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21 NOVEMBER 1986

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Briefs

Reactivation of Highway Bureau Recommended	1
--	---

BURKINA

German Development Project Gains Popular Support, Success (Carola Kaps; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 1 Sep 86)	2
--	---

ETHIOPIA

Briefs

Dams Built in Tigray	5
----------------------	---

MALAWI

Briefs

SFI Cofinances Industrial Project	6
-----------------------------------	---

MOZAMBIQUE

Cuban, Soviet Advisors Accompany Machel (O DIABO, 23 Sep 86)	7
---	---

Machel Admits Weaknesses in Military Forces (O DIABO, 30 Sep 86)	8
---	---

Renamo Reshuffles Cadres, Reasons Speculated (O DIABO, 30 Sep 86)	10
--	----

Durban Businessman Tells of Hardships for Returning Workers (THE ARGUS, 9 Oct 86)	12
--	----

Briefs

Italian Aid Sold	13
EEC Fish Talks	13

SEYCHELLES

Briefs

Technical Assistance Agreement With Algeria 14

SWAZILAND

Briefs

Alleged ANC Member Arrested 15

UGANDA

Museveni on Independence, Security, Regional Cooperation
(Yoweri Museveni Interview; NEW VISION, 9 Oct 86) 16

Goods Impounded in Mombasa
(NEW VISION, 7 Oct 86) 22

Guidelines for NRM Committees, Councils Issued
(NEW VISION, 9 Oct 86) 23

Minister Explains Commodities Shortages
(THE STAR, 8 Oct 86) 25

Land Disputes in West Reported
(THE TELECAST, 7 Oct 86) 26

Suspension on Gold Mining To Continue
(THE EQUATOR, 8 Oct 86) 27

PTA Trade Fair Orders Exceed Expectations
(James Tumusiime; NEW VISION, 7 Oct 86) 28

Briefs

Bushenyi, Ishaka Townships Merge 29
NRA Soldiers Disciplined 29

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says MNR Echoing Master's Voice
(SAPA, 29 Oct 86) 30

ZIMBABWE

HERALD Says RSA Seeks Puppet Maputo Regime
(Editorial; THE HERALD, 15 Oct 86) 31

Radio Truth on 'Disgraceful' Mob Violence
(Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe, 23 Oct 86) 33

Radio Truth Denounces Machel-Style Socialism (Radio Truth in Ndebele to Zimbabwe, 27 Oct 86)	35
Banana Eulogy Implicates West in RSA 'Brutality' (SAPA, 28 Oct 86)	36
Briefs	
Mugabe Urges Unity	38

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANER/GOVERNMENT

Dr Anton Rupert Speaks Out for Peaceful Coexistence (DIE BURGER, 29 Aug 86)	39
Boshoff Opposes New Black City 'Norweto' (Hannes Ferguson; DIE AFRIKANER, 27 Aug 86)	41
Conservatives Reject Expansion of Soweto (SAPA, 25 Oct 86)	43
Treurnicht Decries Multiracialism, Calls for White Supremacy (DIE BURGER, 1 Sep 86)	44
Treurnicht Opens Conservative Congress, Questions NGK (SAPA, 24 Oct 86)	46
Minister Cites Ironic Demands for School Security (SAPA, 27 Oct 86)	49
Conservative Spokesman on Constructive Engagement (SAPA, 25 Oct 86)	51
Briefs	
Miners Union Rejects Mixed Hospitals	52
Mixing Non-White, White Areas Opposed	52
General Malan Warns AWB	53
Farmers Organizing 'Army of Resistance'	53
Communications Crisis	53
Greater Role for Commandos	54

BLACKS

Political Conflict, Civil Unrest in Natal Townships Analyzed (REALITY, Sep 86)	55
Railwaymen Launch New Union in Port Elizabeth (CITY PRESS, 5 Oct 86; THE NEW NATION, 9-22 Oct 86)	62
Mass Rally for SARHWU, Mono Badela	62
New Hope for Rail Men	62

Unemployed Namaqualanders Seek Work in Depressed Hondeklip Bay (Mark Stansfield; THE ARGUS, 11 Oct 86)	64
Briefs	
Special Unit in Training	66
SOCIOPOLITICAL/OTHER	
Commentary Welcomes Criticism of U.S. Press Coverage (Johannesburg International Service, 28 Oct 86)	67
Commentary Terms U.S. Report 'Abusive, Arrogant' (Johannesburg International Service, 25 Oct 86)	68
ECONOMIC	
Survey of Unemployed Shocks Students (Hilary Venables; CAPE TIMES, 16 Oct 86)	69
Lucrative Government Subsidies Luring Workers to Homelands (WEEKEND ARGUS, 11 Oct 86)	70
Prosalendis Describes Botha's Plan To Balance Public Service Books (Gerald Prosalendis; BUSINESS DAY, 8 Oct 86)	71
Eastern Cape Farmers Face Fines Over Soil Erosion (Raymond Hill; WEEKEND POST, 11 Oct 86)	73
Job Crisis on Cape Flats Reported (Hilary Venables; CAPE TIMES, 16 Oct 86)	74
Outside Farmers Bring Coastal Boom (Michel Desmidt; EVENING POST, 13 Oct 86)	75
Deputy Minister on Need for Regional Industrialization (SAPA, 27 Oct 86)	76
AHI President Speaks on Economic Survival (SAPA, 24 Oct 86)	78
BMW Announces Social Responsibility Program (SAPA, 24 Oct 86)	80
Commentary Praises Water Project Cooperation With Lesotho (Johannesburg International Service, 27 Oct 86)	81
Briefs	
Gefco Mines' Cutback To Leave 900 Jobless	82
Danish Company: Boycott Circumvented	82

INDUSTRIAL/S&T

Anglo Upgrades Prospecting Methods (Stan Kennedy; THE ARGUS, 6 Oct 86)	83
Need To Prepare Skilled Workers for Oil Project Stressed (Phoebe Lange; WEEKEND POST, 11 Oct 86)	84
Mauritanian Line To Expand Service (EVENING POST, 10 Oct 86)	85
Sanctions Unlikely To Affect Power Supply Says Escom Chief (EVENING POST, 10 Oct 86)	87
Assocom Asked To Help Curb Expenditures (EVENING POST, 10 Oct 86)	88

/7310

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

REACTIVATION OF HIGHWAY BUREAU RECOMMENDED---(ENA)--The five-day combined meeting of trans-African highway authorities wound up here yesterday after adopting a resolution recommending the reactivating of the trans-African Highway Bureau and the redefinition of the aims, objectives and mission of the bureau in order to meet the needs of member states. It also strongly urged member states to meet the financial contribution necessary for the running of the bureau. The meeting has decided to formulate an overall law for all African countries in view of the numerous accidents that are taking place on African highways and also called upon African countries to maintain roads constructed at high costs and expenditure. The meeting was closed by Comrade Yusuf Ahmed, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Transport and Communications, who noted the success of the meeting. The African Highways Bureau was first conceived by the Economic Commission for Africa in 1971. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Oct 86 p 1] /9274

CSO: 3400/316

BURKINA

GERMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT GAINS POPULAR SUPPORT, SUCCESS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 1 Sep 86 p 12

[Article by Carola Kaps: "The German Sahel Project Provides a Model"]

[Text] Boussouma, Burkina Faso, end of August--Along with a few farmers, Salif Ouedraogo is standing proudly in front of "his dam": it has just been completed in time for the beginning of the rainy season. Behind the concrete dam wall, perhaps 1.5 meters high, a small lake has already accumulated. According to Salif, by the end of the rainy season a surface of several square kilometers will be under water. This reservoir will not only supply water in sufficient amounts for the personal and agricultural needs of the surrounding villages; it is also intended to restore the level of the water table in the region, which had dropped sharply.

The Boussouma dam, which is situated about 150 kilometers north of Ouagadougou in the middle of the Mossi high plateau, is a good example of the way a meaningful project can result from a compromise between the immediate requirements of a village and objective developmental requirements which will ensure the preservation of the means to support life in the region. But the leader of the German Sahel program, Guenter Winkler, tells us that it was by no means easy to convince the farmers.

Salif, a retired union worker who instigated the project, had returned to his native village and convinced his neighbors of the necessity of building a dam. The masses of water coming down from the fairly steep high plateau during the rainy season were gradually washing away the last remnants of the original soil with their unimaginable force. Deep water channels already crisscross the country, most of which has already become completely bare and worthless. An earthwork dam with which the French attempted to control the force of the water 50 years ago has left behind nothing but pathetic traces.

Salif turned to SOS-Sahel, an African self-help organization, for help; they in turn brought in the Sahel program, which was founded in 1980 by the Ministry for Economic Cooperation as a coordination point to combat "loss of fertility" in the Sahel zone. Its job is to develop new initiatives to combat new incursions of desert. Boussouma met the Germans' requirements precisely and became a kind of test case for their new ideas.

The Farmers Do Not Think Ahead

The experts of the Society for Technical Cooperation first established the fact that the needs of the farmers would not be met by the dam alone. Measurements and studies of the pasture land revealed that restoration of the catchment region, an area of 25 square kilometers, was more important. Without the appropriate preliminary work in the catchment area, the Germans explained to the farmers, the dam would not withstand the unrestrained force of the water masses.

But at first the farmers were not capable of thinking beyond their dam. So against their better judgment, but with the intention of letting the farmers learn through their own experience, the Germans at first built only the dam; in the next rainy season it promptly collapsed.

Today the farmers believe the experts. The restoration efforts in the catchment area are now proceeding step by step; small stone embankments are being built everywhere to form basins which slow and gather the water. These not only break the force of the water and assure a more regular water supply; in addition, fine fertile mud gathers behind the small embankments, and with time this will permit cultivation of the soil, which had become rock-hard through water and wind erosion.

According to Guenter Winkler, Boussouma clearly illustrates the basic requirements for the success of rural aid development projects: the farmers are not ready to cooperate until they have grasped that their immediate need for water can only be met in the long term if accompanied by much more comprehensive measures. These farmers will build up embankments, look after the dam, and take care of all other necessary maintenance tasks because they have recognized that doing so is useful and necessary.

Herd of Goats as Savings Bank

Many previous aid projects have come to grief, Winkler goes on to say, because the farmers often did not see the connection between their subjective needs and objective requirements for development. Thus, Winkler concludes that a Sahel farmer who sees his herd of goats as his savings bank for emergencies can hardly understand the demand that he should enclose his goats because of an afforestation project. On the other hand, a project that is concerned solely with the health and the increase of the goat stock will encourage the destruction of vegetation and the depletion of the soil.

With the help of small surveys conducted among the rural population, the experts have found out that no farmer lists afforestation or the halting of soil erosion as a personal priority for developmental aid. The individual wish list always begins with "water," "guarantee of sustenance," "healthy livestock and children," and ends with certain "means of saving labor." "Soil management," and the protection and conservation of nature, mean nothing to the African farmer; they do not fit into his view of life, in which a higher power controls everything. But according to the German experts, the farmer will cooperate with the project and identify with it as soon as he recognizes a personal advantage in it.

Already 15 other projects in Burkina and Mali following the Boussouma model are in operation; even the World Bank has been inspired by the German example. The attempt is now being made to let the projects develop at the grass-roots level, rather than imposing developmental aid from above. Along with the World Bank, the German Sahel program in Burkina will also participate in the great agrarian reform. This will become the most important test to date both for the new initiative in developmental policy and for Burkina's efforts at agricultural reform. The goal of the agrarian reform is to give the farmers legal security in the right to their cultivated fields, for only as inalienable property-owners will they undertake the necessary investment for soil preservation and improvement. The first step must be to break with the ancient traditions which assign sole ownership of the soil to the "chef de terre" as representative of the ancestors. According to this belief, only the "chief" can distribute the land, and only he is permitted to plant trees or harvest fruit.

Under the circumstances, who can be surprised if the farmers react without interest or comprehension to all suggestions, no matter how well-meant, that they should look after their soil or plant trees? And here it becomes clear what a laborious task of persuasion has to be done by those involved in developmental aid. According to Guenter Winkler, the time factor cannot be included in the cost analysis.

The German Sahel program will probably expire in 1988 after an expenditure of DM6 million. The director says that the project has fulfilled its task; the new experiences have been successfully put into action in the various projects and can be disseminated from there.

The involvement of the Sahel population as a prerequisite for successful development is commonplace by now. But what sounds obvious today was far from obvious until a short time ago. And there are still many obstacles to be cleared out of the way. For instance, the farmers' interest groups are often structurally too weak to present their concerns forcefully and to protect themselves if necessary. Supervision by the state agricultural organization is a rarity because of lack of education and interest among the state agents. In addition, there is a lack of money; often the government gives completely false signals with regard to agricultural production prices, market prices, or the prices of agricultural raw materials. International financial supporters must also revise their thinking; so far they have made no effort to coordinate their aid or to set priorities.

Aid-Givers Must Learn Too

The first hesitant attempts at effective coordination (as for example in Senegal) are still matched by too many examples where those giving aid force developmental philosophies and conditions unilaterally on the recipients; where they think that they have to hold an independent political dialog, even though their knowledge of the true problems of the country and of the complex socio-economic conditions is much too scanty. Those who give aid, the German experts say, must learn to make use of institutions which know the problems of the region in detail, like the Interstate Committee to Combat Drought in the Sahel.

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

DAMS BUILT IN TIGRAI--Makale (ENA)--Twenty-one dams with a capacity of 4,837,400 cubic metres of water and capable of irrigating 481 hectares of land were built in Tigray region during 1985/86, according to the regional Natural Resources Conservation and Development Unit. It was reported that during the same period, 16,158 kms of terracing and 286 kms long embankment were constructed while 17,457,000 tree seedlings were planted. A meeting was meanwhile held here Tuesday to assess development activities undertaken during 1988 E.C. and work out strategy for the current Ethiopian calendar year. Experts representing various development-oriented departments reviewed reports submitted on past achievements and exchanged views on the next phase of activity. It was suggested that attention be given to soil conservation and afforestation and to introducing peasants to improved agricultural practices. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Oct 86 p 1] /9274

CSO: 3400/316

MALAWI

BRIEFS

SFI COFINANCES INDUSTRIAL PROJECT--The International Finance Company has invested 3.4 million dollars for a 30.4 million dollar factory in Malawi. The factory is to produce beams, planks and particle boards, all destined for the domestic market. The factory will be finished at the end of 1988 and will produce 13,000 sq. meters of sawed wood and 15,000 sq meters of panels.

[Summary] [Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 10 Oct 86 p 2573] /7358

CSO: 3419/10

MOZAMBIQUE

CUBAN, SOVIET ADVISORS ACCOMPANY MACHEL

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 23 Sep 86 p 17

[Text] Despite the difficulties (apparently insurmountable) that are besetting him in confronting the rebels, Samora Machel now intends to impose reprisals on Malawi, accusing President Hastings Banda of being "an agent of the Republic of South Africa" and of giving aid to the guerrillas led by Afonso Dhlakama.

Accompanied by his counterparts, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, the Mozambican president went to Blantyre to meet with Banda. The Malawi head of state denied the charges directed against him, and reminded the visitors that his political position in the context of Southern Africa has remained unchanged for 25 years, and that if Malawi, contrary to what it did before independence, is currently not using the Mozambican ports, preferring those of South Africa, which are much farther away, this is due to the complete insecurity of Mozambique's highway and rail communications.

Upon returning to his country, Machel reiterated the charges aimed at Dr Banda, and announced that he was ready to set up missile launching bases on the border with Malawi.

In Maputo Western diplomatic circles, this position on the part of the FRELIMO leader has been considered just another threat, or a mere attempt at causing psychological effects. However, those circles were surprised at the fact that, during his trip to the Angonia border region, Samora Machel had been publicly accompanied by "Soviet and Cuban military advisors" who, according to statements made by Machel himself, "are in charge of setting up the missile barrier."

The diplomat's surprise is legitimate, because it is unusual for the Mozambican dictator to comment so ostentatiously on the military support that he is receiving from communist countries.

2909

CSO: 3442/17

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL ADMITS WEAKNESSES IN MILITARY FORCES

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 30 Sep 86 p 17

[Text] The low standing of the Maputo Marxist regime's Armed Forces was publicly admitted by President Samora Machel, who also cited the increasing separation that exists between the military and the population. The FRELIMO leader who, a week earlier, had threatened to attack Malawi militarily, has now disclosed that the government troops' lack of capacity is putting the regime's survival at serious risk.

Speaking at the celebrations marking "Armed Forces Day," Machel also acknowledged the setbacks inflicted by the rebels, attributing them "to the negligence in the training of Mozambican Army officers," and announced a reorganization of the military cadres which (he stressed) "will expose the incompetent ones." Hence, another purge is in sight.

The essence of these statements from Samora Machel is in direct contradiction to those made by him a year ago, during the very same celebration. With the aid of the expeditionary force provided by Zimbabwe, and heavily armed, the government troops had then occupied some of the RENAMO [Mozambican National Resistance] bases in the Gorongosa mountains, and thought that they had the situation under control. However, the bases were quickly recovered by the guerrillas, and the latter intensified their activity, particularly in the central part of the country.

There would appear to be no doubt that, without the presence of the Zimbabwe troops, estimated at 7,000 men, the government forces would capitulate. Incapable of controlling the rebels, the Zimbabweans started striving primarily to protect the Beira oil pipeline and the communications routes; which did not prevent sabotage from occurring. A government report confirmed that the railroad line from Maputo to Komatipoort was once again made unusable by RENAMO last week. The latter, in turn, announced the destruction of a train on the Beira-Zimbabwe line. According to the same source, the quarters of the Zimbabwean forces established in Garuzo, in Manica Province, were the target of a guerrilla attack, and the major port of Moma, in Nampula Province, has again been occupied by the resistance movement.

It is noteworthy that, 2 days before Samora Machel expressed his pessimism regarding the FRELIMO Army, the Paris newspaper, EL FIGARO, published a lengthy analysis of the situation in Mozambique; claiming that the government forces are virtually prisoners in Maputo and in certain other cities. In the opinion of the LE FIGARO reporter, Francois Hauter, the FRELIMO government "is a regime at the end of its journey."

2909

CSO: 3442/17

MOZAMBIQUE

RENAMO RESHUFFLES CADRES, REASONS SPECULATED

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 30 Sep 86 p 17

[Text] The head of RENAMO [Mozambican National Resistance], Afonso Dhlakama, who, in July of this year, abolished the position of secretary general held by Evo Fernandes, has undertaken another change in the movement's cadres: Jorge Correia and Paulo Oliveira, who, up until now, have been, respectively, delegate to Europe and editor of the magazine THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES, organ of the resistance movement, have exchanged those functions with one another.

According to RENAMO, it involves a mere reshuffling of cadres, lacking any major significance, but it must be admitted that this is not entirely so.

Some observers have expressed the opinion that the head of RENAMO is giving in to external pressure (specifically, from the United States and South Africa), and also from sectors in the movement itself, aimed at a gradual dissociation from the so-called "Portuguese component," a term invented by FRELIMO at the time of the unsuccessful tripartite talks held in Pretoria during October 1984; one that has often been used by the resistance movement's adversaries, particularly the Communists.

This view is refuted by the fact that the new delegate, Paulo Oliveira, is also a Mozambican with Portuguese nationality (as were his predecessors), and, on the other hand, by the positions already assumed by Dhlakama.

In fact, the RENAMO leader, in a recent (15 July) communique, denied any understanding with CUNIMO, or "Committee for Mozambican Unity," a group formed during June in Munich, in the Federal Republic of Germany, by dissidents from the resistance movement and other opponents of the Maputo regime. The group, which has American backing, but which Afonso Dhlakama charged with being a tool of FRELIMO's secret services, has always expressed hostility toward the alleged "Portuguese component," and particularly toward Evo Fernandes. But, as we have just observed from the aforementioned statement by Dhlakama, it is to be precluded that the head of RENAMO would be inclined toward any compromise with CUNIMO.

However, apart from any personal consideration, the reshuffling now made might mean that the head of RENAMO is currently more interested in his agents'

activity in leading international decision-making centers (in the United States, for example) than in the Portuguese capital. Moreover, that transfer of interest is quite understandable, given the fact that Portugal is not rendering minimal useful support to the Mozambican National Resistance, and the consecutive Lisbon governments, whatever their party origin may be, are systematically showing tolerance toward the Marxist dictatorship established in Mozambique.

2909

CSO: 3442/17

MOZAMBIQUE

DURBAN BUSINESSMAN TELLS OF HARDSHIPS FOR RETURNING WORKERS

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 9 Oct 86 p 10

[Text]

MOZAMBICANS being repatriated in terms of the Government's tough new labour laws face "havoc" when they return home, says Durban businessman, Mr Nick Labuschagne.

Mr Labuschagne, executive chairman of John Orr Holdings, who regularly visits Mozambique, said the abject poverty and starvation there had to be seen to be believed.

"There's no doubt about it — repatriating these people will cause tremendous problems for them. I don't think the country will be able to cope."

He said the capital, Maputo, which under Portuguese colonial rule had a population of 200 000, now has about 2-million residents living in "rat-infested squalor".

"They had a hail storm about two years ago which smashed most of the windows in the city. Not one has been repaired. In fact, nothing has been done to the city since the Portuguese left 12 years ago."

John Orr's still operates a shop in Maputo, but he said there was seldom anything on their shelves.

"Whenever we get a parcel of goods in, there are queues of hundreds of people lining up. No matter what it is, it's sold out in a matter of minutes. People have money, but nothing to spend it on — and that includes food.

"Basically we just keep our operations going there as an act of charity, as we employ 180 people. At least it keeps them in food and clothing."

AT least 576 000 men, women and children will be affected by South Africa's decision not to employ Mozambican workers in future.

And if the number of people dependent on illegal Mozambicans working in South Africa is taken into account, the number affected by South Africa's new employment policy could be well over a million.

Mr J Fourie, chief director of labour relations of the Department of Manpower, said there were up to 30 000 Mozambicans employed legally in the South African agricultural sector, more than 51 000 employed on Chamber of Mines mines, and up to 15 000 employed on independent mines.

In addition, the number of illegal Mozambican immigrants working in South Africa was estimated at up to 170 000.

The generally accepted number of dependents for each worker is five. At least 576 000 people are dependent on legal incomes from South Africa and up to 1,02-million on illegal incomes.

Mr Fourie said the Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba), the recruitment wing of the Chamber of Mines, was with immediate effect no longer allowed to recruit Mozambicans.

Although most legally-employed Mozambicans in South Africa are on the mines, there are also said to be thousands employed illegally as farm labourers on cane plantations in northern Natal and Zululand.

/9274

CSO: 3400/301

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

ITALIAN AID SOLD--Meanwhile, the Mozambican civil war continues to have effects on areas far removed from the theater of operations. For example, the disclosure of the use put in Mozambique to thousands of items of clothing donated by the Italian city of Reggio Emilia to the Mozambican city of Pemba (formerly Porto Amelia) has been causing a local political crisis involving, on the one hand, the Reggio town council, with a communist majority, and, on the other, the regional heads of the Christian Democratic, Republican, and Socialist Parties. Instead of having been distributed free of charge among the Pemba population which lacks clothing, the Italian aid was put up for sale in the FRELIMO shops, as generally occurs. The scandal caused by this cheating was intensified by the revelation in Italy of another Amnesty International report charging human rights violations committed by FRELIMO, specifically, torture and death sentences, as well as the spread of corruption in the People's Republic of Mozambique. [Text] [Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 23 Sep 86 p 17] 2909

EEC FISH TALKS--Talks between the European Economic Community and Mozambique on fishing began this week. The aim is to modify and renew with the EEC the fishing agreement concluded between Mozambique and Spain in 1982, which expires on December 31, 1986. The fishing agreement between Seychelles and the EEC, which runs out in January, is also the subject of talks in Brussels. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 18 Oct 86 p 5] /9274

CSO: 3400/301

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT WITH ALGERIA--Victoria, 31 Oct (AFP)--The second Algeria-Seychelles joint commission ended its deliberations in Victoria on 30 October with the signing of a technical assistance agreement. The agreement mainly concerns working and living conditions of Algerians in Seychelles. Delegations of the two countries also drew up a list of development projects in which Algeria could participate financially mainly in the areas of education, agriculture, and water supply. The Seychellois delegation was headed by Mrs Deanielle de St Jorre, secretary of state for plan and foreign relations, and the Algerian delegation was led by Mohamed Aberkane, deputy minister in charge of cooperaiton. [Text]
[Paris AFP in French 0733 GMT 31 Oct 86 AM] /12624

CSO: 3400/337

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

ALLEGED ANC MEMBER ARRESTED--Police in Swaziland have arrested an alleged member of the ANC. Police sources in the southwestern Swazi town of Nhlanguano say the man, who has not been identified, was arrested yesterday. He apparently had a large quantity of arms and explosives in his possession. The source says the arms included a number of limpet mines, AK 47 rifles, grenades, a pistol, and ammunition. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 30 Oct 86 MB] /12624

CSO: 3400/337

UGANDA

MUSEVINI ON INDEPENDENCE, SECURITY, REGIONAL COOPERATION

Kampala NEW VISION in English 9 Oct 86 pp 5, 6, 31

[Interview with President Yoweri Museveni by William Pike: "We Do Not Take Orders From Anybody"]

[Text] [Question] To what extent has Uganda become genuinely independent on the 24th anniversary of its political independence.

[Answer] At last a group has seized power which is politically very independent. The National Resistance Movement is independent politically and we do not take orders from anybody.

Nevertheless the infrastructure is still dependent. The economy is backward, technology is backward. We lack many things which we need to get from outside and our resources have not been utilised to ensure a sufficient purchasing capacity to buy all the things we need with cash, so we must get credit from certain other people. So there is a degree of dependence which is infrastructural, which is still part of the system, but at least we have got people in power who are working for independence. This is a change.

This is quite late in the day because we have had 24 years of independence. These new people who are in power now are just beginning. That is how I would characterise the situation.

[Question] After eight months in power, have you found the degree of dependency on the industrial nations and Uganda's relative weakness as a Third World nation greater or less than you expected?

[Answer] They are exactly as we anticipated. To some extent they are not as great as I thought because we can operate with a degree of independence as we are doing now. There have been some pressures. When Ghaddafi came here, some people made a lot of noise but we just ignored them. We are not concerned about these type of people. That's our line. And no catastrophe has happened because of that. I think our independence is being asserted and certain interests will get acclimatised to our style of work.

[Question] Could you outline the steps the Uganda government has taken so far to build up the strength of the economy and to build up political unity and strengthen the nation as a whole?

[Answer] First of all, our priority is to increase our capacity to earn foreign money from outside, foreign currency. Uganda is an import-oriented economy. We import many inputs so we need to have money to buy them. Therefore we need to produce things which are saleable abroad and the only sector which can easily do this is agriculture. That's why we have launched a big campaign to increase productivity in agriculture. And the people have responded. Now the few available stores in the country are full of traditional and non-traditional produce for export. That is meeting our calculations to some extent.

But when you produce, you need to transport what you produce. Transport has been weak. The trucks have been absent and the transportation routes have been disoriented. They have not for instance been oriented to using the railway which we have. They have been depending mainly on trucks so the railway is not used to full capacity. Although we have solved this problem as far as the journey to Mombasa is concerned, we have not solved it within the country.

There is no reason why coffee from Busoga and Mukono district should not be transported to Kampala by rail. But you find people are up to now mourning that they do not have trucks even in a place like Mukono where there is a railway line. The same applies to Mubende, Kasese and Fort Portal. All these could be covered by rail. This would leave only Masaka, Luwero and Bunyoro which are not covered by rail. But otherwise all areas starting from Mbale including the cotton belt in the north could be served by the railway.

This has not been happening because there were some interests who wanted to use the trucks both inside and outside the country. These disoriented public policy away from what is cheap to what is very expensive. Those problems of re-orienting transport in the country still remain but they are being tackled. That is one of the constraints, lack of trucks and failure to use the railway.

The third constraint is the roads. If you have the trucks, you must have the roads on which to travel. Then the other constraint is the storage capacity. That's what we are trying to tackle in all our efforts.

These are the rudiments of a recovery plan. The moment we have those four ingredients who can earn enough foreign exchange which we can use to import consumer goods, imports for industries and to invest into new areas.

[Question] *How important is it that the Produce Marketing Board has been made the monopoly exporter of non-traditional agricultural products? Is that designed to bring more foreign exchange into the economy?*

[Answer] Yes, because it stops illegal exports. All these crops are very valuable. For instance if we produce 200,000 tonnes of beans, we could earn anything up to 100 million dollars a year.

[Question] That's a quarter of Uganda's present export earnings.

[Answer] Yes, just from beans. And you are not talking of maize, of ground-nuts, of soya beans which are much needed abroad, of simsim, of oil-seed, of sunflower, of skins and hides. All these are very valuable. The addition of

just those crops could push our earnings to 1,000 million dollars annually.

[Question] Have you got a time scale in which that might be possible?

[Answer] I would not say we have a timescale. I would rather say there are certain prerequisites which we want to cater for. The constraints I have already mentioned, the trucks, the stores, the agricultural machinery, hoes and tractors. The moment we have those we can fulfill those targets very easily. There are not other big investments we need apart from those. We do not need extensive irrigation. We can use the existing rainfall as it is with the two seasons to achieve these targets. And if we were in future to add on irrigation, then we could even triple that capacity.

[Question] When you were in the bush, you often referred to the important role that you felt local businessmen would play in Uganda's economic recovery, that is businessmen working in the national interest of Uganda, rather than in the interests of foreign companies. How well do you think Ugandan businessmen are playing that important role at the moment?

[Answer] I would not say businessmen. I would rather say capitalists. Are farmers businessmen? No they are not. Businessmen are traders. It is better to say private entrepreneurs and they are definitely very welcome and they are responding. All this food we are collecting is being produced by private farmers, not by communes or by cooperatives but by private farmers. The bulk of Ugandan production in the rural areas is by private farmers, small, medium, and sometimes big farmers.

Now as for the businessmen, the traders, these do not always play a positive role. Many of them are either speculators or agents of foreign interests and many of them do not play a positive role at all. They are responsible for hoarding of commodities, for smuggling, for disorienting public policy to favour their interests rather than the interests of the country. They are not a good influence generally speaking. But the farmers are the backbone of the economy.

The other group which is lacking is industrialists. They are very weak.

[Question] Surely traders could become industrialists. They have the capital.

[Answer] Eventually but as of now they have not the capital and they are playing a negative role. It is not necessary to be a businessman in order to be an industrialist.

We can encourage industrialists. The other day I called the shoemaker, Mr Kayondo, here. I want him to become a big shoemaker. He is trying to make shoes but he has never been assisted. He is a positive element. He is making shoes as opposed to those who merely import and hoard shoes. He makes shoes using our leather. I am going to assist him and I have already given him some foreign exchange to install new machinery. I will give him whatever he needs to produce footwear for our people and also for the army.

We shall encourage industrialists, farmers, and sometimes some bona fide businessmen. For instance at the local level we are engaging some agents to buy produce from the farmers on behalf of the Produce Marketing Board. The PMP is sub-contracting to some local agents to buy from the farmers who then sell

to the Board within the limits of the declared public policy. At the local level the committees are licensing private distributors to distribute consumer goods on behalf of the committees under their supervision.

So we can cooperate with and encourage the traders and businessmen provided they are within the confines of a positive public policy. But we cannot cooperate with the parasites, the speculators, the hoarders, the agents of foreign interests especially those who attempt to manipulate public policy to suit their interests or the interests of their sponsors.

There is that tiny section that we are not happy with. And they are not happy with us and we are very happy about that because if they were happy with us, it would mean we were doing the wrong thing.

For example, these road transporters have been destroying the economy. Road transport interests have suppressed the use of the railway between Uganda and the sea and even within Uganda. There is so much hullabaloo about the lack of transport when there is a whole railway with idle capacity from Kasese up to Pakwach. It can drain the produce of the whole country. It runs in a semi-circle from the south of the country to the north-west of the country. It can drain West Nile, the whole of Acholi, Lango, Teso. The railway can drain the whole country but it is not used. The lack of transport you see is artificial because there is capacity which is not utilised.

The lorries could work feed the railway. Lorries are running from Kabale up to Kampala and back. If they were taking the produce from Kabale to Kasese, from Mbarara to Kasese, and others were taking produce from Arua to Pakwach, from Nimule to Gulu, from Kitgum to Lira, then we would need fewer vehicles than we need now. They would be utilised on short sections of the trans-

port route.

But now if a lorry has got to come from West Nile up to Kampala and go back bypassing a railway, you can see how these fellows have squandered the national resources. Even the public transport, the buses, could be helped by the train. So the pressure now on trucks and buses would be much less.

We only need to make the railway more efficient, to put there more coaches and signal equipment to control trains per given time unit, and to repair some of the tracks which are not good. There is so much idle capacity.

As far as going to the sea is concerned, there is absolutely no need for a single vehicle. The railway from here to Mombasa is enough. It could take the coffee and bring back the incoming cargo. We have a railway from here to Dares-salaam via the wagon ferries on Lake Victoria which can each carry 20 wagons. That is more than a land train which can carry only 16 wagons. If we used these two lines, there would be no need for a single truck to go to the sea. But because of corruption, public policy has been manipulated to ensure that the railway is almost dead. Now I am trying to revive it.

This is the negative role of private interests. They do not do genuine business. They just manipulate policy to suit their wrong interests which are sometimes to the detriment of the public interest.

Are you satisfied with the way that the anti-corruption and human rights commissions have been working to clear these kinds of abuses and do you think the law needs to be changed to facilitate prosecution of economic and human rights criminals?

I have not yet got reports of these commissions but I have been hearing that they have been squandering a lot of money and that there are too many of them. However I have not yet

seen what they have done, so I cannot answer. I will have to wait and see. But we have given them a time limit by which they will have to finish.

As for the law, there is no doubt that it needs to be changed in very many aspects. For instance punishment for economic criminals needs to be strengthened, to punish government officials who through negligence cause a lot of loss to the public. Dismissal is not enough. Somebody steals money, then you dismiss him and he goes to invest it. I think he should be kept behind bars for as long as it will take to ensure that the money he stole will not be of any use to him. The law should be much more stringent. There is no doubt that it needs to be revised.

Would you like the law to be revised in time for the commissions to be effective because one of the problems of the commissions seems to be that they can get a lot of circumstantial evidence but find it very difficult to get concrete evidence?

It may not be so soon but it will be revised eventually.

Are you satisfied with the way the resistance committee system has started off and do you feel in the present constitutional situation, the National Resistance Council has sufficient authority?

The resistance committees have started off well although they delayed a bit. They are generally doing well bearing in mind that it is a new idea, a new form of organisation. For the NRC, it has got powers. I do not see anything wrong.

A lot of policy-making seems to take place in the Cabinet whereas people might have expected it to take place in the National Resistance Council.

No. I am not aware of any major policy decision in Cabinet. For instance the Budget has to go through the NRC as with the

investment policy which they are still discussing. That is how it should be. The Cabinet should work out the details and then present them to the NRC which cannot meet so often as to be an executive arm of government. It should be a policy-making organ and therefore does not meet so often.

Has the NRC cleared the Budget yet?

They were waiting for the background to the Budget which had not yet been published. It is not yet finalised. They are still discussing it. Of course the Budget goes into operation straight away according to the laws here. Once it is read it goes into operation. Once there are changes, they can rescind what has been decided earlier on.

So it is not absolutely necessary for the NRC to make any quick decisions on the Budget.

No. The Budget is operating as it was read by the Minister but it can be reformed following debate.

Can you tell us what the present situation is in northern Uganda? There have been several reports that the rebels are severely fragmented and are being picked off. Is that correct?

First of all the rebels wanted to capture the major towns, Gulu, Kitgum. Even last Thursday they attacked some of our forces north of Kitgum.

Their first objective of capturing a major centre and using it to create a rival authority has failed completely. Last Thursday was a massacre. They left behind 70 dead bodies near our barracks called Pajimu a few miles north-west of Kitgum. The problem is that they are coming from Sudan. That place is about 25 miles from the Sudan border which is not properly controlled by the Sudanese.

Yes, the rebels have been defeated and cannot make any headway except in causing stagnation in that area. We have also got to

concentrate forces to defeat them which sometimes removes the army from its internal security role of stopping cattle rustlers, smugglers and others. This is the only effect they are having.

On the good side they were severely defeated there, at Bibia, Gulu, Anaka, and then splintered into small groups. On the Kitgum side, we have not got to grips with them because they were making trouble near the border. Once they attacked a place called Acholibur south of Kitgum but they were dispersed. But last Thursday through their stupidity we got hold of them.

They walked into a trap?

No they attacked us, they wanted to capture that place. It was not a trap. They came themselves. It was a trap in the sense that we were ready for them. They had a very bad beating.

They are defeated and cannot make any headway. But the mopping up operations to ensure that the whole area is completely undisturbed will take a few more months.

First of all we will need to put more forces on the frontier because our forces have been inside guarding the major centres and roads. Now we shall put them in large concentrations at the frontier which is very long. It may be 300 miles from north of Koboko to north of Moroto. Then we need to improve communication and mobility. That is what we are working on now.

Are you happy with the cooperation you are now getting from the Sudanese authorities and army? You said that these rebels crossed the border last Thursday. Does that reflect on the recent border control agreement?

No, not necessarily. The last time I accused the Sudanese directly was when these fellows crossed at Nimule where there is a customs post and a barracks on the Sudan side. The Sudanese themselves took part in the attack on us.

However with this attack on Thursday, the Sudanese authorities may not have that much control so I cannot

say in this instance that I can see a clear Sudanese hand.

I cannot say for sure in this instance. I am not sure if they control that area completely because as you know there is a civil war in southern Sudan. They could take advantage of that vacuum and walk around.

There have been conflicting reports about the degree of foreign assistance or foreign involvement in the organisation of the rebels or renegades. Could you give us any indication if you believe foreign interests are involved?

Certain elements in southern Sudan were involved.

But what about elements other than the Sudanese?

I have heard from intelligence sources of some other external elements but using covert forms of support. I would not like to name them at the moment.

There is one rumour about the Israelis.

I have no confirmation. I just hear rumours about so many people who are supposed to be involved. But our position is that these people do not amount to much because they are strengthening us and not weakening us at all. They are playing with fire. If they make us build a strong army, that army will be there. We would not build such a strong army if we did not have these provocations. I do not see how they stand to benefit.

It could also be said that it strengthens the resolve of the Ugandan people behind the government but is it a danger in the long run that if these people have any kind of support they could economically weaken the country in the way that Nicaragua has been weakened?

No way. No way. It cannot be weakened seriously. Apart from some cotton that would come from that area, all activities are going on normally. Of course the people in the area are suffering. People in Teso may be suffering because of the cattle raiders.

This is partly due to units being withdrawn to fight these people which gives the cattle raiders a breathing space. The lives of people in areas like Teso

and Acholi are disturbed but if you take the country as a whole, there is not a significant loss.

Production is going on in a big part of the country and we cannot even carry all the produce to the market. That is our worry. Maybe these people could cause a loss of 50 million dollars which would have come from the cotton but given our policy of producing new crops that would be compensated by far more millions of other sales.

It is also very short-lived. They cannot sustain this kind of trouble-making because we are building up our strength. We have defeated them without even building up our strength. They are just helping us to build a stronger army. Those who are making provocations will not benefit even in the medium term, let alone the long term.

You have made great efforts while you have been in office to build up regional cooperation and to strengthen political and economic ties with neighbouring countries. To what extent could Uganda increase or extend its economic independence if the Preferential Trade Area was extended into something like an African Economic Community? Is that feasible?

I would rather concentrate on the PTA for the time being because these countries are linked by the infrastructure of roads, railways and communications. The infrastructure for the whole of Africa is not yet developed and we do not want to engage in things which are merely on paper.

This PTA is viable. May be other countries like Zaire could come in. But the infrastructure and organisational capacity to handle multilateral trade is not yet there for the whole of Africa. I would rather concentrate on making the PTA a success and in the meantime develop communication between East and West Africa and between North and South Africa. Then other things could follow.

After eight months of government there are still great difficulties in everyday life for ordinary people in financial terms although there have been

great improvements in security and the general thrust of government. Could you reassure the public that the NRM is still on course to building a free, stable and economically prosperous Uganda?

Yes. I am a bit disappointed by some of the ministries which have not been serious in performing their duties. If they had been serious some of the hardships could have been alleviated. For instance, I do not see why sugar should not have come. Or even the salt or the blankets.

A few other things should have come because we have made arrangements for them by releasing money in the bank as well as by trade contacts abroad, especially using the barter system with some friendly countries.

If they had exploited this vigorously the people's hardships would have been alleviated. That will happen whether these fellows obstruct the inflow of commodities or not.

However, the question of the currency and inflation is still a problem. It is partly dependent on the inflow of commodities into the country as well as generating some of the consumer goods within the country. In addition to that we will have to do something about the currency itself to make it more sensible than it is now.

I am optimistic in spite of this delay in bringing in the items because we know it is not because of the capacity of the economy but because of the negligence of some individuals. We know it, we have identified it, and we are going to rectify it.

How soon can Ugandans expect a new currency and can that stop inflation or will it just knock off the zeros?

It will not be the currency alone. It will be a new currency in coordination

with more goods on the market. It is not so much the paper but the production. However the currency is also important. The present currency has been flooded with money which is not backed by production. A double pronged approach would solve this problem.

So Ugandans can look forward to a better standard of living in a more stable country.

Oh yes, within the next coming year. Twelve months from now I am sure the situation will be very different. Look at the sugar. The little effort we made on the distribution made some improvement for the people in spite of the fact the few trucks we have are being misused.

If what happened to sugar could be repeated on other commodities and with more a sensible currency, the situation would improve tremendously. This sugar thing was a test case to see if the government could get commodities to the people at good price. And it worked.

If the Minister had maintained the inflow and improved the transport and distribution that would no longer be a big problem. For the first time, people in villages throughout the country got some sugar in spite of the transport constraints.

In the next twelve months there will be a lot of changes as far as commodities are concerned. And local production of things like soap is beginning to take shape. Soap factories are now making test runs of new production lines. Our salt factory may come into production. The sugar factory at Lugazi may start producing. The same for blankets. There will be a lot of changes in the next twelve months.

/9274

CSO: 3400/314

UGANDA

GOODS IMPOUNDED IN MOMBASA

Kampala NEW VISION in English 7 Oct 86 p 12

[Text]

GOODS worth millions of dollars destined for Uganda have been lying in Mombasa for months after being impounded by Uganda-based importers.

According to information received by *The New Vision*, over 10,000 tonnes of sugar, 71 Land Rover units, thousands of bags of edible salt, wheat flour, washing and bathing soap consignments imported mainly from British-based firms were impounded in Mombasa after the coup that ousted Milton Obote in July 1985.

The impounding orders is reliably learnt to have been given to the Kenyan customs officials by the importers, Bawazir and Company Limited, who ordered the goods during 1985 through Bank of Uganda, and was to have sold them to the Foods and Beverages Ltd.

Ugandan officials who

visited Mombasa port recently, to find out more about the impounded goods, were given dubious excuses by the Kenya customs officials about why the goods are being held. The excuses that the documentation were improper were dispelled after the appropriate documents were made available. The documents indicated that the foreign exchange to import the goods in question was provided by the Bank of Uganda.

Information now available indicate that the impounded goods, especially sugar, are being re-exported to Zaire and that some Ugandan businessmen have been importing the same sugar unsuspectingly and paying for it again in foreign exchange.

It is not known how the Bawazir Company convinced the Kenyan officials to impound the goods.

/9274

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UGANDA

GUIDELINES FOR NRM COMMITTEES, COUNCILS ISSUED

Kampala NEW VISION in English 9 Oct 86 p 30

[Text]

IN view of the growth the Movement has attained so far, it has become necessary to put down guidelines regarding duties and responsibilities of the Committees and Councils that are elected. These are guidelines and the Committees and Councils should be flexible in their duties.

Undermentioned are some of the duties and responsibilities of the Committees and Councils: -

(1) Mass mobilization

The masses should be mobilized to support the just struggle against the tyrannical regime. In this exercise, it should be made clear that *this struggle is for all the people of Uganda regardless of their tribe, religions; previous political party affiliations or sex.* The only Ugandans who are excluded from this struggle are those who support *brutality, looting and destruction of property* of the citizens as carried out by the UNLA and their allies.

It should be clearly understood that even UPC members who do not support the suffering of our people should be accepted in our ranks.

(2) Explaining the aims and objectives of the struggle:

(a) Unity

NRM's number one objective is the unity of the people of Uganda. This should be emphasized over and over again. NRM does not believe that the cause of problems is because a certain ethnic group has been in power since independence. To be more specific, there are

some "leaders" who argue that the cause of Uganda's problems is the rule of *Nilotics* or people from the *North* and that therefore to solve our problems the *Bantu* people from the south should unite and overthrow the Northern rule. Others have argued that this time is a turn for Catholics as no Catholic has ever been a leader of Uganda; except for a brief period just before independence. On the contrary, what we have always lacked is not Bantu or Catholic leaders but *good leaders*.

The masses should therefore be educated to understand that all these lines of argument are false and misleading. Paulo Muwanga Luwuliza Kirunda, Rwakasisi, Rurangaranga, Nasani Karema, Dr. Tiberondwa, etc., are all Bantu but they did not stop the killings of Bantu Ugandans as the fact is that Obote, Oviye Ojok, Tito, Olara, Alimadi etc., are Nilotics but did not stop the killings of children, women, and the aged in West Nile and Madi.

Therefore, NRM's unity is for all citizens of Uganda who are against dictatorship, massacres of our people by Government troops who are supposed to protect them, destruction of wanainchi's property regardless of tribe, religion, sex, etc.

Therefore the unity of all Ugandans from Koboko to Kabale and from Busia to Bwera is paramount and sectarian politics must be condemned in unequivocal terms.

(b) Security

Unity is a pre-requisite for peace. Insecurity affects all of

us regardless of religion, tribe, sex or even political party royalty. The "leta chai" exercises on Uganda's roadblocks affected all people whether they were supporters of UPC, DP, UPM or CP much as the "panda gali" in Kampala was indiscriminately affecting all. Therefore security for all people of Uganda is NRM's second aim. The spirit of popular vigilance must be instilled in the masses.

(c) Democracy

The order of the day has been that whoever gathers enough guns on his side will rule this country. However, this struggle has demonstrated and will continue to demonstrate that those who believe in those false positions are doomed to be swept out of power. The 1979 war against Idi Amin whose army was well equipped, well trained but had no support of the people is yet another living example of how the people's power can sweep away tyranny. The masses should be educated that without their support No Government can govern this country effectively and that any Government that does not respect people's will cannot stand.

Formation of popularly elected Resistance Committees and Councils to be supplemented by democratising means of violence (by maintaining tribal balance in the army) should be looked at as the foundation of pure democracy in this country.

(d) Dignity of our people

Our people have been humiliated, beaten, raped, killed at will, and

bodies have been damped in forests, rivers and lake banks without decent burials.

All this has been at the hands of Government agencies. The UNLA has been taught that certain tribes are the enemies of Uganda so is the Police and other security or rather insecurity agencies.

At road blocks people are molested because of being "Sula Mbaya" which means belonging to "wrong tribe". This must stop.

NRA has been taught that its primary duty is to protect life and property of the people of Uganda. The NRA leadership is making sure that the Army does not steal even a sugar cane or "menvu". Our Army is being taught that wananchi are the *masters* of the Government and therefore should be respected all the time.

The people must be taught how to defend their rights and interests. They should be taught that there is nothing super-human or magical in handling a gun. What matters is the opportunity to know how to handle a gun. NRM has already started on a programme of militia training as away of demystifying the use of the gun and popularizing martial skills.

(e) Meaningful development

The NRM programme does not only insist on the removal of the bad Government in Kampala, but also intends to examine the underlying causes of Uganda's problems. Things like unemployment, the outward looking of our economic planning and production have negative repercussions on our politics. NRM is of the view that if we are to solve our continuous instability, the Government must address itself to the question of meaningful development. Our people should start a meaningful change in their daily lives like having clean drinking water, proper feeding of children, hygienic carrying out sanitary conditions and more organised.

planned and scientific formed on all aspects of methods of production and distribution. Exchanging our value for no value must stop

(3) Propaganda

The Committee should keep the people always informed on all aspects of struggle. In this regard, regular meetings with the people should be held at all levels. In addition, the Movement has produced a number of documents about the struggle. These should be acquired by Committees and read to the people. In this exercise, there is no need to magnify our success or underestimate the strength of the enemy. The people must always be told the truth. We must overcome our weakness by organising better, deepening our knowledge about the struggle by discussion and reading, and learning from those who know. A school of Political Education has been opened and every district will be required to send in its representatives to train as cadres.

The struggle is a huge classroom where we get new ideas, discover hidden meanings and gather the collective wisdom of the masses for advancement of society. It is for this reason that Committees should learn to listen to the people and have humility to learn from those who know. Above all patience is required of all leaders.

(4) Administration

Committees and Councils are the chief custodians of the Movement policies and interests at various levels. They should therefore play watchdog and consultative roles in the administration of their areas. They should watch closely the activities of Government agents like Chief, Police, Army, Magistrates, etc. and advise where possible. This is particularly for the purposes of curbing corruption. On the consultation role, Committees and Councils should make suggestion to higher echelons

of the Movement for formulation of policies.

The Committee should ensure that there is peace, liberty and stability in their areas. By now it is assumed that we know who the enemy is. The direct enemy is the repressive UNLA troops with their allies. The indirect enemy are the enemy agents who live among us. These are people who live among us and spy on members of the Committees, our Army, the Movement at large and feed the enemy with information. Therefore the Committees, should gather information about both enemies and pass it on to our Army immediately.

(5) Epilogue

The Committees are a bridge between the Army and Wanainchi. Committees should therefore develop, establish and maintain healthy and respectful relationship between the Army and Wanainchi. In this regard, the Committees should ensure that our Army (NRA) behaves very well towards Wanainchi and also ensure that Wanainchi DO NOT tempt the Army with bribes and any other corruption tendencies. The use of Army personnel by some leaders or ordinary people to settle personal grievances must be fought ruthlessly and resolutely.

The discipline of the Army will depend on the training and the way Wanainchi behave towards it. It is a two-way exercise because if the Wanainchi encourage or put the Army in a compromising situation, we shall not be able to produce an army that is above corruption, that respects Wanainchi, and gives dignity and good name to Uganda. Committees should recommend only good elements to join the army.

We should like to produce a people's army which we are all proud of.

A detailed paper on duties of every Committee member will be coming out in due course.

/9274

CSO: 3400/315

UGANDA

MINISTER EXPLAINS COMMODITIES SHORTAGES

Kampala THE STAR in English 8 Oct 86 p 7

[Text]

THE shortage of essential commodities in general with Sugar and Soap in particular has been caused by the new unfamiliar importation system introduced recently. This was said by a senior official in the ministry of commerce in an interview with THE STAR yesterday.

He said that there is an absence of sugar and soap in many areas of the country and even in some areas of Kampala. But said this was due to technical problems created by the new importation method. Traders supposed to import these commodities have to channel their applications and all other requirements through their commercial banks. "Being a new system, many people

are not familiar with it" he said.

He further pointed out that its not the government which imports these commodities directly, but rather its parastatals; Foods and Beverages, Uganda General Merchandise, and Uganda Motors which are charged with task of importing these essential commodities and just like any other private importer, they also have to follow the same procedures.

He however, said that now the system is becoming familiar and therefore the problem will soon be overcome. He also added that the materialisation of the preferential Trade Area (PTA) arrangement will help a lot as this would rule out the problem of Foreign Exchange.

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CSO: 3400/314

UGANDA

LAND DISPUTES IN WEST REPORTED

Kampala THE TELECAST in English 7 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] Land disputes in western Uganda have caused alarm to residents in the area. Telecast Investigator who visited the area learnt that unless the NRM government intervenes the land disputes may result into a chaotic situation. Citing examples, residents of Karambi village in Fort Portal, near the tombs of former Kings of Toro, one Prince Kajjanangoma has started holding residents at ransom.

Residents interviewed by Telecast, spoke of the Prince selling off their land without giving them prior notice. They gave an example of a man called Mwirumubi, a former driver of Prince Olini Kaboyo who is allegedly involved in the dispute.

The situation is reported to have extended to religious organisations. In the Uganda Pentecostal church in Fort Portal, the leaders are reported to have interests in the land.

This situation last week-end prompted President Yoweri Museveni while in the district where he advised the residents to mutually settle their conflict. Telecast also found out that a similar situation has developed in Mbarara district and Bunyoro. There are also reports of killings as a result of this development in Kasese areas.

/9274

CSO: 3400/313

UGANDA

SUSPENSION ON GOLD MINING TO CONTINUE

Kampala THE EQUATOR in English 8 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The suspension of gold mining in Uganda is to remain in force until a new mining policy is worked out and published. The action to suspend it was forced upon the Government two months ago by smugglers who according to the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Mineral and Water Development Mrs J. Opio had been robbing this country of one of its vital minerals. Gold mining if properly handled could bring in the badly needed foreign currency.

In an interview with Equator in her office in Kampala, she said Uganda is rich in minerals, and prospecting is continuing to discover more but this being a complicated exercise involving gathering detailed information on quantity and quality.

It takes long for the government to release much information to avoid misleading the public. She said the government is interested in developing the mining industry and her Ministry was making plans to reactivate two pilot projects one at Bisya in Bushenyi district and another one in Tororo district which were originally started to teach private miners better methods of mining and to monitor their activities.

About the Iron Ore reserves at Muko in Kabale district, she said some mapping and trenching had been done before the machine broke down but she was sure that since a new machine has been acquired work would resume soon.

On the export of minerals Mrs Opio said since the interruption of production of copper at Kilembe many years back, Uganda through private dealers has been exporting--Tin and Walfam. She was however confident that with serious careful planning, minerals can play an important role in the development of our country.

The P. S. said smuggling has been taking much of certain minerals like gold which increased tremendously with the pressing need of foreign money by individuals, thus forcing the government to suspend its mining.

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CSO: 3400/313

UGANDA

PTA TRADE FAIR ORDERS EXCEED EXPECTATIONS

Kampala NEW VISION in English 7 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by James Tumusiime]

[Text] Uganda has received orders worth over dollars 65 million for its products from buyers in the PTA member countries,

The orders which were placed during the recent PTA Trade Fair in Nairobi, were for timber, maize, leather, bogoya and other agricultural and manufactured goods which were displayed at the Uganda stand in the 'PTA Village', at the Jamhuri Show Ground.

According to the coordinator of the Uganda exhibitors who is also the executive secretary of the Uganda Export Promotion Council, Mr Robert Rutagi, leading enquirers for thie Ugandan goods were Kenya, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

"The one who ordered timber is ready to pay 2 million dollars a month with immediate effect," said Rutagi, adding that the buyer for maize was also ready to start paying.

The one week trade fair held between September 29 and October 4, 1986, brought together 500 businessmen from 15 African countries with a total of 100 companies exhibiting over 1,000 products. Uganda recorded the largest orders during the fair, followed by Kenya with 50 million dollars and Zimbabwe with orders worth 26 million.

Giving a summary of the performance of the trade fair, the PTA secretary general, Mr Bax Nomvete, told a press conference at the closing day on Saturday, October 4, that the results from the fair were beyond the original expectations. He told reporters that the performance of businessmen at the trade fair had demonstrated that intra-PTA trade was promising, because all the heads of states of the member countries are fully committed to its future."

The Fair was attended by Uganda's Prime Minister Dr Samson Kisekka and was opened by Kenya's President Moi. It was visited by 18 ministers from the member countries, including Uganda's ministers for commerce and for regional cooperation, Mr Evaristo Nyanzi and Sebaana Kizito respectively.

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CSO: 3400/313

UGANDA

BRIEFS

BUSHENYI, ISHAKA TOWNSHIPS MERGE--Bushenyi and Ishaka townships have been merged to make administration cheaper. The two urban centres are separated by five kilometres. The Deputy Minister of Local Government Kahinda Otafiire disclosed this to a cross section of people at a monthly forum held in Bushenyi last week. A statutory Instrument gazetting the merger has also been effected. [Excerpt] [Kampala THE TELECAST in English 8 Oct 86 p 3] /9274

NRA SOLDIERS DISCIPLINED--Passenger accounts from Kasese in Western Uganda say about 15 soldiers held on Kasese-Kampala bound train for hours at the Kasese Railway Station. The soldiers forced themselves into the driver's coach after being informed that the train was fully booked and they could only wait for the second 'Kayoola' train. They refused the explanation from the booking clerk and it was not until the matter was brought to the attention of the Station Master that the NRA Commander at Rukoki Barracks and the Intelligence Officer were contacted. The soldiers were removed and taken for disciplinary action. It was learnt that the soldiers did not have travelling orders from their station, and those who had them were allowed to proceed to Kampala. NRA Officers are understood to have regretted the inconveniences caused and apologised to the passengers. [Text] [Kampala THE TELECAST in English 8 Oct 86 p 3] /9274

CSO: 3400/315

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA SAYS MNR ECHOING MASTER'S VOICE

MB300606 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2134 GMT 29 Oct

[Text] Maputo 29 Oct (SAPA)--South Africa and not the MNR had declared war on Zimbabwe, Ziana quoted President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia as saying in Maputo today. The Zimbabwean News Agency said he told a brief press conference after a special summit of the frontline states that when the MNR announced that it had declared war on Zimbabwe yesterday, it was simply echoing its "master's voice."

"Their so-called declaration of war was an expression of their masters voice. They were telling the world what South Africa wants to do in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe has heard this before and there is nothing new to Zimbabwe about this," said Dr Kaunda.

Answering a question on the air crash which killed Mozambique's President Samora Machel 10 days ago, Dr Kaunda said although the International Commission of Inquiry has yet to report its findings, a number of governments in the region felt that South Africa was responsible.

"Our colleagues briefed us in detail and we have taken note of that brief. A number of member states have made their positions very clear on this issue. South Africa is still responsible for comrade Machel's death because of its pursuance of apartheid.

"There is sufficient circumstantial evidence for us to hold South Africa responsible," said Dr Kaunda, citing the threats from the South African defence ministry on October 15 that Pretoria would attack the frontline states, particularly Mozambique, according to ZIANA.

"The plane was being monitored by South African radar and we know that electronically it is possible to tamper with machines like airplanes. We have not been impressed by the crocodile tears of the two bothas," said Dr. Kaunda.

"A number of governments hold South Africa directly responsible for this tragid death until it proves to the contrary," he said.

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CSO: 3400/337

ZIMBABWE

HERALD SAYS RSA SEEKS PUPPET MAPUTO REGIME

MB250845 Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Struggle Hots Up"]

[Text] It would appear that the political-military situation in southern Africa is fast coming to a head as a result of the policies of destabilisation by the apartheid regime in the region.

The historic decision by the U.S. Congress to override President Ronald Reagan's veto of the proposals for wide-ranging economic sanctions against the South African Government denotes the degree of revulsion the world community now has towards the South African racist white-minority government.

It shows public opinion is getting mobilised against apartheid on a scale equaling mobilisation during the war in Vietnam and that no amount of cosmetic changes to the racist system in Pretoria will satisfy international opinion, only the downfall of the regime.

It means that "cold war" arguments such as the struggle against communism" and the "determination to uphold Christian values" behind which the Pretoria regime and its international backers are wont to hide in order to justify the continued oppression of the majority in South Africa can no longer suffice to hoodwink the people of the world.

Yet as this clarity takes universal shape and the Pretoria regime becomes threatened by international isolation the brutal nature of that government has also come to the fore.

The weekend meeting of the Frontline States in Maputo as a result of South Africa's military threats against Mozambique highlights the fact that the region is about to enter a new phase in its relations with Pretoria, taking into account the existence of the so-called Nkomati Accord between Maputo and Pretoria.

Only the Frelimo Government honoured that pact which bound Mozambique and South Africa to deny the use of their territories for military purposes against each other. Pretoria continued to support the MNR bandits in their acts of violence and destabilisation against Mozambique.

But now it appears that South Africa wishes to bring about the downfall of the Mozambican Government in order to deny Zimbabwe and other states in the region routes to the sea other than through South Africa.

The shameless use of Malawi as a base of operations against Maputo is a sign that the racist government is aiming to strike a decisive blow before being engulfed by international economic sanctions.

The Malawi Government has been infiltrated so much that it has lost control and the apparent readiness on the part of the Banda Government to side with the Pretoria regime against the Frontline States opens up another front whose seriousness cannot be taken lightly.

On top of that, the disposition of the European Economic Community to give audience to UNITA's bandit leader Jonas Savimbi indicates that another diplomatic fight has to be waged in Western Europe by the Frontline States, the NAM [Nonaligned Movement], and Organisation of African Unity to neutralise those forces helping to destabilise Angola.

But as the chairman of the Frontline States, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has often said: It is darkest before dawn!

The apartheid regime and its supporters must weigh the consequences of a puppet government in Maputo. It would open this whole region to a generalised war of resistance out of which the interests of imperialism could never emerge victorious.

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CSO: 3400/311

ZIMBABWE

RADIO TRUTH ON 'DISGRACEFUL' MOB VIOLENCE

MB241824 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 1730 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Two facts deserve to be highlighted arising from Tuesday's disgraceful eruption of mob violence in Harare. The first is that gutter journalism must be held responsible in part for arousing emotions and fanning the flames of hatred. That ZANU-PF Mouthpiece and editor of the HERALD produced a rabble rousing editorial unsupported by a single shred of evidence which he knew would provoke a violent reaction. Referring to the death of the late President Machel, he said: Despite all the denials--and Pretoria would hardly admit its guilt--the most likely cause of the crash remains a direct South African attack on the presidential plane.

The South African president and his foreign minister both expressed profound shock and sent their condolences to the bereaved families and the Mozambican people. All the evidence at the crash site is to be closely guarded and preserved for independent examination. None of these actions tally with the reaction of a government that has a guilty conscience. All sane and objective commentators from around the world have reserved judgment until the official inquiry has been completed and published. Only irrational and subjective stooges like the HERALD editor, Kaunda, the ANC, and Sonny Ramphal has deliberately drawn provocative and preconditioned conclusions. Thus, we repeat, Comrade Tommy Sithole is guilty of inciting mindless violence and racial intolerance.

(?Even) the scriptwriters for the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Service program "The Struggle Against Colonialism and Apartheid" belong in the same gutter as Sithole. They are guilty not only of distortions, but of outright lies. On Monday evening when the official Mozambican radio was still referring to Samora Machel as missing, the ZBC stated in their program that the apartheid regime has assassinated the Mozambican president together with Foreign Minister Chissano and 12 members of the Frelimo Government. The ZBC also claimed that the plane had been brought down in Natal. All of these statements were nothing more than filthy propaganda and lies put out at the instigation of Nathan Shamuyarira. They too were designed to promote violence and racial antagonism. The results were seen all too vividly in Tuesday's orchestrated riots and physical attacks. It is a sickening indictment of our media.

The second deplorable factor in the outburst of mob rule in our capital is that it was led by students from the university. It was they who were guilty of most of the stoning and arson and it was these thugs who launched unprovoked attacks on terrified white pedestrians and motorists including innocent women. This loutish and gutless behavior will have seriously affected racial harmony. The victims were ordinary law-abiding Zimbabweans who had no connection whatsoever with the air disaster. It was a miracle that only one or two persons needed hospital treatment. The casualties might have been far worse but for the fact that some nonstudent demonstrators tried to exert some restraint. The terrifying thought is that these university students are supposed to provide the nucleus of Zimbabwe's leaders of tomorrow. When they are unable to conduct themselves in a civilized manner, the future of our land looks bleak and dangerous indeed.

As we reported yesterday, our police must also be sharply criticized for their obvious collusion. They failed to take the necessary preemptive action and compromised their true function still further by withholding intervention until the bulk of the damage had been done. The United States has lodged a formal protest over the stoning of the American Embassy. There again our security forces stood by while the embassy windows were smashed. All this culpable inaction must have been ordered and sanctioned by the ruling regime. Our leaders failed dismally in the first duty of any government: to protect the lives and property of its citizens. Belatedly, some 100 thugs were arrested. An example must be made of them to act as a deterrent against uncontrolled mob rule in future. Moreover, the university students should be made [to] pay the enormous bill for repairs to the properties and vehicles they smashed. Only some collective and appropriate punishment of this nature will make them think twice before embarking on another rampage.

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CSO: 3400/311

ZIMBABWE

RADIO TRUTH DENOUNCES MACHEL-STYLE SOCIALISM

MB272029 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in Ndebele to Zimbabwe 1700 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] One of the first actions of a scientific socialist state is to establish killer squads, such as the Youth Brigade, to liquidate all opposition to a new social order. These are the methods of socialism. President Samora Machel introduced scientific socialism in Mozambique in 1975 when he came to power. However, today Samora Machel is dead! He has left a legacy of civil war behind him. Even his successors will not be able to contain the MNR. The MNR is a dedicated group of people determined to uproot socialist principles planted by Samora Machel during his lifetime.

We hope many of you will recall that when Robert Mugabe assumed the prime minister's mantle in 1980, he announced the introduction of a scientific socialist state in Zimbabwe. Thereafter, he established the Fifth Brigade, Youth Brigade, (?Noticia) Brigade, and the paramilitary Brigade. These forces are used to sabotage the properties of the political opponents of the ruling party. All this is done to coerce people into accepting scientific socialism and a Marxist Government philosophy. Dear listeners, Robert Mugabe's daily announcements of his plan to introduce a socialist state in Zimbabwe is nothing but a fraudulent trick by Mugabe and his Political Bureau to deprive the people of their hard-earned wealth. This is simply banditry on the part of the government.

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CSO: 3400/311

ZIMBABWE

BANANA EULOGY IMPLICATES WEST IN RSA 'BRUTALITY'

MB281608 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1557 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Harare, 28 October SAPA--South Africa continues to carry out acts of aggression against its people and neighbouring states because of the support it received from Western Countries, the president, Mr Canaan Banana, said here today, the semi-official news agency ZIANA reports. Addressing more than 700 people at a memorial service for the late Mozambican President Samora Machel, he said that Pretoria would not dare carry out its acts of aggression against the black majority in South Africa and neighbouring countries were it not for the support it received from the Western World. Mr Banana said some powerful Western countries must, to a great extent, share the brutality that South Africa was unleashing against its inhabitants and independent states in southern Africa. "Without the unstinting support of the apologists for apartheid, South Africa would not dare do what she is doing with such incredible impunity," he said.

The president said Zimbabwe was appealing to all those "who give succour and comfort to this incarnation of death and destruction to desist from these acts." He said instead of reciprocating its neighbours' peaceful gestures, South Africa had conceived and adopted a state policy of destabilisation. The tragic death of Mr Machel on its "accursed" soil was a poignant manifestation of that wicked policy, he said.

"The question uppermost on every freedom-loving person's mind is: For how long will the international community--especially the Western world--continue to display callous indifference before they can wake up to the realities that apartheid is a cancer that requires the collective endeavours of all people of goodwill to dismantle it?"

Although Samora Machel was gone, the peace-loving nations of the region must not see it as the end but only as a transformation, said Mr Banana. He said it was now imperative for all Frontline States to unite and cherish the ideals that Mr Machel strove to uphold.

"Such a continued stance would be a fitting tribute to Mr Samora Machel's memory and a revitalised commitment to the cause of freedom and social justice on our part would demonstrate to the enemy that this heinous crime has not triumphed over us." It was the compelling duty of everyone not to let President Machel

die in vain, declared the president, adding that the sub-region should resolve to extend the frontiers of freedom to the Indian Ocean, the natural boundary of the continent.

He also said it would be an undying tribute to the late president if Komatipoort, where the fatal plane crash occurred, could become an eternal symbol of resistance to oppression--a Calvary of redemption to those in search of freedom. "When the zeal of the gallant fighters begins to falter, may the memory of Mr Machel's suffering at Komatipoort rekindle their determination to prosecute the struggle with greater vigour--may his vision of a free and independent South Africa and Namibia be fused and intertwined with his death at Komatipoort, the new Calvary of the oppressed, where their hero and the champion for their cause paid the ultimate price," said Mr Banana.

Four prayers for peace were said by four church leaders of Zimbabwe's interdenominational group and the deputy prime minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, read passages from the Koran and the Bible.

The minister of finance, economic planning and development, Mr Bernard Chidzeró; the minister of labour, manpower planning and social welfare, Mr Frederick Shava; the minister of lands, agriculture and rural resettlement, Mr Moven Mahachi; and several government officials attended the solemn service. Also present was the charge d'affaires of the Mozambican Embassy, Mr Maximiano Maxhaeia, who read a passage from the Bible in Portuguese.

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CSO: 3400/311

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

MUGABE URGES UNITY--The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has called upon Zimbabweans to shun tribalism and nepotism and to remain united to fight the enemy bent on destabilization. Addressing more than 40,000 people at Rufaro Stadium in Harare at a rally in honor of Comrade Machel, who died in mysterious plane crash last week, Comrade Mugabe said Mozambique was larger than Ziambabwe, but its diverse tribes are united under Frelimo. The prime minister urged Zimbabweans to emulate the Mozambican example. He warned people in top positions against practicing nepotism in allocating jobs and said such people had primitive minds and had lost the ideals of the struggle that enabled them to get into those positions. The prime minister said people should consider themselves Zimbabweans first and foremost, adding that united we stand, divided we fall. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Oct 86 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/311

SOUTH AFRICA

DR ANTON RUPERT SPEAKS OUT FOR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Aug 86 p 21

[Article by the economic staff: "Dr Anton Rupert's Message: Live Together in South Africa--or Die Together"]

[Text] If South Africa's "spiritual-political" leaders cannot get along with one another, then we will destroy our own country in the name of Christianity. The sober reality is: we will either live together or die together!

That was the message Dr Anton Rupert, chairman of the Rembrandt Group, gave his shareholders yesterday at the company's annual meeting in Stellenbosch.

Dr Rupert identified those "spiritual-political" leaders as Prof Carel Boshoff, Dr Beyers Naude, Dr Allan Boesak, and Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Dr Rupert said that in these times of crisis he wants to issue a call to those leaders to reflect seriously in the realization that today man has the power to destroy himself and everything around him.

Since the invention of the atomic bomb, all earthly creatures will always live like scorpions in a bottle.

Friends

As believing Protestants, our "spiritual-political" leaders should be able to get along with one another. "If not, the result will be that we bring about the destruction of our part of the world in the name of Christianity."

South Africa still has friends in many countries. "It must not happen that we scratch out those friends' eyes just because they do not agree with everything we do."

"Visiting our neighboring countries, I always find there is a surprising amount of goodwill. I beg that we humbly accept and help one another in this broad country with its God-given variety of plants, animals, and people."

"The sober reality is: we will either live together or die together!"

Earlier in his chairman's speech, Dr Rupert said that South Africa's greatest problems are inside the country, where the shortage of employment and housing contributes to unrest and instability.

The result, however, of South Africa's inability to communicate its good intentions is cynical sanctions--now even being urged by the leaders of some neighboring countries--which in reality amount to hara-kiri for this part of the world.

Ray of Light

The ray of light in these dark times is southern Africa's economic potential and the hope of creating a flourishing southern African economic community.

The dream of such an economic community will only become reality, however, when the people in this region have reached an arrangement among themselves.

As things now stand, our alternatives are coexistence through partnership or constantly growing unrest. "We cannot sleep easily if our neighbors have nothing to eat."

12593

CSO: 3401/179

SOUTH AFRICA

BOSHOFF OPPOSES NEW BLACK CITY 'NORWETO'

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 27 Aug 86 pp 5, 13

[Article by Hannes Ferguson: "New Black City Widely Condemned--'Unacceptable Policy'--Boshoff"]

[Text] The planned new black city between Pretoria and Johannesburg is a short-sighted application of an unacceptable policy, according to Prof Carel Boshoff, chairman of SABRA [South African Bureau of Racial Affairs].

Prof Boshoff was commenting on the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning's recently revealed plans for the central Witwatersrand. This plan provides for a new black city on 3,000 hectares of land from the villages of Diepsloot, Kruispaaie, and Rietfontein, north of Sandton. More than 45,000 houses will be built there to house some 250,000 people. The city already has an unofficial name, "Norweto." It will be half as large as Soweto.

Prof Boshoff says that the plan is totally unacceptable because it means increasing economic centralization with all the political, social, and economic evils that leads to. The city will make it more expensive to reestablish the white area later. South Africa will have to return to the principle of decentralization, because without that there can be no orderly development of this country.

The plan is also short-sighted, Prof Boshoff says. There is no prospect of work for the thousands who are supposed to live in Norweto. Too, the infrastructure, which will cost millions, will have to be provided by the taxpayer. The only ones who will profit from this are the large capital interests, which require a surplus of black labor so that they can put more pressure on the black unions to keep pay low, Prof Boshoff says.

Prof Boshoff's view is confirmed by a survey of living conditions in Soweto carried out by Prof Jeremy Keenan of the University of Witwatersrand, which reveals that at the start of this year 40 percent of black men in the economically productive age groups and 60 percent of black women were without work. Since then, Prof Keenan told DIE AFRIKANER, the situation has worsened, so that it can be assumed that about 50 percent of the men and 70 percent of the women are without work.

The decisive member of the committee that produced the plan is understood to be Ricky Valente, a leading member of the Progressive Federal Party and also chairman of the managing committee of the Sandton city council. According to him Norweto will provide the labor for the major industrial concentration that is going to emerge in Sandton and Randburg.

DIE AFRIKANER was unable to find any authoritative confirmation that there is any probability of industrial expansion in this area to justify a black city of 250,000 residents. Diepsloot is 40 kilometers from Krugersdorp, 30 kilometers from Pretoria-West, 30 kilometers from Randburg, and 55 kilometers from Johannesburg, and has direct transportation links with none of these cities.

According to reports blacks will build their own houses under expert supervision which, it is said, will be organized by the Urban Foundation and with building materials [sic]. They will be lent the money. According to the plan for "inward industrialization" prepared by Reserve Bank Vice President Dr Jan Lombard and accepted by the government, construction work is supposed to provide the impetus for independent economic activity in that city. "Informal" activities such as food pedlars and sidewalk shops are supposed to provide work for thousands. No other respected economist has supported this plan of Dr Lombard's. A development specialist that DIE AFRIKANER talked to stated that this project will produce the biggest failure in African development since the disastrous British groundnut scheme in Tanzania in the late 1940s.

According to Matthew Nel, chief of the housing department of the Urban Foundation, Norweto is just the beginning. Large colored cities will be built north and east of it. Tembisa will expand toward the central Rand in the direction of Verwoerdburg until the entire region between Pretoria and Vereeniging becomes a great white-and-black metropolis.

The whites now living in that area are extremely upset. Mrs Louise Balfour, whose family has built up a fine small holding in Diepsloot over many years, feels herself totally uprooted, she told DIE AFRIKANER. She says that if this is government policy, then whites cannot feel secure anywhere in the country. People want to fight the plan on a nonpolitical basis, but it is a political issue.

Mrs A. Gardner, whose 24-hectare farm will be just outside the new black city, describes the entire project as dictatorial and undemocratic. The people who have already decided on it are not the people who will actually be affected by it, she told DIE AFRIKANER. Mrs Gardner's family will not be able to live securely on their own property and its value will fall to a fraction of what it now is.

The plan discriminates against whites, she says, because the whites now living in the area have paid dearly for the installation of electricity and water. The blacks will get everything for free.

12593
CSO: 3401/180

SOUTH AFRICA

CONSERVATIVES REJECT EXPANSION OF SOWETO

MB250912 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0908 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Durban 25 October SAPA--The boundaries of Johannesburg's black satellite city, Soweto should be frozen and plans for another, "Norweto," should be stopped, the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said today. He was responding to debate at the party's general congress at a beachfront hotel.

He said the party was often asked about the overflow in black cities, which stemmed from natural population growth. "Surely it's not a black's right that we must make room if the place where he is born is full. If a residential area is full, then it is full," Dr Treurnicht said. "This is our people's (volk) country--we will decide about the extension and allocation of land."

If the state had so much funds for urbanisation it should see to it that the urbanisation took place in black states. "And that means there simply cannot be a Norweto. We must stop them taking a final decision." It was a sensitive area and one should consider what an effect it was going to have on the environment, Haartebeespoort dam and on tobacco farmers.

Answering a question from the floor regarding detribalised blacks and their position in the party's policy, Dr Treurnicht said there were not many such blacks. There were those who had lost ties with their smaller tribal connections, but had not done so in terms of their broader ethnic group.

The deputy leader, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, also responded by asking; "Have you ever met a black man who does not know that tribe he is from? I have never met such a man. This is the one great face being employed to advocate integration."

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CSO: 3400/308

SOUTH AFRICA

TREURNICHT DECRIES MULTIRACIALISM, CALLS FOR WHITE SUPREMACY

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 1 Sep 86 p 9

[Unattributed article: "'Keep the People Away from Multiracialism'"]

[Text] Pretoria--Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, spoke in Church Square on Saturday to around 5,000 people, saying "let my people go out of the multiracial system."

While he spoke--he received standing ovations several times--men in khaki clothing guarded the entrances to Church Square. Blacks wanting to take their usual shortcut through Church Square had to turn around or go around the square.

While a request was being made over the loudspeaker not to climb on the statue of President Paul Kruger, a man shouted, "Yes, but during the week the kaffirs fill the whole place and stuff themselves on fish and chips."

Dr Treurnicht's demand that the government resign and call general elections was met with loud cheers and applause.

Referring to the planned black residential area northwest of Johannesburg, Dr Treurnicht said that the founding of such a residential area is part of an encirclement movement--a sort of siege by residential areas.

"We're being forced into a laager where the corner gates have been taken away," he said.

Dr Treurnicht said that he is unhappy that other peoples can have their own territory in the homelands, while "our fatherland is becoming everybody's land." He is also sorry about the "way the media are conditioning people for multiracialism and political surrender" and about the government's "inability to stand up for white people."

He demanded that the Conservative Party's claim to "own land" be recognized, that coloreds who "are cogoverning" be removed from statutory bodies, that the government give up the idea of black power sharing, and that the present constitution be radically altered.

Dr Treurnicht warned the government not to use the threat of black revolution. "You're playing with fire," he warned. Earlier in his speech he said that the violence of a growing revolution must be fought with the necessary violence.

He said, "The struggle our fathers began will rage until we die or have won. That is white South Africa's oath!"

--Various members of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement were at the meeting, including Izak Butler van Pietersburg and Manie Maritz.

12593

CSO: 3401/179

SOUTH AFRICA

TREURNICHT OPENS CONSERVATIVE CONGRESS, QUESTIONS NGK

MB242052 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2048 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Durban, 23 October, SAPA--It was no longer unthinkable that the NG Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] could have its own UDF [United Democratic Front]-moderator, a second (Archbishop Desmond) Tutu, the leader of the Conservative Party [CP], told a public meeting in Durban's city hall tonight.

Officially opening the party's biennial national congress, Dr Andries Treurnicht said if his deduction was wrong then the church should explain why.

He pointed out there were "unfortunately contradictions in the explanations of the synod's decisions on apartheid."

Dr Treurnicht warned against overhasty action and said certain decisions had to be studied.

He said it was not clear that Christian national education could be biblically justified while a multi-racial church remained normal, and a multi-racial residential area clashed with the essence of people's culture and community life.

"At education, a barrier line can be drawn, but not elsewhere. This makes no sense," the CP leader said.

"Open membership is pointing in one direction only--towards one institutional church. Are we being ripened for this?"

The new moderator, Professor Johan Heyns, had said that in theory blacks could be appointed deacons or elders.

"In practice the NGK will then also have brown and black ministers.

"They will have the right to be delegated to the synod. They will be illegible for the moderation," said Dr Treurnicht.

"And then it is not unthinkable that the NGK will have its own UDF-moderator, a second (archbishop Desmond) Tutu."

Dr Treurnicht wanted to know from Prof Heyns whether there was not a clear parallel between his "forced open membership of the church" and open political parties for the various population groups.

"The open possibility of a black moderator for one church of black, brown, white and Indian and the possibility of a black president for the whole South Africa as well?" he said.

He also said if a "black... who was an admirer of (Prime Minister Robert) Mugabe..." could become archbishop of the Anglican Church, what made it "theologically unlikely and humanly impossible that a spiritual brother of Tutu and (Dr Allan) Boesak could progress through the open membership and offices of the NGK to moderation?"

"I do not think I am out of order in asking such questions," Dr Treurnicht said.

"I do believe that we have come to the end of the dialogue between the church and the politicians--rather we have entered a new phase.

"Whether we want it or not we're in danger of creating great divisions amongst our people and the church with church decisions and their explanations," said Dr Treurnicht.

He said commentary and explanations of the NGK decisions caused great confusion and even distress. "This cannot be argued away," he said.

He said it was clear that certain spokesmen and journalists wanted to have the church "say that apartheid was sin and heresy and the church confessed apartheid and the church was not the benchmark of Christian unity."

"I have serious doubts that the church said the things that some journalists reported and even some synod delegates repeated.

"There are people that now point fingers at the Conservative Party and say: The church has decided your policy is sin. The church has judged and rejected your party.

"And the other conclusion would be that integration, political power-sharing, mixed residential areas, mixed schools, a single voters roll, one parliament for all the people is truly Christian-scriptural.

"I am totally unable to associate myself with that," Dr Treurnicht, a former NGK minister and senior official, said.

He wanted to know whether the church condemned all forms of separateness and whether there was now a moral duty to remove it at all levels. With this too, he could not associate himself, he said.

In his view the church had not condemned all forms of separateness and he could not believe a CGKY body could do such a thing.

He said he too believed one could not find a text from scripture to justify "every application of a policy"--but the church should also not try to do it.

Dr Treurnicht said he did not believe that the church intended to say that all applications of apartheid disadvantaged one group in terms of another. He did not believe the synod would say this as it would be untrue.

that Soweto students who were prevented from writing their first paper would be afforded an opportunity to write this paper at a later date. I find it regrettable that the SPCC and the SCA seemingly ignored this announcement," said Mr de Beer.

He said by calling on the department 3 days later through the press to grant permission to students to write early next year, the organisations created the impression that the ministry did not give immediate and urgent attention to this matter. "We pledge our full support to parents and students, and will do everything humanly possible to ensure that the examinations proceed normally as is the case in the overwhelming majority of schools throughout the country where the turnout has been normal," said Mr de Beer.

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CSO: 3400/308

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER CITES IRONIC DEMANDS FOR SCHOOL SECURITY

MB271905 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1901 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria 27 October SAPA--Demands for the withdrawal of security forces from black schools were aimed at giving radical organisations the freedom to act against students wanting to attend school, Mr Sam de Beer, deputy minister of education and development, said tonight.

"I have noted with shock and grave concern attempts by certain groups and individuals to disrupt the final matriculation examination in Soweto through senseless acts of violence and intimidation of innocent candidates," Mr de Beer said in a statement. "I wish to express my sincere sympathy with those innocent victims of such mindless acts, and also with their parents and teachers," said the statement.

It added: "It is ironic that the very same media, individuals and organisations who have blamed the past disruptions at schools on the presence of security forces, are now clamouring for their presence at schools. There can be little doubt that the many demands made by radical organisations and activist youth organisations for the withdrawal of the security forces were aimed at allowing them the freedom to continue with horrific attacks on peace-loving students whose only wish is to improve their qualifications and secure a bright future for themselves."

Mr de Beer said he noted in news reports that the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee [SPCC] and Soweto Civic Association [SCA] condemned the harrassment of private adult candidates who were writing to improve their qualifications. "I am in full agreement with this view, but I am extremely disappointed that they do not in any way condemn the violence perpetrated on full-time students. Neither do they offer a single word of sympathy for those children who were sjambokked [whipped], threatened and ambushed. It should also be noted that parents in Soweto are virtually unanimous in their strong condemnation of the disruption of the examinations. This effectively refutes the false claim by the radical organisations that they have the unconditional support of the majority of parents."

Mr de Beer said it was time that parents pleas to these organisations to allow their children to write examinations be heeded. "I wish to point out that the minister of education and development aid announced on Friday, 24 October 1986,

He said ex-President Kaiser Mantanzima had praised the government of 1948 for freeing his people with the apartheid policy. Could President Mangope, he asked, have accepted independence for his separate state because he preferred political injustice towards his people?

"I feel the synod was partisan in rejecting hurtful apartheid while there was in fact a positive appreciation for separate cultural and national life.

Dr Treurnicht said his party did not seek white domination over other groups.

"We see blacks, coloureds and Indians so worthy of human dignity that we want to develop them and their peoples to full self-determination in their own fatherlands, without white domination."

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CSO: 3400/308

SOUTH AFRICA

CONSERVATIVE SPOKESMAN ON CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT

MB251353 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1335 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Durban, 25 October, SAPA--The government was exaggerating the capability of the United States to sway South Africans towards integration, Mr Tom Langley, Conservative Party MP for Soutpansberg said today.

He responded to resolutions put to his party's general congress as foreign affairs spokesman.

Constructive engagement, he said, was nothing more than a policy of constructive involvement which reflected on South Africa's sovereignty.

"It is also South Africa's admission of its own inability to deal with its problems."

Mr Langley said he had heard there was talk of a switch to a policy of "active engagement" and that would probably mean that the carrot would disappear in favour of the U.S. stick.

He said there were other American friends who needed U.S. advice and who came to a sad end such as the Shah of Iran and President Marcos of the Philippines.

"The United States has no record as matters of art of foreign relations when measured against the Soviet Union.

"I say to the United States thanks for your concern, but we can arrange our international affairs better than anyone else.

"The United States is busy with a dangerous game when they try and twist South Africa's arms to move towards majority rule.

"In a white dominated South Africa there is a strong ally of the West but in an ANC dominated South Africa you will find only a burden and antagonism.

"The government is exaggerating the U.S. ability to sway us towards integration," Mr Langley said.

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CSO: 3400/308

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

MINERS UNION REJECTS MIXED HOSPITALS--The Mine Workers Union (MWU) has rejected the idea that the medical plan for workers in the mine industry, the Mine Assistance Association, should be multiracial. In the latest issue of the MWU house organ, DIE MYNWERKER, union secretary Arrie Paulus speaks out against integrating hospitals. He calls on all white workers in the industry to support the MWU on this question. Paulus accuses the Chamber of Mines of forcing its liberal ideas down the throats of the workers. At a meeting with some workers associations the Chamber asked to have the Mine Assistance Association be made multiracial. Some of the associations immediately agreed, while others still have to consult their members. The Chamber's request makes it clear that blacks will be entitled to use the same doctors, consulting rooms, and hospital rooms as members of the MWU, Paulus writes. "The time has now come for white workers in the mining industry, regardless of what union or association they belong to, to take a stand on whether they will agree to total integration of the mining industry," the article says. [Text] [Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 27 Aug 86 pp 2, 13] 12593

MIXING NON-WHITE, WHITE AREAS OPPOSED--Community leaders spoke out strongly against any modification of the Group Areas Act to provide for non-white areas inside white residential areas. Both the chairman of the Mayfair residents association, Neville Chambers, and the chairman of the residents association of neighboring Homesteadpark, Alan McCabe, told DIE AFRIKANER that they completely oppose such a change in the law. They were asked for comments after State President P.W. Botha proposed greater "flexibility" in the Group Areas Act. Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Piet Badenhorst later revealed in a newspaper interview that a modification of that law is being considered to declare as non-white areas areas where a large number of non-whites already live. In this way non-white areas will be created within white areas. McCabe says he speaks for the great majority of Homesteadpark residents when he says that non-white residents are totally and absolutely unacceptable. They are completely opposed to having black areas within their area. The residents association also demands that the non-whites already living there be removed. McCabe's fellow residents are already desperate because the government pays no attention to requests for action against non-white lawbreakers. Not a single non-white has been removed from the area, despite numerous complaints to the police. Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis visited the affected residential areas last October and spoke with the residents associations. "He

only wasted our time," says McCabe. "The government is too scared to do away with the Group Areas Act officially; that's why it's using all kinds of methods to make the law a dead letter," says Chambers. [Text] [Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 27 Aug 86 p 1] 12593

GENERAL MALAN WARNS AWB--"The Afrikaner Resistance Movement [AWB] should watch out that it does not meddle with the responsibilities of the South African Defense Force," the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, warned last night. The minister was replying to a question from DIE BURGER about a report that the AWB is setting up a Guard to protect farmers in East Transvaal. General Malan said that he and Minister Piet du Plessis, MP for Lydenburg, are fully up on the situation. "In addition, the East Transvaal and Far North Commands regularly study how commando service should be carried out." [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 1 Sep 86 p 9] 12593

FARMERS ORGANIZING 'ARMY OF RESISTANCE'--Johannesburg--Farmers in Lydenburg in East Transvaal are organizing themselves into an army of resistance and they are doing so under the banner of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] Farmers Guard. More and more farmers in the district around Lydenburg and Steelpoort are joining the Guard. Several National Party members and even a member of the Progressive Federal Party are already supporting the Guard, which was founded in June by the main leader of the AWB, Eugene Terre'Blanche. Their purpose is clearly to protect themselves against possible ANC attacks from neighboring Lebowa. The farmers and their families are now learning military skills, including weapons handling and radio communications. In addition, people with farms on the boundary between Lebowa and South Africa now want to put up an electrified fence themselves. This will be similar to the one set up by the Defense Force in the Soutpansberg military region along the boundary between South Africa and Zimbabwe. "This is a question of self defense. We've put aside our political differences," DIE BURGER was told yesterday by Johan Wessels, leader of the Guard in the district, from his game farm near Steelpoort. He has already involved some 300 farmers from Lydenburg and Steelpoort in the resistance network in order to defend effectively against "future attacks." In Lydenburg a number of villagers have also joined. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 1 Sep 86 p 9] 12593

COMMUNICATIONS CRISIS--The Bureau of Information has been useful to the government during the present critical period, but it has become evident that it cannot supplant a department of information. So says the latest issue of the publication of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria. A lecturer in the Department of International Relations at Witwatersrand University, Mr C.A. Weil, says South Africa is experiencing a communications crisis with important strategic implications and needs an imaginative and costly propaganda program. A daring approach, such as that which led to the establishment of ISCOR [Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa] and SASOL [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] is required, he says. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 25 Oct 86 MB] /12232

GREATER ROLE FOR COMMANDOS--Cape Town, 25 October, SAPA--The deputy minister of defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok said the commandos will play a greater role in the future of South Africa's defence. Speaking at the opening of the new commando headquarters at Lindley, Mr Vlok said a commando can be compared to a life insurance policy. It is sometimes difficult to pay the premium of such a policy but it is a necessity and an investment for the future. He also emphasised the importance of community support for the local commandos saying the defence element in the future would be of untold value. Commando members marched through the town and the mayor, Mr Jim de Wet was there to take the salute. Fifteen long-term service medals were also presented. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1240 GMT 25 Oct 86 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/308

SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL CONFLICT, CIVIL UNREST IN NATAL TOWNSHIPS ANALYZED

Pietermaritzburg REALITY in English Sep 86 pp 7-12

[Text]

1. INTRODUCTION:

The outbreak of large-scale protests in the Vaal Triangle in September 1984 marked the beginnings of unrest and violence in African townships throughout the country. This also ushered in a new dimension in protest action. Protesting masses not only directed their anger at the state and the conventional state apparatus, they also extended the definition of "state apparatus" to include incumbents of local government, the police and businessmen in the townships. In response to the magnitude and scope of the conflict, the government deployed first the police and later the defence force into the riot-torn townships. Predictably, this exacerbated rather than abated the conflict as events subsequent to this move were to demonstrate. To this day (two years from the outbreak) African townships in particular are still experiencing continual unrest and violence.

Table 1 below demonstrates the magnitude of the political conflict as indicated by the number of people killed and detained as well as the extent of damage to property. The figures are by no means exhaustive as compiling statistics in this field is not an easy task. What they are meant to do is to give an indication of the state of unrest in the country, as well as the price that people and the government pay for their efforts to either transform society or to maintain the status quo.

The huge increase in the figures for 1985 indicates the escalation of the conflict, since in 1984 this was localised mainly to the townships in the Vaal Triangle and later the Eastern Cape. The increase in both the intensity and scope of the conflict led to the State President's declaration of the state of emergency on the 21st of July 1985. In spite of this, the confrontation continued as this declaration did not address the root causes of the problem. The conflict increased and engulfed Natal and the Western Cape, including coloured townships. This together with the increased death tolls for 1986 indicates the seriousness of the situation.

2. A BRIEF THEORETICAL OVERVIEW:

Studies in social and political conflict reveal that discontent generally turns to protest and possibly violence when the subordinate or dissident group views its discontent as having its source in the existing power relations. This paper will adopt a modified version of Gurr's models (Gurr 70, 1973) and will postulate that the magnitude of political conflict varies with:

- i) the intensity and scope of relative deprivation;
- ii) the belief in the justification and utility of engaging in overt strife; (collective consciousness) and,
- iii) the organisational and mobilisation capacity of the conflict or dissident group.

The synergism of the above factors is modified or even suppressed by the power or repressive capacity of the regime. Hence the model could roughly read thus:

$$\text{MPC} = \text{RD} \times \text{JUST} \times \text{OCDG} \times \text{RCR}$$

where: RD = Relative deprivation
MPC = magnitude of political conflict
JUST = belief in the justification and utility of engaging in conflict (collective consciousness)
OCDG = organisational capacity of the dissident group
RCR = repressive capacity of the regime.

The model is not meant to give mathematical dimensions since the above factors are subjective and, therefore, very difficult to quantify. All that it illustrates is the direction of the relationship between the magnitude of political conflict and its causal factors as well as the "brakes" or "constraints" than can be imposed, on this relationship, by the regime in control. Further, the model allows for sociological factors such as the collective consciousness which influences both relative deprivation and the belief in the justification and utility of engaging in overt strife.

The repressive capacity of the regime includes the use of physical coercion as well as the employment of the ideological state apparatus.

Gagiano (1979) introduces further preconditions for protest behaviour:

- i) the discontent should have a local context. He quotes Sears and McConahay who found that riot participants are different from non-participants both in being disaffected in general and (particularly) in being disaffected from local government;
- ii) participants in protest action usually have a history of protest or have been socialised in protest;
- iii) there is generally a crisis in the legitimacy of the government or the group in control.

The above preconditions predispose people to protest behaviour in general. What precipitates specific incidents of protest are definite fuse situations which explode as soon as some stimulus is applied to them.

3. CONTEMPORARY PROTEST EXPRESSION:

Contemporary protest expression is both actual and symbolic. The origins are both historical and contemporary. Slogans such as "non-participation in the system" date back to the days of the African National Congress Youth League, and have been adopted by the extra-parliamentary organisations such as the United Democratic Front (U.D.F.) and the National Forum (N.F.). The bearers of the protest language are the civic and youth organisations in the townships, trade unions, the churches, black consciousness and charterist-oriented umbrella bodies. The campaign is not limited to black organisations only: the Black Sash, for example, an organisation of "progressive" white women is a powerful lobby that has intervened on behalf of subordinates at critical moments by making use of the legal and parliamentary processes. Forms of resistance have moved from passive to pro-active strategies, rallies against the new structures in local government, worker stay-aways, school and consumer boycotts. The present wave of resistance has been characterised by the attacks on the property and lives of incumbents of local government, the police, and, during outbreaks of intense rioting, business properties in the townships. This has prompted the use of the label "black on black" violence, a situation which is partly apparent and partly real. It is apparent where the violence is directed at the "extension of the state apparatus" but real where black organisations vying for control start attacking one another.

4. THE CASE OF NATAL

The above picture is an account of the national scene, and sets out the confrontation in four main areas i.e. local government, transport, education, and lately in the labour scene. Although Natal has and still experiences all the manifestations of the protest movement, the duration of large-scale street violence has been relatively shorter than has been the case in the rest of the country.

Secondly, the intervention of Inkatha has given the resistance movement in Natal a different colour from what so far has taken place elsewhere, except in Bophuthatswana where close parallels can be drawn. Finally, the delay in rioting in the major townships (almost a year from the time when large-scale rioting took place in the other provinces) calls for analysis.

To explain the case in Natal, two hypotheses have been advanced:

- i) that the presence of a strong political mobilisation movement, i.e. Inkatha, exerts a moderating influence in Natal politics, and that it is this moderating force which restrains Natal Africans from engaging in large-scale conflict as is the case in other provinces in South Africa. This is the view espoused by the government, Inkatha and some liberal quarters, particularly the liberal press;
- ii) that the relative calm in Natal is not a function of any ideological influences, but is rather a product of different material conditions. These material conditions not only account for the relative decrease in specific fuse situations, but have also facilitated the development of a third force in the conflict thus dissipating the energy of the protesting group between two powerful forces – the state and Inkatha.

The analysis which follows will seek to explore the above hypotheses within the context of the developments in Natal between September 1984 and the beginning of May 1986, with special emphasis on the period, August 1985, to May 1986 which witnessed an increase in both the intensity and scale of the conflict. The analysis is preceded by a brief look into the material conditions in Natal since the author attributes the existence of this relatively powerful third force to the same conditions.

METHODOLOGY:

In order to isolate those variables which account for the peculiarities in Natal the following course is necessary:

- i) draw up a profile of Natal's major townships and from this establish the material conditions which account for the differences between Natal and the rest of the provinces;
- ii) document the course and manifestations in Natal and compare this with the developments elsewhere in the country.

The following sources of data proved to be invaluable:

- i) taking clippings from Natal newspapers i.e. daily, bi-weekly and weekly publications;
- ii) setting up a network of research assistants at strategic points. Their function was to document and report on any episodes of conflict within their areas as well as to verify and clarify press reports;
- iii) collecting eye witness accounts of reportings made in the press and other sources.
- iv) liaising with organisations which play a significant role in the regulation of the conflict in the area.

TABLE 1
THE MAGNITUDE OF POLITICAL CONFLICT IN SOUTH AFRICA

	Total	Sept - Dec 1984	1985	Up to 30 April 1986
Killed	1559	149	879	531
Killed by Security Forces* (1.9.85-31.1.86 only)			628	
Detained *	12524	1149	10998	377
Political Trials*	-	-	122	To Feb 1986 31
No. of People in Unrest Trials. 1985 Only*	-	-	25000	-
Incidents of Guerilla Activities	255	44	136	75
Damage to Property	R138 million*	-	-	-
Damage to Private Buildings*	-	68	2787	-
Damage to Government Buildings*	-	20	1153	-
Attacks on Police Homes	807	-	-	-
Police Killed in Unrest*	33	-	16	-
Police Injured in Unrest*	584	-	330	-

Sources: The **Weekly Mail** Unrest Barometer,
Responses by the Minister of Justice to Questions in Parliament.

*Figures Incomplete with regard to the above breakdown.

The method yielded material which forms the basis of this paper. Hence, while the paper does not purport to offer conclusive explanations of the conflict in the region, it provides an exploration into an intricate subject and offers a tentative analysis which could form the basis for further debate.

4.1 A Profile of Natal's Major Townships:

The major townships in Natal, i.e. Umlazi, KwaMashu, Madadeni, Osizweni and Esikhawini fall within the KwaZulu administration. The most immediate sources of irritation and deprivation or "fuse" factors are relatively remote. For instance:

- i) the monthly rent is R12,70 including service charges. This is in sharp contrast compared to an average of R45,00 in the townships which fall under the Natalia Development Board;
- ii) there is relatively more security of tenure as residents can either buy or build their houses on a deed of grant basis. In 1985, 89 percent of the houses in KwaMashu and 70 percent in Umlazi were owned by the residents;
- iii) irritations arising from the enforcement of influx control regulations have always been missing as the townships are not in designated urban areas. This means that the notorious "black jacks" or police did not have to carry out their nightly raids into houses to evict "illegals";

- iv) because of the relative security of tenure, "middle class" suburbs have sprung up in the townships thus contributing to a relatively stable political culture;
- v) the low rents, relative security of tenure, and the fact that township councillors can offer limited rewards such as trading licences and building sites have minimised the stigma of "puppets of the system". While township councillors do not enjoy any measure of legitimacy, it would be incorrect to say that they are significantly illegitimate in the eyes of the populations in the townships.

4.2 Local Politics and the Broadly-based Mass Mobilisation Movements:

None of the broadly-based organisations or fronts such as the United Democratic Front, the National Forum and Inkatha has been directly involved in the council elections in the townships. However, in the Natal townships candidates have largely campaigned on an Inkatha ticket. Further, the organic links between Inkatha and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly have, in practice, meant that Inkatha is super-imposed on the KwaZulu administration. Since protests are largely in the spheres of education and local government (both of which fall under the control of the KwaZulu administration), confrontations in these areas have become confrontations with Inkatha. Thus, besides ideological differences which have become more pronounced as the unrest develops,

structural conditions pre-dispose the polarisation where Inkatha is forced to take an opposing position to the protesting masses.

4.3 August 1985

August '85 signifies the beginnings of large scale rioting in Durban, a situation unequalled since Cato Manor in 1959. The rioting was a sequel to the assassination of a human rights lawyer, Victoria Mxenge. The following course of events illustrates both the nature and scope of the developments during the week-long unrest:

- i) firstly, commercial vehicles were looted and burnt, P.U.T.Co buses were stoned and burnt;
- ii) young people stood at cross roads and barricaded the streets with old cars, burning tyres, stones and other available objects;
- iii) young people also stopped people from going to work, with the exception of nurses in uniform;
- iv) administration offices, including those of the KwaZulu administration and the post office at Umlazi, were burnt down;
- v) houses and property belonging to "informers" were burnt down;

This was the order of events between Monday the 5th and Wednesday the 7th of August. Up to this point one could clearly discern a political motive in the rioting.

Later developments were coloured by a mixture of both political and criminal elements:

- i) firstly, bottle stores and shops declared to be owned by corporations, whites or Indians, with Africans operating them as fronts, were looted and burnt;
- ii) shops belonging to African traders declared as unco-operative in community and welfare activities were looted and burnt;
- iii) finally, there was general looting and burning of shops, butchereries, tea rooms and other trading amenities.

The above events marked the final stages of rioting and by then the unrest was on its third day, Friday. (Monday and Tuesday had been relatively calm save for the few incidents of looting of vehicles.) A combined police and Inkatha operation apparently brought the large-scale rioting to an end.

As stated earlier, these developments occurred against a background of relative calm and quiet in the region. Since that disastrous week the province has never been the same as the following accounts will demonstrate. While intense rioting was brief, the material and psychological destruction was to last for a long time, thus contradicting allegations that the experience had produced any masters of the situation in Natal. The causes of the rioting lay beyond the ambit of either the police or Inkatha as the two forces whose intervention had apparently brought the rioting to an end. In the long run, events were to prove that the war had produced no winners.

4.3.1 Problems in Education

During the week-long unrest in Durban, the youth played a major role in the streets. Subsequent to this there were numerous clashes between the youth and the police on the one hand and the youth and vigilantes on the other. The banning of the Congress of South African Students exacerbated rather than abated the conflict. The period between August and the end of September was characterised either by disrupted schooling or no schooling at all in the secondary and high schools in Durban. Problems also spread to the townships around Pietermaritzburg. By mid-September the Chesterville Students' Representative Council issued a pamphlet alleging that 19 pupils from Chesterville, 45 from Lamontville, 25 from Clermont, 54 from KwaMusha and 38 from Umlazi had been detained by the police.

The detention of students led to further demonstrations and further arrests. By the end of the year the conflict in education led to the boycott of examinations by students in Lamontville and Chesterville. Although examinations were conducted in the schools falling within the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture, the results were a clear reflection of the extent of the damage due to the unrest. Only 26 percent of the candidates who sat for the Junior Certificate examinations gained the promotional mark of 40 percent.

4.3.1.1 The Soweto Parents Crisis Committee

At a conference convened by the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee at the University of the Witwatersrand in December 1985 and attended by delegates from all over the country, it was decided to advance the cause in education beyond boycotts. The slogan "liberation first, education later" was developed to "education for people's power". The conference thus resolved that all pupils should return to school on the 25th January 1986 and that the government be given three months in which to meet among other, the following demands:

- i) to unban the Congress of South African Students (C.O.S.A.S.)
- ii) to provide free textbooks and stationery
- iii) to recognise the formation of students' representative councils in all schools.

The conference further urged parents to refrain from becoming members of the school committees and to refuse paying school fees. Finally a National Education Crisis Committee was formed to monitor the progress and report back in three months time.

In January 1986 the Minister of National Education announced that the Department of Education and Training would provide free books and stationery in all schools which fall within its ambit. The Departments of Education in the National states were given grants to effect the same changes in their schools. KwaZulu received R5,7 million. This was to shape the conflict in the schools, a development which lasted until the procla-

mation of the state of emergency in June 1986. By then a number of people had been killed and many houses razed to the ground. In KwaMashu, 14 people died within two weeks in clashes between students and Inkatha-led vigilantes. Besides the killings the schools crisis had far-reaching consequences as the period January to April was marked by disrupted or no schooling at all in the senior schools in KwaMashu, Clermont, Lamontville, Chesterville and a few schools in Umlazi and in the Pietermaritzburg regions.

The Second National Education Crisis Committee held in Durban at the end of March 1986 emphasised an alternative 'people's education' programme, and to this end resolved that pupils return to classes and called for the opening of those schools which were closed. The attack on the Conference delegates, allegedly by Inkatha-led amabutho, further aggravated the already tense relationships between Inkatha and students in the townships and much of what followed in KwaMashu cannot be divorced from this. Hence by May 1986, the majority of senior schools in Durban and two in Pietermaritzburg had practically had very little, if any, schooling at all - almost the entire school term was lost.

4.3.2. Transport

The conflict in transport had two sources:

- i) the periodic increases in bus fares; and
- ii) the role played by P.U.T.Co in transporting vigilantes through the townships of KwaMashu and Umlazi.

A new dimension developed when the P.U.T.Co bus drivers blamed taxi-men for the continual stoning of P.U.T.Co buses by the township youth. Further, cleavages arose between hostel residents, especially in Kranskloof near Clermont and the youth on the one side and between the former and taximen on the other over the stoning of Durban municipal buses in Clermont. Between August 1985 and May 1986, 1054 P.U.T.Co buses were damaged while 14 (both P.U.T.Co and D.T.M.B. buses) were completely destroyed.

The condemnation of the stoning of buses by the National Education Crisis Committee in Durban seemed to have had an effect as very few buses were stoned or burnt after this.

4.3.3. The Vigilantes And Amabutho

The period since August 1985 has ushered in a new phenomenon in the conflict in Natal, that of the vigilantes and amabutho. Two factors account for this development:

- i) the criminalisation of all forms of protest behaviour by the state and the state-controlled media and in the process redefining the protestor as a criminal;
- ii) the organic links between Inkatha and the KwaZulu administration.

During the week-long unrest in Durban, many shops, butcheries, bottlestores and other businesses as well as township offices were either looted or burned down. This

facilitated a coalition of interests between township councillors, local members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and some businessmen, all of whom had Inkatha as a common base. From this base, they organised vigilantes or amabutho who were set on "eliminating" the "criminals" as the protesting youth were called, and, indeed, there had been a criminal element in the August rioting. Further, the communication between the protesters and the community was weak, fragmented and at times confused. The stoning of buses without prior warning to the commuters not to use them alienated the masses, and further gave an opportunity to the mass media to depict the unrest as senseless violence.

The entry of the vigilantes (e.g. the A-Team) and amabutho into the scene further complicated both the nature and direction of political conflict in Natal. Today the Government and the media speak of "black on black" violence yet this is more apparent than real. Reports from the various Crisis Committees and the nature of interdicts against identifiable perpetrators of this violence do indicate that this cannot be divorced from the political base which both facilitates and shapes the violence. Allegations that the state, through the police, is not immune from this violence do very little to convince the world of its black-on-blackness. However, more destruction and conflict has emanated from this than from any other source in the present turmoil. The conflict was further aggravated by the struggle on the shop floor when U.W.U.S.A., an Inkatha-linked union, came into being in May 1986. Ideological differences between U.W.U.S.A. and C.O.S.A.T.U. have led to physical confrontations between the two unions, and in the process both amabutho and Inkatha have had their images tarnished. For instance:

- i) In Newcastle, 10 C.O.S.A.T.U. officials alleged that they were being harassed by KwaZulu police and that houses belonging to some of them were attacked by amabutho. They positively identified the "mayor" of Madadeni as one of the attackers. (City Press, 6.4.86)
- ii) Numerous allegations of attack by amabutho organised or led by Inkatha officials have been made by members of C.O.S.A.T.U. Some of these have culminated in interdicts restraining these officials from interfering with the lives and property of the C.O.S.A.T.U. unionists.

There have been several interdicts against Inkatha officials restraining them from interfering with the property and lives of persons in the extra-parliamentary resistance movement and members of C.O.S.A.T.U. On the other hand, two such interdicts have been issued against the opposition, one against an individual and one against members of C.O.S.A.T.U.

5. An Appraisal of the Hypothesis

Up to the time when rioting broke out in the major townships in Durban, claims especially from the government and some liberal quarters were that Natal had been

quiet because of the strong moderating influence of Inkatha. The evidence submitted in this paper is that;

- i) violence has not only erupted in Natal as elsewhere, it has also been incremental like in all other regions;
- ii) the strong alleged links between the vigilantes and Inkatha suggest that the influence has been more at the level of force than ideology.

The nature and course of black politics in Natal must, therefore, be sought elsewhere.

The second hypothesis sought an explanation in the "unique" material conditions in Natal. The argument was that not only do these material conditions account for the relatively few specific fuse situations, they also facilitate the development of a third force in the configuration i.e. Inkatha. Hence the conflict has been between the mass of protesters and the state on one side and the protesters and Inkatha on the other. This has tended to dissipate the energy of the protesters and it is on this second explanation that the analysis should focus.

5.1 The Model of Political Conflict – A Critique

In discussing the nature and course of political conflict in Natal's African townships, the model provided in the beginning of this paper merits a closer analysis. A brief analysis of the four elements in the model follows.

5.1.1 Relative Deprivation:

Although the empirical evidence espoused in this paper does suggest the presence of factors which contribute to relative deprivation in education, transport and to a lesser extent in local government, the absence of specific fuse situations, especially in local government is a dampening factor. Only townships which fall under the Natalia Development Board experience acute discontent in all the three areas, i.e. education, transport and local government.

5.1.2 Collective Consciousness:

Since collective consciousness arises out of material and ideological conditions, the absence of uniform material conditions in the townships affects this attribute as well. In terms of the administrative authority, African townships in Natal can be roughly divided into three categories:

- i) those which fall within the KwaZulu administration,
- ii) those administered by the Natalia Development Board,
- iii) shanty towns or informal settlements.

The unevenness of conditions in these categories has contributed to a fragmented social consciousness. The relatively better off in the townships within the KwaZulu administration are relatively less radicalised, those in the Natalia Development Board townships are relatively politicised whilst the marginalised residents in shanty towns become easy tools in the political ball game depending on whatever group holds out the best promises.

Structurally, the close links between Inkatha and the KwaZulu administration have made the former a strong

resource base. The KwaZulu administration controls the majority of the townships in Natal and can effectively mediate in the lives of the people residing in shanty towns. This becomes a source of power for Inkatha and enables it to "distribute" resources no matter how limited this "distribution" is. This has given Inkatha a strong organisational base since it can temper its ideological message with material items. On the contrary, extra-establishment organisations such as the United Democratic Front and the National Forum can only thrive on the discontent of the people since they have no material benefits as a source of power. Conscientisation of the people in Natal thus stems from two structurally diverse forces, the intra-establishment and extra-establishment groups, and is further complicated by the material gains that each makes from its structural position. The ideological state apparatus has not been idle in condemning all forms of protest and thus criminalising protest action as well as the protestor. This has had a tremendous effect on the willingness of the residents to embark upon protest action.

5.1.3 Organisational Ability of the Discontented:

The existence of the two camps described above does not imply differences in discontent among residents in either camp. What it indicates is that the expression of discontent differs in line with the ideological leanings in the camps. This in turn affects the organisational capacity of the discontented and consequently the thrust of protest action. Protest and confrontation emanate mainly from students and youth groupings who, in turn, mobilise the residents. Inkatha is also a strong mobilising force, especially given its structural position which places it in favourable light from the state. Given the psychological instinct of self preservation which induces fear on the part of humans to engage in "dangerous" ventures, protest-oriented organisations face an arduous task in mobilising the masses. The organisational capacity of "dissident" groupings is therefore tremendously constrained, especially where they have to contend with an opposing group from within the townships.

5.1.4 The Repressive Capacity of the Regime:

The South African state has at its disposal an armoury of strategies to contain opposition and challenge to its hegemony. Adam 1971 lists three important areas where the state employs its "power" to contain dissidence.

- i) symbolic alternatives manifested in the apartheid utopia;
- ii) effective police control;
- iii) economic integration and improvement in living standards of blacks.

In containing the magnitude of political conflict in the townships, the state has selectively employed the above three conditions to the detriment of the "dissidents". In Natal, the employment of brutal police force has been tempered with the activities of the amabutho or vigilantes thus rendering the police ostensibly distant from the

conflict. The state-controlled media have diligently echoed the theme of "black on black" violence and constantly lambasted the "agitators" and "trouble-makers" for their role. It is now common knowledge in the townships that amabutho or vigilantes enjoy immunity from the police. This serves two purposes.

- i) the state can stand at a distance and escape international condemnation for "brutally oppressing black people";
- ii) divisions among black people weaken their thrust on the state and dissipate the strength of the resistance.

In instances where the threat becomes imminent, the state does not hesitate to move in the police and the army to "restore law and order". Even here, the state is careful to emphasise "at the request of the communities themselves", where "community" refers to the councillors, support notwithstanding.

6. CONCLUSION

In conclusion it might be argued that both the material and ideological conditions which exist in Natal's African townships also exist in townships in the other provinces. This is true, but what is missing in the other provinces is the presence of a strong counter-revolutionary organisational base with a populist appeal. Inkatha is more than a homeland party whose function is the mobilisation of voters for local elections. Inkatha's appeal is that it has its own ideology and a material base with a stake in the system. In the present context Inkatha offers the alternative to going into the streets and getting shot - that this alternative "change through peaceful means" is no more than a slogan does not matter. The atmosphere in the townships is charged with slogans from both sides. Admittedly, the politics of "resistance" has yielded some "visible fruits": the very process of reform that the country is going through is ample proof of that. □

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CSO: 3400/305

SOUTH AFRICA

RAILWAYMEN LAUNCH NEW UNION IN PORT ELIZABETH

Mass Rally for SARHWU

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 5 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by Mono Badela]

[Text]

HUNDREDS of delegates representing about 15 000 railway and harbour workers will converge on Port Elizabeth on Friday for the official launch of the SA Railways and Harbours Workers' Union, the country's biggest body for railway workers.

A mass rally to celebrate the launch will climax the three-day proceedings.

The union, "born out of years of exploitation of railway workers", will recall the role played by such people as Lawrence Ndzanga, the former national co-ordinator who died in detention in 1977.

SARHWU acting president Sam Pholoto said that in the early-60s SARHWU suffered crucial losses. Curnick Ndlovu,

now UDF executive chairman, was charged for sabotage and spent 20 years on Robben Island, while the likes of Moses Mabhida, Archie Sibeko and Alven Bennie were forced to go into exile. Others like Lawrence Ndzanga were banned.

In September 1983, SARHWU was revived with the help of officials from the General and Al-

lied Workers' Union and Municipal and General Workers' Union of SA.

"Not only is organising made extremely difficult for SARHWU, but the form of action it can take is very restricted. We have as yet not received any recognition agreements with SATS and this trend will continue. Railway workers are legally denied the right to strike and the contravention of this carries a sentence of one-year's imprisonment or a fine of R200," Pholoto said.

Despite all this during the last three years SARHWU had continued to grow. It now has branches in PE, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, Cape Town, East London and in Natal.

New Hope for Rail Men

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 9-22 Oct 86 p 15

[Text] The launch of the SA Railways and Harbour Workers Union--and its possible amalgamation with the Transport and General Workers Union--holds out the prospect of a democratic home for 107,000 workers in a sector which has presented intractable problems for union organisers.

RAILWAY workers will converge on Port Elizabeth this week for the official launch of the SA Railway and Harbour Workers Union, making it the fourth successive attempt to challenge the country's biggest parastatal.

Current membership of the union, which is a Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) affiliate, stands at well over 20 000. Given the strength of the current initiative, SARHWU could boost its membership to over 100 000.

This is the second significant attempt this year to organise the public sector. The first was the launch of the postal workers union, Potwa.

The next step, although not likely for some months, will be the formation of one giant transport workers' union with a membership of well in excess of 200 000. This could result from a merger of Cosatu's 50 000-strong Transport and General Workers Union and SARWHU.

The campaign to organise railway workers gained momentum at the Cosatu launch in November last year, which resolved to establish national unions in every sector of SA industry.

Historically, the rail service has been one of the most difficult sectors to organise. Three previous initiatives -- the first in 1936, when workers demanded a minimum of one shilling an hour -- were blocked by state repression. Not more than 30 000 workers were organised into the Sactu rail workers' affiliate, also called the SARHWU, at one time.

Men like Moses Mabhida, Curnick Ndlovu, Archie Sibeko and Lawrence Ndzanga, former Sactu

organisers on the railways, were either banned, jailed or died in detention before they could make a significant impact.

According to one organiser, state harassment has also limited the current initiative.

However, the Minister of Transport Services has given an undertaking that his department will uphold freedom of association. Will the government honour this commitment, given its traditional hostility towards independent rail unions?

Rail workers, like other public sector employees, are not covered by the Labour Relations Act and are thus not entitled to union rights.

Black workers are already represented by state-controlled staff associations which they are compelled to join. These associations do not have the right to strike.

Given these limitations, and the fact that the majority of black workers are classified as casuals, organisers face a difficult task.

They will have to organise half of the SATS workforce before the government will even consider recognition. According to official statistics, SATS employs close to 107 000 black workers.

But dangerous and difficult working conditions are fertile ground for the growth of a militant union.

According to a SARWHU organiser, casual workers, some of whom have 15-year service records, are retrenched as soon as they are injured. Suspended and dismissed workers do not get a hearing, because of the absence of unions.

The pay on the railways is also among the poorest in the country. The current minimum for labourers is as low as R250 a month. The highest paid black worker earns about R347 a month.

/9274

CSO: 3400/306

SOUTH AFRICA

UNEMPLOYED NAMAQUALANDERS SEEK WORK IN DEPRESSED HONDEKLIP BAY

Cape Town THE ARGUS (Weekender) in English 11 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by Mark Stansfield]

[Text]

WORK-hungry Namaqualanders are attracted to Hondeklip Bay and the diamond mines which surround it like ants to a sugar-cube dropped in a desolate 8 000-square kilometer house.

But even in Hondeklip Bay, South West of Springbok, the employment sugar-cube has almost been completely devoured.

The fishing industry is dead, and the crayfish industry only survives because of a special concession granted by the Department of Environmental Affairs, which allowed fishermen to catch under-sized creatures this year, according to the manager of the only fishing company operating from the bay.

The fish and crayfish industries were once the lifeblood of the village.

Mounds of sand, like giant antheaps, lie scattered about the fringes of the village. Here men still burrow in the earth for diamonds.

But how long God's only gift to this lunar-like landscape — the diamonds — will last, and how long the mines will continue employing people, are both well-kept secrets.

General Manager of De Beers Consolidated Nama-

qualand mines, Mr DH Deacon, said diamond reserves were kept confidential.

HOWEVER, Namaqualand Mines employ several hundred people at their Koiingnas mine about 17 kms from Hondeklip. Some of these are locals, the majority come from the Springbok area.

Other smaller diamond mine owners closer to the village refused to disclose their employment figures, the annual amount of glittering stones they uncover or speculate on quantities still in reserve.

Indications that even the diamond mines are producing less were found at Spoegrivier, a small settlement about 60 km from Hondeklip.

This is where lonely married women, elderly parents and children wait for an occasional visit or some news of husbands, sons and fathers who are working at the Baai.

Today men also sit quietly in the sun in Spoegrivier — little more than a dusty shanty village dominated by a stone church and a few white-washed houses.

They worked at Hondeklip as diamant myners or fishermen, but work is scarce now, they said, and besides, the three-month crayfishing season is over — the only work for them in the Bay.

HONDEKLIP Bay has been dying since the late 1800's when it was first established as the only viable "export" port for Namaqualand copper from further inland.

Eventually Port Nolloth took over this function, but Hondeklip survived by changing its infra-structure to fishing and diamond mining.

In the 1960's it boasted nine shops, a canning factory and a white school.

Today, there are two shops left, no canning factory and the few white schoolkids left attend school in Garies and live in a hostel.

The fish seem to have fled and in an area allocated a 103-tonne crayfish quota last season the Namaqualand Canning Company caught eight tonne, and had to travel several hundred kilometers further south to fill their quota — in boats without full crews because the men cannot afford to sit around waiting for work which comes only three months of the year. They migrated to the copper mines of O'Kiep and Nababeep or trekked to the Bolland.

The fishing industry no longer exists, instead several large fishing boats lie beached like rotting whales on the shore.

The Namaqualand Canning Company has two crayfishing boats operating and attempts to hire out those lying beached as diamond dredgers to people with diamond-hunting concessions.

Namaqualand Canning Company manager, Mr Jan Laubscher, said there were not many takers.

Another problem with the crayfishing industry is the three-month annual work cy-

cle.

"Nobody can afford to wait around for the crayfish season and the three months' work it brings," Mr Laubscher said.

"We employed Transkeians as crew one year but the Government sent them back and told us to use local people.

"I travelled to Springbok, Garies and other main centres, but I could not get a full team of 48 together. The people have all left Namaqualand or are employed elsewhere," he said.

Director, Marine Control, Department of Environment Affairs, Mr Andy le Roux, said the special concession had been granted to the Hondeklip/Port Nolloth area.

The reason was that crayfish along this stretch of coast take longer to reach the legal size.

ROCK lobster research programme scientist, Mr John Matthews said the crayfish grow slower and to wait until the crayfish reached the legal size would be a waste of material.

"Even the females carry eggs at a smaller size, and we think it is more profitable to exploit the region at the moment.

"Many of the crayfish in the area die before they reach normal size," he said.

Meanwhile smiling coloured children attend the village school and wait for the day when they can complete their education.

Will there still be a village and the employment opportunities it provides when they reach adulthood or will they also eventually have to trek further afield, leaving this part of Namaqualand without humans ?

/9274

CSO: 3400/306

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SPECIAL UNIT IN TRAINING--Bisho--A contingent of 108 police recruits are undergoing paramilitary training at an unnamed military base. This was confirmed yesterday by the head of the Ciskei Police's public relations section, Colonel G. A. Ngaki, who said the group was sworn in last week. The decision to train paramilitary police was made by President Lennox Sebe "long ago". Colonel Ngaki said the aim was to upgrade and dovetail recruits' training, motivate them and make them active in all police spheres. Before they were sworn in the recruits had been invited, on President Sebe's advice, to the police training college--with their parents, minister of religion and respective chiefs and headmen--for motivation and advice. The recruits were to undergo the normal six months basic training. After their graduation they would perform police duties with "certain up-graded military performance capability." [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 7 Oct 86 p 2] /9274]

CSO: 3400/305

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY WELCOMES CRITICISM OF U.S. PRESS COVERAGE

MB280745 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "South Africa and the American Press"]

[Text] The sharp criticism which has been leveled at the American news media for its subjective and one-sided treatment of South Africa is to be welcomed. In the latest edition of its magazine AIM REPORT, the organization Accuracy in Media points out that South Africa is the only country in the world which is consistently described in the American media in terms of an adjectival qualification. It is never simply the South African Government, but the white minority government of South Africa.

For all practical purposes, the adjectival description has become part of the country's name. AIM REPORT points out the editors who use this form of description would be aghast if they were instructed to refer to the godless communist government of the Soviet Union or the undemocratic East German dictatorship.

The report states that the American media has clearly chosen the South African Government as a target for destruction. This is clear from the number of reports on South Africa as well as the content of these reports in a survey from May to July this year. During this period it is pointed out South Africa was by no means the only country in the world affected by racial, ethnic, or religious upheaval. Comparatively speaking, however, there was little coverage of the violent clashes in India between the Sikhs, Muslims, and Hindus or the violence in Sri Lanka where many have died in the fighting between the Tamil minority and the Sinhalese. The report also draws attention to the comparative lack of reports of oppression and suffering by black people under Marxist regimes in Africa, such as those in Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Angola.

It points out that American journalists make South Africa look far worse than other African states partly because it is in fact far better. The point that seems to escape the media is that this [word indistinct] dishonesty is damaging not only to South Africa but ultimately to themselves.

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CSO: 3400/310

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY TERMS U.S. REPORT 'ABUSIVE, ARROGANT'

MB250719 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "American Attitudes Towards South Africa"]

[Text] American action against South Africa is based on emotionalism and rhetoric, which is whipped up and sustained by professional political activists aided and abetted by sensation-seeking mass media. Emotion and rhetoric characterised the showdown in the U.S. Senate on sanctions against South Africa. Now, the pressure is on big business through the disinvestment campaign.

American reaction reached a new low last week. The U.S. Consulate General in Johannesburg compiled a report on the South African situation. The report is not only negative--that much could be expected--but, what was not the expected in a serious evaluation of an important subject by a major Western government is that the report is cynical, abusive, and arrogant. Its wild political tone contrasts sharply with evaluations made by European governments.

The friendship between the peoples of the United States and South Africa stretches back for many generations, and it is not the wish of the people of South Africa that that friendship should be destroyed. But, it is a friendship that is being placed under increasing strain. It is a friendship that can only be maintained if the American people are allowed to see the true South Africa, not the distorted image of South Africa maliciously portrayed by professional political activists and much of the media in their country.

South Africans want friendship with the American people and with all freedom-loving people everywhere, but that wish should not be seen as a license for abusiveness and arrogance towards the people of South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/310

SOUTH AFRICA

SURVEY OF UNEMPLOYED SHOCKS STUDENTS

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 16 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Hilary Venables]

[Text]

A WHITE medical student helping the Advice Office Forum with its health-screening programme among the unemployed last week, "almost broke down and cried" when she realized the depth of her patients' misery.

Ms Shahieda Issel, who is running the Mitchells Plain side of the AOF's two-week focus on unemployment, says all her white student assistants "had no idea how bad things were".

"The student who nearly broke down said: 'I didn't believe unemployment did this to people'.

"They were shocked and depressed. They couldn't believe all this was going on just a few miles from where they live in the comfort of their white suburbs."

The Baileys of Eastridge were among the many struggling families who took part in the focus — aimed at highlighting the problems and demands of the workless and offering practical help and advice.

Edward and Charmaine Bailey are both unemployed. All they have to feed themselves and three children is bread and butter.

Mr Bailey's UIF benefits have expired. He is waiting for an extension.

The rent for his tiny house is R45 a month. He is R400 in arrears for rent, R100 for water and R58 for electricity.

"We haven't had lights for two years. We make hot water on our gas stove," he says.

"I lost my job as operator for a brake and clutch workshop a year ago. I have tried to find work. Sometimes our family or friends help us, but we can't keep asking."

Mr Bailey has suffered two epileptic fits since being out of work.

"Of course I have worries. What man doesn't?" he says.

Abduraman Dollie and his wife Ragmat have R57 a month in UIF benefits to support their six children.

Mr Dollie, a driver, has been unemployed for eight months.

The City Council has reduced his rent from R106 a month to R47 a month, but he still owes R225 in rental arrears and R47 for electricity.

"We live on bread and jam ... sometimes some porridge," Mrs Dollie says.

"I had a slight stroke because of the worries about food and the rent and the children.

"It's hard. Very hard. But what can you do except trust in God."

Mrs Susan Louw, who came to the AOF's soup kitchen in Manenberg on Thursday last week, gets a widow's pension of R117 a month. She owes the City Council R144 in

rental arrears.

"My rent is R22 a month. My electric is R30 to R40 a month, my water is about R12 a quarter and I pay R15 a month for my burial.

"There is no money for food for me and my unmarried daughter. I say if I haven't got a piece of bread this morning, the Almighty will make sure I have some tonight so I can live another day."

Mr Peter Lewis has been out of work for a year. His UIF benefits expired last year, and he has no income, except what he manages to earn from casual jobs.

He hopes to marry Georgina Ceres soon, but first he must find R60 to place an advertisement in the paper in an attempt to find his wife, who left him in 1971.

"They say I must advertise, and if she doesn't turn up, I can get a divorce. But I can't afford the money," he says.

He and his child share a house with Ms Ceres and her three children.

Her maintenance grant of R214 a month has just been cut to R70 a month "because coloured affairs says I must find a job. How can I find a job? I am four months pregnant", she says.

Between them, they owe the council more than R150 in electricity, water and rental arrears.

SOUTH AFRICA

LUCRATIVE GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES LURING WORKERS TO HOMELANDS

Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS in English 11 Oct 86 p 18

[Text]

DURBAN. — Lucrative government subsidies to lure industries to the homelands are losing workers in South Africa thousands of jobs as companies fall over one another to cut costs and increase their profits.

Companies were slow to take advantage of the programme, designed by the Government to bring industries and work opportunities to the impoverished homelands, until the recession induced increasing numbers to move.

Trade union sources are concerned at the number of urban factories that are closing down and moving into the homelands, leaving their work forces virtually in the lurch.

There are no legal requirements or set procedures on the severance pay to be paid to workers when a company moves.

The scheme has become a useful avenue for some employers confronted with a militant labour force or union — they simply close their operations and move to the homelands where wages are low and workers are pliable and have not been organised into union movements.

The Garment Workers' Industrial Union (GWIU), which operates mainly in Natal, estimates that since

January its membership has dropped by more than 13 000 as a result of employers moving to the homelands.

In the same period, more than 56 000 clothing industry jobs have been created in the homelands.

Earlier this month, about 250 clothing workers at Scottford Mills, Durban, were fired after a strike over the severance pay offered by the company, which was moving to another border industrial area, Ezakheni, outside Ladysmith.

The GWIU's assistant general secretary, Mr Yunus Shaik, said the severance pay ranged from as little as R8 for each year of service up to R50 for four years and more.

"The company said we could take it or leave it, and when we refused they unilaterally closed negotiation. The workers were all fired after going on strike and all they got was a week's wages. It was as simple as that," said Mr Shaik.

"We have nothing against people in the homelands getting jobs, but we're against the exploitation of workers. Capital is exploiting workers with the assistance of the State."

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CSO: 3400/302

SOUTH AFRICA

PROSALENDIS DESCRIBES BOTHA'S PLAN TO BALANCE PUBLIC SERVICE BOOKS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by Gerald Prosalendis]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT'S intention to introduce zero-based budgeting to discipline its spending is doomed to failure unless, at the very least, public service staff levels are frozen indefinitely.

If this recent — if somewhat belated attempt — at fiscal discipline is to succeed, government will have to ensure that expected revenue and expenditure are in balance, improve productivity and cut down on staff levels which have swelled to alarming proportions.

President P W Botha announced last week that from next year government would introduce a five-year plan to discipline government financing.

The broader schedule of government expenditure over five years will provide the background for annual budgets. It will also form a framework for individual departments and Treasury to evaluate the effectiveness of expenditure by various departments.

Botha's plan — based on the concept of zero-based budgeting — will force a government department which overspends in one year to cut back spending in a subsequent year to enable it to fall within its five-year budget.

But it has been common experience that staff levels may have to

be cut drastically to improve productivity, a key measure contained in this method of budgeting.

One large SA financial institution which implemented a zero-base budget plan has not increased its staff level in four years, despite a substantial increase in total assets and deposits.

From the outset it is clear that government's new plan cannot afford to fail. If it does, the cost to government's credibility in the face of rising current expenditure will be immense. It will become yet another weapon to those who accuse government of being unable to curb rapacious public servants.

What is zero-based budgeting? In traditional budgeting procedure, a manager begins with the previous year's budget, which is taken as given, and adjusts it for inflation and adds in the cost of new programmes.

Since prior spending levels are assumed, inefficiencies are carried forward. Inflation is built in and often no rigorous analysis is done of proposed costs. It has been argued that the "incremental" approach to budgeting can provide an impetus to progressively higher spending each year.

Zero-base budgeting, first introduced in the US at Texas Instruments in 1970, requires each manager to justify, from scratch, his department's entire budget, each and every year. Any expense in a budget must be justified by first principle.

This, in turn, forces people to plan better and put more thought into expenditure. Therefore it is not only a method of budget cutting, but also provides a method of planning and control — managers can be held responsible for both the planning and use of funds.

There are a number of basic elements to this system.

Firstly, "decision units" are identified, each with a manager. These can be major projects, cost-centres or capital projects. Managers should be continually looking at alternate ways of operating a decision unit.

For example, will this task be done better if it is centralised, decentralised or eliminated?

Secondly, "decision packages," discrete programmes with goals, activities and resources, are formulated. Each decision unit manager's budget requests should be made up of a number of decision packages.

Thirdly, decision packages are ranked in order of decreasing benefit to an organisation. This process shows where money can be best spent. Once the year's total budget is exhausted, no further decision packages are funded.

However, the process of decision package ranking becomes difficult when benefits cannot be quantified as profit. This makes its application in the public service particularly complex.

For example, it raises the thorny problem of when a particular public servant is being "productive". How is this answered if no monetary value can be assigned to their task?

Here, then, is a serious weak-

ness. The rigour of zero-based budgeting is undermined when ranking of decision packages is done according to the perceived importance of a service, political importance of a service or consequences of not providing a service.

Says a source close to the development of Botha's plan: "It is not possible to determine a rate of return on current government spending to determine productivity. Nonetheless, we have had to develop measures suited to judging productivity in government."

"Government hopes to come to the point where it defines goals in terms of the function of government and by instilling discipline ensures that its objectives can be financed. This endeavour must also be seen in the light of other government objectives, such as decreasing government's share of the economy."

The effectiveness of expenditure will have to be continuously evaluated and methods developed to decide what priority should be given to individual projects. A cost-benefit analysis model is being developed to help choose between different projects, he added.

However, at least one economist is hopeful about the outcome of this renewed commitment to fiscal discipline: "This could mean a return in the budget to distinguishing between capital and current expenditure."

"This would, in turn, result in better fiscal discipline and a better allocation of funds by making it more difficult for government to conceal that it is funding capital expenditure with borrowings."

SOUTH AFRICA

EASTERN CAPE FARMERS FACE FINES OVER SOIL EROSION

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 11 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by Raymond Hill]

[Text]

CERTAIN Eastern Cape farmers could face stiff penalties for failing to protect their land against soil erosion.

Soil protection officials are conducting investigations against 20 farmers in the Zuney valley, in the Alexandria district, for possible contraventions of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act.

Investigations began about three months ago and details will be handed to the district's senior prosecutor.

This week chief soil protection inspector Mr G G Maritz warned farmers that first offenders could be fined R5 000 or two years' imprisonment, or both, if convicted.

The penalty for a second conviction is R10 000, or four years, or both.

More investigations would be conducted unless there was a drastic improvement in the protection of land.

Farmers were required by law to take protection measures by providing watercourses and storm-water drains.

Despite being able to qualify for a Government subsidy towards the erection of suitable protective measures, farmers continued to ignore the law, he said.

"A large number of land users in the Alexandria-Paterson area are not complying with the control measures of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act of 1983.

"Excessive soil losses due to erosion by water, are occurring mostly in the Alexandria area.

"Severe soil losses due to erosion by wind are occurring, mostly in the Paterson district."

Water run-off control plans formulated by the Department of Agriculture and Water Supply and given to farmers in the area in 1984 and 1985, have mostly not been implemented.

Personal directives from the department were issued to 22 farmers in January this year, with little effect.

The deadline for implementing the more important precautions against soil erosion was March.

Mr Maritz said his department considered the "total disregard" of the authorities' efforts to protect the soil as a "very serious matter".

The measures were intended to prevent the severe erosion that was taking place in the area.

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CSO: 3400/303

SOUTH AFRICA

JOB CRISIS ON CAPE FLATS REPORTED

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 16 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Hilary Venables]

[Text]

COMMUNITY and family life is steadily disintegrating under the weight of mass unemployment and poverty on the vast low-cost housing projects of the Cape Flats.

The Advice Office Forum — an umbrella body for 14 advice offices in the Western Cape — said this came to light during their current two-week focus on unemployment in Cape Town's coloured community.

● Mitchells Plain owes the city council R2-million in rental arrears. An estimated 75 percent of Mitchells Plain households are behind in their rent because their breadwinners are unemployed, according to figures given to the AOF by the City Council. Some families owe the council R600 for rent. Local advice office worker Ms Shahieda Issel believes there is "at least one person out of work in every house in Mitchells Plain".

● In Manenberg in August, only 52 out of 4700 tenants paid their full rent. "Ninety-three sub-economic tenants were in arrears in May. If the City Council decides to evict people who can't pay their rent, they will have to evict the whole of Manenberg," Mr Kevin Patel of the Hanover Park Advice Office said.

● Health screenings of the unemployed and their families last week showed unusually high levels of chronic depression, high blood pressure, malnutrition, scabies, alcoholism and drug addiction. "All the children are losing weight. One woman had a nervous breakdown because she was so worried about her arrears and she now goes for treatment at Valkenberg," Mr Patel said.

● Domestic violence is spiralling. The AOF said Red Cross workers had reported an alarming increase in incest, wife and child battering and general aggression in the home. AOF workers say the

pressure of unemployment and grinding poverty is putting a strain on the most stable marriages.

Mr Patel described unemployment as "a virulent and debilitating social disease".

"If you go into the town centres of Manenberg, Hanover Park or Mitchells Plain any day of the week, you will find them full of people, out of work and begging for anything that will put some bread in their children's mouths.

"Every day is like a Saturday. When we go around to the houses any time of the day, there is always someone home.

"I went to one house at 11am and both the parents were still in bed. There is nothing for them to get up for. They are too depressed to leave the house.

"The whole fabric of the community is breaking down. People are screaming at each other for money. Married women say they have turned to prostitution to try and feed their kids. It is a social disaster."

Mr Patel said the AOF focus was an attempt to reverse the "creeping paralysis" of unemployment and to help people articulate their demands.

"People want better and extended UIF payments, pay-out offices close to where they live, they want the council to scrap all the arrears, they want money to be ploughed into job-creation, self-help projects and training and they want free health care right in their neighbourhoods because they can't afford transport.

"We hope our focus will bring these demands to the attention of the authorities, make the unemployed realize that they have certain rights, and encourage them to act instead of just sliding into a pit of depression and helplessness," Mr Patel said.

SOUTH AFRICA

OUTSIDE FARMERS BRING COASTAL BOOM

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 13 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by Michel Desmidt]

[Text]

IT'S taken outside expertise and capital to bring the fertile Tsitsikamma coastal zone to its full agricultural potential.

About 40% of the present farming community moved into the area over the past six years, says the chairman of the Witels Farmers' Association, Mr Eddie Whitehead, and a full 90% are outsiders.

He is a case in point, having abandoned sheep farming in the Northern Cape for the higher financial returns waiting to be reaped from the loamy soils of the Tsitsikamma — a coastal zone stretching from the Bloukrans river to 20 kilometres west of Humansdorp.

"There are still farmers coming in now and most newcomers have had to develop the land from scratch."

The farmers' biggest concern is finding markets for their produce — which cover about 90% of the South African agricultural spectrum, says Mr Whitehead.

With the exception of certain sub-tropical fruit, cultivation ranges from ferns for export through to mainstays such as dairy, maize and vegetable farming.

Since the end of the drought last August, farmers have focused on extending their markets and are investigating export potential at a time when most foreign governments opposed to SA are clamouring for economic sanctions. Potential markets are Britain, the Netherlands, West Germany and the Far East.

Farmers are not daunted by sanctions, says Mr Whitehead, since if the quality and price are right, exports will get through regardless.

"Exporting is the answer to our problems. Although things are still in the planning stage, we are studying the possibility of establishing a vegetable-processing plant or, alternatively, exporting fresh produce."

Mr Whitehead said an alternative would be to negotiate the use of apple cold storage facilities out of season.

Locally, more than 30 000 litres of surplus milk is trucked daily to Cape Town, while still supplying Port Elizabeth and a major depot in Kareedouw.

Most produce is sent to Port Elizabeth, although an increase in the Maize Board levy from 50c to R46 a ton — charged for marketing inside a "controlled" area — has led farmers to look for alternative markets.

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CSO: 3400/303

SOUTH AFRICA

DEPUTY MINISTER ON NEED FOR REGIONAL INDUSTRIALIZATION

MB271141 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1036 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Ladysmith, 27 October SAPA--The imperative of regional industrial development had not been reduced by the introduction of planned urbanisation, the deputy minister of finance and of trade and industry, Mr Kent Durr, said today.

Opening a new plastics packaging factory at Ezakheni near Ladysmith, he said some people who had doubts about the new initiative argued the abolition of influx control would remove the need for development and employment opportunities in the rural areas. "The truth is that urbanisation and regional industrial development are complementary to the process of development. A policy of planned urbanisation does not imply urbanisation in the existing metropolises only, but also at regional points with the potential for urbanisation." A major goal of regional industrial development was to promote concentration in a regional context with a view to reaching the stage of self-generating and self-sustaining development as soon as possible.

"Another reason why planned urbanisation does not lessen the importance of regional industrial development is that it is simply not possible for us to create infrastructure facilities and job opportunities in the metropolises at a rate commensurate with the potential rate of urbanisation as well as the overall need for employment opportunities in southern Africa," Mr Durr said bringing jobs to the people where they already were obviously had many economic and social benefits and "the imperative of regional industrial development has not been reduced by the introduction of planned urbanisation."

Emphasising the importance of new investment as represented by the factory he was opening, Mr Durr said there had been a 2.5 percent decline in real gross domestic fixed investments last year, and that this had in fact continuously declined since 1981. "One doesn't have to be an economic guru to know this is bound to have a profound impact on the prospects for long-term economic growth."

Apart from the agricultural sector--which had been hit by drought--it was the manufacturing sector that had chalked up the poorest performance in this area. Comparing 1985 with 1981, real gross fixed investment in this sector had fallen by no less than 45 percent.

"It is similarly noteworthy, and disquieting, that the fixed capital stock in the manufacturing sector actually fell, in real terms in 1985, the deputy minister

said. Along with this there had been a decline in real gross domestic fixed investment with a fall in the numbers employed in this sector of no less than 65,000 people. "The necessity, then, for new investment is abundantly clear," he said.

On government privatisation moves, he said the Department of Trade and Industry had been requested to investigate the privatisation of the grain bag industry, which had been government controlled since the 1940's. The investigation was at an advanced stage and a report would be made shortly to the minister, Dr Dawie de Villiers. The intended phasing out of government control in this industry promised direct advantages for agriculture and the consumers of grain bags.

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CSO: 3400/309

SOUTH AFRICA

AHI PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC SURVIVAL

MB241844 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1806 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 24 October SAPA--The president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut (AHI) [Afrikaans Trade Institute] and senior general manager of Saambou National Building Society, Mr Christie Kuun, said tonight the ideal towards which South African business should strive is to make foreign countries so economically dependent on this country that sanctions and boycotts cannot be used as weapons against it.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Port Elizabeth Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce], he said such a strategy was not far-fetched in the light of the many strategic metals and minerals available in South Africa. He said the key to economic survival lay in South Africa's conquering the rest of the world with its products.

He added that Africa, with a population of more than 420 million people, lay on South Africa's doorstep and was waiting to be discovered by entrepreneurs and marketers.

Mr Kuun said that since economic survival, the interaction between economics and politics should always be borne in mind. In countries where political disorder reigned, there were serious economic problems.

It was common cause that a situation of economic depression created ideal conditions for the fermenting of unrest by radical elements. As long as the economy was growing, the chances of communism spreading remained slight.

He was of the opinion that the quest for political peace in South Africa would succeed only if a strongly growing economy could be maintained. Mr kuun said economic survival was based on offensive rather than defensive economic strategies.

With a relatively strong economy, South Africa should not be on the defensive--the strongest weapon lay in attack. To his mind, too much emphasis has thus far been put on defence.

Businessmen and politicians had expressed themselves on the necessity of being economically resilient. He said economic preparedness remained the watchword

to future economic progress. It was thus appropriate that where the South African economy was now moving into a new expansion phase, consideration be given to economic survival.

Mr Kuun said economic survival should primarily be based on the aggressive marketing of South Africa, and the only way in which this could be achieved lay in spectacular expansion of the industrial sector.

It was thus essential that more entrepreneurs enter the business world. Businessmen would have to do more to plug gaps now being filled by foreign exports to South Africa. Dependence on foreign countries was for obvious reasons not advantageous to economic survival in the broad sense.

He said it was clear that entrepreneurship and the establishment of industries were treasures which, particularly in the times now being experienced, should be given every assistance. With socialism overwhelming one country after another, it behoved every South African to appreciate the heavy responsibility lying on the shoulders of the handful of entrepreneurs in the country.

Mr Kuun said that head to be a drive towards greater productivity. South Africa could not at this stage of its economic development afford the remuneration of its labour force comprising an ever growing percentage of its gross domestic product.

Productivity implied the purposeful application of all production factors so that more units were produced with the same production factors.

An important contribution would thereby be made to containing the inflation rate. Herein, primarily, would lie the power of South Africa's economic survival. It had to be realised and accepted that South Africa had to rely upon itself alone for its economic growth and survival.

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CSO: 3400/309

SOUTH AFRICA

BMW ANNOUNCES SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PROGRAM

MB240955 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0932 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Midrand, 24 October SAPA--BMW South Africa has announced a social responsibility programme of several million rand aimed primarily at educational and small business development projects.

Making this announcement in Midrand today, the managing director of BMW South Africa, Dr Walter Hasselkus, said the programme was a substantial expansion of the company's continuous social support policy, begun several years ago.

"We are very concerned about the spiral of political confrontation between South Africa and the West," Dr Hasselkus said. "The result of the growing rift between this country and the proponents of sanctions abroad could be very detrimental to the economy and, thus, to the long-term interests of the motor industry and my company.

"As a company that categorically believes that sanctions and disinvestment would cause severe unemployment, hardship and a hardening of political attitudes, BMW wishes to use its announcement on social responsibility as a demonstration of its commitment to economic growth and development."

Dr Hasselkus said BMW was committed to contributing to the creation of a just and non-discriminatory society in South Africa. This would not come about, however, unless the government was encouraged, rather than attacked, to follow through and speed up its reform programme.

"It is impossible, through sanctions to achieve a just society and economic growth," he said. "Now is the time for spending more, not less, capital on the education and upliftment of the people of southern Africa."

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SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY PRAISES WATER PROJECT COOPERATION WITH LESOTHO

MB270731 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The signing of the agreement between South Africa and Lesotho for the construction of the Lesotho Highlands Water Projects marks the culmination of 30 years of negotiation and the beginning of an undertaking that will be vastly beneficial to both countries.

By any standards the 4,000 million rand project is massive and impressive. It will involve the building of 6 major dams, 250 km of tunnels, several hydro-electric power stations, a number of bridges, and many kilometers of roads. It is the largest hydro-electric scheme to be undertaken in southern Africa since the mighty Kariba project 3 decades ago.

The main advantage of the project for Lesotho includes the development of an infrastructure where none existed before, the opening of new areas for cultivation, development and tourism, generation of hydro-electric power for its own use, job creation, and a major source of foreign exchange.

It is estimated that South Africa will be paying Lesotho at least 100 million rand a year for the water it receives. The main advantage for South Africa will be the project's ability to ensure much needed water supplies for the country's industrial heartland for decades to come. Water from the scheme will double the resources of the Vaal River and stabilise the Orange River supply.

South Africa's share of the financing of the project amounts to 250 million rand. The remainder will be raised through Lesotho on foreign capital markets. The scheme marks a new chapter of friendship and cooperation between South Africa and Lesotho in what has often been a strained relationship in the past. At the same time it will serve as a pacesetter for interstate and regional cooperation, an essential element in the attainment of peace and prosperity in the southern African subcontinent.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

GEFCO MINES' CUTBACK TO LEAVE 900 JOBLESS--More than 900 workers will be made redundant by cutbacks at blue asbestos mines near Kuruman in the Northern Cape and Penge, north-eastern Transvaal, from November 1. Production levels at Kuruman are to be cut by 20 percent and those at Penge by 26 percent, says Griqualand Exploration and Finance Company (Gefco). Every effort will be made to place those affected elsewhere in the group, says Gefco. The company said in its interim report recently that further rationalisation of production might become necessary should forecast sales volumes for the remainder of the year not materialise. "Cutbacks are now necessary in an effort to contain and reduce stocks as a result of lower anticipated sales," it said. The company has revised downwards its forecasts for the current half-year. Current indications are that results for the remainder of the year may only equal those of the first six months, say the directors. This, together with the large amounts of cash tied up in stock financing, may affect dividend prospects for the year. [Text] [Article by Tom Hood] [Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 10 Oct 86 p 7] /9274

DANISH COMPANY: BOYCOTT CIRCUMVENTED--Copenhagen, 27 October (AFP)--Denmark's trade boycott against Africa can be easily circumvented, a company head revealed in Monday's issue of the business daily BOERSEN. Finn Broekner of the Sabroe group, which makes refrigeration systems, said he had merely shifted the responsibility for dealing with South Africa to the group's overseas subsidiaries, which are not covered by the boycott. The Danish Parliament, against the advice of the centre-right government, voted last December for a complete break in trade relations with South Africa because of that country's racial policies. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1110 GMT 27 Oct 86] /12232

CSO: 3400/309

SOUTH AFRICA

ANGLO UPGRADES PROSPECTING METHODS

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 6 Oct 86 p 9

[Article by Stan Kennedy]

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG. — Anglo American Corporation has invested more than R5-million in sophisticated image-processing equipment and computers to help its geological division find mineral deposits.

Areas for further prospecting that previously took months to find can now be isolated within days.

The equipment is to be used to analyse and interpret images received from orbiting satellites as well as a variety of other digital data.

Senior divisional geologist Dr Lillo de Gasparis says: "In mining exploration, we have to use the most cost-effective ways to find viable mineral deposits.

"In one of our applications, remote-sensing satellites transmit digital images of the

earth's surface collected in several bands of visible as well as infra-red light. These can reveal important features of sub-surface rock strata which we can process and analyse to extract information relevant to the occurrence of mineral deposits."

With the increased resolution of the more recent satellites, an image can comprise up to 380 megabytes of data. The previous equipment was unable to handle this increased data.

The equipment consists of Olivetti's top-of-the-range VAX 8600 host computer linked to International Imaging Systems' workstations and input and output peripherals supplied by Spescom TMS.

Spescom has also supplied a suite of software to run on the VAX 8600 and the workstations.

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CSO: 3400/312

SOUTH AFRICA

NEED TO PREPARE SKILLED WORKERS FOR OIL PROJECT STRESSED

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 11 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by Phoebe Lange]

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH must not be caught napping when the Mossel Bay off-shore oil from gas project gets under way, Mr Dieter Kusel, director of the Emthonjeni In-service Training Centre, said this week.

"The time to wake up to ensure that we get our slice of the cake is now," he said.

Anticipating a day when skilled manpower for the off-shore industry will be at a premium, Mr Kusel is not just gassing.

His centre has already produced the first group of eight welders who have completed a stiff course, passed the tests and coded according to rigid American standards.

"And we'll be training more," he said on his return

earlier this week from a tour to study overseas training methods.

"Under the Unemployment Training Scheme we're contracted by the Government to train unemployed people over three weeks at a nominal fee. Now, we've negotiated a special deal allowing for eight weeks' training in coded welding.

"But you can't train specialists in that time. So we are taking unemployed but experienced welders and re-training them.

"The first eight, trained to the American standard of ASTM 9, were all snapped up by an engineering firm. We'll continue with this programme as a service to the PE region and industry.

"There are obviously not enough skilled people available for the off-shore project. Apprenticeships take four to five years and we don't have that much time.

On a 15-day visit to Britain, Mr Kusel visited 22 organisations and had talks with about 50 people.

"I looked at every aspect of off-shore oil construction to see what training was needed. And if companies consider joint ventures with viable UK companies, I have the contacts.

"We in this area must ensure that we're not only ready but are, in fact, leading the way.

"However, industry must not leave it all to us. Companies must also train staff so that they're ready when the project gets off the

ground.

Mr Kusel, who also looked at driver training centres in Britain, West Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands, said it was important to keep international links to keep up to date in training techniques. In his view Emthonjeni compared favourably with any training centre in the world.

● The call to prepare for the Mossel Bay project was echoed by the dean of the University of Port Elizabeth's Faculty of Economic Sciences and head of the Eastern Cape Strategic Development Team, Professor Charles Wait.

"It's time for the people of PE to take stock of their attitudes," he said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

MAURITANIAN LINE TO EXPAND SERVICE

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 10 Oct 86 p 8

[Text]

THE Mauritian Asian Shipping Company (Masco) is to expand its South African service by making additional tonnage available, meeting demands for containerised cargo and including other Indian Ocean island destinations among its ports of call.

The wholly-owned Mauritian shipping line has been providing a monthly service between Durban, Mauritius and Reunion for the past two years.

The service provided by the 4 000 dwt Jamal Shah is now to be augmented by the addition of the 7 000 dwt Jeelan Shah.

Coinciding with this announcement, Masco general manager, Mr Ikbal Joonas, announced: "The agency for the line in South Africa is to be transferred from J F M Sturrock to Mitchell Cotts Maritime with effect from October 1."

Responding to the announcement, Mitchell Cotts Maritime's managing director, Mr Graham Palmer, said: "Masco came into the South African market without fanfare and have steadily developed their support base with a reputation as a reliable independent. They are now carrying full loads and this is seen as the opportune time to

develop the service further".

"The chartering of additional tonnage to meet the steady expansion was likely," added Mr Joonas.

The new vessel, the Jeelan Shah, carries containers and break-bulk cargo and will be the backbone of the South Africa/Islands service.

Together with the Jamal Shah's regular calls to the Comores, Seychelles and Madagascar, a three week frequency is now offered South African shippers.

Mr Del Berry has been appointed Mitchell Cotts Maritime's line manager for Masco and will be based at their Durban office.

Pay dispute

THE principals of Sanko Lines, whose bulker Bunko Maru was auctioned in Port Elizabeth this week for nearly R7 350 000, are at loggerheads with seamen's unions over a plan to reduce seafarers' wages by 40% from next month in a further effort to get the Sanko and Zuito Kaiun shipping group back into the black.

Sanko when it went bankrupt in August last year proved to be the biggest bankruptcy in mari-

time history, but there are some others tottering on the brink of bankruptcy which could compete for the distinction.

The shipping group which last year employed 1 880 seafarers and later reduced this to 1 000, is hoping now to shrink the figure to 500.

There are 13 ships in the Sanko fleet, some of which are under arrest for debt.

The unions allege that there is no purpose in working at sea for the proposed low wages, although it conceded that another big concern, Japan Line, has reduced its staffs and other lines have cut their crew bonuses.

Sanctions fears

SHIPOWNERS were conspicuously silent while their respective governments clamoured for sanctions against South Africa because carriers knew that there would be no advantage to them in the reduction of cargoes into or out of South Africa.

The alternative sources for cargo are not prolific and at a time when many big concerns are scraping the bottom of the barrel

for business, any further interruption would be catastrophic.

Respected shipping lines continue to find it necessary to consult creditors for the restructuring of their debts, the latest of these being the important Norwegian concern, Wilhelmsen whose vessels bringing timber and boxboards were known on this coast for a century.

In recent times they have sought new business elsewhere, but it has been an unhappy decision for, while some of the services such as those to the Middle East were terminated, others are suffering profitability troubles.

The shipping company had in six months a loss of \$16.8-million (R37.3-million) and it is apparent that both the deep sea services and the attendance vessels at the rigs in the North Sea turned in deficits.

A deal involving use of two bulkers Troll Viking and Troll Maple which was fixed at the turn of the year, turned sour and the pair has been sold. This is truly no time to be a shipowner.

Wilhelmsen is building large ore/bulk vessels for the transport of Brazilian

minerals round the Cape to Japan and is counting on this business to help fill the kitty. On the west-bound voyages the big ships will lift crude in the Persian Gulf for Brazil, and will be fortunate in securing full cargoes in both directions.

A Hong Kong concern, Wah Kwong, whose bulkers have loaded in Port Elizabeth, looks like being liquidated now that the Chase Manhattan Bank has arrested one of the company's ships after indicating unwillingness to restructure further the debts of \$850-million.

In the light of these financial problems, the success of the two South African national carriers is encouraging and it is significant that a major portion of the Safmarine shipping earnings came, not from the liner service and its biggest ships, but from the exports processed through the medium of bulkers hired at daily rates for one-way voyages.

Indeed, Safmarine was vulnerable to sanctions involving curtailing of rough exports. In the event its dollar-earning coal charters can continue.

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CSO: 3400/312

SOUTH AFRICA

SANCTIONS UNLIKELY TO AFFECT POWER SUPPLY SAYS ESCOM CHIEF

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 10 Oct 86 p 8

[Text]

ECONOMIC sanctions are unlikely to affect South Africa's vital power supply. The country has the ability to supply long term power needs but will probably have to standardise and scale down its technology, according to Escom chairman Mr John Maree.

In a Leadership corporate profile of the giant Electricity Supply Commission, Mr Maree, speaking to Leadership publisher and editor Hugh Murray, said:

"We're assuming at this time that the goods which we need are not going to be negatively affected simply because what we buy from overseas are such big units, you are talking about a lot of jobs.

"You know, if Germany, England or France had to say they were not going to supply you with equipment, they would be talking about thousands of jobs which will go out of the window."

Asked if South Africa had the technical expertise to substitute banned technology, Mr Maree replied:

"South African industry has the ability to supply our long term needs, even if on a less sophisticated scale. As far as electricity is concerned, we can build the equipment that we need, but it won't be as big, or modern or as cost efficient. We would have to go down to a more standardised product. Other countries have done it and I'm sure we can do it as well."

Mr Maree said sanctions clearly were not something to be welcomed. "They are like a fever or a cold, very unpleasant, but we have the ability to live with them.

"South Africans are a resourceful people and I have no doubt that South African industry will rise to the immense challenge which it faces.

"I believe there is an immense amount of innovation, energy and risk-taking potential and that in that process we will minimise the effect of sanctions against us.

"That it will have an effect upon us I have no doubt. It's not good for us, but there are a lot of opportunities that will be created in the process."

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CSO: 3400/312

SOUTH AFRICA

ASSOCOM ASKED TO HELP CURB EXPENDITURES

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 10 Oct 86 p 8

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG — In possibly the most important motion at the annual congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) from October 21 to 23, Pretoria is to be urged to adopt new measures in its attempts — all so far unsuccessful — to curb Government expenditure.

The fact that Government has for a number of years consistently overrun its spending budgets by large margins, and

that the State has failed in its efforts to keep spending under control, remains a monstrous problem that has defeated all attempts to keep inflation in check.

The congress will welcome the recent appointment by Pretoria of an independent specialist task group to critically assess "all aspects" of Government spending.

At the same time, the task force will be urged to:

- Implement a programme of comprehensive cost/benefit evaluations.

- Co-ordinate its efforts with those of all other Government agencies "which have as their purpose discipline and efficacy in State spending.

"Despite Pretoria's declared intention of significantly reducing public sector expenditure as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), this has not been achieved." — Sapa

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END