders prohibiting gatherings, barring 52 organisations from organising, arranging or holding meetings in 13 magisterial districts of the eastern Cape.

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CSO: 3400/335

BRIEFS

FUNERAL BAN LIFTED--Johannesburg, 31 July, SAPA--The ban on funeral services for unrest victims in Alexandra township near Johannesburg, imposed by the divisional commissioner of police for the Witwatersrand in terms of the state of emergency, was lifted today. Brigadier Jrp Bekker, divisional commissioner for the Witwatersrand, said he was withdrawing the prohibition of funerals in Alexandra in terms of the authority vested in him by the Public Safety Act. The move, however, comes in the wake of two supreme court decisions this week which ruled that emergency regulations issued by visional commissioners of the SAP in terms of Public Safety Act were invalid. The regulations prohibiting outdoor funeral services for people who died of "unnatural causes" were issued by Brig. Bekker on 13 June. They stated that only ordained ministers could address such funeral services; the services had to be held indoors; no flags, banners, pamphlets or posters could be displayed; motorised vehicles had to transport the coffins and not more than 200 people could attend. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1309 GMT 31 Jul 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/335

HEUNIS PROPOSES NEW TOWNSHIP NORTH OF JOHANNESBURG

MB071621 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1604 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 7, SAPA--A new black township to accommodate over a quarter million people north of Johannesburg is one of the proposals contained in the Department of Constitutional Development and Plannings draft guide plan for the central Witwatersrand, released in Pretoria today (Aug 8).

The site -- about 3,000 ha in area -- is north of Sandton and would be established on the eastern and northern sides of the Diepsloot nature area.

In a statement, Minister Mr Chris Heunis said the move was part of the positive implementation of the government's urbanization policy, and would provide a residential area for black within reasonable distance of employment opportunities in surrounding areas.

The draft guide plan, which proposes guidelines for the future spatial development of the central Witwatersrand, was released for comment by all interested parties, which have to submit written representations to the department within 60 days.

"In order to implement the positive urbanization policy that has recently been accepted by the government, and to provide a residential area for blacks within reasonable distance of employment opportunities in Verwoerdburg, Midrand, Sandton and Randburg, the guide plan committee has proposed that a new township be established for blacks on the eastern and northern sides of the Diepsloot nature area," Mr Heunis said.

Factors such as the existing development axis along the Ben Schoeman Highway between Johannesburg and Pretoria, other existing and planned transport routes, the provision of services and existing development had been taken into account in selecting the site.

A spokesman for the department said the envisaged township would cover about 3,000 ha and that, working on a density figure of between 80-100 people per hectare, it would provide accommodation for between 250,000 to 300,000 people.

He emphasized that it was sitll only a proposal at this stage.

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CSO: 3400/371

TAMBO CRITICIZES NONIMPOSITION OF RSA SANCTIONS

EA081031 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Program entitled: "Isolate Pretoria Now"]

[Text] Compatriots: Once again, the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, repeated the old and discredited argument that the imposition of sanctions against Pretoria will affect the victims of apartheid (?initially). In other words, [words indistinct] that the isolation of our oppressors will hurt us, the oppressed, the most. Other leaders of the Commonwealth rejected the argument and went ahead to impose sanctions against the monstrous regime. But, up to now, the Conservative British Government is sitll clinging onto its position.

The premier of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, put it clearly and exposed the emptiness of such an argument when he said that Britain has let the people of South Africa down. The Indian leader, Rajiv Gandhi, on his part accused Thatcher of betraying principle for the sake of profit. But what is the basis for this argument? Is it not true that we will suffer the most if sanctions were imposed? The president of the ANC, Comrade Oliver Tambo, dismisses the argument as just a worn out excuse of refusing to isolate Pretoria:

[Begin Tambo recording] This is a worn out excuse for a few (?regimes) [not --] to put pressure on the apartheid system, so that it can be destroyed. This argument came, in the first instance, not from the oppressed, because it was the oppressed who called for sanctions because we knew our position, we knew what it meant for us and we deliberately opted for sanctions. [word indistinct] and those who were resisting the sanctions out of [word indistinct] came out with a cheap and a very cheap argument, that is. But this is going to hurt the very people we want to help. I think some of the slave owners advanced the same argument about the emancipation of slaves. They said, you want to free the slaves, what is going to happen to them? They will die without us, we are helping them [word indistinct] you now want us to throw them out. The same argument.

Well, the fact of the matter is that it is the multinationals who are quick to advance [this argument --] because it is the multinationals who are going to lose their profits when once the sanctions begin to bite. Beyond that,

the multinationals are reluctant anyway to hate the system which yields them such profits. They prefer the apartheid system because the profit margins in apartheid South Africa [words indistinct]. There is no reason to hate Pretoria, in fact by saying they are helping the blacks [as heard]. Let me put it differently: Let no one express people's (?power). Let no one express [words indistinct].

We are involved in a life and death struggle. As a result of that life and death struggle, we sacrifice. No question of suffering. We struggle. We are sacrificing consciously and it is our lives that we are sacrificing, that we are ready to sacrifice.

Sanctions will not kill us. It is the apartheid system that is killing; sanctions will not kill us. Even sacrifice as a result of sanctions does not involve death which we get from the apartheid system. If sanctions will not kill us, sanctions will help us to kill the system that kills us. It will help us to destroy the crimes of apartheid, which is a killer. I think that position is perfectly straightforward. If people today are facing bullets, no one should fear that if the apartheid system was attacked, those people would be dead. This is a lie. And as far as this business of our suffering is concerned, there is nothing that we can suffer from, if we are suffering, more than we are doing from the apartheid system, nothing.

Unemployment runs into millions as far as Africans are concerned, part of that is precisely the apartheid system itself. So it is nothing new to be out of work. What would be new if sanctions were employed is that the white supporters of the regime would be thrown out of work because firms would close down. They are the government they would be [as heard].

The government does not care if Africans lose their jobs by the millions, but the regime would care if whites lost their jobs by the thousands or even by the hundreds. If hundreds were thrown out of work as a result of sanctions, they would want to do something about it and if (?they get to this), abandon the apartheid system or reemploy biting sanctions. [words indistinct] not if as much the case if we are stepping up our own struggle [as heard]. That question is definite. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/371

BUTHELEZI URGES 'PROPER STRUCTURES' FOR BLACK LEADERS

MB111639 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1630 GMT 11 Aug 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; Issued by The Chief Minister's Office Ulundi]

[Text] O Durban, Monday -- Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi tonight called for proper structures to enable black leaders to help take all races in South Africa into a democratic and peaceful future.

On the eve of President P.W. Botha's address to the federal congress of the National Party, the Kwazulu chief minister and Inkatha president said that there was even now enough black goodwill to find compromise solutions and make them work.

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that, in addition to massive black support, he had "very significant" white, Indian and colored constituencies.

If it were made possible for him to participate in the proposed national council, he would be reporting back to all his constituencies, he said.

And, until Mr Botha could do the same, he would have to endure terrible constituency disadvantages.

The state president could not hope to continue as a national leader without campaigning personally among the four-fifths of the population which was black.

He warned that the national council could not succeed if it were simply a forum in which blacks, whites, coloreds and Indians met and then trotted off to their own racial constituencies for supportive mandates.

He wanted to make it possible for Mr Botha to go with him to places like Umlazi or Soweto and argue directly to blacks, as an important part of his constituency, on the merits of what he was doing.

Whatever constitutional future was found which satisfied all groups, it would be unthinkable to have a state president who dared not accept the responsibility of campaigning personally among 80 percent of the population.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking at the Durban parliamentary debating society to a motion that the Kwazulu-Natal indaba was the best prospect for establishing peace and prosperity.

He said it was happening in a province in which, if he chose to as a leader, he could make places like Durban "smoking graveyards of white dreams."

But the fact that it was taking place was a demonstration that this was not his intention.

Chief Buthelezi said democracy demanded that, at first and second tier levels of government, Mr Botha had indaba-type structures through which politics could channel him or his successor as state president to the people on whose support he finally depended.

Like every black and every other democrat, he rejected the National Party's use of the distinction of "own and "general" affairs based on racial criteria as a means of perpetuating the idiom of apartheid.

In every Western democracy there were own and general affairs, hence the three-tier approach to government. In a normalized South Africa there would also continue to be own and general affairs -- but these could not be the kind which erected iron curtains between state presidents and populations.

While black areas remained no-go areas for white politicians, government had to be structured on what he called the fear syndrome. This was suicidal.

"The politics of prescription is gone," Chief Buthelezi said. "We need the Kwazulu/Natal indaba type of structure not only as one in which we can get local and regional consensus about what should be done, but also so that we can have the structures through which what has to be done is done."

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CSO: 3400/371

PEOPLE'S ARMY LEADER DISCUSSES INTERNAL STRUGGLE

EA311815 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 30 Jul 86

["Exclusive interview" with Joe Modise, "senior commander" of the People's Army, by unidentified reporter; date and place not specified--live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Compatriots: At the beginning of this year, 1986, our vanguard movement, the ANC, declared this year, which marks the 25th anniversary of the People's Army Umkhonto we Sizwe [Swahili for Spear of the Nation] as the year of the people's war, the year of the People's Army, Umkhonto we Sizwe. To this end the ANC vowed to intensify the armed struggle to seize power from the oppressive apartheid regime.

In this interview with the senior commander of the People's Army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, Comrade Joe Modise, we discuss the progress of the armed struggle inside the country and other related issues.

Recently the apartheid minister of so-called law and order, Louis Le Grange, praised his police and troops for carrying out what he called a good job after they claimed to have rounded up a large number of [word indistinct] activists inside the country who were to have carried out armed operations. We asked the commander of Umkhonto, Comrade Joe Modise,whether these claims by the regime's ministers, such as those of Le Grange, mean that the armed struggle is really being contained inside the country.

[Modise] Far from it. It is wishful thinking on the part of the SADF. It is not the first time that these statements are made by members of that regime. Such statements have been made on many occasions. They have always been proved wrong. In fact, the armed struggle inside [word indistinct] and it is impossible for the enemy to stop that struggle because it is a people's struggle. It is not a struggle that is being carried out by a few people who are dissatisfied with the system inside the country, but it is a national struggle.

The entire nation is tired of being ruled without its consent. Our people have now decided to liberate themselves once and for all so there is no way in which the regime can contain that struggle.

[Reporter] But then how do you substantiate that point, that the regime is not containing it? Do you have an evidence [words indistinct].

[Modise] Numerous actions have been carried out by our glorious army. There is no day that passes without some action being reported which has been carried out by our army. In fact, of late there have been a number of landmine blasts inside the country. Quite a number of racist elements have been caught by these blasts. We are going to intensify these operations. We think we are slowly moving towards a stage where the entire country will experience one of these actions.

[Reporter] But now comrade commander, the ANC has called on the people themselves to go to war, to go to (?battle). But, now, our people are unarmed, how does the ANC hope that the people will go to arms when they are [words indistinct]?

[Modise] Our movement is doing everything in its power to try and put arms into the hands of the people. This process is an on-going process. But in addition to the organization arming the people, we have also called upon the people to arm themselves with the weapons that are laying around in South Africa. There is no white home in South Africa that hasn't got arms and it is our people who are working in those homes.

We are calling upon our people to do everything in their power to get hold of those arms and use them against the common enemy. It is also possible to get these arms from the black market dealers. We are also calling upon our people to do exactly that. Of course, in order to fulfill this call that the nation has been called upon to fulfill, that of carrying the war to the enemy's doorstep, it is vital that the people should assist in arming themselves. The movement will do everything in its power, the movement will speed up the process of arming the people, and already there have been examples. Quite a number of young people are no longer throwing stones or using Molotov cocktails alone, but many of them now are using hand grenades. Those hand grenades come from the movement, and we are going to escalate this process of arming the people.

[Reporter] Recently we have had other reports like, for instance in Alexandra, where the people have been digging trenches to trap some of the armored personnel carriers of the regime. Are these the kind of actions that you call for?

[Modise] These are the kind of, the type of, actions that we are calling for. It is a very good initiative on the part of the people. It is a form of ambush, but there are various forms of instances our people, our young people, have abused [words indistinct] and by so doing they are heading to the arming of the people.

[Reporter] Organizationally also, what would you call for? Does the ANC agree with the spreading organizations [as heard] or mobile units and defense units?

[Modise] Precisely. This is an initiative on the part of the people. In fact, the organization has called upon the people to organize [word indistinct] units and to confront the enemy.

And one must say with satisfaction that the people have responded positively towards this call. We now see quite a number of units coming up inside the country, but in fact the people are showing creativity, a lot of initiative amongst them. We see street committees, self-defense units, all these [word indistinct] (?are in) combat formations. [Words indistinct] will be improved to carry the war to its successful conclusion.

[Reporter] Do they have any interrelation with Umkhonto we Sizwe combatants?

[Modise] They are working very, very closely with Umkhonto combatants, because some of them, through their own initiative, have managed to arm themselves, but because they have not had an opportunity to be trained, sometimes those arms are not used very effectively. This is where Umkhonto combatants come in. Now, our combatants are working among the people and working with the people against the regime. So, the process of teaching our people how to use [words indistinct] is being carried out by Umkhonto.

So, Umkhonto is an indispensable force among the people. In fact Umkhonto is a creation of the people, is an instrument of the people. So, it is its duty to be there among the people and ensure that this struggle against the regime is effectively (?kept up). It can only be solved because of their participation, because they have [word indistinct] and the people's aim when they created this organ was, they created it to do exactly that. [sentence as heard]

[Reporter] Comrade Joe, the ANC has also called on those wearing enemy uniforms, particularly the blacks, to jump out of the sinking boat of apartheid and join the democratic movement. Aren't you taking risks in recruiting uniformed servants of apartheid? And what is expected of them?

[Modise] Those people in the enemy' uniform are our own people. They themselves are our blood. They are relatives of (?us). Their fathers and mothers suffer the daily indignities of oppression. So, they are bound to participate. We know that many of them, the majority of them, have gone into the army because they were unemployed. In order to avoid starvation some of them went into the army. And in order to avoid arrest, because prior to these changes the racists are trying to introduce, our people were arrested in the streets for not joining (?the army). In fact, there is, enormous unemployment inside the country [words indistinct] to come into the police force, to come into the army [word indistinct].

The fact that they are in those organs of the army, I mean of the enemy, does not mean that they have forgotten that they are [words indistinct]. So, as far as we are concerned each and every person inside South Africa, whether he wears the enemy's uniform or not, has a duty to contribute to the liberation of that country. In fact the black people, more than any other, for unity inside South Africa, should [word indistinct] participate in the struggle. So we believe [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Now, comrade commander, what is their task? What role do you think they will play in the ANC?

[Modise] Part of their role will be within the enemy camp. This is to supply our people with weapons from the enemy's side. They are better placed to do that. But in addition to supplying us with information [words indistinct] they have very many important roles [words indistinct]. [musical interlude]

[Reporter] A few weeks ago, the National Executive Committee of the ANC issued a call to our people to take up the war and move from ungovernability to people's power. We asked the commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe, Comrade Joe Modise, what did the ANC mean by this call, "from ungovernability to people power."

[Modise] By that we meant that our people should [words indistinct] to become [words indistinct]. In other words they must destroy [words indistinct]. They must refuse to use some of those instruments, like the courts of law. If they have problems amongst themselves, it would be better for them to settle those problems amongst themselves, and in fact our people have taken the initiative. They have now set up people's courts where they settle problems [words indistinct]. And ever since the people have done away, every since the people have refused to go to the white man's courts in South Africa--and they are settling their own affairs in the locations--the crime rate has gone down. [sentence indistinct]. The councilors, for instance, people no longer recognize them.

[Words indistinct] people are now setting up their own machinery, their own organs which will deal with their community, their problems. This is process that must be [words indistinct] because from here, from moving away from the enemy organs of power and then the creation of the people's organs of power is a step now towards a (?sea change) in freedom [words indistinct]. This process will lead to the complete takeover we are fighting for. In fact, when we say, [words indistinct] ungovernability, we mean people's power. It actually means [words indistinct].

[Reporter] The ANC also called for the boycott of payment of rent. Is that also called for in this context?

[Modise] [Words indistinct] because the paying of rent to the enemy enables the enemy's community administrative organs to function. It also provides the revenues for the enemy to help it strengthen its organs. Now with the refusal of [words indistinct] to pay rent [words indistinct] in fact it has resulted in the collapse of [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Comrade commander, last month the apartheid regime imposed a nationwide state of emergency and shortly thereafter told the world that the emergency has helped it in dealing a blow at the so-called forces of chaos and decay. The regime claims that it has been able to restore law and order in the townships. Can we take it for real?

[Modise] No. It's untrue [words indistinct] armed struggle, the people's struggle against oppression has gone on unabated. In fact after the

declaration of this latest state of emergency armed actions inside the country escalated. In fact, over the short period that this state of emergency has been declared, there has been much more bloodshed, more than ever before. And in fact the struggle now has been taken to the white areas. It has moved from the black areas and we think that this process must be encouraged.

[Reporter] But then what was the need of the state of emergency?

[Modise] The need of the state of emergency was an admission on the part of the enemy that they can no longer govern that country. They had to resort to a state of emergency. The draconian laws that have been (?repeatedly) passed by the South African regime are no longer able to contain our people. In short it means an admission on the part of the enemy that it has failed to rule that country because our people are no longer prepared to be ruled without their consent.

[Reporter] You talked of extending the war into the white areas. Are you calling for a war of black people against the white (?racial minority)?

[Modise] No, the ANC [words indistinct]. It is an organization that brings together all the patriots of our country against the common enemy. But it is, when we speak of taking the war to the white areas, we are actually saying that the war must be taken to those who are responsible for apartheid and the directives that are given to the troops and policemen to come and murder our people in the locations. Those directives come from white areas; they do not emanate from the black areas. It is for that reason that I say the war should be taken to those who are responsible for what [words indistinct].

[Reporter] So in actual fact, who are the targets then, are these white children in schools and parks and [word indistinct] or [word indistinct]?

[Modise] No, the ANC will never go for children. The ANC will never go for unarmed people. The ANC will take the war to enemy personnel, to the police commanders, to the citizens force. Those are the people who are to be found in the white areas. They organize themselves into units that are going to fight and defend that regime. The policy of the ANC has always been (?that) they will never attack (?unarmed people) [words indistinct].

[Reporter] But now of late, we have heard of blacks killing blacks. How would you respond to this, how do you describe this kind of situation?

[Modise] This situation, I think must be put in a proper context. [Words indistinct] in fact this so-called black against black killings is a creation of the racists. They have organized policemen and soldiers who are dressed in civilian clothes. Some of them wear balaclavas to hide their identity. And these are the people who are attacking people's homes. They have also enlisted puppets like [word indistinct] politicians. [Words indistinct] they have gotten [name indistinct] to act upon their side. He has organized [words indistinct] amongst [word indistinct] and these are fighting on the side of the enemy. And these are used to terrorize black people. So there is no question of black against black, it is a question of the enemy on the one side with his troops, policemen and puppets against the people.

[Reporter] Now, comrade commander, what is your command to the fighting people of South Africa [words indistinct]?

[Modise] This is the 25th anniversary of Umkhonto we Sizwe. Our movement has given the order to escalate (?the struggle). We in turn, as commanders of Umkhonto we Sizwe, are calling upon all our combatants throughout the country to intensify [the struggle]. In fact we are saying to them, we must take the struggle away from the black townships and take it to the [words indistinct].

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CSO: 3400/353

UDF AMONG WORST HIT BY SECTION 29 DETENTIONS

MB061551 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1541 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 6, SAPA--The organizations worst hit by Section 29 detentions in the western Cape are the United Democratic Front [UDF] and its affiliates and the Azanian Youth Unity [AZANU] movement.

This is according to an analysis of Section 29 (of the Internal Security Act) detainees released in the latest Repression Monitoring Group [RMG] weekly bulletin.

According to the RMG, 46 people were detained under Section 29 in the western Cape from the period January to June this year.

The organizations effected are AZANYU, the Cape Youth Congress, the United Women's Congress, Churches Urban Planning Commission, Quibla, Moslem Youth Movement, the UDF, the Western Cape Civic Association and the Western Cape Hostel Dwellers Association.

Of the 46, only one of the detainees has so far been charged and convicted.

Seven people were charged and are awaiting trial, six were charged and acquitted, four were released without charge after 48 hours and ten were released after a longer period.

It appears that Section 29 detainees are being held for very long periods, 19 detainees have been held for 3 months and longer, the report said.

Of the 18 people currently in detention 12 have been in detention for longer than three months, five for between one and two months and one for less than a month.

Sixty-five percent of the detentions occured between April and May this year.

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CSO: 3400/371

KWANDEBELE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SAID 80-100 PERCENT

MB061533 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1526 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Siyabuswa, Kwandebele, Aug 6, SAPA--Kwandebele schoolchildren "flocked back" to schools today with an "adequate" primary school attendance reported and high schools in some areas "back to normal," according to a press statement released today by the homeland government.

A spokesman for the Kwandebele Department of Education said most primary schools had attendances of between 80 and 100 percent after some pupils started returning to schools yesterday.

"We are pleased, and we are now considering a plan to help pupils catch up on schoolwork and lost time," the spokesman said.

He said the new plan will probably start once school attendance has returned to normal.

The plan involves a creation of five student development centers, one in each of the five school inspection regions of Kwandebele.

He said the centers will be for student development activities and will operate after school hours and on Saturdays. They will include special sessions on examination techniques, open discussion of current and international affairs, practical comprehension and essay writing, as well as letter writing and meetings with invited vocational guidance counsellors to discuss future careers.

"We hope these student development centers will allow pupils to get more than they normally would in the classroom," the spokesman said.

"To make up for time lost, we already also have one request from parents to lengthen the schoolday."

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CSO: 3400/371

RADIO FREEDOM MARKS 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF WOMEN'S DAY

EA041156 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Station Commentary: "Long Live the Women of South Africa"]

[Excerpts] Compatriots: The 30th anniversary of our Women's Day which we shall be marking next Saturday [words indistinct] coming at this time when the whole country is under the draconian state of emergency [words indistinct] when the whole oppressed people of our country, both men and women alike, will rededicate themselves in the struggle. We must ensure that 9th August (?is) a day of [words indistinct], a day of action, militant action. All our campaigns and activities on this day must be in line with the clarion call of the day: from ungovernability to people's power.

Fellow countrymen, we all know the militant role that the mothers of our nation have played in the struggle over the past decade. They have always been in the forefront of all the campaigns that the democratic movement put before our people. On this day we shall be honoring all of them, known and unknown.

We shall be marking this important day under the conditions of martial law. Many others will therefore mark this day not knowing where their sons, daughters or husbands are because they have been detained by the apartheid police and the media is not allowed to inform the world of their detention.

Today, in many parts of our country, many families have been broken down because some members have been forced either to flee the country or to go underground because of the apartheid (?regime). Many women spend sleepless nights for fear of apartheid sponsored vigilante death squads who are making life unbearable for all patriots of our country. In some places women have resorted to night vigils, guarding their residential areas because of the vigilante threat.

On this 30th anniversary of the women's day, therefore, we must redouble our efforts to confront Botha's repressive methods of government. The women of our country have over the past few years been organizing themselves in regional and local organizations. We have to ask ourselves if the time has

not yet come for the formation of a national womens organization. In this regard we need to stress the need for unity within the ranks. At present the Botha regime is doing everything possible to plant some seeds of disunity and conflict within the ranks of [words indistinct]. In some cases the enemy has managed to set one group against another.

Now that the womens movement is also deepening its roots in many parts of our country, we have no doubt that Botha and his agents are also working very hard to introduce some divisions within their ranks as well. We therefore call on the women to close their ranks tightly and flush out all [words indistinct] elements who are trying to divert our attention from the real and main enemy.

We have, in the past, defeated these attempts within the ranks of the broad democratic movement. We cannot allow them to succeed within the ranks of the womens movement. In many campaigns in the past, women of our country have refused to be divided. They have stood firm and committed. At the present time, when unity within our ranks is so important, we have to ensure that that unity which has stood the test of time is preserved and consolidated.

The broad democratic trade movement of our country is still faced with the task of organizing the thousands upon thousands of female workers who have not yet joined trade unions. As you know, there are thousands of domestic workers, office employees and other categories of female workers who have not yet been unionized. We cannot allow this situation to continue any longer. On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Women's Day we have to ensure that we take strides along this path. In this regard we must also strive to increase the number of female shop stewards on the factory floor.

Fellow countrymen, there is the issue of the independence of the Kwandebele Bantustan. With the proclamation of this matanzima - style independence in that part of our country in 4 months time, thousands of our people will lose their South African citizenship. [Words indistinct] Yet more badly on the already weary shoulders of our women folk. Now the puppet (Simon skosana) intends placing that heavy load on their shoulders next December. We have already [words indistinct] Position of this pseudo-Independence. Our people in the Kwandebele Bantustan have stressed their opposition on many occasions that they will fight even the evil (Umbogoto) in their resistance. [sentence as heard] On this stage of rededication [as heard], let us rally all our people against this pseudo-independence of (Skosana) and his masters.

Dear compatriots, we are nowadays faced with the task of stepping up the armed struggle and also intensifying the taking of the peoples war into the white residential areas. Those of our people who are employed as domestic servants have a very important role to play in this regard. Those ones who are already established in the white areas, even their movements

are not easily suspected. They can enter in many places where an ordinary black person cannot be allowed. The time has therefore come for them to utilize their vital position. They are the people who know the military and police officers. They know their residences. They even know their daily (?errands).

This information should be made available to the combat units. Domestic workers must also take hand [words indistinct] of extending the theatre of war into the white areas. This category of our people even knows where whites keep their weapons at their homes. They must remember here that the white community is a deadly [words indistinct] community. Even women and children know how to use guns. All these weapons are there to shoot the Black person whenever he stands up for his natural rights. That is why it was not something difficult for a white woman to shoot down Paulus Mashangu who was striking for better wages.

These weapons must therefore be removed from the wrong hands and placed [words indistinct]. Therefore, domestic workers have to play a leading role in arming our combatants. [passage indistinct].

This campaign of taking the war into white areas does not in any way mean that [words indistinct] called upon to declare war on white civilians. What we are saying is that the time has come for us to attack the enemy and its personnel even in the white areas. This means that just as we have been eliminating Black police and soldiers in our midst, the time has also come for us to eliminate the white enemy personnel. Officers must be attacked whether at home or in their barracks. Administrative buildings in white areas must also be attacked [words indistinct] many parts of our country must be extended to these white areas.

The campaign of taking weapons, which at present are in the possession of white hands, is simply meant to remove them from the wrong hands. However, we have to stress here that [words indistinct] shall not be allowed also to stand in our way. When we attack any government establishment in white areas, we do not [words indistinct] the so-called white civilians who stand in our way. Above all, in the intensification peoples war there is a burning need for female [words indistinct], especially in the field of (?arming). We need them to ferry weapons (?across) dangerous spots for our people. We also need them to help in the hiding of weapons inside white residential areas. It will not be an easy thing for the apartheid police to raid white residential (?area) workers as they usually do in black areas. We also need our sisters and mothers [words indistinct]. The battle that we are waging in the streets the enemy [words indistinct].

In our embattled country, the place for women is in the front ranks. There is also the issue of [words indistinct]. We shall remember that even 9th August (?1956) march to Pretoria was on the issue of [words indistinct]. Up to now, pass laws are still there. Although we have forced the enemy to sound a retreat on this issue, the fact remains that the pass laws are still in (?force). We are still not allowed to settle wherever we like in our country. We are still forced to reside according to group area act. It is therefore important that on this day, when we shall be marking the 30th anniversary of womens [words indistinct] we ensure that we once again intensify our fight.

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CSO: 3400/371

ANC LEADER SPEAKS IN MAPUTO AT WOMEN'S DAY RALLY

MB100526 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] A leader of the African National Congress of South Africa, (Robert Manse), today appealed to the peoples of Mozambique and South Africa to join hands and work together for an end to apartheid in South Africa. Mr (Manse), who is a member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC, was speaking at a cemetery in the Mozambican capital in a ceremony to honor victims of South Africa's military aggression against Mozambique. The victims include South African refugees murdered by Pretoria's army and air force in raids in 1981 and 1983 against the town of Matola, near Maputo. Today's ceremony was the culmination of a week of activities prepared by the Mozambican Women's Organization to mark the 30th anniversary of the historic march Pretoria by thousands of South African women to protest against the pass laws. The anniversary is marked every year on this day as South African and Namibian women's day.

During today's ceremony in Maputo, ANC Executive Committee member (Robert Manse) thanked the people of Mozambique and the other Frontline States for the valuable support they have given to the liberation struggle in South Africa. He said the South African people were aware of the suffering of the Mozambican people caused by Pretoria's MNR terrorists. Mr (Manse) said that only with the end of the apartheid regime in South Africa would everyone in southern Africa be fully free and independent.

The Mozambican women at the cemetery were led by Cristina Tembe, who is a member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and a leader of the oranization of Mozambican women. As part of this ceremony wreaths were laid on the graves of South African patriots killed by Pretoria's military and security forces. One of the graves is that of militant and writer Ruth First. She was killed by a letter bomb sent to her office at the university in Maputo 4 years ago.

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CSO: 3400/371

BRIEFS

SOWETO CRIME RATE INCREASES--Crime in Soweto has increased dramatically this year in spite of the heavy presence of security forces in the township. Robberies and the use of guns in armed robberies and murders have doubled. In spite of this, Soweto police have declared the area "under control". "There are more criminals," Brigadier James Beeslaar, Divisional CID Officer for Soweto told THE SATURDAY STAR. Robberies have shot up by 100 percent. Murders and car thefts have also increased. In the first six months of 1986, a total of 2,336 robberies were committed compared to 1,313 for the same period last year. There have been 100 more murders than the first six months of last year. Of the 676 murders this year, 114 were committed with firearms. Car thefts have increased to 878 from 697, but only 342 vehicles were recovered compared to 313 last year. Brigadier Beeslaar blames the increase on unemployment. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Aug 86 p 1 MB] /12624

UDF CRITICIZES THATCHER--Johannesburg Aug 3 SAPA--The British Government had refused to take any strong action against apartheid even though the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had "kicked the Thatcher government in the teeth? by refusing to consider Sir Geoffrey Howe's propositions during his recent visit to South Africa, the UDF [United Democratic Front] said tonight. In a statement to the press, UDF, acting publicity secretary Mr Murphy Morobe said the British Government's policy on South Africa was "clearly in the interests of the white minority." Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher's refusal to act against apartheid--even after the failure of Sir Geoffrey's mission--was a "slap in the face" for the people of South Africa, he said. Despite this Mrs Thatcher continued to defend the South African Government from "the massive international outcry which daily gathers momentum." Mr Morobe said Commonwealth leaders should therefore refuse to be dictated to by Mrs Thatcher at their mini summit which began in London today. The summit is being held to consider new sanctions against South Africa. The UDF said US president Ronald Reagan was also giving "active support" to the South African Government in defiance of the opinion of the U.S. Congress and the people of the United States--while at the same time taking military and economic action against Nicaragua and Angola. "Reagan, Thatcher and other friends of the South African Government should stop pretending that they are acting in the interests of the South African people," the UDF said. "It is clear that they are more concerned about protecting their profits than about ending the system of racial oppression and economic exploitation that are propped up by these profits."

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CSO: 3400/371

FAILURE SEEN FOR PORT ELIZABETH DECENTRALIZATION PLAN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Jul 86 p 25

[Text]

Port Elizabeth is being seen as a city of revolution with 80 percent of the young people there unemployed — all the result of the "dismal failure of a government plan of decentralisation".

Writing in the latest issue of the *SA Builder*, journal of the Building Industries Federation, Mr Jan Steyn, executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, says the government's policy of influx control had failed and the abolition of this act was prompted by the growing urban population in spite of the law.

DIFFICULTY

"Durban is an example of how this policy has failed. More than 1,5 million people live in informal settlements and this is about 40 percent of the entire population of the area.

"The real difficulty now is to accommodate the existing people who have migrated to the cities. In Katlehong, for instance, 50 percent of the people are living in backyard shacks."

Mr Steyn believes that instead of providing incentives to decentralise to outlying areas not sufficiently equipped to deal with industrial growth, the government should have offered the same incentives to businesses to decentralise to existing and established regions.

A "hefty and active institutional investment" in housing was needed. Mr Steyn appealed to large investment companies to channel their flood of funds into this area.

These investors should not expect high returns on this investment, but should recognise, instead, that housing is in the national interest and adapt their investment criteria accordingly, says Mr Steyn.

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CSO: 3400/363

NGK ASKED TO CONFESS GUILT FOR APARTHEID

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Jul 86 p 11

[Article by Estelle Trengove]

[Text]

A faction is emerging in the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) which believes that the church must confess its guilt for having supported apartheid.

The call to a confession of guilt is gaining momemtum despite strong organised opposition from conservatives and is likely to be a contentious topic at the NGK four-yearly synod starting on October 14.

Reforum, a discussion group of liberal NGK theologians, clergymen and laity, has now added its voice to the growing call for a confession.

Reforum has accused the NGK family of contributing to the problems in South Africa in certain respects.

"We call on the NGK specifically to confess its guilt for supporting the development of forced segregation," the chairman of Reforum, Dr Willem Nicol said.

Dr Nicol, the founder of Reforum, is an NGK minister in Pretoria.

The church could play a significant role in changing people's attitudes, he said. Reforum appealed to all church leaders to make the church a symbol of contact, understanding and mutual acceptance among all people in South Africa.

Reforum also called on the leaders of the country to get together to work out a new dispensation.

"Our vision for South Africa is a country where people will be treated as equals and where special opportunities will be offered to those who were deprived in the past," Dr Nicol said.

Apparently alluding to the approaching synod, liberal NGK academic Professor A Koning has said that the church would have to decide this year whether to make a confession of guilt.

"The NGK is putting its whole position within Christianity on the line over apartheid," Professor Koning said in an article which appeared in the official NGK newspaper, *Die Kerkbode*.

PRESSURE ON GOVERNMENTS

He said it was clear the NGK had supported apartheid in many ways. "Church apartheid was, in fact, instituted by the NGK.

"Especially since the 1930s, the church put pressure on the successive governments to introduce apartheid into the community. There is no doubt that the NGK supported apartheid officially, morally and theologically," he said.

Not even the "fruits" of the NGK's missionary work, namely the black NG Kerk in Afrika, the coloured NG Sendingkerk and the Indian Reformed Church of Africa, supported apartheid.

He said the NGK should examine its motives for supporting apartheid. Some of the motives were honest, for example that everybody should hear the Gospel in his own language. But there were motives that were unbiblical, such as superiority and white domination.

"If our motives had been purely to maintain each group's own language and culture, then we would have opened our ears to how non-whites were affected by political apartheid.

"We would have reacted immediately to their pleas that the situation was untenable for them," Professor Konig said.

The issue of a confession of guilt has been taken up beyond the NGK. It was a topic of discussion at the South African Council of Churches (SACC) national conference held in Bosmont last month.

After debate, the SACC national conference rejected a resolution calling for "a confession of guilt.

One of the objections was that a true confession of guilt arose out of a "personal encounter", not out of a committee decision.

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CSO: 3400/365

LMG SAYS COSATU'S DEMANDS NOT MET BY EMPLOYERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Aug 86 p 6

[Article by Mike Siluma]

[Text]

Few employers have met the demands made by the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) regarding wages and the status of workers detained in terms of the state of emergency, says the latest report of the independent Labour Monitoring Group (LMG) which puts the number of union leaders currently held under the emergency at 320.

Demands made by Cosatu include continued income for detained unionists, time off for union business and an end to night shift work because of dangers of returning home late at night during the emergency.

Mawu, one of the unions hardest hit, had reported that, by and large, metal employers were not paying up. The union was put in a position where it had to directly assist detainees' families by paying their water, rent and electricity bills.

"South Africa's largest union, the National Union of Mineworkers, faces a large employer, Goldfields, which granted job security but did not pay wages. The situation is somewhat better at Anglo American and De Beers," said the report.

It said an additional problem for NUM is that families of many detained union members are in distant places like Lesotho and Transkei.

According to the LMG, guidelines to employers from organised commerce and industry, while sympathetic, did not guarantee jobs and wages for detainees.

Eighty-two percent of detained unionists were from Cosatu, 14 percent from the Council of Unions of SA and 4 percent from the rest.

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CSO: 3400/365

COLOREDS IN WHITE AREAS HAVE 'NO LEGAL RECOURSE'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Shirley Woodgate and Pat Deveraux]

[Tex]

While the Group Areas Act remained on the statute books, so-called "disqualified" tenants were in a legal wasteland, open to all forms of exploitation and blackmail without any recourse to law, according to CBD councillor, Mrs Molly Kopel.

A tenant living in the wrong group area had no status in law. It could be argued that even in the event of rape of a "non-white" living in a flat in a white area, such a person could not call on the law for protection Mrs Kopel said.

Hard on the heels of evictions of "disqualified" people from Branksome Towers in Joubert Park this week, she was highlighting the latest instance of exploitation of coloured and Indian tenants living in rent controlled premises in a "white" group area.

At a meeting at Drummond House, de Villiers Street, last night Mrs Koppel addressed a crowd of about 60 tenants on the issue of their paying "illegal rent".

"You are paying rent in excess of that stipulated by the rent board and are therefore breaking the law. Do not allow yourselves to be victims because you fear eviction."

Mrs Kopel stressed that tenants must pay the rent stipulated by the rent board. If they refused to pay rent they could be evicted like those at Branksome Towers, she said.

"There is a circular — a directive of the Government which has not been gazetted — it states that any tenant living in a group area other than his or her own has no recourse to the law. We will challenge this directive," she said.

In addition to the overcharging racket of "disqualified" tenants in rent-controlled premises, some lawyers were climbing on to the bandwagon, charging up to R60 to find out the correct rental that tenants should be paying, but this information could be obtained free from the offices at 287 Bree Street said Mrs Kopel.

"We want to make sure that everyone is protected by the law and not exploited", said Mrs Koppel.

POLITICAL

In reaction to the meeting one tenant, Mr Andy Dippenaar said: "We have lost a lot of faith in the powers that be. We are being ripped off by virtue of the colour of our skin — this is a political issue".

Commenting on the recent evictions, Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP Houghton, agreed that tenants living in group areas other than their own were probably nervous about the law.

"There is a shortage of accommodation throughout urban areas for those who are not white and this leaves them open to exploitation. If there was enough housing for everybody these people could not be rack-rented," she said.

Transvaal chairman of the Black Sash, Mrs Sue Trathem, said: "If the Group Areas Act was abolished this sort of thing wouldn't happen. One only has to go into areas like Braamfontein and central Johannesburg to see they are not racially exclusive areas. It's appalling to separate people in this manner."

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CSO: 3400/365

MIXED RESIDENCE AT WITS UNIVERSITY SAID SUCCESSFUL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Aug 86 p 15

[Article by Claire Robertson]

[Text]

The University of the Witwatersrand took a gamble on Barnato Hall, and early signs are that it is paying off handsomely.

Students at the university's first on-campus, mixed residence are treated like adults, and they repay the compliment by behaving as such.

It is an interesting res in many respects: with 30 percent black and 70 percent white students, it has one of the highest black-white ratios on campus.

SIDE BY SIDE

It has no definite political character — Dali Mpofu, head of the Black Students Society, lives there when he is not in detention; so do several supporters of the ultra-conservative Students Moderate Alliance.

"They live peacefully side by side. We are in the process of creating a non-racial society," says hall warden Tony Marais.

From their second year on, students may live in self-catering units of 12.

Cheaper than the full board system, the units also offer students the chance to do their own cooking in fully-equipped kitchens, to have greater privacy or to share in a more intimate communal life.

Barnato Hall even has rooms for the physically disabled and bathrooms designed for wheelchair-bound students.

Paid for by JCI — and named after its founder Barney Barnato — the R12 million structure boasts a facebrick facade, honey coloured tiles, Norwegian beechwood beams, and tall pine ceilings in dining and recreational halls.

Most of the bay-windowed rooms look on to quadrangles planted with trees. The atmosphere is that of a village.

Women and men live in separate wings, but share the rest of the residence, and all students have single rooms — a first for Wits.

The verdict of the students living there is: "It's great!". All agreed that men and women had a civilising effect on one another and a brother-and-sister relationship exists between them.

Deputy warden Terry Oakley-Smith says research into co-ed residences has shown far fewer problems with "sex and drugs" in mixed residences — "and fewer pregnancies".

Although they faced some opposition from their peers when they chose to move to the new hall — which not only broke with university tradition, but had none of its own — Justine Ackerman and Kim Ivings agreed that the scorn soon changed to a longing to be part of Barnato Hall's community.

This is borne out by the long, and ever-increasing, waiting list.

Celine Berly, a student who moved to Wits from Rhodes University — where she was living in digs — summed up the students' feelings when she said: "There is not much difference between digs and here — after all, living in Barnato Hall is like real life."

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CSO: 3400/365

WITS PROFESSOR SPEAKS ON INEVITABILITY OF RAPID URBANIZATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Aug 86 p 19

[Article by Lesley Cowling]

[Text]

Urbanisation was one of the most commonplace and inevitable social phenomena in human history — and South Africa should accept and accommodate this reality, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer said at the University of the Witwatersrand last night.

Professor Schlemmer, of the University of Natal, was speaking at the first of the Wits Senate Special Lectures, which this year focus on South Africa's rapid urbanisation.

He defined urbanisation as the movement of people from rural to urban areas and as a change in patterns of social organisation and attitudes.

He outlined trends in Third World urbanisation which contributed to many countries' failure to accommodate the urbanising poor. These included:

● Over-urbanisation, where the rate exceeded that of industrialisation, creating a massive reserve army of unskilled labour. South Africa was underurbanised by some 12 percent compared with other societies at the same level of development but urban unemployment was creeping up to 40 percent.

DISCOURAGED

● Resistence to urbanisation by political authorities. In-migration had been discouraged by most countries, but few had gone to the lengths South Africa did with its influx control laws China and perhaps the Soviet Union would come close.

● The colonial city, which was seen by its residents as having to defend its character of orderliness and sophistication against the surrounding sea of indigenous society.

Professor Schlemmer suggested as approaches to help correct these trends:

● Meeting surplus labour with radically new investment projects in marginal urban communities — furniture factories, motor repair workshops, small metal industries, factories producing building materials and school uniforms. This should be accompanied by a swing back to labour-intensive technology in the private and public sectors, new industrial developments close to residences of the urbanising poor and intensive training schemes. Trade unions should be included in decision-making.

ACCOMMODATION

● Social accommodation of the urbanising poor. The urbanising poor would like to live in a compound" system, with interrelated units enclosing a communal space and a system of mutual support, a family network. Although space would be a problem, the upgrading of shack settlements should move towards achieving some of the benefits of the "compound" system, he said.

● Political development. Effective local government for a growing, politically marginal group had to be constructed from the bottom up, using small neighbourhood associations as the building blocks.

Professor Schlemmer concluded that the authorities would have to accept the full reality of a Third World city.

"The issue of land for housing is obviously crucial and unless new attitudes to urbanisation prevail, land will always be in short supply," he said.

"Where adequate space is not provided for, the urbanising component of a city will increase the density and social stress in the formal suburbs, sometimes creating political problems and even unrest."

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CSO: 3400/363

WITS STUDENTS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH DETAINEES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Aug 86 p 19

[Article by Claire Robertson]

[Text]

Eight hundred students and staff packed a Witwatersrand University hall yesterday to express their solidarity with university detainees.

Twenty students and two staff members have been detained since the start of the state of emergency, including student leaders Claire Wright, president of the Students' Representative Council, and Dali Mpofu, chairman of the Black Students' Society.

Miss Wright's mother, Mrs Monica Wright, her sister Adrienne and brother Greg, attended the meeting adressed by many campus organisations.

Mrs Wright told the meeting: "The distress our family shares is simply a particular manifestation of the sorrow which prevails in our beloved country."

She told the students to sustained applause: "If I could quote a person in detention, I would say she misses you, and sends you all her love."

Mr Brendan Barry, president of Nusas, had his message of solidarity read out by a fellow student.

"Claire and Dali were detained for fulfilling the mandate we gave them. With them, the entire student membership of this university has been detained."

The Government's "reform" has only "attempted to make the poison of apartheid palatable -- repression is to ensure we swallow it at any price", he said.

OBSERVED SILENCE

At the request of a senior member of the Black Students' Society, Mr James Maseko, the meeting observed a moment's silence for those in detention, their arms raised "in fists of strength".

The university administration was represented at the meeting by Professor Mervyn Shear, dean of Student Affairs, as was the Academic Staff Association.

Non-university organisations such as the General and Allied Workers' Union and the Detainee Parents Support Committee spoke of their solidarity with the detainees.

The speeches were interspersed with songs and dancing led by groups of students. There was no uniformed police presence at the meeting, and the students returned peacefully to classes when it ended.

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CSO: 3400/363

NATAL NONRACIAL SCHOOL NEEDS MORE WHITES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Jul 86 p 3M

[Text]

DURBAN — Uthongathi, a non-racial private school being built near Tongaat, is on schedule for its opening in January next year, but needs more white applicants.

Mr Steyn Krige, a director of the New Era Schools Trust (Nest), which is planning four such schools around the country, said there were about 250 applications for the 80 places at Uthongathi, but more white applicants were needed.

"We want to keep the races balanced. If we have more white applicants, then we can lift the number of people of other races whom we can accept," Mr Krige said.

The roof of the large meeting hall is being erected and a roof-wetting ceremony will be held on August 29, with Dr Zac de Beer, chairman of the construction company which is building the school, as guest of honour.

Mr Krige said that when the school opened, basic subjects such as English, Afrikaans, Maths and Science would be taught.

However, as the school progressed, courses would be developed according pupils' needs.

"Activities such as art, music and pottery will be run on an extra-curricula basis with part-time teachers. Full courses will be developed if the need arises," said Mr Krige.

"A child must be viewed as an individual and steps must be taken to develop his or her full potential.

"If you have a superb violinist, she must be encouraged to further that talent and not be forced to play netball every afternoon."

Discussion among races would be encouraged. — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/363

BRIEFS

EEC YELLOW RIBBON PROTEST--The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has resorted to a measure used by thousands of Americans during the Iranian hostage crisis--the wearing of yellow ribbons--now that their opposition to conscription has been silenced by the state of emergency. "Traditionally linked to the unjust detention of fellow countrywomen and men, we intend to use the yellow ribbons as a means of displaying an abhorrence of the widescale travesties of justice taking place around us," an ECC pamphlet says. "The yellow ribbon will be our call for the release of political detainees, for the right to voice our protest at the injustices in our country and especially to the deployment of the SADF in the townships, and now in many black schools. "Denied the right to stand up and protest, we turn to this symbolic display to speak for us." The campaign was well under way on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday, when hundreds of students who attended a meeting in solidarity with students and staff in detention, sported yellow ribbons on their sleeves. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Aug 86 p 19] /9274

CSO: 3400/363

SAUDI BUYER BACKS OFF FROM RICHARDS BAY PLANT SALE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Kerry Clarke]

[Text]

A SWISS-owned, Rotterdam-based engineering consultancy has backed off buying Triomf's Richards Bay plant on behalf of a Saudi-Arabian family because of increasing sanctions pressure on South Africa.

George Roberts, managing director of Industrial Plant & Machinery Distributors, an appraisal and auctioneering business, says the Arab buyer wanted to buy the plant as a going concern.

A figure of about $30-million (R79-million) had been discussed.

The plant is believed to be valued as a going concern at about R170-million.

Foskor denial

Mr Roberts began talks with the Saudis in June and earlier this week he still thought there was a chance of the deal going through.

However, on Thursday evening the decision to terminate negotiations was made.

Mr Roberts is now negotiating with an Israeli firm which could be interested in arranging for a consortium to buy the plant.

Foskor managing director John Stanbury denies that his organisation is interested in the plant.

Foskor supplied the Richards Bay factory with between 200 000 and 300 000 tons of rock phosphate annually. Mr Stanbury says the closure will not cause undue disruptions to SA's rock-phosphate industry. Foskor's supply to Richards Bay accounted for no more than 10% of its annual sales.

Business alarm

The largest sulphuric and phosphoric acid producing plant in the southern hemisphere had been running at a net loss for several years. In the year to June the loss is believed to have been less than R10-million.

The prospect of one of Zululand's seven major industries closing has alarmed business and local authorities.

But the factory has been given a reprieve by the liquidators who will keep it running until September 15 on reduced staff.

The news editor of the Zululand Observer, Sue du Preez, says workers made jobless and businesses affected by the loss of contracts and customers will be helped.

Mrs du Preez says the Richards Bay Town Council will not suspend electricity and water supplies to the plant.

Small Business Development Corporation spokesman Tony Kedzierski has promised assistance through the SBDC's emergency fund to small businesses. The SBDC will also help to find employment for retrenched workers.

The Empangeni and Richards Bay Sakekamers, the Zululand Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Industries have all called on members to give preference to retrenched employees.

Richards Bay Sakekamer chairman, Rita Kruger, says they will call on Natal employers not to advertise their vacancies nationally.

Written off

The ripple effect on businesses of the closure has caused concern. Loss of spending power will adversely affect the Zululand economy. Credits held by workers at furniture, clothing and other stores might have to be written off.

The prospect of 200 houses in the white areas, and even more in the black areas, standing unoccupied is worrying building societies and other mortgage lenders.

Triomf made extensive use of one line of the marine effluent disposal system and it is expected that its financial commitment to the Umhlatuzi Water Board is substantial.

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CSO: 3400/366

MITSUBISHI, MAZDA, FORD TO MAINTAIN LINKS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Chris Cairncross]

[Text] THREE of the world's leading motor manufacturing giants have independently and publicly reaffirmed their intention to maintain ties with South Africa.

And they have strongly condemned as counter-productive steps aimed at imposing a range of economic sanctions against SA.

In separate interviews with *Business Day* in Tokyo and Detroit, senior executives of Mitsubishi, Mazda and Ford stressed their opposition to the policies of apartheid practised by government.

But they also emphasised their belief that affirmative contact rather than withdrawal is the route most likely to bring about reform.

They indicated also that the depressed nature of the SA economy, and particularly that of the motor industry, has in no way clouded their perspective either over business links with SA — indeed, most industry executives appeared more positive over prospects domestically than did their local counterparts.

In global terms, of course, the links the three international corporations have with SA are marginal, at best.

Their direct umbilical cord is via a manufacturing and distribution arrangement with the Anglo American-controlled Samcor group. The closest to direct involvement is Ford, whose Ford Canada subsidiary has a 42% shareholding in Samcor.

The hassle factor in the form of growing pressures internationally against those companies doing business in SA does not appear at this stage to have impacted significantly on the decisions of these three corporations to review their status with SA.

Mazda overseas operations MD Keiji Asano said the company had not yet met pressures to curtail its links in SA.

ford executives stressed they would be unlikely to bow to such pressure.

"We like to believe we are not fair-weather friends and will stick in there as long as we can," observed Phil Benton, Ford's executive vice-president of international automotive operations.

"We think the business prospects in SA and our commitment to a large number of people in SA far outweighs any hassle factor we may be experiencing."

Mitsubishi and Mazda executives expressed similar sentiments, their strategy being to strengthen their existing foothold in the area over the long-term.

They see SA as potentially acting as their springboard into the rest of Africa once the country is able to resolve its internal political problems.

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SAA SELLING JETLINERS TO OVERSEAS BANKS IN LEASE-BACK DEALS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Zenaide Vendeiro and Michael Chester]

[Text]

South African Airways has sold several of its Boeing 747 jetliners — worth R300 million each — to overseas banks in massive lease-back deals.

Informed sources say sanctions being formulated in Europe, North America, Australia and Africa have targeted on air links with South Africa, with the result that SAA has set in motion contingency plans to beat the looming bans.

SAA has denied the overseas sales and declined to give details of its anti-boycott plans.

But earlier this year it was reported that SAA was negotiating to sell and lease back aircraft its international fleet.

Two separate sources have now told *The Star* that these deals went through.

This means that if landing rights are revoked, SAA will not be stuck with aircraft it cannot use.

SAA has already leased eight aircraft "as part of the airline's efforts to eliminate excess capacity and streamline international and domestic services according to demand", said the sources.

Three Boeing 747s used on international routes have been leased, one to Air Mauritius and two to aviation brokers.

Short-distance aircraft leased include one Boeing 737 to Lan Chile, another 737 to a broker, and three Airbus A300s to Ward Air of Canada.

Hit by shrinking passenger loads on overseas routes because of anti-South African feeling, the airline is continually looking at the profitability of services.

Poor demand

Industry sources say SAA intends to trim its operations in Europe and concentrate on profitable links with London, Frankfurt and Zurich.

It has already informed travel agents that the weekly flight to Brussels will be cancelled temporarily from October 20.

SAA says poor demand on the route necessitated the suspension.

When demand picks up, the service will be reinstated, as has been done previously with flights to Britain and Athens.

SAA has also closed its office in Melbourne and its sole New Zealand base in Auckland.

And while SAA has ruled out further closures at this stage, a question mark hangs over offices in Amsterdam, Paris, Athens and Rome.

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IMMIGRANTS BLACKLISTING FOREIGN PRODUCTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Aug 86 p 14

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] AN organisation representing 3 000 immigrants — many of them from countries behind the iron curtain and many of them leading figures in South African life — are drawing up a special "black list" of foreign products to be boycotted by South Africans.

Mr Hans H Hain, German-born lawyer and first secretary of the "Happy Immigrants" Friendship Circle, said yesterday that the help would be sought of South African consumerism bodies to enforce a retaliatory fight-back boycott campaign if sanctions against South Africa came into force.

The organisation has been involved in an active information and letter writing campaign to the countries of origin of its 3 000 members from more than 20 different countries.

In an interview, Mr Hain said: "We are already far advanced with out own black lists and we will ask the Housewives' League and other bodies to help us by getting their members actively to boycott certain imported products from countries which back boycotts against South Africa.

"What we envisage at present is a limited sanctions effort to bring home the message to such countries. If they want punitive retaliation they can have it too . . ."

The boycott would apply to all products from countries backing sanctions against South Africa, except to products from South African-based sister companies of the overseas producers.

Mr Haine, who has been making a study of the "boomerang" effect on countries which want sanctions against South Africa, said it was "anybody's guess how hard the sanctions imposing countries themselves will be hit in the rebound".

He said that, for instance, a confidential study by the Western governments in the field of chromium imports from South Africa had revealed that gross production in West Germany would be cut back by 25 percent, resulting in 7-million unemployed, by only a 30 percent cutback in chromium imports from South Africa.

"It is an open matter how many millions of people in the whole of Europe would be affected by the biggest unemployment wave ever known in history if sanctions backfired on those who introduce them," said Mr Hain.

According to a study made by the United States commerce department, South Africa had the greatest concentration of vital materials and minerals in the Western world.

Foreign governments which introduced sanctions would thus be forced to buy from the Soviet Union, and become dependent on them.

Zimbabwe was a source of chromium, but its ore was exported by South African Transport Services through South African ports.

The United States, said Mr Hain, depended on South Africa for 33 percent of its manganese and 67 percent of its platinum. The platinum was used to reduce atmospheric pollution as well as in the production of electronic and electrical equipment, and petroleum refining.

The United States obtained 54 percent of the vanadium required for making steel alloys for aircraft and machinery from South Africa — and this applied to many other countries in the West.

"And this is only the edge of the picture. Sanctions against South Africa would certainly boomerang and hit where it hurts most — in production and massive unemployment creation," he said.

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THOUSANDS BENEFIT FROM NATAL'S WORK CREATION PROJECTS

Pretoria PHOENIX in English Jul 86 p 3

[Text] THE 600 million made available by the Government last year for job creation and the training of unemployed persons has yielded rich dividends in Natal.

To date almost 9 000 people have been accommodated in work creation projects which began in November last year with a total of 11 300 man days worked.

In Natal funds were made available to various organisations for the execution of projects. Firstly funds were provided to the Provincial Administration for projects by local authorities. Such projects include inter alia the beautification of the environment, the clearance of vegetation, the establishment of and/or improvement of recreation grounds, parks, etc. combating of soil erosion, the construction of and/or improvement of roads, pavements, walkways, sewerage, water reticulation, irrigation schemes and canalisation of streams, etc. In considering projects priority was accorded to those to be of long term benefit to the community. In order, however, to obtain a better geographical distribution, projects with short term benefits were also approved.

Of the 59 boroughs and townships throughout Natal, 56 have embarked on a total of 319 projects to the value of R9,5 million.

One of the largest of these projects is undertaken by the Pietermaritzburg municipality. This involves the canalisation of the Baynes Spruit for 1,2 kilometers in order to make land available for cottage type industries and recreational areas for all population groups. On this project the work force employed for the last six months ranged between 1 085 and 1 756 unemployed persons.

In addition the RDAC allocated funds to 33 local authorities for 75 projects to the value of R2,8 million.

The Department of Development Aid is responsible for the handling of projects in the Self Governing National States. In Kwazulu projects to the value of R13 million were undertaken since 1985 in the interest of the local community. This includes inter alia the combating of soil erosion, the establishment of Tea plantations, the cleaning of towns, clinics and hospitals, the maintenance of roads, the establishment of fire wood plantations and food aid to unemployed persons.

To the Administration : Own Affairs: of the House of Delegates more than R8 million was made available for projects in the interest of the Indian Community.

In Natal the Department of Community Development and Planning voted an amount of R5 million for projects in other Black areas in Natal. These projects were largely aimed at the upgrading of residential areas, housing, recreational facilities and water and sewerage reticulation.

In addition the Department of Manpower approved 72 projects for the private sector to the value of R2,8 million. These projects are spread over 33 towns and boroughs and include projects such as nature conservation and undertakings by Welfare and Missionary Organisations.

Funds were also made available to the Development Bank and the Small Business Development Corporation for financial assistance to small business undertakings.

Concerning the training of unemployed persons in Natal, nearly 50 000 were trained in various courses during the 1985/86 financial year at a cost of R14,2 million. During the said period altogether 40 contractors participated in the scheme in this area. Of the 50 000 persons who received training, between 25 and 30 percent obtained a livelihood.

For the present financial year 25 contracts were entered into in Natal to train more than 30 000 unemployed persons. The monetary value of these contracts is R12,4 million.

In regard to the Republic as a whole 205 418 unemployed persons were trained during the 1985/86 financial year by 158 contractors at a cost of R53,9 million. These figures do not include Administration Boards. For the present financial year contracts were entered into with 115 contractors to train approximately 213 000 unemployed persons.

Up till now Administration Boards also participated in the scheme. From July 1985 until 30 June 1986 more than 80 000 unemployed persons were trained by the 13 Administration Boards and approximately 22,5 percent were placed in employment after completion of training.

Certain criteria were used when contracts for the training of unemployed persons were considered. These criteria will also be used in the future.

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GREATEST GOLD EXPLORATION BOOM IN NATION'S HISTORY UNDERWAY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE greatest gold exploration boom in the history of South African mining is now under way with expenditure of about R150m a year for the first time.

The boom has reached such proportions that up to R8m in cash — the highest price ever — has been paid for a farm to gain the mineral and mining rights in the Potchefstroom area.

Because of the programme of drilling, there is a severe shortage of drills. As soon as drills are available from one area, they are moved at speed to another.

About a third of this activity has been south of the Free State mines; another third is in the area between Klerksdorp and Randfontein.

The remaining third is throughout the Witwatersrand Basin, including areas close to the Evander gold mines, south of Johannesburg in the Crown Mines lease area; also to the south of Nigel and between Soweto and Randfontein Estates mine.

The drilling to the south of the Free State goldfields led to the establishment of the Beatrix, Beisa and Joel mines and extensions to older mines are expected to be undertaken.

These extensions would be south of President Brand mine and to the southwest of Harmony mine.

Anglo American is likely to establish a mine north of Joel mine in the Welgelegen area and possibly another mine 10km east of Joel in the Biddulph area.

There are no mines between Deelkraal mine at the western end of the West Wits Line and the Klerksdorp goldfield.

An important drive is now taking place to try discover payable reefs in this gap.

A similar drive on a smaller scale is taking place in the gap between the Klerksdorp and Free State goldfields.

The Gold Arc of the Witwatersrand Basin stretches from Evander in the east to the Free State in the south. Geologists are attempting to find mines in the gaps.

New techniques have been adopted, including the vibroseis method of transmitting shocks into the ground and measuring their reflections, by which method complex geological structures previously difficult to interpret can be identified.

Mining circles are confident that a new deep level mine will be established by JCI south-west of Western Areas gold mine.

Further west in the Potchefstroom district, drilling on the farm Gerhardminnebron by Anglo American's associated company, New Central Wits, resulted in core assaying 1 756 cm/gt.

There are reports that another core of much higher value has been assayed from another borehole in the same area.

Geologists predict that after further intensive drilling, at least two mines or possibly three will eventually be established in the Potchefstroom gap between the Deelkraal mine and Potchefstroom.

The principal mineral rights are held by Anglo American and New Central Wits and companies within the Gold Fields of South Africa stable.

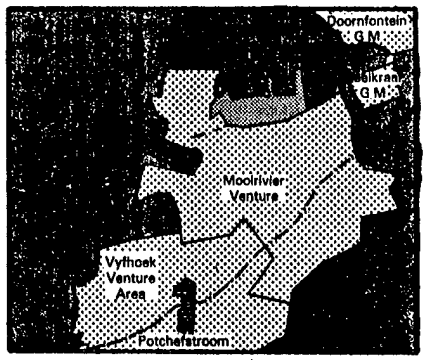
Drills have been sunk to depths of

3,5km and 4km.

There are at least 21 big rigs drilling between the Western Areas mine and Potchefstroom — a distance of about 60km.

Behind the enthusiasm for exploration in the Potchefstroom area is a theory held by several geologists that gold-bearing sediments were discharged billions of years ago into the Witwatersrand Basin at a point north of Potchefstroom.

This would be the seventh known entry point into the basin, the others being at Evander, the East Rand, the Central Rand, the West Wits Line, Klerksdorp and the Free State.



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NATION'S TIN MINES FACE 3-YEAR FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Cherilyn Ireton]

[Text] SA'S tin mines face a three-year survival struggle if they are to weather the international tin price crisis.

Nine months ago the International Tin Council collapsed, sending tin prices plummeting from levels above £9 000 a ton on the London Metals Exchange (LME) to last week's Rotterdam free market price of £3 640 a ton.

The rub-off from the low prices forced the country's three main tin mines into the red during the June quarter. Not even a weak rand could compensate for the collapse in international prices.

Analysts warn it will take two to three years before the stockpiles are wiped out, thereby enabling prices to return to levels where production costs can be covered.

This would occur if the spot price reaches £6 000 a ton — a level which would cover the production costs of major producer Malaysia.

When the metal was suspended on the LME, 100 000t of tin was held by bankers (44 0000t), merchants (36 000t) and producers (20 000t).

At this stage it is not known to what extent, if any, the world stockpile of tin has shrunk. However, the bankers involved in the LME debacle are reported to have reduced their holdings by 10 000t.

Based on forecasts that the tin market will be in equilibrium by 1988 or 1989, the three main SA tin mines have started rationalising their operations.

Union Tin, a Gold Fields of SA (GFSA) mine, has been placed on a care-and-maintenance basis. The mine was near the end of its life and will only swing back into production if it becomes economically viable.

Zaaiplaats, another minor producer which contributed less than 10% of SA's tin output in 1985, has also trimmed the scale of its operations.

However, GFSA's main producer, Rooiberg Tin, which is the largest tin mine in SA, increased production in the June quarter despite laying off staff.

"Rooiberg is weathering the tin crisis," says Rooiberg chairman Peter Janisch.

Janisch is confident Rooiberg will not close its doors. "The name of our game is to hold out. We must also get to a break-even situation and at this stage we are nearly there," he says.

Rooiberg, which exports half its annual production, would be hurt if fullscale sanctions were imposed.

However, Janisch points out: "Tin is not a glamorous metal and in the overall scheme, SA is a very minor producer."

Indeed, SA sales last year accounted for only 1% of total world production.

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BRIEFS

BUILDING INDUSTRY LOSES JOBS--The slump in the building industry could well have resulted in as many as 75000 jobs being lost, well above the "official" figure of 27000. This is the view of Mr Charles Martin, economist of the Building Industries Federation, but he points out that this employment drain might well now have stabilised. Another alarming statistic for the building industry is seen in the latest figures on cost escalation, which reveal that the rate of increase is accelerating--a trend primarily due to the boost in material costs. The cost-push for the first four months of this year is 21,4 percent up on that for the same time in 1985. Writing in the latest issue of SA Builder, official publication of the Building Industries Federation, Mr Martin says: "This sharp increase will no doubt continue to have a negative impact on the demand for building work in present market conditions. "Most building cost indicators have resumed an upward trend and it is clear that it is no longer possible for contractors to absorb further increases in input costs." On the homes outlook, Mr Martin says there are ample business opportunities in the low-income housing field. [Text][Article by Frank Jeans][Johannesburg THE STAR (Business) in English 1 Aug 86 p 13]/12828

MUSSEL FARMING SCHEME--Cape Town--A multi-million-rand scheme to cultivate mussels on rafts covering a 1,550 hectare area of Saldanha Bay which would create nearly 4,000 jobs is one of two major Saldanha projects announced by South African Transport Services. The second is the emergence of the port as a salt outlet--both of which could have important consequences for development on the west coast. Mr Neels Hubinger, area manager for Sats, said the first trial shipment of 2,200 tons of high-quality salt to Zaire had been made from the port in June and a second shipment would be made soon. By the end of the 10 years there could be about 500 rafts in position, each delivering about 100,000 kilograms of mussels a year. DAILY NEWS correspondent. [Text] [Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jul 86 p 4] /8309

COSTS OF EQUAL WAGES--The scrapping of wage-apartheid among teachers, paramedics and nurses is to cost the state R94m in fiscal 1986, according to Treasury figures. It will be drawn from the Commission for Administration's R1bn budget for improving conditions of service for state employees. Adjusting salaries and allowances of government departments increases by R63.5m to R505m in the current term. It is understood the lion's share of the increase comes from the 10 percent civil service salary hike in April and funds earmarked for closing racial and occupational wage-gaps in the public sector. Government has said the "disparity in the salaries of teachers of different population groups" will be eliminated from December 1. [Text] [by Hamish McIndoe] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Aug 86 p 1] /8309

CSO: 3400/390

PLATINUM INDUSTRY COULD BENEFIT FROM NEW FUEL-SAVING DEVICE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Jul 86 p 8

[Article by Don Holliday]

[Text]

The South African platinum-mining industry could benefit from a fuel-saving device that injects microscopic quantities of platinum into a car engine, according to the device's American developer, Mr Joel Robinson.

A five-year United States Government evaluation determined that a 22 percent improvement in petrol consumption could be achieved in vehicles fitted with the mechanism, he said.

The platinum additive is claimed to improve combustion efficiency, extend engine life by cleaning out carbon deposits and reduce noxious exhaust fumes.

Mr Robinson said the device could account for a 30 percent saving in world petrol consumption if implemented globally.

This would result in significant benefits for South Africa, one of the world's major platinum producers.

DECISION ON VIABILITY

A source in the platinum-mining industry, who declined to be named, said he knew of the device, but did not know of plans to market it locally.

"We will wait to see what happens to the marketing programme in other countries and then decide on whether the device is viable in South African conditions," he said.

Mr Robinson admitted the margin of improved consumption was, to an extent, reliant on the size of the vehicle.

All the American tests had been conducted using large American vehicles, increasing fuel-saving margins. The generally smaller South African vehicles would be likely to reflect a slightly smaller saving than the 22 percent noted in the American tests, he said.

About one-third of the petrol entering an engine left that engine unburnt, mostly in the form of poisonous carbon monoxide fumes, Mr Robinson said.

About 12 years ago, the United States Government, prompted by the need to limit the negative effects of carbon monoxide poisoning, ordered that all fuel had to be burnt before it left the tailpipe. Once fuel burns, it does not pollute.

The automobile industry met these emission requirements by installing in tailpipes mufflers coated with fine layers of platinum, called catalytic converters.

Unburnt fuel ignites when it comes into contact with platinum. However, a drawback is that the fuel being burnt is lost to the atmosphere.

Mr Robinson said the catalytic converter was regarded as an ecological success and an economic disaster.

Studies were instituted to find a way of retaining the ecological benefits and harnessing the energy released by the burnt residual fuel.

The result, it is claimed, was Mr Robinson's platinum Gasaver.

The device comprises a container filled with a solution bearing microscopic quantities of platinum and a pipe which fits into the engine's air stream.

A controlled amount of platinum is injected into the carburettor, effecting the fuel-saving process, it is claimed.

The platinum solution is renewable after about 10 000 km.

Each unit of the mixture, which costs $69 (R176), resulted in a saving in petrol of $192 (R492) during the tests, Mr Robinson said.

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OVER CAPACITY PLAGUES ESCOM

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Jul 86 p 10

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text]

ESCOM is prepared to carry enormous over-capacity to safeguard long-term power requirements.

Reserve margins are already 33% above normal levels. Escom usually maintains a safety margin of 30% above peak needs. Increased capacity and reduced demand growth have lifted this to 40%, and the figure could go higher.

Five R3,5bn coal-fired power stations now being built were planned and committed when electricity demand was growing at 8% a year.

Senior GM Ian McRae says: "Now we're faced with sharply reduced growth projections of about 5,5%, which indicates that we should slow down our construction programme.

"But the possibility of sanctions and increasing difficulties in raising foreign loans encourages us to get the power stations completed as soon as possible."

The danger of the second option is that it could result in enormous under-utilisation of expensive plant for at least 10 years, at which time the surplus capacity could be absorbed.

With reserve margins already well above normal levels, more capacity would raise them still higher. Escom's problem is that by taking up deferment and cancellation options on new plant, it will pay a heavy price later. Officials say loans for the current construction programme were negotiated in 1981, when the rand was still worth something. Forward cover taken then means the capital programme is being financed at favourable rates.

Such rates would no longer be available if deferments or cancellations forced Escom to resume construction and orders at a later stage.

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BRIEFS

MOSSEL BAY GAS PROJECT--The contract for the off-shore portion of the R3,5bn Mossel Bay gas project was signed in Cape Town yesterday. Project director Bob St Leger declined to disclose how much it was worth to Engineering Management Services Offshore (Emso), part of the Murray & Roberts group, but sources close to the project said the figure was close to R1bn. The contract calls for the construction of a giant sea platform and two offshore pipelines 80 km long. Conceptual engineering will take about a year, after which a cabinet decision is expected on whether the gasfield project will go ahead. Soekor will act as manager of the project on behalf of Mossgas, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Central Energy Fund and Emso Ltd, a company jointly-owned by Engineering Management Services and Crawford & Russell International. Direct labour requirements for the fabrication work are expected to peak at around 2,000 people, with many indirect labour opportunities. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Jul 86 p 1] /9274

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END