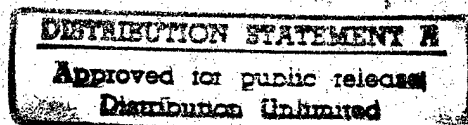


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4 NOVEMBER 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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4 NOVEMBER 1986

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

UNDP FUNDS TRANSPORT PROJECTS

MB050751 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] The road networks of nine Southern African countries are being pooled through two projects just approved by the United Nations Development Program, UNDP. The projects, estimated to cost \$4.3 million, will benefit Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The United States Agency for International Development, USAID, will contribute \$1.5 million to the cost of one project. A jointly funded UNDP and USAID project will provide technical assistance and training to improve the operational efficiency and increase the carrying capacity of the regional transport network. The other UNDP project will cover data processing, road operations, equipment, and commodities.

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CSO: 3400//180

RETROSPECTIVE LOOK AT UNITA'S EFFORTS TOWARD NEGOTIATION

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Sep 86 p 21

[Commentary by Figueiredo Paulo]

[Text] London--The reconciliation of the Angolan people is the primary goal of the UNITA--National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

The most precious possession of our country--its people--is about to be destroyed by the apparently interminable series of conflicts between UNITA and the illegal regime imposed by the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola).

After years of harsh struggle, the UNITA appeals in good faith for an end to hostilities and the creation of a realistic and workable relationship with all the factions in conflict.

Since its creation in 1966, UNITA has worked continuously for national unity, based on the common goals of the liberation of Angola from foreign domination and the creation of a just society, in which all its people would share equally in the wealth which nature has given the country.

Even during the war with Portugal, UNITA never stopped searching for a way to establish harmony and cooperation among the Angolan liberation movements. From the beginning of its history, UNITA has advocated a united front of all Angolan patriots, recognizing that, during the anticolonial struggle, the greatest disagreements were between the Angolan people and the Portuguese Government--and not among the various liberation movements.

In July and August of 1966, UNITA met in Lusaka, Zambia, with Anibal Melo, one of the leaders of the MPLA, but with no results. In September of that year, Dr. Jonas Savimbi and other UNITA leaders met with Holden Roberto, leader of FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola), also in Lusaka, to discuss the formation of a United Angolan Democratic Front. Once again, there were no conclusive results.

In 1968, the president of UNITA transferred his permanent base to Angola. Thus, in 1969, began the reorganization and consolidation of UNITA inside the country.

In 1969, a special letter was sent to the president of Zaire, suggesting what could be done to create a united democratic front of the Angolan liberation movements. On 10 June 1970, another letter was sent to the People's Republic of the Congo, through its ambassador in Cairo. The letter, signed by three members of the UNITA Central Committee, asked the then vice president of Congo-Brazzaville to offer the Angolan liberation movements his good offices, looking to contacts as an initial phase of the formation of a front. The letter was never answered.

In addition, at the summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement, in Lusaka in 1970, the UNITA delegation met with several African delegations to discuss the question of unity.

During the war, memoranda and letters were sent annually to the secretary general of the Organization of African Unity [OAU], and other memoranda encouraging unity were sent to the presidents of various African countries. UNITA then announced that it wanted to join with the FNLA-MPLA alliance of June 1972, but it received no reply. Other initiatives toward unification continued until the end of the Portuguese colonial period.

Unfortunately, many of the UNITA initiatives were unjustifiably considered by the other Angolan movements to be a sign of weakness.

After the 1974 military coup in Portugal, UNITA initiated efforts to build a unitarian platform among the three liberation movements, the better to negotiate with the Portuguese Government for the transfer of power. These efforts led the president of UNITA to travel to the capitals of several countries, where he obtained the support of African chiefs of state in the search for Angolan unity. The result was the signing of the Mombaca Accord, in December 1974, by the leaders of the UNITA, the FNLA and the MPLA.

Following this accord, the liberation movements joined in drafting the historic Alvor Accord, in January 1975, which created the tripartite Transition Government to administer Angola until elections could be held, scheduled for October 1975. The date fixed for Angolan independence was 11 November 1975.

After the Transition Government was installed, the old hostilities began again. Following the initial encounter between the MPLA and the FNLA in the streets of Luanda and other cities, between March and July 1975 the UNITA served continuously as mediator in an attempt to preserve the coalition government and to keep the principle of national unity alive. The UNITA assumed the role of peace maker, suggesting and organizing a reconciliation meeting in Nakuru, Kenya, in June 1975.

Unfortunately, there was neither a reconciliation nor elections. Soviet-Cuban intervention led to the illegal installation of the MPLA in power, completely destroying the Alvor Accords. Angola fell under foreign domination and the armed confrontations began to divide the nation.

In the Fifth UNITA Congress, in 1982, the delegates reiterated the movements' preparedness to negotiate an end to the armed conflicts between the UNITA and

the MPLA. In 1984, a declaration from the UNITA Central Committee on the situation in southern Africa stated:

"UNITA struggles for real national reconciliation through the formation of a government of national unity, which would have to take into consideration all the genuine political sentiments in the country."

Also in 1984, a letter sent by the UNITA leaders to the African chiefs of state reiterated the movement's willingness to negotiate an end to the war which was costing so many Angolan lives. Finally, in October 1985, UNITA President Savimbi sent a letter to the UN secretary general, requesting assistance in ending the war in Angola.

UNITA's quest for unity is the result of its deep and realistic understanding of the history and society of Angola.

The Angolans, like the peoples of Africa and other countries of the world, have different points of view on various issues, viewpoints which must be incorporated in a government of national unity. As has been demonstrated, UNITA's efforts on behalf of national reconciliation date from the beginning of the struggle for independence and they have been exhaustive efforts.

6362

CSO:3442/15

ANGOLA

UNITA'S STRUGGLE DEFENDED

Lisbon O TEMPO in Portuguese 25 Sep 86 p 18

[Commentary by Jonas Savimbi; first paragraph is O TEMPO introduction]

[Excerpt] "Let us work with all Angolan patriots to create an independent, democratic and free Angola," urges UNITA president Jonas Savimbi. He notes that the military strategy adopted by his forces "is aimed at inflicting casualties on Fidel Castro's troops and, whenever possible, not against those of the MPLA." He points out the advantages of the communists in this war, as well as their weaknesses, warning that they are "selling out the Angolan people."

London (September, 1986)

UNITA's objectives are clear and have been made known to the world. We will drive the Soviet and Cuban forces and the forces of the Eastern bloc countries out of Angola. We will work with all Angolan patriots to create an independent, democratic and free Angola. We reject foreign ideologies which presuppose masses of industrial workers and men without souls.

Our strategy is to increase the costs of the foreign occupation of Angola until the Cubans and Soviets can no longer bear the burden. A combination of military, financial and political costs will finally drive the imperialist forces from our shores.

Today, the Soviets and Cubans are exploiting Angola to an extent never equalled by the Portuguese. Soviet fishing fleets are devastating our coasts and fish has disappeared from the Angolan diet. Our diamonds and minerals and Cabinda's petroleum are going to "pay" for weapons and Cuban troop support. The MPLA government is paying Fidel Castro \$1,000 (150 contos) a month for each Cuban soldier in Angola, representing a total annual cost of \$480 million (72 million contos). These mercenaries can remain in our country only as long as there is money to pay them. This is why UNITA attacks the diamond mines, sabotages the bridges and destroys the industries which support the Cuban occupation.

This policy is not harmful to our brothers in occupied Angola, because the wealth produced never reverts to them. It is taken by the Cubans and Soviets to pay for their repression here and to finance Cuban expeditions in other countries.

When enough Cuban officers have returned to Cuba in coffins, Castro will face the wrath of his own people. We already know, through the Cuban prisoners of war, that the war in Angola is unpopular in Cuba. The United States can help our cause by getting the truth to the Cuban people through Radio Marti and the Voice of America, thus weakening Castro's already shaky regime.

Our military strategy is aimed at inflicting casualties on Fidel Castro's troops and, when possible, not those of the MPLA. Some authentic Angolan nationalists have been forced by the Cubans to combat the MPLA. Just as not all the German officers in World War II were Nazi fanatics, there are also Rommels and von Stauffenbergs in the MPLA, nationalists who oppose the Cuban occupation. These unwilling combatants are our brothers and our objective is to treat them well when we capture them. Many MPLA prisoners are now fighting on the side of UNITA. Each UNITA victory strengthens the position of the nationalists within the MPLA and hastens the day when they will join with us to drive out the Soviets and Cubans.

Strength of the Communists

UNITA's guerrilla war against the Portuguese was much easier than the one it is waging against the Cubans and Soviets. The Portuguese may have been better infantry soldiers than the Cubans, but, compared to the new African colonialists, the Portuguese were inferior in terms of the quantity and quality of weapons. The Portuguese used very few tanks and they had, at most, 5 helicopters, whereas the Soviets and Cubans may send 15 helicopters into a single engagement. The Soviet Union may not have enough food to feed its people or the technology to turn out computers, but it knows how to produce weapons. (In fact, the UNITA troops rely on the Kalashnikov AK-47, a cheap automatic carbine which stands up to sand and water better than anything the United States has to offer at comparable prices.) The Soviets also supply weapons in huge quantities. In the last 18 months, MiG-23 and MiG-21 fighter planes, armed MI-24 helicopters (the weapon used so effectively against the Afghan people) and T-62 and T-55 tanks, as well as trucks and armored personnel carriers, have been unloaded in Angola, to the tune of \$2 billion (300 million contos).

Compared to the Soviets and Cubans, the Portuguese were as weak politically as they were militarily. They attributed almost no importance to the political aspect of the war and they did not have international support. On the other hand, the MPLA was already being singled out with aid and rewards from Soviet bloc groups long before it was a factor in the war against Portugal. The communist guerrillas and the occupation forces have the benefit of a propaganda machine established throughout the world. When the Cubans and Soviets assumed power in Angola, their propaganda machine immediately went into action in the Organization of African Unity, in the United Nations and in front-line organizations all over the world.

The communists' third force in combating the nationalist resistance movements is their ability to impede news coverage of events, with the surprising complicity of the West. Very few images of Kampuchea or Afghanistan are seen on

television. Whereas UNITA makes a great effort to bring Western journalists into the liberated areas of Angola, the Cubans do not allow the print medium or television to report the atrocities committed in the areas under their control.

Democratic Guerrillas and Marxists

As against these important advantages of the Soviet and Cuban colonialists, the anticommunist freedom fighters have some advantages on their side. The first of these is their religious faith and the folk institutions of their country.

Marxism-Leninism is atheistic and materialistic. By definition, it attempts to crush religious faith and the Communist governments demand a monopoly on the loyalty of the people. However, in deeply religious countries such as Afghanistan, Nicaragua and Angola, the suppression of religion had an opposite effect and intensified the opposition to the colonial regimes. The MPLA constitution denies membership in the party to any individual who has "any religious creed." This is why it is such a small political party, comprising only about 0,3 percent of the Angolan population.

The majority of Angolans are animists, 27 percent are Catholic and 12 percent are Protestants. All of them have been persecuted. The properties of the Catholic Church were expropriated by the Cubans; atheism is constantly preached in the hospitals, in the schools and at political rallies. The Cubans and Soviets deride the religious beliefs of the animists; they resort to the following ruse: they take off in their helicopters and planes, fly around for a while and then tell the local people that they looked and did not see God in the sky. All this has resulted in strong opposition to the regime in power in the occupied territory of Angola. In August 1985, the Catholic Church of Angola sanctioned UNITA's request for an end to the warfare and a negotiated settlement of the conflict.

The second weakness of the communists is economic. The Soviets can supply weapons, but they withhold economic aid. Whereas the objective of UNITA is to destroy the export economy which finances the Cubans' war against the Angolan people, the Soviets and Cubans involuntarily collaborate with UNITA through the nationalization of all the industries and the collectivization of the agriculture. In all the countries under their domination, the communists lower the standard of living, they destroy the opportunities to work and they impoverish the people in such a way that, in this respect, they are losing sight of the consequences of the guerrilla war.

Once a great exporter, Angola must now import about 90 percent of its food needs. The diamond and gold mines which once made Angola a rich Portuguese colony are currently losing money. Only the communists could lower the production capacity of a gold mine to such a degree. The economy is supported--and the Cuban occupation is financed--solely by the petroleum produced by Gulf Oil, which belongs to Chevron, an American multinational. Lenin said that the capitalists would sell the rope by which they would be hanged. Today, they are selling out the people of Angola. But tomorrow, dear reader, it is their turn.

SADCC DELEGATION VISIT TO SOYO DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, the heads of the delegations from the Republics of Botswana, Zambia, and Malawi to the ministerial meeting of the countries belonging to SADCC, which is now opening in the nation's capital, visited the municipality of Soyo, where some of the major undertakings have been established for the development of the oil industry in the People's Republic of Angola and also of the southern region of the African continent.

Archibald Mogwe, Botswana's minister of mineral resources, Zimbabwe's industry minister, Mahachi, Zambia's finance minister, K. N'Singo, and Malawi's minister of industry and tourism, W.B. Deleza, observed yesterday the real capacities of the area in the oil sector, during a stay of nearly 5 hours, spent particularly at the Quinfuquena oil terminal at the Kwanda Logistical Base, in its port, covering the entire housing area, technical services, offices and storage facilities, over an area of nearly 160 hectares.

In fact, the delegation from Luanda began first by visiting and receiving detailed explanations from the Quinfuquena base's control room, where it was given a complete briefing on what is going on at the terminal, from the amount of oil entering and the amount in stock, to the volume coming from the oil tankers.

The tanks' oil storage capacity is nearly 70,000 cubic meters, and the daily production of that product exceeds 6,000 cubic meters.

Accompanied by the vice minister of petroleum, Desiderio Costa, and our country's ambassador to the Federative Republic of Nigeria, Armindo Santo Vieira, the honorable representatives of the countries fighting in the front line against economic dependence on Pretoria's racist regime were also informed about the projects implemented (and still being stringently executed) since 1979, the time when SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] began building the bases to support the oil companies operating in the area, such as Fina, Texaco, Elf, Agip, Espa, Braspetro, and many other service companies set up primarily at the Kwanda base.

The visitors were provided by the companies' officials and representatives with countless data on the projects sponsored by SONANGOL in the region, prominent

among which is the obvious evidence of an attempt to find concrete solutions to improve the living conditions of the population in the municipality of Soyo and also of Zaire Province.

In this context, the extensive projects to expand the heliport (with a landing capacity of four helicopters) the Ministry of Transportation's port, the commercial area, and the residential and recreational areas were also enterprises visited with considerable interest by the ministers from Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi who, on the proper occasion, did not fail to express their gratification at the opportunity offered by the Angolan Government, at a time when everything is being done so that, when peace is achieved, we may jointly develop the economic potential of the African continent's southern region.

It is important to stress that, in the first phase of the project for developing the oil area in the municipality of Soyo, nearly \$58 million has already been invested, and its second phase will cost \$60 million. The construction of a residential area and the supplies of electric power and drinking water to the Kwanda base, as well as to the municipality of Soyo's population, are the pressing concerns of the oil operating companies' administration, from the standpoint of providing greater economic strength, which this region of the People's Republic of Angola well deserves.

2909

CSO: 3442/10

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT, SOVIET INTERNATIONALISTS VISIT BENGUELA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Aug 86 p 3

[Excerpts] BENGUELA--The provincial government has set up an agricultural project for bananas, corn, vegetables and livestock at the Equimina Reception Center to integrate people dislocated from the jungle into the production process.

Party and local government agencies, working in close cooperation with the Provincial Delegation for Social Affairs, have also built a village in Balombo, where there are 1,955 refugees. The village will also be used as a transit center for the coastal city.

The refugees at the village will farm collective fields to improve their own food supply and sell surpluses to the cities.

The secretariat of state for social affairs in Benguela is now caring for 12,464 dislocated persons in Benguela Province, who are scattered among the province's nine cities. Baia Farta is sheltering 2,807 refugees.

It should also be noted that the secretariat is also caring for 317 orphans found in the jungle, who are housed at four child-care centers in Benguela, Bocoio, Cubal and Ganda.

Basic Training for Party Militants Concluded

Thirty-six students successfully concluded the first basic course for militants and candidates for Party membership. The course began in January at the 17th of September Political Instruction Center (CIP) at Cubal.

Political subjects, such as the history of the MPLA, its development into the Labor Party, and the stages of the armed struggle, as well as other subjects on the revolutionary process in Angola, were taught in the eight-month course.

At the graduation ceremony, Deolindo Fundanga, first party secretary for the city of Cubal, said that the building of socialist society, the strategic goal of the revolution, demands constant improvement of political and ideological consciousness on the part of the masses and Party militants.

He added that mastery of politics and ideology by Party members will enable them to analyze better the people's spirit, concerns and needs.

He also encouraged Party members to direct their efforts accordingly against the enemy's schemings and work efficiently to assist the city meaningfully in the economic battle the country is waging.

Graduation ceremonies at the 17th of September CIP were attended by members of the Party's Municipal Committee and Joao Kanguelenga, the Provincial Commission's control and inspection coordinator. It will be remembered that Roberto de Almeida, Central Committee secretary for ideology, inaugurated the center during the second national political song festival held in Cubal.

Soviet Internationalists visit Sugar Cane Plantation

A group of 27 Soviet internationalists, headed by the consul general in Benguela Province, visited the 1 May Sugar Mill in Catumbela Commune last weekend.

Antonio Francisco de Assis, the enterprise's general manager, gave the visitors detailed explanations of the production unit's operations and difficulties.

The purpose of the visit was to further solidarity with the Soviet people in the struggle to improve the Angolan economy and strengthen the existing friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and the two Parties.

8844

CSO: 3442/12

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS HUILA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Aug 86 p 3

[Excerpts] The Soviet delegation from the Krasnodar region trade unions which has been in the country for a week on a work and friendship visit, at the invitation of the Huila Provincial Secretariat of the National Union of Angolan Workers (UNTA), held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon with the native and foreign press at the Anibal de Melo Press Center, in Luanda.

During the meeting, the head of the delegation and president of the Krasnodar Region Council of Unions, Nikita Oleg, reported to the journalists the results of this second visit to Angola, which has "strengthened the relations between the trade unions of both countries, thus allowing for a greater exchange of views and a more thorough understanding of the real situation being experienced by Angolan workers, particularly those of Huila Province."

The 6-day visit to Huila was also focused on the holding of some lectures on trade union and labor activity, and put the visitors into direct contact with the workers from the N'gola brewery industry, the Antonio Agostinho Neto Central Hospital, the Museum of Natural History, and agencies of the municipality of Humpata.

Nikita Oleg remarked: "We have noted that, despite the existing difficulties, the workers are engaged in the tasks of national reconstruction. They are striving to fulfill the goals devised by the upper echelons, and we could observe this at the N'gola factory, in the municipality of Humpata, at the Namibe railroads, and at so many other sites that we visited."

The fact that Angola is struggling with the lack of cadres, which does not always allow for the normal operation of the most varied sectors of the national economy, was also mentioned by that trade union official from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

However, Nikita Oleg declared that the greatest experience gained on this visit was related to the socialist emulation process under way in the country, all of the results of which are published in, or attached to ethical newspapers at the workers' disposal in the most varied areas of industry. Moreover, the delegation which is due to return to its country in the middle of this week, also reported on the work carried out by the Soviet trade unions, which are currently engaged in implementing the instructions from the 27th Congress of the CPSU [Communist Party of the Soviet Union].

BPV ORGANIZATION IN HUAMBO DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Aug 86 p 3]

[Excerpts] HUAMBO--Franca Eusebio, provincial coordinator, said in an interview with this newspaper that the Huambo provincial administration of the People's Security Brigades (BPV) plans to set up 10,000 brigades, 2,000 intermediate posts, 10 health groups, 5 basic schools to train cadres and activists, and 10,000 defense commissions and recruit 100,000 brigade members and all provincial-level leaders.

According to Eusebio, there are now 603 trained brigades with 11,387 brigade members, 10,493 of whom are men and 894 are women. Of these, 402 are Party members, 1,328 are members of Party Youth, 713 are agents and 5,638 are organized peasant prospects for recruitment.

He added, however, that the lack of transportation facilities may hinder the plan sent down from the BPV national administration, since some cities are over 20 km from Huambo.

Seventy provincial-level brigade meetings, 44 municipal meetings and 16 lectures have already been held to educate brigade members about "what the People's Security Brigades mean to the people."

Forty-six block and residents' commissions have been organized for homes and workplaces at the provincial level to ensure active participation on the part of workers and residents in BPV activities. The commissions' initiative is citywide to encourage improved cooperation with brigade members.

It should be added that brigade members also work with defense and security forces to protect the railroad and highway in the province, and that on occasion they have killed or taken prisoner several puppet bandits.

According to Franca Eusebio, municipal BPV authorities enlisted all the chiefs and elders to reach and better mobilize the people, since the chiefs are considered to be very important by the people.

In the BPV's activities, it should be pointed out that there is no staff capable of taking charge of sports, culture or ideology.

The BPV provincial office, sensitive to the suffering in Kwanza Norte, has taken up a collection among brigade members and companies in Huambo and Caála amounting to about 500 kwanzas to aid the families of victims of the barbaric attack by puppet bands in Camabatela.

BENGUELA PROVINCIAL COMMISSAR VISITS CUBAL, GANDA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Aug 86 p 3]

[Text] BENGUELA--In a meeting with the people in Ganda, Maj Joao Lourenco, Benguela provincial commissar, reiterated that the solution to the people's main problems lies solely in improving efforts to produce products with a potential in Angola.

Lourenco, who spent two days visiting Ganda and Cubal, added that it was imperative to increase production of corn, sisal, coffee, and cotton, the area's chief crops.

Benguela Province's highest official said that wringing one's hands and eating less do not feed or clothe anyone, and thus international aid will not solve the most pressing problems, but only slightly alleviate them.

Lourenco, a member of the Party's Central Committee, pointed out that it is imperative to develop the area's agricultural potential to the fullest where the variety of produce could help greatly to earn hard currency and improve the people's diet.

In Ganda the first secretary of the Party provincial committee visited the coffee facilities, including the experimental station and the Domestic Trade Company, and held separate meetings with the Executive Commission of the Party Municipal Committee and the chiefs and elders.

In Cubal, Lourenco visited cotton fields, sisal production units, and the hospital and maternity clinic at leisure, in addition to holding meetings with Party officials and the chiefs and elders.

It should be pointed out that Cubal is participating in the national sisal production plan and now has ten (10) sisal units, including both private and state-owned units. A reliable source informed ANGOP that five of these are shut down for lack of spare parts for transportation equipment and stranding machines.

Cubal, which covers an area of 9,794 square kilometers and counts about 214,000 inhabitants, is mainly a rural agricultural region.

In Cubal the Benguela provincial commissar also reminded the people that every citizen should be concerned about defense and know the rudiments of warfare in order better to defend his commune, farm or workplace.

He added that the drop in oil prices cannot be used to justify a further worsening of the situation the country is now in. "It should serve to show us what we are capable of: we can increase production through greater effort and dedication," he concluded.

8844

CSO: 3442/11

HO CHI MINH INSTITUTE TRAINS TECHNICIANS DESPITE DIFFICULTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Aug 86 p 3

[Excerpts] HUAMBO--Since 1979, 145 technicians will have been trained at the Ho Chi Minh Industrial Training Institute in civil and industrial construction, metalworking, welding technology, agricultural implements and automotive mechanics by the end of the 1985-1986 school year, said Manuel Eugenio, the school's director, in an interview with JORNAL DE ANGOLA.

The main purpose of the institute, which has been in existence since 20 September, 1979, is to train professionals for the fields of teaching and technology. The students begin teaching production in their workplaces during the second semester of the first year. In the last year, students must go through a two-part program: the first part deals with teaching and the second part deals with the students' major and takes place on the job.

The director added, however, that the Institute's scientific teaching philosophy that should be a part of the students' education is not being taught at the moment because of a shortage of Angolan teachers on the faculty, the majority of whom is foreign. This has forced the institute's administration to set up commissions to verify programs and teachers' competence.

The institute is experiencing a number of difficulties which are hindering normal functions to some extent. There is a shortage of textbooks, reference manuals, and construction materials for production classrooms, such as brick and cement.

The institute's faculty consists of seventy teachers in the various fields of study: 30 Soviet specialists, 4 Bulgarians and a Congolese in addition to a total of 28 Angolan teachers, 5 of whom are trainees and 2 of whom are aides. The most promising students about to graduate have been approved to join the faculty.

Finally, to speak of something other than problems, the institute is receiving assistance from some provincial government entities: SONANGOL is providing fuel to run the institute's machines.

8844

CSO: 3442/11

KUITO EXPERIENCING TRANSPORTATION, EQUIPMENT SHORTAGE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Kuito--ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] learned from an official source that the indexes on agricultural-livestock in Bie Province have declined considerably during the past 3 years, showing relatively low levels.

In fact, the indicators on agricultural-livestock production in Bie note the lack of significant progress during this period, despite the effort of the provincial authorities aimed at revitalizing production in the potentially prominent areas, and redoubling the peasants' participation in the peasant cooperatives and associations.

The current status of the agricultural sector in the province is marked by various difficulties of a material nature, such as the shortage of transportation facilities, and the late reception of fertilizer, which have caused failure to fulfill the production plans and programs.

Statistical data on the aforementioned sector disclose that, during the past 3 years, the fulfillment of the production programs and plans devised has not exceeded 40 percent in the areas of largest output. The number of animals of the cattle and hog species dropped over 50 percent, and the monitoring of activity in the peasant cooperatives and associations was inefficient.

A total of 36 out of the 44 tractors received are broken down, and their recovery is being hampered by the lack of accessories and spare parts. This situation is compounded by the meager supply of fuel and lubricants, the quantities of which have been inadequate for making the small amount of agricultural equipment operational over the medium term.

The provincial authorities are engaged in a genuine campaign for structural improvement of the agricultural sector, aimed essentially at a radical change in its operation, with a view toward ensuring the effective discharge of the major role that it plays in the national economic context.

New Intermediate-Level Health Technicians Trained

During the academic year 1985-86, nearly 40 individuals successfully completed the intermediate-level health course at the Comandante Bula Intermediate Institute.

The new intermediate-level technicians specialized in public health, general nursing, serology, and pediatrics.

Artur Kapitango, administrative director of the institute, announced that, on the teaching staff level, there are prospects for sending Bulgarian instructors to the province, who could compensate for the shortage currently being experienced in the province.

The creation of a library for consultations is another prospect considered by that school's administration.

2909

CSO: 3442/10

BRIEFS

EEC FINANCIAL AID FIGURES GIVEN--From 1979 to March of this year, the People's Republic of Angola received 81.235 million European Currency Units (ECU) in financial aid from the European Economic Community. This figure was recently provided by the EEC delegate in Angola, Kieran O'Cuneen, in an interview with the Angolan News Agency (ANGOP). O'Cuneen added that 25.6 million ECU (an ECU is more or less equivalent to one US dollar) was given to Angola before the country joined the Third Lome Convention on April 30 of last year. The first aid package, made under an assistance program to non-member countries, was used to underwrite ten projects, six of which were designed to develop fishing in Namibe Province and cost 21.160 million ECU, O'Cuneen said. In the first phase, the Common Market, in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), also financed port rehabilitation studies, rural water-supply projects in Huila, Namibe and Cunene provinces, and programs to resettle displaced persons in Uige Province,, he added. Since Angola joined the Third Lome Convention, which is an instrument linking 66 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries to the EEC, 55.635 million ECU has been received in financial aid through regional and national programs, non-governmental agencies and emergency assistance and food programs. Some of the more important programs were a 17.622-million-ECU emergency aid program and the 8.5-million-ECU Benguela Railroad project, said O'Cuneen. O'Cuneen reiterated the twelve nations' willingness to allocate 95 million ECU to the People's Republic of Angola through the European Development Fund between 1986 and 1990, the term of the Third Lome Convention. This aid, which was announced last April during an EEC delegation's visit to Angola, will be concentrated in agricultural projects, infrastructure repairs, development of fishing and industry and personnel training programs, mainly in Huila, Namibe and Cunene provinces. According to the EEC's representative in Angola, a similar amount will be allocated to regional projects sponsored by the Conference on the Coordination of Southern African Development (SADCC), adding that additional funding will be made available under emergency food and refugee projects. When asked to give his opinion on how the entry of Spain and Portugal into the Common Market will affect these two countries' trade with the People's Republic of Angola, O'Cuneen replied that only the Spanish-Angolan fishing agreement will have to be renegotiated through the Community. This high Common-Market official added that the twelve nations will contribute US\$110 million to finance projects to be implemented by SADCC. He said this was announced by the EEC at SADCC's last annual conference, which was held in Harare in January of this year and attended by the nine nations of southern Africa and the international donors. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Aug 86 p 12] 8844

BENGO COFFEE HARVEST FIGURES--CAXITO--Joaquim Pereira Figueiredo, manager of the Nambuangongo I State Enterprise, reported to ANGOP that 295 metric tons of coffee have been harvested at the enterprise since the harvest officially began. He said that this figure, which is half the amount planned, was achieved in a way that indicates that the enterprise is well organized. The Nambuangongo I State Enterprise employs 778 workers and has first-aid stations at every location, all of which are used not only by the workers, but also by the people from the surrounding area. In addition, Figueiredo believes that the frequent assistance and inspection visits to Nambuangongo I by Jacinto Jose Antonio are positive. Antonio, an alternate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, is the national political manager for Mozambican companies. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Aug 86 p 12] 8844

OFFICIAL VISITS LUENA, MOXICO--LUENA--Jaime Baptista Donge, Moxico provincial commissar and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, recently made working visits to Lumbala-Kaquengue Commune and the village of Karipande (city of Alto-Zambeze) to implement the program of the Party's Provincial Committee. Donge, who headed a mixed party/government delegation, met with the people to hear the main problems facing them. In Karipande, the Moxico provincial commissar and his delegation also had contacts with the people and members of the Security and Armed Forces stationed in the area, and then visited the city offices (Cazombo) to hold a meeting with the Party's Municipal Executive Commission on restoring the people's life to normal. The Party leader called on the people to increase agricultural production to cope with the hard times the country is going through because of the war fomented by imperialism. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Aug 86 p 12] 8844

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION VISITS--Yesterday morning a delegation from the Sandinist Luis Afonso Velasquez Flores Pioneers Organization arrived in Luanda to take part in the Sixth International Pioneers Camp. The delegation, consisting of four Pioneers, is headed by "Guide" Luis Manuel Aguilar Bastos. The Nicaraguan Pioneers traveled to Luanda with the assistant cultural attache from the Angolan Embassy in Havana, Tany Narciso, and the Angolan teacher, Tereza Guerra Cardoso. Upon its arrival the delegation of Sandinist Pioneers was greeted at the airport by the Angolan ambassador to Cuba, Manuel Pedro Pacavira, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party's Central Committee, and by officials from the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth, and the Agostinho Neto Pioneers Organization. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Aug 86 p 3] 2909

FOREIGN WORKERS' HOUSING COMPLETED--A residential complex in Futungo de Belas for the foreign employees of the Angolan Oilfield Service Company (ESPA) was officially opened Saturday in a ceremony attended by Jonhy Pinock Eduardo, the company's manager, and invited guests from other oil companies. With a total area of 3,500 square meters and a budgeted cost of US\$2,000,100, the complex has 20 residences, a school and a social center. The project was built by Astaldi International, an Italian construction firm, and financed by Bloc 4 Operators Group. In his inaugural speech, the ESPA manager said that a supermarket and a dining hall will be opened shortly for the convenience of the company's Angolan employees. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Aug 86 p 3] 8844

EDUCATION PLANNING SESSION--MENONGUE--The 56th regular session of the Advisory Council to the Ministry of Education held here recommended several measures for improving education in the People's Republic of Angola. The council considered the session, which ran from the fourth to the seventh of this month, important for educational progress in the province inasmuch as it better defined material to be taught and raised the scientific and cultural level of the people in general, especially the workers. The more important conclusions read at the close of the session included those calling for retaining cadres in the province, especially teachers, to ensure a base for the socioeconomic development of the province. A recommendation was also made to formulate an overall plan for promoting education and teaching in the province within the framework of the province's socioeconomic development plan in order to overcome the large number of problems now being experienced in these areas. The Advisory Council recommended the return of the teachers from Kuchi, who had been sent to Huila and Namibe provinces because of the drought in that area for the last two years to provide teaching staff for the 1986-1987 school year, depending on cooperation from party and government agencies in those provinces. In discussing the report on the implementation of the Ministry of Education's plan of action during the first semester, the council emphasized standardizing the format of the sectorial reports to take into consideration the reasons for failure to implement the measures planned, so that an objective understanding may be gained of the factors hindering or preventing effective implementation. Report guidelines are to be submitted to the Ministry of Education's Planning Office within 2 weeks. In closing the session, Education Minister Augusto Lopes Teixeira, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, said that the war is affecting not only the educational sector, but also socioeconomic development as a whole, as well as public order and peace, which is so necessary for the country in general and especially for the people of this province. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Aug 86 p 3] 8844

CSO: 3442/11

COMMENTARY VIEWS SOURCE OF NATIONAL STABILITY

MB030758 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "Twenty Years of Freedom in Botswana"]

[Text] The flags are out in Botswana this week as the people celebrate 20 years of independence. In 1966, Botswana was on the list of the world's 20 poorest countries. In 1986, Botswana is one of the fastest developing countries in the Third World.

For 2 successive years, Botswana's growth rate has exceeded 20 percent. There is a healthy balance of payments, and the per capita growth domestic product is high for Africa, almost 1,000 rand, compared to only 60 on independence. Moreover, Botswana is one of the few genuinely democratic and politically stable countries in black Africa, thanks largely to her homogeneous populations. But, sadly, the impressive figures conceal the fact that poverty still stalks the land. Four-fifths of the rural population is still involved in agriculture, predominantly subsistence farming. The farmers produce only 8 percent of Botswana's food requirements, and at the height of the recent drought, 44 percent of the population was receiving emergency food relief. In the urban areas, there is mass unemployment and slum conditions. An excessively high birthrate has undone much of the progress made in providing schools and better class facilities.

The economic progress in Botswana has been chiefly due to the development of the diamond mining industry, with Botswana providing more than 50 percent of the output of all De Beer's mines in southern Africa, assisted by a thriving livestock industry with most meat exports going to the European community. De Beer's expertise in developing the mining industry, as the foundation for Botswana's economic progress, is one link in the South African connection that has seen the country's economy surge ahead.

A significant contribution to the annual budget comes from customs payments received from South Africa, in terms of the Southern African Customs Union. The deferred payments and remittances for Botswana from the 28,000 Botswana working in South Africa are also significant for the economy. Eighty-two percent of Botswana's imports are from South Africa. The railway line that crosses Botswana from south to north is a main artery for the bustling rail traffic

between South Africa and countries to the north, such as Zimbabwe and Zambia. The impact of the Botswana railway can be seen in the fact that the greater percentage of the population [word indistinct] along the railway line. The closure of this railway line, because of sanctions or other political motivations, would be a severe blow to the economy of Botswana. More so than most of her neighbors, Botswana's economic and political stability in the future is dependent on continuing economic cooperation with South Africa.

/7358

CSO: 3400/177

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UNGA ON RSA, SADCC

MB071726 Dakar PANA in English 1630 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] New York, 7 Oct (PANA)--Botswana's minister for external affairs G.K.T. Chiepe said yesterday in New York that although her country could not impose economic sanctions against South Africa, it would not stand in the way of those who decided to do so. Those, especially the major trading partners of South Africa who can, but will not impose sanctions on that country, must not use us as an excuse for their inaction, she added. Chiepe was addressing the 41st regular session of the UN General Assembly.

She also expressed her conviction that it was not too late for the leaders of South Africa, both black and white, to sit down together, in a spirit of reconciliation, at a conference table to negotiate a non-racial and democratic future for South Africa. However, she observed, negotiation must be preceded by the release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners, the unbanning of the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] the lifting of the state of emergency and removal of troops from black townships and the return of exiles.

In southern Africa, she warned, the political fuse had been lit and was hissing, ready to ignite a catastrophic conflagration at any time.

On economic issues she said that the General Assembly's special session to consider the economic crisis facing Africa had raised the hopes of the continent's people that the world's conscience was awakening to the need to help Africa help itself.

African leaders, she said, had admitted past mistakes and made firm commitments to implement the African priority programme for economic recovery if the world would respond with medium term and long term programmes of assistance.

Developing countries, she said, had repeatedly complained about protectionist policies, low commodity prices paid by developed countries, high interest rates, the crushing debt-service burdens and the low levels of external concessional assistance. As a remedy, they had called for a new international economic order.

She recalled that nine independent countries in southern Africa had created the southern African Development Co-Ordination Conference (SADCC) to develop their economies collectively and to reduce dependence on external sources generally and on South Africa, in particular, with a high priority on the rehabilitation of transport systems. As economic sanctions against South Africa had increased the threat of retaliation by the apartheid regime towards SADCC nations, she urgently appealed for assistance to ensure that SADCC lifelines, such as the Beira and Maputo corridors, Tazara and Benguela railways, were secured.

In additional programmes in agriculture, food security, energy, commerce and industry and many other areas had to be accelerated. Additional resources were needed so that they could defend their independence and continue the momentum of development. Those who had influence on South Africa must dissuade it from destroying SADCC projects and destabilizing those countries, she said.

/7358

CSO: 3400/177

BRIEFS

COUNTRY TO ASSUME RAILROAD CONTROL--A spokesman for the national railways of Zimbabwe [NRZ] has said Botswana's railways are run by the NRZ, but negotiations for that country to take over the system have been going on since 1974. The spokesman said Botswana's operations staff are being trained by the NRZ in readiness for running their side of the line. A timetable is also being worked out to be introduced with the takeover, when trains in Botswana can be handled by employees of the Botswana railways. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Oct 86 MB] /7358

LIMPOPO WATER POISONING--An official of the Department of Water Affairs stated in South Africa in connection with the poisoning of the waters of the Limpopo River in eastern Botswana. The deputy director of water affairs, Mr Derek Quinston, did not give further details on the arrest but said the substance used in poisoning of the water look like a highly toxic chemical known as (aldercaps). However, he said the Limpopo water was still being tested in a long and complicated analysis. Mr Quinston said (aldercap) is a highly poisonous chemical used as a pesticide to kill bacteria in the soil and is dangerous to human beings and wild animals. He said the chemical is banned in countries such as Australia, but not in Botswana and can easily be obtained from South Africa. Mr Quinston said his department was alerted to the pollution of the water by a game warden in the area last week after several wild animals and birds have been found dead in the Limpopo area. Residents of villages along the Limpopo have been warned against drinking water from the river. Affected villages included (Lensing Rutl), Point Drift and areas along the Limpopo river frontage to the Shashe river confluence. Mr Quinston said his department expects the chemical to clear up in about 2 weeks. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT Oct 86 MB] /7358

CSO: 3400/177

BRIEFS

SHOA VILLAGIZATION FIGURES--A meeting organized to assess the implementation of the villagization programme in Shoa region during 1978 F.C. and to work out situations conducive to the current year was held here yesterday. The meeting, attended by members of the villagization coordinating committee set up at all levels, was opened by Comrade Debela Dinsa, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Shoa region. Comrade Debela said that the programme has been successfully implemented in the region as a result of the active participation and effort of the peasants to improve their way of living. Comrade Debela said that the objective of the meeting was to assess ways of carrying out effectively the villagization programme during the current year. Comrade Dadi Hunde, Head of Economic and Social Affairs of the WPE Committee for the region reported that more than 154,400 dwelling units were built during 1978 E.C. and that work on 36,500 houses is in progress. Comrade Hunde pointed out that about 199,900 family heads along with over 428,990 family members were regrouped during the year under review. [Text][Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Sep 86 p 1]/12828

HARARGHE VILLAGIZATION FIGURES--Ninety-eight per cent of the peasants living in the highland provinces of Hararghe region are reported to have been mobilized into settling in new village in line with the villagization scheme. Briefing the Agitation and Propaganda Unit team of the National Villagization Coordinating Committee, which had a working tour to the region, Comrade Kassaye Aragaw, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Hararghe region noted that only last year 470,368 family heads comprising over two million people were moved into 3,604 villages constructed under the auspices of the villagization programme. Comrade Kassaye emphasized that the agitation made by the party cadres and representatives of government and mass organizations in explaining the advantages of villagization to the peasantry had greatly contributed towards the success of the programme in the region. He said that during the first round of the programme in January 1985 over half million peasants were moved to their new homes within 28 days thereby laying a strong base for the second round. Following the efforts made to resettle in their new villages the peasantry in eight provinces of Hararghe region, who used to live in a scattered manner for centuries, Comrade Kassaye stated that 98 per cent of the programme was achieved. The members of the team, led by Comrade Wolle Gurmu, Head of Department of Revolutionary Ethiopia Television and Chairman of the Agitation and

Propaganda of the National Villagization Coordinating Committee had observed the progress of the villagization programme and assessed the process after discussion with pertinent comrades. The members of the team at the end of their evaluation tour noted with satisfaction that the implementation of the programme within such a short period of time in the region is a commendable achievement and exemplary to other regions. [Text][Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Sep 86 p 1]/12828

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND--Revolutionary Ethiopia and the Republic of Finland yesterday signed an economic cooperation agreement for the period between 1988 to 1990. The agreement signed at the National Committee for Central Planning (NCCP) encompasses such areas like agriculture, light and power, education, water development, construction and maritime transport. The agreement was signed by Comrade Seyoum Alemayehu, Head of the Foreign Economic Relations Department of the NCCP, and Mr. David Johanson, Deputy Director of the Co-operation Development Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland. According to the 1984 join agreement the Republic of Finland has given Ethiopia aid for such fields like milk resources development, electricity, education, water development and road construction which totalled 41,800,000 birr in 1984, and 21 million birr in 1985. It is also expected that the country's aid allocation will be around 30 million birr for 1986/87. [Text][Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Oct 86 p 1]/12828

CSO: 3400/204

OPERATION MERCURY EXPRESS ENDS 27 SEPTEMBER

AB271944 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The 8-day military training exercise codenamed "Operation Mercury Express" ended today. The exercise also involved revolution organs like the CDOS [Civilian Defense Organization] and the militia, and civil agencies including the police, the prison service, the fire service, and the customs, excise, and preventive service.

At a debriefing session with officers of the various units which took part in the exercise, the force commander, Major General Guainoo, said the aim of the annual exercise is to lead to a total improvement in the country's defense posture, and this year's exercise has been much improvement in the readiness of the country's defense forces. He said the defense of the country is a national responsibility and all the country's resources both economic and political must be harnessed toward that goal. Gen Quainoo commended the role the regional secretaries of Greater Accra and the Eastern Region and the civil agencies played in the exercise. He mentioned in particular the CDOS and said the Armed Forces have responsibility to enhance the capability of the Civil Defense Organizations so that they can help with civil defense in the work place and in the border towns and villages. This, he said, must be done with a sense of commitment and sincerity.

"Operational Mercury Express" is a command post exercise intended basically to test the channels of communications available to the Armed Forces and other security agencies. It was held in the Akuse-Kpong-Tema area. The second phase of the exercise codenamed "Operation Warlord" will be held in the second half of next month around Komenda-Sekondi Komenda-Sekondi-Takoradi area.

Yesterday, (Colonel Belec), the French defense attache based in Lagos, visited the operation area to see the troops in training.

/7051

CSO: 3400/184

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AUCTION DESCRIBED AS 'GREAT SUCCESS'

AB192050 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] At the foreign exchange auction held today under the new auction system, 128 cedis was declared as the exchange rate for the week. There were in all 75 bidders but one bidder was disqualified leaving the number at 74. Twenty-nine bidders were successful. The highest bid was 152 cedis to the dollar and the lowest 90 cedis. The total foreign exchange made available by the Bank of Ghana was \$2.5 million. Out of this, \$2,467,951 was utilized.

The chairman of the foreign exchange auction committee, Mr Yaw Manu Sarpong, who announced the rate, said successful bidders will be informed through their bankers. This means that up to Friday, next week, foreign exchange transactions at the banks will be at the rate of 128 cedis to the dollar except for those at Window 1 where the exchange rate will continue to be 90 cedis. These transactions include government debt servicing, cocoa sales abroad, crude oil purchases, and essential drugs. Requests by government establishments for exchange will be supplied at 128 cedis to the dollar. Individuals who have foreign exchange and wish to exchange it will also do so at the banks at 128 cedis to the dollar until the next auction on Friday.

Commenting on the proceedings so far, the governor of the Bank of Ghana, Mr J.S. Addo, said considering the short notice to the public, the exercise has been a great success. Asked whether a longer notice would not have attracted more bidders, Mr Addo said a long notice would rather heighten the degree of speculation. He said the bank expects a lot more bids at the next auction. Before opening the box, the chairman of the auction committee, Mr Manu Sarpong, a former deputy governor of the Bank of Ghana, said the auction system has been introduced to help Ghana out of her present economic difficulties. He stressed that the success of the scheme will depend on positive responses from the public to the new situations that are likely to be created by the arrangement. A great burden, therefore, lies on all, not just members of the committee but on the Bank of Ghana and the banking system as well as the Central Bank, the business community, employers and employees alike, and the mass media. This new arrangement he said, should serve as a mirror of our vision and courage. It should also reinforce our hope, purpose, and restore confidence in the economy. He noted with satisfaction, the interest and enthusiasm shown by the public in the scheme. He praised, particularly, the media and the Bank of Ghana for whipping up people's appetite for information on the scheme.

Mr Manu Sarpong and the other members of the committee then took the oath of secrecy. Other members on the committee are Mr S.K. Appilah, and Dr A.B. Ahmed, both of the Bank of Ghana; Mr D.K. Osei, Ghana Commercial Bank; and Mr Kwame Osei of the Ministry of Trade. The rest are Reverend S.R.S. Nicholas of the Association of Ghana Industries; Mr E.O. Labisuan of the National Revenue Secretariat; the director of the National Monitoring Unit at the Castle; and the PNDC representative at the Bank of Ghana, Major Samson Okaing.

/7051

CSO: 3400/184

ACCRA LAUNCHES WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

[Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Sep 86 p 14]

[Article by Emmanuel Dentu]

[Text]

Ghana's capital, Accra, long plagued by a serious sanitary problem, has begun a crash programme to control garbage mountains which threaten to unleash an epidemic.

The just-launched Waste Management Programme aims at clearing huge mounds of garbage and opening drains choked with rotten, stinking wastes.

The city's one million residents will also have to be taught not to dump on the nearest street.

With West German aid the city has bought 200 waste containers (placed at various points in the city), 26 waste disposal trucks and a workshop to maintain them and to rehabilitate a much larger fleet of old vehicles.

Four experts provided by the West German technical assistance organisation GTZ carried out the initial feasibility survey lasting a year and a half, and are staying on for another two years to put the programme on a sound footing.

Part of the reason for Accra's rubbish mountain is a population that has doubled since 1970 to one million.

Each day all those residents, together with 400 000 people who visit Accra daily, generate 1 000 tons of refuse which ought to be disposed of by the city council.

But the council, like many other Ghanaian institutions, has suffered economic decline and been unable

to maintain services. City Council chairman, Mr Enoch Mensah, said the systematic flouting of sanitation and planning regulations had compounded the problems.

The \$1.5 million programme will concentrate on the 60 percent of Accra's worst affected, the other 40 percent being mainly industrial or middle-class residential estates, where a relatively high standard of sanitation still exists.

By the end of this year the council reckons it will have cleared all the huge piles of garbage and opened all the choked drains, enabling the newly created wastes management department to maintain a good level of sanitation.

The choked drains have been a particular worry to the Accra City Council. Residents of Accra's poorer areas have the rather unfortunate habit of dumping refuse into the nearest gutter, even where prescribed means of waste disposal have been provided.

As the gutters get choked and unable to carry off rainwater, floods come with disastrous results.

The council has started a wide-ranging public education programme to teach residents not to dump refuse indiscriminately and to obey planning regulations.

Accra residents will also have to pay for the abuse they have inflicted on the city's health. The council has increased city taxes to pay the waste programme's annual cost of 550 million cedi (about \$1.5 million).

KENYA

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH CSSR SIGNED--Kenya and Czechoslovakia yesterday signed an agreement of cooperation in culture, science, education and health care. The permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Bethuel Kiplagat, who signed it on behalf of Kenya, said the agreement would enhance close co-operation between Kenya and Czechoslovakia. Mr Kiplagat expressed the hope that Czechoslovakia would provide Kenya with some scholarships in technical fields to boost the volume of trade between the two countries. The Czechoslovak Ambassador to Kenya, Mr Milan Dudas, signed for his country. [Text] [Nairobi STANDARD in English 3 Oct 86 p 3 EA] /7051

CSO: 3400/180

ISRAELI COOPERATION SEEN INCREASING

Agricultural College Assistance

AB081909 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Israeli ambassador accredited to this capital, (His Excellency Aria Isthfam), on last Monday, paid a courtesy call on the dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr G. Bismark Reeds at his (Fendel) office and pledged his country's support to the University of Liberia College of Agriculture and Forestry and assistance to provide for implementation for the green revolution recently launched by government. The ambassador and Dr Reeds discussed the need for providing training possibilities for the staff of the College of Agriculture and Forestry in Israel among other things.

In his remarks, the ambassador promised that Israel would send an expert in vegetable production who will assist the college in its efforts to improve the existing varieties at the university farm. Before departing, (Ambassador Isthfam) expressed appreciation to Dr Reeds for the warm welcome extended him and his entourage and assured him that a collaborated assistance would exist between the University of Liberia and the State of Israel so as to concretize the already cordial relations existing between the State of Israel and Liberia.

Medical Project Likely

AB080930 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The Israeli ambassador to Liberia (Aria Isthfam), has hinted his government's intention to undertake another medical project in the country. The new project, which will be geared toward preventing many illnesses among Liberian children, will form part of an agreement with Liberia.

According to presidential commentator (Francis Duwana), this was disclosed today when Ambassador (Isthfam) paid a courtesy call on the Deputy Minister of State for Administration, Yancy Peters Flah, at the Executive Mansion. Ambassador (Isthfam) recalled the success of project [word indistinct] which provides eye treatment for many Liberians, and said his government is proud of the role played by Liberian doctors. He disclosed that the first agro specialist will arrive in Liberia in November this year to provide expert services at the Central Agriculture Research Institute, CARI, in Bong County.

Minister Flah said he was proud that Liberia's relations with Israel have been improved. He recalled his visit to the State of Israel 2 years ago, and said he was impressed to see how the Israelis have cultivated their desert land into a productive agricultural field.

/7051

CSO: 3400/189

BRIEFS

CHIKANGAWA FINANCE COMPLETE--Financing arrangements for setting up the \$30.4 million integrated saw and panel mill at Chikangawa are complete, with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) confirming it will invest the equivalent of \$3.4 million. IFC is taking equity participation equivalent to \$500,000 in Viphya Plywoods & Allied Industries (Viply), the joint venture company that will operate the mill. The rest of the finance will be as a loan to help fund implementation. The other shareholders in Viply are ITMWI International--a holding company set up by Heilborne of West Germany and Luxembourg-based ITM International--which has a DM 6 million (\$2.9 million) stake; Investment & Development Bank of Malawi (Indebank) with a MK 1.2 million (\$605,800) stake, and Viphya Pulp & Paper Corporation (Vipcor), a subsidiary of Agricultural Development & Marketing Authority (Admarc). Vipcor's 52 per cent share is funded by a ECU 3.97 million (\$4.10 million) conditional loan from the European Investment Bank (AED 24:4:86). With West Germany's Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) providing a DM 38 million (\$18.7 million) loan and ITM subsidiary Meridien International Bank DM 7.5 million (\$3.7 million) in credits, project finance is complete. Work is expected to begin on 5 October; the first four months will involve site preparation and drawing detailed designs. [Text] [London AED in English 27 Sep 86 p 16] /9274

CSO: 3400/179

TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT TO PRESSURE RSA FOR ELECTIONS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE TRANSITIONAL Government is to try and pressure South Africa into permitting an internationally-supervised election in Namibia — probably late next year.

National Education Minister and current Cabinet chairman, Mr Andrew Matjila, said the TG did not wish to hold the proposed election under the watchful eye of a United Nations monitoring force, but rather under the auspices of the Western Contact group of Britain, France, Germany and Canada.

Briefing journalists in Windhoek earlier this week, Mr Matjila specifically excluded the United States from the group of supervisors — probably because of a general feeling that a US presence would affect the outcome of an election.

But the same applied to a United Nations assistance group.

Mr Matjila stated bluntly that Swapo would win a UN-supervised election because "the population would be told that UN troops are Sam Nujoma's troops".

Health and Welfare Minister Moses Katjiuongua confirmed this morning that a delegation of Cabinet Ministers would travel to South Africa soon to discuss the Namibian situation

with SA State President P W Botha.

It's believed that this will happen within the next month.

Unwilling to confirm this, Mr Katjiuongua said the main focus of the talks in the Republic would be the discussion of the "post-August 1 situation".

Six weeks ago, the deadline passed for Mr Botha's offer to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 if Angola repatriated the estimated 30 000 Cuban

troops it has drafted into its fight against Unita rebels.

The latest TG initiative is an attempt to at least get the chase to Namibian independence out of its sticky-starting blocks.

The TG also has only till next June to fulfill its South African mandate to administer Namibia while finality was reached on what the people of the country want for the future.

Mr Katjiuongua reiterated the TG's view that '435 is dead', adding that if a Namibian constitution is completed soon, it could serve as the basis of a continued government of the country until the final recipe for an international settlement is drawn up.

Mr Matjila added at the briefing that the TG wished to form its own Department of Foreign Affairs to barter internationally for independence.

He said he was impatient with the South African department as it had made little progress on the issue.

MANY SPLITS SEEN IN GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 26 Sep 86 p 11

[Article by Gwen Lister]

[Text]

ONE OF THE BIGGEST mistakes of the interim government was to insist that it be accorded the title of 'Government of National Unity'. Nothing could be further from the truth than this. The in-fighting and inter-party rivalry in their ranks has reached unprecedented levels, to the extent where it is almost impossible to believe anything they say.

Seldom, if ever, do they present a 'united' front. It is not only in the courts where the various parties represented in the interim government are at loggerheads, but on virtually every issue of national importance.

ON THE VITAL MATTER OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION is but one of the matters on which the members of the interim government differ radically.

A recent Cabinet statement said that from the start of 1987, schools would no longer be able to maintain their race exclusivity, but would be open to all.

But parties inside that same Cabinet dispute the 'decision'.

The interim government press heralds the announcement with 'Schools are open', indicating once again how they kowtow to pro-interim government propaganda. It reminds me of the interim government decision that discrimination must go, and another local newspaper heralds this announcement with 'AG 8 gets the boot'.

Although this was months ago, we're still waiting for it to happen.

DECISIONS 'IN PRINCIPLE' BUT NOT IN PRACTICE

MOST OF THE decisions have been taken in principle, but are not put into practice, primarily because the parties do not agree.

The interim government has claimed time and again that they've brought an end to discrimination, detention without trial, compulsory race classification and so on, but in practice they have done nothing.

No legislation, in tune with their Windhoek Declaration, has been put into effect, once again, because they are unable to agree among themselves.

And the issues they are divided on, concern the most vital national issues such as integrated education, integrated hospitals and so on. Their lack of initiative in bringing about change in these vital areas

is reminiscent of the same stage reached years ago by the Turnhalle Conference - they go so far as to condemn in principle, but never any further in practice.

CANNOT EVEN MAINTAIN THEIR SOCALLED PRINCIPLES

NEITHER ARE most of the parties in the interim government able to stand by, maintain, and carry out their 'principles'. In principle all those parties have accepted Resolution 435 as the settlement plan for Namibia, but in practice, they are still opposed because of the strong eventuality of a Swapo electoral victory.

In principle they are opposed to apartheid, but in practice they maintain it, by keeping schools and hospitals racially 'exclusive'.

In principle they are opposed to AG 8, the Proclamation providing for the division of Namibia into mini-bantustans, but in practice most of the parties there are able to exert a strong influence on the population through the maintenance of these ethnic authorities.

In principle they claim to be in favour of a bill of fundamental rights, but in practice the bill has not been implemented.

There are many similar examples.

GOVERNING BY MEANS OF INEXHAUSTIBLE RHETORIC

THE INTERIM government seems to 'govern' purely by rhetoric, which is never-ending and can seemingly never be believed.

It's mostly a case of 'promises ... promises'.

They're apparently quite satisfied that the Nicholas Wintertons, Kwazulu Indaba's and other foreigners are 'impressed' with the progress in Namibia, but the small amount of progress there has been, was effected by the Administrator General in 1977, and is certainly not due to them.

And the interim government will be running out of excuses for its own 'mis-rule' of Namibia eventually. For they have claimed time and again that they 'have the power' to effect the changes so badly needed in this country. Why then don't they prove it?

Quite simply, they are hamstrung for two reasons: the first being that the South African Government (whether they like it or not) still pulls their strings; and the second that they are hamstrung by internal dissension.

They cannot present a united front, let alone claim the title 'Government of National Unity' is a legitimate one.

If anything, they are succeeding in uniting the people against them, and for this, they have only themselves to blame.

EVEN THE CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL IS DIVIDED

WHILE THE SIX parties in the interim government agree that a constitution should be drawn up before independence (mainly in order to ensure 'guarantees', since this is in conflict with Resolution 435 which provides for the drawing up of a constitution after elections) they cannot decide on the 'constitution' itself.

Some want another ethnic blueprint; others want to disguise ethnicity as 'culture'; and a few don't want it at all.

But the rush for a constitution is on, perhaps because they realise their time is running out.

POLITICS HEADS AGENDA AT CLERICS MEETING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Sep 86 p 4M

[Article by Brendan Seery]

[Text]

WINDHOEK — The kwa-Zulu-Natal Indaba came to Windhoek last weekend and its members saw and were conquered by what they felt was the spirit of a new deal sweeping the land.

Less convinced that the ills of Namibian society are close to being cured are the country's churchmen, who, as the Natalians were leaving Windhoek, began meeting in the annual conference of the Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN).

Representing the majority of Christians in the territory through its members, which include the Anglican, Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist and Evangelical Lutheran churches, the council has proved itself one of the most outspoken opponents of Pretoria and the status quo in Namibia.

ATTACK

Strong statements attacking South Africa and the Pretoria-installed Multi-Party Conference (MPC) Government in Windhoek, and calling for the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 settlement plan can be expected from the churchmen.

Over the years, Nami-

bia's churches and the CCN have fought running battles with the authorities over apartheid and the continuing South African administration of the territory.

Alleged abuses of human rights by the security forces have often been thrust into the spotlight only after the intervention of clergymen.

Clashes between church leaders and the establishment led to well-publicised expulsions — such as those of Anglican Bishop Robert Mize in 1968, Bishop Colin Winter in 1971, Pastor Wolfgang Kreuger of the German Evangelical Lutheran church of SWA in 1973, and Anglican Suffragan Bishop Richard Wood in 1975.

Since the middle and late 1970s, the positions of heads of the major local churches have all been held by Namibians, and so deportation has ceased to be an option for the Government.

However, the continuing conflict between the two has seen the detention of church workers, as well as the refusal of the passport authorities to grant travel documents to leading clerics.

On one occasion, the CCN offices in central

Windhoek were badly damaged by a fire, and the Council reported other incidents where burglars have allegedly rifled filing cabinets looking for CCN documents. Some years ago, some church properties in Northern Namibia were damaged in mystery explosions.

The CCN has been accused by the Government of being blatantly pro-Swapo, and indeed, some of its office bearers are also officials of Swapo.

While the Council is vocal about alleged human rights abuses committed by security forces, it has also been accused of turning a blind eye to claims of atrocities and brutalities committed in Swapo camps in Angola and Zambia.

Since the installation of the MPC Government in June last year, the churches and the CCN have adopted a higher profile in criticising the status quo.

ATTEMPT

Many within the CCN feared that the new Government — composed of six local political groups and in which Swapo had refused to participate — was an attempt by Pretoria to bypass Resolution 435 and declare UDI for the territory.

Under the auspices of the CCN, Namibia's often fractious internal "opposition" politicians met in April this year at the Aigams Pastoral Centre of the Catholic Church in Windhoek. An unusual spirit of co-operation between these groups was translated at the close of the conference into a declaration pledging united action in support of the UN plan.

In June, church groups and local opposition poli-

ticians further demonstrated their new-found unity in a procession through Windhoek's townships to commemorate the Catholic feast of Corpus Christi.

Preaching at the service after the march, Vice-Bishop Zephania Kameeta of the Evangelical Lutheran Church told Namibians that their "via dolorosa" — the way of suffering — had come, just as it had come for Jesus Christ.

He told his attentive audience: "Either you are on the side of those who are proclaiming the present situation of racism and oppression, or on the side of those who, through the body of Christ and his Gospel, are breaking down the walls of slavery and separation and are on their way to liberation".

At a Swapo rally in July, Bishop Kameeta led the masses in a prayer for the downfall of the MPC Government.

Earlier this month, the CCN leaders launched another attack on the authorities, with a legal challenge of the eight-year-old curfew in the Owambo war zone.

Bishop Hausiku, together with Anglican Bishop James Kauluma and Evangelical Lutheran Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, submitted arguments to the Supreme Court in Windhoek claiming the curfew regulations were violations of the MPC's own Bill of Fundamental Rights.

According to an affidavit filed by Bishop Kauluma, the curfew violated the Bill's guarantees to freedom of religion, movement and association. The restrictions disrupted normal family life and worship, the Bishop testified.

VISITING INDABA SAID TO BE GIVEN ONE-SIDED VIEW

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 26 Sep 86 p 12

[Text]

ACCORDING to a spokesman of the Kwazulu Natal Indaba, who visited Namibia last week, apartheid had 'suffered a political death' in the country.

The Indaba, who were given the 'red carpet treatment' on their four-day visit here, met only with members of the interim government, and no opposition groups.

As is the case with so many 'foreign' visitors who are hosted by the authorities on visits to Namibia, the Indaba has left the country thinking that 'all is well', and impressed with the 'complete and utter dedication to sincerity, forthrightness and an endeavour to get all the people of Namibia to work together'.

They were also impressed with the interim government in the belief that 'any decisions which rely on colour or ethnicity in any way as a norm is absolutely out for the future'.

Reconciliation between groups in Namibia, the Indaba noted, was 'successfully being carried out'.

We are forced to point out that the Indaba was one-sided in its meetings while in Namibia; it did not try and gauge the feelings and opinions of opposition groups outside the interim government. As a result of this, it is going to carry their erroneous ideas and misconceptions about Namibia, back to Natal.

Since the Indaba themselves are working towards their proclaimed goals of 'peace, prosperity and stability in South Africa', they would show themselves more open to solutions, had they bothered to find out the views of opponents of interim government rule.

/12379

CSO: 3400/155

ABDUCTION, MURDER, RAPE CHARGES RAISED AGAINST SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 4 Oct 86 p 22

[Article by Andreas Z. Shipanga]

[Text]

OPEN LETTER TO
PROFESSOR CHRISTO LOMBARD

I appreciate your open response to my (first) open letter to you, and welcome the opportunity of responding. Unlike you, I am not uneasy about the public character of this exchange, being indeed of the opinion that debate on important questions is often more useful when subject to public scrutiny. I heartily concur with the suggestion that open communication, openness to each other and to the truth, is part of the Christian way of life. Please accept my comments in that spirit.

May I note firstly that I am pleased to see that your suggestion that SWAPO ought to *clarify the human rights issue brought forward by the Parents' Committee*, has finally found its way into print. As it is a matter of such importance, I should have expected to have seen a letter from you to the editor in the next issue of the *Namibian* expressing concern at its omission from the first article, and an appropriate explanation about the *printer's devil* and an apology from Ms Lister. Perhaps you were intending to get around to it later and were simply overtaken by the publication of my letter to you.

I am also concerned by the solicitous tone you have adopted throughout your letter for SWAPO's welfare. You were amazed that the movement *did not go further to develop itself as a party with the kind of political programme which we could discuss with the leadership so openly*. Being impressed by the *depth of experience and leadership in the higher SWAPO ranks*, you have to ask (the) question ... *Is the SWAPO leadership not too much of an elitist character? Acknowledging SWAPO's overwhelming grass roots support...*, you wonder whether the SWAPO leadership can really keep up grass roots contact with the suffering people, also those affected directly through the war. Admitting

- apparently with some embarrassment - to a *personal hang-up about violence* - a condition which I should have hoped was rather common among civilised humans, not to mention theologians - you ask if *the internal SWAPO offensive (has) not already failed in accompanying the armed struggle with responsible non-violent campaigns and actions - protests without which the comrades up north may very well keep on dying for in vain for quite some time*.

These are proper questions for revolutionary strategists to consider, and it is even possible that Mr Nujoma will be grateful to you for raising them. I am sure that on reconsideration, however, you will understand that your concern for SWAPO's success and your far less sympathetic treatment of the Transitional Government, does violence to your protests about objectivity. Nothing in your letter gives me pause about my original assessment of your sympathies. Your partisan treatment of the questions you address defines you as a spokesman, and no amount of sophistry will succeed in disguising that.

You are, of course, entitled to your views. I thought at first that you had been duped and were in fact well-meaning. I was surprised that you were so outspokenly supportive of Mr Nujoma's coterie, after such a brief exposure, and attributed it to naiveté. I should like to believe the same of you now, but your response - which avoids the points made in my letter to you - makes that more difficult. Let us however try again, in the spirit of Christian charity to which Jesus enjoins us.

ON THE QUESTION OF ABDUCTION,
TORTURE, MURDER AND RAPE
BY SWAPO

If these allegations disturb you - as I should hope they do - why on earth have you not taken the trouble to investigate them? Are the members of the Parents' Committee not part of the common humanity to whom, and to the truth of whose words, one should

be open? Why did you stand idly by when these poor people were making every effort to secure the assistance of the Council of Churches? Where were you when two of them lost their jobs with that same Council? Do you endorse the concern expressed in the leadership ranks of the Council of Churches that one should not interfere in such matters as they concern sensitive issues in SWAPO? Or is the prospect of doing this simply not *exciting* enough? How can you, as a practising Christian and a Professor of Theology, try to evade the issue by noting in parenthesis to your claim to be disturbed, that the allegations *still seem to be quite vague*.

Quite apart from anything else, you met with Hamutenya and Ben Gurirab in Lusaka. They were the two who, prompted by fear that human rights groups were about to expose SWAPO's abuses, made the announcement in London this year that the movement was holding 100 spies. What did you ask them about these detentions and the welter of accusations uncovered by the International Society of Human Rights and the Parents' Committee? If you were indeed *disturbed*, you would have prepared a list of questions dealing with specific cases and ensured that you got answers. If such answers had been refused you, you would have had reason to be still more concerned.

If the circumstances of my own experience at Nujoma's hands - which is now far less relevant than the fate of the hundreds that SWAPO is holding today - are of interest to you, you could make enquiries of the International Red Cross, Amnesty International or the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. The circumstances are unquestionably well documented in their files.

May I suggest that you embark on the necessary investigation, get the facts, and re-think your position.

SWAPO'S IDEOLOGY

As I made clear in my first letter, this is not a matter of great interest to me. The facts are, however, that SWAPO's policy documents, since 1976, espouse *scientific socialism* (which as any Sovietologist, or member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, will tell you, has nothing to do with your experiences in Switzerland, or the social democratic policies of many Western political parties) as the official policy of the movement. This was one of the issues on which I split from Nujoma.

This policy jargon permeates SWAPO's official documents; reference to studies produced by the United Nations Institute for Namibia is beside the point. Of course its introduction is a product of the years of exposure to Soviet and Eastern Bloc thinking and the situation of dependence in which SWAPO finds itself, vis-a-vis the Warsaw Pact nations, Cuba and Angola. Thousands of young Namibians are being exposed to just the same ideological nonsense in those countries today.

All those tags - *people's power, ownership of the people, socialist and peace-loving countries, national liberation movement* and hundreds of others routinely used by SWAPO, derive from Lenin. You can read them in any edition of *Problems of Peace and Socialism*, published by the *World Peace Council*. Surely you understand the meaning of the names *German Democratic Republic* and *People's Republic of Angola*. Is that what you have in mind when you speak of SWAPO's *mustering people's power and doing so democratically*?

What I find most remarkable is your assumption that Mr Nujoma and his band are somehow bluffing the Soviets - simply, ...*understandably us(ing) the common language of 'scientific socialism' when dealing with these allies*, but opening their hearts to you about their real non-communist intentions after just a few hours. If this is correct, don't you think they must be very embarrassed now that you have exposed their little ploy? Surely Mr Gorbachev and the Soviet Politburo must be rather upset at having been deceived for so long.

Or do you think, Professor, that the Soviets too are bluffing when they speak of the *national liberation movement* as the third component of the *world revolutionary process*, to which SWAPO has *irrevocably committed itself*? Do you think that the Soviets are supporting SWAPO for reasons of humanitarian concern or Christian charity.

Have you ever read Soviet writings on the *national liberation movement* and Moscow's expectations of those *vanguard* parties which succeed in gaining power with the assistance of the Soviet Union (Maydanik, Mirskiy 1981; Inozemtzev 1981; Zagladin 1972; Mitin 1974)? Perhaps you have read the Political Programme. Nujoma understands what the Soviets want. Under the heading *SWAPO Foreign Policy*, we find:

SWAPO holds high the banner of international anti-imperialist solidarity. In pursuance of anti-imperialist solidarity, the movement has resolved:

.....
(e) *to foster and strengthen the anti-imperialist unity among the national liberation, world socialist, progressive and peace-loving forces in order to eliminate all forms of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.*

Or, as a last possibility, Professor, do you think *you* - and not the Soviet bloc - might have been *taken for a ride*?

RESOLUTION 435

It always comes back to that, doesn't it? Let me state my position very frankly: My party, while it was not consulted in the process of formulating the Western Settlement Plan, endorsed that plan in 1978. It welcomed the adoption of UNSCR 435 and called for its early implementation. We believed the United Nations would act impartially, would

see to it that all *political prisoners* and detainees, on both sides, were released; would bring the end of apartheid, and independence for our country.

Our illusions were shattered on the 26th February, 1979 when the Secretary-General's Report on the Implementation of the Settlement Plan made no provision for monitoring the restriction to base of those SWAPO cadres in Angola and Zambia who decided not to return peacefully to their country, and determined that SWAPO cadres under arms would be moved to *designated locations* inside Namibia and confined to base there, until the election process had been certified. The prospects of bands of armed men roaming the country after elections and of a force of Namibians under arms in neighbouring states, was wholly at variance with what we had been led to understand was to happen in these elections. We, like all parties other than SWAPO, protested, and the long drawn-out process of negotiations again commenced.

I shall not bore you, or our readers, with the details. We all know them. We did not introduce the issue of Cuban linkage; the Americans and the South Africans did. We continued to insist on impartiality by the United Nations, which other countries, including South Africa, seem to be less concerned about. We are concerned about it because elections will be a sham without it. What reasonable person would go into elections when the institution to certify the result - the United Nations - is on record as designating one part which will participate in those elections, as the *sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia*.

It is meaningless to distinguish between the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Secretariat in this regard. The General Assembly is responsible for the designation of SWAPO as *sole and Authentic representative* and of SWAPO's elevation to the status of *Permanent Observer*. It also votes

the millions of United States dollars which SWAPO receives from the United Nations each year. The Secretariat administers the programmes from which SWAPO derives this benefit and, as the servant of the General Assembly, pays the money.

The Office of the UN Commissioner for Namibia distributes tens of thousands of information kits on Namibia, containing SWAPO's Constitution and Political Programme and a colour poster of *Comrade Nujoma*. Needless to say, no word is mentioned of the existence of any other political party. The Secretary-General has confessed his lack of power to do anything about this ridiculous state of affairs. The Security Council, although permitted to do so by its Provisional Rules of Procedure, fails consistently to behave impartially by allowing other Namibian parties to address the Council, as SWAPO is routinely permitted to do, when the Council deals with the question of Namibia.

What conceivable reason do we have, under these circumstances, to believe that the United Nations will administer *free and fair* elections? Even after we, the Transitional Government of National Unity, had done a considerable part of that which was to happen under the terms of the Settlement Plan, by releasing the *political prisoners* previously held by South Africa, introducing a Bill of Rights and securing the agreement of the South African government to a system of proportional representation, to move the process further down the road, a representative of the six parties which, through the TGNU, had been responsible for these steps, was denied the opportunity of addressing the Council last November, to the considerable embarrassment of the Secretary-General. What a fraud!

It is not yet too late for the United Nations to correct its errors and, as I suggested to you in my last letter, Mr Nujoma would be in a position to make the decisive difference. As you apparently misunderstood what I wrote, let me repeat it:

Independence is perfectly possible. The 'war' can end tomorrow. All that prevents it is SWAPO's nonsensical insistence on the title so cavalierly conveyed on it by the United Nations - the 'sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.'

If Mr Nujoma would stop pretending that he does not need to speak to other Namibians, other than those who were bought or seduced into accepting his leadership, there would no longer be a problem. Even South Africa is on record as assuring the international community that it will not stand in the way of the implementation of any agreement which the Namibian parties may reach.

SWAPO still has an opportunity to break the deadlock. One request by Mr Nujoma could have the General Assembly embrace not one but all Namibian parties. His call would open the UN Institute for Namibia - that horribly misnamed institution - to all Namibians and not only carefully screened SWAPO members. It could produce millions of rands for the improvement of health services, education, housing and community development in Namibia, funds presently squandered on explosives and guns, international conferences and the salaries of international civil servants who have never even set foot in Namibia. The solution is within reach.

That is what I asked Mr Nujoma to do, Professor Lombard, not to join any *uncertainly laid table*. If he does that; if he accepts other Namibians in other parties as his brothers and sisters and joins with them in calling on the United Nations to abandon its biased posture; if he agrees to meet with us to agree to end his foolish war against Namibians - how many South Africans are killed by his cadres? - then independence will be at hand. I repeat Nujoma is the concerned nationalist you seem to think he is and not the power-hungry fraud that I used to know.

POLITICAL PRISONERS ENTER 8TH DAY OF HUNGER STRIKE

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by John Liebenberg]

[Text] Twelve political prisoners at the Windhoek gaol are entering their eighth day of a hunger strike, initiated because of a number of grievances which include the receipt of only one letter a month and one visit a month.

Mr David Smuts of the law firm Lorentz and Bone, who is representing the 12, confirmed that negotiations were continuing with the Commissioner of Prisons, John Robberts, with a view to settling the matter. He added the grievances of the 12 should not be 'trivialised' but would not comment further.

The chief grievances include the fact that the prisoners may receive only one visitor a month and that they may send and receive only one letter a month each. Other complaints include the lack of exercise facilities and a demand for radios.

The 12, who have not eaten since their strike began last Thursday, and who are drinking only water, are long term political prisoners, with jail terms ranging from five to 24 years.

They include Sam Mundjinji, Veiko Ngitewa, Erastus Utoni, Desiderius Ankome, Vilho Kashilulu, Frans Angula, Eliakim Shumbe, Bernadinus Shikongo, Josef Sagarias, Teofilus Jason.

It is not known at this stage whether the prisoners are in good health, or whether they are being visited regularly by a medical doctor.

Approached on the hunger strike, Colonel Robberts declined to comment but said that inquiries should be directed to interim government Deputy Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr Katuutire Kaura.

Mr Kaura confirmed that the demands included television sets in all cells, unlimited correspondence, unlimited visits from family members, that they be allowed to buy food supplies, and shortwave radios 'because they don't want to listen to SWABC anymore'.

All 12 men, he said, fell in the

category of 'C' prisoners, which means that they are only entitled to send and receive one letter each per month, and one visit from family members.

Approached for comment on what the condition of a person who had been on a hunger strike for 7 days would be, medical practitioner Dr Kenneth Abrahams, said that although they would be showing no signs of vitamin deficiency or noticeable weight loss, they would be listless and generally weak.

He said that if they had not eaten after two weeks of a hunger strike, then force-feeding should be considered.

/12379

CSO: 3400/155

WHITES OPPOSE OPENING SCHOOLS TO ALL RACES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jim Freeman]

[Text]

'WHITE' SCHOOLS will not summarily open their doors to children of all races, regardless of an announcement to this effect by National Education Minister Andrew Matjila.

Mr Matjila yesterday announced that the Cabinet "had made a decision which has finally given effect to a recommendation in the 'Report of the Education Committee', ... on the admission of pupils to all schools in the country regardless of race and colour."

"The decision ... means that this recommendation in the report will already be implemented as early as the start of the 1987 academic year in all schools in the country. From 1987, race and colour will no longer play a role in the admission of pupils to any school, including schools in which education is provided by a Representative Authority."

Mr Matjila added that the decision had been taken amicably and unanimously by the Cabinet.

Both the National Party's representative in the Cabinet

— Agriculture Minister Eben van Zijl — and the chairman of the executive committee of the Administration for Whites, Mr Kosie Pretorius, have violently disputed Mr Matjila's statement.

"It's the greatest nonsense in the world," raged Mr van Zijl.

—He said the Cabinet had voted unanimously on Tuesday to implement an earlier decision in which provisions of the Education Report were accepted provided the recommendations were tied to the Bill of Fundamental Rights which stipulates that rights such as language, culture and religion will always be honoured.

This, said Mr van Zijl, was a very different thing from what Mr Matjila had interpreted.

Mr Pretorius said his administration had taken note "with disappointment" Mr Matjila's statement that "it will also not be possible to reduce

culture to race and colour and on these grounds to refuse a child admission to a school".

However, the Administration for Whites saw no reason to take the issue to court as the authority felt it was working within the terms of existing legislation.

Mr Pretorius added he was "glad to hear that there are interpretation differences which could possibly rectify the issue.

"Our attitude from the beginning was that we are prepared to bring into line with the Bill of Fundamental Rights all legislation. But as far as the Education Report — and particularly the control and management recommendations — is concerned, we believe and indicated to the Cabinet that this is a case of constitutional importance that can only be finalised by the Constitutional Council".

STUDENT LEADER OUTLINES REASONS FOR DISCONTENT IN SCHOOLS

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 26 Sep 86 p 11

[Article by Hafeni Nghinamwaami]

[Text]

OUR country is run by the worst system on earth, that which has apartheid as its guiding principle and oppression, repression and exploitation as its means to maintain this principle.

In pursuing the philosophy of apartheid in the education sector, the Pretoria government in the late 1940s and early 1950s, passed laws which made provision for 'Bantu education'.

In 1954 the Bantu Education Act brought into being separate education departments for blacks.

According to this Act 'the Bantu child should be trained to remain essentially Bantu'. By this it was implied that black children should remain 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' obviously for the white 'bosses'.

Further implications are that the black child was to be taught not to think, for fear that he would be on the same level as the white child.

Although it is claimed that the Bantu education system has been abolished, the structures are today still the same although the name has been changed to 'National education'.

I want to make it clear that Bantu education is still alive in Namibia.

In 1978 a South African Minister, when asked about the possibility of mixed education, said that it was not in the interests of black children. He went on to say that black children were backward, and as such, needed 'special attention'. According to him, this was the justification for apartheid in education.

A former champion of apartheid, Mr H F Verwoerd, was quoted as say-

ing 'When I have control of black education, I will reform it so that the blacks are taught from childhood to realise that equality is not for them'.

Education for blacks in Namibia, is considered by the authorities as a privilege and not a right.

We find in our schools glaring irregularities to do with syllabi, curriculae, teacher qualifications, school fees, recreational facilities and many more.

Because our people have no say in the compilation of the syllabi, we find that the curriculae in our schools emphasise the study of language, Afrikaans in particular, at the expense of the sciences.

The study of history for example, is not encouraged, and those who do study history are never given the chance to study the history of their own country and people. History taught in our schools is a distortion of the truth and an insult to Africa as a whole.

Our culture is despised and our students are taught the cultural norms and values of the colonialists at the expense of our own cultural values.

Most of our schools suffer from understaffing, and the teacher-pupil ratio in black schools is approximately 1:50.

This is done to ensure that teachers will not be able to attend to individual problems of pupils who need special attention.

We do not have special schools for the retarded and the physically handicapped such as the blind (except a few in the north) while whites seem

to have these institutions in abundance.

The per capita allocation of funds for education is also determined on a racial basis. The black schoolchild receives an average of R40 a year while his white counterpart receives R600.

It should be stressed that education is almost exclusively reserved for white children in Namibia. They enjoy the privileges of compulsory and free education while our black pupils have to struggle to get to school, let alone to universities, because they simply cannot afford it.

The unavailability of job opportunities for our students is a factor responsible for the lack of interest in education on the part of our people.

I want to make clear to those who are proponents of apartheid, and in particular the interim government Education Minister, Mr Andrew Matjila, that the abovementioned problems are realities in Namibia.

We in Nanso are not interested in the so-called 'integration' of education where the 'rights such as language, culture and religion will always be honoured'.

We call for the total eradication of the present evil system, so that our parents may have the opportunity to decide on our education. Until such steps are taken, there will be widespread discontent among students in Namibia.

/12379

CSO: 3400/155

INTERIM GOVERNMENT SAID TO SPREAD 'MYTH' ON SCHOOLS

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 26 Sep 86 p 12

[Text]

THE INTERIM government's chief propagandist, Mr Sean Cleary, has done it again. This time putting to the outside world the myth that a Cabinet decision has ensured the opening of schools to all races by early 1987.

We wish to emphasise, once again, that a decision taken in principle, cannot be regarded as having been put into practice, before such stage as the legislation providing for apartheid education has been changed.

We also wish to point out that certain second tier authorities do not concur with the purported Cabinet decision. In addition, it hardly seems as the the Cabinet as a whole concurred.

There is a long way to go before education in this country is integrated, and propaganda sent abroad about 'open schools', may impress a few gullible people abroad, but does not change the situation on the ground in Namibia - a situation which would appear to continue unchanged for the foreseeable future.

/12379

CSO: 3400/155

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH EEC--President da Costa had talks with EEC officials in Brussels from 18-19 September on the implementation of projects under the third Lome Convention, and a new fisheries agreement (AED 20:9:86). Sao Tome & Principe has been allocated ECU 6 million (\$6.2 million) under the current convention, most of it for rural development. Since Lome 1 started in 1975, the country has received ECU 23 million (\$23.7 million) in EEC aid, of which ECU 7 million (\$7.2 million) has been in Stabex payments to compensate for shortfalls in cocoa export earnings. The current fisheries agreement with the EEC expires at the end of November, and the talks covered access for EEC vessels in return for financial compensation. During Da Costa's visit, the European Commission also announced the transfer of ECU 300,000 (\$308,550) in emergency aid to combat malaria. Incidence of the disease has risen sharply since the start of this year, causing the deaths of some 200 children. [Text] [London AED in English 27 Sep 86 p 15] /9274

CSO: 3400/179

RSA CONNECTION REPORTEDLY BEHIND CONFLICT WITH LEBANESE INTERESTS

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 17 Sep 86 pp 1-2

[Text]

Last month, we published revelations about the conflict of **Israeli** and **Lebanese** interests in Sierra Leone (AC Vol 27 No 17). We pointed out that this conflict was connected with the establishment locally of a company, called LIAT, which had also invested in the South African 'homeland' of Bophuthatswana.

Africa Confidential has now received further information suggesting that behind the Israeli interest in Sierra Leone stands **South Africa**, which is apparently setting up a sanctions-busting network in Sierra Leone.

LIAT Finance Trade and Construction Limited is officially based in Frankfurt, although sources in **West Germany** have never heard of the company and are unable to trace it. As we have already reported, LIAT is poised to take over various commercial interests in Sierra Leone previously in the hands of Lebanese and Afro-Lebanese businessmen, many of whom have been based there for at least a generation. The government of President **Joseph Momoh** is treating the matter as of the utmost importance. Momoh is anxious to break the extensive commercial and political power of the Lebanese, who are deeply unpopular. Many Sierra Leoneans will give their support to Momoh's shaky government if he can shrug off the Lebanese stranglehold on the economy. However others, including some who have little enough love for Lebanese tycoons, are worried by Momoh's choice of instrument - LIAT.

Lebanese businessmen dislike LIAT not only because it is forcing some of them out of business, but also because of the Israeli connections which we have already described. The Sierra Leonean cabinet itself is split between those in favour of giving LIAT a major share in the economy and those who are opposed to it. The latter group includes politicians

who have connections with the Lebanese, some of whom are Muslims. This faction is the source of a series of leaks which indicate that LIAT has close links, through Israel, with South Africa.¹

Evidence of the South African connection was first uncovered by a West German business intelligence consultancy, which found that LIAT shares are held by a South African company called *Bophuthatswana Mankelsuertretung*. This company has other business connections with LIAT too. The president of *LIAT (Sierra Leone) Limited*, **Shaptai Kalmanowitch**², has visited South Africa within the last two months. LIAT internal memoranda even refer to their 'headquarters' in South Africa. Some of LIAT's expatriate staff are of South African or Israeli nationality although they travel on **British** passports. One of them lives in a house built for visiting heads of state of the Organization of African Unity in Freetown's OAU village.

The Lebanese business community has been trying to resist LIAT's encroachment, without much success. In June, local businessman **Jamil Said Mohammed** (*AC passim*) sponsored a visit to Freetown by **Yasser Arafat**. Publicly the visit was proclaimed a success for Arafat's *Palestine Liberation Organization* (PLO). Momoh and Arafat issued a joint statement stressing their opposition to Zionism and apartheid. Behind the scenes Arafat offered Momoh US\$8 million if he would sign a secret protocol giving the PLO a training base for 300 PLO fighters on Banana Island. Initially, Momoh agreed to this. Then the pro-LIAT lobby in the cabinet persuaded him that it would be unwise to have such a large and well-armed foreign force within an hour's helicopter ride of Freetown, especially when some businessmen have a tendency to recruit private security forces from among people of Palestinian origin. Arafat left with his \$8 million still in his pocket and no secret protocol.

This gave a resounding victory to LIAT, which is trying to consolidate by going into joint venture with local businessmen in a variety of projects. Probably the most ambitious scheme is one involving the Sierra Leonean businessman **M.K. Suma**, owner of the luxurious Lagoonda leisure complex, where Momoh is sometimes to be seen relaxing in the evenings. LIAT and Suma's company - called SUMATU - plan to take over the activities of the *National Trading Company* (NTC) under the new name *Forex Trading Company*. Together they propose to establish duty free shops, accepting foreign exchange only, to be managed by FOREX. They want to use the old NTC building for this, and also to inherit its import licences for commodities such as sugar, milk, onions, and rice. Rice is the staple

diet of the country. LIAT is to hold 40% of the shares in FOREX, SUMATU will hold 35%, and 25% will be held by the government. Initial capital of about \$5 million is to be advanced by LIAT and SUMATU. The government will contribute the NTC building. In a memorandum to the government signed by M.K. Suma and **Gerd Zerhussen**, the managing director of LIAT, it is stated that FOREX will 'ensure a regular supply of essential and other commodities in quantities sufficient. . .to end shortages.' The same document also promises to end the flow of foreign exchange onto the black market - previously a pervasive and destructive feature of many Lebanese business deals. In return, LIAT and Suma are asking the government to grant FOREX the following facilities:

- control of the duty free shop at Lungi, Freetown's airport.
- unrestricted import licences.
- export licences for unnamed commodities.
- total retention of all foreign currency earned.
- a five-year tax concession.

Diamonds

If, as our sources suggest, the South African state has a disguised interest in LIAT, examination of these conditions reveals a likely motive. If LIAT is granted its demands, it will be most useful as a sanctions-busting outfit. It will be able to import South African goods into Sierra Leone, re-label them, and export them as Sierra Leonean produce. This would be particularly relevant to the diamond market since both South Africa and Sierra Leone are diamond exporters. LIAT would be able to keep all the foreign exchange it earns thereby without paying any tax. The pro-LIAT lobby in Sierra Leone's government is pressing for adoption of this plan. The LIAT/Suma memorandum goes on to urge 'Government's immediate agreement to these proposals so that the FOREX company could take off in the next few months.'

In the context of FOREX being used as a possible sanctions loophole for trade in diamonds and gold, it is notable that *De Beers* is rumoured to have some interest in LIAT. There is some evidence to support this contention given that LIAT is sponsoring a delegation of Sierra Leoneans including minister of mines **Birch Conteh** on a visit to the headquarters of its parent company in Bophuthatswana. It is not clear whether the visit will be official or not. However we believe that LIAT is arranging to entertain Conteh's delegation in Sun City, the tourist capital of

Bophuthatswana, in pursuit of its aim of establishing itself in the Sierra Leonean diamond industry. Until very recently, Sierra Leone's diamond exporting companies were dominated by Jamil Said Mohammed and a handful of others.

On the weekend of 8-10 August, a party of six Israelis arrived in Sierra Leone on LIAT's behalf aboard a UTA flight, having received special landing permits from immigration authorities. They visited the mining regions, especially Boajibu, and left on Wednesday 13 August. Several of the Israelis, including a Mr and Mrs **Poulovi** and one **Simonyi** had reportedly visited South Africa in the recent past. Moreover one of Kalmanowitch's principal secretaries is a white South African, **Christa Nel**, who was once a confidential secretary in a state ministry in Bophuthatswana.

It is evident that LIAT has close connections with South Africa, that it is intent on grasping the Sierra Leonean diamond trade, and that it has gained great influence. Momoh himself is reported to have said that 'LIAT have (sic) come to stay, and they are going to stay.' At the moment it seems likely that projects like FOREX and the bridge from Lungi airport to Freetown will proceed. However it would be wrong to assume that LIAT is in complete control of the government. For example, at the moment the government is preparing a programme for the agricultural sector which involves the import of 200 tractors. It has been reported that agriculture minister **Suffian Kargbo** recently visited **Saudi Arabia** to discuss the import of tractors, and yet various sources in the ministry of agriculture say that the import of tractors has also been discussed with LIAT. This suggests that the government is bargaining hard with both sides, the Lebanese and Arab interest on one hand, and the Israeli-South African connection on the other. Presumably, whichever offers the best deal will win the support of the government.

The bargaining currently in progress poses a moral dilemma for Momoh's government which is increasingly facing other African governments, not to mention those of South Africa's Western trading partners. In Sierra Leone's case, the dilemma involves consideration of how to break the Lebanese hold on the economy which has been a disaster for the country and is a handicap to Momoh's new government. A South African and Israeli-sponsored alternative, such as that offered by LIAT, may be distasteful to opponents of apartheid but it offers strong attractions to the government and, perhaps, to the country. On the other hand the more compromises which black Africa strikes with South Africa,

the less support it can give to the South African liberation movements. Naturally this conundrum is much more obvious in the case of the frontline states. Such is the importance of South Africa that even the government of a small West African state like Sierra Leone must decide on the political importance it attaches to the liberation of South Africa. Mere words do not count for much any more.

FOOTNOTES

1. A Freetown newspaper, *For di People*, has published some material on this subject in recent weeks.
2. In our issue AC Vol 27 No. 17, we referred to Kalmanowitch as managing director of LIAT. We believe that he is in fact the company president.

/12379

CSO: 3400/122

BRIEFS

DELHI REPORTS ON AFRICA FUND--India has begun consultations with the Nonaligned countries on the modalities of the Africa fund to assist the frontline African states to reduce their dependence on South Africa. The fund was set up under India's chairmanship at the Harare summit. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Eduardo Faleiro, is already in Lusaka on a 2-week tour of Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe as a special emissary of the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. Mr Faleiro's discussions with the Zambian prime minister, Mr Kebby Musokotwane, who is just back after an extensive tour of India, centered mainly on various aspects of the fund. Mr Faleiro is being assisted in his talks by Mr N. Krishnan, India's permanent representative at the United Nations and other senior officials. Mr Faleiro will call on Mr Kaunda before he leaves for the Angolan capital, Luanda, tomorrow. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Oct 86 BK] /7358

RSA REPORTEDLY TRAINING DISSIDENTS--Lusaka, 2 Oct (ZANA/PANA)--Racist South Africa is training about 2,000 Zambian dissidents to invade the country, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has disclosed. The Government-owned ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, in its lead story today, quoted President Kaunda as telling a news conference in Gaborone Botswana yesterday that South Africa had mobilised remnants of the [words indistinct] and other dissidents to come and disrupt peace. Mushala, a game ranger by profession, was killed by Zambian security forces in [words indistinct] sabotaging institutions and [words indistinct] later in the north-Western Province. A disgruntled Mushala is said to have left game ranging for South Africa for military training after not being given a high post in government he had asked for. President Kaunda told newsmen before his departure at the end of a four-day state visit to Botswana that the mobilisation of dissidents [words indistinct] problem [word indistinct] it took the government (?eight) years to corner Mushala. But I appeal to loyal Zambians to remain united and be ready to (?confront) the situation, Kaunda said. The MAIL also said Kaunda's revelations followed the formation of an underground political organisation in South Africa calling itself the United Freedom Movement for Zambia (UFMZ). [Text] [Dakar PANA in English 1150 GMT 2 Oct 86 MB] /7358

CSO: 3400/175

THREE TRANSPORT UNIONS BACK SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 86 p 5

[Text]

THE three Zimbabwean transport unions affiliated to the International Transport Workers Federation have pledged their full support for making sanctions against South Africa effective.

The general secretary of the Railways Associated Workers Union, Cde Anderson Mhangu, said at a week-long ITF seminar in Harare yesterday that three unions — Rawu, Transport and General Workers, and the Air Transport Workers Union — firmly stood by the Government of Zimbabwe and the world community to dismantle apartheid.

Hence, they were ready to respond to the ITF's call for transport workers throughout the world to mobilise forces to ensure there was a boycott of all goods leaving or entering South Africa.

The ITF made the call at its 35th congress in Luxembourg in August. The organisation was founded in 1896 and has more than 5 million members world-wide, including Africa. Cde Mhangu is vice-president for Africa.

Cde Mhangu reaffirmed the determination by

transport workers to back their governments' efforts towards the liberation struggle of South Africa and Namibia.

"The ITF's declaration is an expression of its stand against colonialism in general and apartheid in particular."

In the August declaration, the international transport organisation expressed its total rejection of apartheid and was determined to do all in its power to bring it to a speedy end.

According to the declaration, ITF's priorities were to give the maximum support to "genuine transport workers' unions in South Africa".

"The emergence, against enormous odds, of strong trade unions among the majority community in South Africa has transformed the South African social and economic scene. But the transport workers' unions are still in great need of aid and encouragement."

The declaration added that the fight for freedom in South Africa would be won and the international trade union movement in general and ITF in particular "have an important role to play

and must commit themselves to the cause. Anything less will be a betrayal of everything ITF stands for".

The declaration called on all affiliates to vigorously campaign for the imposition of immediate and effective sanctions against the South African regime and urged those governments who had not responded to the call to do so.

It said that international embargoes on the export of oil and arms to South Africa were rigidly observed and generally extended to South African cargoes and trade, if necessary aided by industrial action.

It also condemned the massive number of arrests and detentions of trade unionists and political leaders.

"The appalling situation in South Africa is a challenge to the ITF and to the international community as a whole. It is right to condemn and deplore apartheid — but sentiments must be translated into action, if the ITF is to be worthy of its long and proud traditions," the declaration said.

/9274

CSO: 3400/176

NKALA PRAISES POLICE SUCCESSES AGAINST CRIMINAL RINGS

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 86 p 5

[Text]

THE Minister of Home Affairs, Cde Enos Nkala, has commended the police for their discipline and efficiency that has led to their recent successes in busting criminal rings at an unrivalled rate since independence.

"This is how it should be," Cde Nkala, under whose ministry the police fall, told The Herald in an interview.

"The police have been superb and I want to compliment them. The cases they have been unearthing show they are a well organised community of investigators. I am very happy about that and I encourage them to go on," he said.

The commissioner of police was working hard

to motivate his men and some of the seniors were directing their attention to effectiveness, efficiency and better performance.

He said: "They no longer spend time squabbling or seeking favours and promotions when these are not due to them. Now they know that promotion comes from one's performance."

Quoting examples of police successes, Cde Nkala said his men had put paid to the rampant cross-border smuggling and car thefts by members of a religious sect that had caused him and the nation great concern late last year.

"We no longer have problems with them because I think operations by police did send the message across that they could not survive by transgressing the law.

The operation against car thieves was continuing, he said.

The minister told how,

on Monday morning, his house guards saw someone carrying a large parcel and they stopped him. They found Peugeot 504 headlights and several other car parts. "I think this person had stolen them from some residence in the area," Cde Nkala said.

On local and international drug smuggling, Cde Nkala said many people had been arrested behind the scenes. "We have been catching quite a number of mandrax smugglers quietly. And there is this recent case of mbanje in Harare. We have almost broken the international ring."

Asked to state when Zimbabwe would start vetting South African returnees, the minister said this had been going on for a long time.

A committee would soon be formed consisting of several ministries, departments and the Reserve

Bank that would, among other things, make sure that those who had taken property when they left brought it back. There were some returnees who had failed to "make the grade".

"Those who went out because they felt they were unsafe and now think they are safe should bring back the assets they took from this country; if they don't then I don't think we need them.

"Some of those returning have farms, houses and cash in blocked accounts which they get back. It is because of the latter that you sometimes find it difficult to buy a house because when they have their money released they buy houses at any price. We will not accept those who want to come back and take away jobs from Zimbabweans but if they are in the critical skills sphere there is no problem."

/9274

CSO: 3400/176

ZAMBIAN COMPANY OFFERS DAR ES SALAAM ROUTE FOR EXPORTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 86 p 8

[Text]

A RECENTLY expanded container depot in Tanzania which serves shippers and freight forwarders into central African countries, is pioneering a new service to destinations in Zimbabwe via the port of Dar es Salaam, as an alternative to the southern route for Zimbabwean import and export cargo.

The depot, located at Kurasini within one kilometre of the Dar es Salaam port area, and run by the Zambian company, Sea Cargo International, is ideal for the handling and storage of containerised and project cargo, according to the company's operations manager, Mr Stephen Barlow. It has an area of

13 500 square metres and storage capacity for up to 1 000 containers.

Sea Cargo is the largest single user of the port, handling 60% of the port's export traffic — over 500 000 tonnes a year. Imports handled amount to 65 000 tonnes a year.

"It is entirely self-sufficient, giving us total control of all freight handled", Mr Barlow said. "No other shipping line or freight operation has this advantage — they all have to operate either within the confines of the port or at some distance from the port area".

The depot has access to \$1 million worth of handling equipment and the services of a customs officer on the spot. Sea Cargo recently or-

dered another \$500 000 of replacement equipment and is currently streamlining all aspects of the depot's operations. This will include diversification into the handling of containerised cargoes of tobacco, tea, groundnuts and cotton exports.

"Transit time through the port is kept to a minimum. We guarantee to load containers around the clock when railwagons are available from Tazara. Container facilities at the port are being developed and the port redevelopment scheme, backed by international and multilateral finance, is progressing", Mr Barlow said.

The railway system works well, he said, but is under severe restraints, and pressure is bound to build up in the advent of increased traffic from Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi. "For these reasons we are actively investigating the use of trucking services to complement the services already provided by Tazara".

In view of "the uncertainty of the southern route for Zimbabwean import and export cargo", Mr Barlow said, Sea Cargo is "pioneering a new service to key destinations in this country", and the Kurasini depot's facilities will enhance the efficiency and competitiveness of this service.

/9274

CSO: 3400/176

SWEDEN TO PROBE NEW PAPER PLANT

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 86 p 5

[Text]

A SWEDISH consulting company has been employed to make feasibility studies for the construction of a third paper manufacturing plant in Mutare, the Secretary for the Ministry of National Supplies, Cde Buzwani Mothobi, has said.

School exercise books,

text books and newspapers in Zimbabwe are made from newsprint which is manufactured by a single company in Mutare. Talk in educational circles lately has been that shortages of exercise books may soon be experienced by schools because of the aged machinery used at the Mutare factory.

However, Cde Mothobi has rejected such allegations.

"The problem of newsprint shortage has been brought to the attention of the ministry and steps have been taken to alleviate the problem. The Mutare Board and Paper Mills (Pvt) Ltd has been allocated foreign currency on an ad hoc basis for the importation of spare parts to increase the operation of the plant to full capacity, and a Swedish consultancy has been employed to undertake

feasibility studies for the construction of a third plant in Mutare."

Cde Mothobi said that it was Government policy — as regards the manufacturing sector — to encourage import substitution through promotion of local industry.

"About 80 percent of stationery supplies to schools is of local manufacture and it is Government intention to increase the local content whenever possible and practicable. But it is best to discuss details with the Ministry of Industry and Technology."

The Government was aware of the problems encountered in the supply and delivery of books and the ministry found the system of contracts as the best way of handling the problem. The system entails the selection of viable booksellers to en-

sure an orderly distribution of books, stationery included, to Government and district council schools.

Cde Mothobi said: "The question of approving booksellers who specialise in stationery only is currently under review by his ministry, since they were initially selected and approved on an ad hoc basis."

"Educational distributors are selected by an Inter-Ministerial Committee comprising ministries of National Supplies who are Education, Trade and Commerce and Local Government, Rural and Urban Development."

The selection is based on a criteria laid down by the committee and an individual supplier has to meet all the criteria before being approved.

The criteria includes factors such as financial resources, retail facilities, stock volumes, and accessibility to the general public.

/9274

CSO: 3400/176

ZISCO BIDS DUE FOR MANAGEMENT CONTRACT

London AED in English 27 Sep 86 p 17

[Text] Bids were due in on 30 September from companies invited to tender for the project management contract for Zimbabwe Iron & Steel Company's (Zisco's) long-discussed rehabilitation programme. AED understands that the bid invitations were sent out to various embassies and high commissions in Harare in early August.

Companies invited to bid are Austria's Voest-Alpine Industrial Services, which drew up the recommendations for the programme in 1983 and is a former technical adviser to Zisco; British Steel Corporation Overseas Services (BSCOS), which reviewed the programme for Zisco in 1984; Japan's C Itoh & Company, Kawasaki and Kobe Steel; Mannesmann Demag Sack of West Germany; France's Sogelerg/Cofransid; MCC of China; Italy's Italimpianti, and Mechanical Engineering Consultants (Mecon) of India.

The programme is aimed at reducing costs and enabling Zisco to produce higher value export products rather than increase capacity. Major elements include construction of a sinter plant, continuous casters, and a special steels plant as well as upgrading of the rod mill. The delays in getting it moving have reflected government concern over undertaking such a large investment--in 1983, costs were estimated at over \$100 million--given Zisco's position as one of the largest loss-making parastatals.

The issue of tenders coincided with further government moves in August towards full state ownership. The issue to the Industry & Technology Ministry of a further 19.3 million shares raised the government's interest in Zisco to 91.26 percent. The state's shareholding was last raised in January, to 89.6 percent, when the ministry took up 14.7 million of the new shares issued when Zisco increased its capitalisation by 20 percent. In 1985 the capitalisation of Z\$163.5 million (\$98.9 million) in interest-free loans had boosted public ownership to 88.9 percent from 57.79 percent.

Meanwhile, the company seems to have become the latest victim of the management upheavals that have beset the transport parastatals over the past year. Managing director Christopher Mapondera was suspended by the board on 16 September, but reinstated by Industry & Technology Minister Oliver Munyaradzi later the same day. No reasons were given for the board's action, but sources say it was unrelated to ongoing investigations into the parastatals by a commission headed by High Court judge Justice Smith. Zisco is at present the focus of the commission's attentions.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

COMPUTER INSTALLED--A high-technology industrial systems designer, Powertronics, recently installed a computer-based control system for producing asbestos-cement roofing sheets at Turnall AC. The machine imported from the United Kingdom is expected to produce four and a half tonnes of asbestos-cement an hour for 24 hours a day. In the picture Powertronics managing director, Mr Oloff Smyth programmes the system at Turnall AC in Harare.
[Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 86 p 8] /9274

CSO: 3400/176

BOTHA NP CONGRESS SPEECH SEEN FROM VARIOUS VIEWPOINTS

Botha Still Advocates Reform

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 13 Aug 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Sincere and Purposeful"]

[Text] Reasonable people with reasonable expectations can draw much courage from the tremendous opening speech by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, at the Federal Congress of the National Party in Durban. Even though that party and its leaders do not have all the answers to the country's problems at their fingertips, the philosophical clarity, sincerity and purposefulness in Mr Botha's comprehensive reasoning was an inspiration to congress goers. A platform on which trust can be built has been created anew for reaching, as he put it, a unique democratic system of justice which takes the realities of our society into consideration.

The president addressed the outside world with the message that South Africa is not going to let itself be overwhelmed by threats and sanctions. Mr Botha does not see the shabby morality of a manipulated world opinion, the double standards of the Republic's accusers and the wrong being done against the country as a reason for despair, but as motivation for creating a strong national will to triumph over reverses. A central aspect of that national will is the dynamic pursuance of a negotiated political arrangement, to which he repeatedly linked the government in a significant second part of his speech. His warning was "let's not underestimate" to all those who, in a chorus of denunciation, demand concessions that will be tantamount to abdication and suicide. His equally powerful message to the country itself was one of continued reform.

Concerning the pace of reform, a key sentence was that consulting the white voters on the result of negotiations -- either by way of a referendum or by way of a general election -- can occur sooner than most people expect. This outlook does not tally with accusations of unwillingness to reform. At the same time, the assurance was also given again that dialogue is not being allowed to lead to the jeopardization of anyone's self-determination. Provision must be made for protecting minority groups in a manner other than mere paper guarantees. It goes without saying that negotiations cannot be preceded by all sorts of blueprints. That could wreck them in advance. Yet,

an interesting expression of the NP's constitutional thinking is implicit in the president's reference to city states, the expansion of the freedom of self-governing national states, and an umbrella body on the pattern of the European Parliament, as well as in Mr Chris Heunis's later remark about a joint state council.

At the start Mr Botha said the keynote of the congress is real freedom. The broad framework within which the government is striving for orderly, evolutionary deliverance, in the end stressed by the president as a cornerstone of NP policy, was even clearer after last night.

Botha's Congress Speech Criticized

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 20 Aug 86 p 4

[Column by Gawie: "NP Losing Step With Political Realities"]

[Text] The NP's propagandists took care beforehand that nobody expected a "Rubicon" speech by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in Durban. And that was also the way it was. Mr Botha did not make any important announcement concerning his policy of "reform," and those who were waiting for an important breakthrough must have gone home bitterly disappointed. The references to the proposed National Council did not contain anything new. Mr Botha's speech was characterized by diligent motions to try to impress the voting public, alternating with gestures in the direction of the leftists and the rest of the world. Thus, for example, there was talk of both powersharing and division of power; the West was attacked for its campaign against South Africa, but at the same time there was an offer to consult with Western leaders on peace in southern Africa, and "reform" and group security were mentioned, as it were, in one breath.

Mr Botha and his government have now obviously reached the stalemate situation that has been predicted for them for a long time already. They can of course still flounder for a long time in their present position, tread water and come up with all kinds of gimmicks, but they have actually reached the end of a cul-de-sac. They will have to choose between a public policy of surrender without any pretenses or a return to white interests. Nothing has actually remained of all kinds of grandiose "reforms," or else they would have been given priority in the Durban speech. The NP has reached this position because it has misread politics over a long period of time. The party's leadership let itself be misled into thinking that it could safely stake its white, Afrikaner power base on a drastic swing to the left; that it could attain consensus among the "moderates" in South Africa and that it could acquire the good will of foreign countries (and especially the West) by abolishing social, economic and a degree of political separation.

The NP has of course been warned numberless times that it would not be able to unrestrictedly take along its supporters, who are really for the most part disposed toward the right, with it on its path of integration. It was also warned that consensus with non-Whites in one system is impossible, no matter what scholarly constitutional terms are brought into play. The HNP has since 1969 pointed out that concessions will not internally lessen the pressure on

the country. However, not one of these warnings was heeded, and the government has recklessly plunged forward on the path it has chosen. The result was the situation in which the NP now finds itself: its supporters are deserting it by the thousands. At the same time, foreign pressure on the country has reached an unprecedented high point. There is of course no question of a constitutional formula between the government and blacks, in spite of all the pretentious names for proposed bodies and systems.

The question that must be asked of Durban is: have Mr Botha and his colleagues learned from this bitter experience? If one looks at Mr Botha's speech, the answer can be none other than in the negative. The government and its advisers are still reading and interpreting politics wrongly, with certain serious consequences for itself and eventually of course also for South Africa. Obviously the most serious mistake that Mr Botha and his party are committing is grossly underestimating the rightist opposition to the government. Mr Botha and his people are seemingly blissfully unaware, for example, of the great aversion among rightists to the constant visits of foreign meddlers to South Africa; that is why they are again making an offer for discussions with the West. And that is why they are persevering with intentions to continue "reform." If the president had estimated the extent of rightist opposition as he should have, he would have given a much more vigorous speech.

The government has apparently also entirely lost perspective on black politics, if Mr Botha's speech should be regarded as a yardstick. Probably one of the most surprising statements by Mr Botha was that about city states for blacks. What would now suddenly inspire blacks to enter into an arrangement of town councils after numerous black town councils have already ceased to exist -- and after the government has for months already been unsuccessfully trying to get black volunteers to come forward for the National Council? The government does simply just not want to understand that black politics is dominated by radical groups and that the appetite of these groups for political power has already been roused to a feverish pitch by the policy of concessions. To now offer these people city states as a political solution leaves the impression that understanding of reality has been lost.

Mr Botha also failed to explain to his audience how democracy is expanded and the security of groups extended at the same time. In practice that would mean that blacks are involved in the political system, but that white schools and residential neighborhoods are maintained. Have not the Coloreds already given the government an ultimatum on this? What blacks with any credibility would take part in such a system?

Nothing need be said about Mr Botha's appeal to foreign countries to recognize the TBVC countries. That was probably meant for internal political consumption. The president's speech underlined that the government is clearly no longer dealing with the country's problems in a realistic way. It is losing step with the hard political realities of our time. Such a party can naturally not give any real leadership; it is simply leading the country around in a maze of pseudo-solutions based on confused thinking. If this situation is allowed to continue much longer, all of South Africa may pay a very high price.

Black Political Absence Noted

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 14 Aug 86 p 10

[Column by J.S. Liebenberg: "The Absent Party"]

[Text] There has been a lot of speculation and guessing beforehand about the National Party's Federal Congress which ended last night in Durban. And there is still speculation and difference on the meaning of what was said there. While some journalistic observers offered it as drastic policy changes, others were disappointed because, according to them, nothing new was announced. When I asked a senior and informed authority what he saw as the real aim and meaning of the congress, his reply took the wind out of the sails of quite a bit of speculation. According to him, the aim of this and the coming provincial congresses is simply to consolidate the National Party behind the government.

It is on the one hand true that nothing was announced at the congress that has not been said before. That is even true of the prospect for black city states and a South African charter of human rights. But the National Party having formulated policy in such a coordinated manner and so clearly is indeed new. That was the last time the case in the late Dr Verwoerd's period. And that policy is now going to be submitted, in its details, to all the provincial congresses for confirmation. It is then also true, seen in this way, that the leaders want to consolidate the National Party behind them. The message is clear: there must no longer be doubt about policy. Here stands the main leadership of the National Party and that is its policy. And elections can be conducted on the basis of that policy; also a mandate obtained, first from the congresses, then from the voters. Not only the PFP, but also not one of the rightist groups like the KP, the HNP and AWB have a properly formulated policy to offer. The fact that its policy was clearly formulated was always a characteristic difference between the National Party and its opponents in the past. It is now again so after the Federal Congress. They thrive to a great extent just on criticizing the government.

The message has been brought clearly to the National voter and will remove a lot of doubt. It is equally clear to the opposition; and, yet more important, to the outside world. As in the past, everyone now again knows where the National Party stands and where they stand with it -- everyone, except perhaps the most important group outside the party that ought to know: the black man. As an Afrikaans journalist and as a white, I can go along with what I have heard in Durban the past two days. I also believe that is true of the white voter. If head leader P.W. Botha should decide on an election -- and that is his exclusive prerogative -- I think he would bring the National Party back into the government with a strong mandate for this policy. But while I was aware of the white National motivatedness, enthusiasm and unity there in the big beach-front hall, I could not help wondering about the black man. He was conspicuously absent as an observer in the hall. While he was being talked about, he was busy elsewhere: in the places where earnings are still available to him in spite of the recession and boycotts; in his own residential neighborhoods looking after his own affairs as well as he can; or intimidating and murdering his own people in a gruesome manner for an aspiration which is

irreconcilable with that which is presented to South Africa and its people at the congress.

For me as a white, as an Afrikaner and as a South African in a heterogeneous country, the policy of common rule coupled with group protection and self-determination in one's own circle is fair and proper. But is it also that way for the moderate black? And is the moderate black still in the majority? Is he not also just seeking, like his radical brothers, justice in the simpler way of black domination? I cannot see that the black press is propagating the Durban message with objective good will. And then I yet wonder whether that message, as well-meaning and sincere as it is, is ever going to get to the black man. And it is so very important that the message does reach him, for it is along with him that we must govern this country -- not along with the Progs [Progressives] or the KP's or along with the EEC, the USA, the Commonwealth of Nations or the OAU.

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USE OF BIBLE FOR POLITICAL MOTIVES RAPPED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 19 Aug 86 p 10

[Commentary: "The Bible and Politics"]

[Text] The Afrikaner has always been blessed by the fact that his leaders were and still are deeply pious people. However, when politicians -- and clergymen -- begin to use the Bible as a political manual, they are embarking on a dangerous path. Religion and politics are both emotional matters. Add the two together and the result is an explosive combination that can send people off on their own and others' destruction. Our own recent past is proof of how unwise it can be to use the Bible to try to justify a specific political system. With selective texts, our politicians and our Afrikaner churches tried to offer apartheid as biblical. And now they are both embarrassed about this. Still, there are indications that political and spiritual leaders have not yet learned a lesson.

Dr Treurnicht's weekend statement and some of the reactions to it demonstrate only too unpleasantly that there are political and spiritual leaders who claim the Bible for their own political views. Dr Treurnicht attacks Mr P.W. Botha because, according to him, the president is offering the reform policy as in harmony with the Bible. But it is only too clear from the KP leader's words that he in turn is claiming Bible sanction for his own policy. As a matter of fact, that is also just what Bishop Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak are doing.

Our interpretation of President Botha's position is that he believes in the future based on belief in God and that he and his government are continuing in that belief with reform to bring about justice. We cannot find fault with that. That is not using the Bible to justify a political system. If President Botha had meant more than that, however, we would also have to protest. But Dr Treurnicht is committing the same sin that he accuses the president of. Our politicians, regardless of their party connection, had better deal with the Bible cautiously. Misuse of it usually boomerangs.

13084

CSO: 3401/184

DETAILS OF KP ORANGE FREE STATE CONGRESS VIEWED

KP Envisions Possible Force

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 11 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by political reporter: "KP Ready for 'Force' to Pressure Government"]

[Text] The KP will maintain white hegemony over itself by force and is willing to use the force of nationalism, undemocratic methods, protest marches, the disruption of NP meetings and the aggressive counteraction of intimidation in order to force the government to call an election, party leaders and delegates said this weekend at the party's [Orange] Free State congress in Bloemfontein.

Differences in "nuances" about the party's constitutional policy also came to the fore, and, among other things, it was said that greater emphasis must be placed on the future of the Whites. A request was made for the differences to be cleared up at a special congress. A long and broad agenda was discussed by four groups behind closed doors at the congress. A summary of the discussions was later given by Mr Max Danzfuss, under chairman of the KP in the Free State. After that, Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the KP, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, chairman, and Mr Jan Hoon, Cape leader, gave answers. A part of the agenda dealt with methods which the KP can follow if the government continues to "further dismantle democracy" by, among other things, refusing to hold a general election. Dr Treurnicht said, inter alia, the day when President Botha subjects the Whites of South Africa to black majority rule, he will create the climate of rebellion. He (Dr Treurnicht) also believes, as Dr Verwoerd did, in white hegemony over his own people and country, and "I will maintain that by force," he said amidst great applause. Dr Treurnicht also claimed that NP people say the voters should not be concerned about joint authority for Blacks. "We just talk that way. We will spoof them," he claimed the NP is telling the voters.

In a Dignified Manner

Dr Hartzenberg said the KP's must not allow any NP minister to ever again hold a meeting in the Free State. "You must not use force. You must do it with finesse. It should be done in such a dignified manner as at a church council meeting. In the Free State you should tell them: we are no longer listening

to you. Your time was up in April. You first have to hold an election before we will listen to you again."

To Hell

Mr Hoon claimed that Mr Desmond Lockey, Labor MP, agrees with him that the KP would win a coming general election and that he told Mr Lockey the KP would say to hell with consensus if it comes to power. The KP will simply put legislation -- to restore the sovereignty of Whites over themselves, which the other two houses of parliament refuse to discuss -- through in the Volksraad, have it ratified by the President's Council and "signed by President Andries Treurnicht." In his summary, Mr Danzfuss said the general feeling among the delegates was that if the government does not want to give the KP the democratic right to hold elections, the party then "must look" to undemocratic ways. The KP will then hold protest marches and is willing to use the force of nationalism to reach its goal.

Intimidation

The intimidation of KP people must also be counteracted aggressively and the KP must participate in elections on all levels in order, among other things, to use cultural organizations to take its stand. The KP must also have the government's refusal to hold an election "juridically" investigated and see whether it cannot act against the government in the legal sphere. The day the KP comes to power, it will not let itself be stopped by "a little piece of paper" (the Constitution). It will use democratic methods to attain its goal, but if that is not granted to it, it will not let itself be stemmed by any provision in the constitution. Mr Danzfuss also said the delegates felt that the KP should concentrate more on the future of the whites, for enough has already been said about is intended with respect to the blacks, Coloreds and Indians.

There are not any differences in rightist circles that can be solved only by partition, but differences of "nuances" have appeared. Some delegates believe in the remnant idea where each ethnic group should get its own area and what remains is then the Whites'; others think a part of South Africa should be given to the Whites and that there then would also be a gray area, while still others advocate the idea of an Afrikaner ethnic state.

Differences

The congress is asking the party's main council to give attention to a special congress where the differences can be removed, Mr Danzfuss said. Dr Treurnicht and Hartzenberg, as well as Mr Hoon, did not refer to this in their answers.

Disagreement On Indian Rights

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 11 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by political editorial staff: "Difference of Opinion About Rights of Indians"]

[Text] Differences of opinion arose among delegates to the KP's [Orange] Free State congress in Bloemfontein about a proposal that all rights of Indians in the Free State are going to be taken away without any extra compensation if the KP comes to power. The proposal was introduced by Dr At van Wyk of Parys. Dr Van Wyk introduced the proposal under a point of discussion on internal affairs. The proposal was first to take away the rights of Indians in the Free State "without compensation," but he later said Indians will indeed be compensated for what they have spent, but nothing more.

Displeasure

Mr Frans Wessels from Bloemfontein said the proposal unnecessarily gives a negative color to a point of discussion in which the congress is expressing its displeasure because Indians are admitted into the Free State without a referendum. Mr Tom Bartleman from Marquard said such a proposal just gives people a stick to hit at the KP. The Indians are now getting legal rights under the present government, and delegates have to think of what would happen if the economy should fall flat. Mr Theuns Crawford from Warden said the proposal should be accepted so that the Indians are not "disillusioned" if the KP comes to power. The proposal was accepted after a vote.

Traumatic

Mr Daan van der Merwe, MP for Rissik, said in his answer he is glad the proposal was accepted because the Indians know what the KP's policy is. He said it was for him a "traumatic and shocking experience" to sit on the standing committee which had to discuss the matter. The National MP's from the Free State did not say a word. "It is difficult these days to be civilized and orderly in parliament, and one needs the mercy of the Lord."

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3401/184

PROPOSED NEW BLACK TOWNSHIP DETAILED

Plans for Black Township

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 13 Aug 86 p 13

[Article by Helena Botes: "Black Township Government's Challenge -- a Chance for Privatization"]

[Text] Verwoerdburg- - "The development of a new black residential area near Verwoerdburg offers the government the opportunity to privatize that township. The private sector and the people for whom the area is intended can contribute to satisfying the needs of Blacks." Mr Piet Geers, town clerk of Verwoerdburg, was commenting on the development of a black residential area on the eastern and northern side of the Diepsloot Nature Area. That development forms part of the draft guide plan for Central Witwatersrand which has been compiled by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. Whether the town council of Verwoerdburg is going to raise objections to the guide plan is an open question at this stage. According to Mr Geers, the guide plan will be submitted to the town council.

The proposed residential area, which will be located about 20 kilometers from Verwoerdburg, will cover an area of 3,400 hectares and house 250,000 people. Housing for all population groups is needed. According to Mr Geers, the infrastructure in the area is excellent and is also well provided with roads. "This will result in workers traveling shorter distances, thus saving time and money," Mr Geers commented. Mr Geers does not see the proposed residential area having any drawbacks for Verwoerdburg.

Need for Township Questioned

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 12 Aug 86 p 6

[Question-and-answer column: "Those Towns Inevitable"]

[Text] The proposed establishment of a new black town near Diepsloot, northwest of Johannesburg, has clearly evoked opposition. Otto Krause discussed this and the broader question of black urbanization with Mr Johan Fick, chairman of the Department of Development Studies at the RAU [Rand Afrikaans University], and city council member of Johannesburg.

How necessary is the establishment of new black towns?

It is inevitable if one bears in mind that the process of black urbanization has only scarcely begun. According to conservative demographic data, we will have to accommodate 10 million new black urbanites before the end of the century. In practical terms this entails the building of 10 new Soweto's over the next 14 years. That is almost one new big town each year.

How are we progressing with that at this stage?

I am aware of the fact that quite a lot of planning has already been done by government authorities. However, the placing of those towns is extremely sensitive politically; like with a bus stop -- everyone wants the bus stop in their area as long as it is not right in front of their own home. It thus appears to be inevitable that the government will simply have to make the logical decisions and not take the immediate vehement reaction too seriously.

How do you see the situation in the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area?

My feeling is that around seven out of the 10 million new urbanites will have to be accommodated in the PWV area. This means that the need for new towns in this area is going to be acute. The situation is aggravated by the fact that most existing black towns do not have much expansion opportunity except for high densities. Available ground is a central problem. It is thus a pity that people squabble over the placing of one new town in the PWV area; namely, that near Diepsloot, while about five new towns will have to be built here.

What about the objections to Diepsloot specifically?

I think that the establishment of a new town in that area is inevitable; firstly, because of the fact that Alexandra is full to the bursting point and does not offer any chance for large-scale expansion. For example, studies have even indicated that to properly upgrade Alexandra, its population would have to decrease. Secondly, the existing labor needs of Randburg and Sandton have to be handled. And thirdly, there is the expected large-scale development in Midrand. We also know that some black people who now work in Sandton ride the bus four hours a day from Soweto to their place of work and back. That is an untenable situation.

But is it not a mistake to always build only sleeping towns for Blacks and not economically independent towns?

I want to hope that current planning will address that matter by placing those towns to have them connected with expected industrial developments. The seriousness of this situation is indicated in a recent study by my department at the RAU, which found that less than 10 percent of Soweto's total labor force works inside Soweto. If it is accepted that just about 250,000 new job opportunities a year will have to be created in South Africa by the end of this century, the fact is emphasized that black towns will also have to be fully utilized in this connection. The informal and small business sector in

particular can play a greater role here.

Does that fit in with the government's decentralization policy?

Decentralization can only work if the goose who lays the golden eggs does not have its neck wrung. It is thus even in the interest of decentralization that the economic capacity of the PWV area be strengthened. I think that decentralization could be regarded as extremely successful if one third of the expected 10 million people who must be urbanized are settled in the so-called deconcentration points. This once again emphasizes the continued importance of the PWV area as a work provider and residence.

Objections to New Township

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 20 Aug 86 p 14

[Article: "Norweto in Crossfire -- Circle of Objections Gets Wider"]

[Text] The circle of objections to the proposed black township of Norweto, north of Sandton and Randburg, is getting wider by the day. Even farmers of Brits want to forestall the establishment of the township, east and north of the Diepsloot Nature Reserve. According to Mr Vic Read, chairman of the coordinating committee of protesters, about a thousand people are already supporting the campaign. About 10 regional meetings have already been held since the contemplated black township was announced on 8 August as part of the draft guide plan for the central Witwatersrand. About 30 residential areas are supporting the campaign. The latest areas to join the protest campaign the past few days are Sandton, Randburg, Lanseria, Brits and Schoemansville. "Most of those people want to be recognized in such planning beforehand," Mr Read said. That is one of the most important objections. "What is happening here is also going to happen elsewhere. That is why it is important that, regardless of their political views, people now stand together and say: up to here and no further.

Mr Coert Steynberg, member of the coordinating committee, said yesterday the campaign was not born from the fact that it is just now a black township. Any township of that size in that particular rural area will disturb the ecology. The proposed township will house about 270,000 people. If one assumes that that represents 90,000 breadwinners, about 2,000 buses will be needed to transport the people back and forth from place of work to home. There is no railway in the area. "Just the increase in traffic will be something tremendous," he said. Then there is still pollution and the availability of water. Mr Steynberg pointed out that a northwesterly wind normally blows over the area. That will mean that residential areas like Sandton, even the city of Johannesburg, will be saddled with the black township's air pollution.

The farmers of Brits, who also want to vote, are getting worked up; they are dissatisfied that their main route to the Johannesburg market will run through the township. It is claimed that in times of unrest that could cause quite a lot of problems for them. Mr Steynberg did not want to express himself about an alternative placement of the township. "It is not our purpose to throw our dirty laundry on someone else's roof. Moreover, we hear that the government

worked about six years long on planning on the township. We can thus not be expected to come up with well-thought-out alternatives in 60 days (the allowed time for remonstrances and comments on the draft guide plan)," Mr Steynberg said. Quite a few questions are still in the air concerning the state's exact placement of the township. Mr Steynberg expressed the hope that answers to the questions will be furnished at the first coordinated protest meeting which his committee has arranged. Several officials from the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning have been invited to attend that public meeting at 2:30 this coming Saturday afternoon at the Hennopsrivier Elementary School.

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3401/186

ARCHBISHOP TUTU SEES CHANGE FOR PEACE, SECURITY

MB091942 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1839 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town 9 October SAPA--Archbishop Desmond Tutu said today South Africa stood a very good chance of achieving peace and security if the government was prepared to lift the state of emergency and free political prisoners. Delivering his charge to the 54th synod of his Cape Town diocese, Archbishop Tutu said there was, incredibly, still much goodwill between black and white "if only we will not be wantonly wasteful in dissipating it."

"Why don't we see that, with all the risks involved, a real chance (is) to lift the state of emergency, to release all political prisoners and detainees, to allow exiles to return home without fear of reprisals, to unban all political organisations and then to sit down and negotiate together a new constitution for a new democratic and non-racial South Africa?"

"What does the government have to fear with all its formidable military might which, as we have been told innumerable times, they have not yet unleashed to its fullest extent, from releasing Nelson Mandela and the others?"

"Surely if there were to be a serious threat of a breakdown of law and order they would be able to deploy the same military forces, and they say we told you so. At least there we have a risk with a chance, whereas we all know that at present we are inexorably set on the road to self-destruction. I think we have more than just an outside chance. We have a very good chance to make it," said the archbishop, who is sharply opposed to Apartheid.

The Noble Peace Prize winner said he welcomed the "refreshingly realistic and courageous" statement by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, at the recent Cape Congress of the ruling National Party to the effect that the might of the security forces alone would not end the unrest gripping the country. Archbishop Tutu said this was a move away from the "knee-jerk response that South Africa's troubles were due to agitators and communists. "When we make the correct diagnosis we are well on the way to prescribing the right remedy for the sickness. Now what we want to see is a translation of Mr Le Grange's perception into effective action to destroy the iniquity that is Apartheid." When this had happened, South Africa would not be the pariah of the world but would have its borders open for all those who wished to invest in the country, he said.

"We would be able to walk tall, black and white seeking the good of all and not regarding one another as actual or potential enemies. We would be overwhelmed by the welcome and friendliness of the world."

Archbishop Tutu also said violence was "always an evil thing," whether it was the violence of those "seeking to uphold a discredited and bankrupt political system" or of those who, having been victims of the system, cry "enough is enough." He mentioned specifically the "brutality" of security forces who "fire ammunition at the drop of a hat as if the targets were anything but human." He attacked the "almost mindless violence of those who use the gruesome necklacing method to despatch those they call collaborators" and the "reckless violence of indiscriminate bombings of civilian targets."

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SOUTH AFRICA

TUTU BRANDS APARTHEID EVIL, UNCHRISTIAN

MB091956 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1846 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town 9 October SAPA--Archbishop Desmond Tutu said in Cape Town today opposition to Apartheid was a religious and theological concern and not primarily a political matter.

Addressing the 54th synod of his diocese, he said Apartheid was evil and unchristian because it said the value of human being "resides in something other than the fact that we are created in God's image." He said Apartheid was a heresy and a sin "because it treats others of God's children as less than this when it excluded them from the decision-making process when matters affecting them are decided. Consequently opposition to Apartheid is not a political matter primarily. It is through and through a religious and theological concern."

The anti-Apartheid campaigner and Noble Peace Prize winner said Apartheid inflicted unnecessary suffering on "God's children simply because they were of the wrong race and colour." He said "it is not just wrong or even criminal. It is blasphemous."

"We must be clear that injustice and oppression make both the perpetrator and the victim less than what God wants them to be. They degrade and dehumanise and imprison both the oppressor and the oppressed. That is what the bible teaches and were being truly biblical, truly religious in opposing such a system. It is to be unbiblical and irreligious to uphold and support" Apartheid, said the archbishop.

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CS0 3400/163

RADIO FREEDOM ON ARMED ESCALATION AGAINST APARTHEID REGIME

EA092123 Dar es Salaam Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1815 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Compatriots, in our program this evening, Comrade Solly Rekebe comments on the need to strengthen the People's Army, Umkhonto We Sizwe, to destroy the Apartheid regime, the source of tension in the sub-region:

(Rekebe) The people's patience is not endless. A time comes in the life of any nation when there remain only two choices: submit or fight. That time has now come to South Africa; We have no choice but to hit back by all means in our disposal in defense of our people, our freedom, and our future. Indeed, countrymen, the time has now come when the war between the gestapo police and army on the one hand and the masses of our people on the other has reached heights never reached before. In words and deeds, every patriot has become a combatant and every combatant is a patriot.

In the first nine months of this year our army, Umkhonto We Sizwe, has seen an ever escalating armed offensive against the racist minority regime. It has seen the masses of the oppressed people ready to fight to the bitter end and if need be to pay the supreme sacrifice for the liberation of their motherland.

We are proud to say today, compatriots, that South Africa is in a state of total war--a war that involves the entire nation. Only yesterday, the Pretoria generals were hopping from one black area to another, recruiting blacks for their murderous army and police force. They are recruiting the blacks under the slogan: Total War Against Communism. We can talk also about the concentration camps where our children are being brainwashed and sent to work in the interests of the regime. All these, countrymen, are desperate attempts to save the sinking (?ship) of Apartheid.

Compatriots: We are here talking about a people at war. We are talking about a people who have had enough of Apartheid. They are no longer prepared to submit to its oppression, discrimination, and exploitation. They can no longer stomach being treated like aliens in the country of their birth. They have confidence not only in the justice of their cause but in the inevitability of their victory. The strength of their conviction is matched by their readiness to die for those convictions. They will, therefore, sustain their struggle whatever the cost.

In the beginning of this week, a landmine rocked a military convoy of the South African death force [as heard], the SADA. According to the highly censored information of the Botha regime, only six soldiers were injured in the blast. After this big explosion, which threw the racist soldiers into disarray, (?creating fear) in the hearts of the generals in Pretoria which resulted in the shedding of self-confidence between soldiers and their [words indistinct] against the innocent people of Mozambique.

Malan has said that the Mozambican people and government must be ready to bear the consequences of their support to the ANC freedom fighters. Malan and his cohorts in Pretoria pretended not to know the Umkhonto We Sizwe is the people of South Africa and the people themselves are Umkhonto We Sizwe and they are inside South Africa itself. To fight them in means to Malan to look for them not in Mozambique, not in Angola, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Botswana, or Zambia, but he must start looking for them in Pretoria, in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban, Bloomfontein and through the length and breadth of that country. That is where Umkhonto We Sizwe is. And, of course, that is where the people of South Africa are.

It is only today that the racists are thinking of the Nkomati Accord, an accord which they themselves have turned into a discord. How long has Mozambique been speaking about Pretoria's support to the self-styled Mozambican National Resistance Movement? How many South African military officers have been captured already in Mozambique in their physical involvement in that country? Where then were the clauses of the Nkomati Accord which today the racist regime is shouting about?

Countrymen: Who amongst us can believe that Pretoria signed the Nkomati Accord in good faith? Who can believe that the accord brought any change or attitude towards the people and the Government of Mozambique? Who can believe that the Botha regime had adhered to any of the said clauses of the accord? Comrades and friends: Only ignorance and [words indistinct] would make us believe that the Botha regime has attempted to honor any of the clauses of the Nkomati Accord. As far as practice and experience shows, the Botha regime has long thrown the clauses of the Nkomati Accord in the dirty dustbins of history. It has never stopped for a moment supporting these bandits in Mozambique.

However, countrymen, in keeping with the normal behavior of a wounded, cornered and dying beast, it will kick nearby objects, uprooting trees by the roots. The Botha regime is likewise speaking wildly in a desperate attempt to get someone along with [words indistinct]. Hence Malan's warning to Mozambique.

Compatriots, in the face of continued aggressive threats against the neighboring states and internal brutal repression, we have one thing and one thing alone in mind: to intensify our armed offensive throughout the country so that we can outstretch the enemy personnel and make it impossible for him to move into Mozambique, to move into Angola or Zambia. We have to attack everywhere at every time and cause permanent panic and restlessness in the enemy camp. Let every soldier and police, every puppet and [word indistinct]

this outdated system of Apartheid wear the same garment of insecurity everywhere they are, for Umkhonto We Sizwe is everywhere.

Once more, we make our clarion call to those servants of the racist regime that even at this late hour they must take their historical place among the masses of the people. They should turn their murderous guns against their commanders and masters. The future of South Africa belongs to the people of which they must be part tomorrow. Let us unite in action and act in unity in our constant attacks and advance with (?hearts) and one voice saying: An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; every patriot a combatant, every combatant a patriot.

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CSO: 3400/163

SOUTH AFRICA

CHIEF BUTHELEZI CHALLENGES SACC SUPPORT

MB101126 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1118 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Issued by Chief Minister Office, Ulundi--embargoed until 0930 GMT 11 Oct 86]

[Excerpts] Ulundi, Saturday 11 October--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today called on South African Christian women to challenge those SACC [South African Council of Churches] affiliated churches over the SA Council of Churches "callousness" regarding violence against blacks.

He also warned that certain organisations which had pressed for sanctions would try to grab for their own political purposes those funds which the West intended providing for humanitarian aid to black victims of sanctions.

Chief Buthelezi was addressing a rally of thousands of delegates from all provinces who started gathering here yesterday for the biggest rally of the Inkatha Womens Brigade in the black national cultural liberation movements history.

He presented evidence of how the SACC had urged European churches to admit ANC representatives to their organisations and to encourage the ANC and what church leaders called the "closely related" UDF. This was despite official ANC support for necklacing enunciated by the pro-violence organisations general secretary, Mr Alfred Nzo, who (in an interview with the London SUNDAY TIMES last month) specifically approved this practice.

It was strange, he said, that SACC churches on the one hand encouraged the escalation of black poverty by supporting sanctions and on the other hand expected people to contribute towards church funds. If they and their husbands, brothers and sons could not get jobs, where did the churches expect them to get money for offerings and tithes, he asked.

A great responsibility rested on Christian women to challenge their churches on these matters, the Kwa Zulu chief minister and Inkatha president said.

Chief Buthelezi said that Inkatha was under no illusions. It knew that no black organisation could ever make up for the deficiencies of the "terrible failure" of the government.

Black health, education and employment were finally the states responsibility. "But we as a suffering people know that even one child saved from the terrible effects of malnutrition is a South African saved and preserved for the future. One family that produces more food than it needs is a family that is not going to become a victim of sanctions (and is) making a contribution to the alleviation of poverty."

Chief Buthelezi announced that he now intended to "campaign relentlessly" to get foreign countries to step up humanitarian aid to South Africa to balance the effects of limited sanctions on ordinary people. He warned that such aid was often grabbed by the very political organisations which had vastly increased black suffering by advocating sanctions in the first place--but they wanted it not for humanitarian but for political purposes, so that they could continue their devastating work.

Inkatha had to gear itself for partnership with these governments offering humanitarian aid so that it would be meaningful to those who were suffering from sanctions.

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CSO: 3400/163

INKATHA OFFICIAL SAYS BLACKS WILL DISMANTLE APARTHEID

MB081038 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1024 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Frankfurt 8 October SAPA--Stepped up sanctions were unlikely to change Pretoria's policies, the general secretary of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said in West Germany today. Addressing a businessmen's symposium on South Africa in Klostergut, near Frankfurt, he said domestic forces, rather than the well intended outside pressure, would bring about decisive change. Outside intervention would be most effective if it strengthened the bargaining power of black democratic forces inside the country, Dr Dhlomo said in remarks prepared for delivery. This was preferable to destroying the economy on which black consumers and workers depended, he said. Dr Dhlomo, who is also the KwaZulu Minister of Education and Culture, said white South Africans--including those who were "fairly liberal"--had largely accepted what he called the government's moving goalpost theory. This made South Africa believe it was futile to appease foreign opinion by meeting any demands which would immediately lead to new demands in a never ending movement towards white capitulation. Pretoria argues it would not make political adjustments in response to foreign or domestic demands, but according to the rulers own timetable and strategic logic.

The government's perceptions of the costs to be borne as a result of sanctions depended on the other alternatives. If it means political suicide, it would go a long way towards the bitter end and live with increased pressure rather than capitulate.

"The people who will dismantle apartheid are the oppressed black South Africans," Dr Dhlomo said. "To do this they will need to be strengthened by Western Governments." They needed to be equipped with the necessary skills that would enable them to render apartheid unworkable. This was the only way in which the West could ensure that apartheid was not replaced by a far more vicious system. "In other words," he said "the West must begin now to work earnestly in partnership with democratic forces inside South Africa in order to lay the foundations for a post-apartheid democratic system of government that will not turn out to be a threat to the West itself."

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CSO: 3400/163

BOESAK TO INVESTIGATE DISCRIMINATION IN CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 28 Sep 86 p 12

[Text]

ALLAN Boesak's NG Sendingkerk synod this week decided to further investigate discrimination in applying the death sentence - and the ethics of capital punishment.

The synod refused to accept as final a report which said there was not enough evidence to conclude that the SA legal system discriminated racially in applying the death sentence.

The report said more black people than white people got the death sentence in SA because of "several factors which have nothing to do with discrimination - such as the country's (racial) numerical make-up".

"We can't leave the matter there," said moderator Boesak. The subject clearly needed to be investigated more thoroughly, he said.

A delegate said the ethics of capital punishment should also be investigated. Another wanted a "sen-

tence" of necklace murders included in such an investigation to "make it more complete and balanced".

The synod decided to refer the issues of discrimination and ethics for investigation by the Commission for Doctrine and Study.

Boesak ruled that necklace executions could not be equated with formal State executions. It was agreed that the synod's abhorrence of these killings should be dealt with at a later stage under a separate motion.

● A statement by the NG Sendingkerk's outgoing moderation on last year's unrest was rejected by the synod this week.

The statement, issued on August 12, 1985, put a "too simplistic interpretation on our society and the causes of violence" said Dr Hannes Adonis of Goodwood, motivating a motion rejecting the statement.

The statement identified

"the weak economic circumstances and accompanying unemployment" are possible contributory factors to the committing of cruel murders and damage to property.

The statement expresses the moderation's "conviction" that the system of apartheid and the inequality assigned to the coloured population were "greatly responsible" for the unrest.

Another speaker said the statement oversimplified the issue.

Adonis' motion was accepted by a majority.

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CSO: 3400/146

BLACK LEADER DISCUSSES CONCEPT, IMPLICATIONS OF 'PEOPLE'S POWER'

Cape Town LEADERSHIP in English Vol 5 1986 No 4 pp 84, 86, 88, 90, 92

[Interview with NEW NATION Editor Zwelakhe Sisulu by Riaan de Villiers; date and place not given]

[Text]

Zwelakhe Sisulu (35) is one of South Africa's leading journalists. He is the son of Walter Sisulu (75), former secretary-general of the ANC, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Riconia trial with Nelson Mandela and is still being held with him in Pollsmoor prison.

His mother, Albertina Sisulu, one of three life presidents of the UDF, was under house arrest for 18 years until 1983. She has been detained several times since then and has been convicted of furthering the aims of the ANC. An appeal against a sentence of four years' imprisonment, two suspended, is still pending. She was also one of the accused in the treason trial in Pietermaritzburg in which charges were quashed.

Despite this, Sisulu describes her as the "person who really managed to keep the family together".

Sisulu was born in Johannesburg and was educated there and in Swaziland. He joined SAAW's cadet course in 1975 and worked as a reporter at the Rand Daily Mail, the Eastern Province Herald and the Sunday Express. He was then appointed as news editor of one of the Argus group's black papers, Sunday Post.

During this period he rose to a leading position in trade unions for black journalists.

At the end of 1980, the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (MWASA), with Sisulu as president, went on strike at several papers in support of a demand for recognition by newspaper managements. Sunday Post was closed and Sisulu and several colleagues were served with three year banning orders.

From July 1981 he was detained for eight months in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. He was kept in solitary confinement throughout this period.

After the expiry of his banning order he joined the Sowetan - the successor to Post - as political re-

porter. In 1984 he was awarded the prestigious Niemann Fellowship for journalists and studied for a year at Harvard University. Following his return he accepted an appointment as editor of New Nation, a new newspaper published by the Catholic Bishops' Conference.

This is an amalgam of two interviews conducted with Sisulu by Riaan de Villiers, a Leadership contributing editor. A shorter version appeared before the State of Emergency was declared in Die Suid-Afrikaan. Sisulu was detained in terms of the new emergency regulations, but was later released.

De Villiers: What is your brief from the Catholic Bishops' Conference?

Sisulu: My brief is to produce a newspaper which will reflect the daily struggles of the people.

I accepted the position because I believed the newspaper was going to produce the kind of journalism which is needed in this country.

I asked for, and was given, complete editorial freedom. I decide what goes into the paper, and how. At the same time, I do not believe this is how one should run a paper. The type of structures that exist in the mass media will not meet the need of a changing South Africa and consequently of a changing media. We are accordingly in the process of trying to set up our own democratic structures within the paper.

We have a curious type of newsgathering network. We have few full-time reporters. We work closely with various trade unions, community organisations and youth organisations, and much of our news is provided by

unqualified people, for instance, in remote rural areas.

We now feel that we should involve these people more closely in the running of the newspaper.

We are also looking at ways of involving community organisations and trade unions so that they have a direct say in what the paper does and says.

You have referred to the type of journalism which you regard as relevant in the current situation. Is this what you mean – that newspapers should be democratised, or that they should practice a certain kind of “committed” journalism?

Both. Even in the mass commercial media, you still have a lot of committed journalists. But their commitment is really frustrated by the fact that the newspapers or those who run the paper do not have the same amount of commitment.

You just feel frustrated. You give so much, and so much doesn't get in. And of course the people hold you personally accountable if something doesn't appear.

I think we've reached a point where journalists should not only be reporting on what is happening in society – they should help society find solutions, to look for alternatives. It is not enough to say, X said this and Y said that, as if you yourself do not have a point of view or a contribution to make.

Does this mean moving away from the conventional idea of so-called objective reporting? What would you call this?

Certainly. For lack of a better word I would call it people's journalism, because it is the type of journalism where you involve people in what they do. You get people to write about themselves and how they perceive themselves and their society. And I think there is a major difference there. When one speaks about objectivity in the sense that it is being used in South African journalism, one presupposes the existence of a conflict, of a difference of views.

While I accept that there is necessarily conflict in society and a difference of views, I take the position that it is the majority view that should prevail. And this is essentially what I believe people's journalism would be about.

As a black journalist you have gained exceptionally wide experience of various

types of newspapers – “liberal” white-owned newspapers such as the *Rand Daily Mail*, “black” newspapers published by the white-owned press, and so on. How do you view these types of newspapers, the way in which they have operated, and perhaps their contradictions and shortcomings?

Of course, the major problem one has with the major media is the fact of monopoly ownership. It was really SAAN and Argus who controlled the newspapers. In fact, you felt the contradictions more when you were actually working for a so-called black paper

where you were supposed to be the voice of the people, but it became very clear to you that you were actually a tool of the white management.

If you look back, for example, to the turn of the century and the

Thirties, there was an upsurge of black-owned newspapers which were actually projecting the black point of view. What happened? They were all taken over by the English and Afrikaans monopolies and turned into tools of the ruling class.

Even today, the black papers are entrenching the interests of the ruling class and not advancing the interests of the working class. I think this is where this paper is going to make a difference, because we are taking cognisance of the leading role the working class is playing in this country and is increasingly going to play. And by virtue of this leading role they have to play, we believe that they should have a direct say in the paper that we run.

What is, therefore, your major objection against these papers – the fact that they are owned by monopoly capital, or that they are undemocratic?

Firstly, the fact that it is monopoly capital and then that it is white monopoly capital.

But the second and most serious problem is that, although these papers purport to be speaking for the people, they in fact do not speak for the people because no structures for ongoing consultation have been created to ensure that there is a people's input into these publications.

Then, and this is particularly true of the so-called black papers published by the white press, they serve to create and serve an elite. So basically you have black papers serving the interests of the black petty

bourgeoisie. They are all doing that.

It is unacceptable to me that when you run a paper, all you do is to give one column or one page to what you call "labour news". This is actually to distort social reality completely. They do that because they realise that the working class has the numbers. So that if we just make a little corner theirs, they will probably buy the paper and by so doing actually subsidise it for the petty bourgeoisie.

Do you therefore believe that the press should serve the liberation struggle, or that it forms part of the struggle?

The press cannot be neutral. When newspapers in this country claim to be neutral, they are actually serving the interests of the ruling class.

I would take the view that no reporter can be objective, no newspaper can be neutral, and that for newspapers to be acceptable to people, they must reflect their social reality. This is the bottom line. And they are not doing it.

If you read a paper, and it applies to all these liberal papers, black and white, some of the things they say seem innocent enough, but you know that they are deeply rooted in ideology.

There is a view that white-owned "liberal" newspapers were often destructive of black journalism. How do you feel about this?

This is correct. The destruction that you talk about occurred at various levels. First of all, these newspapers never made an attempt to upgrade black journalists. This was in fact the strongest hold they had over black journalists. You get an underqualified person and you do nothing to improve the quality of his work. In this way you ensure that he remains inadequate, and cannot move out of your ambit of influence. You create a dependency complex, you lock him into a relationship in which he will be perpetually disadvantaged and you as a newspaper owner will be advantaged over him.

Secondly, the abuse of black reporters – both personal and professional – was widespread. Black journalists would go out, get a story and come back, and the police version would still be the decisive factor. This of course is very frustrating.

Would you include the *Rand Daily Mail* under your criticism of the "liberal" press?

Oh yes, certainly. In fact, the RDM was one of the main culprits. In the period of '76, for instance, you had an entire newsroom of people who were not on staff, who were freelancers, but were expected to report for work every morning at 9 am. And these reporters would be sent out to very dangerous situations, where violent confrontations were taking place. They were not employed, they had no cover. Some of them actually ended up in detention. They were held for reporting on the unrest. And they were not on staff. These were some of the issues which made it necessary for us to launch a union of black journalists.

A lot of people never quite understood why at that time we insisted on an association of black journalists. Some assumed we were being racist, others that we were being shallow in implementing black consciousness. But the reality was that these people were on the lowest rung of the ladder, and that to move out of this situation they had to organise themselves.

So, in other words, your link with black consciousness was more a question of strategy rather than a reflection of your ultimate political values?

Certainly. Although one always held to the principle of non-racialism, one accepted that it was tactically important to take the action we took at that stage.

Would you argue similarly that, while participation in the struggle is obviously predominantly black, that this does not reflect on the ultimate value of non-racialism?

Sure. My position is that whatever we do, we need at all times to reflect social reality, and that reality is that the black people are in the majority. And that is going to be the pervading factor throughout.

But still within a broader framework of non-racialism?

Oh yes, certainly. It's still a question of one man one vote. The only answer to our problem is majority rule, but of course we do that understanding that we do it within the framework of non-racialism.

Another interesting aspect of your career is that you've had a particularly intensive exposure to ideology from an early age. You obviously come from a core ANC background. When the black consciousness

movement emerged, you were also linked to a BC organisation, MWASA. Now the non-racial ideal seems to predominate once again and BC seems to be on the wane. How has your thinking changed through this period and how do you see these developments?

It is true to say that I come from a very strong ANC background. I myself have always believed in the ideal of non-racialism. Even when I got involved in the BC movement, that wasn't testimony of the abandonment of the principle of non-racialism. As I have indicated, I felt at the time that it was tactically important to take the stance that the BC movement was taking. I think the BC movement was important in this country. It galvanised the youth into a very cohesive force, politically and organisationally. Also, the first political experience of a black youth does tend to be one of militancy and anti-whitism. That is a natural reaction. So for a lot of people, BC is the first phase of their political learning process.

Although I myself still held dearly to the principle of non-racialism, I went with BC because I believed that it was tactically correct at that stage.

But as time went on, BC was no longer a set of values or a set of beliefs – it became a set of individuals. Its weak ideological base also became a problem. So one anticipated the resurgence of the non-racial democratic movement.

So, although I lived through BC, I have always taken a very strong Charter position.

Even within BC at that time, although we were working together, there was a tacit acknowledgement on either side that there were various strains and political tendencies within BC. It is only when BC pretended to be a single political strain that

it began to run into problems.

How do you see the situation now, including the split between Azapo and the UDF?

I don't want to comment on specific organisations or persons. But my experience is that there is only one political constituency that has been growing in this country, and that is the non-racial democratic movement. And it is growing day by day, in leaps and bounds.

The other movements or organisations may engage in posturing, but their influence is diminishing. Of necessity, the working class movement is growing by the day. And it is no coincidence that the working class movement is firmly in the non-racial democratic camp.

Would you ally this movement specifically to the UDF or the ANC? Or would you say that the non-racial democratic ideal is bigger than any of these organisations?

It is allied to the UDF and the ANC. Rightly or wrongly, the UDF is seen as being in alliance with the ANC, so that I would see the ANC as being the major vehicle which has popularised the non-racial position.

There has been sharp criticism of the government's conspiracy theory of black protest; that, if you have a certain level of popular support for certain movements or ideals, it is senseless to say that unrest is fomented by the UDF, which is a front for the ANC, which in turn is controlled by Moscow. What are your views on this?

First of all I think it is the height of naiveté to think that the ANC is in Lusaka. The ANC exists within South Africa. For the government to think that the ANC is still banned is really very fanciful. We know it and they know it. They are just playing a game about the conspiracy.

There is no conspiracy. What is happening is that we are beginning to see a transfer of power. Whether the government wants to accept it or not, we have begun to see a process of change. This process is not being brought about by Botha's so-called reforms. It is being initiated by the people themselves, led by the working class. It is the people who are winning these victories for themselves.

The fact that in this country today we have what one would call people's power means basically that the transfer of power has begun. People are beginning to control certain areas, in the urban and rural areas. It is a very significant development. We've reached a stage where the government cannot even ban the UDF or COSATU. Even if the government banned them, those bannings would exist only in name.

When you talk about "people's power", are you referring to the street committees and area committees in the townships and elsewhere?

Yes – also to the village committees. In the bantustan of Lebowa, for example, some villages are actually being run by the people themselves. Members have resigned from the bantustan parliament and are identifying with the people.

I expect that Lebowa is going to fall, sooner rather than later. It is going to collapse, because the process of struggle there has been so heightened, and the contradictions within the bantustan itself are such, that it is just falling apart. This is an example of what people's power can do. Education is another example of the potential of people's power.

The people are insisting that an alternative system of education should be taught in the existing schools, by teachers being paid by the Department of Education. The National Educational Crisis Committee is setting up commissions to investigate such a system. The idea is that as soon as the commission has prepared a curriculum, this will bring about yet another phase in the development of the struggle. The people therefore want to take control of the schools as well. It is happening, in front of our eyes.

When you say the ANC exists within the country, do you mean as a formal organisation or rather through popular identification?

I think it would probably be both. Firstly, on the popular level, I would say the ANC exists because the mass of our people identify with the ideals of the ANC. They identify with the Freedom Charter, they identify with Nelson Mandela. Now I don't think you can get more ANC than that.

On a second level, it seems to me that the ANC is conducting a very systematic political campaign within the country. I cannot vouch for the fact that there are ANC structures within the country. But political and even military events would seem to confirm that such structures exist.

When you say a transfer of power has begun to take place, do you also mean that the authority of the government is diminishing accordingly?

Sure. The government resorts to violence and criminal acts against the people to the extent that it has lost control. So the more violence we see, the more control the government has lost. There are some elements, particularly in the white community, who believe that the military might of the regime can reverse this historical process. But that is absurd.

Even the tactics of our people have changed. They are no longer going into the streets simply to throw stones at armed soldiers. Instead, they are neutralising that army by events such as May Day and the consumer boycotts which are not containable through violence – which cannot be controlled or suppressed by the use of violence.

This is a very significant development in the struggle. More than that, the struggle is also beginning to create tensions and contradictions within white society.

The End Conscription Campaign, for example, is another indication that the struggle had reached the point of no return.

So do you see eventual victory as inevitable despite the strength of the State?

Oh yes. There is no question about that. Of course, one has to acknowledge that the intensity of the violence against the people is going to be horrendous. For a start, if the State were to collapse today, can you imagine the kind of blood-letting that will take place. First of all, what do you do with those armies in the bantustans? They all have their private armies and they are armed to the teeth. Won't they be crossing through the sub-continent just creating havoc? It is in the process of the collapse of the State that you will have more violence.

One could argue in the Sixties and early Seventies that the State was firmly entrenched because it was then using its political institutions to control and suppress the masses. But your armed forces are your last resort, and that is where we are now in this country.

How do you see this eventual victory occurring? At this stage it would appear as if "people's power" would be mostly restricted to the townships. What would you say the next phase could be and how do you see an eventual transfer of power taking place?

First of all we have begun to see the movement of mass action from the townships, where it was limited in previous years, into the countryside, to a point where I think the political struggle in the countryside is so advanced that it leaves many townships lagging behind.

So, firstly, I see people's power spreading out of the townships into the rural areas and then into the cities. This has already begun to happen in Port

Elizabeth, where by using mass action, the people were able to split the government and the business community.

Eventually I see

people's power encroaching on and eventually penetrating the white areas. It is very difficult for me to say concretely how this will happen, but when the stage has been reached where tensions are being created within the ruling class, between the government and the business people, one would expect that those contradictions and tensions are going to be heightened as the political struggle gains momentum.

Do you believe power may eventually be transferred through a process of negotiation?

It is something that I have thought about often. But there is no way in which one can say at this point that a negotiated settlement is going to work, as opposed to a violent confrontation. There are so many elements.

I think the government will be increasingly forced into piecemeal political reforms – like bones being thrown to the dogs – to stall the momentum. But these only fuel the struggle.

These so-called reforms are really the underbelly of the current government. Because the more they give, the more the people are going to demand and the greater their expectations are.

Ultimately, I expect that the tensions within the ruling class will rise to such a level that it will snap at any given moment. I think ultimately Botha is going to be pushed into a position where he has to say political compromise is the only way, whereas the conservatives within the National Party will say there is a military solution to this.

At that point they will probably experience another split. It's difficult to say which side will predominate. It's a dynamic situation and it's developing every day. But I do expect an escalation of violence on the part of the State.

But with increasingly difficult targets?

Yes, because the targets can no longer be easily isolated and neutralised. When you still had campaigns being solely launched and controlled by political organisations, you always ran the risk of being neutralised. Now I think we've gone beyond that point. The authority of the organisation is still

being accepted, but the masses are taking the lead.

Meanwhile, the advent of mass action and people's power is weakening the organs of the State, day by day. The organs of control in the townships have all but collapsed. Now even the bantustan authorities are facing collapse.

How long do you think this process could take?

It could take quite a long time. Obviously, a negotiated settlement will be a lot quicker than a violent confrontation. We've spoken about the possibility of increased violence by the State and rampaging armies from the bantustans. Demilitarisation is always a difficult process.

And, of course, we cannot ignore the possibility of the army adopting a scorched earth policy – in other words, sensing inevitable defeat, and then going for total destruction; that, when the State realises that it cannot last for another month or another week, it will ensure that whoever takes over the country, takes over a country that is thoroughly devastated. At such a point the State is also likely to encourage secessionist movements. There is a great danger of secessionist movements developing in this country. One is worried by the so-called federal options being bandied around. One only needs to look back at what happened in Nigeria with the Biafran conflict. I would submit that similar preconditions exist in this country and that the intensity of such a conflict would be a hundred times greater than that in Namibia.

I think one can sense already that the State is putting into place, or creating, conditions that will be favourable for secessionist movements. For example, when we look at an area like the Ciskei, it is absurd to speak of a Ciskeian nationalism. It is being grabbed out of thin air and people are being told, this is your identity. You have to fight to defend it.

So the State, whether consciously or unconsciously, seems to be putting into place the dominoes and at a given time they will knock one domino over and the whole pack will come tumbling down. So that when the time comes, when they are off the scene, they would want to see a total collapse, total violence engulf the country.

Do you also foresee the possibility of a relatively less violent transfer of power, for example, through a negotiated settlement?

That would obviously have been a better option. But the more I think about it, the

less likely I think it will be. I think it's a vicious indictment against any government when the Leader of the Opposition resigns in the fashion that Van Zyl Slabbert has resigned. It seems to me that what he was saying was, you are hitting your head against a brick wall.

The problem with a negotiated settlement is, of course, that the initiative lies in the hands of the government. But the government is not willing to take that initiative.

To make demands such as those that Mandela and the ANC should renounce violence is just the height of naiveté. It seems to me that, by saying this, Botha is making a statement. He is saying he is not prepared to negotiate, because he is setting conditions that can never be fulfilled.

I think the chance of a negotiated settlement is very remote. At the same time we did say that mass action is going to heighten tensions and contradictions within the ruling class, to the extent that it may split apart . . . that will also be decisive as to whether we will have a peaceful or a violent solution.

What would you ultimately envisage – a sharing of power or rather a transfer of power? What would the people regard as "liberation"?

What would be regarded as the end of the present State, or liberation, is when the ANC or the new government assumes complete authority. Even if there should be a period of transition, this would not yet be regarded as liberation. What the government would need to do, before there could be any negotiation, is to release Mandela and unban the ANC.

One does not preclude the possibility of some transitional period. But these two basic preconditions will have to be met. Without them, there can be no negotiation.

And then, would you envisage a transfer rather than a sharing of power?

Oh yes, certainly. I would take the view that we would be talking about the transfer of power. I think it would still be possible to negotiate the transfer of power. But it is the transfer of power we would be interested in.

But you would envisage continued white participation in politics?

Oh yes. If you look at the Freedom Charter, which I think will basically form

the constitution of the new society, I think that is made abundantly clear. This is why the democratic movement makes the point that it is important for whites to participate in the process of struggle, rather than to wait and participate in a liberated country.

How do you believe whites could participate now?

By supporting campaigns such as the End Conscription Campaign and the Release Mandela Campaign. I think it is important

for white people to understand that it is not going to be possible to create middle of the road organisations and structures into which they will fit.

I'm afraid they will actually have to come into the heat of the

battle, by joining organisations such as the UDF and the Release Mandela Campaign, and by taking an active part in the creation of an alternative system of education. I think they can play a significant role in these areas.

Do you envisage a specific role for the business community? What could this be?

It's difficult to work out an agenda for them. As far as I am concerned, we are making certain demands of the State, and at this point the business people are to a large extent inseparable from the broader definition of the State. They will have to initiate their agenda themselves.

You have referred both to the working class as well as national political movements. Do you draw a distinction between the working class struggle and the national political struggle, or do you see these as elements of the same struggle?

They are intertwined. We experience both national and class oppression. But we cannot address the question of class oppression without first addressing the question of national oppression. I see these as two movements of the same process.

At this stage the UDF approach is very central to answering the question of national oppression. But I think at a later stage the leadership will have to move firmly into the hands of the working class in addressing the question of class oppression.

Do you therefore foresee two phases in the struggle?

Certainly. Given the objective situation in our country, given the content of our struggle, we will unavoidably have to go through two phases.

Would the second follow political liberation?

I think it would inevitably have to follow the political struggle.

Do you believe the leadership of the broader political movement is likely to remain those established leaders of organisations like the ANC who are in prison or overseas, or that its eventual leadership is more likely to be generated locally from the current struggle?

I think it will have to be both. Leadership comes from the process of struggle. In fact, whatever government finally assumes authority, I believe will be comprised of people from within and without the country. But I think we have to recognise that all those people are in fact from within the country.

Since the new State of Emergency was declared on June 12, large numbers of people – including yourself – have been detained and press curbs have been imposed. Government has repeatedly claimed that violence is diminishing, seemingly implying that it is regaining control over the country and is succeeding in suppressing the challenge to the State. As a result, sanctions are also in the process of being imposed on South Africa. How do you see the situation now?

Firstly I want to respond to the question of violence dying down. I find it extremely contradictory that, while the State claims that violence has died down, it is increasingly imposing curbs and restrictions on the media. If violence was really decreasing, the logical thing to do would have been to ease up on the media. The fact that they are clamping down on the media gives the lie to that allegation. It is not true.

As regards the State of Emergency itself, I have already said that our country has reached a point of no return; that people's power had taken root and is in fact unstoppable. I think all the State of Emergency will do is to force those structures that have been operating overtly, to operate covertly.

The State no longer possesses the means to destroy people's organisations. They cannot, for instance, destroy the United Democratic Front, because even if they

said it was banned, even if they imposed additional restrictions on it, those restrictions would merely exist in the imagination of the State.

Two months ago, the State knew what it was dealing with. It knew the leaders and structures of organisations. Now, the response is likely to come from covert structures.

As has always been the case throughout our history, once campaigns are initiated at a covert level, the intensity of violence increases. And this seems to be the phase in which government has now firmly placed the country.

Government may claim that it is neutralising certain structures, but I submit that this is not true. Those structures are just going to assume different characteristics.

So you think this will just initiate a new phase in the struggle and that the government will fail to regain control?

Yes. Also curbs on the press have thrown a blanket over information, and when you control information, you create additional splits and tensions within the community.

Will the mass detentions not cripple organisations?

A lot of leaders anticipated the State of Emergency. In fact, the bulk of the leadership is not in detention. Basically, they're in hiding. This is why structures have not been disrupted. On the contrary, the main effect of the detentions will be to radicalise more people. More white people have been detained during this State of Emergency than ever before. The harsh realities of detention that those people and their families, relatives and friends are going to experience are going to radicalise them even more. We are not simply talking about a handful of white people being detained. A very large portion of the detainees are white.

Do you have any comments on your own detention and release?

Much of what I could say could not be printed. All I can say is that, judging by the way in which questions were put to me and the way the interrogators conducted themselves, I did not have the sense that the State was in control. I sensed panic within the police structures. One also felt there was no co-ordination.

You have this vast machinery with which information is being gathered. But the left

hand doesn't seem to know what the right hand is trying to do.

Do you regard the imposition of sanctions as a significant development?

I think they will play a significant role. I think they will have a great impact on the psychology of white South Africa.

Whites generally believe the economy is invincible. The fallacy of that notion is going to be forcefully brought home to them. White South Africa also claims it is blacks who are going to suffer, but the economy is so integrated that there is no way sanctions are going to hit blacks without hitting whites.

Also, I think government has tended to play games with the public in this regard. For instance, the threat of repatriating foreign workers is a typical example of cutting off your nose to spite your face. If they repatriate the workers, that will affect production on the mines and this will obviously have a major effect on the economy.

/9274

CSO: 3400/169

COSATU CONDEMNS NEW ID, CONTINUED INFLUX CONTROL

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 28 Sep 86 p 12

[Article by Mono Badela]

[Text]

THE Congress of SA Trade Unions is gearing up to tackle the new identity book - after its central executive committee meeting condemned the new ID and the continued system of influx control.

Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo said affiliates, regions and local branches would discuss the idea of a national campaign. Cosatu would circulate pamphlets and posters to start an education campaign as a basis for these discussions.

"We will seek a mandate to call upon employer organisations to oppose these laws," Naidoo said.

He said the proposals for a national campaign would be discussed with other progressive organisations "so that we can build a unified national campaign".

On December 1, Cosatu president Elijah Barayi told an inaugural rally at Dur-

ban's King's Park that the new federation would also assume a political role and

that it was giving President PW Botha six months to scrap the influx control laws - or Cosatu would take action. Barayi has since been restricted and cannot be quoted.

But Naidoo pointed out that pass laws were enacted by the apartheid regime to

control and dehumanize the lives of workers in SA.

The introduction of the new ID had in no way eased the workers' plight, he said.

The ID system and influx control strengthened the hands of capitalists to exploit and oppress the working class in striving to generate super-profits.

Naidoo said the new ID still excludes people from the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei from being citizens of South Africa, the land of their birth.

It also compels employers to sign contracts with all workers from the "independent" homelands.

Naidoo said in terms of the Aliens Act these workers "are regarded as foreigners".

The new ID still reinforces division, he said, and drives a wedge between workers - treating some workers "as urban residents and others as migrant workers with no right to permanency in big cities".

This, he said, was contradictory to Cosatu's principles because it believes in an undivided and non-racial South Africa.

He said Cosatu would still fight for workers' right to seek employment wherever they wish and live with their families wherever they wish and to provide proper housing for them.

/12379

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NAFCOC CHAIRMAN ON BLACK BUSINESS, ANC, MODERATES

Cape Town LEADERSHIP in English Vol 5 1986 No 4 pp 66, 68, 70

[Interview with NAFCOC Chairman Motsuenyane by Martin Schneider in Winterveld; date not given]

[Text]

Meeting Sam Motsuenyane is not a simple matter. The most convenient way is to meet in Johannesburg or Pretoria, but then you will gain only a superficial insight. Rather, drive through Pretoria and take the Mabopane road until you get to Soshanguve where you can meet at the offices of the National African Federation of Chambers of Commerce (NAFCOC).

But to get to know him better, continue through Soshanguve and enter the Winterveld. You will know this is the Winterveld because you are unlikely to have seen as many shacks, mud houses and make-shift dwellings. They say there are at least 400 000 people squatting here on the dry and dusty plains. Press on and turn left onto a rocky and potholed track. Turn right through a gate and enter a little oasis. This is Sam Motsuenyane's home.

His borehole irrigates citrus trees and vegetables in the bone-dry red earth. His house would have seemed even more out of place had it still been standing. The modern and spacious home is now a ruin, having been firebombed. So Motsuenyane and family live in a caravan on the property.

The scene becomes even more incongruous when you realise that the man in the pin-striped suit chatting to you at his home in the heart of what is arguably South Africa's biggest squatter community is also a director of Barlow Rand and Barclays.

Sam Motsuenyane is the son of a farm labourer who fought in the Anglo Boer War on the side of the Boers. A man with intense Christian convictions, he pushed himself through matric when his father was no longer able to support his education. He obtained a diploma in social science at night school and used a Ussalep scholarship to obtain an ag-

ricultural science degree at the University of North Carolina.

He says friends have urged him to live in more genteel and salubrious surroundings, but he explains he is perfectly happy out there in the Winterveld.

Motsuenyane has been president of NAFCOC since its founding 18 years ago. He was interviewed by Martin Schneider.

Schneider: What is your assessment of the position in which the country finds itself?

Motsuenyane: Of course, South Africa is in a very difficult period – one that is fraught with all kinds of possibilities. We could either continue to remain under a State of Emergency or government could move forward and get the country out of its present plight by freeing people like Nelson Mandela, unbanning the African National Congress (ANC) and involving blacks in serious discussions aimed at creating a new South Africa. This is all that is necessary to get us back on course.

What effect would the unbanning of the ANC and the release of Nelson Mandela have on the black community?

It would certainly enable government to restore some measure of control over the black community. Black leaders themselves would be speaking to their people and probably with much greater effectiveness than the government can ever do. And this to me is the only way we can restore a measure of control and direction. Without

that, government is just going to continue to meet resistance from the black community.

What is your view of the ANC? Do you share its ideals?

I share some of its ideals. I certainly share the ideal of the creation of a non-racial democratic society in South Africa, which is the main objective of the ANC to my knowledge. We differ on the methods of achieving that goal. We must endeavour to achieve our objectives in a peaceful environment because if we polarise our society further, it will be very difficult to restore things to normality. I think we need to build bridges, we need to get together and talk rather than fight.

Do you believe it is possible to achieve a settlement through negotiation?

Well, I have got certain reservations about government's willingness to share power in a meaningful way with black people. The white community feels threatened. They will only share power to the extent that it does not jeopardise their existing firm control over the country's economy and political life. Blacks, on the other hand, would not settle for anything less than equal opportunity and equal rights. I think this will have to be in a one-man-one-vote situation. We cannot have an ambivalent system which allows a certain part of our community one-man-one-vote and the other another type of system.

Do you believe the government would ever agree to a one-man-one-vote system?

They may not agree to it but I think wisdom must eventually prevail. If, as government claims, we are committed to the ideals of democracy, then eventually there must be recognition of individual rights rather than group rights. Democracy centres around individual rights, so that the choice remains with the individual to decide what he wants.

The individual must be recognised as the unit of democracy. Government errs by looking at everyone in terms of membership of a group, in terms of differences in skin colour. In fact, we have tried to build a nation on the basis of the recognition of differences rather than on the recognition of the common areas of agreement. We have exploited the differences.

I think we should turn the whole focus onto areas of common ground and build on those. Skin colour is certainly a factor, but I

regard it as very peripheral and even irrelevant in any assessment of our needs in the coming years.

Blacks want to be part of the political and economic life of the country. They want to make a contribution. White people can't always be on top and black people at the bottom. People must be at the top or the bottom according to their abilities. If this country has a black leader with the ability to lead us, then he must be accepted as the leader of our country. We should not be looking for a white leader or a black leader, but simply for a competent leader. Colour is completely irrelevant.

You say you share the ANC's stated ideal of a non-racial democracy but that you differ with its methods of achieving that goal. What is your strategy?

First, we have to do the obvious things. We have to relax the barriers that have separated our nation into two somewhat irreconcilable factions. We've got to remove colour bars. We've got to allow black people participation in government. We have to open schools to whoever wants to be there. There should be no black schools and white schools, there should be schools for our nation.

But to get there will demand that we enter into some serious dialogue, and in order to prepare for that dialogue we must enable all interested groups to be able to participate in the final dialogue that must come. For instance, this is why I feel it is necessary to have a man like Mr Mandela out of jail. It is necessary to recognise that the ANC has some support in this country and should be free to participate in the final discussion. All the players must be at the discussion. Even the ANC is willing, I believe, under certain conditions, to participate in discussions.

Do you think government is right in demanding that it will only talk to the ANC if it renounces violence?

I think this is an unnecessary prescription, an unnecessary requirement. I believe talks must begin. They must not be delayed by such conditions as the cessation of violence because, in any case, the ANC argues that government itself is violent, that it must renounce violence. So now you have a stalemate.

How can moderate people like you play a role to make it possible for government and such organisations as the ANC to get together?

Well, in a very humble way, I believe we are making a contribution through NAFCOC. We have started speaking to black leaders first. We believe that it is necessary for the black community to get together because it is also vastly fragmented ethnically as well as ideologically, and the fragmentation appears to be widening rather than narrowing. It is important, therefore, to recognise that before we can really come to the table and agree with the white community, blacks must themselves be committed to a future of togetherness.

Therefore, we have called meetings. Last year we had two conferences – one to discuss the disinvestment issue, and the other to discuss the basis on which black unity can be achieved.

The first meeting drew a wide range of interests, including unions and such political organisations as the United Democratic Front, AZAPO, the Inkatha movement, the urban councils and even community organisations.

And, of course, you also spoke to the ANC in Lusaka.

Yes, this was also part of NAFCOC's effort to bring together the black community and to try to see how we differ, where we differ and why we differ.

What was your impression of the ANC?

My general impression was that they were very reasonable in their demands. They were sympathetic about our concern for the economy. The talks were largely based on an agenda prepared by NAFCOC and one of our main concerns was the economic involvement of blacks in the future and the survival of the free enterprise system.

There was a fair measure of support for what is described as a mixed economy with elements of capitalism and socialism. They recognise that certain strategic industries are still going to have to be run by government, in the same way as we have now, but they recognise, and we agree with them, that there will be need for a redistribution of the land in this country in such a way that black people can get more access to the land and utilize it in the interests of the country and for the benefit of the economy.

We agreed on a number of things. For example, we agreed that the free enterprise system in our country is not free at all – something we have been saying all along. We found them to be very reasonable. We are encouraging the government to initiate direct talks with the ANC. I disagree with the government that because there are some communist elements in the ANC, you should not talk to the organisation. If they can talk to Samora Machel, who is a communist, and they can talk to people in Angola who are also communists, they should be more willing to talk to communists inside their own country.

How are you encouraging government to speak to the ANC?

I recently made a public statement at the NAFCOC conference in Cape Town in which I appealed to government on these lines. The speech received wide publicity here and overseas so government is aware of our position insofar as the ANC is concerned.

We certainly want to speak to government about this as soon as possible. We would hope to speak to the State President or Chris Heunis (Minister of Constitutional Development). We have already had discussions with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pik Botha, and have actually requested him to give very serious attention to the issue of Nelson Mandela.

One hears of so many incidents in which black moderates are victimised and killed in the most brutal manner by radical elements in black townships. What has been your experience?

The black business community has suffered during the unrest more than any other group in this country. They have lost assets worth millions of rands and we are now running a commission of inquiry into the reasons for the destruction of black business. The reason may be that black businessmen are seen to be co-operating in one way or another with government or with the system. It may be because business is perceived to be associated with capitalists and the elite and, therefore, contributes very little to the freedom struggle of the people.

So the business community must show that it is involved in the struggle for liberation, for freedom, for justice. And more and more, you are going to find black businessmen voicing the same concerns that the community is articulating because if they do not do so, the alternative is that they will

continue to suffer as they have suffered in the past.

And, of course, it is desirable for the business community to operate in a peaceful and stable climate. There is no other way in which we can forge ahead.

How significant is the black business community?

Black business, understandably, is very small because it was restricted legally over the years. It was only in 1975 that black business, for the first time, obtained legal rights. We couldn't even form companies before 1975. It's only yesterday really that black business has been placed in a position to grow and develop and to create jobs which are necessary and vital for the future of this country.

NAFCOC has about 15 000 members and there are approximately 10 000 black businessmen. Many of them trade in the backyards of their homes in the townships because of a lack of facilities, but the fact that they are small today doesn't mean that they will always be small. What we need more

than anything is the creation of greater and expanding opportunities for black businessmen to become part and parcel of our economic system. If this is not allowed, the free enterprise system has no future in our country at all.

You speak with some bitterness about government's policies and practices. What is your view of the Afrikaner nationalist today?

I am somewhat surprised about the way in which they have treated the black people after obtaining leadership in this country, because they must have suffered enough to recognise that to keep any section of the population down, does create emotions that ultimately work against the unity of the nation. And they have, in fact, destroyed the togetherness of the people of South Africa by introducing a policy that is unworkable, that can never make South Africa the great country that it has to be, a lighthouse for Africa. That's how I see our role in the future of Africa. South Africa has a distinct role to play, and that role can only be played if we are together. The Afrikaners alone will never succeed to play the leadership role that they must play. But together with the black people we can lead Africa in a new direction towards economic freedom and justice.

I know that this might sound rather ridiculous for me to say, but I think the Afrikaner, even as a minority group, still has hope if he changes his philosophy. Already back in the Sixties, the Lusaka Manifesto did in fact recognise that white South Africans were Africans. The whole of Africa accepts whites as part and parcel of African society. Therefore, there is nobody who contests the right of the Afrikaner to be here and to play his part. But he is not going to remain dominant in the Africa of the future.

If he doesn't accept that, there will be continuous turbulence in the country, continuous trouble for him, because history has overtaken the Afrikaner. I keep on coming back to togetherness. The Afrikaner will only emerge as a great force in our future society if he is willing to share leadership with other people. But he cannot retain power without too much trouble on his part, too much anxiety, too much fear. He will have to maintain the State of Emergency for a long time. We've got to base our future not on military strength, but on the strength of convictions. I think this is where we should be going. The strength of character, this is what is going to make the Afrikaner a great factor in the Africa of the future.

Do you believe it is still possible to create the kind of democracy that you urge?

If it is not possible, we have made it so. It could have been possible. But we must never get to a point where we believe that certain solutions cannot be found because if we get into a situation where we ourselves are convinced that we cannot obtain certain desirable reforms, then there's no hope. I believe democracy is possible if there is a will on the part of South Africans to bring it about, and it must be a sincere and an honest desire.

Is sanctions the right way to hasten change?

I have always believed that sanctions – if they have to be applied – should be seen as a measure of last resort, when everything else has failed. This has certainly been the policy of my organisation. We don't believe in sanctions.

But we also have a policy about foreign investment in this country, which recognises the fact, the need, for investment to be conscious of the impediments facing blacks, the need for upgrading standards of living, of giving equal opportunity to the workforce. We have, therefore, propounded a philosophy of conditional investment in the country.

Foreign investors should help us to create conditions that will lead us into the estab-

lishment of a new society. We would like to see some investment consciously diverted into black areas to enable blacks, for the first time, to show that the free enterprise system does work. Until now very little investment has been diverted into the undeveloped sector of our economy. An alternative to disinvestment would be to consciously divert money into black projects to enable blacks to become part and parcel of the free enterprise system. If government remains committed to its old philosophy – to the old way of doing things – then we will have no alternative in the end but to move in a direction that will help us to bring more pressure on government in order to shorten the misery.

You mean through sanctions?

I will not want at this stage to say we are for sanctions because our policy is still the policy of conditional investment. Up to last year we were still endorsing that philosophy. But I must warn that NAFCOC is having a conference of its regional bodies in October when this whole policy is going to be very carefully reviewed in the light of what has developed up to now.

Where do we stand? We have asked government to do certain things. I believe that a government which is really dedicated to carrying out the will of the people, will listen more to what the people want than what they themselves want. I think that my group is going to be thinking more about what pressure we can bring to bear on government to get it to at least move a little faster, more boldly, in a direction that could strengthen our position. If more reforms are made, government will really be strengthening the hand of the moderates.

What reforms have you asked for which would help to back up the approach of the moderates?

Last year, our package consisted of scrapping all discriminatory laws. We didn't want them to simply reform bad laws, but to scrap them and to do so with grace. Government mustn't feel that it is showing weakness by

scrapping bad laws such as the Group Areas Act and the land acts.

Blacks' occupational rights are limited to 13% of South Africa. Lots of land is lying idle. I know of many farms that are just lying fallow. The owners have moved to the towns but blacks are congested in their areas because of the lack of land. And, therefore, I think the land acts and such laws as the Group Areas Act – all that discriminatory legislation – must be boldly taken off the statute books.

Schools must be opened. Why must we send our children to white schools outside of our country when we are paying the same kind of tax? We are subject to the same tax laws, yet we cannot say how our tax money must be utilized. It is taxation without representation. That is called tyranny.

The second development for which we have asked is to allow blacks into parliament. Why must we serve on advisory organisations, advising people how to govern us? I recently said we will not serve on the National Statutory Council because we are tired of advising whites how to govern us. We want to be involved in governing the country.

In what way would you expect government to involve blacks?

We can discuss an acceptable formula, but I believe that the scrapping of apartheid is something about which there is no need for debate any more. Government itself has said apartheid is an outdated concept. It must show it in deed. In fact, the constitution must outlaw apartheid. Until we get there, we will have lots of trouble.

Now in addition to that, Mandela must be free and the ANC must be unbanned. The reason he is in jail and the ANC was banned was because they fought the pass laws. The pass laws are gone. Some of the things that caused a lot of trouble in those days are now gone. Government has gone a long way towards accommodating the very things for which these people were asking. Why not unban the organisation to show grace? Government must show grace, it must show a willingness to change.

/9274

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MACHAM'S PACE COLLEGE BESET BY PROBLEMS

MB091647 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1319 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg 9 October SAPA--What has gone awry at Soweto Pace College? The college's official opening four years ago was accompanied by a blaze of publicity, and many regarded it as a landmark educational institution that had opened new vistas on the horizon for hundreds of black youngsters. Companies that had put together the R10 million needed for the project were overjoyed, and all had great expectations about the college. But the recent troubles that befell the college--the first of its kind on the Witwatersrand--imply that the project has been anything but successful.

Mr Rex Pennington, Pace's headmaster and former rector at Michaelhouse Boys School in Natal, resigned suddenly in March. The deputy headmaster, noted poet Mr Oswald Mtshali, tendered his resignation in August after an incident involving pupils and the SADF. He described the incident as "the last straw on the camel's back."

Pace was established to create and strengthen black representation in commerce and finance, but it is clear that somewhere along the line something went wrong. The college achieved disastrous matrix results last year when, out of the 131 pupils who sat the exams, only 10 got matriculation exemption and eight others received school-leaving certificates. There have been several boycotts, and on one occasion the school had to be temporarily closed.

"The fact that we created it as an elitist school may have something to do with the problem," says Mr K.R. Mason, the executive director of the American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa (AMCHAM). He also believed that the location of the college--in Jabulani--could be a problem, as it was a volatile neighbourhood. Also, he added, people tended to associate American companies with the American Government. "We're not political, we're not part of the government. Our sole function is to get people educated."

Mr Mthsali agreed that an elitist tag has been attached to the college. "I feel that because this school is in Soweto, it should serve the interests and wishes of the people of Soweto. It should not have been made to operate in isolation from the other Soweto schools."

Mr Mason listed the following problems at Pace:

--A lack of discipline among some pupils.

--Intimidation of teachers.

--Damage to school property.

--The destruction of a school bus, and the headmasters car being driven by unlicensed drivers.

--The desecration of the United States flag.

--Only a small number of parents paying school fees.

"We still have great hopes for Pace College," he said, "and we have gone back to the community to ask what should happen at the school." Mr Mason said AMCHAM was prepared to meet any "prescriptive suggestion" the black community might have concerning Pace, but cautioned that quick action was needed as "we are having money trouble keeping the school going."

It costs R250,000 a month to keep the college in operation, according to Mr Mason. Fees are R3,500 a year, and bursaries are available.

To solve the present crisis, Mr Mtshali pointed out, staff members at Pace must be assured first that the school is going to continue and their jobs are not in jeopardy.

"I began with the college, and I would not like to see it close now," he said.

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CSO: 3400/163

SABTA CHALLENGES DTA FOR PASSENGERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Oct 86 p 21

[Text]

THE Southern Africa Bus and Taxi Association (formerly the Black Taxi Association) yesterday announced a campaign to attract passengers from the State's trains and "White-owned bus companies".

The move, announced by Sabta president Mr James Ngcoyo in Pretoria yesterday, would be part of a "target sanctions" campaign, and brings to a head a long-running feud between Sabta and the Department of Transport Affairs.

The Department refuses to grant unlimited taxi permits through its road transportation boards as it feels that

this would jeopardise the national transport infrastructure and cause massive road traffic congestion.

Transport Minister Mr Hendrik Schoeman recently addressed Sabta's annual general meeting at Sun City on the issue.

Mr Ngcoyo said yesterday that Sabta would soon start issuing coupons to "international companies", to be subsidised and resold to their staff.

Sabta would also establish service and petrol stations country-wide.

"International companies and Black South Africa will be urged to support this endeavour.

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CSO: 3400/146

SOUTH AFRICA

TBVC MINISTERS DISCUSS TRADE, COOPERATION ISSUES

MB090623 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2047 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, 8 October, SAPA--The South African Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr D.J. De Villiers, today hosted a meeting in Pretoria for his counterparts from Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei [TBVC], according to a statement by the Bureau for Information for the Secretariat for Multilateral Cooperation in Southern Africa.

"The meeting formed another link in the continuing multilateral interaction among the five Southern African governments aimed at accelerated socio-economic development," the statement said. "The minister of the five states strongly condemned the negative and retarding effect of economic sanctions, since sanctions against South Africa will detrimentally affect development and economic growth throughout the subcontinent and thus be totally counterproductive. Sanctions would also retard the process of political change in South Africa. The meeting was preceded by in-depth technical consultations on 4 September by the multilateral technical committee on industries, commerce and tourism.

"One of the main features of multilateral cooperation in Southern Africa is the scheme for the promotion of regional industrial development. Ministers today reviewed progress with the implementation of the scheme. The impact and effectiveness of the regional industrial development programme was assessed. Recommendations will now serve before each of the five governments.

"The various states also reached consensus on and finally endorsed the principles of the introduction of schemes to ensure the establishment of economically viable and productive industries which will sustain long-term growth and employment. Details of these schemes will be released shortly."

"The regional industrial development programme with its advantages of associated agglomeration is one of the most important tools available to the five governments for stimulating socio-economic development. Ministers also discussed a number of issues related to foreign trade and the customs union. A multilateral working group will, in the near future, attend to the promotion of small businesses in the five states, taking into account South Africa's initiatives towards privatisation and deregulation of certain economic activities. Tomorrow the ministers of the five states will meet again for consultations on the promotion of tourism in Southern Africa."

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CSO: 3400/163

BRIEFS

UDF CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT--Johannesburg 10 October SAPA--Mozambique would overcome the political blackmail carried out by South Africa in repatriating its workers, the United Democratic Front [UDF] said today. "The South African Government should by now be aware that despite its sabre-rattling, countries like Mozambique understand perfectly well that their sovereignty shall always be threatened for as long as Apartheid still reigns supreme," a statement by Mr Murphy Morobe, the organisations acting publicity secretary, said. The UDF would consult the trade union movement on what action to take. The South African move continues "Pretoria's old policy of wanting to turn its neighbours into house niggers," the UDF said. But Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe jealously guarded their independence, the statement said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1034 GMT 10 Oct 86 MB] /12913

NYANGA'S FIRST POLICE STATION--Cape Town, 8 October, SAPA--A beerhall gutted during unrest earlier this year is to become Nyanga's first police station. This was confirmed by the police liaison officer for the western province, Captain Jan Calitz, who said the planned station would not be a fully-fledged police station with a full administrative staff, but rather more of a charge office to be used as a base for patrols in the area. The new charge office is about 3 km from the nearest police station in Guguletu. It will come into operation at the end of October. A spokesman for the provincial administration community services, Mr Sample Steenkamp, confirmed that the town council of Guguletu had approved an application by the police to use the beerhall as a police station. Renovations were in progress, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0727 GMT 8 Oct 86 MB] /12913

ONE MILLION I.D.'S ISSUED--More than 1.3 million new identity documents were issued to blacks between 1 May and 3 October this year. A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs says about 20,000 applications a day have been dealt with since last week. The increase in the number of applications from black people could be ascribed to a publicity campaign to encourage people to apply for new identity documents. The department has also made more people available to assist the applicants. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 8 Oct 86 MB] /12913

KANGWANE TO GET LAND--The deputy minister of development and of land affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, has announced at Louisville in Kangwane that more than 46,000 hectares of land is to be transferred into the jurisdiction of Kangwane before the end of this year. Mr Wilkens, who had discussions with the Kangwane

Cabinet concerning land matters, said that the South African Government and the government of Kangwane had both agreed that the land was to be used for agricultural purposes, to be developed to its full potential. [Text]
[Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Oct 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/163

CSS: COST OF NATION'S PUBLIC SERVICE SOARS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

THE costs of the country's public service and its establishment continue to expand, making a mockery of government's commitment to a smaller, more efficient service.

According to Central Statistical Services figures released yesterday, the numbers employed by central government increased by 4,4% in the year to June, and the total payout for the first quarter of the financial year — April to June — by 16,8% compared with the same period last year.

Central government employed 397 227 workers in June — 152 650 of them white — according to the figures. This was 17 289 more than in June last year.

And the salary payout for the three months to end June was R1,356bn — greater by R228,353m than for the same three months last year.

Based on these figures, the central government's annual salary bill will soar to nearly R6bn for State department workers, and the personnel in the SADF, police and prisons, if the 13th cheque is taken into the calculation.

PPF spokesman on the public service Reuben Sive said the figures conjured up a picture of bureaucracy gone mad. No small part of the increased numbers and pay bill was due to the infrastructure which had to be created to accommodate the tricameral parliamentary system.

Even a 10% pay hike at the start of the new financial year in April — which is less than the expectation — would add more than R500m to Finance Minister Barend du Plessis's 1987/88 budget.

At the end of June, too, the provincial administrations employed 265 355 workers — 7 096 more than in June last year.

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CSO: 3400/157

PRIORITY GIVEN TO FARMING LAND IN WEST CAPE PLAN

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 25 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by Frans Esterhuyse]

[Text]

THE Government has proposed that good agricultural land in the Hottentots-Holland basin should be protected as a matter of priority in the development of the area.

The proposals are contained in a draft plan released today by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning for representations and comments by interested parties.

The Hottentots-Holland basin includes Somerset West, the Strand, Gordon's Bay, Firland, Gustrouw, Broadlands and Macassar.

MORE COMPACT

The plan proposes that urban development of the area should be more compact with higher population densities.

The new draft plan is the third regional plan drawn up by the guide plan committee for the Cape metropolitan area.

The committee found that the possibilities for the expansion of industrial areas were limited.

However, a service industrial area could possibly be provided at Gordon's Bay and the Broadlands industrial area could also be expanded. The Macassar industrial area should not be enlarged further.

Among other recommendations are that:

- Natural assets of particular ecological importance, such as mountain areas, river banks, streams and vlei areas, be protected;
- Places of historical interest be preserved;
- The tourist potential be expanded;
- Urban development should fit in with programmes determined by the local authorities concerned and the provincial administration;
- Existing harbour facilities at the Strand and Gordon's Bay be **expanded if necessary**;
- New powerlines and substations, as far as possible,

should be so placed that a minimum of damage was done to the environment.

The committee recommended that urban development on gradients steeper than 1:6 had to be approached with "great circumspection" and preferably discouraged.

No urban development or other permanent structures should be allowed within an area judged by the Administrator to be a flood plain. However, the Administrator might relax or waive this prohibition in special circumstances.

Where exceptional natural assets are affected by township development, such natural assets, including water courses, should be retained as open spaces in township layouts.

INTEGRAL PART

Service industries, which normally form an integral part of a central business area, could be allowed in suitable places not allocated for industrial purposes in terms of the guide plan.

In such cases, however, approval would have to be obtained and the sites should be zoned appropriately.

Anyone wishing to make representations on the draft plan can write to the Director-General, Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Private Bag X644, Pretoria 0001, within 60 days.

Copies of the draft plan are available for inspection at the department's offices in Pretoria and Cape Town

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CSO: 3400/157

NEW NATAL HIGHWAY PREDICTED TO BRING DEVELOPMENT BOOM

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 25 Sep 86 p 17

[Text]

THE NEW modern highway between Durban and Transkei will "shrink" Natal and be a major catalyst for massive development and boom conditions in the area.

This was predicted by Mr Ray Smith, Natal's Director of Roads, in an interview at the opening of the new stretch between Ramsgate and Port Edward.

The highway also eliminates the last two one-way bridges on the South Coast.

"It will shorten the time taken to travel between Durban, which is the centre of power in Natal, and the South Coast," said Mr Smith. "This can only benefit the whole area."

"Communications are the lifeline of development and the new road will cut transportation costs dramatically, which in turn will cut costs of deliveries."

The benefits of development could be judged by a Shelley Beach supermarket which had opened recently and was said to have cut grocery prices by 25 percent.

"Development means that living will be better. Some exclusiveness will be reduced, but it will still be available. But the North and South coasts are places for people and must be developed."

Mr Smith said the 18½-kilometre stretch had cost R19 million and meant that motorists would no longer need to use the old winding road between Ramsgate and Port Edward.

The four-lane road was capable of carrying increased volumes of traffic and the last two remaining one-way bridges on the South Coast, over the Tongasi and Impenjati rivers, had been eliminated, thus affording the motoring public a superior route.

Before the road construction began in September 1981, the traffic count was 1 600 vehicles a day. However, with the opening of the casino at the Wild Coast in November 1981, the volume of traffic increased considerably. Early in 1984, 3 400 vehicles a day were counted, reaching a peak of 5 500 vehicles a day in December 1984.

An even higher growth-rate is expected, especially after the multimillion-rand expansion programme at the Wild Coast, which should be finished before Christmas. The new road effectively reduces the time between the casino and Durban by half an hour.

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CSO: 3400/157

STEEL SCRAP, WASTE BEAT JAPAN SANCTIONS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Hamish McIndoe]

[Text]

SA steel scrap and waste exports worth about R7m a year will continue to be landed in Japan despite sanctions, according to the Metal Merchants' Association (MMA).

Describing ferrous scrap as a "faceless commodity", an MMA source said yesterday exporters would continue with shipments to Japan in the face of an embargo on SA steel im-

ports.

He said: "Tokyo's steel import ban will be virtually impossible to police in the case of steel scrap. Broadly, SA scrap loses its origin as break-bulk vessels load at various points around the world en route to Japan."

SA ferrous scrap imports to Japan were expected to reach the 45 000-ton mark this year, he added.

Bans on the import of SA steel scrap were included in the recent European Community (EC) and Japanese steel sanctions.

Meanwhile, the MMA is to oppose an application by the Non-Ferrous Metal Industries Association (NFMIA) to impose a 15% *ad valorem* duty on non-ferrous scrap exports — covering mostly copper alloys, aluminium and lead.

The MMA is to file its objections to the Board of Trade and Industries and the Department of Customs and Excise before the end of the week.

The duty was gazetted on September 5 and becomes law by mid-October unless overturned on the strength of the MMA's submission.

On paper, lower local scrap prices would safeguard industry jobs and maximise foreign exchange earnings through value-added exports.

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END