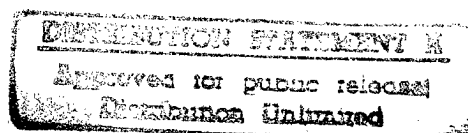


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1 DECEMBER 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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1 DECEMBER 1986

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FRONTLINE STATES TO RESIST IMPOSING SANCTIONS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by Xan Smiley]

[Text]

THE DEATH of Mozambique's President Samora Machel presents an awkward puzzle for the Kremlin's African policymakers. Contrary to popular opinion in the West, the record of Russian penetration in Africa has been very mixed, with failures outnumbering successes.

In the harsh light of Soviet strategy, Machel was proving an increasingly disappointing ally in Southern Africa and it is unlikely that the Russians have a favoured Mozambican friend ready to step into the dead man's desert boots.

Clearly they would enjoy Mozambique's strategic vantage point peering into South Africa. Yet the country's internal horrors are so great that there are also grave snags in being identified with so shambolic and unstable a regime.

Mozambique cannot be marked down as a Soviet success.

In the late Sixties, when Machel rose to command the Frelimo guerrilla group fighting the Portuguese colonial power, his inspiration and weaponry came mainly from China. After independence in 1975, however, the Chinese began to retire as the Russians and East Europeans arrived in strength.

In the past three years, though, Machel became noticeably less

friendly to the Russians — who provided neither the economic answers nor the counter-insurgency skills so desperately needed by his crumbling regime. Instead, he shunned the once much-mooted idea of joining Comecon and began to accept more aid from the West.

Worse, from the Russian point of view, Machel's Nkomati Accord with SA meant the expulsion from Mozambique of the main South African guerrilla group — the African National Congress (ANC) — which is heavily backed by the Soviet Union.

Thus, since about 1980, the Soviet position in Mozambique has declined, just when the growing turmoil in Southern Africa should have been turning alignments in the region increasingly to the Soviet advantage.

Of Africa's 50 independent countries there are, in fact, only three which have in the past decade had really strong ties with the Soviet Union — Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

There is also a handful of less consequential countries, such as Congo and Benin, whose pro-Soviet Marxist rhetoric is largely the paper-thin product of geo-political or even tribal factors and cannot therefore be relied upon to provide the Russians with solid bonuses.

The extraordinary Moscow fanfare which has recently greeted Thomas Sankara, the Left-wing leader of Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), who visited the Sovi-

et Union this month, served only to highlight the insignificance of those African countries with whom the Russians do have close ties.

Burkina Faso is one of Africa's well-nigh hopeless cases, yet *Pravda* devoted about a third of an entire issue to the Sankara visit.

An even sharper measure of African-Soviet friendship is the pro-Soviet African vote on Afghanistan at the United Nations. Only Angola, Ethiopia and Mozambique have consistently voted for pro-Russian resolutions over the Afghan war and, of late, the Mozambicans have sometimes abstained.

Angola, a more dogged member of the Afro-Soviet troika, remains locked in the grip of a debilitating war, with Soviet support going to a government whose popular base is founded on the country's second tribe, the Kimbunda, whereas the rival Ovimbundu, who provide the core of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerrillas, are nearly twice as numerous.

In Ethiopia the Soviet connection looks strong and more hopeful, though the Eritrean war seems as unending as ever, and the general economy remains disastrous.

Witness Ethiopia: practically all African governments have noted that in time of drought the Soviet Union remains peculiarly incapable of providing large-scale emergency relief, let alone long-term economic development aid.

The big Soviet hope, of course, is SA. Here the Russians are better placed. The ANC is a long-standing traditional minded movement with roots going back to 1912. Its leader-in-exile, Oliver Tambo, is a straightforward, racially tolerant

moderate who sent his son to an English public school and is as comfortable in Western boardrooms as in guerrilla camps.

But, in the late Fifties, the ANC formed a tactical alliance with the South African Communist Party (SACP), which has since beavered its way into many positions of influence in the ANC and can boast at least 12 members of the movement's top body, the 30-strong national executive.

Practically all the ANC's military support comes from Russia and the Eastern Bloc, much of it channelled through SACP placemen. The SACP has recently tried to infiltrate the increasingly powerful black-dominated South African trade unions, but it was slow on the draw, preferring to support a much smaller underground SACP-connected alternative.

The Soviet Union, like many people and governments in the West, supports the broad ANC movement. If the ANC does eventually take over from the white regime, it is then that the Kremlin's Africa planners will be poised for a possible final power struggle between their own SACP hardliners and the moderate Left-wing nationalists of the Tambo stamp.

But with the tragic example of Machel in mind, and many other African failures besides, the Kremlin must be increasingly aware that, on the whole, Africans do not often seem to make good communists.

/13104

CSO: 3400/373

SOVIETS SEEN TO HAVE FEW STRONG ALLIES IN REGION

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Oct 86 p 8

[Article by Dhiren Bhagat]

[Text]

RECENTLY I called on the general manager of Barclays Bank of Zambia at its head office in Lusaka. After keeping me waiting for nearly an hour, the urbane Francis Xavier Nkhoma sent for me and apologised. He lit a cigar and smiled.

"When I saw your calling card I thought Bhagat was some old English name. So I told my secretary: 'While he is waiting outside, serve Mr Bhagat a cup of tea and then throw a stone at him'.

"She was shocked. She said: 'Sir, I cannot throw stones at visitors, it is not done.' I said: 'No, that's perfectly OK. Bhagat is English. These days when you throw stones at the English you are merely defending your national rights'."

I have just come from Harare where, thanks to the Non-Aligned Summit (NAM) throwing stones at the West is no longer a weird hobby but has become the fastest-growing industry in recent times.

Shooting about in cars imported from SA, lounging around in villas designed in SA and sipping South African wine, the leaders from 90 countries took a casual bash at "the major trading partners of the racist régime" and, with equal ease, advocated sanctions.

That these resolutions — dripping with easy piety — should have been passed in Harare is a capital joke. Ever since the Rhodesians got their UDI act together, Harare has been the world's centre for sanctions-busting expertise.

And even though Johannesburg is now rapidly taking over, there are enough experienced businessmen in the Zimbabwean capital who could have instructed the visiting heads of state on how 60 countries co-operated between 1965 and 1980 to make a joke of the phrase "comprehensive mandatory sanctions".

In fact, there was no need to meet the experts. To learn about the efficacy of sanctions all that the NAM delegates had to do was to keep their eyes open and count the number of Renaults, Peugeotts, Toyotas and Mercedes on the streets that looked between six and 21 years old.

All this would explain why sanctions won't work; to understand why sanctions won't be applied, at any rate by the Frontline states, the visitors would have had to look deeper. Of the eight real Frontline states (Tanzania is not a Frontline state), five have made it clear they will not be imposing sanctions: Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Mozambique. The other three — Angola, Zambia and Zimbabwe — say they will.

Angolan sanctions don't mean much: outside the Yugoslav-run duty-free shops there is hardly anything you can buy in that country, and the black market the Zairians run in Luanda is so vicious that an egg ends up costing you five US dollars.

To understand what is happen-

ing to Zimbabwe over sanctions, one has to grasp the complicated game Robert Mugabe has been playing with Pretoria ever since he assumed power in 1980. Early on there was an arrangement whereby Zimbabwe could send its exports through SA; in return, Zimbabwe promised not to house any ANC bases.

Then there was the preferential tariff agreement which allowed Zimbabwean goods to sell in SA at a tariff of between 10% and 15%. Initially, this was a concession SA made for the beleaguered Smith government; after independence, however, it was renewed by Mugabe and has been renewed twice again: in 1983 and, most recently, on July 31 this year, three days before the Commonwealth summit at Marlborough House.

All these deals are struck by officials either in Pretoria or in Harare. The details are not published in the newspapers in Zimbabwe and even businessmen are often kept guessing. This is the "secret" side of the game.

Publicly, of course, the government abuses SA and is allowed to do so by the canny South Africans. Sometimes Pretoria gets annoyed or, more to the point, appears as if it is annoyed with the rhetoric and cracks a whip. This happened in July 1983, when the preferential tariff agreement had to be renewed.

Initially, Pretoria refused to sign the deal. Intermediaries — black and white Zimbabweans — scurried south only to be told that the deal would not go through unless two black Ministers visited Pretoria. This was impossible, so the Zimbabweans begged and scraped till finally Pretoria agreed to send a team of officials to Harare.

There are some who feel this delicate game of abusing above, licking below, ended on May 19 this year when the South Africans bombed the ANC offices in Harare. It was as if SA had broken the rules; after that the Zimbabweans could no longer be certain of the South African response. Accordingly, they see the rhetoric getting

more and more emotional after that date: on Soweto day, July 16, Mugabe spoke publicly of "killing the Boer".

In the first week of August, without consulting his cabinet, he announced at Marlborough House that he would go along with Commonwealth sanctions. On August 8, on his return from London, he gave a media conference where he reaffirmed his stand on sanctions, passionately declaring that his people would live on "one mealie meal a day" if necessary.

On August 29, at his media conference on the eve of the NAM summit, Mugabe committed Zimbabwe to sanctions which NAM would agree to over and above the Commonwealth package.

At this same media conference he tried to pretend that the July 31 preferential tariff agreement was merely a "routine matter" which had been signed by officials ("I was not aware it had been signed") and said it would be overridden by the London decision to impose Commonwealth sanctions.

He fooled nobody. That renewal was not a routine matter and Commonwealth sanctions are not going to be imposed in a hurry. Indeed, the game now is to pitch higher and higher, to ask for universal mandatory sanctions, so that you are not obliged to impose any sanctions at all "till everyone agrees".

There are other reasons to believe that the sanctions rhetoric is just a distraction. True, Mugabe is an idealist and would dearly like to be seen as the man who led the West into the struggle against SA.

But he is also a pragmatic man who has behaved circumspectly so as not to damage Zimbabwe's economy. And as Pik Botha told a black Zimbabwean intermediary recently: "We are pleased with Robert. We want him to be held in high esteem throughout the world. It is better that we should trade with tough 'radicals' than with puppets like Banda."

On August 6, when the South Africans cracked the whip again by closing the border at Beit Bridge and trucks began to pile up, the contingency planning committee of the Zimbabwean government,

headed by Finance Minister Chidzero, met for the first time and asked for the most basic data — i.e., the effects of sanctions on jobs, trade.

It is easy to argue that this unpreparedness is typical of Third World incompetence; easy but wrong. It is further evidence that Zimbabwe is not going to rush into anything as foolhardy as sanctions.

Foreign journalists and other Western "observers" in Harare do not see sanctions as an issue where opinion is divided on tribal lines.

During the NAM circus, I busied myself winning the confidence of a couple of Zimbabwean intermediaries who shuttle between Harare and Pretoria. From those businessmen I learnt a quite different story.

It is well known that politics in Zimbabwe is divided on tribal lines, in particular that Mugabe runs his Zanu (PF) government by cleverly balancing the interests of the three main Shona tribes: Karanga (25% of the population), Zezuru (21%) and Manyika (11%).

Prominent Karangas include Simon Muzenda, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Security, the Minister of Justice, the army Chief of Staff and the air force commander. Everybody concedes the Karangas "made" Mugabe; what is less well known is their extreme pragmatism and the links several top Karangas have with SA.

The pragmatism of the Karangas over sanctions is heartening. For however desirable it may be to bring down the racist régime south of the Limpopo, this is not a realistic prospect for the Frontline states. After hearing Mugabe's Soweto day speech about "killing the Boer", Samora Machel remarked: "If Mugabe goes on like this, in 10 years' time Harare will end up looking like Luanda or Maputo."

In 1965 Zambia excused itself from the obligation of imposing sanctions on Rhodesia on the quite reasonable ground that sanctions would destroy its economy. In 1973,

however, Ian Smith closed the border for a few weeks. When Smith decided to reopen the border Kenneth Kaunda would not play ball.

The international community promised to help out Zambia financially. Most of these promises were never kept and Zambia suffered tremendously. In 1978 Kaunda was forced to reopen the border.

With this experience behind him, Kaunda is naturally more cautious. Though he enjoyed himself lashing out at Sir Geoffrey Howe in Lusaka, and later at his media conference at the Churchill Hotel in London in the first week of August, Kaunda had already begun to backtrack on sanctions.

At the SADCC meeting at Luanda he refused to answer newsmen's questions on air links. In Harare he went so far as to say that without the "major trading partners of the racist régime" joining in it would be "meaningless" and "suicidal" for Zimbabwe and Zambia to impose sanctions.

Then he went on to suggest that the US hold talks with the Frontline states, a brilliant delaying tactic. As we have learnt — and as we knew all along — Ronald Reagan will have none of that.

Though the Zambians survived the Seventies without trade with SA, it will not be so easy today.

A day before I left India for Africa, I found myself on a plane to Delhi sitting next to a new MP, an old friend of Rajiv Gandhi. The talk came round to sanctions.

"There's a fire burning at home," he muttered in Hindi. "All we do is to go abroad and yell." At first I was impressed by his forthright stance. I had expected him to be full of idealistic guff.

Thinking back on it, I realise that in his honesty he was naive. Rajiv knows better. Politics is all about making a noise when you can. When you get tired of rioters throwing stones at home, it is a good idea to go abroad and throw some stones yourself.

ACCE URGES IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Oct 86 p 1

[Text]

AFRICA needs its own independent and modern communication system if its countries are to achieve their national development goals, the acting Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Cde Ernest Kadungure, said yesterday.

He was addressing delegates to the fifth biennial conference of the African Council on Communication Education at the Harare International Conference Centre.

The week-long conference, which also marks 10 years of the ACCE communication activities in Africa, is being hosted by the labour ministry through the Harare Polytechnic's division of mass communications, a member of the Nairobi-based council.

Attended by more than 120 delegates mostly from African states, the conference brings together communication educators and experts from about 60 media institutions on the continent who are members of the ACCE.

Also taking part are information officers of the Southern African liberation movements, the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and Swapo.

Opening the conference, Cde Kadungure called on African communication experts to work towards bringing technological advancement on the continent.

African communication technicians and engineers had to involve themselves in relevant technological innovation and the design of needed hardware.

Although vast strides had been taken in the field of African media programming, "we remain frighteningly aware of the media's dependence on foreign programmes" which had become attractive to and had impact on the continent.

"Are we to be culturally shaped by foreign values which are skilfully implanted, in the television soap operas, music and other cultural forms without seriously designing our training to tap the rich resources in Africa more positively?" asked Cde Kadungure.

He noted that the conference would address the question of common communication research, communication textbook development, theatre for development and new communications technology.

These, he said, required assessment, rethinking in terms of usage and clear guidelines regarding strategies for action by the ACCE.

African governments needed to be guided by informed communication research if their media channels were to be used creatively for national development, and experts had to explore more indigenous forms of communication to send development messages to the masses.

"Our reliance on communication textbooks conceived, produced and published in the East and the West must be replaced with the active development of African communication textbooks, seen through the eye of the African researcher and produced in Africa for African readership."

On modernisation, the minister said video and satellite technology held the potential for reaching millions of Africans in the shortest possible time, with progressive development information that would improve the lot of the Africans.

On apartheid, he called on African communication educators to create a more informed public, on the evil system and said they had a mission to come up with measures to counter South Africa's psychological warfare of disinformation.

/13104

CSO: 3400/373

SADCC MEETS TO ENCOURAGE INVESTMENT IN REGION

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 86 p 1

[Text]

ABOUT 60 SADCC businessmen, public sector representatives and finance officials meet in Victoria Falls today for the first SADCC meeting to discuss their role in increasing investment in production in the region.

According to SADCC's executive secretary, Dr Simba Makoni, the aim will be to give the business community a deeper understanding of the SADCC programme of action and to get it to highlight steps that need to be taken to increase investment in the region by both regional and foreign business interests.

At the moment, very few businessmen appeared to know anything about SADCC and its various programmes to increase self-reliance in the region — a fact that was borne out by the fact that few tendered for development projects in the region, which were now worth US\$5,4 billion.

He hoped that the two-day meeting would give them "a deeper sense of the process under way" as it was in their own interests to play a larger role.

Dr Makoni will open the meeting with a broad overview of the SADCC programme of action and the recent Nordic/SADCC initiative focusing on the promotion of trade and investment in production both in the region and between Nordic and SADCC states.

The Nordic view on this will then be put by the Norwegian Secretary of State for Co-operative Development, Mr Hans-Christian Brugge, after which position papers on industry and mining, and trade and finance will be presented. The delegates will then break up into sectoral groups to exchange views on investment opportunities and ways in which the investment climate in the region could be improved.

"We have no preconceived idea on what will emerge, but are very excited about this involvement of the productive sector," said Dr Makoni.

He said the meeting was a natural offshoot of SADCC's emphasis so far on building up transport and communications infrastructure in the region. Projects in this field had now "gained a certain momentum" and were being matched by efforts to increase trade between member states to make use of the infrastructure.

The next annual consultative conference, to be held in Gaborone in February, will have the theme of investment in production and will be preceded by a one-day meeting of SADCC and foreign businessmen. Dr Makoni said the Victoria Falls meeting would help prepare SADCC businessmen for this meeting and it was planned that ideas generated at the one-day meeting would be incorporated into the government-to-government consultative conference.

BRIEFS

SAA TO CONTINUE TO USE SAL AIRPORT--South African Airways (SAA) is likely to be allowed to continue to use Sal airport as a refuelling stop on its flights from Europe, President Pereira indicated in an interview with Agence France-Presse on 20 October. The country may lose revenues of \$3 million a year with the suspension of SAA flights to and from the US, following the recent US Senate vote in favour of tougher sanctions against Pretoria (AED 11:10:86, Southern Africa Monitor). Sal airport's total activities earn the country nearly half its foreign exchange earnings. However SAA is not a major user of Sal, having only one stop a week on the southbound London-Johannesburg route and no stops northbound. Pereira described Cape Verde's position as similar to that of the front-line states in its economic dependence on South Africa. Cape Verde condemns apartheid but is in no position to impose sanctions itself, he said. [Text] [London AED in English 25 Oct 86 p 9] /13046

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN--Cape Verde's 1986-90 national development plan was studied at a UN Development Programme (UNDP) round-table meeting in Geneva on 22-23 October. Nine donor countries and eight multilateral development institutions were expected to be represented. Donors were expected to discuss the plan's overall cost and the prioritisation of sectors within it. A further meeting is scheduled to be held in Praia from 30 November-4 December to which 44 countries as well as international and regional organisations have been invited. [Text] [London AED in English 25 Oct 86 p 9] /13046

CSO: 3400/358

GPP LEADER ON PARTY FORMATION, CONFEDERATION, GOALS

Dakar LE DEVOIR in English Oct 86 p 12

[Interview with Assan Musa Camara, secretary-general and party leader of the Gambia People's Party, by Pathe Mbodje; date and place unspecified]

[Text]

● Mister President, how do you explain your resignation from the PPP and the subsequent formation of GPP if one knows that for year, you have been the highest ranking official in The Gambia ?

■ We start falling apart early 80'. Members of Jawara's cabinet told him a lot of things. I really don't know and I don't want to suggest anything to him. I was accused of connivence with dissident elements within the Party. That was lie, absolute lie. I think that Jawara was prepared to fight me. Balde's election in 82 was the last drop that brought me to the conclusion that Jawara wanted to ruin my career.

Another incident occurred during the 25th anniversary of the PPP where I had 23 years of participation. They did not pay me the respect due but asked me to go and play football to entertain the people.

So many things were happening and the conclusion I came to was that Jawara wished to ruin my career. I planed to stay and fight. There was corruption of the whole administration and lies. And Jawara was listening and accepting lies of people who wanted to get his favours. PPP has new ideas.

But as soon as we get into power, we will amend the Constitution. There will a two-term offices of five

years each. Our second commitment is that we want more political control of the government here. The government here is separated from the party. People are voting for us in that way.

● What is the real situation of the GPP ?

■ Our strategy is to establish the party throughout the country. Our priority is to get the party established in a short period (March 87) and to put it in the political map of the country.

● Would you be a candidate for the next presidential elections ?

■ (With enthousiasm). There is no doubt about that. We have to maintain the momentum up to February to guarantee the victory. Indications are that GPP is going on top of all the three parties. We focus on 20 seats and we already have fifteen sure seats we grasp at.

● How do you feel about the senegalese intervention in The Gambia in 1981 ?

■ On the morning of the coup, I was in charge of the whole government. Very early, I escaped from my residence and came to the Central Police Station with Lamin Saho, Former Attorney General, and Saihu Sabaly, present Minister of Agriculture, the Former Inspector General of Police, M. M'Boop and some of his loyal men.

It was in that morning that we organised the resistance group.

Later in the day, around 9, we discovered that the situation was getting out of hand because the State House, the Military Depot at Bakau, the National Radio and the National Airport were in the hands of the rebels. And reports have reached me that three people were shot in Bakau.

I decided that we should invoke the Mutual Defence Agreement between us and Senegal. We called the Senegalese High Commission and requested assistance under the Defence Agreement. He informed me that his government would not agree with verbal request but with written one. So I wrote it and handed it over to them.

The Senegalese Forces came here, did excellent job, lost lives. And I'm very delightful because they are very disciplined. That discipline saves a lot of lives. I never had the opportunity to thank formally the Senegalese Authorities. What I would like to do through your newspaper. So I would like to thank sincerely President Abdou Diouf, Senegalese Army for what they did for all of us in The Gambia.

● Are you satisfied with the Senegambian confederal evolution? What would you do in you were in charge?

■ I am not able to answer that question because Jawara is in power now. Let him assume his responsibilities, be Senegambian Confederation be a success or a failure. All I can say is that the situation is unsatisfactory because both sides are not satisfied. One, on the gambian side, Jawara is dragging his feet. We hope that when in power, we'll commit ourself in improving the situation that is existing, to the interest of both parties. We have some ideas but we don't want to disclose them now.

As a whole, the factual situation is that nobody in The Gambia can't think that he can live in isolation, without Senegal. That's unrealistic. Closer co-operation between Senegal and The Gambia is a matter of must. We believe that with understanding and good will from both sides, the problems of the Confederation can be solved.

● And how about Saho's arrest?

■ When he has arrested, I was not in Banjul. I was up in Basse. This is not a GPP affair. This was a private visit. Saho acted in his private capacity as Lamin Saho. Saho has not been officially appointed as deputy leader of the GPP.

[Box, p 12]

Assan Musa Camara's Digest

1960 : Independant MP. Appointed Minister without porto-folio by the colonial Governor.

1961 : Labour and Health Ministry under the colonial Government.

1963 : Minister of Education.

1965 : Minister of Works and Communications.

1966 : Minister of Education.

1968 : Minister of Foreign Affairs.

1972 : Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice-President.

1974 : Vice-President and Minister of Local Government.

1977 : Minister of Education.

1977 : Minister of Finance.

1978 : Vice-President.

1982 : Out. Elected member of Parliament.

1986 : Resigned PPP and formed GPP.

The Right Honourable Assan Musa Camara is 62. He is married and have seven (7) children.

/13046

CSO: 3400/345

NEW SYSTEM FOR RECRUITING MILITIAMEN ANNOUNCED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Oct 86 p 8

[Article by Sulley Agholisi]

[Text] **A SYSTEM of vetting for entry into the People's Militia has been introduced by the Civil Defence Organisation.**

This is to ensure that people with questionable characters and criminal records and tendencies are weeded out of the system.

Militiamen are expected to defend the interest of the nation as well as render services to their communities. They are also to offer assistance in times of emergencies.

To meet these challenges, the training syllabus is designed to produce an all round militia personnel who will be able to fight fire, give first aid, do farm work and assist in security duties.

Brigadier Tehn-Addy, Commander of the Civil Defence Organisation announced these at the re-opening of the Klukpo Militia Camp near Sogakope in the Volta Region. However, he did not disclose the new vetting system.

He emphasised that the militia cannot be effective in their operations without sympathy and support from the community in which they live.

To this end, he warned against acts of vandalism and arrogance on the part of militiamen.

"The militia is not for the 'sadist' he said, adding that it is 'for the humane nationalist, prepared to offer service truthfully

without any monetary expectations."

It will be recalled that the Klukpo Militia Camp was closed down about six months ago following reports of malpractices involving militiamen in the Tongu District.

On the allegations that led to the closure, Brigadier Tehn-Addy described them as "exaggerations calculated to cause alarm" and warned those engaged in such nefarious acts to desist from them forthwith.

The Commander reiterated that the militia is only to assist the various organs of state but not to take over their duties and responsibilities.

He likened them to the traditional Asafo Company which seeks to foster the social dictum of "all for each and each for all" and said the militia is fashioned on the Traditional Asafo Company concept.

The 30-strong militia made up of 24 men and six women have put about nine hectares of land under cultivation. Among the crops cultivated are maize, beans, onions and pepper. Brigadier Tehn-Addy later inspected some of the farms. He also inspected about seven hectares cotton farm of the Mobisquad in the area and commended both organisations for their zeal.

GHANA

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FAO ON RICE MILLING PROJECT

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 9 Oct 86 p 5

[Article by Gillian Heathcote & Judith Bagirol]

[Text] Ghana and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) yesterday signed a technical co-operation project agreement for the rehabilitation of the rice milling industry in Ghana.

Under the agreement, the FAO will contribute 250,000 dollars and provide equipment and spare parts.

It will further provide one thresher for the five Ghana Food Distribution Corporation (GFDC) rice plants in Northern Ghana.

It will, among others, be responsible for its operation and maintenance, as well as rice post harvest technologies and general operating expenses.

Ghana will provide a counterpart fund of C15.2 million for the construction of the buildings, access roads, water and electricity supply and pay the wages of the technical staff and labourers.

Commodore Steve Obimpeh, Secretary for Agriculture, signed for Ghana, whilst Mr. N. Doumandji, FAO Deputy Regional Representative for Africa, signed for the organization. The GFDC will be the government agent on the project.

In a speech before signing the agreement in Accra, Commodore Obimpeh said though the country had not achieved self-sufficiency in rice production, the potential was evident with the country already producing 60 per cent of its rice requirement. Saying that there was an indication of a good harvest in rice production this year, he said the Ghana Rice Production Company (GRPC) would be taken over by the GFDC to enable it to mill its C250 million worth of paddy expected to be purchased this year.

/13104

CSO: 3400/362

CHINA EMBARKS ON INTEGRATED RICE IRRIGATION PROJECT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Kwaku Nehemiah]

[Text] **THE Chinese Government under its technical co-operation agreement with the Ghana Government, is to embark on an integrated rice irrigation project at Nobeveam in Ashanti.**

To this end, a four-member Chinese experts led by Mr Guan Guan-Fu, has arrived in the country to conduct feasibility studies on the project.

The team is expected to submit its report on the project to the Chinese and Ghana Governments after two-and-a-half months' of studies.

Speaking to newsmen after the team has conducted the first in the series of the studies at Nobeveam on Monday, Mr Kofi Frimpong, Chief Executive of the Irrigation Development Authority (IDA), said if the results of the studies are favourable, it is most likely that the project will take off in October 1987.

Describing the project as a clear departure from the existing irrigation projects in the country, Mr Frimpong said, the project if undertaken, will help to increase rice production and make the country self-sufficient in 10 years' time.

He said the project, apart from rice production, will involve fishery development and livestock rearing projects.

The idea behind the project, Mr Frimpong said, is that improved technology and farming methods would be imparted to indigenous farmers by Chinese experts through demonstration farms.

Mr Guan-Fu described the project as a demonstration of the co-operation that exists between Ghana and China and expressed the hope that every assistance will be given to them to help in its successful realisation.

The team was welcomed by Mr Collins Agyarko-Nti, Secretary for Ejisu-Juaben-Bosomtwe District.

/13104

CSO: 3400/362

NEW FLEXIBLE, BRIDGE DESIGNED FOR RAILWAY

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Oct 86 p 16

[Article by Boniface Ablekpe]

[Text] **ANCHORBRIDGE — a flexible multiplate-pipe-culvert bridge designed by a Ghanaian engineer and built by the State Construction Corporation (SCC) for the Ghana Railways Corporation has been commissioned at Dankran near Bekwai.**

Believed to be the first in Africa, the bridge with some imported parts replaces a temporary bailey bridge which also helped in the re-alignment of the railway line between Kumasi and Takoradi thus eliminating five dangerous curves on the old line.

Its construction, protection, river diversion and the new alignment is estimated to cost about 64,000 pounds sterling plus a local component of 65 million cedis.

Commissioning the bridge, Mr Kwame Preprah, Secretary for Transport and Communications, said the bridge was one of the first projects started by the PNDC under the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP).

With the completion of the bridge, the rehabilitation of the Western rail line

shows an indication that the various pieces constituting the railway project have started coming into place.

He hoped the bridge will help improve the reliability and efficiency of the railway operations.

According to Mr Peprah, the PNDC realises the vital role railways play in the transportation of primary commodities which forms the basis of the economy.

He commended the staff of the Railways Corporation for their enthusiasm and initiative adding that the sound sense of maturity and objectivity displayed by the CDRs and the Union of the Railways Corporation has contributed to the progress of the project.

He reminded them however, that the credit received from the International Development Association (IDA) for the rehabilitation exercise will be exhausted in December 1986 when the funds would have been fully committed.

Some of the equipment and spares would however continue to arrive in the country by 1987 and urged all of them to ensure that the project is completed and targetted capacities realised in 1987.

He observed that the country has seen so many projects dragging on for ages without any completion and said it is the duty of all Railway workers to ensure that such projects do not delay.

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CS0: 3400/361

EFFORTS TO INCREASE DIAMOND PRODUCTION, EXPORT DETAILED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Oct 86 p 16

[Article by Adwoa Van-Ess]

[Text] **THE Ghana Consolidated Diamonds Limited (GCD) hopes to achieve an expected one million carats mark by early next year, Mr George Adamu, Secretary for Lands and Natural Resources has said.**

This, he said, is due to the initiation of the Birim Project by the GCD to increase production to maximum rate and the provision of suitable running equipment, haulage facilities and spare parts for the rehabilitation of existing plants by the government.

Mr Adamu made these disclosures when inaugurating a seven-member Board of Directors of the GCD at the Diamond House in Accra yesterday.

He said the government is doing everything to rehabilitate the mines to enable them contribute their quota to the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP).

He observed that even though the mining industry has been in the forefront of the country's economy, the industry has declined due to lack of equipment, capital replacement and declining reserves, among others.

The Secretary noted with concern the decline in the production of diamonds from 2,340,000 carats in 1975 to 346,000 ca-

rats in 1984.

He also expressed dismay at the large-scale smuggling of about half of the gems produced and said it hampers all efforts being made by the government and the GCD to resuscitate the diamond industry.

Mr Adamu therefore urged the directors to think of measures to arrest and minimise smuggling and assured them of his support for any meaningful move to help eradicate this scandalous situation.

He also urged the Board and Management of GCD to feel free to consult and liaise with each other on the issue.

The nation, Mr Adamu pointed out, expect much from them and advised them not to regard their membership to the Board as an opportunity to enrich themselves.

He advised them to avoid all tendencies of bossiness and seek the good of the company and welfare of the workers since that is the only way they can contribute their quota.

Mr Kofi Agyeman, Chairman of the Board, said they hope to diversify the operations of the GCD and to explore the possibilities of cultivating rice on a commercial scale.

TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCT EXPORT EARNINGS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Kwame Pennil]

[Text] **THE Timber Export Development Board (TEDB) exported 80,000 cubic metres of wood products valued at 27 million Deutsche Marks between July and September this year. It is the highest figure recorded since 1978.**

Mr Michael J. Lyons, Managing Director of TEDB, disclosed this when briefing newsmen on the board's export promotion activities at Takoradi at the week-end.

He said by the end of December this year, the board would be expected to have exported 50 million dollars of wood products as against a total export of 28.7 million dollars last year and 18.7 million dollars in 1984.

Giving reasons for the achievement, Mr Lyons mentioned the rehabilitation of the timber industry under the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) and said the timber sector for the past two years absorbed about 100 million dollars mainly in the form

of logging, processing and transportation equipment.

The possibility now exists in the country for substantial increases in the export of logs, lumber, veneer and processed products, he added.

According to Mr Lyons, exports this year could have been more but for the Takoradi Harbour which he said has been creating some bottlenecks. The situation is expected to be rectified by the middle of next year, provided the ports rehabilitation programme goes on as scheduled.

Mr Lyons noted that in order to increase timber exports from 200,000 cubic metres in 1985 to around 700,000 cubic metres by 1990, the board is finding ways to capture a share of non-traditional logs and lumber market and also explore new markets for processed products.

To change the image of the timber trade, the board has embarked on a planned programme including exhibiting at trade fairs in selected countries, formed exploratory trade missions to look for new markets and concentrated public relations emphasised in several languages.

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CSO: 3400/361

BRIEFS

PRESTEA GOLDFIELD REHABILITATION--Under a five-year rehabilitation programme, the Prestea Goldfield expects to increase production of gold from the current monthly level of 1,855 ounces to 4,590 ounces by the year 1989. The rehabilitation exercise under the management of the Ghana-Canadian Mining Company in September this year exceeded its monthly target of 1,855 ounces to 1,929 ounces. Mr Merlin Royea, General Mines Manager, disclosed this when the Western Regional Secretary, Col. (rtd) W. A. Thompson accompanied by the Regional Organising Assistant, W.O Il Issa Salifu visited the mines as part of a three-day tour of the Asankragwa and Tarkwa districts. Mr Royea explained that the mine had been operating for a number of years with obsolete equipment which contributed to the decline in productivity. Through the 25.5 million dollars rehabilitation programme and with the active support of the workers led by the CDR the decline has been arrested. Col. Thompson stated that the PNDC has embarked on a major rehabilitation of a number of industries in the region to make it more viable. This includes the Africa Timber and Plywood Company at Samreboi, the Bonsa Tyre Factory, Aboso Glass Factory and the Mines. "With so much money and resources going into the rehabilitation exercise, we have to work hard and take proper care and maintenance", he said. Col. (rtd) Thompson stressed the need for the transfer of technology both in engineering and managerial capacity. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Oct 86 p 16] [Article by Fiifi-Mensah] /13104

SOUTHERN SECTOR COTTON ACREAGE--With inputs and technical assistance from the Ghana Cotton Company, cotton zones in the southern sector of the country have cultivated a total of 1,170 acres for cotton. The areas are Afram Plains, 259 acres; Accra Plains 479 acres; Kpando 342 acres and Ho 90 acres. Mr A. M. Gariba, an official of the Ghana Cotton Company, disclosed this in an interview here. He said some first cycle institutions in the region had also gone into cotton farming. These include the SoKodo-Bagble LA Middle School which has nine acres; Tokokoe Middle School, four acres, and the Sokode-Ando Primary and Anyinawase Middle Schools, one acre each. He appealed to the Farmers Services Centre to assist the farmers with fertilizers to expand their farms. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Oct 86 p 8] /13104

CSO: 3400/363

PRIVATIZATION UP FOR STUDY

London AED in English 25 Oct 86 p 10

[Text] The government has asked five international firms to bid for a study making recommendations on the future of public-sector companies. The invitations, sent out on 30 September, have a mid-November closing date. The successful company is expected to be known by the end of the year and the study is likely to take 12-18 months to complete.

The studies will be vital to the government's assessment of companies that should be maintained, privatised or liquidated. Decisions on re-organisation of state enterprises are expected to form part of the government's structural adjustment efforts, scheduled to receive World Bank backing in the course of 1987 (AED 23:8:86).

The invited companies are Arthur Young, the Mac Group and Price Waterhouse & Company of the US, Berenschot-Moret-Bosboom of the Netherlands and Sociedade Nacional de Empreendimentos & Desenvolvimento Economico (SNEDE) of Portugal.

A preliminary assessment of the role of state companies might lead to early identification of those due for restructuring by mid-1987, donor sources have told AED.

The key import agency Socomim and the people's shops, Armazens do Povo, are already under study, but observers recently in Bissau say neither privatisation nor liberalisation of trade are likely to proceed quickly.

There has been little evidence of an upsurge in private commercial activity since the government issued a decree in August allowing private enterprise to participate in imports and exports, observers say. This may partly be due to the state's continuing control of imports of rice, petroleum products, pesticides and other goods.

The main opportunities for private-sector involvement in imports are in supplying rural areas with cotton cloth, bicycles, simple generators, hand tools, basic medicines, soap, sanitary towels and shampoo, observers note. Pressure for a shake-up of commerce has arisen in recent months from farmers who now have more cash than formerly, thanks to the government's encouragement

of agriculture and better prices for their crops. Even the flow of smuggled goods from neighbouring Senegal has been subject to fluctuation and often too expensive for average local consumers.

Arrangements for a new export regime are unlikely to emerge until local private business has formed appropriate associations with government representation, the observers add. The government's main concern will be to regulate the flow of hard currency earned directly by private exporters. The government may insist that it retains some of the foreign exchange earned by the private sector.

/13046

CSO: 3400/358

DELEGATE TO ISLAMIC CALL CONGRESS ON CONVERSION, NEEDED CHANGES

Tripoli AL-DAAWA AL-ISLAMIA in English 1 Oct 86 p 2

[Interview with Mahmoud Okello, Kenyan delegate to the Third General Congress of the Islamic Call, by Al-Mahdi Al-Jali; date and place not specified]

[Text] --The owner of the bookshop refused to sell to me the book of "Principles of Islam" and asked me to read it all first then he will sell it to me, but when I returned to pay the price he said it is a gift for me.

--I have done a lot for christianity and by God's Will I will do more for Islam.

--We are taught that Islam is for Arabs only because the Quran has been revealed in Arabic.

--Muslims face a dangerous campaign by the Christianization missions...Muslims efforts should be united to confront that danger.

My Journey From Atheism To Faith

Before I declared that I embraced Islam I was one of the Churchs' coordinators who solve their disputes all over Kenya. In Kanoon (December) 81 I was sent to the town of Kisumu in Southern Kenya to clear out a large dispute amongst priests in that region. That took more than three months as the dispute was a big one, and while roaming in that region I used to pass by newspapers stands to buy some newspapers and magazines. Meanwhile my attention was drawn by a book entitled "The Principles of Islam" by Abu-Al-Alaa Al-Maudoudi.

I wanted to buy that book and the owner of the bookshop inquired whether I am a Muslim, when I replied negatively he told me that reading it is the price for me, and requested from me to read it thoroughly then return to pay. I took the book, which was in English, to the hotel where I was staying and read it and in the next day when I returned to the bookshop to pay the owner asked me to keep it as a gift.

Of course he was a Muslim...since then I perceived the value and grace of Islam, and decided to buy a copy of the Holy Quran. I returned to the bookshop and asked the owner for an English Version of the Translated Meanings

of the Holy Quran. He apologized regretfully and told me if I am still residing in Kisumu he will bring me that book.

When I returned to Nairobi I bought an English Version of the Translated Meanings of the Holy Quran and as I opened it for the first time I read the following Holy Verse:

Sura Al-Araf (The Heights).--158--"Say O Muhammad): O Mankind! Lo! I am the messenger of Allah to you all--(The Messenger of) Him unto whom belongeth the sovereignty of the heavens and the earth. There is no God save Him. He quickeneth and He giveth death. So believe in Allah and His messenger, the prophet who can neither read nor write, who believet in Allah and in His words, and follow Him that haply ye may be led aright".

At the Church they used to teach us that Islam is only for Arabs, and that Muhammad (S.A.A.W.S.) is sent to them and they worship him and do not worship God.... They have, very regretfully, been able to make us, while we were children, believe in that lying and falsification. Then from this Holy Verse I knew that God has sent the messenger Muhammad (S.A.A.W.S.) to all people either they are Arabs or Non-Arabs.

Consequently I decided to declare embracing Islam, and on Friday I went to the Mosque, met the Chief Justice and declared embracing Islam. Then I performed absolution, and the Chief Justice named me Mahmoud Oukilo. After that I performed Jumma, and when the Muslims at the Mosque knew that I was a Priest then I embraced Islam they rejoiced much and wished me success and prosperity in my new life.

Then the Propagator Mahmoud Okilo spoke about his activities before embracing Islam and said: I have done a lot for Christianity and I am very regretful about that. However, now I have devoted myself for Islam, and I read a lot to educate myself and to know the meanings of the Quran so as to call to Islam those whom I used to call to Christianity. I actually started with my friends and family and I was able, during this short period, to convert to Islam a large number of people.

About the role of Christianization missions he said:

The Christianization missions avail the plagued regions, and the deteriorating Social and Economic conditions to enter under the cover of Humane assistance. So they construct Hospitals, Schols and Churches and provide all Social Services to the inhabitants as all capabilities and support are extended to them by the Colonizing Crusade states.

These missions have been met with a positive stand and assistance from the Christian Governments which provided them with opportunities to build Schools for children and Hospitals for Medical treatment. Moreover those governments have regretfully participated in forcing the Islamic minorities to enter these Schools and Hospitals as there are no Islamic Schools and Hospitals, while in those Schools the Muslim children are taught with the Christian children and so they graduate as Christians without being aware of that.

--What do you demand for confronting that?

(1) I call for unifying the efforts of the Islamic Nation and employing the available capabilities to assist the Islamic minorities through constructing Schools for teaching Arabic language and the Holy Quran. Hospitals for treating the sick and Mosques for performing the religious rites.

(2) Establishing many investment projects in the poor regions.

(3) Publishing books and circulars and widely availing the information media for the Islamic Call.

(4) Cooperation amongst the Islamic Organizations, Institutions and Societies in establishing joint projects which need huge Funds, so that Muslims benefit from the returns of those projects.

(5) Encouraging self reliance amongst Muslims in every region.

--What are your impressions about this big Islamic gathering?

In this happy opportunity I intend to express my respect towards the great efforts of the W.I.C.S. which has found this big gathering which included Propagators and Scholars from everywhere and it was actually a gathering in which the spirit of devotion and fraternity prevailed, a gathering of brothers in Islam.

We have benefitted much from the researches which were recited and the discussions and debates which followed. I pray God to assist these who work in the W.I.C.S. in performing more for the Islamic Call, and to assist the Muslim Revolutionist Muammar Al-Qathafi who is the guardian of this Society in confronting the Crusade Aggression which strives to halt the flow of Islam which is supported by the Great Jamahitiya.

/9274

CSO: 3400/378

KENYA

BRIEFS

UGANDAN MINISTER BRINGS MESSAGE FOR MOI--The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale yesterday praised the good relations between Kenya and Uganda governments, despite many problems Uganda has undergone. However, Mr Mwangale said that Uganda now needed reconciliation, peace and stability. The minister made the remarks when he met in his office the Ugandan minister of state for internal affairs, Dr Kizza Besigye. Dr Besigye delivered a special message from Ugandan President Mr Yoweri Museveni to Mr Mwangale for President Daniel Arap Moi. The content of the message was not disclosed. Mr Mwangale assured Dr Besigye that he would hand over the message to President Daniel Arap Moi as soon as possible. [Excerpt] [Nairobi KNA in English 0825 GMT 23 Oct 86 EA] /12858

CSO: 3400/376

NORTHERN ROAD TENDERS DUE

London AED in English 25 Oct 86 p 29

[Text] The Works & Supplies Ministry will invite tenders for major rehabilitation and construction works on the northern 51-kilometre Karonga-Ibanda road in November, ministry sources told AED.

The present earth road will be bitumenised, to form the final northern section of the main arterial north-south M1 route, linking Malawi with Tanzania and the northern corridor transport scheme. Consultants are the UK's Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick & Partners (SWKP) and Greece's Adronis Drettas Karaftis. The project is funded by the EEC under finance allocated for the northern corridor.

Meanwhile, to the south, the African Development Bank (AfDB)-financed contract for upgrading the 47-kilometre stretch of the M1 between Champhoyo and Mbowe, with an 18-kilometre spur to Mzimba, has been awarded to the UK's Stirling International, which put in the lowest of 10 bids for the project at MK 14.7 million (\$7.5 million--AED 5:7:86).

Stirling also scooped the EEC-funded contract to upgrade the 94-kilometre M1 section between Blantyre and Lilongwe (AED 20:9:86). Stirling's low bids on both projects reflect the fact that the company already has substantial manpower and machinery in place--used for its work on the now near-completed M1 section to the Mozambique border (AED 30:8:86).

Meanwhile, on the same route, companies have been invited to prequalify for rehabilitation of the 144 kilometre section of gravel road linking Salima to Balaka on the M1 (see TENDERS). Work is divided into two contracts: the first--funded by West Germany's Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau--includes a 62-kilometre stretch between Salima and Mua, with a 2.5-kilometre spur to Chipoka harbour; the second covers the 82-kilometre route from Mua to Balaka and is funded by the International Development Association. Works include upgrading and construction work on road and pavements, installation of new drains and river training works.

In Central Malawi, plans are forging ahead to strengthen two linked roads on the east-west route to Zambia. A shortlist of consultants has been drawn up for the two jobs, which include preliminary design work on a 90-kilometre

stretch of road between Mchinji and Kasungu, and detailed engineering design work on the 113-kilometre Nkhot Akota-Kasungu section. Funding is being sought from AfDB.

Ministry officials would not disclose when they propose to announce the winner. SWKP and Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, also of the UK, have applied, sources close to the project say.

/13046

CSO: 3400/358

BANKS REJECT DEBT REQUEST

London AED in English 25 Oct 86 p 30

[Text] London Club bank representatives have turned down major elements of Mozambique's proposals for rescheduling some \$200 million in commercial debt, AED has learned. The decision, made at a 29 September Washington meeting with government officials, makes prospects for an early agreement look very bleak, financial sources say.

Mozambique's proposals--presented prior to the informal meeting--included a 12-year rescheduling of all debt and interest, a four-year grace period and a request for new money (AED 27:9:86).

The steering committee of banks, led by France's Banque de l'Union Europeenne, is reported to be particularly unhappy about rescheduling of interest and short-term debt. The latter--which takes the form of outstandings on letters of credit, a forfait paper, and overdraft finance--accounts for at least half the total debt. Banks also say they are not prepared to put in any new money.

The committee--which also includes France's Societe Generale, Portugal's Banco Pinto & Sotto Mayor and the UK's Standard Chartered Bank--is reported to have asked the Mozambicans to revert to earlier London Club proposals put forward in 1985.

These included an 11-year rescheduling on medium-term debt, and interest to be repaid within one year. The banks were prepared to roll over short-term debt for two years, and set up a revolving arrangement making credit available again as outstandings were repaid. No new money was included in the 1985 proposals.

However, as one banker told AED, the issue of conflicting proposals has now been dwarfed by President Machel's death and the path of subsequent discussions will be very much determined by the attitude of Machel's successor. Mozambique could now go the way of Sudan or Bolivia--or it could get a lot better," said one banker, "it all depends on who takes power now" (see page 2).

/13046

CSO: 3400/358

BRIEFS

UK DEFENSE COMPANY DELIVERS FIRST CONSIGNMENT--UK defence company, Hall & Watts, has delivered the first consignment of a £1.6 million (2.3 million) training and equipment package to Mozambique to support defence of sections of the railway line from Malawi to Nacala port, which has come under renewed attack from South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels, the UK's Jane's Defence Weekly reports. The contract--placed by the Mozambique government earlier this year--includes supply of 600 Royal Ordnance 5.56-millimetre Enfield L85A1 rifles, light support weapons, ammunition, field equipment, clothing and boots, and training services. The equipment will be used by a 600-strong battalion now being formed to defend the railway line. Mozambique has traditionally purchased the bulk of its equipment from the eastern bloc. Its choice for this contract may have been influenced by contact with British troops under the tactical training programme in Zimbabwe provided by the UK army during the past year. However, UK government officials hasten to point out that the contract is "purely commercial" and does not signify an expansion of UK military assistance to Mozambique. The UK has so far confined this assistance to tactical training for teams of Mozambican soldiers in Nyanga, on the Zimbabwean side of the border with Mozambique, under an agreement set up last year (AED 13:7:85). Initially teams of 48 soldiers were trained on 12-week courses, but the teams have now been expanded to 60. In addition the agreement--which had been due to expire in January 1987--has recently been extended by a further 12 months. Speaking after the 19 October death of President Machel, UK government officials said there were "no plans" to work inside Mozambique (see page 2). [Text] [London AED in English 25 Oct 86 p 30] /13046

CSO: 3400/358

OPEC PRESIDENT LUKMAN CITED ON OIL PRICES

AB312210 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The minister of petroleum resources and president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries [OPEC], Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, says Britain's cooperation with OPEC in its effort to stabilize oil prices will be in that country's long-term interest. Reviewing the outcome of the just-concluded conference of the organization at a news conference in Lagos today, Alhaji Rilwanu stressed that if Britain refused to cooperate, she would be the loser in the end.

The minister disclosed that a technical committee on pricing will meet next month to prepare grounds for the ministerial conference coming up in December.

Answering a question, he disagreed that there was any political consideration influencing production capacity of any member nation of OPEC. Rather, he said, everything centered on negotiations at which every country took cognizance of their population and the domestic interests of the home government. He expressed satisfaction with the stand of member countries of OPEC, who he said looked for a permanent solution to the problems of the oil market rather than let the organization's collapse. [as received]

The minister said OPEC was discussing the possibility of fixing oil prices of between \$17 and \$18 a barrel, and expressed optimism that oil prices will go up given the recent cutback by OPEC member countries.

/12232

CSO: 3400/346

BRIEFS

DAM PROJECT FUNDING—The United Bank for Africa is leading the syndicated financing of a N100,500,000 dam project in Jibiwa, Kaduna State, embarked upon by the Sokoto/Rima River Basin and Rural Development Authority. A statement from the bank on Wednesday said that a consortium of banks will provide a loan of N25 million toward the project while the Federal Government and a group of Italian banks will provide N22 million and N53,500,000 respectively. According to Alhaji Suleiman Baffa, UBA's executive director (states banking sector, who signed on behalf of the bank's managing director, Alhaji Umaru Mutallab, the project "is a priority project of the Federal Government" as it falls under the preferred sector of Nigeria's "Agro-Allied Revolution." He said that the N25 million loan, repayable in five years including a two year moratorium, qualified for classification under agricultural lending. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Sep 86 p 12] /9274

INDIAN NAVAL CHIEF VISIT—The Indian Chief of Naval Staff Admiral R. H. Tahilieni is expected in Lagos today. His visit to Nigeria would last four days. Admiral Tahilieni, his wife and members of his entourage would be received at the Murtala Mohammed airport by his Nigerian counterpart, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Sep 86 p 24] /9274

CSO: 3400/319

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS PORTUGUESE ECONOMIC PRESENCE

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Sep 86 p 11

[Text] The president of Sao Tome and Principe, Manuel Pinto da Costa, who paid a 2-day visit to Madrid, said yesterday that "Spain will not replace Portugal" in his country.

After stressing that he was not seeking to replace the countries providing Portugal with cooperation on this trip to Europe, Pinto da Costa said that "The Portuguese economic influence is much greater than that of Spain, and it will continue thus in the future, if that is the desire of the citizens of Portugal."

The president of Sao Tome and Principe spoke at a press conference in Madrid at the conclusion of his private visit to Spain, where he spent 2 days after visiting France, Belgium and Holland and holding talks within the context of the EEC in Brussels.

"We will not operate in any orbit, because we have our own, as a function of the interest and the policy we defend, without forgetting that we are a part of the world and that it is sometimes necessary to make certain concessions," Pinto da Costa said.

The president of the republic of Sao Tome explained that Portugal was not included in this tour he had just made because there was no need.

"Contact (with Portugal) has been frequent, and I was in Lisbon at the time of the installation of the new president of the republic," he added.

Pinto da Costa, who arrived in Madrid on Sunday, talked with and lunched with the Spanish prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez. He then departed yesterday for New York, where he will participate in the work of the UN General Assembly and will hold political talks with other government leaders in the coming days.

Concerning the results of his visit to Madrid, Pinto da Costa said that it was decided to draft and sign a basic agreement before the end of the year to define the lines of cooperation and the future relations between Spain and Sao Tome and Principe.

Spanish cooperation would involve the health, education and professional training, transportation and agricultural sectors.

The delegation which accompanied Pinto da Costa included Minister of Foreign Affairs Fradique Menezes, Minister of Planning and Commerce Agostinho da Silveira Rita and Minister of Health Frederico Sequeira.

Pinto da Costa said that he did not discuss the subject of the acceptance by Sao Tome and Principe of the alleged members of the Military ETA expelled from France with Felipe Gonzalez, nor was this question raised in Paris.

Since the third week in August, ETA member Alfonso Etxagarai has been in Sao Tome and Principe. Having been expelled from France in the spring of last year, he went to Ecuador, and has now been sent to Sao Tome.

"We explained to the Spanish prime minister what our policy has been and we indicated our desire for cooperation," Pinto da Costa said.

As to the possibility that Sao Tome will welcome more ETA members, the president explained that "Anything which is a humanitarian gesture we are prepared to do, for anyone at all, insofar as we can."

Pinto da Costa denied that there were any negotiations with his country concerning acceptance of Domingo Iturbe Abasolo Txomin, regarded as the "number one man" of the Military ETA.

"Our humanitarianism has no limits in these matters, except those imposed by our own internal situation, that of our territory and other factors," he said.

5157

CSO:3442/18

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

ESCUDO ZONE STUDIED--The president of the republic of Sao Tome and Principe said yesterday in Brussels that his country has embarked upon a period of contemplation of the potential advantages of establishing an escudo zone. Pinto da Costa spoke at a press conference at which he assessed the results of his visit to Belgium and the European Commission. The president of this former Portuguese colony made this statement after asserting the absolute need, in terms of the economic development of the country, for linking Sao Tome and Principe with the French-speaking regional organizations. "We must take the existing organizations in this area into account," he stated. "It would be Utopian to contemplate any economic development without intensive cooperation with the French-speaking area," he added. "This does not mean that we have decided to join the free zone," he explained. "We are in a period of consideration of the definition of the type of monetary cooperation we will choose," he explained. [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Sep 86 p 7] 5157

CSO:3442/18

POLITICIZATIONS EXERCISES FOR NRA

Kampala THE EQUATOR in English 15 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Politicisation programme of the rank and file within the NRA, is slowly but effectively taking root spreading to all Brigades throughout the country.

According to a political commissar, at the N.R.A. Central Brigade Commandor, the politicisation exercise of officers and men is already showing positive signs.

Those who are already exposed to the programme admit that there is alot to gain from it that can help to mould an army free from tribal tendencies that have in the past been mainly responsible for sowing seeds of disunity and antipeople among the soldiers.

A strong feeling of nationalism is starting to show among those who have already undergone the exercise.

A political commissar has commented; "the soldiers are slowly realising that one cannot uite one's country when at the same is practising tribalism."

"The soldiers are realising one important factor that most of our past leaders have gone astray because they opted for tribalism other than uniting the country as one nation. The N.R.A. soldiers are therefore rejecting tribalism at any level," he said.

/13104

CSO: 3400/375

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUP DONATES CASH

Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Oct 86 p 44

[Text]

• Uganda-Soviet friendship group's activities. The Uganda-Soviet Friendship and Cultural Society has made a cash contribution of 2,000,000 shillings towards the government emergency relief fund for war-ravaged areas in the country. The money was handed over to the Minister of State in the Office of the Prime Minister, Eriya Kategaya, by the Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Maumbe Mukwana, flanked by Dr Katashirwe Amot, the general secretary of the administrative secretary of the society. Minister Kategaya expressed appreciation to the association for the contribution towards this fund which he referred to as a new development of national concern and also the first time the whole country will be concerned about the plight of all needy Ugandans.

Dr Amot reported that the association will embark on a programme of expansion in a bid to involve more of the population in the countryside. He further reported that a symposium to celebrate Uganda's achievements since independence entitled, "Uganda's Day", was to take place in Moscow on October 9th, the day Uganda celebrates her 29th anniversary.

/13104

CSO: 3400/375

FARMERS TO RECEIVE SEEDS, SERVICES

Kampala NEW VISION in English 17 Oct 86 p 16

[Article by Betty Balirwa]

[Text]

PRIME Minister Dr Samson Kisekka said yesterday the government will soon provide essential services, high technology and equipment, and improved seeds to farmers.

The prime minister was speaking in Jinja on the occasion to mark the sixth anniversary of the World Food Day.

He said the Uganda seed project is being implemented to ensure availability of sufficient seeds. Improved cattle will soon be imported to boost meat and milk production.

The poultry hatchery at Entebbe has already been rehabilitated. And livestock diseases are being fought with development of locally made vaccines.

The prime minister said the NRM government is pursuing a policy to support and supplement the farmers' efforts in crop and animal production.

Dr Kisekka said the governments' policy of an independent, self-sustaining and integrated economy assumes a sound basis of food production. He in this connection emphasised the need to effectively implement the "back to land policy" as a means to increase food production.

He discouraged "squating on small plots of land in slums around urban

centres" but said people should go back to villages and engage in productive activities other than living by speculation in towns.

He added that for the country to achieve meaningful independence, Ugandans must be able to feed themselves to export their surplus products from which foreign earnings will come to uplift our industrial sector.

In this regard the NRM government lays much emphasis on supporting the farmers. But to enable increased production, he added "priority has been given to providing security without which no effective production can take place in all sectors".

Dr Kisekka called for an integrated approach to achieve food security. He regretted that due to negligence and ignorance of Ugandans themselves, the country's potential has been much underused.

There were cases of indiscriminate felling of trees and the general forest destruction, unguided reclamation of swamps which he noted have resulted in soil erosion and the subsequent deterioration of soil fertility. He discouraged overgrazing and the general destruction of the country's environment which are as

pending dangers to desert encroachment.

He charged relevant ministries and institutions to take corrective measures to avert the pending desert.

Assistance in the fisheries industry, he noted, has already been given by international organisations, which include a recent grant of 15 million US dollars by the Italian government, contributions to artisanal fishermen by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), the European Economic Community, and other foreign governments.

The FAO Representative to Uganda Mr Amir Abdalla Khalil called for full participation of everybody to achieve food security. He pledged to assist Uganda to increase the farm output.

The minister of rehabilitation who is also holding the portfolio of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, Mr Kirunda Kivejinja, said the government is determined to uplift the standards of technology to increase agricultural productivity and the farmers' income.

He said government has allocated nearly 25 percent of the budget to agriculture. Government has also created the Agricultural Finance Agency (UAFA) to lend farmers money at reasonable rates.

FRG JOURNAL REVIEWS KEY ROLE OF KAUNDA IN SANCTIONS CONFLICT

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 15 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Hans Jakob Ginsburg: "A High Price for Morality--Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda Wants to Stay the Course on Economic War with Pretoria"]

[Text] Kenneth Kaunda, the president of Zambia, lost patience with Margaret Thatcher. For three and a half days, seven Commonwealth heads of government had argued in London over a common South Africa policy for the community of the heirs of the Empire. Six of the conference participants were agreed on a comprehensive package of measures against the racist regime on the Cape; only the British prime minister was putting up a delaying action. When the six opponents of apartheid finally informed the press of their suggestions, Kaunda got personal: "Margaret Thatcher as prime minister is committed to British economic interests in South Africa at the expense of human beings. She adores platinum and gold, she kisses apartheid." No harsher reproaches are known to Kenneth Kaunda, consecrated priest of the Church of Scotland.

In contrast to most present-day politicians of black Africa, the 62-year-old Kaunda has experienced in his own person what the separation of races means. As a young preacher and teacher, he worked in a community of black miners who at that time were not allowed to spend their hard-earned money in the whites' stores--at least not if they wanted to enter the shops through the normal entrances. "If we wanted anything, we had to creep through a hole in the wall of the shop building," Kaunda still remembered decades later. The young missionary's son experienced his first big political confrontation when he ordered a sandwich in a cafe designated for whites only, and some whites beat him up for it.

The British colony of Northern Rhodesia, in which blacks were second-class human beings, made way 22 years ago for the black republic of Zambia, which has been governed since independence by the former civil rights fighter Kenneth David Kaunda. He has turned gray in the meanwhile, and is one of the oldest heads of state in Africa, both in age and in service. But it is not the long years in the presidential palace of Lusaka (whose grounds he has had developed into a golf course) that have put their stamp on him, but rather the struggle for the dignity of black people in a colonial

society. For this reason Kaunda recognizes no enemy more evil than apartheid, but for this same reason he expresses enthusiasm for any white who adopts the cause of the black freedom fighters as his own. It was the Canadian and Australian prime ministers, as he affirmed in London, that dissuaded him from the idea of leaving the Commonwealth in anger at Margaret Thatcher. Moreover, the Queen, church leaders and union officials, he said, had given him to understand that he had good friends even in today's England.

No one spoke to Kenneth Kaunda publicly in London about the consequences for his own country of a policy of sanctions against South Africa. The moralist from Zambia would of course have answered, no sacrifice is to be shrunk from in the struggle against injustice: it was with similar reasoning that he explained his costly commitment to the struggle of the Zimbabwe guerrillas against the white regime of the Rhodesia of that time. Black African diplomats, who reason more soberly, are today coming to the conclusion that tough sanctions against Pretoria would really not inflict any more problems on its black neighbors than does the continuing status quo of white dominance on the Cape. In this connection, a research institute in the Zimbabwean capital of Harare put together the following calculation: Pretoria has inflicted \$10 billion in damage on its neighbors in recent years by financing guerrilla fighters in the neighboring states, having rail lines and roads destroyed, bombing supposed bases of the South African ANC, and bringing disorder to the economies of the frontline states through sabotage and bribes. Therefore, concluded the scholars, black Africa has also an economic interest in the struggle against white (?) Africa. It is, however, still by no means certain that states like Zimbabwe and Zambia will themselves participate in all the sanctions for which they have appealed to the industrialized West.

All these deliberations are of course going forward without consultation with the gentlemen in Pretoria. South Africa did, after all, react promptly to the London Commonwealth decisions: at the border post of Beit Bridge, South African customs officials have since last week been stopping all trucks carrying goods for the anti-apartheid neighbor states of Zimbabwe and Zambia, having them unloaded, and checking goods and papers--not indeed as revenge for the attitude of Kaunda and the Zimbabwean Robert Mugabe in London, but in order "to produce reliable trade statistics," as the government in Pretoria sanctimoniously made known. This was just the first step: in recent weeks Zambia's importers have had to put up a high customs bond for all goods they wish to import by way of South African ports and roads, so high that the effect on the heavily indebted, exchange-poor inland states is equivalent to a blockade. Kenneth Kaunda's state, which lacks its own access to the sea, last year handled about 40 percent of its exports and over 60 percent of its imports through South Africa.

Zambia, the world's fifth greatest copper producer, has become a miserably poor country since the fall of copper prices in the seventies. Because Kenneth Kaunda and his advisers staked everything on the metal in the first years after independence, Zambia's neglected agriculture is underdeveloped, slums have grown up on the edges of Zambia cities (only three

out of five Zambians are still living in villages, the lowest proportion in all black Africa), and the government in Lusaka has finally had to submit to severe austerity conditions from the IMF. Lusaka simply cannot meet Pretoria's vexatious demands.

Kaunda's state is thus almost cut off from the world market: the roads north, into neighboring Zaire, end somewhere in the jungle; the railroads and roads to the Atlantic, through the neighboring state of Angola, are destroyed again and again by the Angolan rebels in alliance with South Africa; the southern neighbors of Botswana and Zimbabwe are inland countries like Zambia itself. Zimbabwe is even more economically dependent on South Africa than is Zambia.

Thus, only the way to the east remains for Zambia: this would go through an area in Mozambique that is also controlled by rebels financed by South Africa--Zimbabwe's premier Mugabe has started talking about freeing this route with his own troops. Or, should this fail, the only way left would be to the northeast, through neighboring Tanzania. In the sixties, when Zambia was surrounded on three sides by white regimes (the Portuguese ruled in Angola and Mozambique, the settler leader Ian Smith in today's Zimbabwe), Tanzania and Zambia had the Chinese build them a railroad line that was always more successful as propaganda than as economics: the line was prone to breakdowns (without anyone's ever making the repairs) and, at the Dar-es-Salaam terminus, the port facilities proved inadequate. The Tanzania Zambia Railway could nevertheless now become a saving supply artery for Zambia and Zimbabwe--as long as none of the roads and rail lines farther south is secure from the attacks of the South Africans and their black allies.

Does Kenneth Kaunda know what he is risking for his own country as spokesman for a hardline sanctions policy? The president of the impoverished copper republic understands but little about economic relationships, but by that very token he understands all the more about the political constellation in the south of his continent. As continuous host of the black exile leadership of South Africa--ANC chief Oliver Tambo has developed into a close friend of Kaunda's--he feels sure that a black revolution is impending in the republic on the Cape. A thoroughgoing sanctions policy is intended to force the whites to yield before it comes to a great bloodbath in a race war.

Kaunda has, of course, never belonged to the radicals who have been yearning for the advent of the final struggle. Over the protests of black nationalists he met twice, in 1975 and in 1982, with South African heads of state; despite the hardliners' reservations, he organized a conference in Lusaka between the Namibian liberation organization Swapo and its Southwest African opponent in 1984; despite all the black South Africans' anti-American and anti-capitalist feeling, he is working even today to get Washington and Oliver Tambo's ANC into conversation with one another. Kaunda's earlier attempts at mediation failed, and he can no longer visualize an accommodation with President Botha. Therefore, as Kaunda

told Margaret Thatcher's foreign minister last month, without Western sanctions a "holocaust" is threatening southern Africa--the Pretoria regime is as repulsive as the Nazis' Germany.

Not a happy comparison--but who can be surprised if, faced with milder judgments on South Africa, Kenneth Kaunda expresses the suspicion that his interlocutor puts a low value on the death and suffering of black human beings?

13070/9190

CSO: 3420/51

RADIO TRUTH WARNS AGAINST ORCHESTRATED PROTESTS

MB311628 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in Ndebele to Zimbabwe 0400 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The official of the ZANU-PF-Mugabe ruling party, have become formidable terrorists in their abuse of power against the public. They are the only ones that enjoy good living in Zimbabwe, while the majority of Zimbabweans are groaning in poverty and hunger. These officials use the provisions of the law to further their own desires and also to demand forced respect from the public. The people can no longer speak freely for fear of being detained by Mugabe's government. Instead of the public making comment freely on the misdeeds of government officials, it is instructed to respect gangsterism and cruelty perpetrated by the members of the ruling party. Is this the government based on the will of the majority that is aired daily to the nation by Robert Mugabe?

We say this is not a democracy, because people are not allowed to criticize the faults of the government. Robert Mugabe and some of his colleagues are governing the country in contravention of the accepted legal norms. They are the ones that encourage the extremist element in the ruling party to stir up noisy demonstrations within the country.

On 21 October, 5,000 students from the University of Zimbabwe and the Youth Brigades of the Patriotic Front-Mugabe broke windows in the offices of the South African Trade Mission, Malawi High Commission, and the United States Embassy in Harare, while part of the crowd stoned innocent motorists on the roads. Asked about their uncivilized behavior, they said that they were showing their anger and disgust at the killing of President Samora Machel by the South African Government. This is a blatant lie.

Samora Michel died in an accident caused by the error of the pilot, who was at the controls of the Tupolev 134, manufactured in the USSR. The pilot headed for the mountains instead of landing the plane in Maputo, its original destination. This, Machel and his entourage died because of the ineptitude of the pilot.

However, the students of the University of Zimbabwe and the ZANU-PF-sponsored exhibitionists hurriedly destroyed the windows of the buildings housing foreign

missions before ascertaining the truth about the circumstances of the accident that killed Samora Machel. All this proves beyond a doubt that the leader of the Patriotic Front-Mugabe ruling party were involved in organizing an orchestrated illegal demonstration over the death of Machel.

We at Radio Truth want to warn the students about their actions, which will prove troublesome in the future. Robert Mugabe killed many thousands of people in Matabeleland, but we never witnessed a single demonstration by the University of Zimbabwe students protesting these killings. We at Radio Truth strongly urge persons to desist from these orchestrated demonstrations.

/12232

CSO: 3400/353

NEW PROTOCOL TO ENHANCE TRADE LEVEL WITH USSR

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Oct 86 p 5

[Text]

TRADE levels between Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union are expected to increase significantly following the signing of a trade protocol, currently being negotiated, and a joint commission on trade, which should be established by the end of this year.

The trade protocol will be for priority imports and exports for both Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union, and will be operational between 1987 and 1990. The Zimbabwe Ministry of Trade and Commerce and the Soviet Foreign Trade office are expected to sign a bilateral agreement later this year.

The Soviet Union's trade representative in Zimbabwe, Mr T M Kvaliashvili, this week told the *Gazette*: "This year, so far, trade between Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union has reached only about \$4.5 million, which is very low considering both countries' import and export potential.

"We exported to Zimbabwe prawns and other commodities, while we imported raw sugar, mainly.

"We are interested in importing Zimbabwean canned meats, raw sugar, cotton, car batteries, ship and automotive paints, and textiles, while Zimbabwe has expressed interest in Soviet-manufactured mining equipment, tractors, fertilisers and other chemicals, electrical goods and machinery.

"When the protocol and the joint commission have been established,

we hope that trade between the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe will improve significantly, and we also hope to establish business contacts with government organisations and the private sector in Zimbabwe", he said.

The Soviet Union's state planning committee and the Zimbabwe Ministry of Finance, which are involved in negotiations for the joint commission's formation, will create a programme for "balanced trade" in the four-year period.

A Zimbabwe delegation presently touring Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and the Soviet Union, will arrive in Moscow next Tuesday (October 22) to discuss the formation of the joint commission, which will be represented by both countries at senior official level.

Mr Kvaliashvili said there had also been discussions on participation in trade fairs in the Soviet Union, and in Zimbabwe. The Soviet Union will, for the first time, have a full stand at next year's International Trade Fair in Bulawayo, where at least eight Soviet companies will exhibit.

However, he said, trade fairs in Zimbabwe were organised on a different format to those in the Soviet Union, where "specialised" trade fairs — dealing with a particular industry — are held.

A delegation from the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade recently spent three weeks in Zimbabwe.

/13046

CSO: 3400/349

NEW EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE ON WAY

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Education is now drawing up a new structure and content of education which will put its emphasis on development of science and technology, says the minister, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka.

Speaking at Goromonzi Secondary School's parents day yesterday Cde Mutumbuka said there was a need for specialist teachers in science.

He said his ministry wants to raise the quality of education and localise the examination system. "My ministry has doubled its pursuit of the policy of education with production, and in order for Zimbabwe to enter the 21st century, it needs highly skilled manpower," he said.

The parents day was attended by more than 500 people including schoolchildren. Fifty students received book prizes for their outstanding performances throughout the year.

Like many other schools in Zimbabwe, Goromonzi has had to increase its enrolment, particularly the Form One and lower sixth intakes.

This year it faced a 200 percent enrolment with a total number of 936 pupils.

According to Cde Mutumbuka, the enrolment at secondary schools has risen from 68 000 in 1980 to 550 000 this year.

In his address to the pupils and parents, the school's headmaster, Cde Jeremiah Masaraure, said there were plans to build more classrooms at the school. In line with the minister's speech, he said he was going to emphasise education with production to fully establish self-reliance at the school.

The Parents Teachers Association has carried out a number of projects at the school. It bought the school mattresses, water pipes for agricultural projects and two television sets.

A fund-raising club at the school has so far raised \$400 to restock the library.

The school is also well known for its high pass rates each year, and last year it had a 72 percent pass rate in O-level and 83 percent in A-level examinations.

Also present at the occasion were the MP for Goromonzi, Cde Kenneth Bute, the Governor of Mashonaland East, Senator Ruzwi Ziyenge, and other Government officials.

/13104

CSO: 2400/366

FIRMS CALLED UPON TO GIVE JOBS TO BLACK ARCHITECTS

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 86 p 4

[Text]

Urging the architectural firms to move with the times, the country's only black full member of the Institute of Architects of Zimbabwe and of the Council of Architects, Cde Vernon Mwamuka, told The Sunday Mail in an interview that black architects trained outside Zimbabwe could not get employed by architectural firms because they lacked experience from where they had trained and were turned down by the white-dominated firms on their return from abroad.

"To get round that hurdle, I would like to take this opportunity to urge the blacks to spend at least two years in their countries of training to gain experience by working there before returning home," Cde Mwamuka said.

Cde Mwamuka noted that there was "a bit of conservatism" on the part of the existing architectural practices when it came to engaging blacks. "We need more blacks to come into the profession since there were not many who ever thought of joining the profession before."

Many more blacks were being exposed to the profession which they did not know about in the past and that was generating some interest, but the numbers were still few compared to whites as it took not less than seven years for one to be fully trained.

Another disadvantage faced by black architects was that they were trained in countries where emphasis was placed on high-rise accommodation and public buildings which was not the case in Zimbabwe. As a result, they often had to learn artistic and low-cost and middle-income house designs, which were common to the Zimbabwean private sector.

"Joining Government and municipalities still to some extent, left the architects inexperienced as the Government and the country's municipalities also depended on the private sector to design major buildings and projects."

Cde Mwamuka, (31) an associate partner with a firm of architects was born at Bonda Mission and educated at St Augustine's Mission, Penhalonga. He gained his

first degree in Architecture from the University of Glasgow in Scotland in 1978. He also did an advanced diploma in architecture in London.

Another factor which discourages black architects from joining the private sector was the need to sit and pass the professional examinations before being admitted as a member of the Institute of Architects of Zimbabwe and automatically the council of architects. One did not need to sit the examination to join the Government or municipalities.

"One cannot possibly practise on his own as a non-member of the institute and the council as he would find it extremely difficult to find clients. It also takes time to establish oneself in the profession."

In order to survive, an architect needed projects costing more than \$5 million a year and many more commissions between the inception and completion of each project as the operational overheads in the profession are phenomenal, said Cde Mwamuka.

/12104

CSO: 3400/366

POLICE BLAMED FOR RISING CRIME RATE

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 12 Oct 86 p 3

[Text]

THE record of the Zimbabwe Republic Police in the prevention of crime has not been impressive in combating the crime rate which has been increasing alarmingly year after year, the chairman of the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, Mr Mike Auret, said in Harare on Wednesday.

Speaking at a meeting of the Zimbabwe Association for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of the Offender, Mr Auret said the dramatic rise in the number of private security firms and the personnel they employed bore witness to this.

"While I am happy that these security men have employment, I find it difficult to justify paying taxes to pay policemen and at the same time paying private security men to do the work of these men," he said.

He said there was a desperate need for uniformed policemen to be more visible, especially in high crime areas such as the main post offices, market places and bus stops.

He said thousands of reports had been made about the late or non-reaction of the police to reports of crime, with the excuse usually given by the police of lack of transport, or manpower or fuel. He said this situation could be remedied by more efficient planning, and by police vehicles being more carefully driven so that they spent less time off the road.

He also criticised the police force for being sloppily dressed and said this was reflected in their work. He called for higher levels of discipline and loyalty to be instilled in policemen to ensure that standards improved.

Mr Auret said crime prevention began in the home and at school, where discipline could be taught and young children could be brought up to be law-abiding citizens with a realisation of the real values of honesty, integrity and truth.

It was not impossible to create a law-abiding society, he said, citing the example of Switzerland, which he described as a very orderly society with a very low crime rate.

"Crime is not simply an injustice or a violation of individual rights and privacy, but it is a burden to the country, both financially and morally," he said.

/13046

CSO: 3400/351

MUSICIAN TOUR WILL RAISE FUNDS FOR ANC

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Oct 86 p 5

[Text]

LOCAL musician Lovemore Majaivana left Harare on Friday night for a tour of the Scandinavian countries where he will take part in concerts to raise money for the African National Congress of South Africa.

Majaivana will tour Sweden, Denmark and Norway for one-and-a-half months, backing musicians in those countries in concerts to raise millions of dollars to help the ANC fight apartheid.

Majaivana is accompanied by three South African exiles based in Lusaka and has changed the name of his band for the duration of the tour from Zulu to Bashise

Band to fit the mood of the concerts. Bashise is a Zulu word for "burn them".

"They (the boers) are burning our people and we are calling on our people to burn them also," said Majaivana.

Swedish musicians are coming to Zimbabwe in March next year to join Majaivana for a tour of the Frontline States to continue the fund-raising campaign.

Lovemore said he was chosen for the Scandinavian musical concerts because of his commitment to the struggle against apartheid. He has sung a number of songs dedicated to the fight against apartheid, including Free

Mandela, Umkhonto we Sizwe (the name of the military wing of the ANC), Bayakala/Vanochema (they are crying) and Ngugama in which he calls on Cde Walter Sisulu, Cde Nelson Mandela and Cde Oliver Tambo to use whatever weapon they can get to overthrow the racist regime.

Majaivana, who said he was not satisfied with the contract he had with a local company that records his music, said he would record a 12-inch single, Ingwe, in Sweden to be released in Zimbabwe by Christmas. He would also record an album to be entitled Umoya to be released in January.

/13046

CSO: 3400/347

COUNTRY'S EXPORTS UP BY 7 PERCENT IN REAL TERMS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S exports, (including gold sales) totalled \$1 766,7 million in 1985, compared with \$1 430,7m in 1984. While this is an increase of 23,5% in nominal terms, after adjustment for depreciation of the Zimbabwe dollar, the real growth of the country's export trade is believed to be about 7%, according to the recently published RAL Executive Guide to the Economy.

The bank states that tobacco was the largest single contributor to export earnings, eclipsing gold, and that trade with South Africa has declined, while the UK became Zimbabwe's largest export market during 1985.

Exports to South Africa during 1985 fell to \$178,5m from \$232,2m in 1984. As a proportion of total exports (excluding gold), the value of goods exported to South Africa fell to 10,1% from 16,2% in the previous year. Imports from South Africa totalled \$275,2m or 18,3% of total imports, compared to \$231,8m or 19,3% in 1984.

The bank said that part of the reason for the decline in exports to South Africa was falling demand in that country and the weakness of the rand against the Zimbabwe dollar. There was also some diversion of trade to alternative markets by companies anticipating the imposition of sanctions.

Exports of Zimbabwe's goods to the UK during 1985 (excluding gold) were worth \$201,8m or 12,9% of total exports, compared with \$162,6m or 12,8% of total exports during 1984.

Trade with Sadcc countries improved during the year, a trend which the bank says is continuing

during 1986. Imports from Zambia last year were up 28% to \$34m (\$26,5m). Trade from Botswana also rose, but imports from Malawi and Mozambique declined. RAL said that this increase in Sadcc trade had been assisted by commodity-aid programmes for which Zimbabwe was qualified to tender.

EEC TRADE UP

Trade with the EEC has increased as a percentage of total trade, but the foreign currency value of exports showed only a small increase over the 1984 level.

Among Eastern bloc countries that are featured in Zimbabwe's trade figures are China, Romania and Yugoslavia. Exports to China totalled \$58,5m, while barter deals were concluded with Czechoslovakia and Romania. In the Middle East, Iran and Iraq were substantial purchasers of Zimbabwe tobacco.

Zimbabwe's tobacco industry is now the largest single contributor to export earnings, accounting for 20,5% of total earnings, or \$362,8m in 1985. This was an increase of 27,7% in value and a rise of 23,2% in volume over the previous year, although the bank states that increases in value were partly caused by the depreciation in value of the Zimbabwe dollar. Tobacco exports for the first half of this year are reported to have reached 32 224,7 tonnes, compared with 35 531,2 tonnes in the first half of 1985. More than half of the total volume was exported to the EEC.

Zimbabwe's maize exports have been hit by competition from Malawi and Kenya, which have substantial surpluses. During the

1985/86 marketing year 285 000 tonnes of maize were exported. Zimbabwe sold 200 000 tonnes to South Africa earlier this year, but an additional sale of 250 000 tonnes has not yet been concluded. In the first four months of the 1986/87 marketing year exports of grain reached 205 000 tonnes. For the marketing year as a whole, over 800 000 tonnes is likely to be exported, RAL stated. Other major agricultural export earners were cotton, sugar and coffee, which in fact earned more than maize, totalling \$250m in 1985.

Mineral export earnings have yet to recover their 1970 levels, but gold production has increased since

1980 and bullion exports earned Zimbabwe \$199,1m in 1985. For the first half of 1986 gold export revenues, RAL states have been "substantial". Provisional figures indicate that exports of ferro-alloys increased from \$155m in 1984 to \$170m in 1985, nickel from \$63m to \$83,9, and copper from \$31,1m to \$36,9m. Iron and steel exports increased in value by 25,9%.

Zimbabwe's visible trade surplus in 1985 of \$266,9m was a 16% improvement over the previous year, based on the first three quarters of 1985. However RAL estimates that the balance on the current account will show a shortfall, principally due to rising service payments.

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CSO: 3400/349

UK OUTSTRIPS RSA AS LARGEST EXPORT MARKET

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 86 p C3

[Text] The Government's drive to find alternative export markets appears to be bearing fruit, with statistics showing that last year the United Kingdom overtook South Africa as our major export market and exports to SADCC countries are steadily increasing.

According to the latest issue of RAL Merchant Bank's Executive Guide to the Economy, the value of trade with South Africa fell last year.

Exports to that country fell from \$232,2 million in 1984 to \$178,5 million last year and, as a proportion of total exports excluding gold, the value of goods exported fell to 10,1 percent from 16,2 percent in the previous year. Imports from South Africa amounted to \$275,2 million or 18,3 percent of total imports compared with \$231,8 million or 19,3 percent in 1984.

"To some extent, the fall in exports to South Africa was caused by falling demand in South Africa and the relative weakness of the rand against the Zimbabwe dollar. There was also some effort to find alternative markets for Zimbabwe's goods in the face of calls for sanctions against South Africa," said the guide.

The United Kingdom ranked as Zimbabwe's largest export market in 1985, outstripping South Africa for the first time in many years. With the weak rand, South Africa was the cheapest source of Zimbabwe's raw materials and other imported requirements. However, this advantage has become less apparent recently as the rand exchange rate has added significantly to South Africa's domestic inflation.

The volume of trade with SADCC countries rose slightly last year, and is thought to be rising further this year. Imports from Zambia increased by 28 percent last year while those from Botswana rose 6.5 percent.

Zimbabwe's exports, including gold sales, totalled \$1 766,7 million last year compared with \$1 430,7 million on 1984--or 23 percent in money terms and 7 percent in terms of real value in relation to the weakened dollar.

Unmanufactured tobacco was the largest single contributor to export earnings, bringing in more than \$362,8 million or 20,5 percent of total export earnings. The total volume of tobacco exported increased by 23,2 percent compared with the previous year while the value went up by 27,7 percent.

Maize exports were constrained by rising competition from regional producers such as Malawi and Kenya, which have had substantial surpluses. During the 1985/86 marketing year, 285 000 tonnes of maize were exported. For the 1986/87 marketing year as a whole, over 800 000 tonnes are expected to be exported.

Assessments of the foreign exchange earnings from minerals exported in 1985 reflect the generally sluggish demand and prices on the world market. There has been little new investment in the industry for the same reasons and the production values of base metals since 1980 have yet to recover to their generally higher levels in the 1970s.

Gold production however, has increased since 1980 and gold mining has attracted most of the new investment in mining. Gold exports earned Zimbabwe \$199,1 million in 1985 and exports in the first half of this year are believed to have been substantial.

Provisional figures show that exports of ferro-alloys increased from \$155 million in 1984 to \$170 million in 1985, nickel from \$63 million to \$83,9 million and copper from \$31,1 million to \$36,9 million. Iron and steel exports increased by 25,9 percent in value.

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CSO: 3400/347

EXPORT COSTS WORRY LOCAL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Oct 86 p 2

[Text]

THE local textile industry, traditional users of land and sea routes for bulk exports, is concerned that political developments in the region could cut those routes off — and that with the substantial increases in airfreight rates, exports could not bear the costs involved.

This according to Mr Raymond Woolley, managing director of David Whitehead Textiles, would force a major "change of strategy", because only value-added goods such as manufactured clothing could bear the new airfreight costs.

The chairman of the Central African Textile Manufacturers Association, Mr Alan Smith, told the *Gazette* this week that while few textiles companies are using airfreight at this time, all are currently exploring the possibility, particularly for exports to Europe.

"Although the South Africans put up their box rates by 43% recently," he said, "we are living with

that. Our main concern is about the possibility of having our land and sea routes cut, because we would have no alternative but to use airfreight. And there we are talking about a basic 27% increase in costs, which no one can take lightly. It will be very costly".

ALL SURFACE

Mr Woolley said that while his company's exports are all surface at the moment, "they could not bear the costs of airfreight. We mostly export bulk cloth and cotton yarns", he said, "so we would have to look at a change of strategy, because only value-added goods like boxed shirts or cotton sheets could bear the costs of airfreight. Bales of cotton cloth, no way".

Mr Alistair Fullarton, director of Cone Textiles, said that airfreight for traditional textile exports would be "completely uneconomical".

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CSO: 3400/351

JAPANESE LINE INTRODUCES NEW MONTHLY SERVICE TO BEIRA

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Text]

CONTINUING efforts to improve transport facilities from Zimbabwe through the Beira corridor and port to the outside world are being greatly assisted by a number of western countries and aid agencies. Now Japan is contributing another shipping link.

At present one of the main restrictions on the use of Beira port is the limited range of destinations served by ships calling there on a regular basis.

However, the Minerals Marketing Corporation of

Zimbabwe and the Mitsubishi Corporation, its agents for the sale of asbestos to Japan, have arranged with Nippon Yusen Kaisha (a Japanese steamship company) to extend its East African service to Beira, so providing a monthly service from that port to Japan.

FIRST IN NOVEMBER

A spokesman for the MMCZ told the *Gazette* this week that the first vessel in this service is due in Beira at the beginning of November. It will load a "substantial consignment" of Zimbabwe asbestos

for Japan.

Both MMCZ and the NYK steamship company are confident that this practical step to increase the potential of Beira port will lead to a growing flow of cargo through Beira to and from Japan, said the spokesman.

● It is understood that as from this week the South African authorities are to restrict publication of the names and details of ships calling at South African ports, following the imposition of the list of sanctions measures accepted by the United States government.

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CSO: 3400/349

LOCAL COMPANIES URGED TO USE BEIRA PORT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Oct 86 p 6

[Text]

BEIRA is the natural outlet for Zimbabwe's exports, and local companies should start using it before other countries do. So says Mr Peter Brewis, chairman of the Freight Forwarding Association and managing director of Executive Freight.

"If we cast our minds back 17 years, the Mozambique ports of Beira and Maputo handled about 80% of our cargo, and whereas Maputo is non-operational from our point of view, Beira is definitely working," he said.

"Over the past six months there has been an enormous amount of activity in Beira. Several delegations from CFM and clearing and forwarding agents have come to Zimbabwe and, from a customs clearing angle, all they are now waiting for is the cargo which they are extremely confident they can handle.

"Regarding the railway line, a fair section has been relaid and it is expected that the Beira-Mutare section will be fully completed by the end of the year.

"Beira is serviced by conference and non-conference shipping lines and, due to the upgrading of the railway line, long gone are the days when it took two to three months to get a container to Harare. It now takes between four days and two weeks.

"I think Zimbabwe importers and exporters should appreciate what has been done and start using Zimbabwe's port before companies in other countries do so.

MAJOR FACTOR

"An important factor in any import or export is transit costs and the saving on a 20ft container shipped via Beira can be anything up to Z\$600 over existing routes.

"Whilst I know that commerce has been concerned about the availability of insurance on this route, it is available for normal coverage.

"Turning to documentation, there is very little change and the systems which companies and agents have adopted and which work, can continue to be used with a few minor adjustments.

"Getting documents to the port for customs clearance is no longer a problem. They can be handed in at all main centres for dispatch by bag on a regular basis. Telex and telephone communications can sometimes become intermittent. If people persevere, however, they will find that it works.

"The Freight Forwarders' Association is promoting Beira because it saves foreign exchange and brings down the cost of goods."

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CSO: 3400/351

GREAT DYKE MINE IN PRODUCTION AGAIN

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 Oct 86 p 7

[Text]

THE Great Dyke mine, closed in 1976, has been reopened by Zimbabwe Alloys under tribute to Rio Tinto Zimbabwe. The reopening of the mine follows rehabilitation work worth over \$300 000.

The first chromite at the mine was produced in May this year, and production is expected to be 500 tonnes per month.

According to the latest issue of the Mining and Engineering magazine, the mine was reopened as the production of low-carbon ferrochrome requires ore of a high chrome/oxide grade, and a high chrome to iron ratio, which is only available in the North Dyke areas.

The Great Dyke mine provides this particular ore close to the surface and is in a thicker seam than is found at Zimbabwe Alloys' other North-Dyke operations, all of which have been stopped due to the high costs of mining, at depth, the narrow chromite seams.

The magazine says the ore at Great Dyke also is of a very crystalline nature, which contributes to its good melting properties, and grades of 48% to 51% chrome/oxide have been achieved. This can be further upgraded to 51% af-

ter processing, says the magazine.

Dewatering of the mine began in mid-December last year, and approval to reopen the mine was given in February. The tribute agreement was signed in early March, and the first staff moved on-site in mid-March.

The work involved in reopening the mine included the rehabilitation of the hoist and headframe, installing storage bins, and modifying the rock-handling facilities. More pumping and compressed air columns were installed, and permanent pumps were placed underground.

●Lonrho Zimbabwe is restarting operations at its Bérnheim gold mine, about 12km from Mazowe Mine. The mine was last operated as an exploratory project by Lonrho from June 1976 to July 1978.

The Mining and Engineering magazine quoted the manager of the mine, Mr John Vaughan-Davies, as saying that re-equipping of the shaft began last November, and after dewatering of the workings, a hoist, headgear, and compressor were installed.

It is hoped to haul 60 tons of ore a day by road for treatment at the nearby Mazowe Mine.

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CSO: 3400/349

NEW GOLD FIND NEAR HARARE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Text]

CLUFF Mineral Exploration (Zimbabwe) Limited (CMEZ) recently made an important gold discovery about 65km north of Harare. This development is expected to transform the fortunes of its UK-based parent company, Cluff Oil Holdings plc, whose extensive oil exploration activities have been curtailed due to low world prices, says the company's annual review for 1986.

The mine, called the Rebecca Prospect, is situated within CMEZ's recently gazetted exclusive prospecting order within the Harare mining district, as reported in the *Gazette* of October 10.

Rebecca Prospect is believed capable of yielding 188 000 ounces of gold at the rate of 250 000 ounces a year, and is expected to contribute profits of between \$8m to \$9m within the next two years.

According to Cluff Oil Holdings' chairman, Mr J G Cluff, the discov-

ery of gold at the Rebecca Prospect is "of the greatest significance for us" in view of the slow recovery of oil prices.

Being a post-Independence venture, Cluff Oil Holdings will be able to remit overseas 50% of its gold profits.

Mr Cluff said: "The proposed development plan envisages the treatment of some 30 000 tonnes per month over a five-year period. Our aim is to retain a 100% interest in this mine and to finance it from cash flow and borrowings locally." The project will be put on stream within the next 12 months.

"CMEZ has also discovered a possibly significant resource of oxidised gold mineralisation known as the Freda Prospect at Bindura. Early production will start during the initial construction phase of the Rebecca processing facility."

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CSO: 3400/349

PROSPECTORS RETURN TO HARARE DISTRICT

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 Oct 86 p 13

[Text]

A RELATIVELY new name to mineral exploration in this country, Cluff Mineral Exploration (Zimbabwe) Limited (CMEZ), a subsidiary of Cluff Oil Holdings plc of Britain, has been granted an exclusive prospecting order (EPO) to explore for copper, tungsten, arsenic gold and other precious metals over an area of about 8 054 hectares within the Harare mining district.

The rights, which were gazetted last Friday by the Minister of Mines, Mr Richard C Hove, cover a three-year period, from September 26, 1986 to September 25, 1989, inclusive.

The Harare mining district is a vast area from about the north-east quarter of Zimbabwe, where the Sengwe River enters Lake Kariba, and stretches down to the north of Chimanimani and then follows a boundary that runs north-east to Kadoma.

In addition to this EPO, the company is also heavily in other exploration work at the Royal Family Mine in Filabusi, Mt Darwin, the Rosa Prospect about 75km north of Harare and Emerald Prospect, 100km north-west of Kadoma.

A geologist with the company, Dr A Martin, told the *Gazette* that the area for which it has been granted the EPO has a potential of yielding substantial quantities of gold and

other metals. If the results prove successful after three years of exploration work, Cluff Mineral will then start full-scale commercial production.

"The whole area within our EPO has produced, we are told, in excess of 30 tonnes of gold since records were kept. We feel it is a favourable area and it has not yet been fully prospected. That is the reason why we applied for the EPO early this year", said Dr Martin.

"We are now looking at some of the claims in the area and regional exploration will begin some time in 1987. We will use geo-physical and chemical methods, and the whole area will be covered thoroughly".

Two field teams have been deployed and are presently doing the initial soil sampling and surveying. Several bags of soil samples have already been brought to the Harare office of Cluff Mineral.

Exploration work is also well underway at the Royal Family Mine at Filabusi in Matabeleland South. The EPO for that area expires in January 1987. "We intend to finish our exploration work at the end of this year", said Dr Martin.

Improvements have already been carried out at the mine, including new buildings to house the mine's analytical laboratory, a new carbon elution unit, and an electrolytic and smelting plant to enable the mine to

produce gold bullion without using the former facilities.

"Our exploration work at this mine has proved quite successful", Dr Martin said.

As at December 1985, the mine's ore reserves exceeded 580 000 tonnes, including 760 000 tonnes in the two tailing dumps and 180 000 tonnes of possible reserves — making a total of over 1.5 million tonnes containing 49 000 fine ounces of gold. At the present extraction rate, the mine has a lifespan of about eight and a half years.

A financial and technical review is presently underway to establish the most cost-effective way of increasing gold production by utilising ore reserves in the two tailing dumps.

Active exploration work is currently underway within EPO 609 in the Mt Darwin area, covering about 423 km².

An extensive exploration programme is being planned by another subsidiary of Cluff Oil, Cluff Gold Mines (Zimbabwe) Limited (CGMZ), for the Emerald Prospect, 100km north-west of Kadoma. Preliminary trenching on the Rosa Prospect 75km north of Harare has been completed by CGMZ, and basic exploration work is expected to start soon.

"I am confident that all work in this country will meet with success", Dr Martin told the *Gazette*.

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CSO: 3400/349

MAIN POINTS OF MANICALAND FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Oct 86 p 4

[Text]

THE LARGEST single project in the agricultural sector is that for land acquisition and settlement, for which \$14.4 million has been budgeted.

This involves the replanning of 60 ward development committees (Wadcos) to maximise land use and efficiency, and the acquisition of underutilised land to provide land for an estimated 3 000 people.

In the conservation sub-sector, \$12.6 million will be used for major schemes including the expansion of conservation measures, by methods such as demarcation and the construction of contours, and a pilot conservation programme will be undertaken in the Buhera area, affecting approximately 465 000 people.

Noting that production levels in the province are currently estimated to be below those sufficient to support the existing population, the report lists as priorities: a project for the increase in the numbers of extension workers, more demonstration and education programmes, and a separate Honde-Pungwe development plan integrated in the five-year plan. Approximately \$14.2 million will be required for this sub-sector.

For veterinary projects, \$2.9 million has been allocated over the plan period to reduce the flow of infected animals into Zimbabwe. The border with Mozambique represents a major weakness in veterinary control, and extensive inoculation and control measures have been proposed to curb indigenous diseases.

The development of irrigation is considered important in increasing

employment opportunities in agriculture, and irrigation development will be planned as part of land-use reforms, and will be organised on a membership basis within the Village Development Committee (Vidco) planning units. It is proposed to construct Osborne Dam near Odzi to provide additional water storage, and to release water from the Lesapi Dam.

In the marketing and credit sub-sector, the level of credit offered to communal farmers will increase from 3% to 11% over the plan period, and the total cost of financing credit over the five-year period is estimated to amount to \$253.3 million.

In the economic sector, \$345.9 million has been allocated for large-scale and small-scale industry projects, distribution and trade, and manpower development.

Four new large-scale industries, expected to create 5 750 jobs in the agro-processing industry, are: an ethanol plant at Chisumbanje in the Chipinge district; a chemical pulp factory, using timber from Chimanimani, Chitepo, and Nyanga commercial forests; a pencil factory project, to be implemented through the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC); and a grain-bag factory for the storage of agricultural commodities.

Small-scale industry projects, with a budget estimate of \$4.6 million, include a plan for the establishment of small-scale industries such as fruit-canning in the Chipinge, Chimanimani, and Nyanga districts, coffee pulperies in the Chipinge, Mutasa, and Mutare districts, and

groundnut and sunflower extractions in the Mutare, Makoni, and Buhera districts, and bakeries in all districts.

There is also an opportunity for the establishment of core factories or franchise development centres for potential use by small-scale carpenters, welders, tinsmiths, and tailors.

A \$5.3 million distribution and trade development project will include the establishment of an industrial free zone where high-technology goods can be manufactured using tax-exempt components, and a domestic marketing scheme through the period marketing system, which will coordinate the delivery and distribution of goods at 160 centres in the province.

For manpower development, an estimated \$20.5 million will be required to provide sufficient training facilities for private and public sectors. This includes the upgrading of training institutions, and the Mutare Technical Training College, still under construction, will accommodate 2 000 students.

Projects in the natural resources and tourism sector include a resource inventory study to provide sufficient data upon which to base a detailed provincial conservation strategy, land reclamation projects, and the establishment of consolidated communal vegetable gardens.

The strengthening of punitive measures within natural resources legislation, and the extension of education programmes, will also be pursued.

For the commercial forestry sub-sector, felled trees will be planted

and existing plantations will be extended. Forestry commission nurseries and offices will be established at district level, and ward and school nurseries will also be established.

A tourist-potential feasibility study for Manicaland will be undertaken, transport facilities will be upgraded and improved, and new recreation parks will be developed. In the sector as a whole, \$29.3 million will be required for the projects' implementation.

The housing and infrastructure sector, with the second largest budget of \$427.6 million (28% of total plan amount), includes the expansion and construction of infrastructure at six major rural centres, the construction of 599 standard houses, 9 000 mixed-site and service housing, a high-density housing upgrading project, 500 low-density middle-income houses, and 750 middle-income flats.

In the road construction and maintenance sub-sector, new road construction will include almost 600km of road, including a Mutare by-pass linking with the Beira corridor and other major routes, and a total of 1 616km of road to be constructed under a District Development Fund (DDF) programme.

For water resources and supply, a project will be carried out for the provision of 4 000 water points, a growth point and service centre reticulation programme servicing 31 growth points and service centres, and major reticulation and normal supply programmes serving Zimunya and Nyanga areas.

A total budget of \$30.9 million will be required for the projects, which will be implemented by the Ministry of Health and the Lutheran World Federation.

Major expansion and upgrading programmes are envisaged for electricity, posts and telecommunica-

tions, and transport, including a \$3.5 million project for the development of the Grand Reef military airport as an international airport, and the upgrading and development of rail infrastructure to the Beira corridor.

The rural electrification programme will be extended to 28 major rural centres, while for posts and telecommunications, 11 post offices will be constructed and five postal agencies established.

A \$202.1 million social services budget will include projects in education, health, social welfare, youth, sport, and culture, law and order, and community development and women's affairs.

As the provincial population is expected to increase by 16% between 1982 and 1992, enormous pressure will be placed on social services.

In the education sub-sector, \$119.9 million will be required for the building of 60 more schools, the purchase of equipment, and the increase of teaching manpower.

It is estimated that 60 new rural health centres need to be constructed in the province. A training and manpower development programme will assist in providing adequate manpower at three levels of health services, and a multi-purpose health training centre will also be established.

There is need for 14 ambulances and 21 vehicles in the province, and radio telephones will be installed in all existing health facilities.

Specialised services such as psychiatric rehabilitation will be provided at provincial centres, and water/sanitation programmes will be concentrated in Buhera, Chipinge, and Makoni. 13 300 ventilated latrines are also required throughout the province to reduce the incidence of disease, says the de-

velopment plan.

An \$11.6 million budget has been made for child welfare, remand and probation accommodation, the rehabilitation and care of the handicapped and the aged, and the establishment of an additional camp for Mozambican refugees.

\$13.2 million has been provided for youth, sport, and cultural programmes, including the establishment of 21 youth cooperative projects in all districts, and the formation of income-generating projects.

In the law and order sub-sector, new magistrate, community, and periodic courts will be constructed, and the Mutare court is to be extended. \$4.5 million has been budgeted for this project.

A budget of \$8 941 has also been made for community development and women's affairs projects.

Funds to finance the entire plan will be sourced from central government, the vote of credit sponsored by foreign borrowings and grants in aid, local authority budgets, administration and services votes of central government agencies, public works programmes, and private sector investment.

The projects will be implemented by the relevant ministries, some through parastatals such as the IDC. Progress on the five-year plan will be reviewed on an annual basis, and by the end of May of each financial year, provincial development committees will submit completed annual plans for submission to the Zimbabwe Treasury as the annual development budget.

The report says the proximity of the province to the Beira port, and the improved trading links with Mozambique will provide an opportunity for significant growth and development in the province in general, and the City of Mutare in particular.

MIDLANDS GOVERNOR PUTS PRIORITY ON FARMING TO HALT URBAN DRIFT

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 86 p 9

[Article by Tendayi Nyakunu]

[Text]

"Undisturbed, that is, by the hostile activities of racist South Africa and its agents, Zimbabwe should be left alone to develop peacefully and in common with its SADCC and PTA partners," Senator Makombe told The Sunday Mail in an interview last week.

"I would also like to see the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, given the opportunity to exercise his role of leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement, and I call upon all the country's citizens to actively participate in the country's development. By that, I mean, the people of this country must be united and pursue common objectives as a united family for the benefit of Zimbabwe's development and progress."

Cde Makombe added: "In this connection, I hope that the unity talks currently being held between the ruling party, Zanu (PF) and Zapu will succeed, soon."

Spelling out his province's Five-Year Development Plan, Cde Makombe said the Midlands would depend greatly on funds from the Public Sector Investment Programme and donor agencies to boost agricultural production extensively in an effort to increase employment opportunities.

"We are concentrating on agricultural production because 86 percent of our population lives in the rural areas and if production is maintained at a steady level, that should curb urban influx."

Cde Makombe proudly pointed out that the Midlands had successfully attained a high level of agricultural production in such districts as Gokwe and Chikomba "but we still have to increase production in other areas, especially in Zvishavane and Mberengwa".

He said that to successfully accomplish that goal, there was need to expand the province's irrigation potential to bring about 18 000 ha under irrigation.

"We initially hope to bring a third of the total area we are aiming to service under irrigation within the five-year plan to the tune of about \$40 to \$50 million, which includes the construction of dams and laying of pipes for the massive irrigation expansion drive."

The provincial plan was also aimed at boosting small-scale farming activities for both the communal and resettlement farmers. "We would like to see this sector given more loans to facilitate expansion and diversification of their farming activities.

For that, we require about \$29 million in the form of loans from the Agriculture Finance Corporation."

He expressed the regret that the AFC seemed to have cut its loan allocation to the small-scale and communal farmers in his province. "We do hope that the loans that have in past been made available to the peasant and small-scale farmers in Zvishavane and Mberengwa districts will be increased or adjusted to their original levels."

On the recent call to both commercial and small-scale farmers to reduce their maize hectares this season as a result of the huge surplus, Cde Makombe said that his officials were already encouraging farmers in the province to diversify and include cotton and sorghum crops in their farming programmes instead of depending entirely on maize.

Turning to reafforestation, Cde Makombe said: "The general strategy in our province has been to carry out reafforestation at the rate of 24 wards a year, of which my province has a total of 162."

"The rate of deforestation varies from district to district, but from what I have observed, it is not terribly bad. We are working closely with the De-

partment of Natural Resources and the Forestry Commission in the reafforestation exercise. The Forestry Commission and Redd Barna have also increased interest in the project by introducing competitions between schools and communities to make them more aware of the need to conserve our natural resources."

Cde Makombe said the realisation of these goals depended entirely on an effective communications system within the province.

"Our priority is the speedy completion of the new Mvuma-Gweru road and then also the Kwekwe-Gokwe one work on which has been going on for some time now."

"We also envisage the upgrading and eventual tarring of the Chivhu-Sadza road via Masasa, the Mvuma-Chiwundura, the Shurugwi-Tongogara, the Zvishavane-Buchwa and the Mberengwa-Mataga roads," Cde Makombe said.

Still on communication, the governor hoped that the airlink plans between his province's capital Gweru and Bulawayo would be investigated and worked out urgently.

Cde Makombe sees decentralisation at two levels: the general decentralisation of industry to the Midlands Province; and decentralisation from for Chikomba and the other for Gokwe.

"For the successful implementation of the educational expansion programme, we are appealing to local authorities and communities to exer-

shavane in mind, so that they may pick up the tempo of development again, at the same time, decentralisation must move to the new centres — rural growth points like Gokwe, Mataga, Sadza, Tongogara, Chiwundura and Zhombe, which I see as the Midlands towns of the future."

Three of the centres — Gokwe, Tongogara and Mataga — already have electricity and water, but the aim is to electrify all the remaining centres, have them permanently connected to a clean water supply and tar all the roads leading to and from them.

"We shall go all out to direct and attract investment to these centres as a means of decentralising and promoting small-scale industrial development," he said.

An extensive construction programme to provide more clinics, rural and district hospitals as well as mobile clinics will be undertaken as part of the five-year plan.

The 54-year-old governor, who is a teacher by profession said that education programmes would be expanded in the Midlands within the context of the provincial development plan.

"We are looking forward to the provision of more secondary schools during the five-year plan period in accordance with the Ministry of Education's own plan. We shall also require a total of 4 000 trained teachers. We will ask the Ministry of Education to authorise the establishment of two more sixth form schools; one

more established centres like Gweru and Kwekwe to the hitherto disadvantaged centres.

"I have places like Shurugwi, Mvuma, Chivhu, Lalapanzi and Zvishavane their self-reliance skills and help provide accommodation for the teachers in an effort to attract and retain the services of qualified teachers to their areas."

Cde Makombe called on the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement to make more land available for resettlement in the province. "We are continuously being inundated with requests for more land for resettlement and we would like to impress upon the responsible ministry to make more land available as this gives us the opportunity to establish new settlement patterns which conform to modern villagisation, whose pilot projects we have in Mberengwa and Chiwundura communal areas."

The drive for an increase in agricultural productivity in the Midlands Province is expected to be matched with an equally vigorous drive to expand industrial activities. "Greater industrial activity in the urban areas should attract a few more people to the towns which should help reduce pressure on the land creating an opportunity for a greater and more efficient utilisation of land. Altogether, we hope to generate a record 75 000 jobs in the next five years through a total investment programme involving \$900 million in the province."

/13104

CSO: 3400/366

FARMERS PREPARED FOR BUMPER OILSEED OUTPUT

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 86 pp 1, 9

[Text]

FOR the first time in a decade, the indications for the 1986/1987 soyabean, sunflower and groundnut crops show that the country is heading for a bumper oilseed output.

This development will be possible because of the swing by farmers from other crops.

Mr Rob McManus, the chairman of the Commercial Oilseeds Producers' Association, told The Sunday Mail yesterday:

"I would urge farmers moving into oilseeds or increasing hectarages planted to plant only what they can adequately handle at harvest time.

"Timely, efficient harvesting of both soyas and groundnuts is the key to a viable and effective crop and if farmers have planted more than they can cope with at harvesting time, they will suffer losses of both crops and money."

Although this development pleased him, several factors related to oilseeds worried him. The basis of farmers' new confidence in oilseeds was the promise of increased producer prices.

There was, he said an urgent need for the combines to harvest the expected crop. It had been estimated that as many as 80 combines were required by the country for both soya-

beans and winter wheat and these machines were needed to cope with, and allow for, expansion of both crops.

"The Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Cde Moven Mahachi, has indicated he will recommend in the strongest terms that growers require price increases from Cabinet after the next producer price negotiations as promised over the past two years."

He said that farmers had generally heeded the Government's call for a substantial move into oilseeds and out of grain crops as they did in the past year and 50 percent groundnuts, and they hoped their good faith would be rewarded with producer prices that were both realistic and incentive.

The capacity and ability of the Grain Marketing Board to handle the significantly increased groundnut crop in 1987 should be improved, because groundnuts were a valuable foreign currency earner as long as there was adherence to international standards.

"We foresee a situation in which the Grain Marketing Board's Cleveland depot should become purely a groundnut intake point. Groundnuts require

a great deal of attention on intake and we firmly believe there is a need in the GMB for more storage and handling facilities, increased training for all staff involved and new facilities and equipment for treating groundnuts in laboratory conditions," said Mr McManus.

Groundnuts, he added, were extremely vulnerable to hidden diseases and if Zimbabwe was to gain a foothold in the export of nuts to the United Kingdom, where a great potential existed, there was a need to ensure maintenance of quality groundnuts.

"Export of groundnuts is a highly desirable objective. The present world price is US\$1 700 a tonne, and if we were to penetrate overseas markets the groundnut crop could become a significant earner of foreign exchange and a profitable commodity for the GMB trading account."

He said that his organisation expected sunflowers to be planted to 6 000 ha, groundnuts to 5 000 ha and soyabeans to 60 000 ha. The total national yields from these hectarages were now being estimated at 108 000 tonnes of soyabeans, 24 000 tonnes of groundnuts and 20 000 tonnes of sunflowers.

Soyabeans and sunflowers are being grown at the moment primarily for the extraction of vegetable oil, with the residue being sold on local or export stockfeed markets. Since last year COPA has been promoting greater use of soyabeans in human foods and beverages.

Groundnuts serve as a protein food and as a confectionery product.

But the significance of this increased hectareage being planted to oilseeds is that for the first time Zimbabwe could be witnessing domestic vegetable oil production meeting demand.

With increased oilseeds production, there is a likelihood that local consumer needs may now be met and an export trade developed, said Mr McManus.

/13104

CSO: 3400/367

BOOST BEEF, FARMERS TOLD

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 12 Oct 86 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister of Agriculture, Cde Mwenemahachi, has challenged small-scale and communal farmers to boost their beef production, to improve what he termed out-put below expectations.

In a speech read on his behalf in Mutare on Friday by an acting under-secretary in his ministry, Cde Matthew Zharare, the minister called on communal farmers to stop their "selfish" attitude regarding livestock and contribute towards the nation's beef export drive.

The speech was read to mark the official opening of the Cold Storage Commission's new \$3.5 million Mutare sales and distribution facility.

The minister said he wanted to see an upsurge in cattle sales from the small-scale and communal sector. "They must demonstrate to us that what has been achieved in maize and cotton can be done in livestock," he said.

He also said consumers in Zimbabwe were over-dependant on beef, and called on people to change their eating habits to encompass the other

meats such as poultry, mutton and goat meat.

The Government was doing much to boost beef production in both the small- and large-scale sectors, he said. He recently authorised the direct use of surplus grain by the livestock industry instead of delivering to the Grain Marketing Board. Together with the new premier feeding scheme, this offered an ideal opportunity for farmers to increase their beef enterprises.

He noted with satisfaction the development of the Beira Corridor, saying that not only would this help alleviate the beef industry's dependence on export routes through South Africa, but it would also have positive ramifications for the Mutare business community.

The colourful opening ceremony, which featured a show by traditional dancers, marked the establishment of the most modern cold store in the country, according to CSC general manager, Mr Eddie Cross. The facility would be fully operational in a month, and provision had been made to add an abattoir at a later stage, he said.

/13046

CSO: 3400/351

THREE OPTIONS FOR NRZ ELECTRIFICATION EXPANSION

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Text]

THE PLANNING of Stage II for the electrification of the national railway system is well advanced, and the preparation of specifications and tender enquiry documents is now being worked on. Subject to approval from the Zimbabwe Government, a financing enquiry could be initiated in December this year.

Following the successful completion of Stage I, the electrification of the Harare to Dabuka line, the government is now reviewing three options as to which section should be electrified next, says the Ministry of Transport.

In a statement to the *Gazette*, a spokesman for the ministry said this week that three options for electrification were now being reviewed. These were Dabuka (in Gweru) to Chicualacuala in Mozambique; Dabuka to Bulawayo; and Harare to Mutare.

In view of the huge capital outlay that would be involved, no decision has yet been taken, but the economic viability of the next phase would be a major criterion, he said.

Preliminary work has also been completed for each of the three alternative routes, and this included

preliminary physical planning, construction budget estimates, project description and outline specifications for a financing enquiry, and full tender enquiry specifications.

Detailed proposals for financing and implementation are now being prepared for consideration by the government.

On the period of time forecast for the completion of Stage II, the spokesman said that it was estimated it would take 24 months from the initiation of a financing enquiry to the start of construction.

On actual construction, it was estimated that the Dabuka to Chicualacuala route would take 48 months, the Harare to Mutare route 36 months, and the Dabuka to Bulawayo route 30 months.

The notional cost of electrifying an NRZ railway section, including substations, overhead catenary or contact wire systems, telecommunications, and remote control systems, is \$500 000 per route kilometre.

Progress on the planning of Stage II was retarded to allow proper integration with the findings and recommendations of the Zimbabwe National Transport Study.

/13046

CSO: 3400/349

LOCAL PIPES FOR ZAIRE

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 86 p C3

[Text]

TUBE and Pipe Industries are no newcomers to the competitive field of export markets, and it is to their credit that their products are used widely in the SADC and PTA countries and elsewhere on the sub-continent.

A recent export breakthrough was in the supply of a wide range of piping for use in the copper mines of Zambia. The securing of this particular market is worth millions of dollars annually to our export trade. Tube and Pipe also supply other of their products to all sectors of the Zambian economy.

Following on the success of their mining products in Zambia, the company, through import and export agencies, now supplies similar equipment to Zaire. A new line is currently being introduced to Zaire, one which improved the company's exports to Zambia, and it is hoped this will also in-

crease exports to the mines of Zaire.

Irrigation equipment forms a large part of the production at Tube and Pipe and, in conjunction with Turnall Asbestos, piping for irrigation systems is being exported to Mozambique.

Square and rectangular structural tubing is yet another product finding its way from the factory at Willowvale to countries beyond our borders. These products are proving their worth in such countries as Burundi, Rwanda and Malawi. Malawi gets a range of water piping that is utilised by that country's general market and government bodies.

Botswana provides regular customers for all products produced by Tube and Pipe Industries, and a good market has been established there amongst the private sector, the mining sector and government bodies.

/13046

CSO: 3400/347

BRIEFS

RAILWAYS DEFENDS RSA BIKE DEAL--Bulawayo. The Railways has defended its decision to award a contract for the supply of motorcycles to the parastatal to a South African company. In reply to written questions from The Chronicle, a spokesman said Suzuki (South Africa) had been awarded the contract to supply 22 100 cc motorbikes, because their offer had been the cheapest and the most technically acceptable. Local companies, who were last month reported to be surprised and unhappy about the Railways decisions, were considered and their tenders discounted because of the prices they asked. The tender had been thrown open to countries worldwide through the international competitive bidding system and had been open from October 4 1985 to December 1985. The spokesman said that motorcycles were bought with the assistance of loan funding and the loan agency conditions required this type of tender to be conducted on an international competitive bidding basis. The contract had to be awarded to the cheapest technically acceptable offer. As the Railways was a parastatal, the tender had been sent to the Government tender board for ratification, before the order for the motorcycles was placed. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Oct 86 p 5] /13046

OVER 5,000 TRAINEES OVERSEAS--Zimbabwe has more than 5 000 trainees under scholarship programmes all over the world, the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Cde Frederick Shava, said in Washington on Friday. He was addressing Zimbabwean students studying in the United States under the Zimman programme, at the Institute of International Education conference. He said that, although Zimbabweans training in various countries were expected to return home to assume their duties in national development, there would be a gradual tapering off of overseas programmes for some Zimbabweans in certain specialist areas. It would not be viable to set up the institutions to train them, because of the limited numbers required or lack of financial and technical resources to set up the programmes. Cde Shava said although there had been intensive manpower expansion programmes in the country, the exercise had not met the total manpower requirements. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Oct 86 p 5] /13046

REFUGEES REPATRIATED--Gaborone. The seventh batch of 104 Zimbabwean refugees left Dukwe Refugee Settlement yesterday morning and was due to arrive at Plumtree yesterday afternoon. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees representative, Mr Sylvester Awuye, the UNHCR was represented during the repatriation exercise by the protection officer and

the Botswana government by the district commissioner in Francistown, Mr Christopher Sekga. Yesterday's repatriation brings the total number of Zimbabwean refugees repatriated since December 1985 to 780. The number of Zimbabwean refugees in Dukwe refugee settlement at present is about 3 800. Mr Awuye said that the Zimbabwean High Commissioner to Botswana, Cde Alois Chidoda, was expected to be present at Plumtree when the refugees would be handed over to the Zimbabwean authorities.--Ziana-Bopa. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 86 p 5] /13046

URBAN POOR FACE INFLATION--Lower income urban families spend about 55 percent of their cash on food, it was estimated yesterday. The latest quarterly review of the Ral Merchant Bank of Zimbabwe says the current rate of inflation for both lower and higher urban families averages 19,6 percent.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 86 p 1] /13046

MAGAZINE URGES FRONTLINE ASSISTANCE--A special issue of the ZIMBABWE NEWS magazine has called on Zaire and Malawi to join hands with other Frontline States in searching for peace in southern Africa. In its editorial the magazine called on the two countries to cooperate with the other Frontline States in striking the final blow to the South African-sponsored bandits, especially those operating on the border with Malawi and Mozambique. The magazine noted that the greatest tribute to the late Mozambican leader, President Samora Machel, is to continue the struggle for freedom, independence, sovereignty, and peace in southern Africa. In recalling Comrade Machel's contribution to the liberation of southern Africa, the magazine said the attainment of Zimbabwe's independence in 1980 owes much to the support given by the Mozambican leader in [words indistinct]. It added that Comrade Machel died on the battlefield fighting for the noble ideals and principles of sowing the seeds of the revolution in southern Africa. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 29 Oct 86 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/353

SOUTH AFRICA

CONSERVATIVES CRITICIZE U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS EFFORTS

MB010913 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0901 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 1 November, SAPA--The Conservative Party [CP] has hit-out at the U.S. Government for "trying to manipulate" the political direction of South Africa by funding human rights projects. In a statement issued today, the CP said the increased funding of so-called "human rights" projects aimed at so-called "disadvantaged South Africans is blatant political interference and is obviously aimed at the destruction of the existing political structures in this country.

The statement said the U.S. Government would be well advised to mind its own business as its track record regarding interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states is catastrophic. Most countries which have adopted American recipes for "reform" have ended up in the communist camp and the CP refuses to allow this to happen to South Africa.

What is even more astounding is the willingness of the South African Government to allow undermining organisations like the United States information Service to freely continue with its programme of sowing dissent within the South African community. If they really wanted to help "disadvantaged" South Africans, they should rather invest these millions in providing employment opportunities where they are really needed. Funding black trade unions is the same as funding a political movement in this country.

Changing voter trends within the white community will ensure the election of a Conservative Party government in the near future. The CP will not allow money into the country for funding this type of activity, no matter which country of origin. Furthermore, we do not believe other countries will retaliate as we respect the sovereignty of all countries and would never interfere in their affairs.

/12232

CS0: 3400/356

HEUNIS SAYS PROGRESS MADE OVER RSC'S

MB301534 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1529 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 30 October, SAPA--Considerable progress had been made with the demarcation of regional services councils [RSC's] and the first could be established by 1 January next year, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today.

In a statement issued after a meeting of the Council for the Coordination of Local Government Affairs in Johannesburg, he said the impression may have arisen in some quarters that the RSC's would not be established.

"This impression is possibly the result of the time gap between the publication of the act and the actual establishment of the councils, which entails a complex procedure under the guidance of the provincial administration," he said.

Legislation providing for the councils, which are planned as multi-racial local government bodies providing joint services for adjoining metropolitan areas, was first passed in 1984.

Since then, the act has been amended by parliament several times. The deadline for the establishment of the first RSC, in Bloemfontein, was set for January this year but officials of Mr Heunis's department said the complex procedure for the setting up of a council did not make that deadline feasible.

However, Mr Heunis said today that considerable progress had been made with the demarcation of RSC's.

"The possibility still exists that the first regional services councils will be established by 1 January 1987."

The demarcation board's investigations into the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Port Elizabeth, Cape Metropolitan and Bloemfontein areas had been completed, Mr Heunis said.

The board's reports had been submitted to the respective provincial administrators and the agreement of the ministers concerned was being awaited.

In addition, he said, the administrator of the Transvaal had investigated the establishment of RSC's in the eastern Transvaal and the Vereening-Vanderbijlpark region.

A consultation meeting would be held in the northern Transvaal on 3 November, while other meetings had been held in the western Transvaal.

Investigations would also be held shortly into the establishment of RSC's in the Cape southern region and the northern Cape.

Mr Heunis said draft financial regulations for the councils had been drawn up by the Department of Finance and the Coordinating Council had recommended that regulations necessary for the setting up of the RSC's be published in the government gazette.

The Coordinating Council had also appointed a working committee under the direction of the Institute of Town Clerks to draft standing orders to ensure orderly conduct at meetings of the RSC's.

Mr Heunis also announced that the Coordinating Council had recommended that the government subsidise RSC's in rural areas.

"The financing of regional services councils for rural areas cannot take place in exactly the same manner as the financing of metropolitan regional services councils.

"The Coordinating Council has taken cognisance of this situation and confirmed the government's acceptance of continuous subsidisation" for rural RSC's.

Mr Heunis said metropolitan RSC's would to a large extent be self-supporting and the treasury would thus be able to subsidise the rural councils "in part."

The minister also referred to training of local government staff and said this was not progressing satisfactorily.

A number of courses had been presented and some provinces had achieved "remarkable success" but the Coordinating Council had nevertheless decided that the action should be speeded up.

/12232

CSO: 3400/356

AFRIKANER YOUTH LEADER CONTINUES SEARCH FOR POLITICAL ALTERNATIVES

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 31 Oct - 5 Nov 86 p 10

[Article by Shaun Johnson]

[Text] PHILLIP VERSTER, immediate erstwhile chairman of the Stellenbosch student council, has in the last two years travelled a long and perilous political road at breakneck speed.

The controversial and engaging Afrikaner youth leader will be remembered for irrevocably altering the nature and scope of student politics at South Africa's most prestigious Afrikaans university.

It was Verster who led an attempt to meet the African National Congress in Lusaka on behalf of Stellenbosch students — an initiative unthinkable only a few years ago — and who issued a call for release of Mandela and the unbanning of political parties.

He openly propounds a one person-one vote solution for South Africa and has now launched a political movement at Stellenbosch which draws on the Freedom Charter as a guiding principle for a democratic future in the country.

He sees common ground with the approach of a grouping like the United Democratic Front. His new organisation is called the United Stellenbosch Front.

Verster, who has survived accusations of "base perfidy" from conservative students and has had his passport seized on government orders, has now given way to a more conservative student council at Stellenbosch — but is adamant that his political travels have only just begun.

It has been an extraordinary journey even thus far. For Verster was, less than three years ago, head of the

National Party's Stellenbosch branch and the party's blue-eyed boy. Many tipped him to go "all the way" within the party.

He was born in Pretoria in 1963, the son of a student dentist and a housewife. After his father qualified, the family moved to Worcester in the Cape, where the young man completed primary school before being sent to high school in Paarl.

From there he went directly to Stellenbosch to study engineering, and rose swiftly within the National Party campus structure. He went to Stellenbosch determined to do well academically and also to "learn how politics worked, to get to know the spectrum of people around me."

"I was looking at a future business career, and decided I needed to get to know how people in power — in parliament — worked. I saw the National Party governing the country, and doing one hell of a job."

Then in 1984 the young leader had his first contact with black South Africans on a basis of equality. As a function of his political outlook of the time, the first leaders he met were members of Inkatha.

"I regarded Inkatha as a conservative political organisation. I thought 'they are one of us, they are on our side in the struggle against radicals in South Africa'. I was astonished to hear even them saying that no solution was possible without the unbanning of the ANC and the release of Mandela."

"This was a new idea for me. Then I met members of the UDF, and it

became clear to me that without political freedom in South Africa it is pointless even to talk about negotiation. I realised that the political situation of the country was dramatically going to pieces."

Verster quickly broke with the National Party. He sat on a university commission and recommended that the National Union of SA Students (Nusas) — a UDF affiliate — be allowed to operate on campus. Then came the momentous decision to see the ANC.

"I asked myself, must I believe the government's version of the ANC's policy, or must I find out for myself?" But news of the proposed visit to Lusaka was leaked to the press two weeks before departure (Verster believes the organiser's telephone were tapped), and he and his supporters faced tremendous hostility, culminating in the seizure of their passports by officials from the Department of Internal Affairs. Verster is still without his passport.

Verster rode out his term of office under heavy criticism from conservative groups at Stellenbosch such as the Popular Students' Alliance (PSA), receiving intimidatory telephone calls and finding his tyres slashed. But he retained a growing base of support as well.

In the recent election campaign which ousted the majority "liberal approach" from the student council, Verster was branded a "traitor to Afrikanerdom" and was subjected to virulent personal attacks. He believes the conservative campaign "was fought with money that we can never have, and backing we believe came from institutions involved in government structures — let me put it like that".

But he is in no way dissuaded by the apparent defeat of the approach he has come to represent. He believes the potential exists for many current SRC members to "swing to the Left" — by which he means adopt a liberal line in terms of Afrikaner student politics.

He sees the break-up of the Afrikanse Studentebond as an important development for Afrikaner youth, and envisages "radical change in the political approaches of those Afrikaans campuses which have disaffiliated".

Verster hopes to further his studies overseas in the near future — he is presently completing his Master's degree — and then return to play a political role in South Africa.

"That role will be dictated by the political situation. I can't now say if it would be intra- or extra-parliamentary, but I doubt it would be within parliament," he says.

He sees a future South Africa governed by universal franchise, with an independent judiciary and a bill of rights, as well as "some sort of free enterprise system which actively protects the worker and includes structures which check the actions of management against the views and principles of workers".

He believes he has a role to play within his own community in swaying people towards the concept of non-racial democracy, but warns against the odds of working against "daily newspapers, SA television, Christian National Education and the rest.

"Before we can sway people we have to get the basis of politics right in South Africa," he argues. "If the ANC and other political parties like the Pan Africanist Congress and the South African Communist Party aren't unbanned and political leaders released, there is no free representation of people, and no chance for negotiation of a solution."

Verster does not want to be seen simply as a rebel who has changed sides. He aims to stay in touch with his own constituency — Afrikaner youth — so that his views, still seen by so many as heretical, are taken seriously. He is a South African and an African, he insists, and he intends to make his voice heard in the painful process towards democracy.

/13104

CSO: 3400/365

OPEN-AIR RALLIES GAINING POPULARITY IN N. TRANSVAAL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by Dirk Nel]

[Text] PIETERSBURG — Open-air rallies seem to have become a permanent part of the Afrikaner infighting in the volatile political climate of the Northern Transvaal.

This weekend, the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, travels to Pietersburg to address a meeting at the local sports stadium and this is expected to be a huge show of right-wing strength.

Braaivleis and other trimmings have been arranged to attract conservatives from the whole region.

Last weekend, the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terreblanche, was the guest speaker at a "boer carnival" at the same venue.

Coming so soon after the National Party's successful invasion of the AWB's Potgietersrus stronghold, when President P W Botha addressed about 1000 people at an open-air venue, these rallies are seen by Nats in the north as an attempt by the right-wing alliance to re-assert its authority in the area.

Not that this was necessary as Mr Terreblanche drew a much larger crowd than Mr Botha during his same-night stand at another open-air venue in Potgietersrus.

"The advent of open-air rallies can be ascribed to the fact that political feelings in the north run higher than in other parts of the country and, consequently, more people attend," said a leading Nationalist.

GRASS ROOTS

"But we are doing our homework at grass roots level and have no intention of matching right-wing numbers at open-air rallies," he added.

As if to endorse this view, the NP's Northern Transvaal chairman, Mr Piet du Plessis, will address a public meeting in a school hall in Louis Trichardt tonight.

The meeting is intended to be a launching pad for new NP plans to win back the Soutpansberg seat from the CP's Mr Tom Langley.

In any event, plenty of open-air fist-shaking, featuring the "Big Four" (Mr P W Botha, Mr Pik Botha, Dr Treurnicht, and Mr Terreblanche) is on the cards for the new year.

They are believed to be the only speakers able to consistently draw large crowds in the area.

/13104

CSO: 3400/365

RIGHT WING BODY MOVES TO PORT ELIZABETH

Port Elizabeth WEENEND POST in English 11 Oct 86 p 4

[Text]

EAST LONDON — A right wing organisation, the Independent Rights Association (IRA), will move its headquarters from East London to Port Elizabeth at the end of this month. It intends becoming actively involved in the issue of open beaches.

The IRA was formed when feelings were running high about the chaotic conditions on Eastern Beach on New Year's Day when it was used by about 25 000 blacks.

Its chairman, Mr Basil Niemand, said this week he planned to establish an organisation in PE to support the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) in its opposition to the council's move to open beaches.

"We also want to work to unify the right wing — the HNP, the Conservatives and the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging," he said.

"There is growing support for the right wing in Port Elizabeth, especially among the young."

He would move to Port Elizabeth at the end of the month, establish headquarters and start a recruiting drive.

Mr Niemand said his organisation would continue to operate in East London and he would visit the city regularly.

/9274

CSO: 3400/304

BRIEFS

RENT COLLECTION LEGISLATION POSSIBLE--Johannesburg, 30 October, SAPA--A government body has recommended that legislation be introduced to help local authorities collect unpaid rent and service fees. This was announced by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, today after a meeting of the Council for the Coordination of Local Government Affairs in Johannesburg. Mr Heunis said in a statement after the meeting that one of the most serious problems faced by local authorities was a lack of funds to provide services. In some cases, insufficient sources of income played an important role, but the inability of some local authorities to collect revenue due to them "has had a particularly harmful effect," Mr Heunis said. The council had appointed a sub-committee to suggest solutions. "The report was considered by the council and the council has recommended that appropriate amending legislation be enacted to facilitate the collection of rent and service fees," Mr Heunis said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1547 GMT 30 Oct 86 MB] /12232

UNIFORM LAWS UNDER STUDY--Johannesburg, 30 October, SAPA--The government is to investigate the drafting of uniform legislation for local authorities of all population groups, according to the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis. The Council for the Coordination of Local Government Affairs had decided to appoint a committee to investigate the desirability of such legislation at a meeting in Johannesburg today, he said in a statement. At present, different legislative measures applied to local authorities of the various population groups. "With the transfer of the general functions in connection with local authorities to the provinces, it seems desirable to have uniform legislation for the local authorities of all population groups," Mr Heunis said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1559 GMT 30 Oct 86 MB] /12232

TREURNICHT SPEAKS ON DIFFERENCES--The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, says although the CP and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP] agree on several matters, the two parties differ mainly on an official language for South Africa, the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], the country's Indian people, and the influence of Mr John Vorster. Dr Treurnicht said at a meeting at Pietersburg that although HNP rejected the idea of a unification movement, the CP would go ahead with a meeting to establish such a movement in Pretoria on 24 January next year. He denied press reports that the CP was planning to disband in view of the unification movement. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Nov 86 MB] /12232

TERREBLANCHE BACKS RIGHTWING UNITY--The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) today came out strongly in favour of unity between the right-wing forces in South Africa. "That is what we are striving for, and that is what the volk is asking," AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche told THE STAR. But he called on the Conservative Party (CP) and Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) "not to make the AWB the culprit in their struggle to find each other". He was commenting on the row between the two parties over a CP plan to hold a conference next year to consolidate right-wing support. HNP leader Mr Jaap Marais is opposed to such a conference because there are, in his view, still serious policy differences between the two parties - including views on the AWB. Mr TerreBlanche said it was not up to him to tell the CP and the HNP how to come to an agreement "as we have as yet not been involved in the negotiations between them". He said he is due to have talks with the CP on the question next week. So far, no meeting with Mr Marais on the cards. [Text]
[Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Oct 86 p 4] [Article by Hannes de Wet]
/13104

SADF NEEDS 'SUPPORT OF POPULATION'--South Africa's enemies are deliberately trying to drive a psychological wedge between the country's civilian population and the South African Defence Force (SADF), according to Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan. He told a function organised by the Rietfontein Commando in Evenvale last night that the reason for this was clear: "If our fighting forces do not have the loyalty and support of the population, they cannot carry out their duties. "From history we learn that revolutions can only succeed when the security forces have lost the . . . support of the civilian population," he said. "This emphasises the necessity of co-operation between the populations and the Defence Force." [Text]
[Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Oct 86 p 5] /13104

CSO: 3400/365

SOUTH AFRICA

UCASA SAYS RSA RENEGING ON FORCED REMOVALS POLICY

MB292008 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1938 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, 29 October, SAPA--The government should avoid a repeat of the Kwandebele/Moutse area disaster and abandon its plans to move the people from Brits' black Oukasie township to Lethabile, 25 km away, Mr Tom Boyam deputy president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa [UCASA] said today.

In a statement in Pretoria he said UCASA expressed "in the strongest terms to carry out (the) forced removals."

Referring to the abolition by proclamation of the township recently, with the stipulation that the remaining 10,000 people had to move to lethabile, Mr Boya said "it is shocking and unreliable of the government to renege on its stated policy on the issue of forced removals, especially in the light of its recent announcements on reforms."

The government should realise the contradiction of policy statements would ultimately hamper the credibility it was desperately trying to establish.

"I wish to reiterate that although we at UCASA are strongly in favour of upgrading black townships in whatever manner, we are strongly opposed to and abhor forced removals and (those) in Oukasie are no exception."

The government's efforts to upgrade black townships was welcomed and appreciated, but UCASA wanted to emphasise once again the planning for this should be done in consultation with the people affected so their needs were accommodated.

"The fact that the alternative settlement to Oukasie is situated on trust land bordering Bophuthatswana creates suspicion and uncertainty among the Oukasie residents because the government may intend to have the area incorporated into Bophuthatswana."

The government's decision could only be seen as ill-fated efforts to please the "verkrampte" [ultra conservative] white constituency in Brits.

He asked why the government could not do in Oukasie what it did in Alexandra by letting the residents stay and at the same time upgrade the township.

"It must be pertinently made clear by the government what the status of Lethabile, as well as Soshanguve, is in order to once and for all remove any doubts in the minds of all concerned.

"If the government must avoid a repeat of the Kwandebele/Moutse disaster, it must immediately heed UCASA's call to abandon forthwith its evil plans to remove the people of Oukasie to Lethabile," Mr Boya said.

It was insensitive of the government to ignore its own stated policy on urbanisation and to turn a deaf ear to international calls for the abolition of the Group Areas Act by continuing to implement the antiquated policy of forcing blacks to move from white neighbourhoods, industries, and central business districts when the opposite should be the order of the day.

/12232

CSO: 3400/355

BUTHELEZI WARNS BOTHA AGAINST IGNORING POPULAR WILL

MB300755 Johannesburg SAPA in English 071 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 30 October, SAPA--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today discounted prophecies of inevitable disaster for South Africa and said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had the power to bring about a new fully non-racial dispensation already accepted in the hearts and minds of its people. The question now was whether Afrikaners had learnt to be Africans of Africa or whether they would perish" as aliens from abroad who were incapable of abandoning political tyranny," Chief Buthelezi told students and staff at the University of Port Elizabeth.

He said he personally believed Mr Botha to be sincere in his commitment to negotiation. But he warned that if the state president thought he had the whip hand because his party controlled Parliament, black South Africa would abandon attempts to use the parliamentary process to ratify the decisions of the people. Black South Africa would then destroy Parliament, he said. There was now no time left to generate a whole [word indistinct] response to the current crises, the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said. "We already have the answer or we do not."

The Karios document (drawn up by certain churches) held that there was nothing left but to bring about "the downfall of the tyrant, and the ANC said the only option was to tear society apart, smash the economy and establish a "peoples government." Chief Buthelezi said he believed they were wrong and that Mr Botha had now to "play midwife to a new South Africa already conceived and already accepted in the hearts and minds of the people." The analyses foretelling only doom were limited because of their underlying failure to understand the richness of man's ingenuity in regulating the affairs of society, he said. If it were not for this, there would indeed be no hope for South Africa, he added. Chief Buthelezi said he was aware that (as the Kairos document held) tyrants did not abandon tyranny voluntarily. Apartheid was not being abandoned voluntarily but because it had been opposed, he said, adding it could not subjugate the minds and hearts of the people.

Those who saw the NGK (Dutch Reformed Church) synod as "scuttling to define racism as a sin and jumping off the sinking apartheid ship like a rat" misconceived South Africa. This was an historic move a long time in the making, and it supported his belief that there was an all-race, groundswell demand for the normalisation of South African society.

The KwaZulu chief minister **blamed** the country's deepening international alienation and spiralling violence on the present constitution and said that he and millions of other blacks would rather die than ratify it either in part or in whole. He said it was wishful thinking to hope for a national convention which would settle the future without involving the government. The state president's role was critical, but this did not mean that negotiation endeavours had to be confined to the parameters Mr Botha had enunciated. Change had to come from above as well as from below and ultimately it should be Parliament's role to enact the will of the people. What that would be would be in part--and perhaps in substantial part--determined at the local, regional and provincial levels.

He said such an attempt **was being made** at the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba. This was not his nor the NRP's [New Republic Party] Indaba but one of all the race groups living in that part of South Africa, he added. Chief Buthelezi said it was a vital demonstration that negotiations could take place in this country. He said it remained absolutely **true** that negotiations would have to culminate in acts of Parliament.

"But," Chief Buthelezi said, "If the state president thinks that he has the whip hand because the National Party controls parliament, then black South Africa will abandon all attempts to use the parliamentary process to ratify the decisions of the people. **The decisions** of the people will have to go to Parliament even if we do not have the vote. But if they do not go to Parliament because we do not have the vote, the people will destroy Parliament." He said the vast majority of white South Africans actually believed this. They knew that apartheid had failed, that prescription politics had ended. They were aware of the high stakes but they wanted a new South Africa, born in democratic negotiations and **effected** through acts of Parliament.

/12232

CSO: 3400/355

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI CRITICIZES NAFCOC OVER SANCTIONS STAND

MB300656 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0556 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Ulundi, 30 October, SAPA--It was time black businessmen rose to the burdens of carrying apartheid to show where they stood in the struggle, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said today. "Black businessmen are important opinion-makers. Now, for the first time, white businessmen are prepared to recognise the important role which black business must play.

"I am, therefore, shocked and appalled at the emerging trends in the National African Federation Chambers of Commerce, [NAFCOC] which are the results of intimidation against it."

Chief Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, said black businessmen of today were no better than white businessmen of yesterday who were intimidated by apartheid into doing the wrong thing.

"This trend in NAFCOC emerged first when Mr Sam Motsuenyane and some of his colleagues trotted off to Lusaka to have discussions with the ANC. NAFCOC have never been the same since, and they are now behaving as though they bought immunity from attacks from black radicalism.

"They returned to South Africa to betray their black customers to support sanctions," Chief Buthelezi said.

He urged the Kwazulu-based Inyanda Chamber of Commerce to challenge NAFCOC for its sanctions attitudes even if it meant splitting the national black chamber.

/12232

CSO: 3400/355

ANC UNDERSCORES SERIOUSNESS OF RSA MINISTER'S THREATS

MB010921 Dakar PANA in English 0902 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Harare, 1 November (PANA)--The ANC has urged the international community to take South Africa's threat on Frontline State leaders seriously given the danger it entails.

Reacting to South Africa's Foreign Minister Magnus Malan's [title as received] warning to Frontline leaders yesterday, ANC chief representative in Harare Reddy Mazimba said practical and concrete support from the international community was urgently needed to help Frontline States defend themselves from the onslaught of the apartheid regime. He told the Pan African News Agency yesterday that the world has witnessed the barbaric nature of the regime on Mozambican President Samora Machel's death on South African soil less than 2 weeks after being threatened that if he chose terrorism and revolution he would clash head-on with South Africa. This shows that the racists really mean what they say but we should act collectively to stop this barbaric behaviour, he said.

[Words indistinct] escalation of war in the region and the world which, he said, would bring untold suffering among the people. The racist regime has reached a point of no return. It is not ready to listen to anybody. It must be dealt with now, he said.

Mr Mazimba also appealed for material support to liberation movements to enable them [to] step up the armed struggle for a speedy liberation of their countries from South African colonialism and the evil system of apartheid.

He said South Africa continued to pick up neighbouring states to divert issues and camouflage the resistance which was gaining momentum inside the country as the international community was about to implement economic sanctions fully.

Mr Mazimba said the world was [word indistinct] that the people in South Africa were implementing the ANC call to render apartheid unworkable and the country ungovernable. From ungovernability to people's power is our cherished goal, he said, adding we shall intensify the armed struggle until final victory.

Speaking at the Air Force's 89 Combat Flying School in Pietersburg on Thursday, Malan warned Frontline heads of state, [words indistinct] that the propaganda campaign accusing South Africa of responsibility for President Machel's death was going too far.

BRIEFS

KHAYELITSHA HOUSING PROJECT--Cape Town, 31 October, SAPA--The key to the first of 90 houses built under the job creation scheme at Khayelitsha near Cape Town at a cost of about R900,000, was handed over to its owner today. Sponsored jointly by the Department of Manpower, the Western Cape Training Centre and the Office of Community Services of the provincial administration, this pilot project introduced an innovative way of building low-income housing with labour intensive methods, thereby creating jobs opportunities at the same time, SABC radio news reports. Three similar projects will be tackled next year--125 houses in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, the erection of four creches and the building of a workshop for handicapped people in Khayelitsha. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1111 GMT 31 Oct 86 MB] /12232

CROSSROADS FACTIONS AGREE TO PEACE--A black affairs official says Crossroads squatter leaders forced off their land by witdoeke [white scarves] in May have agreed to make peace. Timo Bezuidenhout says Crossroads leader Johnson Ngxobongwana and three squatter leaders agreed to this during a 2-hour meeting yesterday. It was allegedly agreed each leader would report back to his followers and then get together to see how they could make peace. Asked whether the peace agreement raised the possibility of refugees being able to return at some stage, Mr Bezuidenhout said he could not comment. The affected area is presently being upgraded, in line with the government's original plan for Crossroads. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 1 Nov 86 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/355

MOZAMBICAN REFUGEES IN GAZANKULU FEAR BEING REPATRIATED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Oct 86 p 5

[Article by Sophie Tema]

[Text]

MOZAMBICAN refugees who have fled the onslaught of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) have vowed not to return to their country even if the situation there returns to normal.

Those who are already settled in the camps say they now see themselves as South Africans, despite a recent warning from the Department of Home Affairs that they would be repatriated once trouble-torn Mozambique returned to normal.

Already, schemes involving schools and farming projects are being implemented by Operation Hunger to assist about 18 000 starving refugee families given asylum by the Gazankulu government in the Kildare, Thulamashashi, Lilydale and other areas of the homeland.

Hundreds of other refugees, men and women, are still languishing in a transit camp in the area hoping to trace their relatives to enable them to get refugee status.

The plight of thousands more refugees who fled to KaNgwane, Lebowa and Swaziland has yet to be attended to.

Business Day visited the Lilydale camp, where about 3 000 refugee families have been resettled. They say they lost all they possessed when they fled the MNR.

And, as the war continues in Mozambique, more people flee across the border into the homeland.

Some of the runaways have sought employment on nearby farms, but complaints have already been received by the Catholic Mission in Gazankulu that farmers take advantage of the plight of the refugees by "employing" them and then refusing to pay them.

A Catholic spokesman said: "These people risk their lives to get into South Africa.

"They come here scared and all they want is to save themselves from the violence in Mozambique.

"And when they find jobs farmers refuse to pay them and, instead, threaten to report them to the authorities if they complain. They then have no option but to stay on.

"We know of some who earn less than R50 a month for their labour, but they do not complain — instead they say they would rather work for 'peanuts' than go back to Mozambique."

Albino Chihess, acting as overseer of the refugee camp, said: "We fled when we could no longer tolerate the conditions under which we had to live.

"Some women living here in the camp were forced to flee their homes, leaving their husbands in Mozambique — and some men had to leave behind homes and wives.

"We saw how our livestock was slaughtered and our possessions taken away.

"We have seen how some of our helpless men, women and children

were butchered to death by members of the MNR.

"Others were kidnapped, screaming, from their homes — taken to isolated places and then brutally killed.

"Those of us who are here today thank God for having made it possible for us to escape.

"One of the women — known as 'Nwangala' (of the lion family) Ndlovu, was almost killed when she was attacked by a young lion while walking at night. It tore off her ear.

"She was taken to hospital, where the partly mutilated ear was sewn back on, but she was taken away by Security Police and sent back across the border to Mozambique.

"A few days later she returned to the camp and is now living in fear of

being kidnapped and taken back again.

"We see little chance of going back to Mozambique and we will do all we can to live in South Africa as part of its people."

Farming projects are to be introduced within the next two weeks and building of the first school for refugee children has been started by the Mozambique Relief Committee.

The school — The Mhlahle Lower Primary School, which will cost R56 000, is expected to be completed by the end of this year and will take on pupils from Sub Standard A to six.

The Rhulani Creche, costing R10 000, is catering for 249 under-nourished children ranging in age from three to nine years.

/13046

CSO: 3400/336

BLACK MEMBERS OF CONSERVATIVE CHURCH FEEL THREATENED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Oct 86 p 15

[Article by Estelle Trengove]

[Text] Lives and property of members of the black Hervormde Kerk in Suidelike Afrika (HKSA) were endangered because they participated in a system of racially segregated churches, said a top church official.

Tension is building up between the ultra-conservative Hervormde Kerk and its black daughter-church, the HKSA, over the controversial Article III, which dictates that different ethnic groups should each have their own churches within the Hervormde family.

During recent talks between the Hervormde Kerk and the HKSA, the chairman of the HKSA general assembly, the Rev J Z Banda, said church members received death threats, and the safety of church property was in danger because the church was seen as part of an objectionable system

which rejected blacks.

As a result, church members were becoming increasingly reluctant to speak out and to become involved in missionary work.

In reaction to the HKSA's claims, the Hervormde Kerk said that it remained convinced that a policy of separate but equal opportunities for different ethnic groups remained the most reasonable option.

The Hervormde Kerk said that it "understood" the threatening situation members of the HKSA found themselves in.

"It is, however, clear that the same threats are being made against other black Christians who were not associated with the Hervormde Kerk," it said.

The relationship between the Hervormde Kerk, the second largest Afrikaans church, and the HKSA was described in the Hervormde Kerk's newsletter as "healthy but more tense" following the talks.

/13104

CSO: 3400/368

DETAINEES' RE-EDUCATION DEPLORED

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 24-30 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Jo-Ann Bekker]

[Text] THE SA Prisons Service has disclosed that 27 national servicemen are involved in programmes to prepare detainees for "re-integration into society".

The servicemen, posing as "do-gooders" in plainclothes, run recreation and educational courses aimed at altering detainees' hostility towards the government, according to Jan van Eyck, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's Unrest Monitoring and Action Committee in the western Cape.

He said the move was more sinister than the Department of Education's re-orientation camps, because detainees were a "captive audience" and were not told who the servicemen were. The SA Defence Force and not the Prisons Service trained selected servicemen to re-educate detainees, Van Eyck added.

The Prisons Service yesterday said 27 soldiers were involved in the programme, but declined to give details of how they were selected, or what their duties entailed.

Lt-Col AE van Vuuren, the

service's liaison officer, issued the following reply to Van Eyck's allegations.

"It is a longstanding principle made possible through the amendment of the Defence Act and the Prisons Act some years ago to allow young men to earn credit for their national service in the prison context for a number of years.

"It is also possible now for many years to second national servicemen to other departments through application of Section 16(2) of the Defence Act.

"In a similar manner a number of national servicemen have recently been allocated to the Prisons Service in view of their specialised educational background. They were in fact willing and prepared to do so. It is customary that servicemen serving in this type of capacity wear civilian clothes.

"The upliftment and education of prisoners and detainees to prepare them for their re-integration into society is a very high priority of the Prisons Service."

/13104

CSO: 3400/368

NEW PRIVATE SCHOOL SYSTEM OFFERS EQUAL EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Oct 86 p 16

[Article by Val Pauquet]

[Text]

Equal education has become a reality for some 1 000 students attending 12 non-racial private schools around the country. Fifteen more such schools will open next year.

Based on Accelerated Christian Education (ACE) — the programme makes provision for students to slot in at their existing academic levels, and has been successfully used over the past two years in Nelspruit, Pretoria, Hekpoort, Magaliesburg, Bryanston, Randburg, Krugersdorp, Newcastle, Kimberley and Cape Town.

ACE is used in more than 8 000 schools in 87 countries around the world. Its founders here are proclaiming it to be the answer to the gaping disparities responsible for the current crisis in black education.

Utopian as the concept may sound, Christians from a wide range of inter-denominational churches believe the establishment of such a system could become the foundation for meaningful communication and change.

In South Africa, the schools are established in three provinces. Headquarters is the King's School in Robin Hills, Randburg, where staff training takes place and which is viewed as a pilot project for those interested in the scheme.

ACE is a self-learning programme in a classroom situation under the guidance of a teacher, where the emphasis is placed on the child learning, rather than the teacher teaching.

Main areas of emphasis are on individualised learning, group interaction, teacher participation and self-discipline. Although the system provides internationally accepted academic qualifications, character development is viewed as the most vital aspect, as is recognition and development of the potential of a child as a whole — academically, spiritually and emotionally.

A unique aspect of the programme is that students are not grouped according to chronological level. Candidates are tested up to two or more years behind their chronological age to determine the existence of any academic gaps, the bridging of which is a pre-requisite for advancement. The learning process is accelerated or slowed down according to pupil response in such diagnostic testing.

A CHANCE FOR THE GIFTED CHILD

The obvious advantage of such a system is the chance for the gifted child to proceed without being held back, while the slower child goes at a pace in line with his or her own ability.

In the South African context, this system also makes provision for students with educational disparities to slot in at their existing level and advance according to intellectual ability.

"We believe these schools offer a viable solution to the academic needs of our nation," says Mr Ashton Sparrow, principal of the King's School.

Standardised workbooks at all levels are supplied in mathematics, social studies, science and languages. These are worked through at various paces on a basis of self-reading. Comprehension is tested at the end of each book. Tests and marking (which is done by the student) are based on trust, violation of which results in demeriting, withdrawal of privileges or detention.

To encourage responsibility and independence, students set their own goals at the start of each day.

In compliance with provincial education requirements, each school endeavours to follow the recognised syllabi, using the ACE programme. While South African history is covered, significant emphasis is placed on world history. English is the medium used in all schools.

INTERNATIONAL USE OF ENGLISH

"Afrikaans, Zulu and Tswana parents recognise the international use of English and are happy to consent to its use in the system," says Mr Sparrow.

Unlike conventional schools, the ACE pass mark requirement is 80 percent. Where this mark is not achieved, the pace is repeated. "In the existing system, there is seldom a review of what has gone before. The class goes on and often, at the end of the year, the child may be promoted while getting 35 percent," says Mr Sparrow, who sees this as the major cause of students unnecessarily dropping subjects at the end of Standard 8, because of the lack of a sound foundation.

Students from Grade 2 — having learnt to read — are all housed in a single learning centre under the same roof. The model used for this concept is reminiscent of the "little schoolhouse" which still exists in rural areas.

Character development and not age is the criterion on which recognition is based.

In an environment where different aged pupils are all working at a variety of levels, a well-defined discipline system is necessary. A privilege status based on academic and behaviour requirements has proved a realistic incentive for advancement.

Supervisor Miss Lynn Garrard of the King's School in Bryanston believes the opportunity of working with the child as a whole — academically, spiritually and emotionally — to be the key which unlocks potential.

She also views the imposition of an absolute standard to which everyone irrespective of race is given the opportunity to aspire as a solution to the gaping discrepancies in educational levels and low pass mark requirements.

BRIDGING MANY ACADEMIC GAPS

"The result of this would be students who deserve their certificates because of their attitudes and ability to work," she says.

A graduate and TED-trained teacher, Miss Garrard attributes the success rate which students have achieved at the school to the bridging of their many academic gaps. This applies especially to mathematics where improvement has been dramatic.

That the absorption of students with vastly differing cultures and backgrounds will be accompanied by problems, is a challenge workers believe can be overcome. "It has to begin with small children. Watching them play together, one sees a unity which knows no prejudice," says Mr Bernard Yeowart, principal of the King's School in Bryanston.

Fees vary from school to school, but are well below general private school fees. Most schools are already registered as private schools.

In line with their policy of providing a relaxed family environment, the school buildings are a far cry from the conventional state institutions.

Spread over three hectares, the Robin Hills school — which cost R750 000 — is a modern, spacious three-tiered complex. Most of the money was provided by parents who, seeing changes in their children after two years at the school, sold their houses and bought smaller ones to release amounts of R20 000, R30 000 and R40 000. Others have cashed in their insurance policies. Combined contributions amount to R500 000.

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CSC: 3400/369

BRIEFS

ARAHWU SEEKS RECOGNITION--The African Railways Harbours and Allied Workers Union (Arahwu) is to seek recognition from South African Transport Services. A union spokesman said it had resolved at its general meeting at the weekend to: Seek a recognition agreement with SATS. Promote a working relationship with SATS and transport sector employers. Work towards the unity of all black workers. Demonstrate the difference between Arahwu and SATS' black staff association - which the union claimed was a "stooge" organisation. The union elected a national executive council and committee. Office bearers' names were not revealed for fear of harassment. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Oct 86 p 10] /13104

WHITE TEACHERS LAUNCH NEW BODY--The new white teachers' body, the Teachers' Federal Council (TFC), will be launched in Durban tomorrow to replace the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations and South African Teachers' Council. The TFC will negotiate conditions of service, deal with professional disciplinary matters and conduct registration of teachers. At tomorrow's meeting, a chairman, vice-chairman and office bearers will be appointed and TFC policy and constitution discussed. Eight national and provincial associations are represented. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Oct 86 p 4] /13104

POST OFFICE UNABLE TO TRAIN ALL TECHNICIANS--The Post Office is no longer prepared, nor financially able, to train technicians on a scale to meet the needs of the entire country, Personnel and Postal Services Deputy Postmaster-General Johann de Villiers said yesterday. He said the electronic industry should start training staff. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Oct 86 p 2] /13104

UNIVERSITY NEEDS FUND INCREASE--The trust funds of the University of the Orange Free State (UOFS) must be increased to about R50m if the challenges that face tertiary education are to be met in the near future, says university rector Professor Wynand Mouton. [Text] [Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 28 Oct 86 p 15] /13104

CSO: 3400/368

ASSOCOM CONGRESS: RAMPANT INFLATION 'IMPEDING GROWTH'

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by Stephen Rogers]

[Text]

THE high rate of inflation continued to be a major stumbling block on the road to meaningful economic recovery, Trust Bank MD Chris van Wyk said at Assocom's annual conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

With SA's inflation rate well above that of its international trading partners and competitors, the differential would rapidly blunt any competitive advantage gained through a weak exchange rate.

The high rate of domestic cost inflation would only make it easier, in conjunction with sanctions, for major competitors such as Canada and Australia to make inroads into SA's traditional markets, he said.

Van Wyk expected the rate of consumer price increases to remain in the 16%-18% range next year, and said such a level consti-

tuted a significant impediment to promoting economic growth.

Higher government spending; a better performance from the export sector, particularly mining; and a revival in consumer spending should result in real gross domestic product rising by about 3% in 1987.

But Van Wyk warned against recent reports of a revival in consumer spending.

A significant impoverishment of a large section of SA's wage earners had occurred since mid-1984, and this tended to argue against an upsurge in consumer spending.

In addition, consumers' aggregate spending capacity was influenced by employment trends. While the outlook for significant job-creation and a reduction in

unemployment remained bleak, a surge in aggregate consumer spending was unlikely.

However, Van Wyk believed a modest rise in consumer spending would occur as consumers made more use of the large pool of consumer credit available.

Helping this trend was the expectation that bank lending rates would continue to decline slightly, with the overdraft rate standing between 12%-13% by mid-1987.

Rates would then start to rise, and the prime rate should increase to about 15%-16% by year-end.

Although the gold price would probably rise and a surplus on the current account of the balance of payments would continue, the exchange rate was expected to remain under pressure next year.

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CSO: 3400/334

ASSOCOM CONGRESS: CALL FOR LOANS, NOT BOYCOTTS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by Mick Collins]

[Text]

INSTEAD of imposing sanctions, SA's major trading partners should make a joint effort to extend financial aid in the form of soft loans, says

House of Representatives MP J N Reddy.

He told the congress in Johannesburg yesterday that the money coming from these soft loans could be used to fund programmes which would help under-developed sectors of SA's population.

"They could make a positive contribution to improving the

quality of life of the less privileged of our society and to help satisfy their rising expectations."

Speaking on the task facing the local business community, he said to retain public confidence in the years ahead, business should demonstrate it had the vigour and will to meet its obligations in a free economy.

He said an understanding business community could do much to erase the hardened attitudes of people of colour whose black skins had for decades condemned them to slums.

"The business sector has a duty to play an active role in influenc-

ing change in SA.

"The future of the free enterprise system is dependent on the creation of a constitutional framework which is acceptable to all the people of our land."

He said only an expanding economy could contribute to a climate conducive to reform and to this end, what SA needed from its overseas trading partners was an understanding of the complex problems that existed here.

He wanted to see "a positive involvement which will help SA to find the political accommodation which will set this country on the road to peace and prosperity for all".

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STUDY SAYS ELECTRIFICATION OF HOMES SHOULD BE PRIORITY

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 24-30 Oct 86 p 11

[Article by Moira Levy]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA produces nearly 60 percent of Africa's total electricity supply.

Yet 22-million South Africans, out of a population of 31,4-million, have no access to electricity.

For their energy requirements, the vast majority of the country's population is forced to use fuels like paraffin, gas, coal and wood, which are considerably more expensive than electricity.

A survey by Anton Eberhard, director of the Energy Research Institute at the University of Cape Town, showed that township families without electricity paid up to three times as much for domestic energy than those households with access to electricity.

"This data clearly dispels the popular myth that most black households cannot afford electricity. The truth is they can no longer afford not to have electricity," Eberhard writes in the latest study to come out of the second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa.

In his study he calls for more urgent investigation into alternative energy sources for the rural areas.

"Until now, only trivial amounts have been invested in energy supply for the underdeveloped areas, while it is clear that it is in this sector that the most serious shortages and problems occur," Eberhard warns against the "misallocation of research and development funds which have focused mainly on non-renewable"

types of energy, in particular nuclear energy, with little regard to the environmental consequences of depleting resources.

In underdeveloped rural areas, wood is the most common fuel, accounting for 80 percent of energy used. The result has been "enormous and severe scarcities" of natural woodlands and a new reliance on purchased wood which, although relatively cheap, needs to be transported — at approximately 80 percent of the price of the load.

"The social costs of dependence on fuelwood are high. The average woman spends most of the working day labouring over the provision of basic services which are simply taken for granted in most urban areas. Fuelwood and water collection trips are arduous and time-consuming," Eberhard writes.

"Wood scarcities have meant that more and more households are having to switch to alternative fuels, particularly in peri-urban and urban areas. With many of these households denied access to electricity, they are forced to use inferior and expensive fossil fuels."

It is the families in the peri-urban areas, "sandwiched between the metropolitan and rural areas", who are denied access to agricultural land and woodland and who are forced to rely on these "most costly, and perhaps least reliable fuels".

Eberhard found in his survey that most householders consider paraffin, gas, coal and batteries to be too

expensive, and fear that gas and candles constitute a fire hazard. Many families "complained that paraffin and candles are messy to use, that they provide poor light, and that smoke from wood and coal fires permeate clothes".

Eberhard argues that in spite of the initial costs involved, electrification in the urban and peri-urban areas would be the best solution to energy shortages.

He estimates that supplying electricity to the households in and around the metropolitan cities and towns would require less than 8 000-million kwh each year, or seven percent of the total electricity produced by Eskom in 1984.

"Unfortunately, it seems that the provision of services such as electricity is still being regarded as of secondary importance in the planning of townships and the up-grading of peri-urban and informal settlements," Eberhard writes.

The massive housing project at Khayelitsha in the Cape is another example where the electrification of houses has been ignored. "There is no doubt that by denying electricity to these areas, communities are further impoverished by having to meet the higher costs of fuels such as coal, gas, paraffin, candles and batteries, and quality of life expectations are frustrated by being denied the opportunities and benefits of electrification."

The installation of electricity is expensive, Eberhard concedes — the World Bank lent \$60-billion (in 1982) to Third World countries for developing electric power sources — and he proposes that solar heating and a more energy-efficient design for low-cost housing also be considered in remote rural areas far from the electricity grid.

"The creation of energy-efficient building requires a greater appreciation of the way climate, orientation, design and building materials can be used to increase comfort levels."

Eberhard also calls for state or community-initiated afforestation projects, especially in the homelands. He says South Africa's fuelwood production is about 420 000 tonnes, way below the country's basic requirement of 5,3-million tonnes. To meet this demand, he estimates, nearly 750 000 ha of woodlot needs to be cultivated.

This is "clearly a huge task when it is recognised that the total area under commercial plantations in South Africa is 1,2-million ha and that the total area in the homelands currently under woodlots is only about 26 000 ha."

Besides increasing the availability of wood, energy supply could be improved if wood were used more efficiently. An experiment by UCT's Institute for Energy Research has produced a stove that uses woodfuel 50 percent more efficiently than the usual model, Eberhard reports.

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CSO: 3400/348

RANK XEROX CONSIDERING FUTURE PROSPECTS OF STAYING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Oct 86 p 3

[Text]

ANOTHER American-based company in South Africa, Rank Xerox, one of the largest photo-copier suppliers in the country, is seriously considering future prospects of staying.

Xerox has joined various other companies which are reviewing their positions, following the decision by General Motors and IBM to sell out their shares to South Africans, which caused intensified pressure on other US companies to consider doing likewise.

Twenty-two American companies have pulled out of South Africa since the beginning of the year. There are 244 remaining, presently facing both the slack economical conditions as well as political pressure from activists on American campuses as well as on American Director Boards.

According to the managing director of Rank Xerox in SA, Mr David English, the company's chairman, Mr David Kearns, has said he will review the prospect of disinvestment by December this year, and that the continuance of American ownership of Xerox in SA will be conditional upon further reform progress in South Africa as well as external circumstances.

"The pulling out of major companies like IBM

and General Motors has served to enhance the expectations of the American public. There is no doubt that Americans are disillusioned at the halt in the reform process here," Mr English said yesterday.

Mr English said another factor which precipitated the increasing pressure to disinvest, was the "Sullivan scoring", results, in which US companies in South Africa score a rating based on certain codes of practise.

Xerox rated first for the second time this year, but according to Mr English, a number of companies may not be in this category and may therefore experience further pressure from the US to pull out.

"Nevertheless, I question the validity of the recent moves to disinvest. These moves have not changed anything fundamentally, and business will carry on normally. The importation of machines and equipment will continue and customers will get the same services and guarantees as they have in the past," said Mr English.

The reason for disinvestment is not always political pressure, although this can be used as an excuse for poor performance, as in the case of General Motors, Mr English said.

FOREIGN BLACK WORKERS DOMINATE HIGHER SKILL MINE JOBS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 24-30 Oct 86 p 5

[Article by Jean Leger and Phillip Van Niekerk]

[Text]

FOREIGN black workers dominate the higher skilled jobs in South African gold mines and their repatriation would be a devastating blow to gold production.

An analysis of skills of foreign mineworkers by International Labour Office researcher Fion de Vletter, has found that 71 percent of workers in the most senior grades are from countries such as Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Botswana.

Conversely, only 30 percent of the lowest unskilled jobs are held by foreigners says the report.

The research is highly significant coming at the same time as threats by the government to repatriate foreign workers. Mozambican workers are already having their employment terminated.

De Vletter's research is based on computerised statistics obtained from Anglo American, the largest employer in the industry. Anglo has a proportion of foreign to local workers — 40 to 60 — which matches the gold mining industry as a whole.

Foreign black workers in South Africa are concentrated in the mining industry, comprising 83 percent of the total 350 000 legally employed in the country.

However, on the mines the proportion of foreigners has declined dramatically over the last fifteen years — from over 80 percent of the total mine workforce to less than 40 percent.

De Vletter notes that foreign workers still retain huge clout, dominating occupations which "though small in number are critical to the operation of the mines".

He warns, however, that this position of leverage is likely to deteriorate quickly in the near future.

He says the data suggests that through rapid attrition of more experienced foreign workers and low novice intake, a sharp decrease in the percentage of foreigners is likely over the next five years.

Other new findings which the report reveals are that new labour supply areas are supplanting more traditional areas within South Africa itself.

Transkei and Ciskei — once the mainstays of labour supply inside South Africa — are declining in relation to newer labour supply areas such as KwaZulu, Bophutatswana and the Orange Free State.

This would indicate that the massive changes to the political economy which has characterised other labour supply areas in the past are now taking hold in these areas.

Data reveals that foreign miners are less educated than South Africans and that one quarter do not have any formal education at all.

An interesting fact to emerge from the report is that despite special government dispensation allowing the mines to house three percent of their black employees in family accommodation, only 1,5 percent are in married quarters.

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CSO: 3400/348

AUTO WORKERS UNIONS DEMAND VOICE IN WITHDRAWALS

MB021022 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0959 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth 2 November SAPA--Three major motor industry unions today said workers job tenure should not suffer when multinationals withdraw from South Africa, but rather the companies' profits should "bear the brunt of the results of apartheid."

In a joint statement the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (NAAWU), Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) and Motor Industry Combined Workers Union (MICWU) said they condemned General Motors "high-handed decision" to refuse to negotiate with GM workers about their future. GM had drawn profits for 60 years from South Africa and now wanted to pull out with no cost to itself, making no provision for the future of workers. The statement said the pull-out was only of benefit to management.

"Workers are no longer prepared to be the victims of unilateral decisions taken over their heads by capitalists." The statement said the pressure for sanctions and disinvestment was a result of apartheid. Jobs and the safety of workers should not suffer.

MAAWU, MAWU and MICWU demanded that all multinational companies in which they have organised workers who sell to South African businesses on pulling out should:

- Give timeous notice to the unions and workers.
- Provide full details of their plans.
- Provide adequate information to allow workers and their organisations to make a decision on their future.
- Negotiate the terms of the withdrawal with the following minimum conditions.

The department companies must guarantee:

- No retrenchment or redundancies would follow from the withdrawal or sale.
- Minimum severance pay of 1 month's pay per year of service.

--No benefits would be prejudiced by the withdrawal or sale.

--The full earnings of workers for a period of 12 months from the date of notification of withdrawal or sale.

--The new management recognised and agreed to negotiate with the representative unions on any issues affecting workers, including issues arising from the withdrawal or sale.

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CSO: 3400/357

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

REGISTERING MOZAMBICANS RESPONSE POOR--An official of the Department of Home Affairs has said at Nelspruit that so far there has been a poor response by Lowveld farmers to appeals to have their Mozambican workers registered. Organized agriculture in the area says about 4,600 of the estimated 8,000 workers have been registered at this stage. The official pointed out that workers in the employ of farmers before 7 October were allowed to be registered and that all registration should be dealt with by 28 November. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Oct 86 MB] /12232

FREE TRADE AREAS DECLARED--Pretoria, 31 October, SAPA--The Central Business Districts of two Cape towns, Somerset West and George, have been declared free trading areas, according to notices in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in Pretoria today. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1101 GMT 31 Oct 86 MB] /12232

FOREIGN INVESTMENT APPLICATIONS RISE--The number of applications from foreign companies for incentive measures to develop regional industries in South Africa has increased by almost 20 percent over the past financial year, despite the intensified disinvestment campaign. The 1985-86 annual report of the South African Decentralization Board says that 92 applications were received from companies all over the world to establish industries in South Africa and in the self-governing states. This has led to the creation of about 20,000 jobs. The South African minister of trade and industries, Dr Dawie de Villiers, told a news conference in Pretoria that the interest shown in South Africa by foreign companies show that there were numerous undertakings that availed themselves of the development possibilities in South Africa, despite the disinvestment campaign. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 31 Oct 86 MB] /12232

AUSTRALIA WITHDRAWS SAA LANDING RIGHTS--Johannesburg, 31 October, SAPA--South African Airways [SAA] landing rights in Australia are to be withdrawn from next year, the SAA announced today. In a statement to SAPA, the chief executive of SAA said that the Government of Australia made it known today that landing rights for the South African carrier would be withdrawn with effect from 1 November 1987. "South African Airways regrets this step as we believe that mutual international communication, understanding, trade and influence will be affected negatively," the statement said. "South African Airways sincerely regrets any inconvenience to its passengers, but assures all that we will constantly stand by you and offer alternative routes. With the support of all South Africans and other loyal passengers the airline will continue to play its role as an international airline in the travel industry," the statement concluded. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0926 GMT 31 Oct 86 MB] /12232

ECONOMIC GROWTH PREDICTED--A real rise in government consumption and a fall in the stock-depletion rate will contribute to economic growth in 1987, says Southern Life's latest Economic Comment. Economist Michael Daly expects 4% growth in real government consumption, and an increase in stocks, to contribute to real GDP growth of 2% in 1986 and 3%-4% in 1987. Private-consumption expenditure, it is forecast, will show zero real growth this year, but a rise in real GDP of at least 3% next year. At the same time, Daly says "no material increase in real fixed investment can be expected before the economic outlook is significantly improved and capacity-utilisation rates have risen from the current 79.1%, the lowest in at least 10 years." The firmer gold price could bring sharp salary and wage increases. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Oct 86 p 3] /9274

NATAL LOSING THOUSANDS OF JOBS--Unemployment is on the increase in Natal, a Natal University survey has found--and in Port Elizabeth about 3,000 workers face unemployment if General Motors pulls out. Thousands of Maritzburg residents are now unemployed, a Natal University Development Research Groups survey--carried out in the area in late July and August--has found. Black women are the worst hit. Comparing unemployment figures among the city's races, the report give this breakdown: whites (12,528), coloured (2,532), Indian (14,944) and African (46,312)--dominated by 54,728 unemployed black women. "In the black labour force 2.7% of males and 27.8% of females are unemployed. On own classification the gap widens to 27.3% and 35.5% respectively", said the report. "The unemployed are relatively young. About 80% are under 35 years of age, 46% less than 25 years old and 15% under 20 years of age." The study found unemployment had worsened over the past 12 months. Sobantu township was the only area where unemployment declined since mid-1985. --Concerning General Motors in PE, considerable confusion has been caused by contradictory statements about plans to withdraw from SA. The news from the US this week that GM was considering its withdrawal from SA due to the slack economic conditions and the "lack of progress in the termination of apartheid", has caused consternation amongst GM dealers. One of the largest GM dealer networks, Williams Hunt, strongly denied that GM was considering withdrawal. Managing director Brian Joffe said he was assured by GM that it is to remain in SA. But reports from the US contradict this. GM is "struggling in desperation" with the problem and does not know what to do, reports say. "We must revise what we are doing on a daily basis...and assess the prospects," GM chairman Roger Smith told the US magazine Automotive News. Smith is discouraged about the prospects of the termination of apartheid, Sapa-Reuter reports from Detroit. [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 19 Oct 86 p 1] /9274

UNITED DROUGHT FIGHT--The continuing drought is uniting industry and commerce in heeding the call to react to the country's plight. Sappi, which is offering a R8,000 grant to finance a short study tour of an aspect of the environment related to water, is the latest to join the ranks. The award will also commemorate the company's 50th anniversary. Entries are invited from anyone currently active in environmental work or studies, on a full- or party-time basis. Entrants must submit an essay outlining the work on which they are currently engaged, the areas they intend to study and the benefit this would have for the country. Entries close on Wednesday, November 12 and entry forms can be obtained from Sappi [telephone] 339-5441. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Oct 86 p 6] /9274