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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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NORWAY'S POSITIVE MEASURES TO AID SADCC REGION NOTED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Nov 86 p 29

[Text]

IN ORDER to help Sadcc countries weather the effects of economic sanctions against South Africa, the Norwegian government plans to give the region financial assistance worth more than \$200 million from its proposed 1987 fiscal budget.

According to a statement from the Norwegian embassy in Harare, this aid is part of "positive measures" in the form of humanitarian assistance to the region. In addition, victims of apartheid in South Africa will receive more than \$22 million from the budget.

"The government intends to increase this form of assistance in the time to come," said the statement.

Norway also tabled a bill on economic sanctions against South Africa last week. The statement said that the bill was introduced "in view of the further deterioration of the situation in South Africa."

The bill (no 14/1986/87) seeks to among things, ban the transportation of crude oil to South Africa and Namibia on Norwegian ships, ban any form of investment and transfer of patent and production rights, and the promotion of tourism to

South Africa or Namibia.

"The purpose of the proposed bill is further to contribute to international pressure on South Africa to abolish apartheid. The Norwegian government sees an economic boycott of South Africa and Namibia as one of several instruments to this end," said the statement.

"Norway, however, also attaches great importance to positive measures in the form of humanitarian assistance to the black population in South Africa and Namibia and to the neighbouring countries. The government intends to increase this form of assistance in the time to come.

"In the government's proposed budget for 1987, the assistance to the victims of apartheid is more than NOK 100 million (about \$22m) and to the Sadcc region more than NOK 900 million (about \$200m)."

Norway also adopted a draft resolution on November 10 on an embargo against the sale and transport of oil to South Africa, and calls for the setting up of a United Nations "mechanism" to monitor oil transports to South Africa.

The statement added that Norway "will continue her work in order to achieve the adoption of new measures against South Africa by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council."

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CSO: 3400/633

COMMENTATOR NOTES URGENCY OF BEIRA REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Dec 86 p 10

[Commentary by Allister Sparks by "My View" column]

[Text]

In a scene of incongruous contrast with the general state of this stagnant city, bulldozers and grab-cranes were thundering away on overtime in the harbour here last Sunday.

They are engaged in a crash programme to rehabilitate the run-down port of Beira and the 290 km road, rail and oil-pipeline corridor that connects it to Zimbabwe.

There is an urgency about the task because if South Africa closes its borders to its black neighbours in an act of retaliatory sanctions, as some African leaders expect, the Beira corridor will become a crucial alternative lifeline for the landlocked Frontline states of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana.

It has the potential capacity to get them out of trouble. In colonial days, Beira handled nearly all of Rhodesia's trade. But 23 years of guerilla war, the precipitate departure of the entire Portuguese population after independence in 1975 and the collapse of the Mozambique economy as a result of the ruling Frelimo party's failed Marxist policies have reduced the corridor to a barely functional degeneracy.

The bulldozers and the grab-cranes are trying to rectify that before the sanctions war begins in earnest. It is a R625 million rehabilitation programme financed by Dutch, Swedish and some American aid. Phase one will be completed by March, doubling the corridor's present handling capacity to 2 million tons a year.

Phase two, which will take an-

other three years, will deepen the harbour to take big container ships, add new wharfs and install cold storage, grain and sugar loading facilities.

That will bring the corridor's capacity up to 3,5 million tons — and, with the Tazara line to Dar es Salaam, free the Frontline states of their dependence on South Africa.

That is the theory. In practice, the state of this comatose city, surrounded and paralysed by the MNR guerillas, poses a huge question mark over the project's viability.

The guerillas harass the corridor constantly, derailing trains, ambushing vehicles and blowing up the pipeline. Beira itself is a city of 300 000 people with no electricity, water, telephones, food or goods in the shops.

The one working hotel, the Dom Carlos, offers only a bed and a bucket of water carried up to your room in the dark. There are no taxis, few buses and the handful of rattletrap cars are rationed to 10 litres of petrol a week.

The city has been without electricity for 168 days this year. The black-out has been constant since August 25 when the MNR blew up 64 pylons leading from the Revue hydro-electric station 150 km to the west. Repair teams have been ambushed and prevented from reconnecting the supply.

It means that the port and the vital pipeline on which Zimbabwe is dependent for all its gasoline requirements are both operating on auxiliary power.

I drove down the corridor last week to get a sense of its viability. I found the men on the spot, who must make it work in practice, to be more sceptical than the planners in Harare. Most felt it was essential for the Government in Maputo to try to reach a negotiated settlement with the MNR.

But with the widespread assumption that the MNR is Pretoria's proxy force, there is strong resistance to negotiating with it both here and in Zimbabwe.

Instead, there is a stepped-up effort to achieve a military solution. Zimbabwe has pushed in several thousand more troops in the past few days, increasing its commitment to 10 000 or 12 000 men.

They ride the trains and supply trucks and they patrol the road on foot and in armoured personnel carriers. They appear to be in bunkered positions about every kilometre along the pipeline.

The well-trained and smartly turned-out Zimbabweans offer a measure of reassurance to the traveller running this uncomfortable gauntlet. But clearly it is a chancy business despite them.

"It's a risk, sure. In there you can die anytime," the driver of the supply truck who gave me a lift remarked as we approached the border.

"But don't worry," he added comfortingly, "I've been through many times. The thing to do is to drive at speed, then if you run into an ambush you are through before they can touch you. We know the danger spots and we go faster there."

He slammed the Toyota pick-up through its gears, swore at a slow driver as he roared past, and grinned as the two army escorts were thrown about on the back. His name was Canaan Gwenzi, aged 29, a ball of cheerful energy who earns a 50 percent bonus on his salary in danger money and is clearly in his

element.

Later, I was to travel with a white man named Dan de Bliques, who is superintendent of the pipeline pumping station at Beira. At 63, Dan is a veteran of the Rhodesian war and he has an opposite theory about how best to run this gauntlet.

He refused to carry an armed guard. "All they do is make you a prize target," he grunted. And he insisted on driving slowly, seldom topping 70 km/h whereas Canaan had raced along at 140.

"You must be able to control the vehicle and see everything in the bush around you," Dan insisted. "And you must avoid the potholes. That's the easiest place to put a landmine."

We passed one landmine crater on the way where a truck was blown up a few days before. Dan inched past it at 10 km/h. "Sometimes they put several in the same place," he explained.

These conflicting theories seemed to me about as arbitrary as the assessments of the corridor itself. For my part, I inclined to the Canaanite thesis, if only on the mathematical calculation that the less time spent on the road the less time one is at risk.

As for the corridor, it is quite clear from what I saw and from discussions in Harare that the Zimbabwe Government is committed to keeping it open, and I have no doubt that with its superior troops it is able to do so.

But, though the MNR guerillas are poorly trained, I doubt whether Zimbabwe has the resources to eliminate them. Anti-guerilla warfare is just too demanding in terms of manpower, costs and time, as Mr Robert Mugabe's own forces demonstrated not so long ago.

So the sabotage is likely to continue, limiting the efficiency and increasing the costs of this alternative lifeline.

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CSO: 3400/633

RAPPROCHEMENT WITH PORTUGAL SEEN PROBABLE

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 15 Nov 86 pp 31R-32R

[Article by Rui Ramos]

[Excerpts] After 11 years of independence for the People's Republic of Angola, a new chapter may be beginning in relations between Luanda and Lisbon. There is currently an obvious thaw in their long-drawn-out dispute, which has been kept alive practically all this time by irreconcilable views on activities by UNITA in Portugal.

At least that is the opinion of several observers in the Angolan capital, who have been attaching great importance to a number of events pointing to an opening-up in the direction, finally, of closer relations between the two countries.

Incidentally, and significantly, it is the Angolan ambassador to Lisbon who is emphasizing the new steps toward that rapprochement. "The doors are wide open on Angola's side," said Joao Mawete Baptista at a press conference marking the 11th anniversary of Angola's independence, and he explained that it was now up to Portugal to "clearly define its policy of interests."

That change in the Angolan diplomat's tone needs to be emphasized, since he has been noted until now for his "excessive preoccupation" with controlling activities by UNITA members based in Portugal to the detriment of the intended relaxation between Luanda and Lisbon. That attitude reportedly earned him an "admonition" from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos himself at the recent plenary meeting of Angolan ambassadors. This new emphasis in Joao Mawete Baptista's way of speaking is obviously linked to an event that would have been unthinkable even recently: the formulation of an invitation from Mario Soares to his Angolan counterpart to make an official visit to Portugal. That visit will probably take place in April or May of 1987.

Invitation at "Ideal Moment"

The emotional climate in Maputo probably helped considerably, and the feeling in Angolan circles is, in fact, that the Portuguese president chose "the ideal moment" for his invitation at a time when the PS [Socialist Party] seemed to

be moving away from closer relations with the MPLA in favor of Cavaco Silva's party. Nor are certain personal sympathies on Mario Soares' part being forgotten.

Favorable Winds

Portugal, whose actions on the African continent most often have no strategy behind them, now seems to be winning points as far as Angola is concerned, all the more since favorable winds are blowing from Luanda. This can be seen in the visits to South Korea, Brazil, and especially Portugal by Minister of State Pedro Van Dunem, who is also minister of energy and petroleum and a strenuous defender of a complete opening-up to capitalist countries.

There is a reason for Pedro Van Dunem's choice. The last time UNITA sabotaged the power stations supplying Luanda with energy, it was a Portuguese firm--ACTA--which began working day and night to the amazement of Angolans and Cubans, who became mere spectators. And the Portuguese worked so efficiently that the serious damage was repaired within a few days. That earned them great prestige among the Angolan authorities, so much so that they are now considered "model cooperants." And that image, incidentally, benefits Portuguese workers in Angola as a group, some of whom occupy key posts, as happens when it is necessary to repair the frequent breakdowns in Luanda's electricity network that are responsible for the almost constant power outages.

That and other factors, along with the erosion in Eastern cooperation--now considered "negative" by the Luanda government--may lead to real growth in trade between Angola and Portugal once Jose Eduardo dos Santos' pragmatic policy has stabilized. According to a high Angolan official close to the president of the People's Republic of Angola, the Hungarian advisers stationed in Luanda are playing a preponderant role in changing the MPLA's foreign economic policy and supporting the view that the "natural alliance" with the USSR is compatible with an opening-up to the West. In Luanda's jargon, this is what is described as "financing socialism with capitalism."

Theses in Confrontation

It is a strategy which may bring Angola the foreign investment it so badly needs now that foreign exchange earnings are at their lowest level and powerful SONANGOL--the state-owned National Angolan Fuel Company--is under the control of a reorganization committee that is looking into management errors and possible instances of corruption.

But other sources say that that "presidential line" is encountering strong animosity, almost always veiled, on the part of other groups represented in the MPLA's leadership. The name mentioned before all others is that of Roberto de Almeida, secretary for the ideological sphere and the man in charge of all information. He is the leader of what is called "black nationalism" (which is not a form of "negritude" but genuine "black identity" ["negrismo"], somewhat in the style of Duvalier)--a "debasement of negritude's theses," according to some Angolan intellectuals, which has "prevailed tragically" over the multiracial theses of "Creole identity" that have been defended since the

struggle for independence by Viriato da Cruz and the Pinto de Andrade brothers, among others, and which has resulted in the various manifestations of tribalism and racism both inside and outside the MPLA.

Also expressing itself, discreetly and without much energy, is the so-called Algerian group, which consists of a few mestizos not represented in the MPLA's leadership. This third wing, whose contours are poorly defined, may be headed by Henrique Santos "Onambwe," currently minister of energy and once the powerful chief of operations for DISA (the state security organization), although there is also mention of Colonel Iko Carreira, who, ironically, has just been appointed ambassador to Algeria.

In addition to those internal disagreements, the MPLA is currently confronted with other forces which either are hostile to it or are working to bring about greater internal tranquillity. They include the powerful Catholic Church, which has not wearied of calling for an end to the war and for reconciliation, and a movement in public opinion calling itself "independent democracy." It is responsible for the clandestine circulation of photocopies of the foreign press and, in the words of one of its members, "struggles alongside Catholics for peace, the multiparty system, balanced economic development, and respect for human rights in our country."

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CSO: 3542/22

BRIEFS

MALAWI EXPLAINS PLANE INCIDENT--The aircraft taking Angola's defence minister to a frontline states defence ministers' meeting in Dar es Salaam last week was ordered out of Malawi airspace because the pilot had not given full details of the plane or of its occupants, the Malawi High Commissioner to Zimbabwe said this week. Press reports this week said that on November 18 an Angolan plane carrying the country's defence minister, Mr Pedro Maria Tonha, from Luanda to Dar es Salaam, received orders from the Malawi authorities to turn back. The Malawi High Commissioner in Harare, Mr Linneus Kauta Msiska, this week told the GAZETTE: "The issue is that this aircraft indeed flew into Malawi, and arrived at Mchinji at about 1645 hours on Tuesday, November 18. "The pilot of the plane contacted our tower at the Kamuzu International Airport, Lilongwe, asking if he could overfly Malawi airspace and gave his name as Jehlan Topoliam. "He simply requested permission to overfly the airspace; he did not even disclose who he was carrying, and merely said he was flying an Angolan plane. "Naturally, in terms of international civil aviation procedure, he was not granted permission. "This plane then flew into Lusaka and the Angolan ambassador there approached my colleague in Lusaka. After the explanation was given, a follow-up request to overfly Malawi was made, and this was granted for November 20. This was too late for the Angolans, and they flew into Dar es Salaam using other routes," said Mr Msiska. The Zimbabwe Minister of State (Security), Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, was this week quoted as saying the Malawi High Commissioner would be called to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to explain the incident. [Text] [Harare. THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Nov 86 p 3] /9274

CSO: 3400/654

BRIEFS

MAUN-NATA ROAD UPGRADE PROJECT.--The African Development Bank is expected to finance the BP 40 million (\$21.2 million) project to upgrade the Maun-Nata road. Final agreement with the Works & Communications Ministry is expected by April 1987. Work will involve bitumenising the 304-kilometre gravel road, and detailed designs are being done by the local office of the UK's Ove Arup & Partners under a 12-month contract awarded in June 1986. Once the final design is submitted in mid-1987, it is hoped to issue tenders in time for construction to start by the end of the year. The ministry hopes that work on a tarred road linking the hinterland of Selebi-Phikwe with the south will also have started by end-1987. The project, known as the Tuli block roads, is costed at some BP 14.5 million (\$7.7 million) and forms part of plans to diversify the Selebi-Phikwe area away from dependence on copper-nickel mining. Several alternative routes south have been suggested, and a final choice will form part of January discussions with the World Bank, which is considering funding the project (AED 13:9:86, Botswana Business Feature, page 26). The bank has already agreed to provide \$7.6 million in technical assistance towards other aspects of the diversification plans, focusing on provision of consultancy services for a multi-sectoral promotional unit, including industrial and irrigation development, housing and infrastructure improvement. [Text] [London AED in English 8-14 Nov 86 p 26] /9274

PRESIDENTIAL PLANE PURCHASE PINNED.--The government is considering purchasing a presidential plane, Presidential Affairs Minister Ponatshego Kedikilwe told the House of Chiefs on 3 November. Discussions have been held with several manufacturers but a decision has yet to be reached, he said. President Masire presently uses a plane chartered from South Africa, a situation which House Chief Seepapitso described as "very embarrassing." [Text] [London AED in English 8-14 Nov 86 p 26] /9274

EEC FUNDS WATER PROJECTS.--The EEC has agreed to provide BP6 million (\$3.2 million) for water related projects. The funds will be used to buy pumps and drilling equipment and for hiring water engineers and other specialists. [Text] [London AED in English 8-14 Nov 86 p 26] /9274

ZIMBABWEAN REFUGEES REPATRIATED.--The seventh group of Zimbabwean refugees returned home on 31 October from Dukwe camp in Botswana, bringing the total repatriated to 780. However, about 3,800 are still in Dukwe. [Text] [London AED in English 8-14 Nov 86 p 26] /9274

BILL ON IDENTITY CARDS--All Batswana aged over 16 and all expatriates residing in the country for more than six months will have to carry identity cards if a bill due to be presented to the National Assembly in November becomes law. The move reflects growing government concern with security in the wake of South Africa's attacks over the last year, and growing incidence of cross border incursions by its troops. The National Registration Bill provides for an identity card which will be valid for 10 years. [Text] [London AED in English 8-14 Nov 86 p 26] /9274

CSO: 3400/634

PRESIDENT OUTLINES POLICIES IN INDEPENDENCE DAY SPEECH

Conakry HOROYA in French 2 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] People of Guinea: For 28 years, we have borne the responsibility of our sovereignty and you are aware of the different stages of our history. It was with confidence in our future that we chose independence in 1958. This victory should be seen as a mere start. After more than a quarter of a century of needless diversions, we have been face-to-face with our future since April 3, 1984. At the present stage, the development of our country on a foundation of responsibility and democracy is our common will.

Appraising our Efforts

From that point, each anniversary becomes an opportunity to take stock of our efforts. Today, I invite each citizen to cast an honest look at the road traveled, to measure the span of what remains to be done. For their part, and in your name, the CMRN [Military Committee for National Redressment] and the government have led the country into the difficult battle to right the nation. I have not failed to make evident the sacrifices required by our undertaking. Accordingly, reforms have been initiated toward the ends of restoring order to our economy and competence to our administration. These reforms, undertaken in the interest of all, will bear fruit only if our efforts are united at all levels. At the beginning of this year, the reform of our monetary and banking system made it possible to stabilize our currency and eliminate black market exchange rates. In order to provide the state with an efficient and dynamic administration, administrative reform is being pursued. I can assure you that it will continue despite the obstacles. All of these reforms have one purpose, one end: the socio-economic development of Guinea. To enable the institutions being created and the men charged with leading them to perform their functions, the government has proposed a decentralization program. This program, approved by the rural community, runs against the interests of certain officials. Men and women of Guinea, we cannot promise useful change without dismantling the structures that have caused us to lag behind. The change proposed in these reforms is imperative. Either we accept this route to better our future, or we vegetate, standing in place. Decentralization, or more simply the governing of our country in solidarity, involves all citizens in the construction program. Decentralized communities are the means the state has chosen to effect and oversee economic development from the grass-roots level. Already, our rural populations are designing and carrying out micro-projects.

The People's Trust

These populations have trust in our proposals. They are not always encouraged to do so by men who confuse the state with their personal points of view, their selfish interests. To give responsibility to the people is to give them a share of the power to manage and control. It is to teach them not to expect everything from the state. I explained this at length at the recent administration conference. We are still the only state in Africa where everything is expected from the state. This must change. Once we agree to reduce the excessive number of civil servants, we must understand and make our young people understand that not every graduate is destined for the civil service. However, it is normal for the state to select those it will train, within the limits of its means and needs. As in the private sector, the law of supply and demand is essential in the selection of men. The state is not abandoning anyone; it encourages free choice within free enterprise. The government not only has the employment issue to deal with; it has the broader one of development. It has defined its priorities. The first of these is to enable our people to feed themselves.

Agricultural Projects

Thus, agricultural projects are underway around the country. Among them, I will mention.

--the integrated development project for Haute Guinee. Focusing on food crops and cotton, it extends over the prefectures of Kankan, Siguiri, Kerouane and Mandiana.

--The Rice Board of Siguiri has permitted the development of more than 5,000 hectares on the banks of the Niger which are gradually being made available to the citizens of this prefecture.

--A similar project in the area of farmer assistance is underway in Gueckedou.

--An agreement signed on 1 September will allow for a seed production center to be created in our country. Concurrently, it will permit the development of 3,000 hectares of land in Kakossa and 1,000 in Sonfonia.

I will not mention the small projects undertaken here and there to improve the living conditions of the rural populations. In the other sectors of development, notably in Public Works, Housing and Telecommunications, useful measures have been taken toward more efficient activity. Everything cannot be as it should be in 2 years of management. The state is not a simple machine.

The Drive of Change

Already in many sectors, the drive of change is felt. However, it must be remembered that success will come from none other than ourselves. Trust in our

decisions and recognition of national interest as foremost will be the only guarantee of our success. I watch over and will continue to watch over the protection of our liberties. Efforts are being made every day, although in the area of security and justice, not all is on target. It is difficult to impose social justice in Guinea knowing that only yesterday, men were being turned against each other. It will be a lengthy task, but the government will see to it.

A Strong and United Guinea.

We will build a strong and united Guinea. We must know that it is wrong to divide the children of one people. Guinea belongs to all Guineans. Together, we will succeed; divided, we can only fail. I will not support one ethnic group against another. I believe two men may be different in conscience and in devotion to their work, but in no other way. The fraternal peoples of Africa and the friendly peoples of the world who cooperate with us, will help us, I am sure, to bring about and defend this necessary unity. We are not and will not be the unquestioning supporters of any nation. No one knows better than ourselves what we need for our country. We are ready for cooperation with all nations, with mutual respect and understanding. On this occasion, in the name of the Guinean people, I express sincere thanks to all the countries helping us. Indeed, despite the difficult economic situation in the world today, several countries are supporting our recovery efforts. Our constant solidarity and support go to the brave peoples of South Africa and Palestine in their fight against injustice. Men and women of Guinea, independence without work is a myth. I again invite you today to consolidate our national unity and to perform your work on the sole basis of our country's interests. These are the conditions for Guinea to be equal to the hopes she raised on 2 October 1958. Vive la Republique!

12413/12851
CSO: 3419/11

GUINEA

RURAL DEVELOPMENT MINISTER VISITS PEKING, PYONGYANG

Conakry HOROYA in French 17 Sep 86 p 5

[Text] The minister of rural development, Major Alhousseyme Fofana, returned on Sunday, 7 September, from a 10-day mission to Peking and Pyongyang.

In Peking, he had discussions with Messrs He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, and Xiang Chang Chong, vice minister, before touring the agricultural achievements of Peking, Shanghai and Nanking.

It emerged from these discussions that the Chinese government will make rice seedlings available to Guinea for 3 years beginning in 1987, to enable it to meet a part of its needs while its own network of seed cultivation centers is being established.

The Chinese government has also decided to send a delegation of technicians in November 1987 to take stock of previous projects, in particular, the sugar complex at Koba (SUKOBA), the popular learning centers in Bamban (Kindia) and Yatiya (Faranah) and the development of the Kaback plains (Forecariah) toward the end of evaluating new projects.

Chinese technical assistance will also involve six prefectures. The two parties have also decided to create centers for seed cultivation and fish breeding as well as joint companies to cultivate rice and corn in Guinee Maritime and cotton in Koundara.

Concerning projects being negotiated or under way, the two parties decided to create a joint fishing company and a Chinese-Guinean-Moroccan company to operate the tea processing center in Macenta.

The Pyongyang Visit

In Pyongyang, the Guinean delegation had discussions with Mrs Kim Pok-sin, vice premier of the Korean government. It was then received by President Kim Il-song who expressed the readiness of the Korean government to assist Guinea in the agricultural sector and spoke of the need to introduce and generalize the use of green manure on Guinean farms.

A draft agreement was signed on 1 September, coinciding with the fifth anniversary celebration in Guinea of the Kim Il-song Center for Agronomics Research at Kilissi, Kindia.

The Korean government has decided to send a technical mission to Conakry next month to see where this center's work stands and to evaluate new projects: the hydro-agricultural development of 1,000 hectares in Sonfonia and 3,000 hectares in Kalossa at Forecariah, the development of small lowland areas and implementation planning, as well as the creation of joint companies producing rice, corn, cotton and a fishing company.

The Korean party has decided to build an agronomics institute in Sonfonia to accommodate experts from West African countries, and small hydro-electric centers at the village level. AGP [Guinean Press Agency].

12413/12851
CSO: 3419/11

GUINEA

AID FROM FRANCE'S CENTRAL FUND THROUGH JULY, 1986

Conakry HOROYA in French 21 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The director of France's Central Fund for Economic Cooperation in Guinea, Mr Guy Lecamus, made public his report on the credits authorized by the decisionmaking bodies of the Central Fund during the first 7 months of 1986.

These credits add up to a fairly large sum: 299.45 million French francs, or the equivalent of 15 billion Guinean francs, and, in addition, a second refinancing agreement of 50 million francs for private sector development which is to be formulated at a later date.

It is stated in Mr Guy Lecamus' report that credits to Guinea experienced exceptional growth in the 1985 fiscal year (523.9 million French francs, against 581 million from 1979 to 1984). This placed Guinea first among the recipients of assistance from the Central Fund.

The assistance thus authorized has as its primary objectives the development of agricultural, industrial and service sector output. It is also planned to reinforce the transportation infrastructure.

Here are the features of the assistance authorized for the first 7 months of 1986 by the fund:

SOGETRAG (Phase 2): 30.75 million French francs. This is to finance the second investment phase at SOGETRAG [Guinea General Transport Company] -- buses, workshops, training, technical assistance -- with a view to the opening of a second line in the Belle-Vue direction.

Improvement of Air Safety: 13.7 million French francs. The project provides in particular for the reconditioning of the control tower to permit the installation of new equipment, the modernization of approach ways, and the construction of a fence around the airport.

Development of Livestock Raising: 40 million French francs. The Guinean government has decided to implement a modernization and development project for the livestock sector which should make possible an increase of 75 to 95 percent respectively in meat and milk production in the next 20 years. This 4-year project provides in particular for the improved functioning of the

Livestock Services, the development of the private sector and of livestock-raiser associations, and the creation of a training center at Lake. The FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund], IDA [International Development Association] and the BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development] are co-financing this project.

Planting of Rubber Trees and Oil Palms: 140 million French francs. This program involves the first phase (October 1986-December 1989) of a program of rubber tree and oil palm plantation in the forest region of Guinea. The 9-year project involves 10,000 hectares of commercial plantations and 3,000 hectares of village plantations. It will contribute to the diversification of exports and toward meeting national needs for glycerides. It will also constitute an important center of regional development under the decentralization policy.

Financing of Small Businesses and the Private Sector: 45 million French francs (50 million) [as printed]. The 45-million-franc credit is to permit refinancing by the BCRG [Central Bank of the Republic of Guinea] of credits granted to Guinean banks to fund the informal private sector and small- and medium-sized businesses in all sectors of the economy. This line of credit will also affect re-training for civil servants. Concurrently, the Central Fund will sign a refinancing agreement with the BCRG on credits to be made available to the private sector as commitments arise, up to a limit of 50 million francs. These forms of assistance will involve in particular the restructuring and modernization of the industrial sector.

Financial Restructuring of FRIGUIA: 30 million French francs. The bauxite and alumina sector is currently experiencing difficulties related to low international prices. The Guinean government and private FRIGUIA shareholders have reached an agreement to restructure the company financially. The loan from the Central Fund will facilitate this process.

12413/12851
CSO: 3419/11

GUINEA

HEALTH MINISTER WARNS AGAINST ILLEGAL SALE OF MEDICINES

Conakry HOROYA in French 2 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] To all Prefects of the Republic:

It is my duty to call attention to the chaos that reigns with the illegal sale of medicines in the public marketplaces of our country. This state of affairs is highly detrimental to the health of our people, as anything and everything is being sold, under any conditions, and at any price.

Moreover, we have come to observe that many centers providing infirmary care, licensed by the Ministry of Health, have been illegally converted into private sales outlets for medicines.

We take this opportunity to remind the prefectural authorities that these practices are strictly forbidden by the laws in force in the Republic of Guinea.

We remind the prefectural authorities that only the public and private pharmacies that have been licensed by the Ministry of Health are authorized to sell medicines from dispensaries established for this purpose.

We invite the prefectural authorities at all levels to take the necessary energetic measures in order to put an end to these fraudulent practices of illegally selling medicines to the detriment of the health of our citizens.

The particular case of Macenta has caught our attention and we invite the authorities of that prefecture to shield their citizens from this practice, as the traffickers there are selling large doses of medicinal solutions (glucose and physiological saline) at up to 7,000 Guinean francs for a 500-milliliter bottle.

Finally, we invite the citizens to assist authorities at all levels in the protection of their health, as appropriate pharmaceutical facilities are in the process of being established, to the greater good of our population.

The minister of health and social affairs knows that he can rely on the cooperation of the authorities at all levels of the prefectures and on the citizens for the steps they will take in order to safeguard the health of our people.

The Minister, Dr Mamadou Pathe Diallo.

UPP ISSUES POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 28 Nov 86 pp 1-2

[Text] The newly certificated opposition United People's Party (UPP), yesterday made its first major policy statement on the Liberian economy, expressing support for government's present fiscal policies, while suggesting a radical streamlining of government bureaucracy.

In a prepared statement read at a crowded news conference held in Monrovia yesterday, the party which said it has been engaged in "efforts carefully calculated to contribute to the political stabilization process being pursued by President Doe," expressed support for the introduction of the much-criticized \$5.00 coin which it said "has been and continues to be the saviour which redeemed the country from being reduced to an anomaly in economic science: a country in which no money can be found."

Reading the statement, the party's chairman and Senatorial aspirant for Montserrado County, Mr G. Baccus Matthews, said although the coin could not be perceived as "a permanent feature in the economic life of the Liberian people," it should be maintained as "a temporary buffer saving us until such a time when our export earnings would have increased, thereby affording us greater access to the U.S. dollar."

The statement which recommended the minting "with all deliberate speed, about \$20 million worth of small denomination (change) coins whose infusion should entail a concurrent withdrawal of an equal amount of the \$5.00 coin from circulation," however said there should be no minting of additional \$5.00 coins nor any printing of Liberian notes to increase the supply of Liberian coins in the system.

The statement, which many observers termed as one of the most constructive criticisms to be offered by an opposition party, however spoke out against what it termed "extensive duplication of functions and overlapping responsibilities" in government bureaucracy, and called for the "amalgamation of agencies with related functions."

It also recommended that government "embark on a redeployment of labour to the private sector without entailing a loss of income to those who might be affected."

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CSO: 3400/611

CHINA AGREES TO WIDEN COOPERATION

Monrovis NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] China and Liberia have agreed to widen the cooperation in the agricultural and technical fields, as well as to undertake joint light industrial projects.

According to a Liberian Foreign Ministry release, the agreement was reached recently during talks between Liberian Foreign Minister J. Bernard Blamo, and his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian in Peking, China.

Foreign Minister Wu who hosted a dinner in honour of his visiting colleague, is also reported to have commended the Liberian Leader, President Samuel K. Doe, for keeping his promise to return Liberia to democratic civilian rule.

Mr Wu who noted that the progress Liberia is making under the leadership of President Doe, hoped that Liberia and China would continue to work together to promote peace and understanding in the world.

Responding to Minister Wu's warm sentiments, Dr Blamo lauded the Chinese government for the leading role it has been playing in championing important world causes. He also praised the Chinese leadership for what he termed as "the phenomenal strides it is making" in the modernization of the country.

He then expressed gratitude to the Chinese government and people for the assistance and support they are giving to Liberia's development.

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CSO: 3400/610

NEW NATIONAL PLANNING STRATEGY DESIGNED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 24 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by Joseph Teh]

[Text] A new set of guidelines spelling out procedures by which data can be effectively gathered for regional planning, has been designed at the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs.

According to the senior advisor to the Bureau of Regional Planning, Ms Brigitte Ruppenthal, the process involves the formation of guidelines by which information can be gathered and compiled for County and Center Profiles.

A County Profile is a description or inventory of conditions in the county that influence development, while the Center Profile refers to an inventory of facilities available at the time the planning is being effected.

Mrs Ruppenthal, a German regional planner and an engineer, is currently serving in the country as senior advisor to the Bureau of Regional Planning under the German-Liberian technical assistance agreement.

She pointed out in an interview with this paper that the barrier to regional planning here was the lack of "better materials" to work with, which has as its collary the lack of knowledge on how to tackle the task of regional planning.

But she was quick to add that they were working towards establishing better working materials.

When the guidelines are completed, an "elaborate" county and center profiles would have been compiled. This process will ultimately lead to the drafting of an original regional development plans.

She said however these guidelines are subject to revision, "depending on the existing conditions" that would dictate what plan should be made to meet the needs of the people.

The regional planning program established in recent years through a German technical assistance, involves the coordination of all sectors planning to cover the development needs of the nation.

Under phase I of the project which expires in August of 1987, the bureau is to set up "better and fundamental" working materials for regional planning purposes and define its terms of reference.

An additional funding of one million German Marks was made available recently to the Liberian Government through the Planning Ministry to keep the project moving until 1988.

According to Planning sources, the goal of the project is to improve the social conditions of the country through proper planning.

With the advisory services of Ms Ruppenthal, the bureau will use one county as a model for regional planning to expand development throughout the nation.

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CSO: 3400/610

LIBERIA SHIPPING CORPORATION REACTIVATED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The Government of Liberia has issued Executive Order Number Five activating the Liberia Shipping Corporation,

The order which was recently signed into law by President Samuel Kanyon Doe, was established in June 1975 by an act of the National Legislature under chapter 56 of the "New Executive Law".

According to an Executive Mansion release, the newly activated Liberia Shipping Corporation is empowered to centralize and consolidate all of Liberia's national and international shipping activities and operations.

Under the order, the Liberia Shipping Corporation will represent government in all negotiations in connection with government's participation in shipping.

It will also establish, maintain, and operate shipping lines as well as represent government in all international shipping conferences.

The Liberia Shipping Corporation will finance government participation in shipping companies, and has the right to any shipping interest it acquired.

Members of the board of directors of the corporation are to be appointed shortly by the President Doe, the release added.

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CSO: 3400/611

LACK OF FUNDS PROMPTS EARLY CLOSURE OF UNIVERSITY

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 25 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by Joe Mulbah]

[Text] The failure of the authorities of the University of Liberia (UL) to resume classes for the second semester has been attributed to the unavailability of funds to pay salaries of teachers and to make available logistics for operations.

The president of the student government of the university, Mr Samuel K. Woods II, told the Daily Observer yesterday that at a recent meeting with UL president, Dr Joseph G. Morris, and some senior UL staff, they were informed by the UL authorities that "there are many extended variables responsible for the current closure of the university."

Mr Woods said the major issue now is the payment of arrears of salaries of UL employees, which is, according to his information, largely the responsibility of the national government.

He used the occasion to appeal to government to do all it can to look into the problem by providing the necessary funds to speed up the payment of salaries to ensure that the normal academic year continues.

When the office of Dr Morris was contacted for comments, the Daily Observer was referred to the Director of University Relations, Mr Roland Murcolor.

Mr Murcolor informed this paper that the UL administration has had a series of meetings on the re-opening of the university for the second semester, but has not reached any decision.

When asked whether there would be any commencement for this year, the UL Relations Director said: "Up to now, administration has not taken any decision regarding the premises." He did not elaborate.

According to the academic 1986-87 UL calendar, second semester classes were expected to resume November 17, 1986 and the annual commencement convocation was expected to be held on April 22, 1987.

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CSO: 3400/611

MAJOR ROAD RECONDITIONING BEGINS IN NIMBA COUNTY

Monrovia DAILY STAR in English 24 Nov 86 pp 8, 7

[Article by Tana Wolokolie]

[Text] Encouraging reports reaching this paper reveals that the Nimba County Rural Development Project (NCRDP), has begun the reconditioning and reconstruction of farm-to-market roads in the county.

Due to the bad road conditions in the county, Dr Fred Goericke, NCRDP Project Co-ordinator, disclosed that his rehabilitation project will cost the NCRDP over \$7.5m.

The 12-mile Saclepea-Bahn road estimated at \$12,000, has already been rehabilitated.

Another 32 miles road connecting Toweh Town and Sarley is being rehabilitated.

Dr Goericke said the Towehplay to Bonplay road is expected to be completed in December, and will reach the Ganta-Harper Highway, while the Toweh Town-Sarley road will connect Sawolo in Nimba county.

Speaking to reporters in his NCRDP office in Monrovia last Friday, Dr Goericke said that other smaller roads in the project area will be constructed throughout Nimba County.

Following Dr Goericke's return from West Germany recently, he told newsmen that the roads in Nimba County were "very bad" and disclosed plans to recondition them.

He promised to do everything possible to rehabilitate all roads in Nimba County for the easier transportation of farmers.

At the time, the NCRDP boss disclosed that priority would be given to major secondary and feeder roads in the county.

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CSO: 3400/611

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

FUNDS ALLOCATED UNDER DOE'S LOAN SCHEME--President Samuel Kanyon Doe has presented twelve checks totalling \$72,800.00 (Seventy-Two Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars) to the first group of applicants who have been qualified to benefit from the loan scheme under the Liberian Business Development Fund established by government to enable Liberian Businessmen and Women to fully participate in the National Economy. According to Press Secretary Patrick E. Kugmeh, Dr Doe presented the checks to eleven of the twelve successful applicants at a ceremony held at the National Investment Commission yesterday. Speaking during the ceremony, Dr Doe reminded the beneficiaries that the success of the loan scheme depended on their ability to repay the loan. [Excerpt] [Monrovia THE MIRROR in English 28 Nov 86 p 1] /9274

CSO: 3400/610

BRIEFS

PARIS CLUB RESCHEDULES DEBT--All principal and interest on official debt falling due between April 1986 and December 1987 was rescheduled at a successful Paris Club meeting on 27 October. The amounts involved are understood to be SDR 73.8 million (\$89.8 million) for 1986 and SDR 99.2 million (\$120.6 million) in 1987. The debt has been rescheduled over 10 years, with five years' grace. Financial sources say that, if similar agreements can be concluded with eastern bloc, Arab and private creditors, Madagascar should be able to close its balance of payments gap by the end of 1987. The gap was estimated at about \$240 million for the two years after the end-April consultative group meeting with donors, which raised \$600 million to support the country's economic reform programme (AED 3:5:86). The Paris Club rescheduling--which covers payments falling due on all loans contracted before 1 July 1983--also follows the IMF's recent approval of a SDR 30 million (\$36.3 million) standby facility (AED 20:9:86). The main source of disappointment to the madagascar authorities was that no new ground was broken on the moratorium it was seeking on interest payments. It had hoped that some progress with leading creditors including France would be made at the meeting, but concessions on interest payment will now be subject to further bilateral negotiations. Madagascar's request for a multi-annual rescheduling to be supervised by the IMF--to give it a better planning horizon--was also turned down, although this was less surprising as the club has only once conceded such terms for an African country. Cote d'Ivoire. With the rescheduling agreement in place, aid officials are optimistic about achieving the government's target of 3 percent economic growth in 1987 and possibly being able to lift some import restrictions--although this will depend on a sustained improvement in agriculture. They caution, however, that the "big bulge" will occur in 1988, when external debt service obligations will be swollen by the principal that starts to fall due from that date. [Text] [London AED in English 1-7 Nov 86 p 6] /9274

AIRLINE GRANTED HANGAR LOAN--France's Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE) has approved a MR 49.7 million (\$3.9 million) loan to Air Mauritius to construct an aircraft hangar and workshop complex at Plaisance international airport. The loan, agreed in mid-October, is repayable over 15 years, with five years' grace. The most costly part of the FF 36 million (\$5.5 million) scheme is the supply by France's Sofralog of FF 25 million (\$3.8 million) worth of special steel frame designed to make the buildings cyclone-resistant. Fellow French firm Rouvre has an FF 8 million (\$1.2 million) order for equipment, while Mauritius' General Construction Company will handle the civil

works. The 70 x 30-metre hangar and two workshops--which each measure 34 x 10 metres--will be inaugurated at the end of November. The complex will be used to maintain Air Mauritius' new 46-seater ATR 42 aircraft, due to be delivered by France's Aerospatiale at the same time. Some 85 percent of the MR 135 million (\$10.5 million) cost was also financed by CCCE. [Text] [London AED in English 1-7 Nov 86 pp 6, 7] /9274

SUGAR SALE TO INDIA--Mauritius is negotiating to sell its first, 40,000-tonne, consignment of sugar to India. Agriculture, Fishing & Environment Minister Madun Dulloo is quoted as saying by Port Louis daily L'Express. Seychelles is also discussing a possible three-year supply agreement, the daily adds. The proposed deals are part of moves to try and lessen Mauritius' dependence on the US market. The US has already cut Mauritius' export quota to some 20,000 tonnes, from the late 1970s high of 100,000 tonnes. A further reduction to 13,000 tonnes in 1987 is thought to be on the cards. A proposal recently before the US Senate--known as the Helms amendment--would have cut Mauritius' quota even further, to 60 tonnes (see MARKET REPORT). [Text] [London AED in English 1-7 Nov 86 p 7] /9274

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GSO: 3400/634

BRIEFS

FERROCHROME JOINT-VENTURE PLANNED--The government is seriously studying the possibility of setting up a joint-venture ferrochrome operation, official sources close to the project have confirmed to AED. They deny London press reports that talks were being held with a former director of South Africa's SA Manganese Amcor (Samancor). Discussions have, in fact, been under way for the past two years with West German mining interests, the sources add. A feasibility study and tests on ore available regionally, notably from Zimbabwe, have been completed and a new round of talks is due to begin in mid-November. The project should be a major undertaking in the context of Swaziland's economy. Amongst issues still to be decided are the type of plant involved, funding and the method of generating the additional power capacity needed, the sources say. No immediate decision is expected, "but it is a major investment we are nursing carefully," they add. [Text] [London AED in English 8-14 Nov 86 p 26] /9274

SANCTIONS BENEFITING COUNTRY--Mbabane--Swazi Commerce, Industry and Tourism Minister Derek von Wissel says economic sanctions against SA are benefiting Swaziland's investment climate. Von Wissel told a productivity workshop at the Royal Swazi Sun convention centre that many investors pulling out of SA were now coming to Swaziland. This was because of the country's "excellent tax and other incentives," as well as its record of political stability, harmonious labour relations and its available workforce. Another factor that drew investors to Swaziland was that English was one of the two official languages, which was vitally important to the business and commercial world. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Nov 86 p 2] /9274

CSO. 3400/654

CENTRAL BANK ANNOUNCES TIGHTENING OF MONETARY POLICY

London AED in English 8 Nov 86 p 27

[Text]

BANK of Zambia (BOZ — central bank) has announced a tightening of monetary policy in an attempt to curb credit and arrest the kwacha's slide against the dollar on the foreign exchange auction.

In a 3 November statement, the bank said its lending rate to commercial banks had been increased by 5 per cent to 30 per cent with immediate effect. Minimum reserve requirements against demand and time deposit liabilities of commercial banks are also being raised by 5 per cent — to 25 per cent and 17 per cent respectively — effective 10 days after the measure is gazetted.

In addition, bidders on the foreign exchange auction must now deposit 30 per cent of the bid's value in advance. The deposits, which will attract no interest, will be refundable three days after the relevant auction for unsuccessful bidders, and 90 days for successful ones. The measure was introduced at the 56th auction on 1 November.

The statement gives some protection to the key agricultural sector from the anticipated spiralling commercial bank rates, by saying that the preferential lending rate to farmers would remain — with the maximum rate not exceeding 1½ percentage points above the treasury bill rate. Would-be holiday makers can also take heart from BOZ's parallel decision to lift the suspension on the foreign exchange holiday allowance, announced in mid-year.

In its preamble to the statement, BOZ said the measures were a result of government's "great concern about the rapid and continuing depreciation of the kwacha against the dollar at the auction." After holding in the \$1 = ZK 5.5-6.5 range between late July and mid-September, the kwacha has since dropped steadily — in the four auctions between 11 October and 1 November inclusive, it fell by almost 40 per cent, to \$1 = ZK 11.51 from ZK 8.30.

This decline "had been partly due to excess liquidity in the economy which has been exerting pressure on the exchange rate," BOZ says. Local financial circles say that although final figures are unavailable, all signs are that growth of money supply in the second half of 1986 has more than exceeded BOZ's 10-15 per cent target — with the result that its annual 20-25 per cent target will also be overshoot.

With government's net borrowing from the banking sector declining in recent months, much of the surplus liquidity has been taken up by the private sector, they add. The latest monthly figure, for July, shows a decline of ZK 204 million (\$19.8 million) in net bank credit to government and an increase of ZK 73.6 million (\$7.1 million) in net credit to the private sector.

Some sources say this has enabled a lot of speculative bidding, particularly since the 30 September removal of the overdraft ceiling on auction bids (AED 4:10:86). They point to the steady widening in recent weeks of the bid range — with the 1 November auction showing the widest variation yet of between \$1 = ZK 6.0-ZK 12.5.

The measures to curb credit, which are being reinforced by BOZ's attempts to persuade non-bank money into the treasury bill market — recently adjusted to make longer maturities more attractive — are considered to have been agreed in discussion with the IMF delegation, which arrived in Lusaka on 26 October (AED 1:11:86).

"They are the kind of measures both the IMF and key donors like the World Bank would like the government to take," one Washington financial source told AED. "They agree a lot of the recent heavy demand on the auction has been speculative and the measures are a means of cutting it back," he added.

The fund is also likely to have been pushing for a tightening of credit to put

money supply growth back on target, as part of moves to unblock the second tranche of the SDR 298.6 million (\$358.5 million) package agreed in February. Other problem areas under discussion at the Lusaka talks — due to end on 5 November — were the government's administrative changes to the auction introduced in July and its growing arrears on repurchases — \$99 million on 31 October, according to Lusaka sources.

Finance & National Commission for Development Planning Minister Basil Kabwe confirmed after the team's arrival that the IMF is concerned about what it terms "manipulation" of the auction. Measures such as making tax clearance certificates a pre-condition of bidding have done wonders for government revenue — with tax commissioner Lazarus Bwalya saying in mid-October that 75 per cent of 1986 estimated tax revenue of ZK 525 million (\$50.9 million) had already been collected — but the IMF reportedly views the measures as contrary to the government's undertaking to run a "clean auction." There is also a feeling that manipulating the auction to control the number of bidders has in itself encouraged speculation against the kwacha, by undermining confidence in the system's future.

Given the government's need to get the IMF package functioning again — releasing foreign exchange and preparing the way for the Paris Club meeting due by March 1987 — many observers expect the IMF visit to be followed by some modification of the July administrative changes. Suggestions include requiring bidders to provide evidence of tax payment perhaps twice a year, instead of at each auction as at present.

Observers say pressure on the government to agree with IMF demands is

exacerbated by the need to increase the amount of foreign exchange channelled through the auction. "Without this, curbs on credit will do little more than send the bank rate through the ceiling," one Lusaka financial source says. "They will do little to support the kwacha or restore bidders' confidence in the auction system, which is the key."

The recent collapse of the kwacha has been associated with a marked reduction in the amount of foreign exchange made available for bidding — with the last two auctions having only \$5.5 million up for sale, compared with \$9 million in mid-year — and by reports that government has had insufficient funds available to cover past successful bids (AED 1:11:86).

Kabwe, in the week ending 1 November, blamed the recent shortage directly on donors, which he said had been deliberately delaying disbursement of foreign exchange pledged to the auction because they felt it was being manipulated. Donors contacted by AED have generally denied this, although one admitted "there may have been some slowing as donors reassessed the situation."

Even if the government agrees to reduce auction manipulation, observers say donors will need to do more than just restore auction funds to earlier levels; there will have to be a substantial increase if the kwacha is to be brought down to the \$1 = ZK 7.5 that the IMF had predicted for the end of 1986.

There are also strong political reasons for the government wanting to see the kwacha's depreciation rate slowed. President Kaunda on 2 November said: "The IMF programme is worsening people's lives, and there is a limit to what people will endure" (AED 18:10:86, page 4). In a reference to possible riots over living costs, he warned "we have to make sure it does not happen here."

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CSO: 3400/636

CANADIAN AGENCY TO HELP AT AUCTIONS

London AED in English 22 Nov 86 p 13

[Text] Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is working on a \$Can 20 million (\$14.4 million) project to provide quick-disbursing grant funds through the foreign exchange auctions. This will enable Zambian importers to avoid the usual disadvantages of putting up kwacha in advance and waiting nine weeks for the foreign exchange, CIDA officials told AED.

CIDA disburses aid outside the auction as its aid agreements were signed before the auction's introduction in October 1985. Under existing arrangements, CIDA provides funds for Zambian imports which are purchased at the auction rate in local currency and Canadian suppliers are paid in Canadian dollars. Zambian importers can get relatively soft terms, with a 10 percent deposit on the order, a 40 percent payment once goods are loaded on ship, and the balance paid three months after delivery.

This scheme--which CIDA will try to adapt for the auction--saves importers not only the inconvenience of waiting for foreign exchange to pay for imports but, more importantly, also the cost of borrowing kwacha for long periods during transactions.

CIDA, which has come under heavy pressure from other donors to disburse via the auction, is still working on the scheme. Final arrangements have not yet been worked out, but could involve lining up Zambian buyers and Canadian suppliers in advance through a Canadian purchasing agent. A CIDA representative is discussing the proposals with Zambian officials in Lusaka, the sources say.

Meanwhile, CIDA has just agreed a \$Can 4.5 million (\$3.2 million) grant to buy Canadian wheat, for delivery to Zambia in February 1987, under the agency's food aid programme. The wheat will be blended with local produce, milled for flour and sold locally. The local currency proceeds will be used to finance other Zambian CIDA projects.

Other CIDA projects now under way are the \$Can 5 million (\$3.6 million) post-construction maintenance project for fishery feeder roads in northern Luapala province, used for freighting fish to the Copperbelt, and the development of a rainfed wheat strain.

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CSO: 3400/636

MOBIL TO EXPLORE BLOCK CONCESSION IN LUANGWA VALLEY

London AED in English 22 Nov 86 p 13

[Text] Mobil Oil Exploration Zambia--newly set-up subsidiary of the US' Mobil Corporation--has reached agreement with the government on taking the 37,170-square-kilometre block B concession in the Luangwa valley, sources close to the deal have confirmed. Details will be made available after the official signing ceremony on 25 November.

Block B is the third of four blocks to be taken up since the concessions went out to tender in 1985 (AED 8:3:86; 15:2:86; 23:11:85). An agreement on the 140,000-square-kilometre block D--part of the Barotse basin in the southwest--is expected to be made next year. In the meantime, the government plans to upgrade geological and geophysical data "so as to attract would-be investors."

Work on blocks A and C--taken up by the US' Placid Oil Company in March--appears to be progressing well. Placid's Zambia manager John Hughes has reiterated the company's earlier statements that there is high potential for discovering oil in the two areas. He also assured the government that exploration would not be affected by the parent company's financial crisis. The latter is said to owe over \$1,500 million to creditors, who are expected to call in part of the corporation's assets soon. Placid's block A concession covers 30,618 square kilometres in the northeast, extending towards the Tanzanian and Malawi borders. Block C where May studies indicated the possibility of oil, covers 45,927 square kilometres between Livingstone and Lusaka (AED 31:5:86).

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CSO: 3400/636

BRIEFS

SUGAR PRODUCTION RECORD--Sugar Company showed record pre-tax profits of ZK22.6 million (\$2.7 million) in the year ended March 1986, the Lusaka daily Times of Zambia reports. With 1.2 million tonnes of cane milled, production was also at record levels. Sales were 129,286 tonnes--an increase of 18 percent on the previous year. Exports doubled to 15,540 tonnes, with sales to Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire and Tanzania. However, stockpiling is now a financial burden, the report says, and the company is looking for further profitable markets for its surplus. Transport and distribution costs were an additional burden, having almost tripled to ZK 13.3 million (\$1.6 million) from ZK 4.8 million (\$579,000). [Text] [London AED in English 8-14 Nov 86 p 26] /9274

COOPERATION WITH INDIAN AGRICULTURAL FIRM--Local Universal Products has a 10-year agreement with India's Jayhind Agrico to set up a ZK 10 million (\$969,000) agricultural implement plant in Lusaka. Under the agreement, signed in India in October, Jayhind will provide equipment for the plant as well as technical assistance for installation and operation. Universal Products is responsible for funding construction of the factory and providing working capital. It will have a 70 percent shareholding in the plant, with Jayhind taking the remainder. At the end of the 10-year agreement, Universal Products will remit funds to Jayhind in India to cover its capital investment costs. [Text] [London AED in English 8-14 Nov 86 pp 26, 27] /9274

MAGNESIUM PLANT PROJECT--Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) and Minex--also of Japan--have signed an agreement with Indeco to start final feasibility studies for setting up a fused magnesium plant, Lusaka sources say. The project aims to use large wide-spread local phosphate deposits--discovered during a study by JICA in 1984--to produce about 50,000 tonnes of phosphate fertiliser a year, so helping to cut fertiliser imports. If the final study recommends going ahead with the project, Japanese firms will be invited to set up the plant. [Text] [London AED in English 22 Nov 86 p 14] /9274

CSO: 3400/636

NORWAY, FRG GIVE AID FOR VARIOUS PROJECTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 86 p 1

[Text]

NORWAY yesterday gave Zimbabwe \$18 million for the family health project which emphasises family planning and better health — and the Federal Republic of Germany and Zimbabwe exchanged notes concerning the commitment of \$20 million of aid to five projects.

The acting Secretary for Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Cde Ndudzo, signed for Zimbabwe while the two Charge d'Affaires, Mr

Haakon Hjelde of Norway and Mr Bussman of the FRG, signed for their countries.

The FRG aid covered five projects:

- \$4.4 million for equipment for the National Vocational Training and Development Centre in Harare with another \$3.5 million for personnel and advisors.

- \$330 000 for a trade fair specialist to assist the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair in Bulawayo.

- \$7.1 million for the agricultural and rural development programme in the Gutu area to help communal farmers;

- The export promotion programme was extended for three more years to help boost Zimbabwean exports to Europe;
- \$2.4 million for the family health project.

This project, which the Norwegian aid was also earmarked towards, is designed to boost health facilities and lower population growth rates within the context of the Five Year National Development Plan from the present 2.84 percent a year.

This slowing of population growth would, said Cde Ndudzo, improve living standards and enhance the quality of life for mother and child.

Britain has already given \$2.6 million toward the project, the Netherlands has given \$3.35 million and the World Bank has lent \$16.5 million which can be reduced if other donors give more in grants, which Cde Ndudzo hoped they would.

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CSO: 3400/657

SWEDEN USING ONLY BEIRA PORT FOR IMPORTS

Harare THE HERALD (Business) in English 11 Dec 86 p 1

[Article by Andrew Rusinga]

[Text]

ALL imports into Zimbabwe financed by Swedish aid money are now being shipped only through Beira, Sweden's ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Lars Norberg, said this week.

The October 2 decision by Sweden to move away from South African ports and transport routes signals further support by Stockholm for the rehabilitation of the Beira Corridor trade route.

The Scandinavian country is one of the major backers of the Beira project.

At the international donors meeting held in Belgium in October, Swe-

den pledged US\$26,25 million for various development projects on the corridor.

Some of the projects include the provision of navigational aids, container handling equipment and vehicles. Sweden will also provide money for road and rail rehabilitation programmes and for basic services in Beira, including electricity supply.

Last week Mr Norberg and the head of the Development Co-operation office at the Swedish embassy, Mr Torsten Johansson, drove to Beira to see the progress being made in revamping the strategic trade route. He last visited Beira last year.

"I observed that road traffic between Machipanda border post and Beira has increased over last year," the ambassador said.

"To a limited extent, the road has improved but it still needs thorough rehabilitation."

He noted that transport capacity on both ways was not fully utilised and there seemed to be more traffic travelling to Beira than coming from there to Zimbabwe.

Mr Johansson said there was more activity in the villages along the line to Beira this year than last year, with more people in the villages.

CHROME DEAL IN PIPELINE WITH JAPANESE IMPORTERS

Harare THE HERALD (Business) in English 11 Dec 86 p 1

[Article by David Masunda]

[Text]

JAPAN'S Mitsui and Co. Ltd, which handles the bulk of sales of Zimbabwean ferro-chrome in Japan, expects the business to grow to about \$80 million a year within the next three years.

Japan currently buys about 30 percent of Zimbabwe's entire output of high and low carbon ferro-chrome through the Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe.

Mitsui's assistant general manager at the Harare office, Mr Kiyomi Taniuchi, this week told Business Herald that Zimbabwe's exports of ferro-chrome to Japan

were now worth about \$50 million a year. About 70 percent of these sales are handled by Mitsui's local office.

The office hoped to increase its purchase of high and low carbon ferro-chrome and ferro-silicon chrome from Zimbabwe — currently standing at about 50 000 tonnes every year — to 60 000 tonnes in the next three years.

Mitsui, with an annual turnover of more than \$200 billion, has been buying Zimbabwean

minerals since independence.

Said Mr Taniuchi: "Japan is interested in increasing ferro-chrome imports from Zimbabwe but this would depend largely on the Japanese stainless steel production levels and also on the market situation."

Although Japan produces both high and low carbon ferro-chrome, its production costs are much higher than those in Zimbabwe. This makes it

much more expensive for that country's steel industry to buy at home than to shop on the world market.

Also, as ferro-chrome prices are determined in US currency it is cheaper for Japan whose yen is stronger than the dollar, to buy on the world market.

Mitsui, one of the largest Japanese trading houses has also since independence been buying petalite (lithium ore) from B'kita Minerals through MMCZ and nickel from Bindura Nickel Corporation.

The "sogo shosha" (Japanese term for trading house) recently secured a contract to supply Zimbabwe with completely knocked down (ckd) kits of the executive Toyota Cressida car. About 100 such units came and were assembled for the Non-Aligned Movement conference.

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CSO: 3400/659

ARMY MORALE GETS BOOST FROM UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] University of Zimbabwe students yesterday gave more than \$6,000 to the Zimbabwe National Army forces guarding the pipeline in Mozambique.

The 6,332,63 would be used to buy Christmas gifts for the forces. The money was presented to the director of army public relations, Lt Col Herbert Mahlaba by the president of the UZ students union, Cde Innocent Kadungure.

"Our gift is a sign of support, love and understanding for the efforts and sacrifices our brothers are making for Zimbabwe's sake (guarding the pipeline)," said Cde Kadungure.

He lashed out at "reactionary elements" who have criticised the guarding of the pipeline by Zimbabwean forces,

"These same people would start complaining if they wake up tomorrow to hear that there is no petrol because the pipeline has been blown up," he said.

Receiving the money, Cde Mahlaba told the student representatives: "You are the cream of our youth and there are certain actions you have taken in the recent past that do not augur well with the cream of a nation,

"A generation that has grown up intellectually must grow up morally or perish. I will not have done my duty if I received this \$6,332,63 gift from the students body of the University of Zimbabwe without counselling you as a representative of your elder brother whose duty it is to ensure that you sleep in peace and not in pieces,

"I am talking here about the wanton destruction of property. Need you be reminded that the property, whether it may carry some foreign labels, is part of our Zimbabwe heritage. Now look at what you have done. You have come up in support of your forces afield."

The students' donation, said Lt Col Mahlaba, clearly indicated that they were revolutionaries "totally committed to the full emancipation of our people in this sub.region."

The students raised the money by forfeiting their lunch and through fund-raising discos. The assistant to the UZ Vice-Chancellor, Dr Ngoni Chideya, and the Dean of Students, Cde Ranga Zinyemba, were among those who witnessed the presentation.

MABIKA SAYS POLICE SUPPORT UNIT BEATING BANDIT MENACE

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Dec 86 pp 1, 9

[Text]

THE Police Support Unit, working closely with other security forces, is beating the bandit menace, the Deputy Commissioner (Operations), Cde Godwin Mabika, said in Harare yesterday.

Addressing senior officers at the Support Unit headquarters, he said border patrols to check Pretoria's threat would have to be intensified and to make the festive season "less hazardous" road-blocks would be frequent but flexible.

Cde Mabika also said that Zambian police had been asked by Zimbabwe to help fight poachers and a meeting had been held in Harare at the request of the Zambians to co-ordinate anti-poaching and general border security activities.

Yesterday's meeting at the Support Unit headquarters, attended by about 45 senior officers from all over the country, is an annual event to review the performance of the unit during the course of the year and discuss problems.

Among the most senior officers present at the two-day meeting were the Assistant Commissioner and Officer Commanding Matabeleland

South Cde George Kundaya, and the Assistant Commissioner and deputy commanding officer, Cde Mike Ngwabi.

Representatives from the army, the police intelligence and security and the Central Intelligence Organisation are attending as observers.

Among issues being discussed are operations, administration, welfare, personnel, transport, accommodation, annual inspection, discipline and promotion.

There will also be a briefing by troop commanders and heads of departments.

The paramilitary Support Unit allows the police to handle more serious problems such as banditry and poaching. Its members are better known by their nickname "Black Boots". The rest of the police wear brown boots.

Addressing the officers, Cde Mabika said the security forces, including the Support Unit, had had great success in the fight against bandits, adding: "We seem to be on top of the bandit menace."

However, the fight against bandits would continue until the menace had been completely eli-

minated. Bandits were stalling the development of the country, destroying all that had been achieved by the people since independence.

"When it comes to the bandits, we say there is no compromise. We will hunt them down until we are sure that the menace has been eliminated," said Cde Mabika.

On the South African threat, he said the border area would have to be closely monitored and patrols intensified.

Calling on the officers to develop a thorough understanding of events in the region, Cde Mabika said: "When it comes to the peace and security of Zimbabwe, we must be prepared to sacrifice. We must defend Zimbabwe from the aggressor, wherever he is coming from."

On poachers, he said the discussions with the Zambians "went very well" and the two sides had agreed on measures to destroy the menace.

The Zambians had been told how poachers were using ordinary people to do the job. Some were still poaching undetected while others had been killed by game rangers or

arrested and brought to court.

The Zambian police officers had visited those in jail and talked to them.

"From the information they got and what we told them, it would appear that, if their law allows it, they are going to conduct their own investigations and perhaps inform us of their findings," said Cde Mabika.

On those who get killed while poaching, he said: "We told the Zambians that when we shoot, we do not do so because we see a Zambian, but we are shooting at the poacher, who later turns out to be a Zambian."

He added: "We will continue doing our job and it is only by knocking the poacher hard that we will break this menace."

On the fight against road carnage, he said: "During this festive season we will tolerate no nonsense. Road blocks will be manned at all times but are not going to be static because we do not want potential offenders to know where we are at any given time."

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CSO: 3400/657

AUXILIARIES GRADUATE AS MINISTERIAL GUARDS

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Dec 86 p 4

[Text]

MORE than 100 former members of the Police Auxiliary Branch yesterday graduated to become ministerial guards at a pass-out parade at Tomlinson Depot, Harare.

The new graduates will continue their duties of

guarding Government ministers, judges, embassies, banks, guest houses and Government buildings.

The training, which lasted for seven months, included law and order, footdrill, weapon handling and first aid.

Speaking after reviewing the parade, Assistant Commissioner Hillario Zireva said police officers cannot enforce the law properly if they do not know what their duties are in relation to the law.

"People are protected by the law and police should not be seen to

violate the rules or break the law that they are supposed to be the guardians of. They must not take the law into their own hands."

He said cleanliness and respect were important because they inspired confidence in the members of the public. If police officers are disciplined, it becomes easy to build a good relationship with the public which will in turn lead to a joint effort in combating crime.

Urging the new graduates to be efficient, the assistant commissioner said ministers and judges that they will be guarding will entrust their security to their guards.

"It is proper that your skills of weapon handling be of the highest order in terms of the type of weapons that you will be required to carry on you during your performance. Knowledge of first aid is of vital importance," he said.

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CSO. 3400/660

ZISCO TO BE PTA METALLURGICAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 86 p 1

[Article by Lynda Loxton]

[Text]

EXPERTS from the Soviet Union are expected to visit Zimbabwe early next year to help establish a PTA metallurgical technology centre at Ziscosteel.

This was one of the points to emerge from the PTA inter-governmental commission of experts meeting here this week in preparation for the weekend Council of Ministers meeting and next week's summit of PTA heads of state and government.

The centre will undertake research into raw materials, the adaption and transfer of techno-

logy, standards specifications and will set up a data bank for iron and steel industries in the region.

Ziscosteel will also play a major role in training of rolling mill operators for the region, with financial and technical support for this project coming from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (Unido). The first training course is expected to start next year.

Ziscosteel is already becoming a major supplier

of wire rod and billets to other PTA countries and over the past year has signed supply-purchase agreements with Ethiopia and Kenya.

To further promote intra-PTA trade in steel, Brazil has provided technical assistance for an iron and steel pricing policy study to come up with a pricing and tariff formula to protect the PTA market against any dumping by outside countries that would stifle the development of its own industries.

India is also providing technical assistance, this time to determine the feasibility of establishing sponge iron plants in the region to supply rolling mills with an alternative feed to the increasingly scarce scrap iron that many, but not Zisco, rely on.

India, the Commonwealth, the Economic Commission for Africa and Unido are also providing the PTA with help to upgrade and rehabilitate foundries, forges and the manufacture of spare parts for the region.

In the field of spare parts, Zimbabwe is already making progress in financing and establishing projects to make motor vehicle spare parts such as shock absorbers, alternators and wind-screen wiper motors.

The PTA experts met briefly yesterday while more ministers arrived for the weekend meeting. They adopted their final report on various PTA activities over the last year and this report will be presented to the council of ministers when it starts its meeting tomorrow in Ethiopia's Africa Hall at the Economic Commission for Africa headquarters.

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CSO: 3400/657

GOVERNMENT ZMDC TAKES OVER KAMATIVI TIN MINES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Nov 86 p 1

[Text]

THE ACQUISITION by the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC) of Kamativi Tin Mines — the corporation's first venture into the troubled tin market — will see efforts being made to "turn around" the failing fortunes of Kamativi.

The takeover, effective from November 24, 1986, was announced this week after lengthy discussions between the ZMDC and seller, the Industrial Development Corporation of Zimbabwe.

ZMDC general manager and chief executive, Mr M T Wakatama, subsequently confirmed that his corporation now holds 91,3% of the shares in Kamativi, the balance being held by "a Canadian family who have held them for a long time now.

"Our plans for Kamativi are obviously to minimise the impact of the crisis in the international tin market", Mr Wakatama said. "We have to find the scope to turn Kamativi's present situation around. It has had problems because of poor tin prices, but everyone mining tin is in the same situation".

The bottom dropped out of the international tin market with the collapse of the International Tin Council's operations in October last year.

Before that, tin prices had averaged around £8 500 on the London Metal Exchange. Increased activity in the "grey market" ensued and prices plunged in Europe, the Far East and the US, by up to £2 000 per tonne.

GLOOMY

Tin entered 1986 with "gloomy fundamentals", according to Standard Chartered Bank, and prices fell drastically. At the beginning of the year, Zimbabwe's Minerals Marketing Corporation told the *Gazette* that the country was having to sell its tin by private sale — at prices substantially below those obtained before October, 1985.

By the middle of this year, free-market prices had fallen to around £3 600 per tonne. According to Standard Chartered, in the third quarter sterling weakness helped edge prices up slightly. The bank reported that creditors holding tin stocks as collateral were in no hurry to dispose of it, preferring to await some improvement in prices.

ZMDC's Mr Wakatama confirmed that Kamativi Mines "is our one and only tin undertaking". The move brings another 1 200 workers under the corporation's umbrella.

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CSO: 3400/630

COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES HIT LOWER INCOME FAMILIES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Nov 86 p 2

[Text]

THE COST of living went up by 9% for the higher-income urban families, and by 12% for the lower income urban families, in the first ten months of 1986.

According to the latest consumer price index, released this week by the Central Statistical Office, vehicle expenses for the higher-income urban families increased by 12%, foodstuffs by 11%, and household stores by 9,2%, between January and October this year.

Prices of clothing and footwear increased by 8,2%, while rent and rate costs increased by 7%. Drink and tobacco prices and domestic

workers' wages went up by 4% and 2,1% respectively. Miscellaneous expenses increased by 11%.

The main contributors to the net 9% increase were prices of sauces, potatoes, fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, orange drink, clothing, furniture, carpets, radios and televisions, stoves, soft-furnishing, car spares, repairs, and medicines.

Water rates, refuse collection, and owner rates increased in Bulawayo. However, onions and frozen vegetables dropped in price.

For the lower-income urban families, prices of all items, net of sales tax and excise duty,

increased by 12%, with foodstuffs showing the biggest increase of 10,5%.

Clothing and footwear prices rose by 8,2%, while rent, fuel, and light costs increased by 6,5%. Household stores costs increased by 6,3%, while prices for drink and tobacco went up by 6%, and transport costs by 5,2%. Miscellaneous expenses increased by 7,7%.

The main contributors to the net increase were the prices of tea, eggs, beef, fish, women's clothing, infants' clothing, men's and boys' clothing, laundry soap, toiletries, and margarine. However, paraffin prices dropped.

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CSO: 3400/630

WORKERS UNITE TO AID DISPLACED MOZAMBICANS

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 86 p 15

[Text]

ABOUT 100 workers of the Ministry of Education, yesterday gave \$305 to the Zimbabwe-Mozambique Friendship Association to help Mozambicans displaced by South Africa's destabilisation campaign.

The workers from the Curriculum Development Unit, Zintec, the Audio Visual Services and the Non-Formal Education Unit in the ministry raised the money by contributing \$1 a month from their salaries in an exercise that was expected to continue. The workers also gave the friendship association 10 boxes of clothing.

The money and clothes were handed over to the patron of Zimofa and Deputy Prime Minister, Cde Simon Muzenda, in Harare yesterday, by the Chief Education Officer (curriculum development) Cde Fay Chung.

Cde Muzenda thanked the workers for their

"laudible and revolutionary step taken through your own initiative".

"Our brothers and sisters in Mozambique have been victims of the destabilisation policies of South Africa through its Renamo surrogate which culminated in the recent death of our much respected and beloved President Samora Machel."

In addition, Mozambique had suffered the misfortune of natural disasters in the form of floods and drought.

He urged all Zimbabweans to show solidarity with their brothers and sisters in Mozambique by making financial and material contributions.

"The example you have set should be followed by every Government department, every private company, trade unions, co-operative, resettlement area, Zanu (PF) cell, branch, district and province," he said.

Cde Muzenda recalled Mozambique's selfless contribution to Zimbabwe's liberation struggle.

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CSO: 3400/657

MORE DONATIONS FOR MOZAMBIQUE

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Dec 86 p 4

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe-Mozambique Friendship Association received another boost yesterday when 10 children from the Mosiem community, a local departmental store and the George Shaya XI football club gave clothes and money worth \$1 300.

In addition to the Zimofa contribution, the workers of the departmental store, Amato and Sons, gave \$264 for the defence forces who are guarding the Beira Corridor. The money was handed over to the chairman of Zimofa, Lt-Col Clemence Gaza, at a brief ceremony in Harare.

Lt-Col Gaza thanked the three parties for their patriotic gesture particularly the small children aged between four and 12.

He said the gifts would go a long way to alleviating the problems of the Mozambican people, adding that Zimbabweans should not be found wanting in their efforts to provide for the Mozambicans.

"It is particularly heartening that children have also been taught to realise the plight of their Mozambican counterparts."

And on Tuesday the fund was boosted by \$586,50 from workers of Saltrama-Plastex who presented the cheque to Zanu (PF) Harare provincial treasurer, Cde Solomon Tawengwa.

At the occasion, the workers' committee chairman of Art Printers, the mother company to Salt-rama-Plastex, Cde Clever Patsika, said: "Our struggle was their struggle, and in this time of need when they (Mozambicans) are fighting forces of destabilisation, their struggle therefore becomes our struggle."

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CSO. 3400/660

BRIEFS

VET SCHOOLS COOPERATION--The University of Zimbabwe's faculty of veterinary science is to benefit from an inter-university co-operation agreement with Holland's University of Utrecht. Specialist teachers will be attached to UZ while UZ's own staff gain experience at Utrecht's extensive veterinary faculty. A sum of 488,000 European currency units (Z\$790,560) has been made available to sponsor the agreement by the European Economic Community, according to the EEC's local newsletter EUROPEAN COMMUNITY. The agreement came into operation at the beginning of the year and provides for a two-year programme of staff exchanges between the universities' veterinary-faculties. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Nov 86 p 33] /9274

INDIA BOOST FOR FARMING--The Deputy Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Cde Swithun Mombeshora, on Thursday received agricultural equipment worth about \$50,000 from the Indian High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Ranjit Sethi. The equipment made in India, included a radiation survey meter, a gamma ray radiography survey meter, GM detectors, an Alpha probe, an SH 644 (scintillation head), a gamma ray spectrometer and a radiation counting system. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 86 p 5] /9274

EXTRUSION PLANT ON-STREAM--Aluminium Industries of Harare this week started the commissioning of their new \$3 million copper-alloy drawing and extrusion plant which is expected to be very beneficial to the local and regional refrigeration, plumbing and electrical engineering industries in particular. Following a general shut-down to facilitate power connections to the plant last week, the company's managing director, Mr Peter Pyle, told the GAZETTE that although some of the requisite equipment has yet to arrive in the country, "we are starting commissioning and should be fully operational early next year." The new venture is part of a large development project begun by Aluminium Industries earlier this year, after agreement on a turnkey contract with the Austrian company, Austria Metall AG. The first \$3 million represents erection of the main factory (which with a floor space of 3,000 square metres is one of the largest in the country), plus establishment of "local infrastructure," according to Mr Pyle. Equipment from Austria includes a 2,000-tonne extrusion press, three drawing machines and an inert-atmosphere annealing furnace. Together with the balance of turnkey services provided in the contract (including training), import taxes and customs surcharges, the equipment will account for another \$7.9 million. With an annual capacity of 3,400 tonnes, the new factory's products will include copper tubing for refrigeration and plumbing, plus other, solid copper-alloy products for the electrical engineering industry. Marketing of the products by the Austrian company throughout the PTA is provided for in the contract. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Dec 86 p 7] /9274

ITALIAN SCHOLARSHIPS--Middle-grade Zimbabwean technical and administrative personnel working in the fields such as banking, plant engineering, data processing, telecommunications and transport are eligible for scholarships being offered by an Italian state holding company, IRI. The company is offering at least 40 scholarships to citizens of developing countries wishing to attend a five-month training course in Rome, starting on January 20, 1987. IRI holds courses which are tailor-made to suit the particular development of a country interested in this form of technical cooperation. Other fields covered by the scholarship offer are energy, personnel training, steel, infrastructure and the agricultural food stuff industry. A monthly allowance for board and lodging expenses, and to buy textbooks will be given, including life, accident and health insurance and a return air ticket to Rome. Applications must be submitted to the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Scholarships Section, P.O. Box 7707, Causeway. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Dec 86 p 9] /9274

CSO: 3400/659

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST NATION VIEWED

Cape Town DIE BURGERS in Afrikaans 1 Nov 86 p 12

[Column by Dawie: "If SA Gets the Cards in Its Hands, It Must Play to Good Effect"]

[Text] The world's stranglehold on South Africa has recently increased by the day. It often looks like a frenzied attack from which there is no return. South Africans ask themselves how much worse it can get. Is there a turning point somewhere? Can South Africa do anything about it, and how should it proceed?

The Big Lie

The country's opponents have succeeded in making it something objectionable. It is depicted as so evil that any action against it, no matter how unfair or illegal, is approved. It has become a virtue to curse it; the harder you revile it, the better your chance becomes for a prize in the hereafter. There are a lot of injustices and untruths in these attacks. Flagrant and immoral absurdities are committed with sanctions, expulsion and other measures. South Africa has reason to feel that in many respects it is a victim, a victim also of the big lie which is assuming ever more abominable forms. It can rightly hope that the truth will ultimately triumph. But at the same time it will have to ask itself what other grounds there are that have made such a worldwide wave against it possible.

Encouraging

In the short term, the slander committed against it by the Mozambican air accident stands in the foreground. There are elements out to hold up South Africa as the murderer of President Samora Machel. Falsehoods which do not have the vaguest connection with reality are being spread. It is a nasty dilemma for any country to be in, all the more so for South Africa, about which many in the world are willing to believe the worst. Yet there are a lot of encouraging points that should not be lost sight of.

Villainy

Let South Africa be thankful that there is something like a flight recorder and that it was able to get hold of it first. Indeed, the South African government deserves a feather in its cap for the way in which it immediately recognized the implications of the accident and then acted with faultless correctness. The further course of that story is of the uppermost importance to the country. That is why the government is quite right when it assumes the position that the greatest possible precaution should be taken with analyzing the flight recorder's information. There is so much villainy afoot against South Africa that it is not inconceivable that attempts will be made to tamper with the information; or perhaps to wipe it out entirely and thereby destroy South Africa's only chance to prove its innocence. One must note that the obscene accusations against South Africa about what happened to the airplane come especially from Africa, and then especially from extremely hysterical quarters. Reports from the rest of the Western world report that in most responsible circles it is for the present accepted that the Russian pilot caused the disaster, and that in any case the outcome of the official investigation must be awaited.

Need

Much of the damage that the propagandistic agitation has caused among blacks in Africa will certainly not be able to be repaired soon. Still, the possibility exists that the truth can overtake that lie and that the world can be shown what a low point the campaign against South Africa has reached. Let one hope that when South Africa eventually has the truth in its hands it will do everything in its power to see to it that note is taken of it worldwide. The country's foreign intelligence service fell back after the trouble over intelligence and in certain cases came to a standstill. There is a need for a revival in that connection. South Africa cannot say that the tide has turned against it so much that it is not worth the trouble to make money available and fight against it.

Perhaps a Start

It is necessary that our case be propagated as to exactly what is happening to the country. Here there are positive things to tell, and more of them will have to be created in the future. In the long term there is no other solution to escape the ever tighter crunch into which we are being forced. Let us hope that the outcome of the investigation of the disaster will create the opportunity to start a rectifying campaign about the country.

13084

CSO: 3401/38

DIVULGENCE OF ISRAELI NUCLEAR CAPABILITY SEEN AS DETRIMENTAL

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 Nov 86 p 16

[Editorial: "Dangerous Nuclear Dimension"]

[Text] Excitement has arisen in Israel over the disappearance of an Israeli nuclear technician, Mr Mordechai Vanunu, who leaked details about the country's nuclear arms to the London SUNDAY TIMES. It is generally accepted that the Israeli secret service took him into custody in Britain and has taken him to Israel so that he can be charged with high treason there. Whatever the reason for his disappearance is, the Israeli alarm over his divulgence is understandable. Neither he nor the SUNDAY TIMES has served the cause of peace in the Near East. It has been assumed for a long time that Israel has nuclear bombs in its possession, but Vanunu's confirmation that the country indeed has 100-200 nuclear warheads must inevitably prompt the country's enemies to get a hold of nuclear weapons themselves. That will especially be the case with countries like Syria and Libya, and perhaps even Iran and Iraq. With the overheated political climate and unstable leaders in that part of the world, it does not take much imagination to realize the disastrous results of a nuclear arms race.

It is true that possession of nuclear arms by America and the Soviet Union has a stabilizing effect on world politics due to their mutually deterrent value. That deterrent lies in their ability to totally wipe each other off the face of the earth, but that is not true of the Near East, for Israel is much more vulnerable than the Arab world. Israel is a tiny country. Several powerful nuclear bombs would possibly already be enough to wipe it out. The Arab world, on the other hand, stretches from the former Spanish Sahara in the west to Iraq in the east -- a distance of easily 10,000 km. If Israel has nuclear weapons, it has probably only produced them as a last remedy if a defeat looks unavoidable. It is in its interest that their existence not be confirmed. By such a disclosure, a dangerous new dimension can be added to an already inflammable situation, something which can benefit no one.

13084

CSO: 3401/38

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY BERATED AS 'IMPERIALIST'

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 15 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "America, Oh, America"]

[Text] American imperialism is a malignant growth on a nation which has scarcely yet found its soul from out of its dissension in the Civil War and the subsequent immigration and explosive economic growth. The center of authority which had been established in earlier empires by the long-time achievement and high respect of a leadership group is missing among the Americans. The descendants of the Mayflower immigrants would have provided that leadership group, but through party political maneuvering they [sic] are to a high degree in the hands of smaller ethnic groups which manipulate money and media and votes. President Ronald Reagan captured the presidency in spite of these forces, and he is only tolerated because they cannot remove him from it. But they will not forgive him for his having acquired that high office without them. The Senate's rejection of President Reagan's attempt to tone down sanctions against South Africa is not only aimed at South Africa, but also against President Reagan himself and the Republican Party with an eye on the November elections for Congress.

The liberals in the United States have been humiliatingly beaten by Mr Reagan twice, and there is no prospect that liberal politics can revive by its own power; that is why the more or less conservative consensus around Mr Reagan has to be destroyed, and South Africa's whites have been pushed into the target in order to discredit Mr Reagan and alienate voters from the Republican Party. The American Senate's sanction resolution must therefore be regarded on the one hand as a party politics move. But it would be a mistake to leave it at that. The American State Department has acquired notoriety for its role in handing over countries to communist governments. And that department is the kingpin in American politics. It is through that department's doings that China, Cuba, Vietnam, Rhodesia and other states have been taken over by the communists. That department is the driving force behind American imperialism.

Henchmen

The first requirement is for the American henchmen in South Africa to be identified -- the organized money power whose representatives held secret conferences last year in London with the big American financial interests,

under the chairmanship of Edward Heath. That is where the skulduggery was done which first resulted in the refusal to give South Africa an extension for the repayment of foreign loans, followed by the drop of the rand's exchange base and then the rising hysteria that sanctions must be applied against South Africa. It is a recognized technique of imperialists to find an opening among the rich minorities in other countries and to undermine national sovereignty from there. The Romans fastened onto the rich Sadducees among the Jews and the British onto the rich mine bosses of Johannesburg. The Afrikaner people will have to close their ranks in the struggle for this country -- also against the runaway Afrikaners in the coterie of the financiers and profiteers. They are the extension of the American imperialists in South Africa.

Black Government

There can be no doubt that the American State Department, its secretary, George Shultz, and its under secretary for African affairs, Chester Crocker, are out to have South Africa go the same way as Rhodesia. As a matter of fact, Henry Kissinger, Jimmy Carter and Crocker himself have already said aloud they want a black government in South Africa. That is why it is all the more inconceivable that the South African government permits this imperialist vanguard to flagrantly meddle in South Africa's affairs on the pretext of "constructive interference." By tolerating this interference, the Botha government has placed South Africa in a colonial position vis-a-vis the American empire. Shultz and Crocker are a Joseph Chamberlain and Alfred Milner in a slightly different form, but the with same imperialist gluttony. Just like Chamberlain and Milner, they would walk over bodies to get their hands on the treasure of South Africa's mineral wealth. It is disgusting that such politics can parade as high moral indignation about the position of blacks in South Africa.

The United States is a relatively young country in international politics, but through the intrigues of the State Department it is already demonstrating the unmistakably offensive decadence of a rotting realm -- the falseness and the insensitivity to the death of thousands which is being caused by its doings. The whites of South Africa must shake themselves free from any illusion about these imperialists. They have only one interest and that is the imperial interest, in whose path the Afrikaner people stand as the nucleus of the white race.

13084
CSO: 3401/31

U.S. REQUEST TO INVESTIGATE HEALTH IN COUNTRY TERMED ARROGANT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Nov 86 p 18

[Editorial: "Such Audacity"]

[Text] The arrogance that America sometimes reveals whenever it meddles with South Africa is often astonishing; such as now again with Miss Christine Babcock. This American government official has been called upon to come and launch an investigation in South Africa on the health conditions and alleged famine and undernourishment in the national states. The U.S. Congress needs the information before 1 December. But in the meantime the same Congress is playing a main role in aggravating poverty and the attendant health problems among South Africa's blacks by its extensive sanction law of last month. It is indeed its sanctions which are causing fewer investments coming to South Africa. And the fewer investments, the more unemployment. The more unemployed people, the better the climate for the revolutionaries to get their plans implemented by violence.

The American Congress will surely not recognize this. It will doubtlessly lay the blame for these conditions on South Africa's domestic policy in order to be able to ask for still more severe measures against South Africa. No wonder that Mr Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs, rejected the application for a visa. Apart from the audacity of the request, it is flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of an independent country. That America could hope that South Africa would grant this was already clearly quite unrealistic. Miss Babcock can spend her time better by going, for example, to Ethiopia to see what is becoming of the millions of rands which have been collected worldwide for those suffering from hunger.

13084
CSO: 3401/59

GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO POSTPONE ELECTIONS SCORED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 8 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The Election"]

[Text] In his announcement that a general election is not going to be held this year, President P.W. Botha wanted to make known that he was not the cause of the numerous speculations about an approaching election. However, it was Mr Botha himself who was the source of the predictions. It was he who warned that a general election was going to be held sooner than people think. It was also he who snarled at a student at the [Orange] Free State NP congress that an election was going to take place before he "was dry behind his ears." Several of Mr Botha's cabinet colleagues enthusiastically contributed to raising the expectation of a general election. No, the truth is that a general election later this year was strongly under consideration in the NP's leadership hierarchy, if it had not already been decided to hold one. However, several events and factors which came ever more strongly to the fore made the NP give up its plan.

The primary reason for the government's plan for a general election was to try to refute rightist accusations that it no longer had a mandate. The government's strategy was thus influenced to a considerable extent by developments in rightist politics and an election trial of strength against the HNP in Klip River. It must have been clear to the government by last week that an election agreement between the HNP and KP was not only possible, but indeed probable. The government would thus not have been able to count on a divided rightist vote in an election. Its enthusiasm for a general election must have already diminished appreciably earlier, after the outcome of the by-election in Klip River, when a swing of more than 15 percent was registered against it. The question must have certainly been asked in high NP circles: what is going to happen in numerous Transvaal and Free State constituencies if such a considerable swing to the right is registered in Klip River?

Although the government primarily wanted to hold an election against the rightist onslaught, it would have to offer the electorate another reason. History has taught that whenever the government wanted to hold an election against the rightist onslaught, it gave other reasons -- foreign meddling or constitutional amendments -- as reasons. This time, however, there were few credible reasons for an election. The admission of blacks into politics,

which was given by Mr Botha in August as the reason for an election in the future, has manifestly run into a blind alley. One of the principal reasons for postponing the election, however, was obviously the position of the Transvaal NP leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk. Mr De Klerk finds himself in the situation where as many as three quarters of the NP seats in Transvaal could be captured by the rightists if an election were held in November. That would have eliminated the Transvaal NP leader as a political factor in the leadership race against the Cape NP leader, Mr Chris Heunis. It is urgently necessary for Mr De Klerk to wait for a redivision of seats to give him any chance in a struggle for leadership. It seems very probable that Mr De Klerk and his Transvaal lieutenants have thrown a wrench into the works of those who wanted to have an election.

The NP has obviously decided to wait for favorable conditions for holding a general election. Election results indicate, however, that the swing to the right is continuing at a measured pace and that the momentum will accelerate as the government continues its policy. Mr P.W. Botha and his lieutenants are caught between a failed policy of "reform" on the one hand and a continually flaring wave of Afrikaner nationalism on the other. Postponing a general election will not save them from this dilemma.

13084

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HEUNIS SEEN AS POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO P.W. BOTHA

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 8 Oct 86 p 16

[Unattributed article: "P.W. Withdraws as Leader in Cape. Heunis Prepares for Contest Against F.W."]

[Text] The election of the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, as Cape leader of the NP has drawn up the battle lines for the coming leadership election in the NP. Mr Heunis was elected as leader at the Cape NP Congress in East London after President P.W. Botha unexpectedly announced that he is withdrawing as Cape leader. There is little doubt in political circles that Mr Botha relinquished the leadership as a prelude to a leadership struggle between Mr Heunis and the Transvaal NP leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk. By now giving up the Cape leadership, Mr Botha is giving Mr Heunis the opportunity to build his stature among ordinary NP MP's. The expectation in political circles is that Mr Botha will pull a second maneuver to firm up Mr Heunis's position: a reshuffling of the cabinet and the appointment of Heunis supporters to influential positions. Recent newspaper reports have already speculated that the cabinet is probably going to be reduced in order to bring it into conformity with European cabinets, which are quite a bit smaller. Rumors are already making the rounds about the resignation of several ministers. The names being mentioned prominently in this connection are those of the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, and the minister of transport services, Mr Hendrik Schoeman. The resignation of the minister of agricultural economics and water affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, would not be unexpected either.

Political observers expect that Mr P.W. Botha will resign as president within the next year. Mr Botha's resignation would very closely coincide with a general election, which is almost certainly going to be held next year. Political observers are of the opinion that Mr Botha will still lead the NP in the election and will step down shortly after the election. But not much value is attached to a remark by Mr Botha to a newspaper last week that he will possibly be available for a second term. Informed sources say that a leadership struggle between Mr Heunis and Mr De Klerk will inevitably have an ideological coloring, in spite of the fact that Mr De Klerk has yet always stood squarely behind Mr P.W. Botha's policy. Mr De Klerk will doubtlessly be the representative of the more conservative faction in the NP, while Mr Heunis will try to assemble the leftists around him.

Mr Heunis's support will definitely not come only from the Cape. The expectation is that the left wing of the NP, the so-called "New Nats," will throw in their weight behind him, regardless of provincial connection. If Mr Heunis wins a leadership election, it would mean that persons around the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, will hold prominent posts in a Heunis cabinet. Political circles are now speculating that the Group Areas Act will become an ever more important point of contention between the two groups as the leadership struggle gains momentum. Mr De Klerk may perhaps use a position for retaining the act in order to consolidate support around him. NP MP's may be called on to vote for Mr De Klerk with the warning that Mr Heunis will revoke or totally water down the act, and that this will bring about the loss of further NP seats.

13084

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COLORED POPULATION GROWING FASTER THAN OTHER GROUPS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Nov 86 p 15

[Text] Coloreds were the population group in South Africa which showed the greatest increase percentage-wise from 1980 to 1985. Their increase of 12.4 percent was higher than the average of 11.1 percent and also slightly higher than the increase of 12.1 percent for blacks. In contrast, the increase in the number of whites was, at 7.0 percent, under the average. The figures for Asians increased by 10.0 percent in that period. This emerges from figures as a result of the 1985 population census, which Dr Treurnicht du Toit, head of the Central Statistics Service in Pretoria, made known yesterday. Dr Du Toit announced that seven of the planned 18 reports on the census are now available -- less than two years after census day. That is an unequalled achievement in the processing of the results of a South African population census. The eventual reports of the census in 1960, 1970 and 1980 were issued only after 11, eight and five years respectively. With the exception of just two reports, all the other reports of the 1985 population census are expected to be issued before the end of this month.

A pamphlet which the Central Statistics Service issued yesterday along with the first seven reports shows that South Africa had 23,385,645 inhabitants in 1985. Of those, 68.7 percent were blacks (15,162,840), 17.8 percent whites (4,568,739), 10.3 percent Coloreds (2,832,705) and 3.1 percent Asians (821,361). These figures are 15.6 percent less than the 27,722,100 at which projections by the HSRC [Human Sciences Research Council] placed the total population.

--The average annual growth rate of the population from 1980 to 1985 was 2.2 percent.

--The average number of births per 1,000 persons was 21.2.

--The birth rate among whites was 16.1 for every 1,000 persons, among Coloreds 29.2, among Asians 23.7, and among blacks an estimated 40.

--The death rate was 7.5, 7.9, 5.8 and an estimated 12 respectively.

The female sex was in all cases slightly in the majority. Altogether 49.3 percent of the whites, 48.6 percent of the Coloreds, 49.5 percent of the

Asians and 49.5 percent of the blacks were males. The average age of the population was 25.7 years, with the whites' average of 31.2 years the highest among the population groups. The whites also had the greatest percentage of elderly (65 years and older) with 8.5 percent, while the blacks had the biggest percentage of children of 14 years and younger (37.5 percent). Nearly 60 percent of the population lived in towns (89.6 percent of the whites as opposed to 39.6 percent of the blacks). The biggest percentage of whites was married (47 percent), 44 percent had never yet been married, five percent was a widow or widower, three percent were divorced and only one percent lived together. The largest portion of the whites (54 percent) had achieved the sixth standard to matric, and only four percent can write a degree after their names. The corresponding figures for blacks are 19 percent and zero percent.

The occupational class in which most South Africans (20.4) percent are engaged is that of mine and quarry worker, production foreman and supervisor, operator and production and related workers. Nearly 22 percent of the whites practice a professional, semiprofessional or technical vocation, in contrast to only 3.6 percent of the blacks. 822,925 people, of whom 432,267 are whites, live in the Pretoria/Wonderboom/Soshanguve area, 1,609,408 (515,670) in Johannesburg/Randburg, 1,038,108 (399,445) on the Eastern Rand, 647,334 (233,460) on the Western Rand and 540,142 (167,905) in Vereeniging/Vanderbijl Park/Sasolburg.

13084

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LACK OF BLACK POPULATION GROWTH CONTROL CRITICIZED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 15 Oct 86 p 5

[Unattributed article: "Limitations Racist--Say Blacks. State Resigned to High Black Birthrate."]

[Text] The Department of National Health and Population Development has thrown in the sponge in its attempts to check the uncontrolled population growth of blacks through meaningful measures. This is apparent from an official statement from that department, in which reference is made to a report of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) which was drawn up by Mrs Monica Ferreira, senior researcher in the Institute for Sociological and Demographic Research. That report says that any further attempts to promote birth control among nonwhites would mean a threat to good race relations. Mrs Ferreira told DIE AFRIKANER that a previous HSRC report had proposed that a scheme of financial encouragements for small families and measures of discouragement for large families would perhaps be able to make the policy of encouraging birth control among nonwhites successful. But new research has revealed that action by the state to encourage family planning is regarded as being of racist and political origin. To blacks it is "imperialistic" and an "attempt at genocide." It would be foolish to do anything which could aggravate the situation in a time of widespread unrest among blacks, Mrs Ferreira says.

About 40 countries already reward parents who practice family planning, while violators are fined, among other things, the report says. It was consequently a previous recommendation of the HSRC that the government should consider, among other things, incentive schemes to bring about greater acceptance of family planning and consequently a lower growth. Fines would have to be imposed on large families, while smaller families should enjoy benefits. However, increasing opposition built up from nonwhites against those proposals, while the administration of incentive measures would cost "astronomical amounts." The HSRC's present report suggests that the incentive proposals be dropped and the money spent instead on education, social and technical uplifting of a growing black population, as well as creating better job opportunities and a higher standard of living. Increasing urbanization of blacks will supposedly diminish the problem eventually.

The Department of National Education and Population Development, which usually puts the HSRC's recommendations into practice, has also accepted the report drawn up by Mr Ferreira. The department says in a statement that incentive and encouragement measures to promote family planning were not "indicated." In the specialized language of the medical doctors who manage the department's directorates for family planning and population development, this means that instituting such measures to control the unbridled black growth is no longer being contemplated. However, that department does not say one word about its propaganda for birth control being aimed at whites and the government's policy of permitting economic conditions which drastically limit the number of children of white families. Both are going forth unabatedly.

13084

CSO: 3401/31

BP OIL COMPANY INTEGRATION PLANS VIEWED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] The BP Southern Africa oil company wants to spend 100 million rands to develop District Six and adjacent areas as open residential neighborhoods and privatize certain state schools for teaching students of all races. The comprehensive plan to -- among other things -- consolidate BP's involvement in abolishing apartheid was announced over the weekend by Mr Ian Sims, chairman of BP Southern Africa, in the company's social report for 1986. Mr Sims says in the report that BP believes the involvement of international companies in the South African economy and society is a better alternative than disinvestment, sanctions and other negative measures. "We must remember that a besieged country which has its back to the wall cannot offer the positive climate that is so urgently needed to eradicate apartheid and attain equality and dignity for all." However, it is to be doubted whether the BP plan will be able to be carried out easily. It was pointed out to DIE BURGER yesterday that the legal position in the country at present does not make provision for so-called open residential neighborhoods. Moreover, education in state schools is handled as a distinct matter. Politicians and authorities, including the Urban Foundation, with whom DIE BURGER talked, first wanted to study the report before they make any comment.

Legal Position

Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, said, however, he is aware that BP has such ideas, and they have already talked informally about the matter. But the BP plan is not in conformity with the legal position in the country. The Group Areas Act, which regulates occupation, does not make provision for such a concept. It only provides that multiracial occupation within a certain group area can be regulated by way of permits. "I thus cannot make any further comment on the plan," Mr Heunis said.

No amounts are mentioned in the report, but BP will reportedly approve 50 million rands for developing District Six and 50 million rands for financing private schools. According to the report, BP believes that its plan for exercising a "local option" through the community can accelerate not only social change, but can also show that change can be successful.

Cape Municipality

"We propose that District Six and some of the adjacent areas should be allotted as a 'new' area which is open to all races for business and residential purposes," Mr Sims says. About 4,200 dwelling units which may be afforded at the broadest possible level can be erected in the area. BP is willing to establish a utilities corporation which is not bent on the pursuit of profit, with the cooperation of other companies and parties, for the development. The corporation would involve the Cape municipality and later the government. As for the school project, Mr Sims says BP suggested to the government that individual state schools which want to be "open" should be allowed to do that. That can be done by making the state schools private schools, but without the loss of government subsidies and assistance. BP will help such schools with initial financial problems and invite other companies to do that also.

13084

CSO: 3401/59

NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS BEING INCREASED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 20 Oct 86 p 14

[Editorial: "Hitting Power"]

[Text] The physical presence of the police is of the utmost importance in the fight against common crime as well as violence of unrest. The man in uniform is as such a deterrent to the prospective transgressor and a consolation to the law-abiding citizen. There is a proven connection between riots and crime. Thus, for example, crime increased by 40 percent last year in the PWV area, according to police statistics. Insurance premiums have doubled in step with that. A situation of unrest can be stabilized by concerted and purposeful action of the security forces. But that is not the final answer. As soon as the security forces withdraw from an affected area, the unrest flames up again. In order to normalize an area, it is necessary for the ordinary law-abiding citizen to also enjoy the protection of the police. Otherwise he has but again been handed over to the intimidator.

With only 1.6 policemen per 1,000 of the population, South Africa's power is undermanned in that respect. The ratio is as much as double that number of policemen in overseas countries. The revolutionary onslaught has now driven the problem to a head. For the ordinary people, confidence in the authorities and the future is reason for giving the problem active attention. Minister De Villiers Morrison announced last week that 75 smaller, but self-contained police stations are being set up. Colonel Vic Haynes of the SAP announced that the police force is being systematically increased from the current 48,000 men to 86,000 in 1994. A further attempt to meet the situation is the instant training of 1,000 black policemen a time at Koeberg with further on-the-job training later. This is not the full extent of the fight against crime and the revolutionary onslaught, but indeed an indispensable aspect of it.

13084

CSO: 3401/38

PROBLEMS DUE TO PRESENCE OF NONWHITES IN CERTAIN AREAS VIEWED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 15 Oct 86 p 8

[Unattributed article: "Group Areas: The Anatomy of Deception;" first paragraph is DIE BURGER introduction]

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, stated yet recently that he stands by the principle of separate living areas. It could therefore be expected that the government is enforcing the Group Areas Act. However, that is not at all the case. What is really happening is serious deception, as the residents of the Johannesburg residential area of Mayfair have realized for a long time.

Whites who do not have to deal with nonwhite encroachment into their residential areas will find it hard to understand what frustration the white inhabitants of neighborhoods such as Mayfair and Homestead Park have to endure. Residents of these two Johannesburg residential areas have for years been carrying on an apparently fruitless fight to keep their areas white. The irony is that the large number of nonwhites already living there are violating a law, the Group Areas Act; white residents thus have the law on their side. Also, the government has already repeatedly declared through President P.W. Botha that it stands by the Group Areas Act. For example, Mr Botha expressed himself as follows when delegates at last year's Cape NP Congress wanted to have the law repealed: "I have gone a long way to comply with other people's wishes and to establish a spirit of human decency in the country, but if you expect me to do the impossible, then I stand firm -- and I stand firm today." However, the people of Mayfair and Homestead Park know that Mr Botha is not standing firm at all. Their frustration was reflected in a pamphlet with the heading "The story of an Indian family living in a white area" which they distributed in the two residential areas. The part concerned reads as follows: "His name is Kajee. He is an Indian. His wife is white. They moved from Lenasia (an Indian neighborhood near Johannesburg) to Greenwood Road 1, Homestead Park along with their children. The move was occasioned by the extremely unpleasant physical treatment and racial discrimination applied against them by Lenasia's Indian community. The house was bought under the wife's maiden name in order to disguise the truth. That happened around mid-1982. The white taxpayers immediately brought the matter to the attention of their Residents' Taxpayers Association, which in turn reported it to the Group Areas Police. An investigation was carried out by them and a report was turned over to the attorney general of Johannesburg. About 10 months went by

without anything apparently happening. During this period numerous telephone calls were made to all the authorities with wholly negative results. A letter dated 3 April 1983 was eventually sent to the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha. The answer, dated 27 April 1983, was received by the Department of Community Development and declared that Indians are not permitted to live in white Group areas. The department suggested that whenever such occupation is heard of or observed, it should be reported to the Group Areas Police at John Vorster Square. That instruction was carried out and the Group Areas Police replied that a full investigation was undertaken and the file sent to the office of the attorney general."

"A further six months elapsed, during which a hearing date was set and in turn postponed. A letter of protest was then drafted and signed by 190 people -- practically the whole white population of Homestead Park. The letter of protest was delivered to the attorney general, Att'y Klaus von Lieres, in December of 1985. A summons was issued and a hearing date set. Kajee then applied for a permit to live in the white area, and the hearing was again postponed. The application was disapproved, but Kajee immediately appealed to Mr Heunis against the rejection. But Mr Heunis rejected the appeal and, after further pressure from the residents' association, another hearing date was set. However, the hearing was again postponed by Att'y Von Lieres for a period of 60 days on the basis of the fact that Kajee had now asked for an interview with Mr Heunis and it was apparently granted to him. It is beyond the understanding of any normal person's intelligence and imagination why this was allowed after repeated assurances by him himself, his deputy, Mr Piet Badenhorst, Mr P.W. Botha, Mr F.W. de Klerk and numerous others about the retention of separate residential areas! Further developments are being eagerly awaited -- as usual!"

The experience with Kajee is only a single case of the long fight that the inhabitants of these residential areas are carrying on to restore the one-time character of their neighborhoods. The government's role was of an extremely questionable nature throughout. It continually professed that action would be taken, but virtually never did anything come out of this. However, the government came out with vigorous statements about the situation, especially when it had to fall back on the support of the areas' voters. The then minister of community development, Mr Pen Kotze, played that game skilfully when he visited the areas in October of 1983, less than a month before that year's referendum. Mr Kotze appeared to be in a fighting mood when he said: "They (the nonwhites) did not live in the sky before they moved here illegally. They must go back from where they came."

The leader of the Labor Party, Rev. Allan Hendrickse, threatened the government the next day by saying that he would not take part in the proposed constitution if Mr Kotze was reflecting government thinking. Nothing was ever again heard of Mr Kotze's position on this. However, the minister's visit to Mayfair had already then served its purpose: the ignorant and naive were able to cast a yes-vote. Does the government not stand by the Group Areas Act as it said?! But Mayfair's and Homestead Park's people could not be led by the nose unlimitedly. A few weeks ago they distributed a pamphlet in which the government was challenged to say when it is going to remove the illegal nonwhites from the area. The residents know that the government will not

accept the challenge. They have also, like tens of thousands of others, taken note of a statement by the attorney general of the Tranvaal, Att'y Don Brunette, that action is no longer being taken against violators of the Group Areas Act. "We have had few of these cases for several years -- only when someone seriously complained."

The deputy minister of home affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, apparently did not at all take note of this news. Scarcely a day later he aimed a warning at the [Orange] Free State NP Congress that violators of the Group Areas Act would lose their property. That warning of Mr Badenhorst's holds little consolation for the white residents of Mayfair, Homestead Park, Berea, Hillbrow and other white suburbs. Not a single violator of the Group Areas Act has ever yet lost his property. Mr Badenhorst was obviously talking for local consumption when he made the warning, because it does not take reality into account at all. Nor did the statements of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, at the just recent Cape congress have anything to do with reality. During that occasion Mr Botha warned against opening up residential areas where people from the lower and middle income groups live. The state president spoke as if he were blissfully unaware of conditions in Mayfair -- while many representations have been made to him over the years.

Nobody expects that the current government will restore the character of residential areas like Mayfair and Hillbrow. Rather, the government will give assurances that it is in favor of separate living areas so long as this suits it. But it is now already starting to make provision for exceptions. Mr Botha himself recently spoke of a "relaxation" of the law and of its being able to be delegated to lower authorities. He also mentioned the possibility of permits, the classic method which the government follows to gradually nullify a measure, but while that is happening, still tries to deceive as many people as possible. South Africa finds itself in the midst of a tremendous piece of deception politics around the Group Areas Act.

13084
CSO: 3401/35

EXTENT OF BLACK URBANIZATION DISCUSSED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Nov 86 p 13

[Unattributed article: "Prof. Wolfgang Thomas--'Most Blacks Already Urbanized'"]

[Text] It is unnecessary to ask how black urbanization in South Africa should be handled, for "we are already handling it and lack only self-confidence to do it further," Wolfgang Thomas, professor of economics at the University of the Western Cape, said yesterday in Cape Town. Professor Thomas was taking part in a seminary of the Southern African Road Federation on urbanization and road transport needs. He said urbanization is a necessary process, and he believes that between 50 and 55 percent of all blacks in South Africa have already been urbanized, despite the lower figures which are sometimes furnished. For example, there are already between 500,000 and 600,000 blacks on the Peninsula, in spite of the influx control which was formerly enforced. Even larger numbers are mentioned in some circles. Between 2.3 million and 2.5 million people now live in the Cape metropolitan area, and the population is expected to grow another million by the turn of the century. The additional million will probably be housed along the southeast axis of the area -- Mitchell's Plain, Khayelitsha and Blue Downs. That area is far from the Cape city center and will in the future have to get its own business and services center in order to provide the needs of the residents.

Problems

Professor Thomas also said South Africa will have to look at what other countries are doing to handle their urbanization and transportation problems; black entrepreneurship should not be underestimated; and deregulation should not be carried so far that it creates new problems. Mr Peter de Tolly, director of the Cape city council's urban planning department, said that urban planners' problems with providing public and private transportation systems are, among other things, that:

--the various planning components in the country work independently and in an uncoordinated manner. For example, the road planners first do their work in an area before the urban planners get involved; and

--the Group Areas Act prevents people from living near their place of work and thus curbs normal urban development. The White Paper on Urbanization also places certain restrictions on development.

He also believes that the public should get more involved in planning actions, such as the planning of future transportation systems and routes. In that way the needs and aspirations of the community will be taken into consideration. Mr Nic Cronje, managing director of City Tramways, said the answer does not lie in more roads and more inefficient transportation systems, but in convenient, safe, reliable and efficient public transport. Existing public transportation does not satisfy all those requirements.

Preference

He also said:

--In his opinion, South Africa does not have a national transportation policy, for the white paper in question ignores the country's biggest transportation problem; namely, private cars;

--preference should be given to public transportation above private transportation if "our cities want to still handle traffic in twenty years;" and

--the management and operation of public transportation should be privatized as soon as possible, while the means of transportation should be in the possession of the authorities concerned, such as the Regional Services Boards which are to be established.

Mr Cronje also referred to the so-called station wagon taxis and said they have a role to play, but there is no control over them. There are at present only about 20,000 legal station wagon taxis and between 60,000 and 80,000 illegal ones.

13084

CSO: 3401/59

ALTERCATION BETWEEN RED CROSS, NATION VIEWED

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 27 Oct 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Vacuum"]

[Text] The result of its precipitous action against South Africa is for the International Red Cross an uneasy vacuum in a part of the world where its representation is surely desirable and needed; for, by punishing a country which was always a supporting pillar for it, it has brought itself the punishment that -- until there has been reconsideration -- it will no longer be able to use South Africa as a regional base. The alienation has obvious complications for the International Red Cross. Among its activities being hampered is the badly needed assistance to the roughly 20,000 Mozambican refugees who cross the border under the most perilous circumstances in the hope of a better life. It will also have to live up to its role as mediator in Angola henceforth through other channels. It is inevitably going to get its work done with more difficulty. The suspension of relations, however, is not going to only unilaterally hurt the Red Cross. South Africa also stands to lose quite a lot. For example, the IRC was the decisive factor in the release of South African prisoners of war from Angola. It was the shortest, most effective channel in the communication between prisoners in African jails and their loved ones in the Republic. What replacement is there?

In the light of this, the decision on what its reaction should be to the IRC's unkindness could thus not have been easy for the government. It is increasingly coming under pressure, however, to simply bow to South Africa's being run over or to resist in a manner that will also make the dispensers of punishment really think twice. The cabinet's current mood is obviously far from a meek acceptance of the anti-South African campaign which has gone from bad to worse in obstreperousness and blind revilement in recent months. The impatience with that and unwillingness to continually just turn the other cheek is also strongly seen by the admonition of the minister of defense to neighboring black countries about the wild accusations in connection with the Machel disaster. To always react just right of course demands the utmost power of judgment. Mistakes are almost inevitable in such a situation. However, few people will choose to sit and do nothing while their country is being kicked. We thus believe that the government broadly enjoys wide support for its actions.

13084

CSO: 3401/38

ELECTRICITY PRICE INCREASE UPSETS PUBLIC

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 8 Oct 86 p 16

[Unattributed article: "More Expensive Power Shocks Public"]

[Text] The increase in electricity rates by 12 percent is part of the price that South Africa is paying for the government's political and economic policy. This is the reaction of economists with whom DIE AFRIKANER talked about the shock announcement by Escom that 8,000 of its workers are going to be laid off and rates increased starting in January. Trade union officials are expressing concern about the number of white specialists who are going to be laid off in order to reduce Escom's expenses to the minimum. The suspicion is being expressed that that utilities enterprise is going to aim at reducing the percentage of whites among its personnel and make do with more nonwhites. "Escom has been saying for years that it has too few specialists, and now it suddenly wants to lay off thousands of them," one trade union leader said. He suspects that Escom is now going to divide up and rearrange the work of whites in a way that it can be performed by semiskilled nonwhites.

The question also being asked is how the fact can be reconciled that Escom is going to complete the five big new power stations at Ellisras, Vereeniging, Standerton, Kendal and Volksrust, where personnel are yet going to be needed, but at the same time adopt a layoff policy. According to Escom's management, the core of its problems is that it seriously overestimated the growth in the country's power consumption. The construction of the five new big power stations, each costing about 3,500 million rands, was embarked upon on the assumption of several years ago that the country's power demand would rise by eight percent a year. Now it turns out that the growth will be 5.5 percent at the most and that Escom is going to be saddled with a considerable overcapacity until well into the 1990's. Economists attribute the decline in the growth expectation to the interest policy of the Reserve Bank, which is a main cause of the current depression, and the government's continuing constitutional experiments, which affect the country's political stability and undermine the future confidence of the business world.

The recession which led to the curtailment of Escom's work is going to deepen further as a result of Escom's layoffs. That enterprise is now following the same path as the Transport Services, which are also reducing personnel and raising rates as a result of the recession -- and thereby only making the

recession worse yet. Escom is in the meantime further fomenting inflation, the economists say. The influence of the increase of electricity rates on the prices of all goods and services, just as the influence of the higher transport rates on them, will be felt immediately and in the most remote areas of the economy. Besides, the increase in the power rates is more than what it could have been if Escom had accepted Renamo's offer to help with the reconstruction of the 400 power poles in Mozambique, which were wrecked when Renamo had to decide to cut off the power supply from Cahora Bassa. Renamo had proposed that it guarantee the security of the power line on the one condition that the cost price for the power that Escom pays be deposited in a trust fund for the duration of the Mozambique war. According to the existing contracts, Escom will pay 1.1 cent per unit for the Cahora Bassa power, while the average costs of the power which Escom generates is 4.1 cent per unit. Escom is losing 375 million rands a year by not negotiating with Renamo, for which the power consumer must now foot the bill.

13084

CSO: 3401/29

EMERGING 'KHMER ROUGE' GENERATION SEEN AMONG TOWNSHIP YOUTH

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 17 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by Gerd Behrens, Cape Town: "A Deep Gap Between Expectations and Reality. A Khmer-Rouge Generation Is Growing Up Among Black Youth in South Africa."]

[Text] There are growing signs in South Africa that the rebellion of a part of the black youth is no longer being directed only against the government in Pretoria, but increasingly against any type of authority. Even the African National Congress (ANC), the resistance organization exiled in Zambia, has been extensively losing control over the townships. This was especially seen early in the year when representatives of the "National Education Crisis Committee" in Lusaka got the backing of the ANC for their decision to call for this year's ending of the school boycott which began in 1985. When they had again returned to South Africa and informed the black students of the result of their talks, some had only a tired smile for this appeal, even though it was approved by the ANC. The school boycott has reached such duration and intensity in some parts of South Africa, especially in the eastern Cape Province, the place of origin of black resistance, that the government has closed some schools. But there is no effective teaching even in quite a few schools that are not officially closed. After having supported the slogan "first liberation, then education" for a long time, the youthful "comrades" are now partially attempting to build up an alternative system of popular education which is to eliminate "capitalist standards such as competition and individualism." If these militant youths, who are often no older than 13 or 14, represent a numerical minority even in their generation, they still have an overproportionate influence on daily life in the townships of South Africa. They are the driving force not only behind the school boycott, but also behind the rent and consumer boycott in many black settlements. Deviants get up to 25 lashes with the "sjambok," a hippopotamus whip also used by the South African police, from a "people's court;" those who are unlucky get the infamous gasoline-filled tire, which is then lit, hung around their necks.

The present township youth are the first generation born after the pinnacle of apartheid around 1970 and so grew up under a complete system of racial separation. Their parents experienced for the most part a still more open paternalism which permitted more personal contact with members of the other caste. Not infrequently regarded by their children as Uncle Toms, quite a lot

of them have lost control over their sons and daughters. An increase in anarchistic trends can yet be expected in the future, because the two most important socialization bodies for black youth in South Africa, the parental home and the school, are shattered. Observers widely agree that ironically it was the government in Pretoria itself which, in its endeavor to bring about stability, contributed to this development. Limited by the rapid economic growth in the Cape, white South Africans were able to fill only a quarter of all skilled positions in the late 1960's. In order to be able to fill the gaps with appropriately educated blacks, Pretoria raised educational expenditures on them by no less than 2,700 percent between 1972 and 1985. Thus the educational budget surpassed the defense budget last year for the first time. While only 190 black South Africans finished 12 years of school in 1961, around 70,000 blacks take "matric" today -- 20,000 more than whites. However, only the quantity of "Bantu education" was raised, but not its quality.

By expanding the black educational system, the South African government hoped not only to satisfy the country's economic requirements, but at the same time also to lay the foundation for the emergence of a black middle class -- as a stabilizing buffer between the white government and the black masses. In so doing, however, it erroneously assumed that high economic growth and therefore the absorption capacities of the labor market could be maintained for any length of time. An expansion of the educational system can only have a stabilizing effect when every school leaver also finds a job. But because South Africa has not been experiencing any economic growth in the 1980's, but mass unemployment instead, the government's measures had precisely the opposite effect and produced an immensely politicized and unsatisfied generation. Cape Town historian Colin Bundy described the phenomenon: "You take youth without political rights, socially subordinate and economically vulnerable. You educate as many of them as their parents would not have imagined in their boldest dreams, but in grotesquely inadequate facilities. You make sure that their awareness is sharpened by discriminating practices outside of school -- and then you throw them in large numbers on the economic scrap heap."

Developments in the South African educational and economic sector led to a growing gap between rising expectations and an opposite experience of reality among many young blacks. Some observers are of the view that a Khmer-Rouge generation of brutalized child soldiers is growing up in not a few black youths of South Africa. They could make quite a lot of townships in the Cape ungovernable in the long run -- for Pretoria as well as for the ANC.

13084

CSO: 3420/4

BLACKS POLLED ON MANDELA LEADERSHIP SUPPORT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Dec 86 p 8

[Text]

Nearly one in three urban blacks would volunteer immediate acceptance of Nelson Mandela as their new leader if he were freed from prison — but even bigger numbers of them would want him to prove his leadership qualities first.

The survey puts automatic acceptance of Mandela in the role of black leader at an average 32 percent — with wide divisions between the sexes

about the degree of their enthusiasm.

In short, while 39 percent of black males would give Mandela their immediate vote, only 26 percent of black women would do so.

Black women in turn out-numbered their menfolk — 35 to 33 percent — in preferring to wait and see how he shaped up as a leader.

The younger generation, aged between 18 and 24, were most willing to back Mandela at once: 42 percent of the males and 25 percent of the females.

In all, while 32 percent would give instant support to Mandela, a slightly higher 34 percent take a wait-and-see attitude about his talents. Only 5 percent said they would not support him because they “already had a black leader”.

The pollsters found that Mandela appeared

to have least support inside the Zulu population — 33 percent of males and 23 percent of the females.

They were also informed in the survey that the vast majority of urban blacks — as many as 74 percent — would prefer a multi-racial rather than an all-black form of government. Moreover, 75 percent gave an overwhelming preference to the achievement of black political freedom by negotiation.

SUPPORT FOR VIOLENCE

Only 13 percent supported violence, with the remainder rejecting both options (3 percent) or else gave a “don’t know” reply (9 percent).

Greatest support for violence was shown in a 17 percent vote from the 18-24 age group, while as many as 86 percent of the older generation favoured negotiation.

But perceptions of when blacks would win a significant political voice were pessimistic.

One in four said they “didn’t know”. Almost as many, 24 percent, said “not for a long time”, 13 percent forecast a voice within the next 10 years, 18 percent said within the next five years, and only 10 percent reckoned it would come inside the next 12 months.

In turn, 36 percent of all respondents said they would be happy to support any blacks willing to work with the State President on a National Council.

About 16 percent said they would regard black participation in the council as “sell-outs” and 9 percent would prefer black leaders not in detention to boycott the National Council.

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CSO: 3400/625

UPWARDLY MOBILE BLACKS FORM NEW ELITE LEAVING TOWNSHIPS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by Cas St Leger]

[Text]

THEY'RE the new elite. They run a garage housing luxury German cars. Their children go to top private schools. And they want to live in the best homes their healthy bank balances can buy.

These are the new upwardly mobile South African blacks — many of whom, having reached the township ceiling, are shaking the dust of Soweto or Daveyton off their feet and settling in select white areas.

The "rich-rich" are overcoming the strictures of the Group Areas Act in their drive for an upmarket lifestyle and surroundings to match their incomes and aspirations.

The Group Areas Act is being eroded by social need.

Mr Cam Dikotla, a black estate agent, said that the drop in house prices in white areas and the surplus of white housing meant it was cheaper to buy a house in some white suburbs than in Soweto.

There is a shortage of 538 000 houses in black areas. In white areas, 37 000 houses and flats stand empty.

The top area of Orlando West is dubbed "Beverly Hills", where a house can change hands for R500 000. Here, and in Diepkloof Extension, the prices for a few hundred homes are forced artificially high by market pressures.

For that price tag, the black buyer can expect a white-architect designed, white-builder constructed luxury house. But it will have little or no garden and it will not look too

fancy from the outside or the unwelcome attention of activists or jealous neighbours could make life uncomfortable.

For the same money — even a lot less in the depressed white housing market — black buyers can get a mansion on an estate in Hyde Park, Sandton, cheek-by-jowl with multimillionaire Marino Chiavelli, or a pleasant and secure property with nice neighbours in Sandton suburbs such as Athol, Morningside and Wendywood.

Estate agent Mrs Aida Geffen said she has sold 15 homes in Sandton this year alone to black permit-holders — a number she regards as infinitesimal but significant.

Not all of the new elite are willing to discuss exactly how they acquired homes in white areas.

Most prefer to skim over the details, though those with businesses in Soweto fear black retaliation rather than white prosecution (or persecution) because of their new status.

Many, like Barclays Bank corporate manager Mr Gaby Magomola, who lives with his family in an exquisite Wendywood home with high walls, good security and friendly neighbours, were assisted by forward-looking companies.

"I lived in the US for eight years; this does not represent a change of lifestyle," said Mr Magomola, who took up residence in June. He was then a pioneer but now has five other black families in his neighbourhood.

"I was expecting both a black and a white backlash. A

few blacks who were critical are now making inquiries. My bold approach has been helpful.

Those of us who have made this move (to white areas) must bear in mind that this started several years ago when it seemed okay for a black man to move out of Soweto to Hillbrow; suddenly, when a black guy moves into an affluent area like Morningside, it becomes unacceptable.

Important

"For the same reason that we have black children going to private schools, and that black people trade in central business districts, it is equally important we should set an upwardly mobile trend in housing.

"It's limiting to build in Soweto. Your choice is dictated by the white view of black people. It hasn't dawned on many whites in South Africa that black people have human aspirations rather than black aspirations," he said.

"What is happening in Soweto is primarily a function of the economics laws. You have a short supply of homes and a huge demand from people who are rising in the social strata."

Should the Group Areas Act be scrapped, Mr Magomola said he did not expect a flood of people from Soweto, but he forecast a significant number of young professionals moving into flats and townhouses and a reasonable

demand for middle-income housing.

"At the lower end, where many blacks would be able to move in, there would be a political constraint from the white blue-collar workers who cannot countenance a black neighbour. These people have not got used to the concept of sharing with blacks," Mr Magomola said.

Mr Jackie Twala, a 39-year-old millionaire building contractor, who owns four luxury cars, sold his house in Diepkloof for R180 000. He owns a 4 000-square-metre stand in Morningside, Sandton, and another 11 in Sunninghill.

He plans to start construction of his home on the Morningside stand in mid-January, ready for occupation in June — and it is a R500 000 palace he has in mind, with six bedrooms, five bathrooms, an eight-car garage and pool, squash and tennis courts.

On the other stands, he will build R100 000 homes "for whoever wants to buy them".

"It's too expensive in Soweto because 99-year leases have to be bought," Mr Twala said.

Mr Eric Mafuna, managing director of Consumer Behaviour, is a wealthy businessman who has voted to throw in his lot with fellow blacks until the law is changed.

"Eighteen months ago I was ready to move into a white area. I looked at one or two houses and asked my lawyers for advice. Then the concept started impinging on my personal pride.

"I'm not an under-the-counter kind of person. I decided I would rather stay in Soweto than secretly live in a white area," Mr Mafuna said.

A white architect designed a R460 000 home for Mr Mafuna's double stand in Soweto.

His building society told him it could not grant the R200 000 bond — not that Mr Mafuna could not afford it, but that the price was above that allowed in the Soweto market.

Painful

"Whether you live in Sandton or Soweto, the price a square metre is the same," Mr Mafuna said. His only solution was to downgrade the materials used.

"We can afford good houses. It is not to show off. It makes the Group Areas Act more painful," he said.

"If it were not for the political situation, more than 50 percent of affluent blacks would move out. There would not be a flood of people leaving Soweto, but up to 35 percent of Soweto's 2,6-million people could easily afford to move.

"It is a myth that blacks are poor and whites wealthy. Even clerks in four-roomed homes could afford to move into decent accommodation, with a change in their expenditure pattern from the present 40 percent of income on food to 25 percent on housing.

"Now a large number of affluent blacks are becoming more politically united and are saying: 'I've got money but I'm going to stay in my neighbourhood because I am proud of being black'."

He criticised "northern suburbs white liberals", many of whom had told him they would be delighted to have him as a neighbour but who had objected to Norweto. "It's rather like saying 'Some of my best friends are blacks' until one wants to marry your daughter."

The SA Institute of Estate Agents maintains an unequivocal stance.

General Secretary Stephan Swanepoel said of blacks living in white areas: "We do not support it; we do not underwrite it. It is still against the law."

There were instances where nominees had bought properties for blacks, sidestepping the Act. A black may buy a home in a white area but he may not occupy it, and neither could he take transfer.

Institute members, said Mr Swanepoel, had been warned their licences could be taken away if they knowingly sold to a black in a white area.

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CSO. 3400/648

URBAN BLACKS POLLED ON BOMBING OF INNOCENTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Dec 86 p 8

[Text]

One of the premises set by pollsters was: "In the last year there have been many bombings in countries around the world, including South Africa, in which many people — men, women and children of many colours — have been hurt or killed. It is said this is the work of terrorists."

Urban blacks were then asked if they considered the bombing of innocent people wrong, or politically justified.

The purpose was to establish black thought on the principle of terrorists using bombs for political aims, rather than to look specifically at events in South Africa.

Said analysts: "It is interesting to observe that 82 percent of black males aged 50 or more say bombing innocent people anywhere is 'wrong', compared with 53 percent of the more militant younger age group (18-24) who take the same viewpoint.

"In contrast, only 14 percent of the older age group say there is political justification for such action while 34 percent of the younger men took this stance."

By region, bombings were condemned by 73 percent of black respondents in Durban against 45 percent in the Eastern Cape and 54 percent in the PWV (Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal) industrial complex.

JUSTIFIED

One in three urban blacks in the PWV and Eastern Cape saw bombings as politically justified.

"There are very mixed signals", commented the head of the survey team. "Because the canvas is so wide, opinions in one area of the poll would support perceptions by whites about what blacks believe while contradicting others.

"Looking at the scene from white political leadership standpoints, there are a lot of green lights for progress.

"The most heartening aspect of responses from blacks willing to express a viewpoint away from the threat of intimidation is the degree of goodwill that still exists and opinions that reflect a great deal of political pragmatism.

"But clearly, events of the past few months in their view threaten to erode that goodwill."

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CSO: 3400/625

UDF'S MOROBE DISCUSSES POLITICAL ISSUES

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 2 Dec 86 p 14

[Article by Hugh Robertson]

[Text]

THE National Party has reached a dead-end in its search for workable political solutions and has decided to retreat into its laager and cling to power with increasing repression and harassment of its opponents.

This is the assessment of Mr Murphy Morobe, acting Publicity Secretary of the UDF, who is visiting the Western Cape for meetings with UDF affiliates. He gave the UDF's views on a wide range of current issues in an interview yesterday.

"The NP retreat into the laager is exactly what we expected. As the struggle intensifies and the legitimacy of the Government becomes more eroded in the eyes of the majority, it will behave like regimes in South America — and even in Africa — when they were faced by the same sort of crisis. They will become more and more desperate and will resort to greater repression and force. Their main concern will be to perpetuate their power."

"Reform" and "repression" in South Africa had become "two sides of the same coin". The Joint Management Centres, which Mr Morobe said were linked to the security apparatus and to "disinformation" strategies, were part of

the pattern of repression and of the NP's attempts to perpetuate its power.

"The JMCs are tackling the wrong end of the problem. They are trying to win favour with the people by improving local conditions, repairing roads, and improving services when, in fact, the peoples' feelings have gone way beyond potholes and street lights. The main objective of the black community is to exercise political power," Mr Morobe said.

"The Government's new national economic strategy, which aims to divert funds from infrastructure development to social services, is part of the same pattern. Even the new elite black suburbs and the fenced off townships have not been beyond the reach of the UDF because the main objective of blacks is for political power and any 'improvements' in their living standards are quite rightly interpreted as being the results of their own efforts, as victories after a long struggle."

THESSE are extracts of what Mr Morobe had to say on other current issues:

□ On the detention of UDF leaders, the banning of UDF meetings and the declaring of the UDF as an "affected organisation":

"All this harassment and

repression has meant that we have had to devote a lot of our energy and time to developing new methods of operation. We are confident they are working, that effective contact is being made among the people and that we are getting our message out. I think, also, that as the Government tries to stifle us, so it becomes more isolated internally and internationally. We expect things to get worse as the Government becomes more desperate and we are preparing for a long siege. We do not rule out the possibility of the UDF being banned altogether."

□ On the Natal-Kwazulu indaba: "Insofar as the indaba proposals have been rejected by the NP in Natal, I believe this has vindicated our position — which we warned of when the indaba began — that there is no way negotiations can succeed in existing circumstances."

"It is not as if the indaba produced any really radical changes. In fact the proposals show a willingness to accommodate separate racial structures. Yet even this has been rejected by the NP. I think all the indications from the indaba are that negotiations with the Government should not be foremost on the UDF's agenda. Rather, our purpose is to develop organisations at the mass level and concentrate

on building up the resolve of the community to continue the struggle."

□ On negotiations: "We have set various well-known preconditions — unbanning the ANC and other political movements, the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, the repeal of the Population Registration Act and the Group Areas Act — in short, the creation of conditions of free speech, free association, of normal political activity."

"We are not too keen on talking about the distribution of political power; we would talk about the transfer of political power from a minority to the majority. That is what it is all about."

□ On detention without trial: "The numbers of our leaders being detained are increasing and there appears to be a concerted effort to do this, which is a phenomenon we fully expected and which has been seen in many other countries, including Zimbabwe when it was still Rhodesia, where people like Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo were removed from the scene for years at a stretch."

□ On education: "We have become extremely concerned by the intransigence of the

Department of Education and Training in their treatment of the National Education Crisis Committee, which is one of the very few channels of communication which the DET has with the black community."

"With the other organisations involved, we stand by our commitment to have all students at school when the new academic year starts in black schools on January 10. What happens after that will depend upon the DET and the Government."

□ On the role of whites: "We are committed to genuine non-racialism. To us this is not just a dream about the future, but something we put into practice even under the present state of apartheid. It is important for whites to know that the future envisaged for South Africa by the UDF has got nothing to do with driving whites into the sea."

"White South Africans are just as much in need of liberation as are blacks. They need to realise that they should free themselves of many years of SABC propaganda and white sectarian education, which have been largely instrumental in the proliferation of the white supremacist ideology."

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CSO: 3400/648

RESURGENCE OF AFRICANISM IN UNIONS SEEN AS MAJOR FORCE

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 5-11 Dec 86 p 9

[Text]

AFRICANISM — the political tradition represented by Anton Lembede, first president of the ANC Youth Congress; Robert Sobukwe, first president of the Pan Africanist Congress; and Zephania Mothopeng, current PAC president — has reforged a bridgehead for itself in the political life of South Africa.

The South African Black Municipal and Allied Workers Union recently adopted Africanism as a "guiding factor" in its quest for a "liberated" South Africa. Espousal of Africanism by Sabmawu may mark the start of the resurgence of Africanism as a major force.

Africanism is already the credo of a political movement, the Azanian National Youth Unity, or Azanyu. It now has a foothold in the labour camp as well. Whether these developments are the first pebbles in the landslide to come is as yet uncertain. But of their potential importance there can be little doubt.

Africanism fought for dominance in the African National Congress against the "multi-racialism" which led to the formation of the Congress Alliance and the adoption of the Freedom Charter in 1955. When the Africanists failed to capture the ANC, they broke away under Sobukwe to form the PAC in 1959.

The PAC was the driving force behind the anti-pass campaign of 1960, which culminated in the Sharpeville shootings of March

21 that year. Most PAC leaders were either jailed or fled into exile. Unlike the ANC, the PAC was split by repeated internal quarrels in exile. It seemed to be a spent force.

But now there are signs of a revival, not of the PAC *per se*, but of the underlying tradition of Africanism.

The motor force of Africanism is African nationalism. It sees "the struggle" as primarily one for re-possession of land by the indigenous people. It asserts that the interests of the original dispossessed African people are primary.

Its aim is not the protection of racial minorities — whether white, Indian or "coloured" — but their assimilation into the emerging African nation.

Sobukwe, the founding president of the PAC and eloquent articulator of the Africanist tradition, said of the importance of African nationalism: "Africans are the only people who, because of their material position can be interested in the complete overhaul of the present structure of society."

Of minority rights, he said: "Everybody who owes his only loyalty to Africa and who is prepared to accept the democratic rule of an African majority (is) regarded as an African. We guarantee no minority rights, because we think in terms of individuals, not groups."

OVER 2,000 FARM WORKERS EVICTED FROM NORTHERN NATAL

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 30 Nov 86 p 17

[Article by S'bu Mngadi]

[Text]

OVER 2 000 farm workers are being quietly evicted in northern Natal – despite the government's much publicised promise to suspend forced removals.

Seven hundred farm workers were recently evicted from faction-torn Msinga and another 1 000 face action by white farmers in the Vryheid region.

Thirty-two workers who live on Dr H Gertques' farm appeared in the Vryheid Magistrate's Court last week for alleged illegal squatting. No charges were put to them and the case was postponed.

The Association for Rural Advancement has sought legal help against the evictions. Most of the families are from long-established labour tenant communities who have lived on the farm for three or more generations.

Though the labour tenancy system – “the six-month system” – was outlawed in the late 60s, it is still found in a different guise in many parts of Natal.

Under the system, workers must work for a farmer for six months – for nominal or no wages – to gain the right to live on the land. They are allowed a certain amount of arable land and cattle grazing rights.

Almost all the families being evicted have had access to land for ploughing and keeping cattle.

Now they have to accept resettlement compensation and be moved to Bulwer, Waaihook at Ladysmith and Franklands at Port Shepstone – all between 90km and 300km away.

Ndala Zungu, 61, of Hopewell Farm in Weenen was recently sent to jail for three months for illegal squatting on a farm.

Zungu has worked on the farm for about 40 years. He was allegedly evicted because his son refused to work for the farmer.

“My son refused because he does not want to be like me – and work for nothing. I did all kinds of jobs on this farm – loading big lorries, fetching water and watering the fields,” said Zungu before his imprisonment.

Bukekile Zungu lamented: “My husband was looking forward to his pension and to being buried on the farm – but instead, the baas just told us that he does not want us anymore.

“We have nowhere else to go and we fear all of us will be arrested soon.”

Tenants claim they have tried in vain to find alternate accommodation on trust funds and from a local chief. They also failed to find shelter in the nearby informal resettlement camp at Kwabekumtheto, outside Mondlo.

The camp is badly overcrowded – Afra Survey estimated about 30 000 recently evicted farm workers lived there.

Richmont residents claim the Hilltops farm owner threatened to shoot them if they did not leave his farm.

Charges of attempted murder and assault were recently brought against farm owner CF Ehlers by Elfus Kunene, 29, the son of Andries Kunene – one of the tenants being evicted.

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CSO: 3400/631

WESTERN TRANSVAAL COMMUNITY HOLDS PROGRAM TO PROTEST REMOVALS

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 30 Nov 86 p 17

[Article by Sinnah Kunene]

[Text]

RAIN showered the remote Mathopestad area in Western Transvaal as the tiny community held a three-day program to voice their stand against removals this week.

And residents were full of hope that showers of blessing had graced their 20-year protest and would bring a brighter future to their land.

The ceremony, which was marked through workshops, drama and poetry, political speeches and a graveyard prayer meeting, was attended by about 400, mostly women from Transvaal's forced removal areas.

They included women's delegations from Huhudi, Brits, Braklaagte, Bloedfontein, Machakoneng, Mogopa, Rooigrond, Driefontein and kwaNgema.

They jointly expressed their grievances in a Press statement and condemned the authorities and vigilantes for the "harrassment of our children and husbands".

"Some of our partners and children have been detained, some killed by vigilantes and many homes have been destroyed. We charge the State to stop moving people forcefully from the land of their forefathers. This action has resulted in too much bloodshed. We hope someone listens to our plea, so that we may live in harmony with our children," they said.

The government has been threatening to resettle the Mathopestad community for over 20 years, according to the chief's wife and pioneer farmer Elsie Mathope.

"In 1966 government officials painted numbers on our doors and told us the government wanted to move us to Onderstepoort towards Rusternburg," she said.

The late Chief Rankoko Mathope however contested the decision on the grounds that the land was bought by its pioneer residents in 1904.

"Our forefathers bought both the underground and surface land and have lived happily ever since. We've

developed it and have cultivated lots of agricultural products which we often sell to the corporations," said Mrs Mathope.

The thriving community has its own tractors and own lots of cattle.

Their battle against removals reached its peak two years ago when former Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof said the community would definitely be moved.

Presiding Chief John Mathope and his delegates approached the Black Sash for help and their grievances were presented to Constitutional Development Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

There has not been action from Pretoria since early last year, when some of the residents were taken on tour to the new Bophuthatswana village where they were to be resettled.

The residents have a number of projects in the pipeline and hope to build a clinic in the area.

They have built two schools which offer education up to Std 7.

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CSO: 3400/631

NECC COORDINATOR DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENTS IN EDUCATION STRUGGLE

Johannesburg WORK IN PROGRESS in English Nov/Dec 86 pp 17-19

[Interview with Eric Molobi, national coordinator of National Education Crisis Committee by Jon Campbell; date and place not given]

[Text]

How has the NECC developed since its Durban conference in March?

The conference decided to set up the People's Education Commission under the leadership of Zwelakhe Sisulu. The commission consists of civic associations, trade unions, parents, students and even some priests. Two subject committees have already been set up: a history subject committee and an English subject committee. A research unit for the development of a curriculum has also been established.

Some prominent academics have given support to the new system and others have shown willingness to do so.

A national office has been set up in Johannesburg and is functioning well, as are regional offices.

But the state of emergency has affected other structures, such as the parent-teacher-student associations (PTSAs), although SRCs are still functioning in some areas.

Has the NECC developed a national structure? And if so, what form has it taken and how does it operate?

The Wits Conference of December 1985, convened by the SPCC, decided that if the state failed to meet its demands,

another conference, national in structure, would be held.

Three members of the SPCC formed part of a national structure (the NECC), with one member from each of the other regions. This is how the NECC developed a structure.

Notwithstanding state of emergency restrictions, every region holds meetings from time to time. Reports are co-ordinated and sent to other regions to keep them informed. In these meetings students, teachers and parents participate.

The NECC has on occasion negotiated with educational authorities. What gains have been made through this, and is there a limit to these forms of negotiation?

What conditions does the NECC lay down before embarking on such action?

The NECC operates on mandates. We consult and consult again. Conditions in South Africa, specifically in education, change so often. New situations of tension turn out new demands at every turn. This creates a need to remain keyed-in to students, parents and teachers at all times.

The type of negotiations we hold with government functionaries are not to be

equated with talks that may occur between government officials and the national leadership of the liberation movement. Our negotiations do not touch on issues of the transfer of power, or cessation of armed confrontation. Our negotiations result from unbearably repressive measures in the townships.

The NECC is sensitive to the national demand that discussions between it and the DET should take place. We are concerned with the deteriorating education situation, with thousands of our children condemned by ministerial decree to roam township streets and face SADF casspirs.

The NECC has already approached the DET. But government and the DET have to remove some obstacles before negotiations can begin. These include:

- * Written permission for the NECC to consult with students. We must be able to report back and consult with our constituency. Otherwise discussions are futile;
- * A guarantee that our detained members, students and teachers, once released, will be able to participate in discussions, and not be redetained;
- * Release of our members and students from detention.

In addition, new issues thrown up by the changing conditions. For example, discussions on the examination issue are going on between students to finalise a position on it.

What kind of programmes has the NECC embarked upon, and how successful have these been?

One of the major programmes is People's Education. As mentioned, we are making progress, albeit under the restraining conditions of a clampdown.

Issues to be embarked upon will be curriculum development, gathering information, and in the long run suitable books will be written. PTSAs are being revived in some parts of the country. The SRCs were affected by the closure of schools but student structures continue, as seen in the

emergence of the National Students Co-ordinating Committee.

What are the present demands and future needs of the NECC?

- * We need to establish other regional administrative offices;
- * Students need to broaden their structures and co-ordinate campaigns with those of workers and communities;
- * While traditional educational demands must still be campaigned for, a broader strategy of opening people's schools, counter to the official policy of closing schools, needs to be embarked on. Structures like street committees must be fully used in this regard;
- * Exams must be postponed, as students are not ready for them. The DET must be flexible enough to accommodate this;
- * Propaganda camps must be stopped forthwith;
- * Detained students, NECC leaders and teachers must be released immediately;
- * The freedom to meet, consult and discuss with students and the community must be accepted;
- * There are needs for resources and resource personnel, for example researchers. In this regard, NECC needs a stronger bond with resource organisations;
- * PTSAs should be established nationally;
- * There is a need for organisations such as the National Education Union of South Africa (NEUSA) to start seminars on new methodologies to teach people's education.

How has the state of emergency affected the NECC?

Many PTSA members have been detained, as well as students and teachers. We have in most cases operated in semi-underground conditions, but much work has been able to go on.

The worst aspect has been the state's attempt to cut the link between NECC and the community. We have recently seen an attempted vilification of the NECC through SABC TV, pamphlets, radio news

and so on. But this will not destroy the NECC. We have learnt new methods of operation. Regionally, decisions have been taken democratically and I believe we shall emerge stronger and more resilient.

What is the relationship between the NECC and other student and teacher organisations?

The NECC tries to maintain a very close relationship with students. On our executive is a member of the students' national co-ordinating structure.

The Azanian Students Organisation also has a member on the NECC executive. Students and academics will sit side by side on the people's education commission and different subject committees. Our policy is that we will learn from students while they learn from us.

The NECC is an organic combination of student activism, parental caution and academic foresight all merging together under the broad guiding principles of the progressive, non-racial, democratic movement.

Traditionally, the NECC has had good relationships with teacher organisations, in particular the African Teachers Association of South Africa (ATASA) and NEUSA. At both our conferences, teacher organisations like the Western Cape Teachers Union (WECTU), the Democratic Teachers Union (DETU), ATASA and NEUSA participated.

We hope a broad teachers' federation will soon emerge. We also hope that traditionally progressive teachers' associations will take the lead in instituting seminars and programmes that will unify and strengthen the education struggle.

What relationship does the NECC have to the PTSAs?

PTSAs are an integral part of the NECC, involving teachers, parents and students at school level.

The PTSAs affiliate to crisis committees, for example the SPCC, and

these in turn affiliate to regional crisis committees, eight of which form the NECC national executive.

PTSAs are to the NECC what street committees are to civics and the UDF. They are the basic organs of power in that they democratically take decisions at school level. They connect the school with the community it serves, involving parents and the community in the functions of a school. The school therefore cannot pursue a line ideologically and academically hostile to the broad community.

These are the concrete manifestations of the slogan 'People's Education for People's Power'.

In some regions the NECC's relationship with ATASA seems controversial. What is being done about this?

The NECC is aware of areas in which ATASA is said to be hostile to teachers that belong to progressive teacher organisations. The NECC believes that the ordinary membership of ATASA is not hostile and needs to be brought closer to progressive ideas.

The guiding principle directs the NECC's relationship with ATASA is that in this phase of the national democratic struggle, education has become the arena of sharpening contradictions between mass aspirations and repressive forces. The need is therefore to close ranks, and broaden the mass base in order to isolate the enemy. Though slow, there are changes within ATASA, for example a withdrawal from government structures. There must now be a move to join COSATU and a willingness to meet with other teacher associations for joint programmes.

However, progressive organisations need to be flexible, and understand that to cut links completely with ATASA is tactically incorrect. We can never throw willing allies into the hands of the enemy. Progressive teacher organisations must take the lead in devising strategies that benefit not only their sectional interests, but also those of the broad democratic movement.

Could you outline NECC's relationship to UDF and COSATU, and its role in the 'national united action' campaign? What are the aims of the campaign and what action is envisaged.

The UDF is the most advanced gain made by our people in recent history. So is COSATU. It is obvious that these organisations must play a role in NECC. The NECC does not intend to be another front. The UDF and COSATU are the leading organisations in their respective fields. Prominent figures within the UDF are to be found in the structures of the NECC. The People's Education Commission includes names like Stofile and Mkhathshwa, as well as COSATU people.

Our struggle is multifaceted, with many areas of activity. The present 'national united action' is a point that indicates the linkages of struggle dictated by conditions at ground level in this country.

The campaign aims to:

- * Expose the effects of the emergency on our people; and
- * Unite a cross-section of our people to stand up and show their abhorrence of apartheid.

Each organ, each facet, will devise a programme in this regard. Through constant discussion and consultation each will work towards a national manifestation of abhorrence of apartheid and repression under apartheid.

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CSO: 3400/648

BRIEFS

BLACK PARENTS ON SCHOOL CHILDREN--Given total freedom of choice and with an absence of an intimidation, 93 percent of urban black parents would vote for their children to be in school. The question posed was: "If you had a free choice, do you think black children should be in school?" The only blip in the pattern of responses, according to the researchers, came from the 18-24 age group, where eight percent answered "No." Only 19 percent of respondents believed it was right for schools to be boycotted "in the interests of the fight against apartheid." More than two-thirds branded boycotts as wrong because of the damage to the educational progress of the children. Among the younger 18-24 generation, 82 percent of the females condemned school boycotts because of the harm to educational progress while the proportion slipped to 55 percent among males. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Dec 86 p 8] /9274

URBAN BLACKS ON WORK STAYAWAYS CALLS--Nearly one-third of urban black men polled in the survey claimed they ignored work stayaway calls. An equal number said they "often" heeded the stayaways and 17 percent said they "sometimes" did so. More than one in five chose not to comment. Of those who heeded stayaway calls, 59 percent did so willingly and one in three said they did so with reluctance. The rest declined to talk about their attitudes. Mr Henry Barenblatt, joint head of the survey unit, said the results indicated a lack of solidarity among urban blacks when it came to obeying stayaway calls. "Remove the element of intimidation," he said, "and stayaway figures may reflect a different picture, with the exception of younger men who indicated a more militant attitude. "It is clear, too, that while employees may have been sympathetic towards enforced stayaways there could be an emerging trend of hardening attitudes." Most militant, according to the survey analysts, appeared to be men aged between 18 and 24 (67 percent), those aged 50 or older (60 percent), those who earned R800 a month or more (62 percent), and, specifically, most workers in the PWV area (62 percent). [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Dec 86 p 8] /9274

URBAN BLACKS ON GOODWILL TOWARD WHITES--One in every two urban blacks agrees with the proposition that in spite of apartheid there is much goodwill by blacks towards whites. About one in four disagrees. Of the balance, 12 percent stay ambivalent and 14 percent say they "don't know." Asked whether over the past 12 months they had personally found that relations between blacks and whites had improved--whites were more friendly, 32 percent of black

males and females agreed. Yet 27 percent said relations had deteriorated and whites were more unpleasant. Four in 10 had found "no change." Half thought events over the past 12 months had damaged goodwill. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Dec 86 p 8] /9274

URBAN BLACKS ON RECREATIONAL FACILITIES--Nearly three in every 10 urban blacks have had used so-called "nonracial" recreational facilities such as cinemas, restaurants and hotels, or multiracial beaches. As many as 47 percent of urban black men told pollsters they had never used the facilities since the supposed relaxation of apartheid. However, 32 percent had visited cinemas, 29 percent had meals in restaurants, 23 percent had stayed in hotels and 19 percent (rising to 40 percent in Durban) had used multiracial beaches. Nearly two-thirds of these people--65 percent--said their experiences had been trouble-free, but 28 percent said they had encountered unpleasantness. Five percent made no comment and three percent said they couldn't remember if they had experienced problems. The comment from the researchers: "The fact that one in four blacks patronising previously all-white facilities encounter unpleasantness is disturbing. "But, equally, the fact that 65 percent went to these places without any problems is an encouraging factor that should spur the removal of the Group Areas Act." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Dec 86 p 8] /9274

VAAL BLACKS WORSE OFF--The economic position of blacks in the Vaal Triangle deteriorated last year in a climate of increasing unemployment, says Unisa's Bureau for Market Research. Those aged 20 to 29 are being hit hardest by unemployment. The average annual income of black multiple households in the townships of Sebokeng, Evaton and Sharpeville amounted to R7,401 in 1985. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Dec 86 p 3] /9274

SUBSISTENCE LEVEL FOR BLACKS--The household subsistence level for South African blacks increased by only 10 percent during the past year, a survey by the Institute for Planning Research at the University of Port Elizabeth shows. The increase is "appreciably lower than expected" when compared to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 18.7 percent of all groups in urban centres. "The increase for coloureds and blacks during the past six months is well below the official CPI increase of seven percent for the lower income groups for the same period." It estimates that the average household subsistence level for a black household in the five major urban centres--Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, Durban, Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth--is expected to reach R491,88 by September 1989. Over the six-month period from April to September this year, the highest percentage increases were shown by Bloemfontein (7.9 percent); Boksburg (7.8 percent); Benoni (8.7 percent); and "a very high 12.4 percent for kwa Thema, Springs," the report said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 86 p 15] /9274

FEARS OF HOMELAND VIOLENCE--Johannesburg--A total of 290 ex-detainees attended courses this year at six youth centres in the country and more than half of them were minors, the Department of Education and Training (DET) confirmed yesterday. The chief DET liaison officer, Mr Job Schoeman, said 160 of the 290 who attended courses were under the age of 21. Mr Max Coleman, of the

Detainees Parents Support Committee, said yesterday the youth centres had been "totally discredited." He said detainees were graded in prison according to their political awareness and those with the least political awareness had been recruited for the camps: "One can only suspect that purpose...is to recruit for an informer network." Spokesman for the National Education Crisis Committee, the Rev Molefe Tsele, said yesterday: "We are still waiting to see a student come forward asking to attend such courses." He said it was clear detainees had Hobson's choice of either remaining in detention or attending the courses. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Dec 86 p 3] /9274

YOUTH CAMPS FOR EX-DETAINEES--The dismissal of an application in the Pretoria Supreme Court for the invalidation of the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele could signal the beginning of a new push by the homeland's leaders for independence, according to community leaders from the region. Representatives of the Moutse Civic Association (MCA) and the KwaNdebele Youth Organisation (KYO) told a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday that the legal defeat, the election of new Chief Minister George Mahlangu, and various other pointers, led to fears of a harsher imposition of authority and a possible resurgence of violence in the area. The organisations plan to lodge an appeal against the judgment. And they told of plans for a campaign of passive resistance to counter any independence moves. On August 12, after months of violence in the area, the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly overturned its decision to opt for independence. KYO spokesman Vusi Mathumba said that the anti-independence Prince James Mahlangu, who was released from detention days before losing the contest for the chief ministership, had discovered that a cabinet meeting on December 1 had ordered the detention of about 1,000 anti-independence activists. He also said it was believed the banned Imbokodo vigilante group was being re-established. MCA spokesman Morgan Mathebe said the people of Moutse would continue to resist incorporation into the homeland. The chief minister's office could not be reached for comment. [Text] [By Alan Fine] [Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 5 Dec 86 p 3] /9274

CSO: 3400/658

RAJBANSI PRAISES INDIAN SUCCESS IN NAVY

Durban POST NATAL in English 3-6 Dec 86 p 2

[Article by Bobby Harrypersadh]

[Text]

THE chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said Indians had achieved excellent results in the navy in a short space of time.

Mr Rajbansi was taking the salute at the passing out parade of 63 trainees who graduated at the *SAS Jalsena* naval base on Saturday.

He said the navy had been "foreign" to Indians, but in the last 12 years it had become part of the community's life.

Mr Rajbansi said 2 238 Indian volunteers had passed through the unit, and of this number 724 were still serving at all levels in the SA Navy Permanent Force.

At Saturday's graduation, two of the trainees — petty officer A Gounden and seaman K Singh — received the *Pro Pa-*

tria medal awarded by the chief of the South African Defence Force (SADF) for services rendered in prevention or combating of terrorism.

Six *Good Service medals* were also awarded to chief petty officers MS Chetty, A Pillay, E Naidoo, P Sonna and S Ganasan and leading seaman N Chellan for distinguished service over a 10-year period.

Other awards went to: petty officer Y Vincent (best instructor); petty officer A Pillay (parade training); seaman P Govender (best trainee); seaman N Ponon (second best trainee); seaman P Govender (smartest trainee); J Singh (seamanship); seaman N Ponon (leadership); seaman D Brijjal (hardest trier); seaman KS Naidoo (esprit de corps); seaman P Govender (best shottlist); seaman R Ganesh (best orator); seaman K Naidoo (neatest trainee); seaman K Naidoo (dux shield for highest academic results); leading seaman K Govender (most improved musician); seaman N Ponon (outstanding boatwork); Maintop division (best division); Quarterdeck division (best division in sports); Able seaman MM Naidoo (best workshop performance); Able Seaman S Kisten (best student).

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CSO: 3400/632

GERMAN DISINVESTMENT UNLIKELY, AUTO FIRMS REMAIN CONFIDENT

Manufacturers Feeling Crisis

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 23 Oct 86 p 26

[Unattributed article: "German Firms Holding Their Position in the Cape, But Crisis Has Left Mark on Economic Relations."; first paragraph is SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG introduction]

[Text] Bonn (AP)--In contrast to the American competition, the large enterprises in the Federal Republic are not thinking of a pullout from South Africa. The leading business organizations, as well as spokesmen for firms concerned, stated unanimously during an AP survey on Wednesday that no one is currently planning to emulate the U.S. firms of IBM, General Motors and Honeywell and leave the Cape of Good Hope because of civil war-like unrest and economic crisis. Nevertheless, the depression in South Africa has left deep marks on economic relations with the FRG, the country's third largest trading partner (export share 13 percent).

About 300 German firms maintain branches in South Africa. They employ a total of 45,000 workers and take it upon themselves to pay the black workers considerably better than what is prescribed by the state and is customary in the country's business world.

Imports Stable

The FRG exported goods valued at DM998.9 million to South Africa in the first quarter of 1986--that means a drop of almost 30 percent as compared with the previous year, which is above all attributed by ministry of economics experts to the general economic crisis in the Cape. On the other hand, imports from South Africa are seen as stable. Imports dropped by a mere 2.6 percent with DM746.8 million worth of goods. A downward trend is also seen in direct investments by German businessmen. Investments valued at DM5.6 billion were still covered by Hermes Federal Securities on 31 December 1985--6.4 percent less than a year before. "We do not know anything about a larger German enterprise planning to pull out of South Africa," said Dieter Rath, spokesman for the Federal Association of German Industry (BDI). A leading automotive

concern is said to have even launched a "social program" for black workers just this spring. "You do not do something like that if you want to leave the country."

A spokesman for Siemens AG, Munich, confirmed that the company will stay with its plants in South Africa, in which cables and electrical implements are produced predominantly by black workers. "We have been in South Africa for many years, and will also stay. We would soon be represented in only very few countries if we were to pull out of all of them with political difficulties." Siemens employs about 5,000 workers in South Africa. Volkswagen AG, Wolfsburg, also intends to stay in the Cape with its 6,000 jobs, although its subsidiary there had to take heavy losses last year. The firm sold 10 percent fewer cars in 1985 than in the previous year, a downward trend which, however, has probably been stopped this year.

Social Commitment

The Bavarian Motor Works AG (BMW) of Munich, has held out comparatively well in South Africa. While the registration figures in the country dropped overall from 301,000 (1981) to an expected 180,000 (1986), the South African subsidiary was able to raise its share of the market from 6.4 percent to 7.6 percent. BMW employs around 2,000 workers in South Africa. The firm's "social commitment" in South Africa is seen against this background, according to a spokesman for the automobile enterprise; "40,000 employees are indirectly dependent on BMW and its suppliers."

Auto Firms Recording Losses

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Oct 86 p 14

[Unattributed Article: "Losses of the Auto Producers in South Africa. BMW and Daimler-Benz Still Remain Confident"]

[Text] Frankfurt/Main, 27 Oct--Over the weekend BMW's South African subsidiary company announced a "program of social responsibility" which is to benefit blacks especially. In particular, educational projects and aid for small businessmen are planned at an expense of nearly three million DM. The manager of the South African enterprise, Walter Hasselkus, said "he was concerned about the spiral of political confrontation between South Africa and the West." Still, like the other two German automobile manufacturers in South Africa, Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz, BMW intends to stay in the Cape. Daimler had announced a program especially for the social promotion of black employees in housing and training a few days before. On the other hand, General Motors, the second biggest American investor in South Africa, declared a week ago that it would sell its South African subsidiary, and mentioned economic motives as the main reason for this. Analysts believe that after selling to South African owners General Motors will again acquire profits from the South African subsidiary company, which has shown losses for several years, through sales and licensing fees. BMW had a number of times been mentioned as a buyer of the General Motors branch in South Africa, but denied this. BMW-South Africa, the Bavarian manufacturer's only production facility outside the FRG, does about DM360 million in business a year. As the third largest seller

after Toyota and Volkswagen, BMW has raised its share of the market to 7.6 percent now--it is not that high on any other market in the world--and is exporting cars and spare parts, even to the Federal Republic. BMW was recently the first firm of the automotive industry in South Africa to agree to a 40-hour week, the first to pay the minimum wage demanded by the national automotive union and to promise to support a day-care center for the children of employees, which is important to the South African trade union movement. The firm has a yearly turnover of roughly DM1 billion.

South African automotive enterprises have been recording high losses for several years: they are estimated at a total of just under DM1 billion for last year. The market has too many suppliers, even though several businesses have already suspended their activities. Production capacity is at 600,000 cars, but the need is only for 200,000. Alfa Romeo, Peugeot and Renault pulled out in 1985. Ford and Sigma merged and closed two assembly plants. The number of producers dropped from 12 to seven. Automotive manufacturing is the country's largest secondary industry, with 230,000 jobs, including 31,000 working directly in production plants. Sales figures have dropped sharply: they were 25 percent lower in 1985 than in the year before, and there was a further sharp drop by early summer of this year. This was ascribed to the bad economic situation, the introduction of taxation on company cars (about 60 percent of new car sales are for "company fleets"), the continuous increase in the sales tax and the price increases for motor vehicles and gasoline. Three fifths of the new cars are in the compact car class, which was not particularly popular in the country at the time: a sign of the crisis. The producers remain hopeful. They are now banking on the market of blacks and on need for replacements. And the sales figures have actually risen again in the past months.

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CSO: 3420/4

JOHANNESBURG'S CDB SUCCESSFUL IN ATTRACTING TENANTS

Johannesburg THE STAR (Metro) in English 3 Dec 86 p 1

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text]

Despite the suburban shift and forecasts of downtown's eventual death, central Johannesburg remains a vibrant business area and in office accommodation terms alone, the city appears to be winning the battle for tenants.

There is little doubt too that with the inevitable removal of the Group Areas Act, city letting will get even stronger. Indeed, even now the relaxation of the Act has seen a significant number of property deals signed up with black businessmen.

An indication of the comparatively more stable city leasing market is seen in a report from one of the country's major landlords and development companies, Anglo American Property Services — the group behind many city centre projects.

Six of the main central properties under the Ampros banner reflect an overall 85 percent occupancy, with the Carlton, Barnib House in Diagonal Street and African Life in the high nineties.

The Southern Life block is 91 percent full and the Johannesburg Consolidated Investments' building has an 85 percent tenancy, while the Butterfly building in Sauer Street is relatively the poor performer at 50 percent.

Research.

Ampros research of property developments completed in the past two years or currently under construction reveals that buildings in decentralised areas such as Parktown, Rosebank, Sandton and Randburg have an average 36 percent vacancy factor compared with 19 percent in the Central Business District of Johannesburg. This breaks down to 90 000 sq m and 33 000 sq m respectively.

"Rentals in the suburbs will remain under pressure until a significant portion of the vacant space has been let," says Mr Graeme Lindop, manager office leasing of Anglo American Property Services.

"Rents in the suburban areas are unlikely to improve until mid-1988 because of the substantial over-

hang. On the other hand, I believe, rents in central Johannesburg will harden by the fourth quarter of next year."

Endorsing the view that the city property market is picking up is Mr Ian Watt, regional property market of Old Mutual.

"Conditions are improving and next year looks promising when people begin making decisions again," he says.

And while Old Mutual's new project on the site of the old BP Centre comes out of the ground and is still about three years away from occupancy date, there are a lot of inquiries from business.

Strong interest, too, is reported in the Prudential's super block taking shape on the Colosseum site in Commissioner Street and which is due for completion in 1988.

Certainly, though, the inherent strength of central Johannesburg rests in the reform process and while many developers and planners might assume that even in changing patterns unrestricted blacks will continue to live and congregate in the townships, there are others who see this attitude as a fallacy.

Movement

Mr Eric Mafuna, managing director of Consumer Behaviour, says: "When real political and cultural change takes place there will be a huge movement of black people into the cities.

"Not all will come to the cities to live, but many will move in as commuters for shopping and entertainment, not just to earn a living."

Mr Mafuna believes the diehard view of seeing blacks as "objects of suspicion" in complexes such as the Carlton must eventually go if the city trading areas are to remain viable in the new order.

"Cities will have to accept the permanent presence of black residents, shoppers and entertainment seekers," he says.

JOB PROSPECTS IN PRIVATE SECTOR FAIR, SCARCE IN CIVIL SERVICE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Dec 86 p 11

[Article by Janine Simon]

[Text]

Transvaal school leavers will have a tough time finding work in the civil service next year but prospects in the private sector are healthier than they were a year ago.

A random survey shows positions in the civil service to be scarce. Except for key posts, vacancies are not being filled.

Departments say most positions available were filled as a result of recruitment drives earlier in the year.

But personnel experts say there are jobs in the commercial field, particularly with companies which have shown profits and with large groups which have a natural, annual intake.

They also say the number of job opportunities has risen dramatically compared with a year ago.

"Most appointments will be made in December and early January. Employers are waiting for matric results," said Mr John Dawkins, joint managing director of Kelly Girl Services.

A good matric result is essential for most positions, but job seekers are advised to equip themselves with scarce skills, such as word processing, shorthand and typing, said area manager for Drake Personnel, Mrs Reinet Marsh.

"This is no time to look at job satisfaction. There is no choice but to be pragmatic and consider the basics," she said.

School leavers are advised to seek work or training in growing fields such as finance, computers, gold mining, service industries, retailing and insurance.

"They should try and assess how successful a company has been over the year," Mr Dawkins said.

A RANDOM SURVEY

In a random survey of major employers The Star found:

- The recruitment drive in the 47 000-strong police force is complete.
- Limited vacancies for train control officers are open at SATS, which employes 207 000 people. SATS is only taking job seekers when they are needed.
- The Department of Posts and Telecommunications has no vacancies. A total of 645 people were employed during its recruitment drive on the Witwatersrand.
- The SAA staff of 11 131 will not be growing. And, an SAA spokesman said, over the past two years new staff have been hired only for positions which could not be filled from within.
- Barclays Bank has completed its recruitment and has hired more than 100 staff.

The picture is more optimistic in some areas.

Sasol employs several thousand people each year. "There is always a job for the right person on our staff of 33 000," said a spokesman.

Volkscas, although not refilling many vacated positions, has a number of vacancies for matriculants and graduates in commercial subjects, a spokesman said. The bank employs 14 000 people. A spokesman for the Standard Bank said it had hundreds of positions for matriculants.

Gencor's mining division has more than 100 positions for school leavers with mathematics and science as subjects, and many more positions for apprentices, graduates and diplomates in training, and graduates, according to a statement from the Gencor Head Office.

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CSO: 3400/624

NEW CAR SALES EXPECTED TO REACH ONLY 177,000 UNITS IN 1986

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Dec 86 p 11

[Text]

NEW car sales will reach only about 177 000 units this year, says Toyota marketing director Brand Pretorius. Peter Cleary, the Mercedes-Benz management board member responsible for car marketing is predicting the SA new car market might reach 200 000 units next year.

Both share concerns throughout the industry that new cars are being priced beyond the reach of many motorists. Cleary plans to expand the pioneering scheme in which cars can be rented through banks in an innovative variation on contract leasing.

He says: "We started the scheme with Nedfin mainly because the introduction of fringe benefit taxation indicated a swing to company users being given allowances. The recent taxation changes have resulted in this motivation falling away to a large extent, but now many customers cannot afford to buy a new car, so rental remains an attractive option.

Capital shortage

Although continuing to dominate the status-orientated quality executive car market, Mercedes-Benz has had a difficult year with labour problems in the Eastern Cape disrupting production schedules and the W124 model range launch adversely affected by erratic supplies of components to the lines.

"Those supply problems are largely behind us, but we have capacity limitations and we will not be able to build more than 40 W124 derivatives a day — 800 a month maximum," reports Cleary.

Dealers are now only quoting February deliveries for the 200 deriva-

tives and between four to six months delay in meeting orders for the 230E.

Honda sales have also had their ups and downs because of stock availability, but still exceeded expectations with monthly market shares hitting around 7% when only about 5%-5,5% had been anticipated.

Although the Merc 190 sedan is a run-away success in Europe, exploiting the small quality status car sector which the BMW 3 series has made its own in SA, the decision to manufacture Hondas in this country and not the 190 range has proved a wise long-term decision for Mercedes-Benz SA.

Existing Honda body styles will continue next year, but there will be new product action resulting from the introduction of revised engines expected early next year.

The advances made by Mercedes' Japanese competitors in launching new high specification models into the executive car market sectors concerns the European-sourced SA manufacturers, who cannot compete on price. But status still plays a major role among SA motorists and the success of the BMW 3 series appears to be largely a result of buying down from larger BMWs and Mercs now priced beyond the reach of many.

Pretorius says many buyers forced to move down to smaller cars are surprised to find how much these have improved in recent years.

He reckons the market will continue to be depressed, and expects new car sales this year to reach only 177 000 units compared to 301 000 in 1984. "This means less will be sold than in 1973."

In 1983 the average price paid for a new car in SA was R12 021, while the average white household income was

R19 560. In other words, the typical white buyer paid 61% of his household's yearly income to buy a new car. This year he is having to lay out 88% of his household's earnings with the average new car costing R24 140 and income only rising to R27 458.

Before the economic crunch came last year, car price increases were generally lower than the CPI. This year they have exceeded it by 29%, mainly as a result of the depressed rand against other major currencies. Local inflation has played a big part also, particularly in pushing up running costs astronomically. Insurance premiums have sky-rocketed and the cost of replacement parts affected by the low exchange rate have, in some cases, tripled.

A notable trend because of the tight economic situation and the high purchase price of new cars is for owners to extend their vehicle's lives. Replacement cycles which used to be 50 000km or two years, or 80 000km or three years have gone up to 100 000 and 130 000km respectively. Some larger fleets are now trading in cars with 200 000km on the odometer.

Private owners who in the 1970s would replace cars after 40-48 months now hold on to them for six or seven years.

But Pretorius believes "the worst is now behind us" and that new car price increases should move more in line with the CPI, with domestic inflation being the crucial factor. The rand/dollar rate appears to have stabilised, although the main influence on local car production and parts costs are the rates against the Japanese yen and German Deutschemark.

The expensive yen hits Nissan, Samcor's MMI products and its

Japanese-sourced small Ford cars and bakkies, Honda and Toyota. The rand's weakness against the DM particularly affects VW, GMSA, BMW and Mercedes. There are no longer any French, British or Italian cars made in SA since the pull-out by Renault, Peugeot, Citroen and Alfa-Romeo, as well as that of Leyland concentrating on commercial vehicle manufacture.

There are signs of manufacturers seeking more alternative sources for car components to mitigate the worst exchange rate problems. Australia, South America and Asia are possibilities if sanctions do not interfere too much with continuity of supply.

We are also likely to become more dependent on sources other than direct supplies from Japan and Germany because of a trend for longer model lives in Third World markets and SA and more multinational sourcing policies by the big motor-making companies.

Over-capacity

SA remains bedevilled by production over-capacity and high overheads which cannot be amortised over sufficient volumes of cars.

Pretorius benefits from a Natal plant which has long been acknowledged as an industry leader with its stable predominantly Zulu workforce and a sophisticated facility which is currently 69% utilised, well above the industry average.

SA manufacturers are typically running at only about 60% of capacity, and in some cases this is further aggravated by labour disputes like the GMSA strike in PE.

black market for minibuses and battling head-on with Toyota for the profitable bakkie business.

The wild card in the pack is the General Motors operation, now being restructured under local ownership and playing its future car product cards close to its chest. There is much speculation that GMSA may switch

eventually from German to Japanese sourcing for its cars.

Both Pretorius and Cleary suffer from the trend for internal group fleet buying by companies associated with a motor manufacturer in a big corporate group. Examples here are Sanlam's Nissan and Anglo's Samcor.

Pretorius says that in one case it results in a 1 800-strong vehicle fleet turning its units over after four months on very favourable buy-back terms which independent manufacturers are hard-pressed to match.

Samcor is one manufacturer which has invested heavily in automation and robots to increase both quality and productivity.

The continuing investment during the downturn seems an anacronym, but the motormakers regard it as essential to ensure that the few of them left keep a viable share of a market which could still have considerable long-term potential.

Most of the rationalisation among manufacturers seems to be over, although individually they continue to rationalise their line-up of models and derivatives to achieve some economies of scale. They are also targeting their efforts to the market sectors in which they are strongest, typified by the close battle between Toyota and Volkswagen — and Samcor by blending its Ford and MMI marques — for the volume sector.

The top executive car market has become Mercedes' territory, while BMW exploits to the full the unique potential of the 3 series.

Nissan — and Samcor — benefit from their financial group affiliations for fleet business, with Nissan also making the most of its strength in the SA IS out of step with an important technological and consumer motor-ing trend.

While the European market for diesel-engined cars has more than tripled since the start of the decade, here it has shrunk to a mere couple of hundred units annually.

European motorists are so attract-

ed by the fuel-saving and long life, with minimal maintenance advantages, of diesel engines that a survey by Euromonitor Publications forecasts they may hold a fifth of the total European car market by 1990.

Diesel car sales in the 12 major European countries could top 1,6-million this year, with more than half of them in Italy and Germany.

The best-selling derivative of the new "mini-Merc" range is the diesel 190D. And leading European manufacturers have diesel options to all their main model ranges, with the rapid technological improvements extending down into the small car sector.

Volkswagen, Peugeot and Mercedes-Benz all used to have diesel models available in SA, but diesel fuel supplies pose potential problems because of the refining situation in this country.

Government has deliberately inhibited the growth of diesel-engined cars: there used to be inhibitions on their promotion, there is still a surcharge on them.

Only Mercedes perseveres and caters for the few loyal local diesel car buyers — mainly farmers.

Just released on the local market is a diesel-engined version of the new W124 series, called the 300D. It features a six-cylinder 3-litre engine which is completely encapsulated with extensive sound dampening to make it competitive in quietness with petrol-engined executive cars.

It costs around R74 000 for the manual transmission version and nearly R78 000 for the four-speed automatic transmission — as a result of the surcharge. Even with fuel consumption only 7l/100km at 120km/h, there is a long payback period in which the high initial cost is offset by fuel savings.

Sanctions and continuing research into using alternatives to stretch national diesel fuel supplies might open up the diesel car market sometime in the future.

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CSO. 3400/655

INVENTIONS CORPORATION AIMING AT ADVANCEMENT OF TECHNOLOGY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Nov 86 p 3

[Text]

THE SA Inventions Development Corporation (Saidcor) will expand its activities next year with the injection of between R50m and R100m for the advancement of SA technology.

The corporation's annual report says the publication of the White Paper on Industrial Development Strategy has given impetus to the development of new technology which will benefit industry.

"Saidcor has been investigating closer co-operation with other statutory bodies as well as the implications of attracting investment from the private sector with a view to ex-

panding its services.

"Considerable progress has been made in this regard," the report says.

Currently a subsidiary of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Saidcor is to be controlled jointly in future by the CSIR, Industrial Development Corporation and private industry.

The decision is part of the CSIR's new hand-in-hand approach with in-

dustry to achieve technology transfer.

During the year under review Saidcor's income declined sharply from R2,3m to R1,2m.

"This sharp reduction was mainly the result of the cessation of royalty payments by a foreign licensee on an ungranted patent application because of the opposition of a third party. Only limited claims were granted.

"If the reduction in income from this particular project is excluded, there was an overall gain in income of R181 950, mainly as the result of increased levies and interest."

The report says the Venture Funds scheme was beginning to show results and in the past year the scheme had progressed well despite the depressed state of the economy.

During the year Saidcor invested a further R5,6m in the development of technology, bringing the total investment in projects to R12,4m.

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CSO: 3400/655

GRINAKEE ELECTRONICS' RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT PRAISED

Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English Nov 86 pp 19-21

[Text]

The fourth Grinelex Exhibition held near Pretoria was opened recently by the Honourable Adrian Vlok, MP, the Deputy Minister of Defence. In his opening address the Minister paid tribute to Grinaker Electronics and made special mention of the company's activities in the field of research and development. The companies in the group maintain four separate R and D laboratories, with some 65 professional engineers engaged in R and D, supported by 250 technicians and other personnel. An extremely high figure is devoted to R and D, at present some 12% of the annual turnover.

With the recent acquisition of an additional company involved in Hi Tech systems, Grinaker Electronics Holdings now has a base of five companies involved in many different aspects of manufacture, but primarily in the electronic field.

Through its dedication to research Grinel has achieved a number of major breakthroughs in the communications industry, including some world firsts with revolutionary systems such as the HF Frequency Hopping Tactical Radio.

The Mini Comcen (reported in Armed Forces in July 1986), was another outstanding achievement and at this year's Grinelex the C-21 Remote Control two wire RC-264 and RC-265 HF station was demonstrated to invited visitors. The demonstration system was an unmanned C-21 transceiver, sited near Pietermaritzburg, some 500 kilometres distant from the control in Pretoria, using the normal telephone line and full function of the C-21 was obtained by the Pretoria based operators.

Another development featured at Grinelex 86 was the DT-200, this tactical data terminal incorporates an HF Data Modem which ensures telex data reliability, even over an HF Hopping channel. A most desirable capability in any operational situation.

Grinel who was the first electronics manufacturer to provide the South African Defence Force with a technical and maintenance facility in the operational area of South West Africa, and who operate service contracts with the South African Defence Force and other government departments, included displays illustrating their service capability and spares back-up programme.

As a main contractor to Armscor and the appointed system house for the South African Navy, the company has become an undisputed leader in its field, a fact underlined by Deputy Minister Vlok during his address at the opening of Grinelex 86.

The past achievements including space technology development, have not lulled the company into an attitude of resting on its laurels and according to the top management these achievements have, in fact, sharpened their perspective, with the expectation of even greater achievements in the years ahead.

Four areas of development and research are undertaken by different facilities of the group:

Grinel in Pretoria concentrates on the development of radio and data com-

munications systems, underground communications systems, threat recorders and telemetry equipment.

The Natal installation is a specialised research and development company for communication systems, with a very high R and D capability.

At Verwoerdburg, Grinaker Electronics Agencies is engaged in measurement and control instrumentation, commercial two-way radio and mining communications systems.

While Transmittion (Pty) Ltd specialises in the design of telecontrol systems for mine automation, process control and energy management.

Grinelex grows bigger every year and this year over 500 invited guests took the opportunity to familiarise themselves with some of the developments in the field of communication.

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CSO: 3400/635

BUILDING INDUSTRY DIFFICULTIES DISCUSSED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Dec 86 p 5

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text]

INCREASED activity in the housing market, house prices to rise 15%, a continued decline in activity for building companies — and a contraction in the increased work being enjoyed by the construction industry.

These are the main 1987 forecasts from the latest building and construction industries survey from Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research (BER).

In spite of a slightly more buoyant mood among some sectors, BER says the building industry must wait at least another six months before business even looks like improving.

Total value of building plans passed in the first seven months of this year was 15% below the corresponding 1985 period.

"This indicates that the building industry is still in the downswing phase of its business cycle and is expected to remain so for at least another six months."

BER is encouraged by the 23% increase in value of plans for houses, but not by the 38% decline in plans for non-residential work or 20% fall in plans for additions and alterations.

Optimism muted

"Indications are that the residential building industry will be the first to experience an improvement in business conditions. It will, however, take some time for non-residential activity to improve."

Even in the residential field, BER optimism is muted. The over-supply of white housing is unlikely to dimin-

ish immediately, as more building society money is being directed towards people in lower-income groups.

Government's R750m package for low-income housing, meanwhile, will go mainly to upgrading black townships and on self-help housing schemes.

"The organised building industry will not receive direct benefits, but the turnover of manufacturers and merchants of building materials will be boosted."

Nevertheless, BER predicts that government intervention will increase real fixed investment in the residential sector by 7,8% next year. Investment growth by public authorities is likely to be about 16%, and 6,9% in the private sector.

Even with the over-supply of housing, BER predicts a steady rise in house prices next year. Prices have remained relatively stable this year, but real estate activity has increased in recent months, indicating renewed interest in the property market.

Modest price rises

"With interest rates on bonds below the inflation rate, we can expect a greater demand for housing during the next few months."

"With salary increases expected to remain below the inflation rate next year, potential buyers will not put too much upward pressure on prices. On an annual basis, prices should increase by an average of 15% during 1987."

BER says the severity of the recession in the non-residential sector is

not fully reflected in the 1986 drop of 6,4% in the real value of fixed investment — a truer figure would be more than 10%.

It says institutional money was invested heavily in office blocks, shopping centres and industrial parks at the start of the 1980s. Now there is an over-supply of rentable space, which will take two years of normal growth to fill.

Rentals have dropped to levels where return on capital makes new investments unprofitable.

"Similar situations exist in industrial markets, where capacity utilisation is as low as 75%, with the result that many expansion programmes have been shelved."

It adds that few new projects are being undertaken by public corporations. Many parastatals have cut back heavily on planned expansion programmes.

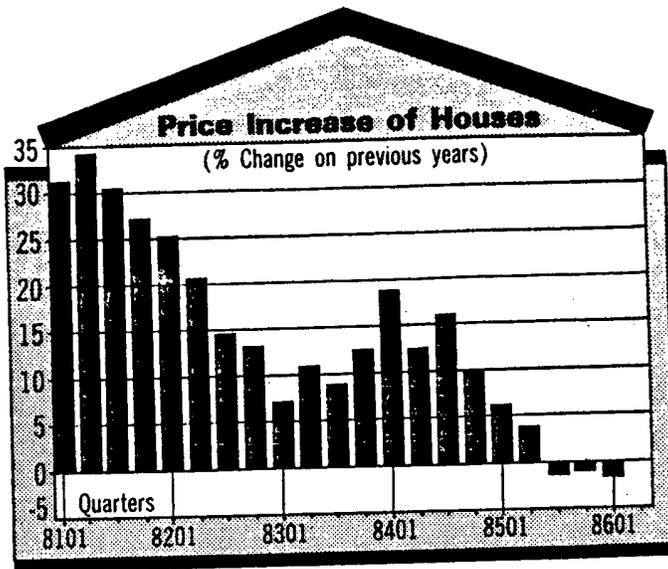
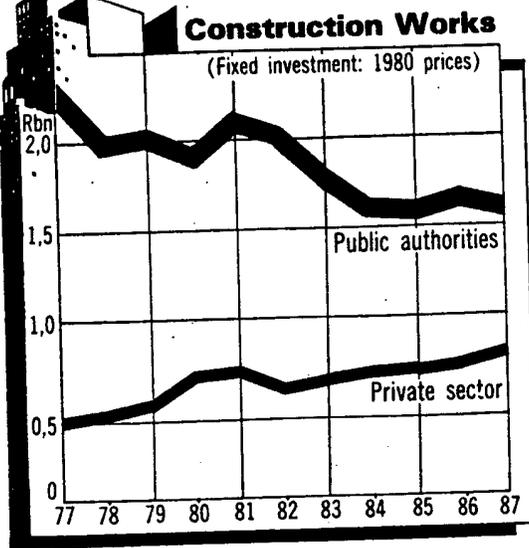
The report is cagey on the effect of sanctions on the building industry, but adds: "With some of the overseas companies selling their SA assets, growth prospects must be scaled down."

One area with potential for non-residential expansion is the townships, where BER says there is a critical shortage of shopping complexes.

"Provided that deregulation continues and that changes are brought about in the Group Areas Act, there is good growth potential for the building industry in these areas."

Construction hampered

"If it were made possible for white-owned companies to own property in



black areas, the property markets and building trade in those areas are likely to become very lively."

Construction activity has been hampered by a steady decline in public-sector demand. Although 1986 is likely to be only the third year since 1975 in which the industry has experienced positive growth, real activity is below that of 1971.

"The main reason for this long-term stagnation has been a gradual decrease in the amounts invested each year by the public authorities — the sector that traditionally accounted for two-thirds of fixed investment in construction works.

"In 1971, the private sector's share in construction works investment spending was 13%. In 1986 it is estimated to be approximately 27%, with most of the investment taking place in the mining sector."

The report adds that despite a more optimistic short-term outlook for the economy, "chances are that companies in the building and construction industries will have to tighten their belts even further.

"Following on the higher investment figures of 1986, the output of the construction works industry is also expected to contract somewhat during 1987."

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CSO: 3400/655

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT OF SOFTWARE RECOMMENDED--The development of local operating systems software could be of strategic importance to South Africa in a sanctions situation. Andre Botha, managing director of Johannesburg-based software house AID Systems says: "There's a lot of idle capacity which could be employed if we had a South African operating system allowing portability of applications." He bases this thinking on the success his company has achieved with its broker administration system, BROAD. "Because all our software is developed using PICK, or PICK look-alike, we are able to port BROAD on to a wide spectrum of hardware. "Mainframe manufacture is not open to us because of costs and technology. However, local micros and minis have been fairly successful. It is in this area where the availability of SAOS would be an asset. "At Stellenbosch University a small team of students has done interesting work on porting software across, I think, 17 different makes of micro-computers using UNIX." [Text] [Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 7 Dec 86 p 8] /9274

WATER SCHEME IN EASTERN CAPE--GFC Mining, a division of Cementation Africa Contracts, has completed about 15 percent of the tunneling required by the R12.6-million Phase 1 contract for the Amatola regional watersupply scheme in the Eastern Cape. The scheme will supply water to East London, King William's Town, the Berlin industrial area and part of the Ciskei. Cementation's contract for Phase 1 comprises construction of the 4.8-km Wriggleswade Tunnel and the 420-m Kei Road Tunnel. The former will carry water from the basin of the proposed Wriggleswade dam through the watershed to the catchment area of the Gonubie River. From there it will be conveyed by canals, syphons and the Kei Road Tunnel to the Yellowwoods River. The labour-intensive construction methods being used by GFC Mining will mean employment for 33 supervisors and 360 labourers at the peak of the project. The company expected to complete the contract on schedule in April 1988 and the entire scheme is expected to be operational by 1992. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 7 Dec 86 p 6] /9274

ESCOM TO ACCELERATE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION--As part of a major drive to meet the increased customer demand for electricity, Eskom is to spend an additional R25 million on rural electrification this year, increasing the planned number of new customers from 7,500 to 8,400, it was announced in Pretoria today. Mr John Maree, chairman of Eskom, said it meant that by next year a total of 78,800 rural customers would be receiving electricity. He said the extra

capital had become available as a result of savings made in both operating and capital expenditures. Mr Maree said Escom would have erected more than 13,500 km of reticulation lines in 1986 to supply about 8,400 rural customers at a cost of "some R230 million." A further R300 million is expected to be spent to bring electricity to rural areas in 1987. The additional amount made available was needed to meet the increased demand for electricity on the platteland, Mr Maree said. The demand was a result of the changes in the tariff structure which came into effect in January, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 4 Dec 86 p 18] /9274

GEOPHYSICS BENEFITING FROM DP--Advanced data-processing (DP) techniques are being used increasingly often to assist the oil and mineral-exploration and mining industries in SA to pinpoint natural-energy and mineral reserves. Such techniques are being used and researched at Wits University's geophysics department. The aim of the research is to assist in the interpretation of geological structures at great depths. Microcomputers form an important component of this research. Department head Branko Corner says the computers will assist researchers and students to rapidly process data gained during gravity, aero-magnetic, electrical and seismic surveys, and to produce highly informative and accurate computer-generated "maps" of geological strata. The use of the computers also forms an integral part of the department's training programmes. The department, in collaboration with the SA Geophysical Association, recently presented a geophysical DP course. Keynote speakers Ray Durrheim of the geophysics department and Alan Reid, chief geophysicist of Tsumeb Corp, reviewed important aspects of potential fields, Fourier Transforms and the design of filters. The course also highlighted a number of new DP concepts. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Dec 86 p 9] /9274

JAPAN'S ELMO REPLACES KODAK--ELMO, a Japanese manufacturer, hopes to fill the gap for audiovisual equipment after Kodak withdraws from SA. Elmo is supplying Kodak-compatible 16mm movie cameras and 35mm slide projectors to ETA Audiovisual, who marketed Kodak in SA. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Dec 86 p 1] /9274

COUNTRY AHEAD ON SECURITY--SA was ahead of other countries in developing security systems, a security expert said. Security and Electronic Laboratories (SEL) director Hendrik ver Loren van Themaat said yesterday labour and civil unrest and theft in the country had prompted people to find ways to improve security. He said few other countries were as obsessed with security as SA but about 90% of systems installed were not up to standard. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Dec 86 p 3] /9274

LOCAL ENZYMES COMPANY FORMED--A local company, Enzymes SA, has been formed as a result of the management buyout of Danish subsidiary Novo Industries' enzymes division. The company was launched on December 1 with a buyout of stock from Novo in SA after its parent announced the enzymes division had to be ditched under Danish sanctions law. Former Novo enzymes division manager

Rodney Blower is MD and Jan van Aswegen technical director. Sales of enzymes (used in making detergents) made up about 10% of Novo's turnover. The rest came from pharmaceutical products--such as antibiotics and insulins--which are exempt from the sanctions law. The SA firm was launched with stock worth about R3m. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Dec 86 p 3] /9274

SMALLEST IBM LAUNCHED--IBM SA has launched the smallest model of the IBM Personal Computer family--the Convertible--on the local market. While a few of these machines have been imported previously into the country by independent dealers, the fact that they now have full IBM support is expected to result in significant sales to field engineers, sales staff and others who require full-function computing away from their desks. The PC Convertible weighs 5.6kg and will operate for up to 10 hours without a battery recharge. It has an 80-column by 25-line detachable liquid crystal display (LDC); 512 kilobytes (kB) of user memory; a built-in keyboard with full-size keys; and two 720kB, 3-1/2-inch diskette drives. The LCD is adjustable within a wide range, says IBM, and can be removed to convert the system for use with other optional IBM desktop displays. The Convertible's ability to run application programs under the DOS 3.2 operating system provides continued maintenance of software compatibility with other members of the PC family. The unit comes with an international AC adaptor which recharges the battery pack while simultaneously powering the system. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Dec 86 p 7] /9274

GENCOR BUYS COMPUTER SYSTEM--Gencor Group Information Services has bought a R6.1m computer system from Central Data Systems (CDS) for scientific use in the mining group's operational services division. The equipment includes the recently released Prime 9955-II supermini and a Masscomp 5400 high-speed processor. Gencor's Prime 9955-II is the second that CDS has sold in SA. The 9955-II is the top of the range of Prime 32-bit superminis. It can handle up to 255 processes simultaneously, and features up to 32MB of main memory, 64kB of cache memory and 46-nanosecond effective memory-access time. The Masscomp 5400 features a 16.7MHz, MC68020-based CPU and has an 8kB cache and a 12MB-a-second asynchronous memory bus. Gencor invested in the system to use information resources more effectively and allow critical data to be shared among geoscientists, engineers, finance professionals and managers. CES says this follows the trend in the mining and energy industries overseas toward interactive analysis, highly integrated software and distributed processing. To date, more than 200 mining and energy companies worldwide are using Prime systems. In 1985 alone, 95 Prime systems were installed into the US mining and energy industry. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Dec 86 p 7] /9274

PRETORIA TECHNIKON GETS CBE LABORATORY--A large computer-based education laboratory has been opened at Pretoria Technikon. The Plato laboratory, which consists of a 15-workstation cluster with a 32MB hard disk drive, will be served by a high-speed matrix printer. All programs are supported by a cassette tape drive. The laboratory will enable students to recall lectures on the workstations, study the contents on screen and complete tests required by lecturers. Lecturers can independently access students' work from their offices--and in time, from their homes--and evaluate students' progress.

Head of academic support Piet Olckers says students will now be in a position to test their knowledge before writing exams. "If students experience difficulties, the workstation will return to the part of the lecture where the concept or formula was explained," he says. In this way, students will not waste time revising work which they have already mastered. "We believe the use of this type of supplementary education system is the most effective way in which the pass rate can be increased without having a negative impact on the standard of education." [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Dec 86 p 7] /9274

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