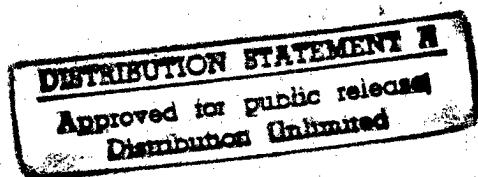


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17 NOVEMBER 1986



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17 NOVEMBER 1986

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

PRISONER REVEALS FAPLA'S INDOCTRINATION--Free Land of Angola--In addition to military training, the Russians and the Cubans are administering political indoctrination classes to FAPLA forces, revealed Justo Francisco Ndala, a 14-year-old former soldier from the 45th Brigade, captured in a recent UNITA offensive in Kalapo. Interviewed by KUP yesterday in Jamba, Francisco Ndala said, among other things, that the principal aim of the instructors is cultivation of a terrifying mental image of UNITA. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 26 Oct 86 MB] /6662

UNITA COMMUNIQUE ON OCT TRUCE--Free Land of Angola (KUP) [no date as received]--UNITA has ordered the suspension of all armed activities throughout Angolan territory from 0000 of 26 October to 0000 of 27 October. This has been revealed in a special communique issued by the UNITA Central Committee and signed by UNITA President Dr Savimbi, who is on a tour of European countries. This decision was made in response to an appeal made by Pope John Paul II yesterday. This communique was issued after a careful analysis of the situation by the UNITA leadership together with the chief of the General Staff of the UNITA Armed Forces. The communique also made the following appeal: We hope that Pope John Paul II's call for this gesture of goodwill will also be heeded by our MPLA-Labour Party compatriots, as well as all the people working toward a lasting peace and national reconciliation in Angola. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 28 Oct 86 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/299

BOTSWANA

MASIRE PRAISES MACHEL AT MEMORIAL SERVICE

MB241832 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has said it is imperative that a full and unimpeded investigation into the plane crash in which Mozambican President Samora Machel died last Sunday be made and its full results made available for all to see so that they may form their own judgment. Speaking at a memorial service held in honor of the late President Machel at the national stadium in Gaborone today, Dr Masire said the fact that the plane crash took place in South Africa made it more imperative for independent investigations to be carried out. The president said no one believed the word of the South African Government because Pretoria had in the past committed acts of murder and destruction in Mozambique. He said Pretoria had committed similar acts in neighboring countries and has threatened to mount further acts of that nature against all neighboring states. Dr Masire said it is only a fortnight ago that South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan made threats against the sovereignty of Mozambique and to Mozambican lives. He said during the 11 years, the president of Mozambique, the late President Machel, proved to be a zealous and dedicated leader for the development of his country and for the integration of the economies of the region on an equitable and balanced basis. He said he knew President Machel as a very close friend of Botswana and as his personal friend. Dr Masire said the late President Machel who had lived in Lobatse as a refugee in the sixties cherished his experience in Botswana and kept in touch with his former host to whom he had been loyal, kind, and considerate as a friend.

The president said the late Mozambican leader was vivacious and a colorful person. He said he was courageous and yet gentle. Dr Masire said he was a champion of nationalism within a (?nation and state) and a benevolent neighbor of the oppressed people of southern Africa. He said his loss will be felt most in Mozambique and that it was also a great loss to the people in the region and to mankind as a whole.

/6662

CSO: 3400/299

GHANA

ARMED FORCES EXERCISE 'OPERATION WAR LORD'

Regional Secretary Opens Exercise

AB241851 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] The second phase of Exercise Team Work 86 took off in Takoradi today. This phase of the exercise known as Operation War Lord, began with the Western Regional secretary, Colonel William Thompson, briefing members of the Regional Security Council on an imaginary dissident situation in the region. The briefing marked the civil phase of Operation War Lord. The dramatized situation is that dissidents from an imaginary country known as (?Cocobi) have infiltrated the country from the West and are attempting to link up with the remnants of a dissident group who were flushed out of the Akuse-Kpong-Tema area during the first phase of the exercise.

Colonel Thompson said the exercise is on the assumption that dissidents intend to cause general panic among the population by sabotaging state facilities in the Komenda-Sekondi-Takoradi area. He said the Security Council intends to deal with the situation by deploying all civil agencies, including the police, prisons, the civil defense organization, the fire service, and the customs, excise, and preventive service. The aim is to test all the security agencies to ensure that they are ready to defend the country against internal and external aggression.

Civil Security Agencies' Deployment

AB252152 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] A reinforcement of the civil defense organization has joined police units to guard essential facilities in the Sekondi-Takoradi area as the second phase of "Operation War Lord" gets into high gear. "Operation War Lord," which is the combat aspect of exercise "Team Work 86" is based on an imaginary scenario that dissidents have infiltrated through the Western Region and are moving to link up with other forces in Komenda area. To stop them, the Western Regional Security Council has mobilized all the civil security agencies. Among the key points being guarded by the CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] are the oil depot, the light house, the sub-stations

of the electricity corporation, and P and T facilities. Last night, the prison authorities staged a mock riot at the central prison in Sekondi to test the ability of the prison officers to handle such situations. The staged riot began as a protest by the prisoners over the quality of their food. It ended with 15 prisoners reportedly getting injured, 5 of them seriously. Intelligence sources close to the Regional Security Council believed that the rioting was part of the attempts by the dissidents to cause fear and general panic among residents of the twin city. At its meeting in Sekondi today, the Regional Security Council was briefed on (?some of) the acts of sabotage carried out by the dissidents including kidnapping and arson. But the regional secretary, Colonel William Thompson, gave the assurance that the civil agencies are well disposed to deal with the situation and that there is no cause for alarm.

Troop Movements, Deployment

AB271230 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] A detachment of the military left Tema by sea and road for the Western Region yesterday to help the Civilian Organization restore peace and order in the region. A military spokesman, who briefed newsmen on the second phase of the Exercise Team Work, codenamed War Lord, said the 2d Infantry Brigade group, based at Michel Camp at Tema, have been notified that the situation in the Western Region is worsening. He explained that soldiers from the 3d Battalion of Infantry, 4th Battalion, and Air Borne Force, have been asked to move by sea and secure a beachhead at Punpuni, (Amago), and Adwoa, all towns in the Western Region from where the dissidents are operating. The spokesman said another group would parachute to secure a beachhead at Komenda and surrounding areas and explained that a bridge linking the Western Region to the rest of the country is now in the hands of the dissidents. He disclosed that the paratroopers would jump on those dissidents and clear them from the bridge to enable the rest of the 2d Infantry Brigade group to come by road to join their colleagues at the beachhead.

Just before the soldiers boarded the three ships conveying them to Elimina, special prayers were said for them by Lieutenant Colonel William Djonfia, chapel of the Ghana Armed Forces, at the Tema port.

Present to see the troops off were the force commander, Major General Quainoo; and the chief of Naval Staff, Commodore Ohene Kwapong.

Meanwhile, the commander of the 2d Infantry Brigade, Colonel Goumil, has briefed the Western Regional secretary, Colonel (Retired) W.A. Thompson, on the escalating activities of dissidents who infiltrated the country from neighboring Kokoabea.

Rescue Operation Preparedness

AB300957 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] As part of "Operation Warlord" a sea search and rescue operation has been organized to test the operational effectiveness of the Ghana Navy and the

Air Force. The exercise took place 50 nautical miles from the coast between the Saltpond oil rig and Shama. The scenario is that a naval patrol boat intercepted a distress message from an aircraft pitching in the sea on Monday night. Later, another message was intercepted saying six survivors had been spotted in a life raft drifting between the oil rig and Shama. A naval ship was dispatched to the area where the survivors were picked up in a weak but satisfactory condition.

Meanwhile, loyal forces have been destroying pockets of imaginary dissident groups as they advanced on the main dissident force.

/6662

CSO: 3400/294

GHANA

BRIEFS

PAKISTANI 'SPECIAL ENVOY' RECEIVED--A special envoy from Pakistan, (Akram Zaki), today called on the acting chairman of the PNDC, Justice Daniel Annan, at the State House in Accra. (Mr Zaki) is in the country to deliver a special message from President Ziaul Haq to the government. This is a follow-up of the pledge by President Zia to increase technical and economic assistance to African countries, made during the last Nonaligned summit in Zimbabwe. (Mr Zaki) stressed the need to strengthen the historical bonds of friendship between Pakistan and Ghana, to step up the liberation struggle in southern Africa. Mr Justice Annan, on his part, assured the envoy of the importance the government attaches to his visit and hoped that this would improve the bilateral relations between the two countries. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Oct 86 AB] /6662

PAPER CONDEMNS UN KAMPUCHEA DECISION--[From the press review] The GHANAIAN TIMES describes as tragic last Tuesday's UN decision calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, formerly Cambodia. The tragic aspect of it, is that virtually all countries of the Third World voted in favor of the decision. The paper recalls that Vietnamese forces had to move into Kampuchea to provide a protective cordon for the country to stabilize its independence under the new anti-imperialist government. The Third World support for the UN decision therefore is a most ridiculous and self-effacing act. The TIMES points out that the best assurance of security for the Third World nations is mutual support for one another. This is because the stronger powers will protect the weaker ones only to serve their own greater imperialist interests. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Oct 86 AB] /6662

CSO: 3400/295

KENYA

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS LOOMS--Unemployment could soon reach crisis proportions, Kenya's minister for labour Peter Okondo has told parliament. More than half a million school leavers came on to the labour market last year. Urgent measures are required to reduce the number of jobless because national security depends on how the government looks after the welfare of the people, Mr Okondo said. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 18 Oct 86 p 6] /9317

NATIONALIZATION OF TOURISM--President Daniel arap Moi said on October 9 that tourist agents and guides should henceforth be Kenyans of African origin, which will create jobs for the unemployed, the Kenyan news agency KNA reported. Tourism is the second biggest earner of foreign currency after agriculture and the government has set a target of one million tourists a year by 1989, twice the present figure. The "Kenyanisation" of this sector, which brought in 261 million dollars in 1985, follows that of freight transport. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 18 Oct 86 p 6] /9317

CSO: 3400/277

NIGERIA

NAIRA DEPRECIATED AT FIFTH EXCHANGE AUCTION

AB231600 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] At the fifth bidding of the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market, SFEM, in Lagos today, the naira again depreciated in relation to some international currencies. The U.S. dollar is to exchange for about 4 naira 18 kobo as against 3 naira 91 kobo last week; the pound sterling is now to exchange for 5 naira 98 kobo compared with about 5 naira 63 kobo last week, while the Deutschmark will be equal to 2 naira 11 kobo as against 1 naira 98 kobo last week; about 2 naira 55 kobo will exchange for 1 Swiss franc compared with about 2 naira 42 kobo last week, and a French franc will be equal to about 64 kobo as against 60 kobo last week. The Dutch guilder will be sold for 1 naira 86 kobo compared with 1 naira 75 kobo last week while the Japanese yen will exchange for about 3 kobo, the same as last week.

Seventy-five million dollars was offered for sale today as against 80 million dollars last week. Out of the 40 bidders who had registered for today's bidding, 34 were successful. The exchange rates take effect from this afternoon which marks the beginning of the new SFEM week.

/12232

CSO: 3400/278

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY MOSQUE OCCUPATION CONDEMNED--[From the press review] The STATESMAN condemns the reported occupation of Ahmadu Bello University central mosque by certain elements suspected to be fundamentalists. It describes the reports as very disturbing in view of the sordid experience of the country in religious fanaticism. THE STATESMAN however commends the prompt reaction of the university's governing council and the state governor on the situation. The paper says although the suspected religious fanatics have been dislodged, they should be closely watched so that they will not (?repeat) it elsewhere. Concluding, THE STATESMAN advises students to redirect their energies and intelligence to solving more basic problems of the society. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Oct 86 AB] /6662

NEW EQUATORIAL GUINEA AIR ROUTE--Nigeria Airways [NA] has concluded arrangements to operate scheduled flights to Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. The flights will operate from Lagos through Calabar to Malabo. The NA's public relations officer in charge of the international wing of Murtala Muhammad Airport, Mr Sam Naida, said that the flights will be operated with effect from the 30th of this month. By the new arrangement, Equatorial Guinea will become the 14th African country to which Nigeria Airways has regular flights. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Oct 86 AB] /6662

MINISTER CRITICIZES AIRLINES--The Federal Government has restated that it will not succumb to blackmail by foreign airlines acting individually or as a group. A statement today by the minister of transport and aviation, Brigadier Jeremiah Useni, expressed great disappointment with those foreign airlines which are yet to resume sales of air tickets in the naira, despite the 94 percent increase in air fares which took effect a week ago. He however commended the airlines which have been cooperating with the Federal Government by showing a very good understanding of the present situation by selling air tickets in the local currency. Brigadier Useni reminded the foreign airlines that the guidelines on the Second-Tier Foreign Exchange Market [SFEM] regarding international air tickets, gave choice of currency of purchase to the traveller, and not the airline. He reminded foreign airlines that Nigeria is expecting from them a true demonstration of friendship in these hard times. The majority of the foreign airlines operating in the country have refused to sell their tickets in the naira. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Oct 86 AB] /6662

UK-SYRIA ROW SEEN AS DISINFORMATION--[From the press review] The current diplomatic row between Syria and Britain is the issue discussed by the HERALD. The paper compares the incident to the U.S. clash with Libya and believes that it is part of the disinformation plot and plan to take punitive measures against those who support Libya. The paper contends that facts (?will) be presented to the world to stress the need for such punitive measures. It concludes that the disinformation plan is no longer credible and her action has [words indistinct] created an unwholesome precedence. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Oct 86 AB] /6662

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY--Nigeria and Turkey today in Lagos signed an agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. The agreement provides for a legal framework for mutual cooperation between the two countries in such fields as the setting up and running of joint industrial, commercial, and technical enterprises, exchange of experts, advisers, and training of officials. It will also enhance the provision of consultancy service, exchanging facilities for survey, geological and feasibility studies, research and (?identification) of pilot projects and the award of scholarships. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 22 Oct 86 AB] /12232

CSO: 3400/278

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE DISSIDENT JAILED--Bulawayo Oct 29 SAPA--A former guerrilla with Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZIPRA forces, Boniface Sibanda, has been jailed for ten years for crossing into Zambia to retrieve weapons which he had cached there earlier this year. Sibanda was arrested by the Zambian police--the first instance in which their co-operation has been publicly acknowledged in defeating dissident activities in Zimbabwe. Pleading not guilty, he told regional magistrate Mr Peter Finch he had been intimidated into making his foray across the Zambezi by a dissident gang leader, Mr Vincent Ncube, who was trained like himself in Zambia during the 1972-80 Rhodesian war. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0756 GMT 29 Oct 86 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/299

ZIMBABWE

RENAMO, SITHOLE REPORTEDLY SIGN AGREEMENT

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Sep 86 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Sithole Concludes Agreement -- Mugabe Target of Guerrilla Attack"]

[Text] The Zimbabwean regime of Mr Robert Mugabe may perhaps have to deal with a guerrilla fight on its eastern border. DIE AFRIKANER learns from a reliable source that the minister of foreign affairs of Renamo, Mr Arturo da Fonseca, last week concluded an agreement with an exiled Zimbabwean politician, Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, according to which Rev. Sithole's supporters will obtain bases in Renamo-controlled parts of Mozambique in order to operate against Mr Mugabe from them. A spokesman for Renamo stated that his organization does not like to get involved in conflicts in neighboring countries, but Mr Mugabe's action to militarily support the communist Frelimo regime in Mozambique does not leave Renamo any other choice. According to reports, four thousand Zimbabwean troops are now defending the railway and pipeline between Beira and Mutare, which are regularly put out of operation by Renamo by attacks on railway stations and pumping installations.

Leader

Reverend Sithole was a leading figure among black parliamentary members in the last Rhodesian parliament. He was at the head of an organization known as the African National Council and took part in the Lancaster deliberation, where Rhodesia got a black government. After that, however, he disappeared from the political scene and lived in exile in Washington, where he received financial support from conservative Americans who would like to see a democratic government in Zimbabwe.

Agreement

Reverend Sithole's agreement with Renamo comes at a period when Mr Mugabe's peace negotiations with his old opponent, Mr Joshua Nkomo, have failed and questions are being asked about the position of the Ndebele guerrillas who are still offering resistance to Mr Mugabe. If guesses that Rev Sithole is now acting on behalf of the Ndebele guerrillas are correct, Mr Mugabe will probably be required to withdraw his troops from the Beira railway.

Talk

In the meantime, Mr Da Fonseca had a long talk with a senior official of the White House in Washington, Mr Patrick Buchanan. Renamo is seeking understanding for the situation in Mozambique from President Reagan's administration, and also showed Mr Buchanan proof that much of the American aid being granted to the communist Frelimo regime does not reach its destination as a result of the corruption reigning in Maputo. Mr Buchanan was the American official who on behalf of President Reagan conducted many of the negotiations that led to the granting of American arms assistance to Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement in Angola.

13084

CSO: 3401/10

ZIMBABWE

HARARE TOBACCO FIRM WORKS ON CUBAN DEAL

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Oct 86 p 8

[Text]

HARARE — A new Zimbabwean company, Cuzim, is negotiating with the Cuban government to manufacture Havana cigars from special locally-grown leaf.

Cuzim director F H Hecht said discussions were taking place with the Cuban embassy in Harare, which had "expressed great interest" in the production of handmade Cuban-style cigars in Harare for local and export consumption.

BAT Zimbabwe recently announced it would stop making its range of cigars, thus leaving the entire cigar market free for any new producer. The Zimbabwean government would be unlikely to grant any of its scarce foreign currency for importing rival brands.

Hecht said Cuban agreement was vital before Zimbabwe would produce the sort of cigars famous for their appeal to the late Sir Winston Churchill.

Tobacco industry specialists said it could be a "lengthy and expensive business" to grow the particular type of tobacco required from seed and then cure, process and manufacture the special wrapper leaf and filler tobacco for hand-rolled cigars.

One expert said: "It would take a long time to grow and test the tobacco on various soils here." — Sapa.

/13104

CSO: 3400/259

JEWISH PUBLICATION SAID OFFENSIVE TO PALESTINIANS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Oct 86 p 15

[Text] HARARE. — The leaders of Zimbabwe's Jewish community are awaiting details of an instruction from the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, to "tone down" their magazine, the Central African Zionist Digest, in view of its potential offensiveness to the Zimbabwe Government's Palestinian friends.

A spokesman for the Central African Jewish Board of Deputies said it had yet to receive a formal approach from the Minister, who disclosed official disquiet about the magazine in a television interview on the eve of the Jewish Day of Atonement.

Because of their religious rules on observance

of the holiday, Jewish community leaders were unable to react to Dr Shamuyarira's criticism.

Dr Shamuyarira said the Zimbabwean Government "had nothing against Jews who were part of Zimbabwe's society".

"However, they were not to uphold Zionist policies," he said, because the government opposed "Zionist and racist theories". The Palestine Liberation Organisation is accorded full diplomatic status in Harare.

In the same interview, Dr Shamuyarira quashed the plans of a Zimbabwean company to manufacture satellite aerial dishes which would enable local viewers to receive foreign television broadcasts.

/13104

CSO: 3400/259

SOUTH AFRICA

ISRAELI POSITION, POSSIBLE DEALINGS WITH SOUTH AFRICA VIEWED

Israel Opposes Sanctions

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Sep 86 p 7

[Unattributed article: "Israel Against Sanctions"]

[Text] The Israeli prime minister, Mr Shimon Peres, has stated he is opposed to sanctions against South Africa. He is of the opinion that in the first place they would be ineffective and secondly that they would not do the large Jewish community in South Africa any good. Mr Peres fully realizes that large sums of money flow ever year to Israel from Jews in South Africa as support for the continued existence of the state of Israel. It must furthermore be remembered that the Jewish community in South Africa is per capita the richest and most flourishing of the Jewish diaspora. The assets which the Jews possess here in South Africa are particularly big and are estimated at some ten thousand millions of rands. The interests which the Jewish community has in South Africa should thus never be underestimated.

Negotiations With Israel Questioned

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Sep 86 p 7

[Unattributed article: "Israelis Opportunistic?"]

[Text] According to information that has reached us, an Israeli delegation visited South Africa to negotiate with the government on allowing investments in Israel by South African Jews. The counteroffer was evidently directed at certain boycott-breaking aid actions and possible arms agreements. We must raise serious objections to the Israelis' request, because it is nothing else than a method to transfer to Israel South African capital that South African Jews have amassed here. Apparently the Israeli government is trying to "help" South Africa and thereby take over the Jewish experience as well as capital in one blow. No, we cannot go along with that. We are all here in good and bad times. South Africa has always been good to its Jews.

We are definitely interested in hearing from the government as to what concessions have indeed been made. A government which is in a critical position can always be found willing to make concessions to save its political

skin. We feel that this matter should be pursued further in parliament. Too much capital is already leaving the country by illegal channels. We can certainly attribute this to the Reserve Bank's policy, a policy which will evidently make residents of South Africa who do have to seek their salvation here sit with empty shells after a while. We have already seen a lot in the world, but we are at a loss for words to describe the government's naivete.

13084

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SOUTH AFRICA

FRG'S NEGATIVE STAND ON SANCTIONS VIEWED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Sep 86 p 14

[Article by Mark Wood in Bonn: "West Germany Will Not Bother About Sanction Fanatics"; first paragraph is DIE BURGER introduction]

[Text] It looks as though West Germany, the country which this week led the opposition to strict EEC sanctions against South Africa, is determined not to bother about foreign criticism. The country is sticking to its position that it does not want to deal any heavy blows to the South African economy.

Bonn's rejection of some other EEC member countrys' demands for including a coal boycott in the punitive economic measures against South Africa meant that in the long run the sanction package has remained without its most powerful weapon. The effect of the package is quite a bit smaller without it. On the other hand, this has also forced West Germany into a role that it has always tried to avoid: the moving power behind a European policy position which is expected to evoke rage and condemnation in the Third World. But government spokesmen made it clear this week that Bonn, which is normally sensitive to negative comments, will shove the sharp remarks of foreign critics aside and will refuse to institute stricter sanctions. "We are not going to allow ourselves to be put under more pressure. We are not going to adopt any of the measures which could lead to the destruction of the South African economy," said one official who did not want to have his name mentioned.

The EEC's ministers of foreign affairs agreed this week to put a ban on new investments in South Africa and the import of iron, steel and Krugerrands. A ban on the import of coal was originally also part of the sanction proposals, but the FRG, supported by Portugal, refused to adopt that measure. The German reasoning was that a ban on coal imports can leave thousands of black South Africans without work and that it would mean poverty and misery for the very people whom the Europeans want to help.

Unyielding

Government officials and German commentators pointed out two reasons for the government's position: domestic political pressure and a genuine conviction that sanctions are the wrong way to move South Africa to abolish the policy of apartheid. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has recently been put under strong pressure

by his rightwing Bavarian allies, the Christian Social Union (CSU), to reject sanctions of any type, in spite of what the rest of the EEC thinks about that. Two CSU ministers formally rejected the EEC sanction package at Wednesday's cabinet meeting. This will not affect their application, but it emphasizes the party's unyielding attitude. Mr Kohl cannot now afford a split with his coalition partner over South Africa in view of the fact that the next general election is being held in four months. He thus had to take a stand to keep the sanction package as week as possible at the EEC deliberation, according to government spokesmen. But the chancellor and most of his ministers are in any case not really enthusiastic about sanctions. The only thing they really differ on is the question as to what extent they should adopt sanctions for the sake of EEC unity.

Big Profits

Mr Kohl has already said publicly the only advantage that sanctions can offer is for businessmen who can make big profits by dodging them. In his opinion, sanctions must necessarily fail. Another factor determining the course of events in the Federal Republic is the absence of the emotional public debates on South Africa which occur in some other EEC countries, such as Britain and the Netherlands, and which place the governments there under great pressure. It is true that the parliamentary opposition, the Social Democratic Party (SPD), has rebuked the government for its role, and even the conservative daily FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG said in an editorial that Bonn has disappointed black South Africans by making certain that the EEC sanctions can do no harm. But South Africa is not a matter which dominates newspaper headlines here, and even the SPD or the Greens only take a public stand if there is really reason for it.

Not Happy

Be that as it may, Mr Kohl revealed at a press conference this week that he is not very happy about the way in which his country has come forward as the main spokesman for the opponents of sanctions. He complained that Bonn is simply saying aloud what many other people think -- an obvious reference to France, which is staying in the background and has said it will fall in with the majority. Other government spokesmen have also said that, as far as they are concerned, Britain will again have to take a stand and not leave everything to West Germany. The British excuse that its chairmanship of the EEC forces it to remain neutral does not convince the Germans at all. "Britain is clearly glad to be out of the firing line and let the Germans play the role of the villain with respect to the sanction question," one spokesman said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

PURCHASE OF WATER SUPPLY FROM LESOTHO APPLAUDED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 1 Oct 86 p 14

[Editorial: "Life-Giving Water"]

It is gladdening news for a country like South Africa, which is poor in water, that an agreement with Lesotho has been reached, which, if it succeeds, will make additional life-giving water available to the Republic. A successful outcome of that imaginative plan, a long cherished ideal which was announced in greater detail two nights ago by President P.W. Botha, can be a life insurance policy for South Africa. It will to a great extent be able to remove limitations which the climate places not only on agriculture, but also on continued strong industrial growth. It affects every person, for without enough water there can be little hope that a decent existence can be assured for a growing population. It is to the government's credit that it is acting with farsightedness in this matter. While the country can now make do with its natural water sources in years of good rain, this cannot be the case in the future with an expanding agricultural and industrial sector, especially in times of drought.

The water plan holds great promise for the policy of decentralization and deconcentration. In his announcement the president said the additional water will not be used to further stimulate the PWV area. Agriculture can derive direct benefit from that in various parts of the country. The agreement is also of interest in a broader South African context. South Africa, as the economic locomotive of southern Africa, can with adequate water make a continued important contribution to the stabilization of the subcontinent as a whole. In particular, Lesotho, poor in other natural resources, can earn valuable foreign exchange by exporting water from its highlands. The plan will cost a lot of money to be sure. It may ultimately turn out to be the same as with Sasols, for example: money well spent.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ARCHBISHOP TUTU TALKS ABOUT AFRIKANERS, WINNIE MANDELA

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans, 3 Oct 86 p 15

[Article by Ingo Capraro: "Frank Talk With Archbishop Tutu"]

[Text] "One of the things about the Afrikaners is that in general you know where you stand with them. If they like you, they like you; if they hate you, they hate you." So says the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Dr Desmond Tutu. "Nothing really significant will take place (in South Africa) if the NG Church, in other words the Afrikaner, is not involved in it," he told DIE BURGER in an interview at Bishops court. He opened the interview with a short prayer. An abridged rendition of the interview follows.

Question: Are you a moderate?

Answer: That depends a lot on who is assessing me. I would say that the Christian creed is always radical whenever it is genuine. When I say that I want to get rid of apartheid, that must make me a radical, but I may be regarded as a moderate by many young black people. And that is not meant as praise (he laughs).

Q: You have already often been characterized as someone who can play a conciliatory role in the country. Do you think you can play that role between the Afrikaner and other groups, especially blacks?

A: (He laughs again) If the Lord has called upon me for that, yes. I hope that I can be one of those who is used in such a way that it brings about a rapprochement among the various groups.

Q: How informed do you consider yourself about the thinking and political viewpoints of Afrikaners?

A: (Laughs) When I was in Johannesburg, I tried to read the Afrikaans newspapers every day. I read BEELD and DIE VADERLAND. I intend to read DIE BURGER every day. But I also have Afrikaner friends. I was quite surprised by a Bible which was sent to me as a gift by a group (of 34 young Afrikaners of the Pretoria Technikon). That is very touching. (good wishes are with it)

Q: What do you think of President P.W. Botha?

A: I have told him that after Dr (D.F.) Malan and Dr (H.F.) Verwoerd he is one person who possesses the means to bring about the sort of changes that we would like to see. I told him he is a very brave man.

Q: Would you agree with the recent statement by Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien that to be an Afrikaner means to be a racist?

A: No, I would not say so. I think they are creatures of history, which is true of all of us. And they are people who are desperate, anxious about their survival and their identity. I then ask: If your identity is so valuable, is it then also fragile? I mean, look at... say, the Jews. They have preserved their identity without making other people suffer so much.

Q: You recently showed Mrs Coretta Scott King Crossroads. Has it already become a ritual to take visitors there?

A: No, not a ritual. Whenever I am in Johannesburg, I also show Alexandra to people. The point about Crossroads is that, although there are slums in other parts of the world, this is the result of a purposeful policy of the government. Crossroads would not have arisen if we had not had the inflexible system of migrant workers. It arose when the women said: "We want to be with our husbands." People have asked why I did not show her (Mrs King) Khayelitsha, as if Khayelitsha is something to be proud of. Why don't people want to move to Khayelitsha? Basically because they were not part of the decision.

Q: You advocate talks with the ANC. According to the government, only seven of the 30 members of the ANC's executive committee are not communists or do not support the SACP.

A: Show me just one political party that is not a coalition. The KP, the HNP; did they not arise out of the NP? The Allies had communist Russia as their allies during the Second World War. Did that change them into communists? The government ought to use the churches in South Africa as sincere mediators in the quest for solutions to the country's problems. At the moment we still have the confidence of the radicals who believe that the problems cannot be solved without violence, perhaps only by a full-scale civil war.

Q: Winnie Mandela said "we will liberate the country with our matches and our necklaces." Your comment.

A: We ought to hear the cry of distress in that statement; that we have tried everything. Remember, she is a woman who has been separated from her husband for more than 20 years. She herself has been devastated for years; her children have grown up in a quite unnatural manner. It is not remarkable that she said that, but that she did not say it earlier. Did you hear the speeches that were made earlier by Afrikaners on 16 December? We had to accept it and remain silent. I do not approve of what she said. But what good does it do to shoot her down, for in many respects she is expressing the opinion of many

who have not had the courage or the opportunity to be heard. How much better is it when a policeman shoots a child in the back while he is running away? Or the killing of a Steve Biko?

Q: As someone who condemns violence, what is your position on the innocent people who are killed and maimed by the ANC?

A: I have still always condemned that, but I must also condemn the violence of the state. What was done to the women at KTC differs in degree, but it becomes worse by being legal. We are ultimately all victims.

Q: It appears as though blind violence has become the ANC's official policy -- which it also justifies.

A: I am not their spokesman, and they know what my position is. But they also say "we have tried."

Q: Do you send messages to the ANC about your position with respect to violence?

A: They hear the statements that I make, and I talk with them, yes. I should actually have attended the conference of unaligned countries in Harare, because I had an appointment with Oliver Tambo. There is something I wanted to say to him. I later decided that it (before his inauguration as archbishop) probably would not have been diplomatic to go. One tries to tell them what one sees, but they see things from another perspective.

Q: Are you thus in fact trying to persuade them about violence...?

A: Yes, surely, I tell them what my position is, and they must decide themselves. But is it not remarkable that they are as restrained as they are? Look at all the available targets.

Q: If asked, would you join the proposed Statutory... (Council)?

A: No! Absolutely not. That will be a glorified Bantu Representative Council from many years ago, which did nothing but give advice. And people can accept your advice or not.

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SOUTH AFRICA

PFP'S VICTORY IN LOCAL BY-ELECTIONS TERMED INSIGNIFICANT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 5 Sep 86 p 18

[Editorial: "False Prog Joy"]

All the Progressive Federal Party's rejoicing over its "crushing" victories in the by-elections in Claremont and Pinelands is based on false assumptions. It is simply misleading oneself to say, as Mr Colin Eglin did, that the PFP has made a comeback in earnest. After the embarrassment into which Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and Dr Alex Boraine plunged the PFP by their desertion from parliament and the PFP leadership, it is understandable that that party would grab at anything which may strengthen its morale. But about all the PFP can be glad about is that it did win -- and did so against the New Republic Party, a languishing little Natal party. The small victories and lack of enthusiasm must be indications to the PFP that it still has reason to be seriously concerned. Instead of that, it is going around jubilantly with its head in the clouds.

The voting percentages were low even for by-elections. The percentage of 32.1 in Claremont, where Mr Jan van Eck was the Prog candidate, falls in the class of what was obtained in elections for the other two houses. Then the Progs cried that the elections did not have any legitimacy. Now they are rejoicing over a resounding success! Apparently the PFP thinks that those two Cape outcomes in isolated Prog enclaves are signs of greater successes in a general election. It is this kind of complacency which makes it believe that it can tackle a campaign to take over the government in two years. We predict a big disillusionment for it. These are not constituencies which are typical for the country. Moreover, big problems like national security were not properly discussed and the voters did not have any choice of a credible alternative policy. It is an illusion to think that the outcomes in two such obdurate and unenthusiastic urban seats can point to a pattern in the rest of the country. And were the voters ever asked to express themselves on the conduct of Drs Van Zyl Slabbert and Alex Boraine? For the New Republic Party, the outcomes have again confirmed that its days are numbered.

13084

CSO: 3401/4

SOUTH AFRICA

TREURNICHT FORESEES LEFTIST-INSPIRED DISINTEGRATION OF BROEDERBOND

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 24 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] He foresees a certain number of resignations and even a possible rift in the Afrikaner Broederbond (AB), because of the leftist directions being taken by that organization, says Dr Andries Treurnicht, CP leader and former chairman of the AB.

Dr Treurnicht commented on a recent AB newsletter, which among other matters speculated about a future black national president. The newsletter also put in a good word for integrated residential districts as well as a vote of support for negotiations with terrorist organizations, and it looked ahead to a new constitution.

Dr Treurnicht says that he expects certain repercussions for the private organization, as a result of its taking those points of view. "Many conservatives are still members of the AB. Some of them have not given up their membership in that organization because they hold sensitive posts in it, while others have remained on as members with the idea that they will be able to influence it from within. I do not believe, however, that they can hold out much longer."

Dr Treurnicht says that the AB leadership is apparently dominated by leftists. This is shown in the conversation that went on between the chairman, Prof Pieter de Lange and an ANC representative. "It is dumbfounding and in the past would have been unthinkable."

Dr Treurnicht says that he is shocked by the suggestion in the newsletter that groups such as the ANC must be involved in the composition of a new constitution, whether they renounce violence or not.

Dr Treurnicht says that he is aware there are still administrative members of the CP in the AB. "The moment of truth has now dawned, however," said the CP leader to DIE AFRIKANER.

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CSO: 3401/14

SOUTH AFRICA

KP PREPARING FOR ELECTION, HARTZENBERG PROGRAM REVEALED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Sep 86 p 5

[Article by DIE BURGER correspondent: "Must Be Prepared-- Treurnicht-- Election Dominates CP Congress"]

[Text] Port Elizabeth--The discussion of a general election in the near future dominated the Conservative Party's Cape Congress here over the weekend. The possibility of an election was mentioned in almost every discussion. Even the KP leader, Dr A.P. Treurnicht, made an appeal to congress attendants and members of the KP at the opening of the congress Friday evening to be prepared for a general election. KP members must see to it that they are prepared to exert all their powers to combat the "disastrous" course of the NP government. The government will have to answer many questions. It will even have to express itself concerning the farmers who have been ruined by the prolonged drought. Dr Treurnicht said before about 500 people, including about 300 delegates, that there is concern in NP ranks because the NP's rightist opponents are getting more and more consensus of opinion on policy matters. Other pronouncements made at the congress are:

- The government is not acting stringently enough against terrorists and it (the government) should allow the Defense Force to carry out more preemptive operations so that terrorists cannot continue their attacks in South Africa, Mr Koos van der Merwe, KP spokesman on defense, said; and

- the term "necklace killing" should be replaced by "tire killing", delegates decided, because "necklace killing" was invented by the press to make it appear respectable.

Sapa reports that the possibility of an election also came up in the discussion of motions that:

- the government resign and hold an urgent election among whites because it (the government) does not have a mandate to let blacks participate in government processes;

- the relations between the KP and AWB be discussed because, "according to rumors," the AWB "is a registered political party;" and

- a well planned economic policy "which can be sold to the voter" be worked out.

Nearest

Sapa also reports that Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, MP for Lichtenburg, spelled out the policy which will be applied by the KP if it should come to power: As a consequence of that policy:

- blacks will only be allowed to work in the areas nearest to their homelands;
- only blacks with work permits will be allowed within the borders of South Africa;
- no new black residential areas will be developed or existing ones expanded;
- South African citizenship will be given only to whites;
- only whites will be permitted to own land;
- Coloreds and Indians will get their own homelands.

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CSO: 3401/13

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK CLERGYMEN, COMMUNITY COUNCIL MEMBERS START NEW PARTY

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 Oct 86 p 11

[Article by DIE BURGER correspondent and Sapa, Johannesburg: "UCCP 'Open to All Christians'--New Party Wants to reconcile SA"]

[Text] A new multiracial political party with the goal of bringing about political conciliation in South Africa, the United Christian Conciliation Party (UCCP), was founded here yesterday by black clergymen and community council members. Dr Isaac Mokoena, honorary chairman of the Reformed Independent Christian Association (RICA), who claims the support of the roughly five million members of congregations affiliated with the RICA, is one of the chairmen. Dr Mokoena is known for his moderateness and his sharp criticism of Archbishop Desmond Tutu's calls for sanctions.

The party intends to nominate candidates for all three houses of parliament in the next general election, it was announced here at a news conference. According to Dr Mokoena, that will be done so that the interests of black moderates can be indirectly represented in parliament. "The party is open to all who act according to Christian values, regardless of creed, race or sex," he said. Mr Tam Linda, a former mayor and chairman of the Association of Eastern Cape Community Councils, is the other chairman. He and Dr Mokoena recently visited Britain and America to explain the situation in South Africa to influential people. Mr Edward Kunene, council member from Soweto, is the party's treasurer. Dr Mokoena's actively joining politics is in itself regarded as significant, especially in the light of his former statements that church affairs and politics do not belong together. Yesterday, however, Dr Mokoena said religion and politics are now "inseparable."

It is expected that the RICA, which is known for its moderate policy, will be sympathetic toward the new party. Although Dr Mokoena denied yesterday that members of the RICA will be asked to join the UCCP, his position as honorary chairman of the RICA could raise the UCCP's membership to more than four million. The moderate UCCP could thereby become the largest political organization in South Africa. The Inkatha organization of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu, has a membership of just over a million people. At a news conference yesterday Dr Mokoena and Mr Linda asserted several times that they are striving for a state of unity in South Africa, which must be brought about by a policy of one man, one vote.

From Abroad

Mr Linda said the party will definitely recruit white candidates to put them up in the next white general election. The party also intends to recruit Coloreds and Indians and has promised to hold meetings for moderate blacks. He said he cannot yet say whether the party will take part in the proposed National Council. The UCCP also expects financial support from abroad, but Dr Mokoena stressed that the government is not financially backing the new party. He and Mr Linda left for London last night, where they are having talks today with various Conservative members of parliament. Dr Mokoena said the UCCP is opposed to any form of violence. "There is no place in a local solution for people who commit acts of violence." He made an appeal to people who advocate violence to remember that the lives of numerous innocent people have already been taken by terrorism. Dr Mokoena characterized the ANC as a "Xhosa clique" which is no longer the same organization as the one founded in 1912. "If the ANC renounces violence, I will support the release of Nelson Mandela and the lifting of the ban on the ANC," he said.

Strong Voice

The UCCP will not negotiate with the UDF or Azapo either. Mr Linda said he doubts whether the UDF is striving for Christian principles. To a question whether radical groups would act against members of the UCCP, Mr Linda said the voice of moderate blacks is too strong to be frightened off by a radical minority. "We are a voice which people will have to listen to."

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CSO: 3401/13

SOUTH AFRICA

MINES TO EMPLOY FEWER MIGRANT WORKERS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by political editorial staff: "Social Reasons -- Mines Reduce Migrant Workers"]

[Text] Mining is using less migrant labor because migrant labor results in instability on the social level and in labor relations, Mr R.M. Godsell, industrial relations consultant for Anglo-American Corporation, said yesterday. He was testifying before the President's Council's Committee for Economic Affairs on the role of trade unions in a strategy for creating jobs and the development of labor-intensive industrial and business enterprises. Mr Godsell said mining wants to accommodate its workers more and more in a family context. In that process, thousands of dwelling units will have to be erected, which will be a great economic injection for many areas. It is expected that the miners will be housed in a family context from Welkom in the south over an area which includes the Witwatersrand and Middelburg and extends up to coal mines in Natal. The biggest problem at present is to get suitable ground for that development, he said.

Mr Godsell also said:

- It will be difficult to dismiss loyal workers if sanctions are applied and workers have to be sent back to neighboring countries. He knows of a Mozambican who recently got an award for 40 years of faithful service.
- Trade-union movements can become involved in negotiations, but then care will have to be taken that they see the results of such negotiations.
- He believes that much of the socialist rhetoric in some union circles will disappear and turn into a pluralistic democracy as soon as joint bargaining is successfully applied in the labor sphere.
- It is important for the work force to be educated in basic industrial concepts and functions. If one wants to make partners of trade unions, union members will have to become involved in an enterprise's profit-taking, responsibilities and risks.
- So long as the blacks do not have a place to exercise political rights, they will use trade unions for that purpose. However, it must be remembered that most democracies developed in phases, and that everything did not happen at once.
- In "the alarming culture of public violence which is growing in the country," trade-union movements will have to display greater responsibility and help defuse the situation in their own interest. And
- deregulation can promote creation of jobs, but many government departments promulgate deregulation only as long as it does not affect their regulations.

SOUTH AFRICA

FIGURES VARY ON BLACK MIGRATION TO WESTERN CAPE

Cape Town DIR BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Sep 86 p 9

[Article by city reporter: "900,000 Blacks in Cape, Council Finds"]

The estimated total population of the five black areas in the Peninsula -- Crossroads, Khayelitsha, Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu -- was about 900,000 in July of this year. That was a finding by Mr D. Mabin, retired assistant city engineer (housing) of the Cape city council, a spokesman for the council's planning department said. According to Mr Malbin, his source was the Western Cape Development Board (as the Community Service Department was called until recently). It has officially been agreed that the black population figure for 1985 in the area of "Greater Cape Town" was about 568,000, the spokesman said. Mr Sampie Steenkamp, public relations officer of the Cape Provincial Administration, Community Service Department, repudiates these figures. He says the black migration figures to the Western Cape in a report in DIE BURGER of 19 August are wrong. DIE BURGER had quoted those migration figures from a report of July 1986 about creating jobs at low costs in Cape Town, which the Cape city council had drawn up at the request of the President's Council. It is a report by the acting city engineer, Mr A.E. Thorne. According to that report, black migration to the Western Cape increased dramatically the past year. The rate was estimated to be about 9,000 a month in February of 1985. But the net migration to the area was about 130,000 between December 1985 and May of this year -- that is, about 26,000 people per month, it was reported. According to that report, the figures in question were obtained from the then Western Cape Development Board. Mr Steenkamp says he does not know where the city council got the figure of 130,000, but it definitely did not get it from the Development Board. Mr Steenkamp said he doubts whether the July figure of 900,000 for the five black areas is correct. It looks as if the 1985 figure of 568,000 for the area of "Greater Cape Town" may be wrong, he said.

Agreed

DIE BURGER asked Mr Steenkamp what the latest figures are. He discussed the matter with the managing director and then said: "We felt we'll just drop it there. We do not want to go on with it in the press." The spokesman for the city council said some of the members of the group working on the report in question got the figures. They are based on estimates and projections. "The Western Cape Development Board, as it was still called then, was phoned and

asked whether it agreed with these figures. The official talking on the other end said they agreed with those figures." He also said it was very clear in 1980's census-taking in the Western Cape that counts were not made of all the blacks in the area.

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CSO: 3401/4

SOUTH AFRICA

RACIAL QUOTA SYSTEM FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS DISCONTINUED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Sep 86 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Racial Quota Dropped After Pressure -- Government Yields On Mixed Private Schools"]

[Text] The government has bowed to private schools concerning the admission of non-white students. Conditions made earlier this year on admitting non-whites have been dropped after vehement protest by the Catholic Church in particular. This is evident from the Bill on Private Schools (Volksraad) which has just been published. The events are almost an exact repetition of the government's action in 1983 with regard to a quota system for universities. At that time the government also gave up its attempts to limit the admission of non-white students at white universities after vehement opposition from English-speaking universities.

The government initially wanted to subject white private schools to a strict racial quota as a condition for registration and financial assistance in the form of subsidies. A subsidy of 45 or 15 percent was to be paid. Schools that wanted to be considered for the higher subsidy, however, would have had to be 90 percent white, while a school would have had to consist of 80 percent white students if it wanted to receive a subsidy of 15 percent. A school would have had to be 70 percent white to be considered for any subsidy at all. Catholic church leaders who are in control of that church's schools, however, protested the proposed quotas after a meeting in Johannesburg in March. They refused to register nearly 65 private schools, which would mean that these schools would be illegal and would have had to be closed. About 22,000 students of all races would be affected by that. The South African Catholic Bishop's [sic] Conference said in a statement that the schools had objections of conscience to registration as long as the racial clauses remained. The Catholic schools also strongly objected to the limitations which would be imposed on them. These limitations were, among others, that the appointment of teachers had to be approved by the Department of Education and Culture and that school principals would have to obey orders from the director of education.

The government revealed in May of this year that it had given up its conditions. At that time the minister of education and culture in the white Council of Ministers, Mr Piet Clase, did not say a word about the conditions

during a speech on private schools in the Volksraad. He then announced that a private school which according to law was already registered as a private school for white children would be considered registered. Conditions only had relation to the quality of education and related matters. Schools with a higher success figure would be considered for the 45 percent subsidy.

The events around private schools are almost an exact repetition of the government's action in 1983, when racial quotas for universities were dropped. At that time the government wanted to restrict universities as regards the admission of non-white students after the number of non-white students at white universities had started to increase alarmingly. However, the English-speaking universities in particular offered vehement resistance and the minister of national education at that time, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, announced that the system would not be applied. As a defense, Dr Viljoen announced that he had come to the conclusion that the universities' policy would not lead to an essential change in their composition. The University of Cape Town later announced that it was aiming at eventually having a majority of black students. It was recently also announced that the a quarter of the students at the University of Natal are already non-white.

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CSO: 3401/10

SOUTH AFRICA

HNP REPRESENTATIVE WANTS TO RETAIN SEPARATE WHITE EDUCATION

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Sep 86 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Plea for White System -- F.W. Aims at Mixed Education -- Stofberg"]

[Text] The government's plan to have a uniform matriculation certificate issued to all racial groups by one board is aimed at promoting integration and racial equalization, the HNP MP for Sasolburg, Mr Louis Stofberg, says. Mr Stofberg, who took part in the second lecture debate of the amendment bill on the South African Certification Board, at the same time made a strong plea for retaining a distinct educational system for whites. The government has a totally different approach from the rightist parties to nationhood in South Africa, Mr Stofberg declared. The NP says there is one overall South African nation consisting of separate groups and from this arises an aspiration for an overall educational system. Such a system would head for a mixed South African nation, such as is now advocated by the NP. In contrast, the rightist parties in the Volksraad are in favor of the continued existence of separate peoples who retain their different identities. On the basis of that, each people should have their own educational system.

Mr Stofberg said the minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, is now taking an entirely different position from that which he grew up with. That is exactly what the HNP does not want to happen to the Afrikaner people. "We do not want to have the Afrikaner people as such changing principle and course and direction in one lifetime, as the honorable minister of national education has changed. What has happened to him personally must not happen to the Afrikaner people as a whole, for then it is the end of the Afrikaner people." The rightist parties are not only in favor of white schools, but also believe that the white racial group should have a distinct educational system which essentially bears a white imprint, Mr Stofberg said. "We are further in favor of Afrikaans-speaking native-language schools never ceasing to exist, in order to assure that within the overall white nation the Afrikaner people perpetuate their identity and future as the nucleus, as the original white nation in South Africa. "A people without their own educational system do not have any future."

The purpose of the legislation is to institute one board for the issuance of certificates. In so doing, an attempt will be made to try to bring about

racial equalization and in that way to promote racial integration. Mr Stofberg expressed sharp criticism on the issuance of uniform certificates for the different racial groups, and asked how employers will know whether the value of certificates is the same. The matric standard of whites and blacks cannot be equal, because that implies that it must be very close to the same. He wants to ask Mr De Klerk how he is going to obliterate any hint of a difference, any semblance of a difference in standards among various schools. The only way that can be done is by means of mixed schools or lowering white educational standards, Mr Stofberg said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

UNENFORCED STATUS OF GROUP AREAS ACT ROUSES WHITE ANGER

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Sep 86 p 1, 13

[Unattributed article: "Thousands of Non-Whites in White Residential Areas -- Group Areas Act Becomes Powerless"]

[Text] Whites are furious about official confirmation that prosecutions as a consequence of the Group Areas Act have now been virtually stopped. Inhabitants of white residential areas which are subject to encroachment by non-whites expressed their shock last week over the course of affairs. There is consensus of opinion that the government has for a long time no longer paid heed to complaints in this connection and does not at all intend to enforce the Group Areas Law. The attorney general of the Transvaal, att'y Don Brunette, told a Johannesburg newspaper last week that there have no longer been "serious" prosecutions as a result of the Group Areas Act for quite some time. He stated to another newspaper that violations of the act are being "overlooked." The president of the Institute of Real Estate Agents, Mr Norman Nel, reportedly said that his organization does not want to do anything about the matter. The police are not doing anything either; it therefore appears as if mixed residential areas are an accomplished fact.

The announcement that the police are prosecuting only in extreme cases explains the fruitless trouble whites have had for years in residential areas which are being penetrated by non-whites. Residential areas which have been affected especially severely are the Johannesburg neighborhoods of Mayfair, Hillbrow, Berea and also downtown. White residents have been trying to spur the government to action for more five years already without success. The government's failure to act has resulted in an estimated 30,000 non-whites already now living in those areas. According to observers, downtown Johannesburg is for all practical purposes already a black residential area. DIE AFRIKANER also received reports last week of non-white encroachment in Benoni and at the Western Transvaal town of Zeerust. Three Indian families calmly settled in a white residential area at Zeerust. The town council lodged a complaint with the police, but had to learn in astonishment that the attorney general refuses to prosecute. Those involved, whose comments were requested by DIE AFRIKANER, responded furiously. Mr Neville Chambers, chairman of Mayfair's Taxpayers' Association, said that neighborhood's people are shocked and disillusioned. The association's executive board is being convened soon, and then further action will be decided on. Mr Alan McCabe,

chairman of the adjacent Homestead Park's taxpayers' association, says that he will fight non-white encroachment. "I refuse to move, even if I am later the last white here." Mr McCabe says that he always hoped that the government would listen to representations from the area's whites. "I prayed for that." However, nothing happened. Now he is bitterly disillusioned. "The government does really very much want to officially and formally revoke the Group Areas Act. But it realizes that if it does that, it will mean the end of white schools and white support for NP policy -- whatever that may be," Mr McCabe says.

A town council member from Zeerust, Mr F.S. Breytenbach, characterized events at that town as "extremely alarming." The inhabitation by the Indians is causing great unrest among whites. We had hoped that the situation would come to be corrected by making use of some of the right channels. Now it appears that these channels are entirely too inadequate and ineffective. "There has already been an attempt by residents to expel the Indians. However, they were urged to calm down because the matter was referred to the attorney general. If the public now takes the law into their own hands, I have full sympathy with them," Mr Breytenbach says. Zeerust's town council recently adopted a new ordinance which enables it to stop the water and light supply of a non-white inhabitant of white property.

A resident at Sedgefield in the Southern Cape has for several years been trying with apparent fruitlessness to bring an end to non-white encroachment. Mr W.J. de Bruyn says that a letter which he wrote to President P.W. Botha about the matter was not even answered by Mr Botha. (Sedgefield is located within Mr Botha's old constituency, George). After that he made representations to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange. Mr Le Grange replied that the matter was referred to the attorney general. "I cannot understand why the attorney general should make decisions on important national laws. After all, the Group Areas Act is still on the law books, isn't it?" Mr De Bruyn says.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BROEDERBOND REPORTEDLY ACCEPTS IDEA OF FUTURE BLACK PRESIDENT

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Sep 86 p 16

[Unattributed article: "Broederbond Says Yes to Black President of State"]

[Text] The Afrikaner Broederbond also foresees now the possibility of a black state president. This is apparent from a confidential Broederbond document with the title "Basic Political Conditions for the Survival of the Afrikaner." This confidential document has just come into the possession of DIE AFRIKANER. The document is clearly an important position on fundamental policy matters. In it are put forth views which are usually associated with the left wing of the NP. The Broederbond makes no secret of its support for powersharing with blacks and the possibility of a black chief of state or head of government which may result from that. On powersharing it says: "Furthermore, shutting off effective black participation in political processes up to the highest level is a threat to white survival and cannot be averted by retaining the status quo or further consolidating power in white hands. It is thus necessary that all citizens of the state should be able to participate effectively in the legislative process as well as the process by which the government is put in power... a Government which is assured of its continued ruling task by only one portion of a society will favor that portion. That is unacceptable to the white person and Afrikaner, and all other population groups."

All should be able to participate at all levels of decisionmaking in all processes which may affect their interests, the Broederbond states. "This means that all should be able to serve at the highest legislative and executive levels, whatever the political system. This can indeed also mean that in some models the chief of state and/or head of government is not necessarily a white person (a possibility which, as a matter of fact, is not now excluded), but the office must be represented and bound by the executive authority in such a way that the power connected with it cannot be used for group dominance."

The Broederbond is clearly in favor of a national convention, as advocated by the PFP, and with the participation of terrorist organizations. The very last article in the document reads: "It is necessary for representatives of various power groups to take part in drafting a new constitution. There must be an endeavor to urge the widest possible diversity to participate. This

includes groups which may cause a new constitution to fail by their non-participation or exclusion, even if they meet the definite prerequisite of renouncing violence. The acceptability of such a new system to the majority of national citizens and naturally also to the majority of Afrikaners is one of the most important conditions for its survival." Earlier in the document it is stated that "voluntary group" residential areas in the future will not necessarily jeopardize the Afrikaner's survival. Further in the document it is said that the abolishment of statutory discriminating measures should not be regarded "as concessions under pressure," but as a condition for survival."

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SOUTH AFRICA

SAISAIU PRESIDENT SPEAKS OUT AGAINST INTEGRATION

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 17 Sep 86 p 3

[Article: "Union Against Integration"]

[Text] During the recent jubilee congress of the South African Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union, union President G. P. Diederiks spoke out strongly against the integration policy being forced on the white worker.

"White workers are now being forced to mix with people of other colors in all areas. On the work floor, in the locker room, in the tea room, literally in all areas where the white worker may find himself, he must now sacrifice his individuality and national identity," said Diederiks. "If he goes to the government, his plea seems to fall on deaf ears. Abroad they label him a racist and in business circles they view him as a mere commodity. As if that were not enough, he's buried under accusations of being a white barbarian and oppressor and some people are about to crumble under self-reproach. But if you lose your national pride, if you suffer from a self-reproach syndrome, you won't be any use to yourself or to others."

At the dinner that preceded the congress, Diederiks declared that the iron and steelworkers union stands foursquare by its constitution, which states that only whites can become members of the union.

The congress accepted with applause a decision to ask the government to retain and strictly enforce the Group Areas Act. Another decision sharply condemns ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission] for integrating clubs, toilets, and other amenities.

Motions were accepted stating that when white workers suffer pay losses as a result of illegal strikes by blacks that compel companies to close for a day or two, the losses should be made up. Many employers pay blacks their full pay for days they stay away as a result of "intimidation" and unemployment benefits are the least that whites are entitled to in such cases.

The congress also protested against granting union rights to workers from neighboring black states. It was decided that it is going too far to permit the citizens of black states also to have a say in white affairs by granting them union rights.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK NORWETO SEEN AS MENACING PRETORIA SURROUNDINGS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 17 Sep 86 p 16

[Article: "Capital Caught in Black Pliers--Chiole"]

[Text] Pretoria is going to be caught in a pliers by black residential areas on all sides after the new black city, the so-called Norweto, is established.

So reads a motion tabled by the HNP whip in the Pretoria City Council, Joseph Chiole.

The motion expresses shock and indignation over the draft plan for the Central Witwatersrand, which provides for a large black city of 250,000 inhabitants between Pretoria and Johannesburg.

While the inflation rate remains around 18 percent and the growth rate around 0 percent and while the growth of the black population is among the highest in the world, few of those thousands of blacks will find work. "Thus a situation will arise," the proposed motion reads, "in which Pretoria is going to be caught in a pliers effect. Hordes of unemployed blacks will descend upon the white suburbs and the central city. This will lead to a further increase in racial tension, racial disturbances, assaults, rapes, looting expeditions, and murders. The First World standards in our white suburbs and central city will then be replaced by complete Third World standards in a process of increasing chaos. [Closing quotation marks lacking in original.]

In the meantime, DIE AFRIKANER has learned from a reliable source that the so-called Groen Gordel Committee's protest campaign against the Norweto plan may lead to half of the proposed black city being moved to a 2,000 hectare piece of land between Magaliesburg and Koesterfontein.

The Groen Gordel Committee based its campaign not on any protest in principle against the policy of black urbanization but exclusively against the government's plan to settle the blacks near their specific community.

In turn the farmers around Magaliesburg have set up an action committee under the chairmanship of John van Niekerk. He says that having half of the new Norweto near Magaliesburg will make it impossible for hundreds of fruit and

vegetable farmers in that area to continue production. This will reduce supplies to Pretoria and fruit and vegetable prices will rise. Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis has informed the action committee that only local blacks will live in the new city but there are scarcely 100 black families in Magaliesburg and after the abolition of influx controls the Department will in any case not be able to turn back additional people, according to Van Niekerk.

The chairman of the Farmers Association of Hekpoort, Dr A. C. Jennings, says that the farmers' crops and livestock will be stolen and that their farms will lose their value if the plan goes through. The minister's final decision will obviously depend on who can protest the hardest and the farmers of the Moot and Magaliesburg will now have to see to it that they match the fine organization and publicity achieved by the Groen Gordel Committee.

Those wishing to support the Magaliesburg action committee should call Van Niekerk at his house, tel. (0382) 3412 or his office (011) 6921720 x 229.

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SOUTH AFRICA

IRON, STEEL CORPORATION SITE PROTECTED BY COMMANDO

Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans Sep 86 pp 16-17

[Article by Cpl J. Botes: "Fomentors of Unrest Are not Tolerated Here"]

[Excerpt] Iscor's most important iron ore mine, Sishen, is located in a dry region in the Northern Cape, about 280 km northwest of Kimberley by road. The iron ore deposit here is one of the richest in the world. The mine's employees live in Kathu, a modern young town scarcely 10 years old. Sishen Commando in Kathu also owes its origin and existence to Iscor, and 95 percent of the commando's members are employees of the mine. Yet the commando is not an industrial commando, but a regular urban commando.

The history here is still very young, and can be traced back to 1945. Iscor obtained options on iron-bearing properties in the area in 1945. The original farm, Sishen, was included in this. Eight years later, in 1953, mining activities started to furnish hematite iron ore to the new Iscor works at Vanderbijl Park. Millions of tons of iron ore have been exported from the mine since 1976, and Iscor built a special railway line from Sishen to Saldanha Bay for this purpose. The rail line was later taken over by the South African Transport Services. The town of Sishen, however, was very poorly situated geographically, and material from the mine covers the area with a red dust. A new town, Kathu, arose about 10 years ago, and today some of the employees live here. The commando was originally classed as E Company of Kuruman Commando. It was newly formed as Sishen Commando in July of 1979. There are only six farms in the region, and consequently the commando does not have many farmers in its ranks. The rest of the ground in the area is mining ground. The region does not have many problems with unrest. The mine's security is very strict and fomentors of unrest are not tolerated. The region is very safe and has already been downgraded from a national keypoint to a very important point.

Mr J.vd.M. Grimes, general manager of the Sishen Iscor mine, has much praise for his employees. He says that the discipline maintained in the commando spills over into the work. He also refers to the good cooperation prevailing between the commando and Iscor. Many operators work with sophisticated equipment and are key personnel. They are people who cannot be spared. However, the commando makes many concessions with call-up instructions. To give up 40 to 50 employees to national defense out of a total staff of 1,500

does not cause any problems with production. Mr Grimes also got the commando involved in the Buttermilk Project. Although 95 percent of the members are employees of Iscor, the private sector is involved more with Buttermilk. Iscor is said to also be involved in testing and selecting personnel members for Buttermilk.

The commando has a young officers corps. The commander, Cmdt [= Lt Col] H.P. Louw, is the first permanent commander of the commando and also an employee of Iscor. Although many members of the commando have already performed border service individually, the commando as a unit has not yet performed border service itself. The unit's headquarters is Iscor's property. It was originally installed by the mine as living quarters for subcontractors. The Army Combat School is near Kathu and the grounds are used for field training. Sishen Commando forms a part of Group 23. Group 23's headquarters is in Upington and the commandos in the group include Kuruman, Sishen, Kakamas, Oranje, Gordonia, Boegoeberg, Prieska and Hay (Griquatown). The maximum number of women are employed in the infrastructure and help with the administration. They receive basic training, but are not employed for frontline defense tasks. The commando also wants to set up a Colored platoon. Blacks, however, are not included in the plans, because Kathu has very few permanent black citizens. Most of the blacks who work here are citizens of Bophuthatswana.

Sergeant A.H. van Breda is very versatile. In addition to his commando obligations, he is also a training official of Iscor's Educational and Training Department. He is already making provision for his day of retirement and has a farm just outside Kathu. The farm, Legoko, is mainly a livestock farm with cattle and sheep. He also practices rotational cultivation. Wheat, corn, sunflowers and peanuts are grown. The farm also boasts pivot point irrigation. He has already been connected with Iscor for 30 years and has been working at Sishen since 1957. Sgt Van Breda is an avid rugby player who formerly played for Griekwas. He currently coaches rugby players in Kathu.

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SOUTH AFRICA

KLIP RIVER BY-ELECTION ANALYZED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Sep 86 p 10

[Column by Dawie: "A Pebble on the Water Which is Perhaps Going to Make Far Ripples"]

[Text] What started as a very quiet by-election suddenly ended with a bang this week in Klip River. That outcome is now being given the sort of value which has made certain by-elections of the past famous as precursors of bigger things that were coming. Politicians are looking at Klip River from all sides and trying to determine their future strategies and actions according to it. The outcome indeed has a lot to tell.

Foot in Door

Let's just get the perspective right first. There are elsewhere in the country many other local and regional factors which can tip the scale. Klip River cannot speak on behalf of the whole country, but it is still fairly representative. Ladysmith, the main town in the constituency, is a large railway center with many Transport Services workers. There are town dwellers and farmers in the constituency; Afrikaners and English-speaking persons. People from the far right to the far left claim that they have a foot in the door in Natal.

Conscience Soothed

If such a constituency talks with a clear voice, people ought to listen, and listen right; not like certain elements of the Progressive Federal Party. One of the Prog newspapers reasons like this: the National Party has swung to the right in the by-election and in this way has seen to it that it keeps the votes of many rightists. The newspaper soothes the Prog conscience with that. But how about the large number of English-speaking people who, according to all evidence, voted for the NP this time? Would they have done that if they really believed the PFP and regarded the NP as a party of stagnation? Also important is the fact that the PFP did not even put up a candidate at all in this Natal constituency, even after they were still trying in 1981. Is this not a sign of the decadence going on in a party which points out how it is going to take over the government soon?

Silent

Look what the rightists are saying. They are "satisfied" and "delighted" with the outcome, and boast that they could double their number of votes. But they are silent about their having run and told what blow is waiting for the National Party there, and they do not say that it is after all only logical that they would get more votes because the Treurnicht split took place since the previous election. They also complain that they had a "handicap" because the NP is said to have known about the by-election first. But they do not mention that one of the worst things imaginable hit the NP when it lost its original candidate at a late hour through death and had to quickly find a replacement (fortunately an active fellow). They do not tell how they threw everything into the fight to evoke fear among the whites over the Kwa-Natal Indaba. According to the rightists, that deliberation in Natal is indeed the best example of how the whites are going to be sold out. Klip River's whites have shown what they think of that sort of propaganda.

Nobody Else

The most important message of all that can be deduced from Klip River is that by far most people in a reasonable and sober constituency still trust the National Party, with its policy of reform and powersharing, with the future. Extremism on both sides is rejected, for the people know that it must lead to polarization and more and more violence. It is just those kind of people, from whatever language or color group, who will have to stand together to save the country. Nobody else can. The circumstances in the country were as difficult for the government as one could imagine. There are the economic recession, riots, a state of emergency, furious attacks from abroad with boycotts, sanctions and yet more. It is surprising that the government could fare so well in such negative conditions. That can only be due to one thing, and that is that most voters realize what is at stake at home and abroad and that their common sense tells them how they should react.

Informed

With that we are back to another elementary truth: the best weapon is to see to it that the voters are fully informed about what is going on. There is no alternative in these difficult times. Klip River has shown that an electorate which is trusted answers with trust.

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SOUTH AFRICA

HIGH-TECH INDUSTRIAL PARK PLANNED NEAR STELLENBOSCH

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Sep 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Technopark's Vistas"]

[Text] The planned technopark outside of Stellenbosch offers exciting possibilities; a development that can make South Africa still more independent of foreign countries and protect it against sanctions. It can make the country an important exporter of unique, knowledge-intensive ("high tech") products. The pity is that the technopark is only now coming. South Africa is poor in enterprises manufacturing advanced products requiring high technological skill and ingenuity. Professor Christo Viljoen, dean of the school of engineering at the University of Stellenbosch, says South Africans are wrong if, for example, they think television sets are made here. The components are imported and assembled here. The country has consequently been handed over to the designs of manufacturers in Germany, Japan and the Netherlands. After assembly in South Africa, the factory price of television sets is 59.4 percent higher than what the landing costs of complete sets would have been.

South Africa's four television assemblers give work to only 1,600 people, Professor Viljoen says. There is a factory in Pietersburg producing radios which have been designed for our own conditions and are made of South African components; and 2,300 people work at the factory, 700 more than in the whole television industry. The reason is that the TV industry is made up of assemblers and the Pietersburg plant is a manufacturer. The situation is just as unsatisfactory in the telecommunications industry. This industry is responsible for 49 percent of the country's electronic "production." The development trends for digital telephone exchanges which the Postal and Telecommunications System must stock are determined by two foreign companies, one in France and the other in Germany, according to Prof. Viljoen. Practically nothing for this giant industry is designed or produced locally. They are assembled from imported components. Many South African manufacturers complain that the local market is too small to justify production. Their narrow approach is entirely different from that of manufacturers in, for example, Israel and the Republic of China, which are so focused on the export market that the domestic market is regarded as a bonus. In Israel there is a manufacturer of brain scanners who is so dependent on the export market that

he complains if his government forces him to sell some of his products in Israel too!

In technoparks a small number of engineers and technicians are used to manufacture specialized products. In the case of overseas technoparks it has been found that the specialized industries have stimulated large businesses at other places. There have been 5,000 new positions created at the Sofia-Antipolis Park at Valbonne in France. Another 15,000 positions have arisen in support industries elsewhere, away from the technopark.

"If South Africa can develop and produce unique products which are better and competitive pricewise with similar overseas products, the world will be our market. Overseas countries will buy from us in spite of boycotts," Prof. Viljoen thinks. "The armament industry has proven that. Thank you for the boycotts, for they have forced South Africa to design and manufacture itself. Now the boycotters are the biggest buyers of South African arms."

If the first buildings of the Stellenbosch Technopark rise next year, it will be the beginning of a specialized technological industry whose effect will extend far over the Western Cape, South Africa and even southern Africa. Then South Africa will be able to maintain its place as industrial leader in Africa. This opens up vistas in which it will also be able to stand in the ranks of the world's foremost technologically developed countries.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ACADEMICS CREATE RELIGIOUSLY ORIENTED WHITE AFRIKANER ASSOCIATION

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 24 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] A new academic association, Akademies Aktueel (Academics of Today), was recently founded by a group of professors and members of the administrative personnel of the University of Orange Free State (UOFS), evidently in a spirit of great and lively interest. Fifty members have already joined.

The underlying principle of the association is "the Bible as the authentic and veritable Word of God." Its goals are as follows:

"To pursue the practice of Christian doctrine, in obedience to the divine command, for the honor of God and the salvation of mankind,

"To make available the results of our doctrinal study to the neighboring peoples, with an eye to their Christian cultural development,

"To strive as single-minded educators to promote religious preparedness, particularly among white youth,

"To make every effort to extend to all walks of life the cultural distinctiveness of the white race in general and the Afrikaners in particular,

"To strive toward a recognition of the principle that separate opportunities for all peoples must serve as the foundation for their separate and distinct development,

"To strive toward the peaceful coexistence of all peoples in South Africa, as a scripturally defensible basis for the extension and permanence of good human and racial relations,

"To try to establish our own sovereign homeland, with its own territorial borders, for Whites."

All white personnel of the UOFS (both teaching and administrative) who endorse the above-mentioned foundation and goals may apply for membership. The design of the association is strongly academic in nature and is in a certain sense the continuation of the Academic Action group of the seventies, composed of 1 400 professors, in particular those teaching at Afrikaner universities.

Information may be obtained and inquiries concerning membership may be made by contacting Prof J.C. Lombard (chairman), Tel: 225619 and/or Mr Fritz Malan, Tel: 511162.

SOUTH AFRICA

FAR RIGHT'S PLANS FOR WHITE ETHNIC STATE RIDICULED

Cape Town DIE BURG in Afrikaans 16 Sep 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Confusion"]

[Text] Sporadic brainstorming from ultra-rightist ranks -- to try to formulate a future political model for South Africa -- remind one of Dr Andries Treurnicht's absurd words in 1982 at Vereeniging, that there "has to be a tree" to climb into when a man is chased by a lion. Plans have now already poured out of every corner of the far-right spectrum; each time with a new name: a white homeland, an ethnic state, a Boerestaat [Boer state], a white heartland, an Afrikaner state, a white sphere of jurisdiction, partition, white growth points... as if a new "tree" is conjured up each time when the lion of reality brings a fellow bigot to bay. The latest is Professor Carel Boshoff's Sabra plan that the "starting point" in the creation of an Afrikaner ethnic state should be the white parts of the Transvaal, the [Orange] Free State, Northern Natal, the Northern Cape, the Cape Midland up to the coast at Port Elizabeth and west of Mosselbaai, and the southern part of Southwest [Africa], which should form a geographic unit. According to Mr Dirk Viljoen, a council member of Sabra, the four most important metropolitan areas (read economic life arteries) would have to be necessarily excluded; they can no longer be unmeshed.

What is interesting here is that the main far-rightist player, Dr Treurnicht, advocates exactly the opposite on this: that the PWV itself area should be the white heartland. On the other hand, Mr Jaap Marais of the HNP obviously thinks more holistically: of the old rejected idea of a white South Africa. He says an ethnic Boerestaat is "escapism" and a white homeland is an "illusion." The AWB wants to revive the Boer Republics again and rent Johannesburg and Soweto to the Jews and blacks. And to top everything, there is the new secret organization Toekomsgesprek [lit.: "Future Talk"] which advocates a pure Afrikaner state. They can all go learn something from the Boer delegates who already realized at the Vereeniging peace talks that it would be supreme economic folly to give up the gold mines in exchange for political independence. Nobody has yet prevented the homelander from establishing their white state in Morgenzon or Mosselbaai. But they are not accomplishing anything! This is indeed proof that South Africa's vexing problems cannot be solved by fanciful fundamentalism.

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CSO: 3401/3

SOUTH AFRICA

CONSERVATIVE PARTY PLATFORM CRITICIZED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Sep 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Dangerous Wishful Thinking"]

[Text] The more the realities and constitutional challenges in South Africa come to the foreground, the more the Conservative Party [KP] moves away from them, back into an impractical past. At the Eastern Cape KP Congress over the weekend Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg spelled out the policy his party would pursue for blacks if it comes to power. It includes blacks only being allowed to work in areas next to black states (and then only if they have permits), no new black residential areas being developed or existing ones expanded, and citizenship, possession of property and trade-union rights only being granted to whites. This boils down to blacks not being able to claim any rights outside of the independent and self-governing national states, and only being tolerated in here and there because their labor would be needed to keep the wheels turning at some places. Millions of blacks who are now in areas away from black states would have to be resettled. The roughly one million blacks in the Western Cape would have to move whether they agreed to it or not. Existing rights, such as land and home ownership, freedom of movement and job security, of blacks who would remain in so-called white areas would be taken away from them. There could be no question of significant political rights for them where they live and work. Could there be a better recipe for large-scale confrontation between white and black?

The KP leadership, in its campaign to make whites believe that they do not have to agree to reform, is disregarding evidence coming not only from the National government. Sabra, the think tank of the rightists, recently said it is no longer possible, for example, that the PWV area could be economically "disentwined," with the implication that the permanence of blacks there must be accepted. The test which the KP and other rightists fail time after time is that of feasibility. The nucleus of their philosophy has been demonstrably put to the test in South Africa, and it has not worked. With viewpoints like this, what hope does the KP have of coming to an agreement with less radical leaders like Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who said last week that blacks will no longer be ruled against their will? This is KP wishful thinking which has serious implications for relations in the country.

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CSO: 3401/12

SOUTH AFRICA

COLORED MINISTER TOLD TO MOVE OUT OF WHITE NEIGHBORHOOD

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Church Affairs Editorial Staff: "Law May Force Teacher out of White Neighborhood"]

[Text] Doctoral candidate Charles Petersen, a teacher from the NG Mission Church at Swellendam, will have to move out of his rectory in the white residential area of that town if he does not get an exemption from the Group Areas Act. Mr Petersen, who returned from the Netherlands early this year, where he completed his doctoral studies, was installed in January of this year at Swellendam in place of the former (white) teacher, Dr Johan Retief. He and his family moved into the rectory on Lourens Street. "Problems arose" shortly after that, and some of his property was damaged, he said. In the meantime the church council ascertained there is an easement on the property which stipulates that it must be inhabited by a white -- something which the church council had been unaware of up to that stage.

Mr Petersen said the Moderatorship and a delegation from the church council held talks on the matter on 9 September with Mr Piet Badenhorst, deputy minister of constitutional development and planning. He received them "in a well-disposed manner." This was followed by a talk with the president, Mr P.W. Botha, on 19 September. The Moderatorship says in its report to the Synod of the NG Mission Church, which is now sitting in Belhar, that the Church's stand against the Group Areas Act was discussed with the president. He was requested to exclude all church property from the provisions of the Group Areas Act. Mr Botha has undertaken to investigate the matter, the Moderatorship says.

Upon inquiry, Mr Petersen said the Mission Church at Swellendam lost its rectory, church and school on Voortrek Street in 1971 -- precisely because of enforcement of the Group Areas Act. The congregation then bought the rectory on Lourens Street because there was a white teacher there at that time. Mr Petersen is the congregation's first Colored teacher since then. "In spite of the problems, I am hopeful that the matter will be solved," he said.

13084

CSO: 3401/13

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITES PRESSURE GOVERNMENT TO OUST ILLEGAL NON-WHITE RESIDENTS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 1 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The residents' associations of the Johannesburg residential districts of Mayfair and Homesteadpark have challenged the government to announce exactly when it will rid the residential districts of illegal non-Whites.

The challenge was contained in a pamphlet recently distributed in the residential districts. Mayfair, and in lesser measure Homesteadpark, are for all practical purposes integrated residential districts, since large numbers of non-Whites have already settled in there.

The residents' associations challenge the government also to make public immediately legislation whereby home and apartment owners who allow other races to occupy their properties will be prosecuted. Such legislation was already promised in 1983, say the residents' associations.

The residents' associations are asking whether there is a conspiracy between the government and the real-estate agents, to allow Mayfair and Homesteadpark to become gray areas. Real-estate agents say that they have knowledge of an imminent repeal of the racial districts law. The real-estate agents say that they are continuing to sell houses to non-Whites in the areas in question because they do not subscribe to apartheid. The following real-estate agencies have been cited by the residents' associations: Executive Homes, Aida Estates, Buyrite Estates, Schoeman Estates and De Huizemark (the House Market).

The government desperately wants to repeal--both publicly and officially--the racial districts law, but it does not have the courage to do so, because that would mean the end of white schools and logically speaking, the end of white support for the NP, the pamphlet explains.

In this respect, the residents' associations challenge NP officials to inform residents and taxpayers exactly when illegal residents are going to be evicted from the areas in question. The NP must also state when it will introduce legislation to prosecute all home and apartment owners who allow non-Whites to inhabit their properties.

The two residents' associations in question had earlier distributed a pamphlet in which the government's broken promises concerning the Whites of Mayfair are

enunciated. The pamphlet points out that the then minister of communal development, Mr Pen Kotze, had already proposed (February, 1983) "drastic" and "relentless" government actions against non-Whites illegally residing in white districts. He said at that time that there were enough houses and tenements for Coloreds and Indians in their own various racial districts.

In October 1983 the government warned Indians and Coloreds in white districts to leave them immediately. Legislation would also be introduced to prosecute house and apartment owners who allowed illegal occupation of their properties by non-Whites. The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced that every case of illegal occupation would be thoroughly investigated by the police and would be referred to the attorney-general's office. After a visit to Mayfair, Mr Kotze said: "They did not live in thin air before they moved here illegally. Let them go back to where they came from."

8117

CSO: 3401/14

SOUTH AFRICA

UNEMPLOYMENT SEEN AS REASON FOR UNREST

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Oct 86 p 12

[Editorial: "Work Against Unrest"]

[Text] There is practically no unrest in areas where there is little unemployment. This pronouncement by Minister Piet du Plessis at the Cape NP Congress is the latest proof of the role that economic factors play in the situation of unrest in the country. It is not by accident that the unrest of recent months has coincided with a recession. This question is thrust ever more heavily upon the sanction fanatics who on a so-called moral pedestal are pleading for punitive measures against the Republic: How is greater peacefulness possible in greater economic misery? Me Du Plessis said the results of the government having injected 600 million rands for creating jobs are phenomenal. Success is being gained in fighting unrest where more work is being created, and practically no unrest occurs in areas where few people are without work. Unemployment is increasing due to various factors in spite of this attempt on the part of the government, the biggest which has yet been undertaken.

Also at the congress, Mr Louis le Grange referred to poor conditions in some Colored residential areas and said it is no wonder that rocks are thrown at policemen in those areas. There is no water supply in many areas, and street lights and garbage removal do not exist. The authorities are also trying to help with that. Altogether one billion rands have been destined to be spent on upgrading those neighborhoods. However, if large-scale compulsory sanctions are instituted against South Africa, it would naturally become more and more difficult for the authorities to spend hundreds of millions of rands on such special projects. Less work and poorer living conditions will feed the unrest, which in turn can thwart deliberations on necessary political adaptations. Thus, a vicious circle is formed which jeopardizes the orderly existence of everyone in the country and creates the gap for revolutionaries to progress. Proponents of sanctions may indeed say that is not what they want. But, as the American ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, has just said: A great power will ultimately not be judged by its intentions, but by the results of the measures it has taken.

13084
CSO: 3401/12

SOUTH AFRICA

REGIONAL PLAN LEADS TO CONFLICT IN EAST TRANSVAAL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Oct 86 p 11

[Text]

The division of South Africa into nine development regions is running into problems as towns compete for the siting of regional offices.

The conflict is to be brought to the attention of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

The Regional Services' structures — which are to replace the provincial system — have been widely criticised by farmers, businessmen and politicians, but the Government is determined to carry on with its plans.

Now new tensions are surfacing.

The Government has established a large number of regional offices in Nelspruit which falls into region F — together with the whole of the Eastern Transvaal, including the highveld and lowveld.

It is feared in some quarters this will lead to the regional seat of second tier Government being established in the lowveld while most of the region's population and the major industries are sited in the highveld.

Suggestions to divide the region into two have not been accepted and the Management Committee of the Regional Development Advisory Committee is to take up the matter with the Minister.

Problems have also surfaced in region D — the Eastern Cape — where the Development Advisory Council for the region has the task of trying to reconcile the interests of Transkei, Ciskei, East London and Port Elizabeth, which in many instances are in direct competition with each other.

There have also been calls for the areas to be split.

/13104
CSO: 3400/264

SOUTH AFRICA

SPECIAL CONSTABLES WARNED ON USE OF FIREARMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 86 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Three hundred and twenty special Black police constables were yesterday warned to use their firearms with utmost caution.

The warning was sounded by the officer commanding the country's counter-insurgency unit, Major-General A J Wandrag during the passing-out parade of South Africa's first batch of "crash-course" policemen at the Koeberg Training Centre.

The ceremony was highlighted by the presentation of trophies to the best student, the best shot and the best platoon.

Gen Wandrag told the students he was amazed at the number of applications received to undergo the course, but warned the men that "all would not be rosy" once they went on the beat in the townships.

The men would be used mainly to assist in fighting crime in general in the townships but, after receiving further, in-house training, they would be used productively in special crime units throughout the country.

He told the men they would be deployed in the townships where they reside, but warned: "Your firearm must be used only when necessary, and then with the greatest caution."

The men who received awards were Special Constable R V Tyali, who received the Lt-Gen H G de Witt trophy for being the best student overall as well as the Major-General Van der Merwe trophy for the best platoon.

The other student to receive a trophy, for being the best shot, was Special Constable Z K Ngkisi.

/13104

CSO: 3400/264

SOUTH AFRICA

BROEDERBOND DECIDES TO SAFEGUARD SECRECY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Oct 86 p 13

[Text] CAPE TOWN — The Afrikaner Broederbond — whose membership includes the new moderator of the Ned Geref Kerk — has told the church it is not prepared to abandon the secrecy of the organisation and its activities.

The decision to remain a secret body was taken by the Broederbond's executive council after a request from the Ned Geref Kerk that the matter be given "serious attention".

Details of communications between the church and the Broederbond about this issue are contained in a report before the general synod meeting in Cape Town.

The general moderature has recommended that the Broederbond's reply be accepted.

The request to consider the secrecy issue was put to the Broederbond in terms of a 1982 decision of the NGK's general synod.

The synod then asked the executive council of the Broederbond to consider seriously — "in the light of the difficult times in which we are living" — whether the "confidentiality" of the Broederbond "should not rather be abandoned".

The synod also said it was aware that some members and office-bearers of the church belonged to the Broederbond while others did not.

The new leader of the church, Professor Johan Heyns, disclosed at a Press conference on Tuesday he was still a member

of the secret organisation.

An appeal was made to all members of the church, in terms of the 1982 decision, to accept one another's integrity and to put their "brotherhood in Christ" above all other loyalties.

The decision was communicated to the Broederbond, which then gave a preliminary written reply. This was followed by a request for an interview by three Broederbond members with the Ned Geref Kerk's general moderature.

In a subsequent written reply, the Broederbond said its executive council had given "very serious attention" to the request.

The Broederbond's executive council had come to the conclusion, however, that "it is not desirable to abolish the confidential nature of the organisation and its activities".

The previous Bondsraad, the highest authority in the Broederbond, had endorsed this viewpoint.

Reasons given by the Broederbond for maintaining its secrecy included:

- Members were invited to join the organisation because of service they had already rendered to the Afrikaner cause in their personal capacity.

- Confidentiality enabled members to exchange opinions "more open-heartedly" and ensured members would not be "labelled or ridiculed" outside the organisation.

The Broederbond gave an assurance that "the Christian norms and conscience" remained the basis of Broederbond decisions and actions.

/13104

CSC: 3400/264

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS WITH TAIWAN -- Taipei. - South Africa and the Republic of China conducted talks yesterday on ways to increase South African trade in the light of threatening sanctions. Attempts to market South Africa's raw materials better were discussed in particular. Dr Dawie de Villiers, minister of trade and industry, was received by President Chiang Ching-kuo at his offices yesterday for the talks on a ministerial level. They will last four days and deal with matters such as trade, scientific and technological cooperation and communication. President Chiang stressed the importance of the advancement of relations between those two countries in their talks. A Chinese government trade journal reported earlier this year that the South African and Chinese governments had agreed to cooperate to market strategic raw materials such as titanium, silicon and superalloys, as well as synthetic diamonds. The Republic of China will also serve as an important marketing and distribution center in the Pacific Ocean area. President Chiang thanked Dr De Villiers for his regular attendance of the conferences on Chinese and South African economic and technical cooperation. Dr De Villiers, who arrived here the day before yesterday for talks that started yesterday, will also meet the prime minister, Joe Kuo-hwa [sic - Yu Kuo-hua], and other highly placed government officials. He is departing again on 6 September. - (Sapa-Reuter-CNA) [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Sep 86 p 9] 13084

TAIWAN MAY REPLACE IBM -- The South African market of the worldwide American computer company, IBM, may be taken over by identical, sanction-free Taiwanese computers if the United States carries out its threat to ban the export of computers. A Johannesburg computer firm has reportedly already assumed the South African agency for the Taiwanese company involved. According to that firm, the Taiwanese product is even sold in the United States, where it is 40 percent cheaper than the Americans' own product. The Taiwanese provide full warranties and expert service. The University of Arizona has characterized this Taiwanese computer as "one of the best." The Taiwanese will in the beginning market mainly IBM-type personal computers and other light models. From there they will expand to ever larger and more comprehensive models. IBM was one of the first American enterprises in South Africa to adopt the Sullivan Code, a set of leftist political rules which are followed by American enterprises doing business in South Africa. [Text] [Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Sep p 10] 13084

NEW HEADQUARTERS FOR ARMSCOR--A contract of R70m to build Armscor's new headquarters near Pretoria was awarded to S M Goldstein at the weekend. The building, on a 68 000m site near the N1² eastern bypass, will provide 2 400 work stations. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Oct 86 p 1] /13104

DUTCH EMBASSY EMPLOYEE SUPPORTING ANC--Information has come to light that suggests that the Netherlands government is giving aid to the ANC. In the Dutch newspaper, SATERDAG TELEGRAAF, an article was recently published giving detailed information concerning the abuse being made by the government of the Netherlands of its diplomatic privileges at its embassy in Pretoria, in support of ANC terrorism. The article maintains that one Van der Weil, a former undersecretary of the Dutch embassy in Maputo, was actively anti-American, anticapitalist and pro-ANC. Some of Van der Weil's subordinates were in the front ranks of a May Day parade. Klaas de Jonge, who is still stationed at the embassy of the Netherlands in Pretoria, and his wife, Helena Passtoors, are known to have been introduced by Van der Weil to the ANC, the article claims. [Text] [Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 1 Oct 86 p 16] 8117

PFP DISUNITY -- The slumbering discord between the left and right wing in the official opposition has again come to a public outburst; this time over the turbulent Mr Horace van Rensburg's sharp repudiation of attempts by some of his comrades to cast suspicion on the youth centers operated by the Department of Education and Development Aid. Prog spokesmen tried to extinguish the fires yesterday. They deny that the PFP ever said the centers are bad. That evasiveness does not dupe anyone; especially not after a Prog MP already said the possibility exists that they can be regarded as "concentration camps." It was also precisely because of all the insinuations that a visit to one of the youth centers was arranged, inter alia, for a PFP delegation. The fracas puts the Prog leader, Mr Colin Eglin, in the same dilemma that was probably instrumental in his predecessor, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, having gotten out of the party so hastily. It is to be doubted whether Mr Eglin is going to manage what Dr Slabbert could not do: cover up the unruliness in the party and end the dissension over law and order and national security in particular. Mr Eglin has already started by trying to pass off the latest uproar as being of a minor nature. However, he is contradicted in the Prog press, which in the past has reported on similar problems within the PFP's inner circle with less zeal than in the case in question. They are even writing of a split and guessing that Mr Van Rensburg's Prog membership is in trouble. This shows just how plain the distrust is in the PFP. It now looks even less probable that such a party is going to get itself established as the alternative government. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Sep 86 p 14] 13084

CSO: 3401/3

SOUTH AFRICA

OUTLINE OF TOWNSHIPS PARTICIPATING IN BOYCOTT

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 5 Oct 86 p 8

[Article by Jon Qwelane]

[Text] **RESIDENTS** in 54 black townships are not paying rent.

"Local authorities say people are flocking to pay their rent but they can't give figures to back this up," says the CRG.

If the boycott runs another year without more townships joining in, the State will lose an additional R480 million, claims the organisation.

Boycott bulletin:

● **TRANSVAAL:** All townships in the PWV and Vaal complexes. In the rest of the province the affected areas include Jouberton and Wolmaransstad in the west, Amsterdam and Piet Retief in the east and Bela-Bela and Ezenzeleni in the north. **Total: 25 townships.** (taking Diepmeadow and Dobsonville jointly with Soweto).

● **FREE STATE:** It is the trouble-torn townships in

this province which have led the rent boycott. They include places like Tuma-hole in Parys and Khuma in Stilfontein. **Total: 7 townships.**

● **NATAL:** So far the residents of Sibongile in Dundee are known to be refusing to pay rent. **Total: 1 township.**

● **CAPE:** The strife-torn townships of the Eastern-Cape have refused to pay rent for some time. New Brighton and kwaZakhele in Port Elizabeth and Langa and kwaNobuhle in Uitenhage took the lead in boycotting white businesses and then followed by refusing to pay rent. The townships of Huhudi in the Northern Cape, threatened with forced removal some time ago, and Zwelethemba in the Western Cape have joined the boycott. **Total: 21 townships.**

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CSO: 3400/263

SOUTH AFRICA

DEGRADING LIVING CONDITIONS IN SOWETO DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 5 Oct 86 p 8

[Article by Jon Qwelane]

[Text] SOWETO is groaning under the weight of piles of rubbish and a backlog of unpaid rent bills adding up to R24 million in the last four months. And the deficit is rising.

The Soweto Council loses R6 million every month in unpaid rents, according to the Wits University-based Community Research Group (CRG) which has monitored the state of the townships over a long period.

Attempts to talk to Soweto town clerk Mr Nico Malan have been fruitless. When I called a sixth time his secretary said he did not want to talk to reporters.

The two "sister" townships of Soweto, Diepkloof-Meadowlands and Dobsonville, are experiencing similar problems. As with Soweto, no official comment could be obtained.

The Government knows about the mess in the townships, as Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange proved on Wednesday.

He told the Cape congress of the National Party he was not surprised blacks throw stones at police in the townships because conditions there are so bad. In some areas there is no water, no street lighting and no refuse collection.

To make matters worse for Soweto, the mayor, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, has officially asked the Government to dissolve its council.

This follows a court application in which he was reinstated as mayor, having been suspended three times for allegedly flouting council rules. He also housed 1 500 squatters in shanties he erected without council permission, and allegedly collected rent from them.

The shack settlement swallowed

R16 000 from the impoverished council's coffers. The money was spent on temporary toilets.

The overcrowded conditions of the densely populated town, coupled with a lack of running water and a serious garbage collection problem, exemplify the pitiful state that is much of Soweto today.

There seems no hope of recovering the millions owed the council because the rent boycott, instead of tapering off, is escalating.

Since the start of the boycott Soweto has become markedly dirtier as services break down. Open sewers are just about everywhere, spewing filth into the streets. Many residents tip overflowing refuse cans at street corners.

Wits academic Mark Swilling, who has closely monitored the townships, doubts that residents are being intimidated into not paying rent.

"This assertion of intimidation seems difficult to sustain. It would require an army to force 50 000 Soweto households not to pay rent. It is not the people who have the army, but the State. Surely if intimidation worked, boycotts would be unheard of," says Mr Swilling.

It was the same "moral majority" who boycotted the 1983 council elections (with an electorate turnout of less than 20 percent) who participated in the 1984 stayaways and supported the subsequent consumer boycotts.

The CRG, like community organisations in the township, does not believe that the crisis can be resolved as long as the State of Emergency is in force.

"The minimum requirements are for the Emergency to be lifted, the release of all detainees and the resignation of

councillors and the dissolution of the council. But the State is unlikely to give in to these preconditions.

"To try to resolve the boycott the authorities are now using a combination of measures worked out by the State Security Council, and these include coercion to detain leaders, evicting rent defaulters and recruiting youths into an informer network," says Mr Swilling.

Non-coercive measures include propaganda through television, radio and newspapers. Another tactic is to blame the boycott on intimidation, thus justifying the detention of "intimidators".

Mr Swilling says township authorities have set up law and order committees and councillors visit individual households asking them to pay their rent.

"I have heard that the State intends spending R1 million on advertising to make people pay rent," he says.

Mr Swilling says Soweto cannot beat its financial problems.

"Townships like Soweto are dormitories designed to provide cheap black labour. Houses, land and services must be cheap.

"So you have a cheap township with no substantive middle class, no rateable properties and negligible taxable enter-

prise. Most residents live below the bread line," he says.

The major sources of income in Soweto until recently were liquor stores and beerhalls, owned solely by Government-appointed development boards.

With the dissolution of the development boards, these amenities are up for sale and a widespread boycott of rents has enveloped at least 54 townships.

Says Mr Swilling: "There is no way any township can be an independent financial base for local government.

"The solution lies in regarding the white cities and their wealth and the black townships and their poverty as single units. Until there is a way of spreading wealth, we will not begin to solve the problem.

"The Regional Services Councils will certainly not achieve this. They are ethnically based and can therefore not achieve the objective of spreading the wealth."

Soweto's recovery from its financial ills will have to be primarily political before it is economic. The township complex was built for an ideological purpose — to keep black people apart from their white countrymen. It is now reaping the harvest of what it did not sow.

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CSO: 3400/263

SOUTH AFRICA

SOWETO BOYCOTT EXACTS HIGH DEATH TOLL, COSTS GOVERNMENT MILLIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Oct 86 p 19

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

Reports this week that more than 300 Soweto Council employees may be retrenched because of the rent boycott have underlined the dilemma faced by the Government with boycotts costing it an estimated R500 000 to R1 million a day nationally.

The reports have not been confirmed but the deputy mayor of Soweto, Mr Glen Jwara, was quoted yesterday as saying some workers would have to be retrenched because of the boycott.

The boycotts have also exacted a high death toll. More than 20 people were killed in the disturbances at White City, Soweto, in August following rumours that the Soweto Council was to evict people who had not paid rents.

There has also been intimidation of residents by activists and many black families live in terror of having their homes burnt down if they pay or being thrown out of their dwellings by the authorities if they don't.

According to one estimate, the rent boycotts countrywide are costing the Government at least R1 million a day.

And Department of Constitutional Development sources say that close on R200 million has been budgeted for interest-free "bridging loans" to black

local authorities which are strapped for cash. Last year the figure was R75 million.

DELEGATED

The loans are to be repaid over five years but if the rent boycotts continue, it is not certain the Treasury will ever see this money again.

Details of how the various local authorities have been affected by the boycotts are apparently not easy to come by as central responsibility for black municipal authorities has been delegated to the provinces and each township must now be separately approached for information.

However, from information supplied by Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis in Parliament, it is evident that by the middle of this year, before the rent boycotts began in earnest, a total of R43 million was outstanding in rent arrears in 11 black towns in the PWV.

The towns have a combined official estimated population of just more than two million people.

Sebokeng was in arrears to the tune of R21 312 109 on May 31, in respect of 19 910 houses and businesses.

Some 6 073 householders and businesses owed the Sharpe-

ville authorities a collective R8,3 million in arrears at the same date.

In Boipatong 2 082 tenants were in arrears to the total of R3 million.

The corresponding figures for Soweto were: Soweto R2,5 million (27 000 residents), Diepmeadow R1,1 million (20 840 residents) and Dobsonville R348 000 (about 40 percent of tenants).

RADICALS

Mr Heunis told Parliament on September 3 that the experience in Soweto and everywhere in the country was that blacks accepted they should pay for their accommodation, water and electricity.

At the beginning of June, however, he added, the Comrades and certain other radical organisations publicly announced a boycott of rentals and service charges.

People who wanted to pay their rentals and service charges were physically prevented from doing so and even threatened with death and violence if they did.

Clearly the Government feels it must try various measures to resolve the problem.

The standard mechanism of evicting tenants in arrears is

not a good option following the unrest and deaths at White City in August.

An attempt earlier this year by the Government to provide for orders on salaries was dropped.

Now there is a new Bill providing for the blocking of property sales or 99-year leases to people who are not fully paid up.

Some Government officials believe the solution lies in alternate sources of finance.

They are looking to the regional services councils, which will tax employers and businesses, or possibly to an old idea of Johannesburg management committee chairman Mr Francois Oberholzer's — raising general sales tax.

/13104

CSO: 3400/263

SOUTH AFRICA

PSYCHOLOGISTS REVEAL BLACK YOUTH REJECT PARENTAL AUTHORITY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Oct 86 p 9

[Text]

Black adolescents have rejected parental values and become a significant political force in the country.

This was the finding in a paper delivered yesterday at the Psychology Association of South Africa annual congress in Johannesburg by Ms Laura Smith and Dr Phillipa Clark, of the applied development research unit of the psychology department of the University of Natal.

The findings indicate that the traditionally strong adult-child authority relations have been reversed and parents have "lost control".

"Black youths have become extremely politicised and have given notice that they are not prepared, as their parental generation was, to carry on waiting passively for the unjust apartheid system to be changed," the authors said.

The paper constitutes part of a broader research project being applied by the university on the intellectual development of Zulu school and pre-school children.

It was found that the traditionally strong-bonded black family appears to have been severely disrupted by the machinery of the apartheid sys-

tem such as the migrant labour system, influx control and the Group Areas Act which has prevented migration of intact families to the cities.

Family breakdown was illustrated by the fact that 36 percent of the children could not give biographical details of their fathers.

Dealing with educational values, the findings were that Zulu adolescents placed a high premium on intellectual achievement and qualifications.

"Besides the intrinsic rewards derivable from education, there is, in South Africa, a very significant political aspect to education.

" Because blacks have no political rights and are economically on the lowest rung, education is seen as a doorway to equality on at least the financial level.

"The markedly inferior education system for blacks, however, is also seen as a tool of political subjugation. On the one hand blacks regard education as a symbol of socio-political inequality, but on the other hand it is regarded as a tool for liberation and equality.

"Recently, however, it appears they deem it necessary to choose between education and liberation and militant youth have chosen liberation," the authors said.

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CSO: 3400/262

SOUTH AFRICA

HSRC STUDY: WHITES IMPEDE BLACK PROGRESS IN WORK SITUATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Oct 86 p 9

[Article by Joe Openshaw]

[Text]

White resistance to black advancement is a major factor impeding black progress in the South African work situation.

This was the finding of study by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), details of which were given on Tuesday at the Psychological Association of South Africa's annual congress in Johannesburg, by Dr Peter Franks of the Human Development Division of the HSRC.

The study involved in-depth interviews with all levels of staff at 24 retail stores which are part of a large retail chain.

"The workplace is a key aspect of the political situation in South Africa," said Dr Franks. Black advancement is inextricably connected with the search for political dispensation in broader society.

"The tragedy at Kinross mine raises the question of what it will take for management to come to terms with the crisis it faces — a crisis inseparable from the crisis facing the country as a whole.

"The root of the problem surrounds the whole question of leadership and the traditional white leadership principle — 'baaskap'."

It was found there was surprisingly little antagonism towards whites among blacks and coloureds while there was antagonism towards blacks, in general, from whites.

Discrimination was perceived as a problem by almost all of the black and coloured staff.

Some of the strategies of white resistance are:

OVERT

- Anti-unions-for-blacks attitudes.
- Blocking advancement.
- Not training or developing subordinates.

COVERT

- Setting people up for failure.
 - Biased appraisals and tests.
 - Seeing and hearing what one wants to.
 - Subverting communication and grievance procedures.
 - Discriminate application of rules.
 - Creating a climate for industrial conflict.
- Indications of "baaskap" in organisational management:
- Attempts to create and illusion of development.

- Excluding blacks from decision making.
- Demands that blacks adapt to "white expectation".
- Hoarding of information.
- Consistent appointment from outside the organisation.

"Black managers and supervisors are torn between their responsibility towards management and their responsibility towards their own people.

"Management strategy has been to attempt to raise blacks to the level of managers and supervisors and make them mediators between white managers and black personnel.

"White management has pulled back into the larger leaving black managers and supervisors to face the music."

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CSO: 3400/262

SOUTH AFRICA

CISKEI BUSINESS BOOM DETAILED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Ruth Colembo]

[Text] **BUSINESS** is booming in Ciskei.

The past financial year, with the country's tax-free company incentives, saw new industrial investments of R69-million flow in — nearly doubling the number of factories and creating 6 000 jobs.

And for the first time in the country's history 23% more private than government money was invested in the country's industries.

Cecil Vanda, managing director of the Ciskei People's Development Bank (CPDB), says this shows how successful Ciskei's new tax-free policy has been in attracting quality, profit-orientated, self-funding industries.

The country moved away, about 18 months ago, from the expensive investment incentive concession schemes to one which abolished company taxes and slashed personal taxes to 15%.

Under the new system, the first R8 000 in personal income is tax-exempt, and there are no estate duties, capital taxes or donations tax in Ciskei.

The government's income comes from general sales tax and a 15% withholding tax on dividends and earnings leaving the country.

Dave Hart, the bank's general development manager,

says the cheaper tax-free route attracted bigger and more profitable companies intent on staying in the country, while the concession method saw some small companies close after their concession period lapsed.

Since Ciskei became a tax haven, demands by entrepreneurs to open new businesses has exceeded the available business accommodation.

At one stage the CPDB was completing one new industrial investment every week.

The year saw 40 new companies to the value of R53-million open and 19 factory expansions invest a further R14,8-million.

The bank — which was established 10 years ago to aid industry — has invested R107-million in industrial buildings, erecting 100 factories in Dimbaza, 29 in Fort Jackson and 12 in other areas.

A further R13,3-million has been ploughed into infrastructures.

Mr Vanda says that, though industrial development has been dominated by non-Ciskeian investors, locally owned and operated businesses were being encouraged.

About 30% of the companies in Ciskei are owned by companies in France, Italy,

Israel, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Argentina and the US.

But a local industries division has been established in the past financial year to help Ciskeian entrepreneurs enter the formal industrial sector.

During the 1985/86 financial year, 59 new Ciskeian businesses were formed through the auspices of the small-business development division of the bank.

Hawkers

They include butcheries, supermarkets, general dealers, bottle stores, restaurants and funeral parlours.

During its five months of operation the industries division has helped form five new wholly owned Ciskeian companies.

And, to upgrade the informal sector, hawkers have had loans of about R53 000 in the past year.

Mr Vanda says the country's growth has not boomed at the expense of its neighbours.

He says Ciskei attracted investors from far afield, including a large number from overseas who aimed at the export market.

There was virtually no unemployment in the country, which in 1976 had only four factories and jobs for only 1 100 workers.

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SOUTH AFRICA

SURVEY: SANCTIONS WILL HIT BLACKS POLITICALLY

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 12 Oct 86 p 16

[Article by Jeremy Maggs]

[Text]

THE political muscle of black people will be weakened as the full effects of sanctions rip through the economy, throwing more than 2 million unskilled black workers into unemployment queues, according to a top economist.

And instead of precipitating the overthrow of the Government, the opposite will happen as the morale of the black people will be weakened.

As blacks' share of income drops to below 20 percent, most blacks will remain trapped in poverty and will suffer extreme hardship.

These gloomy findings — the result of research by Dr Ronnie Bethlehem, group economics consultant at Johannesburg Consolidated Investments — challenge claims by unions and political organisations that sanctions will have a minimal effect on black people.

Referring to arguments that black poverty will precipitate the overthrow of the Govern-

ment, Dr Bethlehem finds that the opposite will occur because "deprivation might also weaken morale".

Analysing the emerging trend within the next 14 years, Dr Bethlehem says that the drop in black income "would be a massive sacrifice in opportunity, not only in economic terms but also in political terms".

The black share of total income presently comprises about 28,7 percent against the black proportion of total population of about 72,6 percent.

By the year 2000 the black proportion of total population will have increased to more than 76 percent but the black share of income could fall to under 20 percent because of the effects of sanctions.

Without sanctions and on current trends the prospect would have been for the black share of total income to have increased to about 36 percent.

"The political leverage of a black community whose income

comprises nearly 36 percent of all income earned in South Africa would be very much greater than the leverage of a community whose income share was less than 20 percent.

"The difference between 36 percent and 20 percent, however, is far greater than the figures alone suggest because the 36 percent would be a share of a larger cake."

He says the slogan "No education without liberation" would, for the great mass of black people have become a tragic irony.

"Without education and also without liberation, for that is the assumption of this exercise, most blacks would remain trapped in poverty," he argues.

Among his findings are: inflation will rocket; the brain drain will continue; migrant workers will be repatriated; strict rationing and severe price regulation will be introduced; the greatest proportion of jobs lost under sanctions will be in the unskilled category.

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SOUTH AFRICA

VIEW OF BLACK SHOPPERS 'OUTDATED'

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Oct 86 p 5

[Article by Jane Strachan]

[Text]

THE notion that black consumers are attracted only by the cheap store or discount operation is outdated.

And retailers should be aware that when real change takes place there will be a huge movement of black people into the cities, not just to live, but also for shopping and entertainment.

A prime example of this concept exists already in Johannesburg's Carlton Centre, where many blacks congregate to shop and to use the facilities.

It's a "hanging out" place, says Consumer Behaviour MD Eric Mafuna. Mafuna, in an interview with Anglo American Property Services' *Retail Property Update*, says there is no similar place in the city, apart from parks, where blacks may simply while away time.

But even the Carlton Centre hasn't yet transcended the old belief that blacks should be objects of suspicion. Security, he claims, is still directed primarily at blacks.

Mafuna warns that if city trading areas are to become viable in the new order, this suspicion will have to be eradicated and cities will have to accept — and in fact welcome — the permanent presence of blacks.

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CSO: 3400/262

SOUTH AFRICA

'OPERATION HUNGER' WORKS AMONG DESPERATELY POOR IN LEROWA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Oct 86 p 16

[Article by Duncan Guy]

[Text] **SEKHUKHUNELAND** — In the partial shade of a slender tree near the Jane Furse Hospital in Sekhukhuneland, Lerobowa a group of women are busy "knitting" lengths of wire.

The air is filled with chatter and laughter. Babies play contentedly at their feet as the women interrupt their work only to shoo away the chickens and foraging dogs.

It is a scene that tells of fulfillment. Until recently these women were considered "desperate" cases, unable to make ends meet in the dusty hills of the homeland which, like many of South Africa's rural areas, is densely populated and largely without its men-folk.

Today they are working and earning, making wire-mesh fences, the first money-earning work most of them have ever had a chance to do.

Fence-making brings in an average income of about R40 a person a month, but even that has caused a dramatic increase in their quality of life.

The project is a self-help scheme run by Operation Hunger which supplies them with the wire. Half of what they produce is bought back by the organisation and the other half taken as payment for the wire.

The organisation supplies food for the workday and the "equipment" to make the fences; a board set with nails through which the women "knit" the wire to shape it into a mesh fence.

There is a division of labour system. Four women work at each board to knit the wire through and another four roll up the finished product.

A project of this type is a departure from usual Operation Hunger schemes which generally concentrate on food-growing.

Because this village, Moraba, has lit-

tle water, this could not be done. Things could change when a planned reservoir is built nearby.

But agriculture is still the main thrust of Operation Hunger's projects.

Said field officer Mr Frans Themba: "We find out through the clinics where the most needy people are. The most effective indicators are babies with kwashiorkor (malnutrition).

"Then, with the help of dedicated clinic staff such as Sister Sylvia Kgoete, we instruct the mothers how to grow vegetables," he said.

Sister Kgoete's clinic at Ngoabe, a dry, soil eroded valley of 12 000 people about 40 km from Moraba, is like an oasis in the desert.

Spinach, carrots, lettuce and other vegetables grow under shade cloth. Water comes from a borehole.

One of 39 "patches" in the valley is run by Mrs Miriam Moboki whose children were once kwashiorkor cases.

"Before, I was not even able to have a garden because there was no water. I have no husband so I could not go away from home to find work because there was nobody to care for my children," she said.

"Now at least we have good food. The children are much better. I also sell some vegetables and make about R24 every time I pick."

Another self-help project at the clinic is a sewing scheme.

Operation Hunger supplies women with sewing machines and materials. They then make clothes, some of which they sell locally, some in Johannesburg.

Until now the sewing group have worked outside the clinic in the yard.

But during break time they would cement blocks for a building they will need to shelter them from the summer sun and, the valley desperately hopes, the rain soon to fall.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRAKLAAGTE INCORPORATION RAISES QUESTIONS ABOUT GOVERNMENT POLICY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Oct 86 p 7

[Text] NAME this place:

- ☐ Blacks have formed an alliance with the Conservative Party (CP);
- ☐ Government is upset that citizens are reading the daily papers;
- ☐ The fate of 8 000 people may depend on the weather.

Give up? The answer is Braklaagte, a quiet black village in the Western Transvaal.

The reason for all this? A dictate from Pretoria that Braklaagte be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

If Braklaagte is incorporated, Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope has said its citizens cannot keep their SA citizenship.

Translated, that means they must first wade through a bureaucratic nightmare before being allowed to work in SA — where 90% of them work today. The move is a thinly-veiled, but largely-ignored, form of influx control.

The forced incorporation fits the needs of both Bophuthatswana, which wants more land, and of government, which is determined to get blacks into homelands.

This is the same policy as forced removals, but using a new strategy. No more will TV cameras bring heart-rending accounts of forced removals into the living rooms of a shocked Western world.

With the movement of an Arctic iceberg, government plods ahead, having cleverly changed the rules of the game so that a prying Western Press has all but lost interest.

Government claims to have consulted the people before announcing

the incorporation, but a Department of Constitutional Development and Planning spokesman admits that only Mangope was consulted.

Meanwhile, Mangope's standing in this community has fallen. He attempted to instal his own chief in Braklaagte — a chief so despised by the locals he does not show his face at village meetings.

It is little wonder virtually the entire village turned out last Saturday for a meeting to fight the incorporation.

Their chief, John Sebogodi, has not lost the bounce in his walk after 86 years. He says: "All people here have just one idea — we don't want to incorporate." There is no dissent.

When village leaders met earlier with government officials, the villagers explained they did not want to give up their rights as SA citizens nor be left to find work in Bophuthatswana's struggling economy.

"How do you know this will happen?" the government spokesman asked.

"We read it in the morning paper," villagers replied.

At this point the villagers were told they must not read the newspapers any more.

Government has got rid of the international Press but cannot count on Phase 2 of its policy — blacks' supposed ignorance.

In fact, CP officials in the Western Transvaal have been advising Braklaagte how to fight government. It seems the CP is looking after the interests of white farmers who will be forced to sell their land to govern-

ment if the incorporation goes through.

Still, some farmers are happy to sell now, and see it as their only way to unload near worthless land after four years of drought.

A Transvaal Rural Action Committee spokesman predicts that an improvement in the rain situation could do more to help the blacks than all the petitions and lawsuits they could file.

While the CP, white farmers and blacks pray for rain, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis holds all the cards.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BLACK VIEWS ON MIXED MARRIAGES--Blacks are of the opinion that if South Africa were totally free of limitations in terms of intergration, only 54 marriages out of every 100 involving Blacks would be with other Blacks. However, Blacks from higher income groups are less inclined to believe that mixed marriages would take place. These are the findings of an opinion poll conducted among metropolitan Blacks earlier this year. The poll found that most believed 54 marriages would be with Blacks, 17 with Whites, 14 with Coloureds and 9 with Asians. In households where the monthly income exceeded R900, the belief was that 61 in every 100 marriages would be with Blacks, while in households where the monthly income was less than R200 a month, the belief was that less than half of the marriages involving Blacks would be with other Blacks. Blacks aged between 16 and 24 were more inclined to believe that integration would take place than those over 24. People from different areas also held different views. Those from Pretoria, Johannesburg and the East Rand were more inclined to believe that mixed marriages would work than people from the Free State, N Cape, E Cape and Natal. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Oct 86 p 12] /13104

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SOUTH AFRICA

VAN ZYL SLABBERT SAYS SANCTIONS HELP BOTHA SPLIT OPPOSITION

Munich SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 24 Sep 86 p 11

[Article by Gerd Behrens: "Where is South Africa's Government Heading? New Shops for Old Customers. SZ Talk With the Former Opposition Leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert"]

[Text] Cape Town, September.- "One of the most difficult decisions for any politician is to find the right time for his resignation," Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said last February. For him, this point came in early 1986 when he experienced an "overwhelming feeling of absurdity" toward the Cape Town parliament in the face of the debates which were "grotesque in their triviality." Therefore, after 12 years of activity in this house and seven years as leader of the liberal "Progressive Federal Party" (PFP), he immediately gave up his parliamentary seat along with the chairmanship of this opposition party. In his opinion, the PFP could only play the role of a voice of protest against government policy, but could not be a force of real change in South Africa because the parliament was increasingly losing significance and the decisions were being made more and more in a small circle of the executive. Since Frederik van Zyl Slabbert traded his office in parliament for a small cottage in the Cape Town suburb of Rondebosch, he has as an independent political adviser been working on the idea of a "local option" -- the attempt to tackle the dismantling of apartheid not at the top, in Pretoria that is, but at the bottom, on the local level. In addition, the 46-year old Slabbert is now again studying sociology at the University of Cape Town, where in the early 1970's he had become a sort of cult figure among the students before he entered politics.

Mute Parliament

The events of the last half year have confirmed the former opposition leader's assessment of the situation in South Africa. Although in early 1986 the government called for an unscheduled session of parliament for the months of August and September in order to deal with "important and dramatic" draft bills, one is so far waiting in vain for any bills of that kind. The opposition on the left as well as the right is talking in rare unanimity of a farce and a "nonstarter" because the delegates are only debating about trivialities which could have waited until next year. The ruling National Party (NP) is not allowing any debate on South Africa's current problems in

this ample period of time. For example, it recently refused to change the agenda and permit a discussion of the latest events in Soweto, in which more than 20 people died. Instead, the delegates dealt with the new version of a law on owner-occupied apartments. The parliament seems to be spinning itself into a cocoon more and more and taking note of the events outside in the country less and less. Frederik van Zyl Slabbert sees the parliament increasingly turning into a mere organ of approval and South Africa heading in the direction of a multiracial autocracy. Because President Pieter Willem Botha has recognized that the old form of white hegemony can no longer be maintained, he is increasingly trying to drag leaders of the "non-white" population groups into the "system" in order to broaden the government's base in this way. "They formerly strived for racial separation and white hegemony; today (political) integration and white hegemony." That is why the extreme right is angry -- it does not want to the hegemony mixed, but pure and unadulterated. "But they need not worry, Slabbert reassures the extremists, "for if the government is determined not to do one thing, that is to let itself lose power."

A Game of Words

Although the Afrikaner (Boer) parties which are even left of Pieter Willem Botha's NP have acquired a lot of popularity in recent months, Slabbert -- one of the few prodigal sons of his tribe -- does not believe that the president has to be greatly concerned about that. He points out that the arch-conservative parties have won only three of their current 19 (out of a total of 178) seats themselves. The rest of the delegates got their seats when they were still NP representatives before they turned their backs on Botha in 1982. The sanction campaign against South Africa suits Pretoria just fine in a certain way -- it makes it possible for the government to play off the opposition on the left and right against each other. "In the (liberally oriented) northern suburbs of Johannesburg it can conjure up danger coming from the neo-fascist leader Eugene Terre'Blanche and his storm troops and thus win votes from the left. And in the (conservative) "platteland" [rural areas] it can rage about the perfidious attack on South Africa's national sovereignty in the form of international sanctions and thus win over voters from the right by appealing to patriotism."

Frederik van Zyl Slabbert does not think it is the extremists that are giving Pretoria a headache, but problems with its own concept of letting "non-white" South Africans share power and at the same time maintaining the dominant position of the whites. "The key question for the government goes like this: How can I politically integrate the others without giving up our own control by doing so?" It is in the nature of things that it is much more difficult to cater to integration and hegemony than to separation and hegemony. "Finding new shops for old customers can make the customers unruly -- especially if the supply does not meet their fancy. It is bad if the customers notice that the old wares from the old shops are simply brought to new shops." One of the fundamentals not under negotiation for Pretoria, Slabbert says, is the concept that any South African can exercise his political rights not as an individual, but only as a member of [one of] the four racial groups. There is indeed a willingness to grant blacks, South Africans of Indian origin and so-called half-castes a certain say in things, but never as representatives of parties

which have formed according to the principle of free association, but always as representatives of the respective government-defined population groups. "The reason for this is clear: If the government gave up this principle, it could no longer claim any special right of self-determination for whites and would thus undermine its own position of hegemony." When the government speaks of "consensus" and "negotiations," this is no more than a game of words. These concepts described reciprocal processes, but Pretoria is attempting to fill them with unilateral contents. "For the government, negotiating means persuading its opponents to play its game; consensus means that the others must be reasonable and agree with the government, and reform means that discrimination which is unnecessary -- unnecessary for maintaining white hegemony and control -- is being abolished."

Anarchistic Traits

If Pretoria is thus betting on a mixture of coopting "moderate" dark-skin leaders and repressing "radical" forces, then the latter are demanding no more and no less than capitulation of the government. Frederik van Zyl Slabbert sees an increased polarization between these two camps running as a central theme through South Africa's future. In his opinion, the centrifugal forces will become so strong that the political center is more and more abandoned and only the fringes occupied -- just in the form of the "system" and the "boycott" camps. On the side of the "boycotters" the "United Democratic Front" (UDF) has succeeded in mobilizing and politicizing South Africa's "non-white" populace to a high degree. "The most mundane occurrences are today given a highly political significance -- for instance, whether I pay my rent (to the town council), in what store I buy (black or white) and whether I go to school or not." However, the UDF has not yet succeeded in making the transition to a mass organization. Slabbert also sees signs of anarchistic traits -- the rejection of any kind of authority, whether it comes from the "system" or from the UDF -- in education in particular.

Overestimating Its Own Power

Frederik van Zyl Slabbert sees the only glimmer of hope at present in all forces interested in a change of the status quo cooperating within the framework of a "local option." "The state does not have as much control on the local as on the national level. More flexibility and autonomy exist there." Slabbert is not distinguished by having any illusions, as other liberals in South Africa and elsewhere often have; he quite expects the possibility of the government blocking such attempts. "But Pretoria can do this only at the price of having to increasingly use direct force." In the long term he is hoping for a parallel to events in Zimbabwe, where in 1979 both parties in the conflict -- the white government and the militant organizations of the blacks -- arrived at the conclusion that they could not win militarily, and therefore sat down at the negotiating table. The situation in South Africa has not yet gone that far; here each side is still overestimating its own powers and believing in the possibility of a military victory. "If one asks (defense minister) Magnus Malan or the commanders of "Umkhonto we Sizwe (military wing of the ANC), one gets the same answer: we must fight on, we can win." Slabbert sees more hopeful signs in the South African population. "If one talks with the white mother in Rondebosch, whose son is right in the army, or with the black mother in Soweto, whose son cannot go to school because of the boycott, then one already hears more often that blacks and whites in South Africa must sit down at the negotiating table."

SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COMPANY COMBATS CRIME IN BLACK, WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 5 Oct 86 p 3

[David Capell]

[Text]

FORMER soldiers and policemen are "riding shotgun" on trucks taking supplies into Soweto and other Reef townships in a move to counter attacks on the vehicles.

And a spokesman for the Johannesburg security company (which says it is now poised to move into residential areas) said this week it had killed three "gangsters" in the past six months during attempted arson incidents.

The company, called Nightriders, plans a major move into white residential areas "to combat burglaries, assaults and other crime".

The company's managing director, Mr John Webster, said in an interview that one of his guards was killed in an incident in a black township two weeks ago. The killers had been tracked down and arrested, he said.

Mr Webster, who emphasised that his company was "fully multi-racial", said that the guards had the support of "a large, moderate section in Soweto" and had "good relations with students" and other organisations in the townships.

Several big companies, which he would not name, were making use of the Nightrider service. Mr Webster described his organisation as "an up-market, para-military force" which recruited former SA Defence Force and South African Police men.

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JEWISH OPINION SEEN IMPORTANT IN RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Max du Preez]

[Text]

ISRAELI government statements that it was considering sanctions against SA should be seen more as an effort to relieve international pressure on Israel than as a genuine threat, top Israeli sources said yesterday.

They said that when rightwing Likud Party leader Yitzhak Shamir takes over as Prime Minister from Shimon Peres next week, the chances of Israel deciding on sanctions would be even more remote.

But Western diplomats agreed that if Israel came under increased pressure and did decide to impose nominal sanctions, it could have an important psychological effect on SA. It would also increase the pressure on SA's remaining trading partners and anti-sanctions administrations such as those in Britain and Germany to fall in line.

A senior SA official said: "SA, Israel and Taiwan have always formed a trio as the world's 'Cinderella states'. If they turn against us, we are really going to feel lonely."

A senior Israeli embassy spokesman said: "Israel's relations with SA have always been correct. I expect them to remain like that." He would not comment further.

Peres was quoted this week as saying that Israel would "act in accordance with steps taken by Washington and European countries".

A source said trade between the two countries was small and any sanctions decision was likely to have only a minor real effect.

The existing co-operation between SA and Israel in the military and armaments fields had always been of a secret nature and was not expected to be affected.

Clearly, the large and influential Jewish community in SA would always be an important consideration in any decision on relations with SA. Economic Co-operation Minister Gad Yacobi, a leftwing Labour member, admitted that when he said this week the "well-being" of the Jewish community in SA would have to be considered.

Sources said that was one reason why Israel could not even take a symbolic decision such as a refusal of landing rights.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said the department was only aware of newspaper reports on the issue and would not comment on it now.

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SOUTH AFRICA

'EMERGENCY PHOBIA' SEEN AFFECTING CHILDREN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Oct 86 p 1

[Text]

DURBAN — Some white children are so disturbed by recent bombings that they believe they will end up behind sandbags in their suburban homes.

Some black children are so disturbed by the activities of the security forces that they are afraid to leave their homes and the sight of uniforms or military or police vehicles makes them flee in terror.

Such children are among hundreds treated by psychologists for problems which started or have worsened since the start of the state of emergency.

Psychological problems among black children have followed detentions, shootings, killings and security forces activity in the townships.

Mr Leslie Swartz, a psychology lecturer at the University of Cape Town, said some township children were showing symptoms of post-traumatic stress found among victims of war and disaster such as anxiety, phobias, regression to more childlike behaviour and serious sleeping problems.

Mr Swartz said: "A lot of the problems we are seeing are best understood in terms of what is happening to a whole community or family. These are kids who seem to have been fine before the violence and now have lots of symptoms."

Among dozens of children treated by psychologists in Cape Town were those who had been detained or whose parents had been detained or were involved in resistance.

Some children were expressing violent fantasies in their play, such as Casspir-Casspir or Witdoeke against Comrades.

There was also "a lot of fear of white people". One black child screamed when she saw her mother's white friend and said: "She's going to kill me."

Among white children, fear of political violence is making psychological problems worse. One Durban counselling psychologist had seen children suffering from school phobia aggravated by bomb drills.

The patients — mainly aged six and seven — had morning nausea, vomiting, crying or headaches. Their anxiety about school had been "exacerbated by bomb drills and the fear that something might happen to them while at school".

They had been told what to do during a bomb scare but there was not enough practical advice and they feared they would not get out in time. One pupil was so afraid of a film on bombs shown at her school that she walked out.

The psychologist said: "While the bomb drills are necessary, I feel some schools are overdoing it."

Another Durban clinical psychologist said the general increase in anxiety since the state of emergency started had aggravated psychological problems among her patients. She had treated depressed or anxious children who had "a secondary fear of bombs". Some felt things would get so bad that they would sit in their homes behind sandbags.

Mr Grahame Hayes, a lecturer in psychology at the University of Natal, said the fears of township children were more related to the activities of the security forces. Some showed a general fear of people in uniform.

This, he said, was a specific response to incidents the children had seen — security force personnel chasing, hitting, kicking or shooting people. There were also reports of "a whole range" of regressive behaviour among township children, including bedwetting. Some children were being referred because of uncontrolled crying and anxiety which appeared to be emotional reactions to stress.

"There is a whole range of responses but the one thing in common is that their parents say the children were fine until the recent troubles."

Mr Hayes said one of his colleagues had treated a white woman whose little girl was afraid to go to the toilet alone. Asked why, the child replied: "Because of the state of emergency."

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SOUTH AFRICA

MIXED RACE RAIL COACHES MARK FIRST YEAR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Oct 86 p 16

[Text]

A year has passed since South African Transport Services introduced mixed race or "open" coaches on its commuter trains.

The experiment has been very successful in Cape Town, where 460 more coaches were opened recently to all races to meet the demand. An extra mixed coach has been added to every train to the city's northern and southern suburbs.

In the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, however, only one or two more open coaches have been introduced since the change in September last year.

Presently, first-class coaches for whites on commuter trains are marked as such and only whites may travel in them. The first-class coaches for blacks have had the "Non-Whites" signs removed and they have become open coaches.

Station facilities for whites are still marked as such, but the wording "Non-Whites" no longer appears on facilities for blacks.

In effect, this means that whites may travel in the coach of their choice, but blacks are limited to facilities they previously enjoyed.

Commuter services in Cape Town have become more multi-racial, with fewer coaches remaining for whites only.

In the PWV area, the composition of trains varies according to route.

On the Johannesburg-Vereeniging and the Johannesburg-Springs-Nigel services, there is only one open coach.

A typical trainset on the Pretoria-Johannesburg run consists of five first class coaches in which only whites may travel, two open coaches and six third class coaches in which only "non-whites" may travel.

An extra open coach has been added to trains on the Vereeniging-Lawley route, which now consist of two first class coaches, three open coaches and seven third class coaches.

On the Naledi-Lenz line, there are four coaches for whites only, four mixed coaches and seven coaches for blacks only.

On services to some townships, such as those between Daveyton and Leralla, Soweto, Kuesene, Residentia and Redan, there are only mixed and blacks-only coaches.

There has been no significant mixing of races in the PWV area, except on some peak-hour services. A commuter from Pretoria to Johannesburg said the 6.50 am and the 6.30 pm trains between the two cities were "completely mixed".

Train conductors at Johannesburg Station said there was integration on peak-hour services when seats were at a premium.

'WHITES-ONLY STUPID'

The Star monitored a few off-peak trains from Pretoria

and Johannesburg and found the open coaches, which were previously the first-class coaches for blacks, were occupied mostly by blacks.

The only white passenger travelling in the open coach on an early morning train was Miss Britta Chaplin (17), a Pretoria matric student, who travels by train infrequently.

"This coach is usually very empty and I have only seen one or two white people travelling in it," she said. "I would not get on a coach that was marked for whites only. I don't believe people should be segregated.

"It's stupid to have a whites-only section. They should open up trains to all races."

Some white passengers travelling in the whites-only section said they did not want to travel

with blacks while others said they chose to sit there out of force of habit.

"You see the same faces around you every morning," said one. "So I think we subconsciously mark out a seat where we always sit."

A SATS spokesman said it was Government policy to retain segregated coaches for specific races.

The spokesman said there was some confusion among black passengers when the system was introduced — they thought they could sit where they chose — and there were "a few incidents".

"We kept them informed through announcements on stations and they now understand how the system works. We don't have any more problems."

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SOUTH AFRICA

'SECRET' EXPORT TRADE SEEN AS BIGGEST ANTI-SANCTION WEAPON

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by Chris Moerdyk]

[Text] SOUTH AFRICA'S "secret" export trade, amounting to more than half its overseas markets, could be the country's biggest weapon against current sanctions.

Johannesburg marketing consultant Mr Mike Perry said that even if the United States imposed total sanctions on imports from this country, South Africa would only have to increase exports to its clandestine partners by 16 percent to make up the shortfall.

"In effect, South Africa has been sanctions-busting since the 1960s with the result that 54 percent of our export markets are clandestine and less likely to come under international pressure. This means that if the UK, for example, banned South African imports we would have to increase exports to clandestine partners by only eight percent to make up."

But, he added, sanctions pressure was on South African exports and when it turned to imports the Government's best option would be to use its "enormous buying power".

"The suggestion that our Foreign Minister made recently

about being able to buy most of what we need from Taiwan, would simply make it easier for our major suppliers to justify stopping the sale of their products to South Africa.

"At the moment West Germany, the United States, Japan and the UK account for 55,5 percent of our imports. These volumes are big enough for them not to want to get involved in harming this trade."

Mr Perry suggested that instead of approaching the threat of sanctions on imports to South Africa from a political retaliation point of view, the Government should adopt a more business-like approach.

"South Africa needs to get across to industry and trade unions in our major supplier countries the real effects of sanctions on exports to South Africa. One of our biggest weapons would be the promotion and lobbying of the cost of sanctions to our suppliers," he said.

Defiance, he said, was not a strategy but simply reinforced South Africa's image of being thugs and bullies.

"However, retaliation does play a part but this should be done out of the public eye."

Suppliers and the export markets

SA's major suppliers

Country	Percentage of total
1 West Germany	15,8
2 United States	15,7
3 Japan	12,9
4 United Kingdom	11,1
5 France	3,8
6 Italy	3,5
7 Netherlands	1,8
8 Taiwan	1,8
9 Switzerland	1,8
10 Belgium	1,6
Top 10 countries	69,8
Rest of Africa	1,9
All other countries	28,3
Total	100,00

South Africa's suppliers are concentrated with the top four accounting for 55,5 percent of our imports. The value of South Africa's imports from these countries is significant enough for them to protect this business and resist an embargo on their South African exports.

South Africa's major export markets: Merchandise

Country	Percentage of total
1. USA	8,5
2. Japan	7,9
3. Switzerland	6,8
4. United Kingdom	4,3
5. West Germany	4,0
6. Italy	2,6
7. Netherlands	2,5
8. France	2,2
9. Hong Kong	1,9
10. Belgium	1,7
Top ten countries	42,4
Rest of Africa	3,6
All other countries	54,0
Total	100,0

South African export markets are highly diversified with the top five accounting for only 31 percent of total export sales. The 'all other' export markets account for 54 percent and already represent a good degree of sanctions-busting.

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SOUTH AFRICA

PORT ELIZABETH BUSINESS FUTURE ANALYZED AS STABILITY RETURNS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Oct 86 p 7

[Text] FORD'S plants are shuttered and the black boycotts, for the moment, have been lifted. The suspense is over, and a sense of stability has returned to Port Elizabeth.

With much unemployment and poverty in the area, the state of the city is not so terrific — but, some say, not as desperate as Press reports would have it.

With stability have come thoughts for the city's future — from motor executives, retailers, suppliers and union officers as varied in their sophistication, direction and promise as the needs and desires of the many constituencies.

Indeed, in the end, it may be a lack of consensus that limits what PE can do for itself in making a comeback.

There is a large, influential group who believes the city is, as it always has been, a function of the motor industry, and that recovery will come as vehicle sales return.

Dramatic effect

"The vehicle and component plants are still there, they're just making less, and that's the positive side for 1987," said Brian Matthew, executive director of the Midland Chambers of Industries. "An upturn in motor car sales would be easily accommodated."

The current depression in the motor industry, he said, has had a dramatic effect on the dependent city. "But an upturn would have the same kind of effect."

Others think waiting for car sales to return is a dangerous, complacent strategy. "If PE people sit back and wait for the motor industry to

recover, they're going to wait for a long time," said Urban Foundation regional policy director Roger Matlock. "I think that's a bloody naive attitude."

Indeed, the most successful businessmen in the next decade may be those who recognise that PE cannot depend on the motor industry as it always has. Some component suppliers, like Welfit Oddy, have developed new products and new markets to fill the capacity left idle by lost Ford orders. Even the remaining Ford plant, which produces engines at Struandale, has diversified into other motor components and export markets.

In this way, the withdrawal of Ford "might be the best thing that's ever happened to PE," observed Sy Lippstreu, who owns Pioneer Ford, the city's one remaining Ford dealer (the other closed earlier this year).

Lippstreu and others believe that the loss of Ford business will force long-complacent suppliers to improve their competitiveness. "When you're busy in good times, you don't tend to look at the nuts and bolts," added City Paint & Tool MD Alan Orchard.

Even if PE businesses are flexible enough to adapt, however, it is uncertain what they should adapt to. Component manufacturers, burdened by higher freight costs, will be hard pressed to compete for Samcor business with PWV suppliers. And as long as SA remains mired in political and economic uncertainty, it is unlikely that any new industry will settle in the Eastern Cape. Export opportunities, too, soon may be limited by more severe foreign trade sanctions.

An exception may be the gas field project at Mossel Bay, construction of which is scheduled to begin in 1988. Although much of the benefit from the project will remain in the immediate Mossel Bay area, the PE harbour is expected to secure some contracting business.

'Frightening'

Other problems seem even more intransigent. Most believe the urbanisation of the PE-Uitenhage area will continue to intensify in the next decade, with the rate of black population growth rising to as high as 8% annually. "It's quite frightening the extent to which people are flocking to the city, and we see evidence of that every day," said Volkswagen MD Peter Searle.

Although the construction industry is expected to benefit from the growth of black housing, it will not create the economic activity required to offset the new population. "We don't see much new employment

becoming available in the area," said National Automobile and Allied Workers Union regional secretary Les Kettledas.

Duty-free port

Kettledas and other leaders lay some blame for the lack of solutions on local government. Firestone CE Peter Morum, at a recent dinner celebrating the company's 50 years in PE, asked: "When last did we see some positive action from the council in terms of actively seeking new business?"

"We have also heard comment about establishing a duty-free port here, but again it has been simply talk. Too many times do we hear too many voices crying for help from central government, whilst what we need is a macro solution rather than a micro solution.

"The resolution of our local problems," Morum said, "is in the hands of local people."

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SOUTH AFRICA

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON WORLD TRADE CENTER SET TO COMBAT SANCTIONS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 12 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text]

WORK has begun on a World Trade Centre near Jan Smuts Airport that could blast holes through any sanctions imposed by the rest of the world.

Companies from all sectors of the economy are already negotiating to take space.

The first phase of the development — a R30-million, 40 000 sq m "Trade Mart" or permanent exhibition centre being built at Jurgens Park on the R 21 — is expected to be completed by November or December next year.

Later developments will probably include a commodities exchange, offices for clearing agents and a 450-room international hotel.

Johannesburg's World Trade Centre will operate on similar lines to the ones already running in 130 cities and 55 countries around the world.

It will be linked by satellite to a communications database that lists trade opportunities around the world.

Since it has already been declared a free-trade zone, foreign businessmen will need no visas to visit it.

The Johannesburg World Trade Centre is the brainchild of Mr Neels Swart, chairman and chief executive of the Terexko group, holding company of the Jurgens and Terrakor groups.

Terexko has put in "significant" initial investment. Other funds have come from institutions.

The green light for the centre came last October at a meeting of the 18-year-old, New York-based World Trade Centres Association in Rio de Janeiro.

Immediately before that meeting

WTC founder Dr Paul Fabry visited South Africa and professed himself delighted with the plans for a centre here.

He went on record as saying he believed a World Trade Centre in South Africa would make nonsense of sanctions.

"With a World Trade Centre you could have sanctions from half the world and still trade freely. Our 60 000 card-carrying members are not governed by political or emotional issues.

"They form a worldwide network of friends dedicated to trade who will welcome the opportunity to find outlets in Southern Africa."

World Trade Centres aim to group together in a convenient place all the services — shippers, insurance companies, bankers, consulates, translators, printers and so on — needed for trade.

They are usually closed to the general public.

Response to the plan for a local centre has been enthusiastic. Domestically, both the Government and the private sector have welcomed it. Internationally, other World Trade Centres have opened negotiations to trade through it.

Says Mr Swart: "We are in the business of bringing together buyers and sellers for the exchange of goods and services on a scale

never before possible in this country.

"By stimulating the possibilities for trade, and opening the door to wider international trade opportunities, we will stimulate the economy of the region as a whole.

"We will also be developing new international markets."

Although sanctions mean South African interest is centred at the moment on international trade, experience elsewhere has shown that about 70 percent of a trade centre's business tends to be within its country or region.

"A small company is found next to the giant of his sector, the foreign manufacturer next to his local counterpart," says Mr Swart.

"The same chances for success are offered to everyone and the resultant competition makes for greater efficiency and greater activity."

Special benefits accrue to small and medium-sized retailers who do not have the travel budgets needed to visit other countries to push their goods.

Letting for the centre is being handled by RMS Syfrets.

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YOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMIST: SANCTIONS COULD HIT 2 MILLION JOBS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] GRADUALLY increasing foreign trade sanctions could bring a loss of 2-million jobs by the year 2 000, reversing the effects of income redistribution that has given blacks a larger share of the country's wealth.

This was reported yesterday by JCI economist Ronnie Bethlehem. He said if SA's population continued to grow at an annual rate of 2,5%, unemployment could reach 55% by the year 2 000 from 37% last year.

Writing in Durban's *Sunday Tribune*, Bethlehem said import substitution opportunities and new industrialisation would probably offset sanctions and spark a "short-run boom" for employment, lasting until 1988 or 1989.

By then, industry would have filled most of the capacity currently sitting idle and new employment would come only in capital-intensive areas involving mostly skilled labour.

He said: "The business sector, in its efforts to sustain profitability and competitiveness, would have to become ruthless in the retrenchment of surplus labour."

As a result, unskilled employment would fall to about 2-million jobs by the year 2 000 from 4,8-million in 1985. If sanctions were not initiated, unskilled employment would rise slightly to about 5-million.

Bethlehem said the loss of employment, plus higher consumer price inflation, would contribute to a widening of the income gap between whites and blacks.

He predicted that by 2 000 blacks would account for 76% of SA's total population, but just 20% of total income. Last year blacks made up 72,6% of the population and received 28,7% of income. Without sanctions blacks' share of income would rise to about 36%.

He said: "For the black section of the population, it would be a massive sacrifice in foregone opportunity, not only in economic terms but in political terms — for the political leverage of a black community whose income comprised nearly 36% of all income earned in SA would be much greater than the leverage of a community whose income share was less than 20%."

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SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT'S JOB CREATION PLAN SEEN MAKING IMPACT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT'S fight against unemployment is making some impact, labour authorities claim.

Manpower director-general Piet van der Merwe yesterday provided figures supporting the claim.

So far R885m has been allocated to job creation, training, food aid, small business development and unemployment insurance.

In the current financial year, R160m has been allocated for job creation and another R75m for training unemployed workers.

In June another R50m was granted. In the 12 months to March this year, 253 168 persons were trained, and a further 85 688 between April and June.

In the small business development category in the year to March, 27 818 job opportunities were created or maintained, and between April and June another 14 853.

Of the Transvaal's 106 local authorities, 82 have embarked on 400 projects valued at R22,5m.

During the previous financial year, 42 contracts were started in the Transvaal to train more than 86 000 unemployed. The contracts were valued at R25,8m.

During the 1985-86 financial year 205 418 were trained at a cost of R53,9m in SA. For the current financial year contracts were concluded with 128 organisations to train 227 000 people. More than 110 000 were trained between April and September.

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SOUTH AFRICA

POSSIBILITY OF NEW GOLD FIELD RAISES HOPES OF MINING INDUSTRY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Adam Payne]

[Text] **A BOREHOLE** result announced today, confirming an earlier rich gold reef intersection 30km north-east of Potchefstroom, indicates that a new gold field might be established — with tremendous implications for SA and the mining industry.

If hopes are realised, the implications will be far-reaching — especially since mines in the Free State and on the west Witwatersrand are running low on ore reserves.

The gold reef intersection was announced by New Central Wits, which falls under the Anglo American umbrella.

The borehole, MGM2 on the farm Gerhardminnebron in the Potchefstroom district, has intersected conglomerates of the Johannesburg sub-group at the shallow depth of 1 341m assaying 15 12 g/t over 95,1cm equal to 1 438cm g/t.

A value of about 500 cm g/t at that depth would be payable.

The assay confirms an earlier borehole result showing payable gold reef on the same farm. The first intersection was in April in borehole MGM1 to the south-east of MGM2. It assayed 21,24 g/t over 82,7cm, equal to 1 758cm g/t, and was at a much greater depth of 3 184m in the same conglomerates.

Both assays were based on incomplete intersections due to faulting or incomplete core recovery. Had all the core been recovered the assay would have been richer.

The MGM2 result is highly satisfactory because of its shallow depth, indicating that reef has been thrown up by faulting. The reef could not be identified because of faulting. Geologists had a problem in the correlation of the reefs.

Borehole MGM2 is unofficially reported to have reached a depth 400m lower than the 1 438cm g/t intersection, and *Business Day* was told that another intersection about 200m below the first had been made and the core was now being assayed.

The New Central Wits announcement of the intersection said: "No intersections of target reefs have been made." This indicates the uncertainty as to the identity of the reef reported on.

An Anglo American source said: "The MGM2 result is encouraging but we need a lot more drilling to indicate whether or not we have a mine."

The Bird Reef (or Vaal Reef) is believed to have been intersected in borehole MGM1. Since the drilling of MGM1 and MGM2, Anglo American has brought in two more drills, while GFSA has started a new drill close to the south-eastern boundary of Gerhardminnebron.

The Anglo American geologists are drilling for reefs intersected in the Potchefstroom gap area by GFSA drillers in the 1940s. The Potchefstroom gap gets its name because known mineable reefs have until now ended at Deelkraal mine on the West Wits line and have not been resumed until the Klerksdorp goldfield.

The reefs drilled by GFSA included the Livingstone and Bird reefs, the Main Reef and the Carbon Leader.

New Central Wits says borehole MGM1 was stopped at a depth of 3 947,6cm in Lower Witwatersrand lavas. Deflection drilling is in progress.

For mining investors the good borehole results should benefit holders of New Central Wits and Potchefstroom Gold Areas (PGA) shares.

Recently listed PGA has 10% of the Mooirivier venture covering 10 800ha in

which Anglo American holds the remaining 90%. The total area of interest in which Anglo American and GFSA are drilling extends about 40km from north to south.

An independent consulting geologist said he was satisfied that eventually at least three gold mines could be established — two by Anglo American and one by GFSA.

He said: "Anglo American and GFSA are drilling five boreholes south of Gerhardminnebron. At least two are said to have yielded encouraging values."

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SOUTH AFRICA

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT TO CHANGE FOLLOWING GOLD DISCOVERY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Oct 86 p 17

[Article by Andre du Toit]

[Text] Potchefstroom could change dramatically within the next decade and become part of an urban complex with plans now being drawn up to mine the deep gold reefs around the town, says Professor Petrie Schutte, Director of the Bureau for Manpower and Personnel Management at Potchefstroom University.

Breakthroughs have been made in mining gold at depths of five to six kilometres. It was the depth of the reef that had held up development, Professor Schutte said.

Commenting on the latest confirmation of viable gold finds in the area of Potchefstroom, Professor Schutte said: "Negotiations are under way between Potchefstroom Municipality and a number of gold mining companies on the buying of land."

Professor Schutte said the municipality covered a large area.

"Apart from the borehole result announced yesterday confirming a rich gold find 30 km north of Potchefstroom, drilling is also being done within the municipal area."

LARGE TRACTS

Yesterday's test result that caused all the excitement in Potchefstroom was of a borehole on the farm Gerhardminnebron, announced by New Central

Wits, which is part of the Anglo American group.

Professor Schutte said these developments could change large tracts of the Western Transvaal, especially the Klerksdorp/Orkney/Potchefstroom belt, and not least the quiet university town itself.

"You enjoy all the facilities here, yet it is still farmland all around. An influx of mine workers could change the social make-up of the town.

"As an economist I am excited about all these developments, but Potchefstroom won't be the same," he said.

"As things are now, the business community and the municipality focus all their attention on the university. With the coming of the mines, that community could become more important."

Another aspect that Professor Schutte's Bureau finds worrying is the estimated 20 million blacks from the drought-stricken farmlands of the Western Transvaal and Bophuthatswana who will flock to Klerksdorp and Orkney.

"Many people still think they will be prosecuted if they simply flock to those towns. But once they come to realise that it is legal, they will move in large numbers in search of jobs."

The sleepy university town of Potchefstroom is bracing itself for a drastic change in character after the news that a rich new gold field has been discovered on its doorstep.

"Things will never be the same again. Just imagine what will happen if Potchefstroom gets a sudden influx of mineworkers. They are a different breed and one can most certainly expect all kinds of social complications," said the Rev Hein Barnard of Potchefstroom's Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk.

"A potential problem which springs to mind is that certain sections of our community tend to be quite snobbish. I can foresee a measure of friction between them and a strong mining community."

Mr Barnard pointed out that the whole atmosphere of the quiet Western Transvaal town would change.

"At the moment Potchefstroom is predominantly a university town consisting mainly of Afrikaans-speaking people.

"We could get an element which would not fit easily into the present community," said Mr Barnard.

Pastor Frikkie Oudtshoorn, of the Apostolic Faith Mission, believed that the possible new developments could only benefit Potchefstroom.

"It will lure more people to our town and, for me, that will mean more potential church members."

But Mr Barnard was not sure that an injection of mineworkers would be to the advantage of church congregations.

"My experience is that mineworkers don't become very involved in church activities. Their moral values differ from ours," Mr Barnard said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

FEEDING PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN OF UNEMPLOYED GROWING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 86 p 17

[Article by Glenda Nevill]

[Text]

NOT since the Great Depression of the 1930s has South Africa had such large scale unemployment among the White population.

In 1984, the number of unemployed Whites was 14 128. Market Research Africa estimated in March this year there were 180 000 jobless Whites.

Statistics don't mean much to those families hit by the recession. To them, it boils down to how they're to feed their kin, how to pay the rent and when a job will become available.

Desperate

Struggling families are making desperate pleas to welfare organisations for help. Twenty eight White schools are running feeding schemes. More than 2 000 people of all races are being employed daily by the municipality in a Government funded jobs scheme.

The Johannesburg City Council is operating the sheltered employment scheme with the R5-million allocated to it from the R600-million the government made available for such schemes.

Everyday, more than 2 000 people are collected in municipal trucks to be taken to work in parks, where the women perform light manual labour — planting grass — or in the council offices doing clerical work. They are paid R15 a day.

Schools, churches, hospitals and clinics are running feeding schemes. One organisation doing a sterling job helping the destitute is the Jimmy O' Connor Welfare Service Club.

It is feeding 97 families and 12 schools in Doornfontein, Jeppe, Joubert Park and Cleveland areas. Very often, it is teachers in these schools who see the children are in need and contact the welfare club.

Discreet

"We are very discreet about it," says the superintendent, known as C.J., at the welfare club. "Every fortnight, we make up hampers for the families so the children can take them home. We don't want to embarrass them. They are very good, very loyal to their families."

Mr Joe Gordon, vice-chairman and trustee of

the welfare club, spends every day visiting schools and interviewing children in dire need of food. They have to be certain of the families desperation before adding them to their already lengthy list.

The organisation relies on donations from the public, funds made by hiring out their hall for functions and street collections. "Johannesburg people are great," Mr Gordon says.

"I have been invited to schools in Sandton and Halfway House, where I've been given cheques for R2 000; a load of cheese, food and milk powder which filled my station wagon; jam and soup and other cash donations. Often we get money in the post with no name given. Just the cash."

Why does he do this strenuous, often heart-breaking job? "I adore the little mites," he says. "I can't bear seeing a sad little face whether it's Black or White."

Tiny kitchen

Tant Swannie Swane-poel lives in Jan Hofmeyr. In May last year, she started a feeding

scheme for the hungry children in her area. She operates from her own tiny kitchen. In this small space, she cooks for 240 children and 120 pensioners.

More and more children come every day, she says. "They know they can come here. In the beginning they're so full of pride, it breaks my heart. But then they break down

and begin to trust me, and they're not so shy anymore."

Tant Swannie also relies on the public for food and funds. She, too, has had no problems or shortages because the public has supported her all the way. More is always welcome though, she says.

Before she started this demanding job, Tant Swannie says she suffered

from terrible nerves. "Now I have no nerves left. I don't know why I do it. Perhaps it's because I have grandchildren and I'd hate to see them in this position without me to help them."

Tant Swannie can be contacted at 837-7434, or donations can be sent to 21 1st Street, Jan Hofmeyr.

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SOUTH AFRICA

NATION'S TRANSPORT STRUCTURE FACES BIG SHAKE-UP

Views to Privatizing Large Segments of SATS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Oct 86 p 10

[Article by Bruce Cameron]

[Text] The entire transport structure in South Africa, including the South African Transport Services, is about to be turned on its head.

The tight regulatory controls which limited free enterprise in transport and gave SATS a lop-sided monopoly over the years are target number one.

Then a start will be made on privatising large segments of the SATS empire.

Major indications of the Government's re-think of transport policy were given by the Director-General of Transport and chairman of the National Transport Commission, Mr A B Eksteen, at the recent Outlook for Trucks conference organised by the magazine *Transport Management*.

A draft White Paper on the new transport policy was going before the Cabinet sub-committee on economic affairs last week.

The White Paper is expected to be tabled in Parliament at the start of next year's session of Parliament.

It would be rapidly followed by three new Acts of Parliament to replace and consolidate earlier legislation while introducing the new approach.

The three proposed laws are:

- A Transport Act which will deregulate the transport system and scrap the National Transport Commission, replacing it with an advisory council.

- A National Roads Act that will bring the planning and construction of all roads under one body and a new and more equitable method of raising money for road construction.

- A Road Traffic Act which will consolidate all existing central government and provincial legislation and bring into operation a new penalty point system for heavy vehicle drivers and operators.

An investigation is being carried out by SATS at the moment to consider which services could be privatised. These services included harbours, pipelines and road transportation.

Privatise

The transport structure is not the only target of Government plans to deregulate and privatise. Also under the spotlight is the Post Office.

Mr Eksteen said at the conference that the White Paper had been drawn up as a result of investigations by the National Transport Policy Study Group and that it would be published next year along with major changes to legislation.

Mr Eksteen made it clear that SATS would no longer be protected, the practice of cross-subsidising unprofitable services of SATS from the profitable ones would be halted and segments would be privatised.

Current transport policy was "contrary to the widely stated principles of national economic

policy which emphasises the beneficial role of competition".

The direct cost of road transport applications was R60 million a year. This led to a distortion of tariffs and the inefficient allocation of resources.

In any case it was difficult to police the permit system. It had been found that 20 percent of freight being moved between Johannesburg and Durban was "illegal".

Apart from the direct saving there would be gains in the form of lower transport costs and better service.

It was estimated there would be a six percent increase in the surplus in the transport industry as a result, but the elimination of inequities would lead to greater benefits.

The proposed policy was that market forces should decide as far as possible "what is moved, how it is moved, at what price it is moved, to which destination it moves and at what level of service it is moved and by whom".

The cross-subsidisation of the various SATS services where profitable services were used to subsidise unprofitable services would be stopped.

This would lead to tariff increases for some services.

Mr Eksteen said there would be provision for these services to be directly subsidised.

"The subsidy will be specific and will not lead to distortion of other tariffs as is currently the case."

Mr Eksteen indicated the controversial proposal that Regional Services Councils be made to foot the bill for the enormous losses on passenger and particularly urban transport was still under consideration as part of the scheme for direct subsidisation.

Measures

Subsidisation of uneconomic mining, industrial and agricultural

freight would have to come directly from the government department concerned.

SATS would have to be allowed to introduce cost-related freight rates.

All these measures would be phased in to prevent disruption.

Another significant change would be a reassessment of the amount collected from road users to pay for roads.

This would be made relative to each class of vehicle with the amount being collected in the same way as in the past through vehicle licences and a levy on fuel.

It was calculated that by using this method and by increasing all licence fees and the levy on diesel an additional R253 million would be collected.

SATS would also be forced to become more competitive by halting such things as road licence fee exemptions.

Dealing with road safety, Mr Eksteen said, a road freight quality system would be introduced which would include a uniform Road Traffic Act for the whole country.

Standards for drivers and vehicles would be reviewed and a new enforcement programme would be developed.

Special attention would also be given to the overloading of vehicles which added R60 million a year to road maintenance costs.

A special section dealing with fleet operators would be incorporated into the Act as a deterrent to "unsafe" operators.

"A differentiated point penalty system will be introduced against drivers and the operators for the purpose of monitoring convictions."

Initially the points would not carry a penalty clause but would be used in court for sentencing purposes and for statistics.

Mr Eksteen warned operators not to take advantage of or to ignore existing legislation to gain early advantage of the new system.

SATS Falls Into Deficit

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Mike Collins]

[Text] **DEPRESSED** trading conditions and a sharp fall in revenue estimates saw South African Transport Services (Sats) plunge into the red to the tune of R367m for its 1985/86 financial year.

The year also saw SA Airways severely affected by the unfavourable rand/dollar exchange rate and the carrier dropped 17% in international passenger kilometers.

The Sats annual report shows that the January estimates of R3 750m from goods traffic fell short by R200m and this, coupled with sharp cost increases, led to the deficit.

General Manager Bart Grove says although a decline in certain types of traffic was recorded as opposed to the previous year, the total volume was at the same levels as in 1984/85.

The net deficit of R367,2m represents a deterioration of R393,1m when compared with the net surplus of R25,9m

during the previous financial year.

Revenue derived from all operations amounted to R8 020m, an increase of 5,3% compared with the R7 616,8m for 1984/85.

Revenue in respect of goods and coal conveyed by rail increased by 0,9% and 18,2% respectively.

The increase in revenue in respect of air passengers was 7,5% whilst that of airfreight was 12,6%. Revenue for pipelines increased by 3,8%.

Expenditure increased by 10,5% from R7 591m in 1984/85 to R8 387m in the year under review.

On future import and export prospects Grove says much will depend on the degree to which SA can succeed in trading internationally.

The future of SAA's passenger traffic depends to a large extent on possible boycott actions such as the suspension of landing rights, he says.

SATS To Phase Out Subsidy Program

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text] SA Transport Services (Sats) has set a four-year target to phase out cross-subsidisation of its services.

The Transport White Paper now before the Cabinet accepts recommendations of the National Transport Policy Study (NTPS) for wholesale deregulation of the transport sector.

Sats deputy GM Giel Holz says: "The White Paper says it is intended to phase out cross-subsidisation from the system. This should be complete by 1990. We hope to have very limited cross-subsidisation then."

He says the process is already well under way. Levels of cross-subsidisation — whereby Sats marks up charges on its profit-making operations in order to subsidise loss-making passenger services — are well down on previous years.

Compared to five years ago, when over half of Sats' passenger service losses were paid for by cross-subsidisation, this year it will be less than a quarter.

Of the R619m loss in 1981-82,

R332m came from cross-subsidisation and R287m from government

Of the R972m Sats has budgeted to lose on passenger services in the 1986-87 financial year, R220m will come from cross-subsidisation, and the remaining R752m direct from government.

"As this cross-subsidisation has reduced, so we have been able to reduce our mark-up on other services," Holz says.

He welcomes moves to deregulate Sats but says it is a two-way process. If Sats enters the free market, private transport operators must be prepared to shoulder their full share of the transport infrastructure.

The R253m private hauliers will have to pay in higher licence fees and diesel costs represents the shortfall in what they should have been paying in the past, he says.

"A basic prerequisite in a free market is for everyone to be equal. We are saying hauliers must pay their share of the cost. We were paying infrastructure costs, now they must pay."

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FRENCH ELECTRICAL GIANT TO STAY--The French electrical equipment manufacturing giant, Merlin Gerin, has reaffirmed its commitment to South Africa as a key long-term growth markets. Merlin Gerin, with an annual turnover of R2,4 billion, has entered into a number of ventures with local companies. Chief executive for Southern African operations, Mr Guy de Place, says: "We plan to continue increasing the local added value of our products. Additionally, we will ensure that our back-up services are geared to meet any possible future needs." [Text] [Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR [Finance] in English 5 Oct 86 p 9] /13104

VLAKS TO RESUME UNDERGROUND MINING--Vlakfontein Gold Mine is to resume underground mining near Nigel, where an exploration programme has pinpointed payable ore reserves. The mineralised area is situated on the farms Spaarwater, Droogebult and Grootfontein, which are owned by Goldfields of South Africa (GFSA) and Gold Fields property (GFP). In terms of an agreement, Vlakfontein will issue 300 000 new shares to GFSA and GFP in exchange for the mineral rights to the area. Exploration results show the extremely shallow in situ reserve to be 6,2-million tons at an average grade of 2,8g/t. The Kimberley Reef extends from the outcrop to a vertical depth of 300m below surface. Vlakfontein, which ceased underground mining in 1977, will mine the reef by means of an inclined, endless-rope haulage and will treat the ore at its plant 15 km from the haulage portal. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Oct 86 p 1] [Article by Cheryllyn Ireton] /13104

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